

The  
G7 Research Group  
at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at Trinity College  
in the University of Toronto presents the

## 2019 G7 Biarritz Summit Interim Report

27 August 2019 — 20 December 2019

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15 March 2020

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*“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”*

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

*G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?*

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,  
in *G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit*



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## 11. Development: G5 Sahel

“We support facilitating increased access of G5 countries to all available public and private finance.”

*Sahel Partnership Action Plan*

### Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany	-1		
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average	+0.13 (56%)		

### Background

The Sahel region has been a focus of the international community throughout the past decade, facing escalating instability catalyzed by challenges to the region’s agriculture and farming industries. “Since the 1970s, the Sahel has experienced drought conditions on a regular basis,”<sup>988</sup> which some scientists attribute to climate change.<sup>989</sup> In 2012, an estimated 19 million people became food insecure due to “late, erratic rainfall, high food prices, displacement and chronic poverty.”<sup>990</sup> Immediate responses attempted to tackle the most pressing issues: rising food prices and low agricultural production; chronic food insecurity and malnutrition; and rising violence in northern Mali, causing high numbers of internally displaced persons and refugees.<sup>991</sup> However, mounting conflict has triggered the need for a stronger and more unified international strategy for tackling the profound, multifaceted issues embedded in the Sahel conflict. Adverse conditions are expected to become increasingly complex and severe as the Sahel’s population is predicted to double by 2040, while inequality rises particularly amongst women and youth, and as climate change continues to present unexpected challenges to the region’s agriculture.<sup>992</sup>

The international community has since banded together by establishing new platforms to facilitate regional cooperation, cross-sectoral knowledge sharing, and international partnerships between diverse stakeholders with the aim to invest in sustainable development. Countries first took a security approach to establishing long-term peace and development in the region. In 2011, the international community – including all G7 (previously G8) members<sup>993</sup> – established the Global Counterterrorism

<sup>988</sup> Droughts — Case study: the impact of drought in a developing country – the Sahel, BBC. Access date: 17 November 2019. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zt9ncwx/revision/4>.

<sup>989</sup> Analysis: Understanding the Sahel drought, Steff Gaultier, Al Jazeera, 22 June 2012. Access date: 17 November 2019. <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/spotlight/saheldrought/2012/06/2012616174721352901.html>.

<sup>990</sup> Sahel Crisis — A Call to Action, Food and Agriculture Association of the United Nations, June 2012. Access date: 17 November 2019. <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/resources/videos/video-detail/en/c/150327>.

<sup>991</sup> Sahel Regional Strategy 2013, United Nations, December 2012. Access date: 17 November 2019. [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/SahelStrategy2013\\_Dec2012.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/SahelStrategy2013_Dec2012.pdf).

<sup>992</sup> Joint Paris G7 /G5 Communiqué, 4 July 2019. Access date: 13 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/dev/2019-g7-g5.pdf>.

<sup>993</sup> Members and Partners, Global Counterterrorism Forum. Access date: 10 November 2019. <https://www.thegctf.org/About-us/Members-and-partners>.

Forum to discuss, ideate, and promote strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism.<sup>994</sup> Since the Forum's establishment, it has focused on the Sahel region.<sup>995</sup> Its current working group for capacity-building in the West Africa Region directly focuses on identifying solutions to issues in the Sahel, such as “enhancing international police cooperation,” “countering terrorist financing,” and “border security management.”<sup>996</sup>

In 2012, leaders at the Camp David Summit highlighted the need to improve food security and nutrition in collaboration with African partners.<sup>997</sup> By increasing public policy and investment in sustainable agriculture, as well as attracting more private capital, G8 leaders hoped to support the global need for sustainable development through agricultural investment.<sup>998</sup> This mission led to the launch of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Africa, through which participating African countries shared their policy commitments and future private investment partners through a ‘country cooperation framework’.<sup>999</sup>

The 2013 Lough Erne Summit focused on economic strategies as agents of change to drive international prosperity by engaging private finance.<sup>1000</sup> Former British Prime Minister David Cameron advocated to “unleash the power of the private sector” in order to “support the development of open economies, open governments and open societies” by “advancing trade, ensuring tax compliance, and promoting greater transparency.”<sup>1001</sup> Among the Summit's commitments include: reducing “global imbalances” through macroeconomic policy; collaborating with the private sector, international financial institutions, and other international partners to facilitate the finance of “bankable trade-related infrastructure projects,” particularly in Africa; and enhancing counter-terrorism efforts by tackling recruitment and radicalization, as well as providing support for vulnerable communities.<sup>1002</sup> Prior to the Summit, G8 Foreign Ministers highlighted the Sahel as a focal region in need of support during a meeting to discuss international issues impacting foreign peace and security.<sup>1003</sup>

After the unexpected magnitude of the 2014 Ebola crisis, G7 members drafted an agenda “in close cooperation with the African Union and other African regional organisations (EAC [East African Community], ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], IGAD [Intergovernmental Authority on Development])” to strengthen and expand upon pre-existing security frameworks.<sup>1004</sup>

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<sup>994</sup> Background and Mission, Global Counterterrorism Forum. Access date: 10 November 2019. <https://www.thegctf.org/About-us/Background-and-Mission>.

<sup>995</sup> Capacity-building in the West Africa Region, Global Counterterrorism Forum. Access date: 10 November 2019. <https://www.thegctf.org/Working-Groups/Sahel-Region-Capacity-Building>.

<sup>996</sup> Capacity-building in the West Africa Region, Global Counterterrorism Forum. Access date: 10 November 2019. <https://www.thegctf.org/Working-Groups/Sahel-Region-Capacity-Building>.

<sup>997</sup> Camp David Declaration, 19 May 2019. Access date 19 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-declaration.html>.

<sup>998</sup> Camp David Declaration, 19 May 2019. Access date 19 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-declaration.html>.

