

The development dimension of the Algerian security approach toward the Sahel region of Africa

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Abstract

This article examines Algeria's security strategy in the Sahel, highlighting its emphasis on development as a core component of regional stability. Algeria promotes a comprehensive security approach that integrates political, economic, and social dimensions to address the region's complex challenges. Recognizing that security is unattainable without development, Algeria supports various initiatives—both independently and in cooperation with neighbouring countries—to foster growth and stability. The article underscores Algeria's understanding of the root causes of insecurity and its efforts to combat them through development. However, achieving tangible progress remains difficult due to regional fragility, cross-border threats, and an unstable environment that deters sustainable investment. While Algeria's strategy is significant in linking development to security, the article concludes that broader regional and international cooperation is essential for the success and sustainability of development efforts in the Sahel.

Keywords: Algerian security approach, NEPAD, Trans-Saharan road project, Tindouf-Zouerat road project, trans-Saharan pipeline.

1. INTRODUCTION

Algeria is a focal point and junction between the Maghreb countries on the one hand and the African coast (Sahel) on the other, ending in an impact by the output of its geographical neighborhood. At a time of asymmetric security and transnational regional threats, Algeria is facing a growing challenge from its immediate environment: Algeria lies at the heart of a raging belt from all its borders except the maritime borders, in addition to the proliferation of armed groups in the eastern and southern borders, there are drug smuggling networks from the western side. Non-stable regimes in Tunisia and Libya, with a degree of institutional vacuum and anarchy, and less fragile political restructuring in Mauritania and Niger. Added to these purely security threats are structural, upward-trending concerns associated with underdevelopment, environmental pressures and illegal migration. Therefore, in order to ensure its security, Algeria has adopted a policy of ensuring the security of its regional neighborhood, which is a natural extension of its national security,

by trying to use the economic factor as a gateway to achieve its national security. It believes that there can be no security and stability without development and democracy. therefore, I recognized the need to move simultaneously on the three sides of the triangle of security, democracy and development.

How did Algeria use the development dimension in its security approach in the Sahel?

To answer this question, the study required analysis according to the following two hypotheses:

- The success of Algeria's security approach in combating cross-border security threats depends on its ability to implement comprehensive development projects in the Sahel region.
- Multilateral bilateral cooperation between Algeria and the Sahel countries provides an appropriate framework for development and as a conflict prevention mechanism.

In an effort to understand the aspects of the problem, the research relied on the following plan:

- The Algerian security approach.
- Multilateral regional initiatives.
- Bilateral projects.
- Algerian institutional mechanisms to support development in the Sahel.

2. The Algerian Security approach

The Sahel region is a natural strategic depth of its security, therefore, the Algerian security approach was based on a desire to guarantee its security, believing that insecurity and instability in its neighborhood will inevitably lead to destabilization and threat to its security, based on what Barry Buzan called the regional security compound. this is a group of countries whose basic security concerns are so closely related that their national security situations cannot realistically be considered in isolation from each other, as he identifies it with Olli Weavere in their book (regions and Power: regionalization) as " a level of security linkage between the states of a given region, whereby the security of each state becomes inseparable from the security of the rest of the states within the region,"¹ Karl Deutscher wrote in his political Community and the North Atlantic Area, international organisation in the light of historical experience in 1957, the security community was defined as "integrated political entities, whose members were convinced that their common social problems could and should be resolved through mechanisms of peaceful change through institutional procedures without resorting to the use of physical force"², meaning the universality or interdependence of security between the constituent parties of the region. There is a strong security interdependence and mutual influence between the regional parties, as the state of unrest in the internal environment of one party will inevitably extend its effects to the other parties, and on this basis came the Algerian security approach, as to ensure its security it is necessary to ensure its regional security.

The Algerian security approach to the security threats from the African coast is based on the imperative of achieving human security, which in its simple sense means providing a

decent life for the human being, Roland Paris defined as an approach that focuses on the security of individuals rather than the security of the state, so that it includes freedom from fear and freedom from need³. On this basis, Algeria has adopted a security approach based on the theory of three diseases: **The Defence, Development and Democracy**

It found content and transition through the logic of combining three axes and mechanisms: The political mechanism and security diplomacy, the military mechanism and the economic, social and development mechanism.

