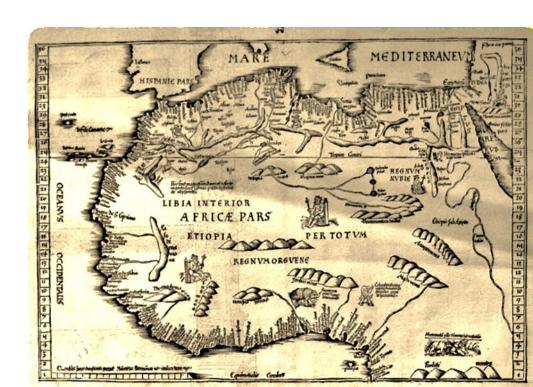
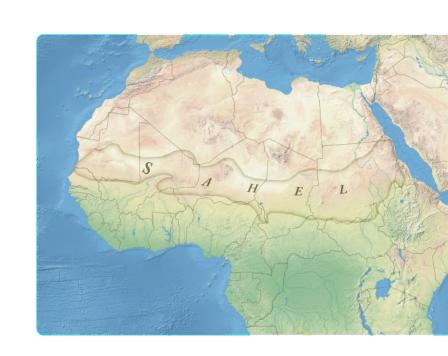
Sahel Security Complex

Regional Security Complexes Josef Kraus Ph.D.



- The ecoclimatic and biogeographic zone
- Usually between the Sahara to the north and the Savanna
- Between Atlantic Ocean and the Red Sea

- Arabic word sáhil
 - shore, coast



- Senegal and Mauritania, Mali, northern Burkina Faso, Niger, northern Nigeria, Chad, Sudan and Eritrea
- Sometimes includes southern
 Algeria, southern Libya,
 Cameroon, Central African
 Republic, and northern Ethiopia



- Geography mainly flat, grassland and savanna
- Dry, tropical or steppe climate, high temperature contrasts
- Desertification and soil loss
 - Over-farming, over-grazing, over-population
 - Natural soil erosion
 - Massive dust storms
 - -> resources conflict potential, malnutrition, famine, lack of fresh water, diseases



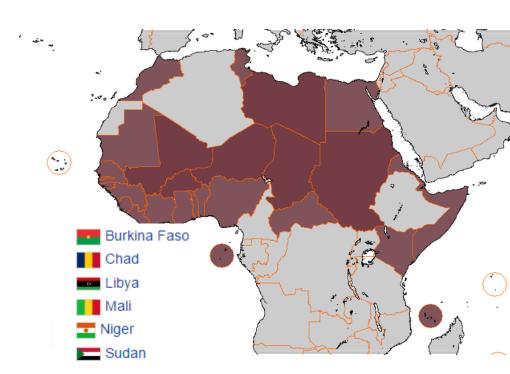
- Traditionally inhabited by semi-nomads
- Borders are not so important here no respect to ethnic

deployment

- -> high conflict potential, conflict spill-over...
- West collonized by French,
 East (Egypt, Sudan) by British



- Political / economical perspective
 - Community of Sahel-Saharan States
 - Established 1998
 - Aims to create
 a free trade area
 - Platform for Chad-Sudan talks about Darfur
 - Common sport and cultural festival



Main historical events

security dynamics

- Decolonization from GB and France
 - Sahel after WWII
 - 50s Libya and Sudan
 - 60s others
 - Mainly peaceful independence gain (except Cameroon)
 - Soon internal power struggles



Levels of conflict in modern history

- Internal conflict civil wars
 - (?) Mali, Niger 4 x Tuareg Rebellions
 - Civil war in Chad (1965–82, 98-02, 05-10)
 - Nigeria and Republic of Biafra (1967 1970)
 - Nigeria Boko Haram insurgency (2009 present)
 - First (1955-72) and Second (1983-05) Sudanese civil war + War in Darfur (2003 – present)
 - South Sudanese Civil War (2013 present)

Tuareg Rebellion

- First (1962–64) insurgency after Mali independence
- Joined by tribes from north Niger and south Algeria
- The goal of independent Tuareg state to be formed

 About 1,500 anti-government fighters suppressed by Malian army
 -> refugees to French Algeria