<sup>999</sup> The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Africa, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2015. Access date: 24 November 2019. <http://www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/en/c/384055/>.

<sup>1000</sup> A G8 Meeting That Goes Back to First Principles, David Cameron, 21 November 2012. Access date: 10 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/121121-cameron.html>.

<sup>1001</sup> A G8 Meeting That Goes Back to First Principles, David Cameron, 21 November 2012. Access date: 10 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/121121-cameron.html>.

<sup>1002</sup> 2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G8 Research Group, 5 June 2018. Access date: 10 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2013compliance-final/2013-g8-compliance-final.pdf>.

<sup>1003</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers' meeting statement, G8 UK United Kingdom 2013, 11 April 2013. Access date: 10 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin130411.html>.

<sup>1004</sup> Beyond Ebola: a G7 agenda to help prevent future crises and enhance security in Africa, G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Lübeck, 15 April 2015. Access date: 10 November 2019. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/150415-G7\\_Africa\\_Agenda.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/150415-G7_Africa_Agenda.pdf).

The Ebola crisis, which instigated “the first UN Mission to tackle a health security challenge,” generated widespread support from nations, non-governmental agencies, international financial institutions, and private sector.<sup>1005</sup> The agenda “[supported] capacity building with governments, regional bodies, civil societies and the private sector on crisis management and crisis communication as well as awareness-raising” for future epidemics.<sup>1006</sup> However, these relationships are necessary to tackle the cross-border, multi-sectoral challenges the Sahel faces beyond health security.

The G5 Sahel Joint Force was established in 2014 as a security strategy in response to the growing instability, threats, and violence in the region.<sup>1007</sup> The region’s challenges revolve around porous borders and power vacuums, leading to organized crime and the trafficking of humans, drugs, and arms.<sup>1008</sup> The result is forced displacement, which further perpetuates the cycles of instability and crime. As residents flee and illicit activity rises, terrorist organizations can expand their influence and sources of revenue.<sup>1009</sup>

In a continuation of the security concerns that led to the establishment of the Global Counterterrorism Forum in 2011, the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit committed to advancing nonproliferation by “strengthening the system of multilateral treaties and ... the Arms Trade Treaty.”<sup>1010</sup> Germany partnered with members of the African Union to monitor and control the movement of arms in the Sahel, focusing on small arms and light weapons as well as physical security and stockpile management.<sup>1011</sup>

At the 2017 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, the foreign ministers of G7 members agreed to “enhance cooperation” and “continue to support the efforts of the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin countries to fight terrorism and organized crime,” particularly against Boko Haram.<sup>1012</sup> France, Germany, and the European Union launched the Sahel Alliance to provide an effective response through initiatives simultaneously tackling security and sustainable development.<sup>1013</sup> Partnering countries, international financial institutions, and non-governmental organizations collaborate on projects targeting priority fields, implementing new modes of action, and focusing on the most vulnerable regions.<sup>1014</sup>

The Sahel Alliance has engaged projects on the principle of mutual accountability to help partners tangibly meet and measure their collective goals.<sup>1015</sup> Among the Alliance’s biggest projects include

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<sup>1005</sup> Beyond Ebola: a G7 agenda to help prevent future crises and enhance security in Africa, G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting Lübeck, 15 April 2015. Access date: 10 November 2019. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/150415-G7\\_Africa\\_Agenda.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/150415-G7_Africa_Agenda.pdf).

<sup>1006</sup> Beyond Ebola: a G7 agenda to help prevent future crises and enhance security in Africa, G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting Lübeck, G7 Research Group, 15 April 2015. Access date: 10 November 2019. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/150415-G7\\_Africa\\_Agenda.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/150415-G7_Africa_Agenda.pdf).

<sup>1007</sup> The G5 Sahel Task Force Gains Traction, Africa Centre for Strategic Studies, 9 February 2019. Access date: 29 November 2019. <https://africacenter.org/spotlight/g5-sahel-joint-force-gains-traction>.

<sup>1008</sup> The G5 Sahel Task Force Gains Traction, Africa Centre for Strategic Studies, 9 February 2019. Access date: 29 November 2019. <https://africacenter.org/spotlight/g5-sahel-joint-force-gains-traction>.

<sup>1009</sup> G5 Sahel Joint Force, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York, 5 November 2019. Access date: 29 November 2019. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/G5-Sahel-Joint-Force-10433>.

<sup>1010</sup> Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit 2015, G7 Research Group, 8 June 2015. Access date: 10 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

<sup>1011</sup> 8. Nonproliferation: Arms Trade — 2015 Schloss Elmau G7 Summit Final Compliance Report, G7 Research Group, 23 May 2016. Access date: 10 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2015compliance-final/2015-g7-compliance-final-160523.pdf>.

<sup>1012</sup> 2017 G7 Foreign Ministers’ Commitments, G7 Research Group, 11 April 2017. Access date: 17 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/foreign-commitments-2017.html>.

<sup>1013</sup> The Sahel Alliance. Access date: 17 November 2019. <https://www.alliance-sahel.org/en/sahel-alliance>.

<sup>1014</sup> The Sahel Alliance. Access date: 17 November 2019. <https://www.alliance-sahel.org/en/sahel-alliance>.