Through this latter mechanism, Algeria has tried to employ the economic factor as an entry point for achieving security, convinced that security and development are two concepts that go hand in hand, as is highlighted by Robert McNamara⁴'s definition of security in his book the essence of security: " security means development and development, whether economic, social or political, under the protection of its content," he added, adding that "the real security of the state stems from its deep sense of the sources that threaten its capabilities and face them to give the opportunity to develop those capacities for real development in all fields, whether present or future. " This trend was supported by Tadjbakhsh Shahrbanou and Chenoy Anuradha M, who said that security and development are intrinsically linked, as security cannot be achieved without sustainable development, and development cannot be guaranteed in isolation from stability and security⁵.

From this perspective, Algeria has adopted an approach based on the close interdependence between security and development, which was confirmed by Algerian President Abdelmadjid Tebboune in 2022 in light of the activities of the Sahel Security and Development Forum when he stated that " winning the battle for security depends on winning the battle for development."⁶ As the National Sustainable Development Report also makes clear, by linking economic environmental security and sustainable development," enhancing food and water security forms the basis for ensuring sustainable development and strengthening social stability."⁷

In order to reflect this security interdependence, Algeria has entered into bilateral and collective relations and participated in various conferences and forums with the countries of the African continent in general and the Sahel in particular, which have been translated through a series of initiatives and projects.

3. Multilateral regional initiatives

3.1 NEPAD: New Partnership for Africa's Development

The NEPAD initiative is part of local and regional efforts to promote the African continent in the face of various challenges. the Algerian State's interest in African issues has increased, and this was shown mainly at the thirty-fifth OAU summit through the initiative of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President Obasanjo of Nigeria, President Tembeki of South Africa and President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Hosni Mubarak to prepare a development plan to revive the African continent named the New Millennium for Africa's Recovery, the latter has been merged with the Omega Initiative or Plan of Senegalese President Abdoulaye Wade with the aim of stimulating African development through a new partnership with industrialized countries⁸.the initiative emerging from the Union of former planners has been named

the New Partnership for Africa's Development Initiative in various vital sectors: agriculture, education, health, technology, infrastructure, environment, Communication, Security and Investment. It was formally adopted at the 2001 Lusaka Summit of the African Union.

This partnership is designed on the basis of linking sustainable development from an economic and social point of view and political development structurally linked to democratic development through building the rule of law, institutions, good governance and respect for human rights, which will create a safe environment for human beings. Working to achieve security and stability in the African continent, based on the principle of serious partnership between its countries and the application of the principle of effective and constructive participation with international and regional institutions and with developed countries instead of waiting for aid⁹, through this initiative, the African countries decided to be the initiative and participation rather than receiving and receiving, as the partnership requires the redefinition of Africa's relations with other countries, especially the developed countries¹⁰, within the framework of a new type of partnership that takes into account the interests of the African continent and benefits it.

For NEPAD's greater effectiveness and to ensure speed and accuracy in implementation, the founding countries considered it necessary to divide tasks according to the principle of specialization, but it should be noted that the division was initially quadrupled among member states, and then evolved into a more detailed sectoral division. South Africa had the file of peace, democracy and conflict resolution, Nigeria was interested in the file of economic integration, and Senegal was the file of infrastructure, environment, information technology and communication, and entrusted the file of agriculture, trade and transport to the Arab Republic of Egypt. Algeria has focused on the human development file (education and health) based on a program to build and train specialists, cadres and patriots to take on the task of achieving political, economic and social development for the advancement of African countries¹¹.

On the other hand, Algeria, through the Algiers Summit of November 23, 2004, provided a considerable support for the establishment of the African Peer Review Mechanism APRIM. it is considered as a review and evaluation of the activities carried out by monitoring the extent to which the countries adhere to the foundations and achieve the objectives of the NEPAD initiative which are democracy, economic governance, social and economic development and corporate governance.

This mechanism is managed through a forum of heads of state and government of member states, and is a tool to monitor and promote the principles of good governance and political stability through mutual evaluation¹². Reports are written on parliamentary systems, democracy, human rights, good governance and press freedom. After the reports have been discussed by the relevant body, the report is submitted to the concerned state and a copy of the report is submitted to the African

Parliament, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Union.

Based on the aforementioned, it can be said that the region played a great role through the initiative in stressing that African development needs a safe and stable environment. Integration into the international economy goes hand in hand with the application of the concept of good governance¹³, and this is the promotion of democracy, the peaceful resolution of disputes, respect for human rights and the improvement of the environment for investment and private operators.

