What is the Sahel Alliance?

The populations of the G5 Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Chad) are facing multifaceted challenges and threats, a problematic security situation and development conditions that in many places are deteriorating. The challenges are increasingly numerous - from social vulnerabilities to the effects of climate change - and increasingly intertwined, with instability creating a breeding ground for security issues, which in turn reinforce it. Challenges accentuated by the consequences of the Coronavirus health crisis in all areas. The Sahel Alliance was created in 2017 to provide concrete and collective responses to these multiple challenges. Today it brings together 25 bilateral and multilateral partners and has established itself as the main platform for coordinating development aid in the Sahel and as a privileged mechanism for dialogue with the G5 and its member states. The Sahel Alliance is neither a new organisation nor a financial advocacy forum, but rather a strengthened coordination mechanism for more appropriate and effective aid, particularly for the most vulnerable populations.

Who are the members of the Sahel Alliance?

14 FULL MEMBERS

11 OBSERVER MEMBERS
The governance of the Sahel Alliance

The governance of the Sahel Alliance is based on a General Assembly (GA), an Operational Steering Committee (OSC) and a Coordination Unit (CU). The General Assembly meets once a year and sets the main political and strategic orientations of the Alliance. The Operational Steering Committee, which meets three to four times a year, is responsible for implementing the decisions taken by the General Assembly. These two bodies are supported by the Coordination Unit, based in Brussels, which is responsible for running the Alliance’s general secretariat and coordinating the joint action and activities of its members. To promote the Alliance in the field, a network of spokespersons has been set up in each of the G5 countries, supported by liaison experts from the CU.

The commitments of the members of the Sahel Alliance

- Uphold the founding principles and priorities of the Alliance set out in July 2017.
- Integrate their actions in complementarity and synergy with the priorities of the G5 Sahel, both in the reinforced dialogue with the G5 Sahel Executive Secretariat and the authorities of the G5 countries, and in the implementation of projects in the field.
- Integrate into the Alliance portfolio their programmes and projects identified according to the 6 priority sectors and the 4 transversal themes of intervention.
- Promote synergies between partners through co-financing and joint financing facilities.
Regularly consulted throughout the construction of the conceptual framework of the Alliance, the five countries and the Executive Secretariat of the G5 Sahel have continuously shared their common priorities and concerns. In order to strengthen their ties, the Sahel Alliance and the G5 Sahel signed a partnership agreement on 30 October 2018 in Niamey to increase coordination and coherence between the resources made available by the donors and the priorities and needs expressed by the G5 countries. This partnership has especially resulted in a strong mobilisation of Alliance members to finance the G5’s Priority Investment Plan (PIP) in the amount of €1.8 billion - including €266 million for the Emergency Development Programme (EDP).

The Sahel Alliance & G5 Sahel signed a partnership agreement in Niamey to strengthen joint efforts in response to a multidimensional crisis.

30/10/2018

The G5 Priority Investment Plan (PIP) Donors’ Conference, held in Nouakchott, emphasises the relevance of the partnership. The members of the Sahel Alliance contribute €1.8 billion to the PIP, including €266 million for the Emergency Development Programme (EDP).

06/12/2018

The first General Assembly of the Sahel Alliance was held in Nouakchott alongside the Summit by the Heads of State of the G5 Sahel.

25/02/2020

The second General Assembly of the Sahel Alliance was held in N’Djamena alongside the Summit by the Heads of State of the G5 Sahel.

15/02/2021
The action of the members of the Sahel Alliance is guided by four key principles:

- **Targeting of their interventions** on 6 priority sectors and 4 transversal themes.
- **Mutual accountability** between partners, based on shared objectives.
- **New modes of action** that are more innovative and flexible.
- **Fragile and vulnerable areas** receive particular attention.

### 6 priority sectors

- **Education and Youth Employment**
- **Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security**
- **Energy**
- **Decentralisation and Basic Services**
- **Governance**
- **Domestic Security**

### 4 transversal themes

- **Gender**
- **Youth**
- **Climate**
- **Private Sector**
The Sahel Alliance portfolio

The members finance nearly 900 Alliance Sahel labelled projects in the G5 countries. As of 31/12/2019, these projects, in progress (€17 billion) or under appraisal (€3 billion), represent a total amount of €20 billion and a balance of €13 billion remaining to be disbursed. In terms of volume, the main sectors of intervention are decentralisation and basic services (31%), agriculture, rural development and food security (22%) and energy (18%). This portfolio has been growing steadily since the launch of the Alliance, with a doubling in 3 years of the commitments and amounts disbursed.

### Evolution of the Sahel Alliance Portfolio: Key Figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of ongoing projects</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitments in € billion</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining amount to be paid in € billion</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>9.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual disbursements in € billion</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursement rate</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>24 %</td>
<td>25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship between commitment and amt. outstanding</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of projects under appraisal</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts of projects under appraisal in € billion</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Distribution Among the Members

- Spain: 0.3%
- Italy: 1%
- Luxembourg: 1%
- DFID: 1%
- The Netherlands: 1%
- EIB: 3%
- Germany: 10%
- African Development Bank: 14%
- France: 15%
- European Union: 16%
- World Bank: 38%
**SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION**

- Decentralisation and basic services: 3,168
- Rural dev. agr. and food security: 2,548
- Energy: 1,939
- Governance: 926
- Education and youth employment: 641
- Multisectoral: 239
- Private sector: 118
- Domestic security: 29
- Climate: 15
- Gender: 8

Data as at 31/12/2019. The values indicated for the transversal themes climate, gender and private sector are included for information purposes only. They do not reflect the reality of the interventions, given the very partial and incomplete nature of the data provided for these fields.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION**

- Mali: 2,278
- Regional: 1,937
- Burkina Faso: 2,291
- Niger: 2,063
- Chad: 736
- Mauritania: 543

Data as at 31/12/2019. The values indicated for the transversal themes climate, gender and private sector are included for information purposes only. They do not reflect the reality of the interventions, given the very partial and incomplete nature of the data provided for these fields.
THE SAHEL ALLIANCE, WHAT RESULTS AND IMPACTS?

- **555,000** people who have gained access to electricity or improved their access;
- **5,400,000** people who have gained improved access to drinking water supply services;
- **2,374** magistrates, judges, lawyers and court clerks trained;
- **1,264** civil society organisations (including CSOs, media, opinion leaders) received support;
- **515,000** growers or pastoralists who have had access to advisory services for the sustainability and resilience of their activities;
- **420,000** people who have benefited from vocational training;
- **2,900,000** people who have received food assistance;
- **1,600,000** people have benefited from improved access to sanitation services;
- **3,400,000** children were vaccinated;
- **660,000** women of childbearing age who were able to use a family planning method;
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