<sup>1015</sup> The Sahel Alliance. Access date: 17 November 2019. <https://www.alliance-sahel.org/en/sahel-alliance>.

bolstering pastoralism throughout the region.<sup>1016</sup> Through private-public partnerships, investment in pastoralism can contribute to the perpetuation of regional sustainable agriculture through increased livestock services, resource management, and entrepreneurship among targeted disadvantaged communities.<sup>1017</sup> Since its implementation, veterinary services, disease control, and infrastructure have all expanded.<sup>1018</sup>

World leaders and international stakeholders met in August 2019 to announce the Biarritz Declaration for a G7 and Africa Partnership.<sup>1019</sup> The Partnership establishes multilateral commitments to support development by promoting female entrepreneurship, promoting accessible digital transformation, and fighting corruption in public procurement through partnerships between “governments, businesses and civil society organizations.”<sup>1020</sup>

On July 4, 2019, members from G7 and G5 Sahel countries released the Joint Paris G7/G5 Sahel Communiqué.<sup>1021</sup> Prior to the Biarritz Summit, stakeholder representatives from both groups met to discuss the region’s mounting instability and committed to “strong partnerships and coordinated action.”<sup>1022</sup> The Communiqué asserted the G7’s unanimous commitment to the Sahel by announcing “all G7 members are now part of [the Sahel Alliance], as either members or observers.”<sup>1023</sup> The Communiqué highlighted the importance for G5 Sahel countries to first “improve governance, domestic resource mobilization, increase budget expenditures and strengthen institutional capacity for the provision of quality basic services to all, without discrimination,” then called for “the international community, to support these efforts with enhanced, coherent and coordinated support.”<sup>1024</sup> This document offers a clear blueprint for the 18th commitment for development in G5 Sahel countries made at Biarritz weeks later.

### **Commitment Features**

The G7 commitment is to “support facilitating increased access of G5 countries to all available public and private finance.” “Facilitating” is understood as “to help bring about.”<sup>1025</sup> In this context, facilitating would mean to provide the resources and/or connections through which G5 Sahel countries could access all available public and private finance. The Sahel Alliance’s Regional Support Project for Sahel Pastoralism demonstrates facilitating private-public partnerships. It is a project implemented by the World Bank that works with Sahel Alliance partners to devise and implement development strategies that create opportunities for private financing. The project incorporated professional organizations into the plan and focused on creating new markets to boost market access.

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<sup>1016</sup> Regional Support Project for Sahel Pastoralism, Sahel Alliance, 30 June 2019. Access date: 29 November 2019. <https://www.alliance-sahel.org/en/projects/regional-sahel-pastoralism-support-project-praps>.

<sup>1017</sup> Regional Support Project for Sahel Pastoralism, Sahel Alliance, 30 June 2019. Access date: 29 November 2019. <https://www.alliance-sahel.org/en/projects/regional-sahel-pastoralism-support-project-praps>.

<sup>1018</sup> Regional Support Project for Sahel Pastoralism, Sahel Alliance, 30 June 2019. Access date: 29 November 2019. <https://www.alliance-sahel.org/en/projects/regional-sahel-pastoralism-support-project-praps>.

<sup>1019</sup> Biarritz Declaration for a G7 & Africa Partnership, G7 Research Group, 26 August 2019. Access date: 17 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/biarritz-declaration-africa-partnership.html>.

<sup>1020</sup> Biarritz Declaration for a G7 & Africa Partnership, G7 Research Group, 26 August 2019. Access date: 17 November 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/biarritz-declaration-africa-partnership.html>.

<sup>1021</sup> Joint Paris G7 /G5 Communiqué, 4 July 2019. Access date: 13 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/dev/2019-g7-g5.pdf>.

<sup>1022</sup> Joint Paris G7 /G5 Communiqué, 4 July 2019. Access date: 13 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/dev/2019-g7-g5.pdf>.

<sup>1023</sup> Joint Paris G7 /G5 Communiqué, 4 July 2019. Access date: 13 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/dev/2019-g7-g5.pdf>.

<sup>1024</sup> Joint Paris G7 /G5 Communiqué, 4 July 2019. Access date: 13 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/dev/2019-g7-g5.pdf>.

<sup>1025</sup> Facilitate, Merriam-Webster. Access date: 13 October 2019. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/facilitate>.

“Increased access” is understood as further contributing to the efforts of previous G7 commitments<sup>1026</sup> to provide G5 countries with “the right to obtain or make use of”<sup>1027</sup> public and private finance. In this context, increased access is a reaffirmation of the G7’s commitments to supporting G5 Sahel states by continuing to support productive development initiatives through public and private finance.

“G5 countries” is understood as the group of five countries from the Sahel region formed in 2014, comprising Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Chad.<sup>1028</sup>

“Public finance” is understood as financial resources and investment from publicly funded institutions, namely governments and government-funded organizations (for example, the International Monetary Fund or World Bank Group). In this context, public finance can be interpreted as financial resources and/or aid potentially accessible and/or available to G5 Sahel countries from G7 governments.

“Private finance” is understood as financial resources and investment from privately owned and/or operated organizations, namely companies. In this context, private finance can be interpreted as resources and/or investment potentially accessible and/or available to G5 Sahel countries from privately owned entities. Examples of private finance could include private investments in the G5 Sahel’s agriculture industry or developments in the Group’s green energy sector (i.e. solar or wind).

### Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member does NOT facilitate increased access of G5 Sahel countries to any available public or private finance.
0	The G7 member facilitates increased access of G5 Sahel countries to any available public OR private finance.
+1	The G7 member facilitates increased access of G5 Sahel countries to all available public AND private finance.

*Compliance Director: Philip Schartz  
Lead Analyst: Ninar Fawal*

### Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to facilitating increased access of G5 Sahel countries to all available public and private finance.

On 10 December 2019, the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), of which Canada is a member, adopted the “Support to the Sahel Region” resolution that focused on better coordinating support to the Sahel region.<sup>1029</sup> ECOSOC also called on international financial institutions to provide support to the Sahel region in coordination with the United Nations and other

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<sup>1026</sup> Increased, Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, 27 September 2017. Access date: 13 October 2019.

<sup>1027</sup> Access, Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, 27 September 2017. Access date: 13 October 2019.

<sup>1028</sup> Le G5 Sahel, Secretariat permanent du G5 Sahel, 29 September 2015. Access date: 13 October 2019. <https://www.g5sahel.org/qui-sommes-nous/le-g5-sahel>.