However, the reality of the application on the ground is marred by a lot of shortcomings due to corruption as the biggest problems in the countries of the African Sahel from the perspective of double development and security, it exists at all levels, corruption in Africa is organic corruption that erodes the structure and body of these regimes from within. this has generated a lack of confidence among the people of the region in government institutions, as according to the World Bank indicators, the five countries in the region occupy the last third in terms of indicators in the classification of government effectiveness

4. Bilateral Projects

4.1. Trans-Saharan road project:

The Trans-Saharan road project is part of the Algerian state's efforts to contribute to the development of the African continent, to break the isolation of the Sahel countries and to promote trade between the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. immediately after its independence in 1962, the idea marked the Algerian political vision and was included in the speeches of President Houari Boumediene as a political and strategic desire and ambition for the purpose of strengthening continental unity. It serves as a vehicle for regional integration and intra-African trade development, as it is the link in the African road network of nine main roads connecting all the capitals of the African Union, and is the largest strategic project in Africa. After the completion of the work of its implementation, it will be one of the most important economic corridors, as it is an artery for the African economy. It will be able to absorb intensive trade traffic at minimal costs.

The Trans-Saharan Road project is the oldest integration project in the region, dating back to 1966 when six countries (Algeria, Tunisia, Niger, Nigeria, Chad and Mali) decided to form a Commission to link the Trans-Saharan Route, then called the African Unity Route. The project was launched in 1971 on Algerian territory and linked some sections of the road with Niger, but due to fluctuations in oil prices, these countries were unable to secure sources of financing, which led to a slowdown in the pace of completion and even in some areas to stop completion altogether. it was relaunched in 1975 with the assistance of the United Nations Development Program, and with the end of the Cold War at the beginning of the nineties, the countries of the region have known crises such as Algeria, which entered the Black Decade, where the terrorist phenomenon escalated. it was relaunched into the NEPAD project in 2001 as one of the most important infrastructure development programs in Africa and was officially incorporated into the PIDAA in 2010¹⁴.Algeria has completed

most of the routes within its territory, while some of the links with Niger and Nigeria have not progressed slowly due to security conditions related to the security of border areas.

The total length of the trans-Saharan route is 9022 km, crossing six major countries (with a total area of 4.7 million square kilometres and a population of 120 million people).

The project is a regional network, divided as follows: (It should be noted that the division was not mechanical engineering or random division, but took into account the axes of stimulating trade, providing development opportunities, securing roads and controlling borders)

Main axis: It serves as the backbone of the road¹⁵:

- It runs through Algeria along 2400 kilometres
- It passes over Niger along a length of 1900 km.
- It passes over Nigeria along 129 kilometres

Sub-axes: Connect regions and side cities to feed the main sections.

- The Algerian branch of Tunisia runs through Tunisia along 295 km.
- The Algerian branch is Mali, which runs along the length of 1688 km.
- The Niger-Chad branch runs along the length of 643 km.

The map of Trans-Saharan road project



Significance of the project:

- The project is of great importance to Algeria and Africa, especially in the framework of the joint strategy to achieve the desired sustainable development and economic integration among African countries as the real artery of the region, as it will become a real engine of economic growth and development in Africa

- The strengthening of economic relations between the six countries in the framework of the activation of African unity will allow the intensification of inter-regional exchanges, which in turn will lead to the creation of promising economic blocs on the continent.
- The countries of the Sahel, Sahara, Sahara and Senegal are rich in raw materials (coal, gold, cocoa, tin ore, cotton, the presence of rare soils, uranium¹⁶ is exported by transporting them across the seas and oceans, but if the road is completed it will be a passage to market these materials to Europe, especially at the lowest cost according to the winning rule. As is known, land transport is less expensive than sea and air transport, and talk here especially to countries that are located in closed circles and areas without a view or sea port. on the other hand, the European countries will find this corridor a safe passage to transport their products deep into the African continent, when the project was designed to break the isolation of mineral and agricultural resources of countries that lack suitable export ports such as Niger, Chad and Mali¹⁷.
- As mentioned earlier, these countries are rich in raw materials, but the cost of shipping these materials across the oceans is very expensive to reach Europe as its largest consumer market. The road will therefore create a competitive advantage, reduce transport costs and ensure their security, which will create supportive activities and increase production.
- The road is considered to be a driver and accelerator of economic integration as it connects and extends over three African regions (North, West and Central).
- It is considered a cross-Saharan Africa, which is considered to give new prospects to Chad, Mali and Niger, as it will allow access to the Tunisian and Algerian ports with great potential, especially with the possibility of close operation of the port of Centre in Hamdaniya (Tipaza)
- The project is designed in a complete and integrated manner with the aim of enhancing the resilience of the population and improving their lives by raising their standard of living. It is a dual highway with six lanes that will be planted along its edges in order to combat desertification and the creep of the pomegranates in order to revive these remote areas.
- The related preparations represent about 20% of the total project, and in parallel with the construction of the road will be completed and the supply of service stations for every 100 km, which will create jobs. For example, in Niger, 18 wells were built, with offices, water wells equipped with solar panels, rest spaces, two loading and unloading plants for animals, and 190 lighting poles constructed.
- The completion of networks of markets offering national products such as peasant markets and arcades in order to promote the national product, especially that this road will be international, it is expected to be a lifeline linking the outside world with the countries of the Sahel, Sahara, Senegal and deep Africa.
- Currently, trade between these countries (Algeria, Sahel, Sahara and Central Africa) is carried out through what is known as a barter system under specific conditions. Algeria has allowed a limited number of traders to transport many products by road, and these products have been identified as tigers wearing household utensils and homemade products to those countries to be traded for a range of items such as livestock, tea, and some tropical fruits and be marketed in the south only and these in 13 states. it is intended for local consumption.
- The road ensures a crucial function related to the movement of goods and people and the effects it generates on business activities, the creation of jobs, the development of infrastructure and the development of economic and social relations, through the