Tuareg people



Tuareg Rebellion

- Second (1990–95)
- Autonomy goal by Tuaregs from Mali and Niger
- After insurgency a period of famine and refugee crisis
- 1990 Attack on Malian governmental building
- 1992 New self-governing region created
- 1994 Tuaregs trained in Libya -> suppressed
 - + activating of Nigerian Tuaregs
- 1995 Moderates negotiated peace in Mali
 - + followed by negotiation in Nigeria successful

Tuareg Rebellion

- Third (2007–09)
- Tuareg guerilla attacks, army counterattacks in both states -> no-go zones for state officials at Tuareg country
- 2008 Mali crushed rebellion
- 2009 Nigerien peace due to Libyan backing
- Fourth (2012) early stage of the Northern Mali conflict
- Fought by skilled Tuaregs from Libyan civil war
- Coup d'état + Islamist Ansar Dine terrorist activity
- EUTM for training Malian armed forces

Nigeria – Republic of Biafra

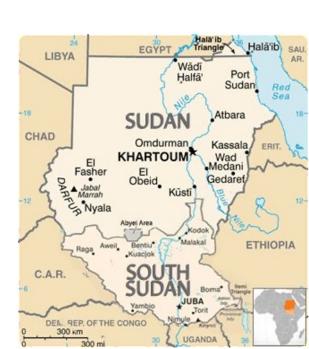


- Ethnical tensions, bad redistribution of national wealth
- 1967 declaration of independent Republic of Biafra
- Ethnoreligious and resources war
- Involvement of external actors by backing
 - Biafra France, Israel, Spain, Portugal, Rhodesia, SAR
 - Nigerian unity Great Britain
- Genocide, famine, epidemic in Biafra
- 1970 the end of war,Nigerian unity won



Sudanese civil war

- British control of Egypt and Sudan territory
- 1955 Declaration of independence and (first) civil war
 - North Arabic, Islamic
 - South Black, Christian and traditional religion
 - Effort of the North to dominate the South
- Mainly guerilla war
- 1972 peace agreement with the South autonomy
- 1983 the effort of application of Sharia towards the South
 - -> Second Sudanese civil war



Sudanese civil war

- The creation of Sudan People's Liberation Army (John Garang)
- Fighting mainly at southern territory
- War, famine and disease ->2 million deaths, 4 million displaced
- 1989 power seized by Umar Bashir
 close cooperation to Hassan Turabi
 (National Islamic Front)
- Islamic radicalization of Sudan
- 2005 peace talks in Nairobi, referenda promise
- 2011 South Sudan independence
- 2019 Coup d'état, Bashir toppled



Levels of conflict in modern history

- State X State conflicts
 - Chadian-Libyan conflict (1978-87)
 - Eritrean–Ethiopian War (1998-00)
 - Chad-Sudan conflict (2005-10)
 - Sudan X South Sudan conflict (2011 present)

Chad-Sudan conflict and Darfur

- Darfur since 70s ethnic, economic and resource conflict in Sudan
- Civil war in Chad ethnic, religious
- Sudanese pro-governmental militia Janjaweed ethnic cleansing
 -> refugees to neighboring Chad in 00s (spill-over)
- Sudanese government supported rebels in Chad
 - Chad reacted same way
- 2005 Sudan-Chad proxy war
- 2008 The effort of overthrow of Chad's government -> suppressed with help of French
- 2010 peace agreement Chad Sudan



Sudan-Sudan Conflict

- Right after South Sudan independence (2011) war with the North
- Boundary disputes (Abyei + Heglig), shooting incidences
- Transport fees disputes, common and shared oil production
- 2012 regular war
- 2013 civil war in SS (oil, ethnic violence...)
- Weakening of the South, dominance of the North



Current threats to Sahel security

- Wars
 - Internal
 - Interstate
- Religious extremism and terrorism
 - https://youtu.be/ZNHTCTD29T8
- Crime
- Malnutrition
 - https://youtu.be/qQ9IKAodknA
- Drug and human trafficing
 - o https://youtu.be/FEYSdF17Jo8

Conclusion

- Problematic to label Sahel as a regional complex
 - ...but, similar climate
- Religious tensions Islam X Christianity border line
- Weak states civil wars, state-non X state actor conflicts
- Weak border control + nations without own states-> conflict spill-over
- The only common political project
 - Community of Sahel-Saharan States

Thank you for your attention!

Time for Q&A

if it works in africa it will work anywhere