<sup>1029</sup> Economic and Social Council Adopts Resolution on Better Coordinating Support to Sahel Region, Fills Positions in Subsidiary Bodies, UN-Women, United Nations (New York) 10 December 2019. Access Date: 31 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/ecosoc7016.doc.htm>.

organizations.<sup>1030</sup> ECOSOC also stressed the need to provide opportunities for young people in the Sahel.<sup>1031</sup>

Through its membership to ECOSOC and its support of multilateral cooperation with international financial institutions to promote development in the Sahel region, Canada has partially complied with the commitment.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Ninar Fawal*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to facilitating increased access of G5 Sahel countries to all available public and private finance.

On 17 September 2019, Proparco, the private services arm of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD),<sup>1032</sup> signed a EUR25 million subordinated loan with French multinational bank Société Générale as part of AFD Group's Choose Africa initiative.<sup>1033</sup> The loan will allow the bank's Burkina Faso division to continue its financing of local small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).<sup>1034</sup> These funds will support approximately 10,000 SMEs through tools and financing to develop their businesses in collaboration with local partners.<sup>1035</sup>

On 9 and 10 October 2019, AFD hosted the "Energy Access in the G5 Sahel Countries" Conference to promote energy access in the Sahel countries and aim to double the access to energy by 2022.<sup>1036</sup> The event was hosted in conjunction with the World Bank, the European Union, and the Coordination Unit of the Sahel Alliance.<sup>1037</sup>

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<sup>1030</sup> Economic and Social Council Adopts Resolution on Better Coordinating Support to Sahel Region, Fills Positions in Subsidiary Bodies, UN-Women, United Nations (New York) 10 December 2019. Access Date: 31 December 2019.

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/ecosoc7016.doc.htm>.

<sup>1031</sup> Economic and Social Council Adopts Resolution on Better Coordinating Support to Sahel Region, Fills Positions in Subsidiary Bodies, UN-Women, United Nations (New York) 10 December 2019. Access Date: 31 December 2019.

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/ecosoc7016.doc.htm>.

<sup>1032</sup> A Financial Institution Working for the Private Sector and Sustainable Development, Proparco, Groupe Agence Française de Développement (Paris). Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.proparco.fr/en/financial-institution-working-private-sector-and-sustainable-development>.

<sup>1033</sup> Identity, About us, Société Générale (Paris). Access Date: 2 January 2020.

<https://www.societegenerale.com/en/about-us/identity>.

<sup>1034</sup> Proparco signs a loan with Société Générale Burkina Faso to support the country's SMEs, Proparco, Group Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 17 September 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019.

<https://www.proparco.fr/en/actualites/proparco-signs-loan-societe-generale-burkina-faso-support-countrys-smes>.

<sup>1035</sup> Proparco signs a loan with Société Générale Burkina Faso to support the country's SMEs, Proparco, Group Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 17 September 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019.

<https://www.proparco.fr/en/actualites/proparco-signs-loan-societe-generale-burkina-faso-support-countrys-smes>.

<sup>1036</sup> Access to electricity in Sahel doubled by 2022 – Synthesis of the Conference, Agence Française de développement (Paris) November 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.afd.fr/en/ressources/access-electricity-sahel-doubled-2022-synthesis-conference>.

<sup>1037</sup> Access to electricity in Sahel doubled by 2022 – Synthesis of the Conference, Agence Française de développement (Paris) November 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.afd.fr/en/ressources/access-electricity-sahel-doubled-2022-synthesis-conference>.



On 10 and 11 October 2019, the Minister of State attached to the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Jean-Baptiste Lemoine, affirmed France's commitment to make further investments in human development and stabilization efforts in the Sahel.<sup>1038</sup>

On 20 November 2019, the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, Mr. Nicolas de Rivi re, announced France was allocating EUR522 million in funding for the G5 Sahel Priority Investment Programme for 2019 and 2020.<sup>1039</sup> The funding was done in conjunction with assurance of increased French security presence in the Sahel region.<sup>1040</sup>

On 11 December 2019, Proparco partnered with Attijari bank Mauritania to provide EUR5.5 million in loans for Mauritanian SMEs.<sup>1041</sup> The financing consisted of two types of loans: (1) ARIZ-guaranteed loans<sup>1042</sup> between EUR10,000 to EUR300,000, totaling EUR3 million; and (2) EURIZ-guaranteed loans<sup>1043</sup> to societally important sectors ranging from EUR 5,000 to EUR 100,000, totaling in EUR2.5 million.<sup>1044</sup> About 140 Mauritanian SMEs are expected to benefit from the loans.<sup>1045</sup>

By making public funds available through AFD initiatives, and collaborating with industry leaders to support the development of local private industries in the Sahel region, France has fully complied with the commitment.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Geoffrey Burrows*

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<sup>1038</sup> OECD/Development Assistance Committee – Jean-Baptiste Lemoine attending the Tidewater meeting of development ministers, France Diplomatie (Lyon) 10-11 October 2019. Access Date: 19 December 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/development-assistance/news/news-2019/article/oecd-development-assistance-committee-jean-baptiste-lemoine-attending-the>.

<sup>1039</sup> Statement by Mr. Nicolas de Rivi re, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 20 November 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/situation-in-the-Sahel-remains-very-precarious>.

<sup>1040</sup> Statement by Mr. Nicolas de Rivi re, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, Permanent Mission of France (New York) 20 November 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/situation-in-the-Sahel-remains-very-precarious>.