removal of isolation, the fight against poverty and the creation of integration among the peoples of the region and their integration into economic and social life.

- In addition to the economic, social and cultural development guaranteed by the road, it also develops a sense of belonging to the African continent.

4.2. The road project between Tindouf and Zouerate

This project is part of Algeria's policy to promote regional integration with Mauritania and the Sahel countries, extending over a distance of 840 km between the Algerian city of Tindouf and Zouerat, Mauritania, that the road ranks among the new emerging corridors that work to strengthen the flow of trade between African countries in the context of the Continental Free Trade Area.

The cost of its completion is 600 million euros, and 10 Algerian and Mauritanian institutions are involved in its completion, on the Algerian side the Ministry of Public Works, Irrigation and Basic Facilities is working to supervise technical studies, track control, and the National Agency for highways ANBT is responsible for the completion of major road projects and follow-up the completion of the border crossing¹⁸. Cosidar is the largest organization that takes over the completion process by providing basic infrastructure and the necessary water. On the Mauritanian side, the works are shared by the Mauritanian Ministry of Equipment and Transport and the National Agency for the implementation of major Projects¹⁹.

This project will allow for the strengthening of partnership opportunities between the two countries, but also with West African countries through Mauritania. The Ambassador of Mauritania to Algeria, DadiOuld Sidi Heba, stressed that this axis is an incentive for regional trade and will encourage Algerian and Mauritanian businessmen to develop more exchange and coordination mechanisms in order to achieve the desired level of trade.

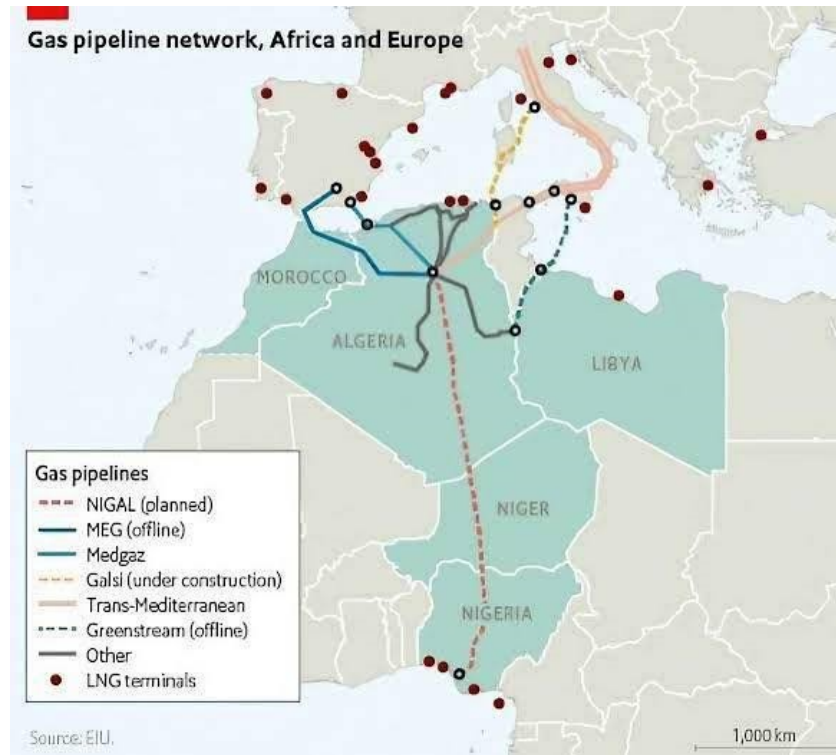
4.3. The TSGP Trans-Saharan Gas Pipeline

The idea of completing the project dates back to 2001 in the mid-eighties within the framework of the Algerian vision to strengthen South-South cooperation and export Nigerian gas to Europe through Algerian territory, but due to security and financing conditions it remained only an idea and an aspiration until 2001²⁰. a memorandum of understanding was signed between Sona Tarrak and the Nigerian National Energy Company for the completion of a gas pipeline that passes through three countries (Nigeria, Niger and Algeria).