<sup>1041</sup> Proparco and Attijari Bank Mauritania facilitate access to finance for Mauritanian SMEs, Proparco, Groupe Agence Fran aise de D veloppement (Paris) 11 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. [https://www.proparco.fr/en/actualites/proparco-and-attijari-bank-mauritania-facilitate-access-finance-mauritanian-smes?origin=/en/rechercher?query=Mauritania&size=20&sort=publication\\_date%2Cdesc&filter%5B0%5D=source\\_k%3Dproparco&facetOptions%5B0%5D=country\\_k%2Csize%2C200&type=1](https://www.proparco.fr/en/actualites/proparco-and-attijari-bank-mauritania-facilitate-access-finance-mauritanian-smes?origin=/en/rechercher?query=Mauritania&size=20&sort=publication_date%2Cdesc&filter%5B0%5D=source_k%3Dproparco&facetOptions%5B0%5D=country_k%2Csize%2C200&type=1).

<sup>1042</sup> Guarantees: an instrument to mobilize local instruments, Agence Fran aise de D veloppement (Paris). Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.afd.fr/en/garantees-instrument-mobilize-local-instruments>.

<sup>1043</sup> Launch of the EURIZ guarantee -  181 million to facilitate MSMEs' access to credit in Africa and the Caribbean, Proparco, Groupe Agence Fran aise de D veloppement (Paris). Access Date: 2 January 2020. <https://www.proparco.fr/en/actualites/launch-euriz-guarantee-eu181-million-facilitate-msmes-access-credit-africa-and-caribbean>.

<sup>1044</sup> Proparco and Attijari Bank Mauritania facilitate access to finance for Mauritanian SMEs, Proparco, Groupe Agence Fran aise de D veloppement (Paris) 11 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. [https://www.proparco.fr/en/actualites/proparco-and-attijari-bank-mauritania-facilitate-access-finance-mauritanian-smes?origin=/en/rechercher?query=Mauritania&size=20&sort=publication\\_date%2Cdesc&filter%5B0%5D=source\\_k%3Dproparco&facetOptions%5B0%5D=country\\_k%2Csize%2C200&type=1](https://www.proparco.fr/en/actualites/proparco-and-attijari-bank-mauritania-facilitate-access-finance-mauritanian-smes?origin=/en/rechercher?query=Mauritania&size=20&sort=publication_date%2Cdesc&filter%5B0%5D=source_k%3Dproparco&facetOptions%5B0%5D=country_k%2Csize%2C200&type=1).

<sup>1045</sup> Proparco and Attijari Bank Mauritania facilitate access to finance for Mauritanian SMEs, Proparco, Groupe Agence Fran aise de D veloppement (Paris) 11 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. [https://www.proparco.fr/en/actualites/proparco-and-attijari-bank-mauritania-facilitate-access-finance-mauritanian-smes?origin=/en/rechercher?query=Mauritania&size=20&sort=publication\\_date%2Cdesc&filter%5B0%5D=source\\_k%3Dproparco&facetOptions%5B0%5D=country\\_k%2Csize%2C200&type=1](https://www.proparco.fr/en/actualites/proparco-and-attijari-bank-mauritania-facilitate-access-finance-mauritanian-smes?origin=/en/rechercher?query=Mauritania&size=20&sort=publication_date%2Cdesc&filter%5B0%5D=source_k%3Dproparco&facetOptions%5B0%5D=country_k%2Csize%2C200&type=1).

**Germany: -1**

Germany has failed to comply with its commitment to facilitating increased access of G5 Sahel countries to all available public and private finance.

Germany has not taken any actions or made any collaborative commitments to facilitate increased access of G5 Sahel countries to financial resources and investment from publicly funded institutions, or privately owned and/or operated institutions. As such, Germany has failed to comply with the commitment.<sup>1046</sup>

Thus, Germany receives a score of -1.

*Analyst: Nicole Shi*

**Italy: -1**

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to facilitating increased access of G5 Sahel countries to all available public and private finance.

Italy has not taken any actions to facilitate increased access of G5 Sahel countries to financial resources and investment from publicly funded institutions, or privately owned and/or operated institutions. As such, Italy has failed to comply with the commitment.<sup>1047</sup>

Thus, Italy receives a score of -1.

*Analyst: Geoffrey Burrow*

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to facilitating increased access of G5 Sahel countries to all available public and private finance.

Between 28 and 30 August 2019, Japan held the seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in Yokohama aimed at improving political, economic, and cultural relations between Japan and African states.<sup>1048</sup> The Special Conference of Peace and Stability in the Sahel Region took place on the first day and addressed several key areas, including development assistance, global cooperation, and assistance for refugees and internally displaced persons.<sup>1049</sup> During this conference, Japan “shared the importance of effective support from donor countries and international organizations” to support development efforts in such areas as health, education, and infrastructure.<sup>1050</sup> Japan also renewed its commitments to contributing to the Sahel Partnership

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<sup>1046</sup> Non-compliance was determined after reviewing [ec.europa.eu](http://ec.europa.eu), [Africa-eu-partnership.org](http://Africa-eu-partnership.org), [iiss.org](http://iiss.org), [bundesregierung.de](http://bundesregierung.de).

<sup>1047</sup> Non-compliance was determined after reviewing [esteri.it](http://esteri.it), [fr.unesco.org](http://fr.unesco.org), [openaid.aics.gov.it](http://openaid.aics.gov.it), [wfp.org](http://wfp.org), [alliance-sahel.org](http://alliance-sahel.org), [cpd.it](http://cpd.it).

<sup>1048</sup> A New Stage in Japan-Africa Partnership, *Les Echos* (Paris) 27 August 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. <https://www.lesechos.fr/idees-debats/cercle/vers-une-nouvelle-etape-du-partenariat-japon-afrique-1126885>.

<sup>1049</sup> Special Conference on Peace and Stability in the Sahel Region on the Margins of TICAD7 Co-chairs' Summary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 29 August 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000511802.pdf>.

<sup>1050</sup> Special Conference on Peace and Stability in the Sahel Region on the Margins of TICAD7 Co-chairs' Summary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 29 August 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000511802.pdf>.

Action Plan, and “strengthening the coordination of their efforts” to enhance peace and stability in the Sahel region.<sup>1051</sup>

On 28 August 2019, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe met with Mauritanian Prime Minister Ismail Ould Bedda Ould Cheikh Sidiya. During the exchange, Abe commented on “his intention to support countermeasures against terrorism and illegal immigrants as well as improving food security in Mauritania, with the aim of assisting the G5 Sahel’s efforts.”<sup>1052</sup> Abe reaffirmed his commitment to investment in the Mauritanian fisheries industry,<sup>1053</sup> mentioning a grant aid both countries signed in February 2019.<sup>1054</sup> Furthermore, Sidiya noted his expectations for Japan’s contributions toward creating an improved environment for business and investment in Mauritania.<sup>1055</sup>

On 29 August 2019, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe met with the President of Burkina Faso Roch Marc Christian Kaboré, whereby Japan pledged to support the West Africa “Growth Ring” network through better road infrastructure to improve connectivity between West African states including the G5 Sahel.<sup>1056</sup>

On 29 August 2019, Foreign Minister Taro Kono and Minister of Economy and Development Planning Issa Doubragne of Chad, held a meeting where Japan expressed its intention to promote private Japanese companies’ investment in Chad to strengthen economic relations between the two nations.<sup>1057</sup>

On 29 August 2019, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe held a summit meeting with Nigerien President Issoufou Mahamadou, where Prime Minister Abe expressed his intention to support counter-terrorism as well as irrigation agriculture and food security through humanitarian and development assistance within the context of G5 Sahel aid.<sup>1058</sup>

On 30 August 2019, at the conclusion of the TICAD7, the Yokohama Declaration was put forward.<sup>1059</sup> This encouraged the promotion of sustainable and inclusive trade within the newly established African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), an agreement that includes all 55

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<sup>1051</sup> Special Conference on Peace and Stability in the Sahel Region on the Margins of TICAD7 Co-chairs’ Summary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 29 August 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000511802.pdf>.

<sup>1052</sup> Special Conference on Peace and Stability in the Sahel Region on the Margins of TICAD7 Co-chairs’ Summary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 29 August 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000511802.pdf>.

<sup>1053</sup> Japan-Mauritania Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 29 August 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/mr/page3e\\_001076.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/mr/page3e_001076.html)

<sup>1054</sup> Signing of Grant Agreement with Mauritania: Contributing to enhancing capacity of sanitary inspection and analysis of fishery and aquaculture product through the construction of a sanitary inspection and analysis laboratory and the provision of equipment, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 28 February 2019. Access Date: 2 January 2020. [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/190228\\_01.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/190228_01.html).

<sup>1055</sup> Japan-Mauritania Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 29 August 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/mr/page3e\\_001076.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/mr/page3e_001076.html).

<sup>1056</sup> Japan-Burkina Faso Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 29 August 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/bf/page25e\\_000323.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/bf/page25e_000323.html).

<sup>1057</sup> Meeting between Foreign Minister Kono and Doubragne, Minister of Economy and Development Planning of the Republic of Chad, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 29 August 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/td/page3e\\_001090.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/td/page3e_001090.html).

<sup>1058</sup> Japan-Niger Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 29 August 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/ne/page3e\\_001087.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/ne/page3e_001087.html).

<sup>1059</sup> Yokohama Declaration 2019, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 30 August 2019. Access Date: 14 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama\\_declaration\\_en.pdf](https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama_declaration_en.pdf).

member states of the African Union.<sup>1060</sup> Highlights of the declaration include promoting advocacy platforms that improve the visibility of the AfCFTA internationally and within the private sector, as well as accelerating economic growth and improving the business environment through innovation and private sector engagement.<sup>1061</sup>

On 30 August 2019, following the Yokohama Declaration, a plan of action was created that outlined three key pillars of sustainable development across the continent including the Sahel, the first being “accelerating economic transformation and improving business environment through innovation and private sector engagement.”<sup>1062</sup> The document highlights several recommended initiatives undertaken by both Japan as well as in partnership with organizations such as the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme.<sup>1063</sup> Such initiatives are intended to foster greater market access in crucial areas of development including infrastructure, education, and healthcare through the provision of both monetary funds and resources.<sup>1064</sup> A key initiative recommends the creation of the Japan Business Council for Africa to encourage cooperation between the Japanese private sector and the government in development projects.<sup>1065</sup>

On 20 October 2019, a summit meeting between Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Nigerian President Issoufou Mahamadou took place. An exchange of notes was signed for an aid grant worth approximately JPY1.3 billion to improve irrigation farming as well as a package for JPY300 million towards food assistance.<sup>1066</sup>

On 21 October 2019, Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Motegi Toshimitsu met with his counterpart from Burkina Faso, Alpha Barry, yielding an exchange of notes for grant aid to develop road infrastructure and food assistance.<sup>1067</sup> A Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation and promotion of private sector investment in Burkina Faso between the Japan External Trade Organization and the Promotion Agency of Burkina Faso was also signed.<sup>1068</sup>

Through its direct partnerships with G5 Sahel countries, collaboration with international organizations, investment in G5 Sahel industry, and action to accelerate growth and development through private engagement, Japan has fully complied with the commitment.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Malbaar Mobarir*

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<sup>1060</sup> Yokohama Declaration 2019, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 30 August 2019. Access Date: 14 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama\\_declaration\\_en.pdf](https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama_declaration_en.pdf).

<sup>1061</sup> Yokohama Declaration 2019, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 30 August 2019. Access Date: 14 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama\\_declaration\\_en.pdf](https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama_declaration_en.pdf).

<sup>1062</sup> Yokohama Plan of Actions, 2019, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 30 August 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama\\_action\\_plan\\_en.pdf](https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama_action_plan_en.pdf).

<sup>1063</sup> Yokohama Plan of Actions, 2019, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 30 August 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama\\_action\\_plan\\_en.pdf](https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama_action_plan_en.pdf).

<sup>1064</sup> Yokohama Plan of Actions, 2019, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 30 August 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama\\_action\\_plan\\_en.pdf](https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama_action_plan_en.pdf).

<sup>1065</sup> Yokohama Plan of Actions, 2019, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 30 August 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama\\_action\\_plan\\_en.pdf](https://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticad7/pdf/yokohama_action_plan_en.pdf).

<sup>1066</sup> Japan-Niger Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 20 October 2019. Access Date: 15 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/ne/page4e\\_001113.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/af/af1/ne/page4e_001113.html).

<sup>1067</sup> Japan-Burkina Faso Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 21 October 2019. Access Date: 15 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e\\_002657.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002657.html).

<sup>1068</sup> Japan-Burkina Faso Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 21 October 2019. Access Date: 15 December 2019. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e\\_002657.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002657.html).

### United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to facilitating increased access of G5 Sahel countries to all available public and private finance.

On 27 September 2019, Secretary of State for International Development Alok Sharma announced GBP90 million in aid funds to Africa intended to generate over GBP500 million of private investment in financial markets,” as well as plans for a UK-Africa Investment Summit in early 2020.<sup>1069</sup>

On 30 September 2019, the Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters project which included investment from the United Kingdom terminated.<sup>1070</sup> These projects were implemented to improve adaptability and resiliency in the face of climate change in developing countries across the world, including the G5 Sahel member states.<sup>1071</sup> The United Kingdom spent approximately GBP134 million through the Department for International Development, as well as donating grants to civil society organizations to implement innovative technological practices in the Sahel region.<sup>1072</sup>

On 14 October 2019, Trade Commissioner for Africa Emma Wade-Smith announced that the United Kingdom was currently re-evaluating trading and aid relationships with African states in light of Britain’s impending departure from the European Union.<sup>1073</sup> Wade-Smith noted that the United Kingdom “sees opportunities in infrastructure and clean energy, and wants to form stronger, long-term partnerships in the region.”<sup>1074</sup>

On 4 November 2019, it was announced that EUR15 million were provided for the Archipelago programme, a cross-border initiative aimed at improving the employability of youth in small and medium enterprises around the Sahel region.<sup>1075</sup> A call for proposals was announced by the European Union Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF) whereby EUR400,000-500,000 would be provided in funding for projects to be implemented in the Sahel region.<sup>1076</sup>

On 20 November 2019, a United Nations Security Council Meeting was held in response to increased armed group attacks in the Sahel region.<sup>1077</sup> President of the Security Council for the

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<sup>1069</sup> The Private Sector Can Unlock Africa’s Promise, City A.M. (London) 27 September 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://www.cityam.com/the-private-sector-can-unlock-africas-promise/>.

<sup>1070</sup> Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters, Development Tracker 17 September 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-202921>.

<sup>1071</sup> Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters, Development Tracker 17 September 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-202921>.

<sup>1072</sup> Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters, Development Tracker 17 September 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-202921>.

<sup>1073</sup> U.K. Seeks to Be Largest G-7 Investor in Africa, Bloomberg (London) 14 October 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-10-14/u-k-seeks-to-be-largest-g-7-investor-in-africa>.

<sup>1074</sup> U.K. Seeks to Be Largest G-7 Investor in Africa, Bloomberg (London) 14 October 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-10-14/u-k-seeks-to-be-largest-g-7-investor-in-africa>.

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<sup>1075</sup> Archipealgo-2nd call for proposals launched!, EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa 4 November 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/all-news-and-stories/archipelago-2eme-appel-propositions-lance\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/all-news-and-stories/archipelago-2eme-appel-propositions-lance_en).

<sup>1076</sup> Archipealgo-2nd call for proposals launched!, EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa 4 November 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/all-news-and-stories/archipelago-2eme-appel-propositions-lance\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/all-news-and-stories/archipelago-2eme-appel-propositions-lance_en)

<sup>1077</sup> Amid Increased Terrorist Activity in Sahel Region, Speakers Tell Security Council Greater Commitment Needed for Joint Force, United Nations Security Council 20 November 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc14027.doc.htm>

month of November and Deputy Permanent Representative of the UK Mission to the UN Jonathan Guy Allen noted the contribution of the UK towards the security issues at hand, but emphasized that the “leading role must be played by the countries involved.”<sup>1078</sup> He further noted that the UK has provided development aid as well as resources to improve security, both bilaterally with the G5 Sahel nations in addition to through the European Union.<sup>1079</sup>

As of 20 November 2019, 12 programmes in Burkina Faso were implemented through funding by the EUTF and local organizations aimed at preserving social cohesion and facilitating dialogue between various ethnic and religious groups.<sup>1080</sup>

On 16 December 2019, Ambassador James Roscoe presented a briefing on peace and security in Africa at the United Nations Security Council.<sup>1081</sup> The Ambassador highlighted the contributions of the United Kingdom, in particular USD6.6 million in bilateral funding to support the operations of the Multinational Joint Task Force, as well as USD2.4 million to the G5 Sahel Joint Force.<sup>1082</sup> Additionally, the Ambassador highlighted that the UK was one of the biggest supporters to the Peacebuilding Fund, in particular focusing on Mali, with approximately USD43 million in aid provided to the organization in 2018.<sup>1083</sup>

Through its foreign aid contributions and its investments in the African private sector, the United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Malbaar Mobarir*

#### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to facilitating increased access of G5 Sahel countries to all available public and private finance.

On 12 November 2019, the United States International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) and the African Development Bank Group signed an agreement to “mobilize private capital in support of development in Africa.”<sup>1084</sup> The agreement aims to invest a combined USD2 billion

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<sup>1078</sup> Amid Increased Terrorist Activity in Sahel Region, Speakers Tell Security Council Greater Commitment Needed for Joint Force, United Nations Security Council 20 November 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc14027.doc.htm>

<sup>1079</sup> Amid Increased Terrorist Activity in Sahel Region, Speakers Tell Security Council Greater Commitment Needed for Joint Force, United Nations Security Council 20 November 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc14027.doc.htm>

<sup>1080</sup> In Burkina Faso, preserving peace and social cohesion is a priority for the FFU, EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa 22 November 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019

<sup>1081</sup> Statement by Ambassador James Roscoe at the Security Council briefing on peace and security in Africa, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (United Kingdom) 16 December 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/identifying-underlying-drivers-of-the-conflict-in-africa>

<sup>1082</sup> Statement by Ambassador James Roscoe at the Security Council briefing on peace and security in Africa, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (United Kingdom) 16 December 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/identifying-underlying-drivers-of-the-conflict-in-africa>

<sup>1083</sup> Statement by Ambassador James Roscoe at the Security Council briefing on peace and security in Africa, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (United Kingdom) 16 December 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/identifying-underlying-drivers-of-the-conflict-in-africa>

<sup>1084</sup> Africa Investment Forum 2019: African Development Bank U.S. International Development Finance Corporation team up to mobilise private capital for Africa’s development, African Development Bank Group (Abidjan) 12 November 2019. Access Date: 1 January 2020. <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/africa-investment-forum-2019-african-development-bank-us-international-development-finance-corporation-team-mobilise-private-capital-africas-development-32625>.

alongside an additional USD3 billion from the private sector.<sup>1085</sup> The DFC and the African Development Bank Group aim to prioritize critical infrastructure, power and energy, financial services, and agriculture through this agreement.<sup>1086</sup>

On 16 December 2019, the representative of the United States at the United Nations Security Council meeting called on countries to step up their assistance to countries in the Sahel region.<sup>1087</sup> The representative also stated that the United States has built the capacity of young people in the region and provides support for livelihoods.<sup>1088</sup> She continued to affirm that all pressing issues in the region can be confronted if governments work alongside their international partners, regional organizations, and the Security Council.<sup>1089</sup>

By collaborating with government agencies to provide funding toward relief and investment in the Sahel region, the United States partially complies with the commitment.

Thus, the United States receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Ninar Fawal*

### **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to support facilitating increased access of G5 countries to all available public and private finance.

On 10 November 2019, the European Commission launched the “FMO Ventures Programme” in partnership with the Dutch development bank Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO).<sup>1090</sup> The programme is a EUR40 million financial guarantee agreement that targets Sub-Saharan African start-up companies, specifically ones led by youth, that use technological solutions to

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<sup>1085</sup> Africa Investment Forum 2019: African Development Bank U.S. International Development Finance Corporation team up to mobilise private capital for Africa’s development, African Development Bank Group (Abidjan) 12 November 2019. Access Date: 1 January 2020. <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/africa-investment-forum-2019-african-development-bank-us-international-development-finance-corporation-team-mobilise-private-capital-africas-development-32625>.

<sup>1086</sup> Africa Investment Forum 2019: African Development Bank U.S. International Development Finance Corporation team up to mobilise private capital for Africa’s development, African Development Bank Group (Abidjan) 12 November 2019. Access Date: 1 January 2020. <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/africa-investment-forum-2019-african-development-bank-us-international-development-finance-corporation-team-mobilise-private-capital-africas-development-32625>.

<sup>1087</sup> Special Representative Stresses Urgent Need to Address Causes of Conflict between Farmers, Herders, as Security Council Considers West Africa, United Nations (New York) 16 December 2019. Access Date: 31 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc14050.doc.htm>.

<sup>1088</sup> Special Representative Stresses Urgent Need to Address Causes of Conflict between Farmers, Herders, as Security Council Considers West Africa, United Nations (New York) 16 December 2019. Access Date: 31 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc14050.doc.htm>.

<sup>1089</sup> Special Representative Stresses Urgent Need to Address Causes of Conflict between Farmers, Herders, as Security Council Considers West Africa, United Nations (New York) 16 December 2019. Access Date: 31 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc14050.doc.htm>.

<sup>1090</sup> Africa-Europe Alliance: two new financial guarantees under the EU External Investment Plan, European Commission (Brussels) 10 November 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_19\\_6244](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_19_6244).

lower costs of products and services that were previously unaffordable to the public.<sup>1091</sup> It will support up to 125,000 new jobs directly and indirectly.<sup>1092</sup>

On 10 November 2019, the European Commission signed a EUR30 million financial guarantee agreement with the Italian Development Bank Cassa Depositi e Prestiti and the African Development Bank.<sup>1093</sup> This guarantee, called “Archipelagos One4A – One Platform for Africa” will generate 50,000 jobs and support 1,500 small African businesses by enabling financing partners to divide the risk of investments.<sup>1094</sup> Along with the FMO Ventures Programme, the European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica stated that the agreements “will help to boost access to finance for small businesses, notably in the tech sector – and create up to 175,000 jobs directly and indirectly.”<sup>1095</sup>

Through its collaboration with various member countries and development banks, the European Union has partially complied with the commitment.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

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<sup>1091</sup> Africa-Europe Alliance: two new financial guarantees under the EU External Investment Plan, European Commission (Brussels) 10 November 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019.

[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_19\\_6244](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_19_6244).

<sup>1092</sup> Africa-Europe Alliance: two new financial guarantees under the EU External Investment Plan, European Commission (Brussels) 10 November 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019.

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<sup>1093</sup> Africa-Europe Alliance: two new financial guarantees under the EU External Investment Plan, European Commission (Brussels) 10 November 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019.

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<sup>1094</sup> Africa-Europe Alliance: two new financial guarantees under the EU External Investment Plan, European Commission (Brussels) 10 November 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019.

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<sup>1095</sup> Africa-Europe Alliance: two new financial guarantees under the EU External Investment Plan, European Commission (Brussels) 10 November 2019. Access Date: 17 December 2019.

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