Algeria considers this project a strategic tool more than just an energy project, it gives a strategic continental economic dimension, as it will give the African continent promising prospects and enhance the field of cooperation between the countries it will cross. in the words of Minister of State for Petroleum Resources and Mines Mohamed Arqab 2022 , " the project contributes to the emergence of an African energy market and the exchange of skills and tools between national oil companies for the development of the industry in the future,"²¹the project also embodies the slogan of Africa for Africans by linking Algeria and sub-Saharan African countries in a project within Algeria's vision of promoting African integration and ensuring regional energy security, it is a strategic gain for Algeria, Africa and Europe.

The pipeline extends approximately 4200 km from the gas Delta of Nigeria to the HassiR'mel basin in southern Algeria, continuing its route through the Algerian gas pipeline infrastructure, passing through Niger.

The map of the TSGP trans-sahara gas pipeline



Divided as follows:

- 1037 km in Nigeria, where the completion rate of the project reached 70% for its subsequent passage through Niger and to the Algerian border
 - 2310 km in Algeria, the transport network within the Algerian territory is ready because of the existence of pipelines linking the south to the north and crossing the Mediterranean Sea east toward Italy and west toward Spain.
 - 830km in Niger is the country that is experiencing delays in the completion of the project
- Table.

Estimated to cost US\$13 billion, the project will transport approximately 30 billion cubic meters of Nigerian gas (the world's seventh largest gas reserves) connecting gas wells to Europe via Italy and Spain pipelines²².

Recent global developments (the Ukraine War) have contributed to the strengthening of the Algerian vision regarding the importance of the gas pipeline project. The Ukrainian war led to a serious disruption in Europe's gas supply, prompting the EU to revive projects previously offered to it, especially after Putin cut off gas supplies

passing through the Nord Stream line. In addition, there are studies leading to the growth of European demand for natural gas in the coming years (currently estimated at 350 billion cubic meters, increasing demand by at least 70% in 2050)²³, so the project can be considered a strategic option for the European continent to reduce dependence on Russian gas. if the project is completed, Algeria will be considered as a hub connecting gas producers, exporters and industrial countries.

4.4. Fiber Optic Project: Trans-SaharienFiber Optic Backbone

In parallel with the Trans-Saharan Road project, it was agreed to complete the fiber optic network project between six countries (Algeria, Chad, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Mali). The project is considered strategic in the era of digitization, it is part of the digital regional connectivity project in Africa, which was stated by former Minister of Post and Communications Huda Faraoun²⁴ during the African Telecommunication Forum 2018." the Trans-Saharan fiber optic network represents a strategic choice for Algeria in terms of its digital connectivity to sub-Saharan Africa. " reduce costs and reduce the digital divide between the North and South of the continent."

The project will connect countries that do not have a sea view, which will allow them to benefit from high-flow intranet submarine communications cables, and allow member states to enhance the possibility of establishing start-ups and distance education.

Algeria has been one of the most prominent supporters of the project since the Algiers Communication Summit 2002²⁵, and then at the African Union Summit 2003. The fiber optic network sees it as a strategic project, one that develops the regional digital economy. Therefore, Algeria has completed its fiber-optic segment at a distance of 2548 km, which connects Algiers and In-Guezzam (border with Niger) and the second half reaches Tindouf (Mauritanian border). This demonstrates Algeria's commitment to the realization of this strategic project for the region.

5. Algerian institutional mechanisms to support development in the Sahel

5.1. Algerian Agency for International Cooperation for Solidarity and Development

Established in February 2020, it is an agency directly affiliated to the Presidency, established by Presidential Decree No. 20-42 of February 5, 2020²⁶. Algeria believes in the close interrelationship between security and development, and has been entrusted with all the necessary resources and means to carry out its tasks. during the 36th African Union Summit, President Abdelmadjid Tebboune announced the allocation of one billion dollars to the Agency for the financing of development projects in African countries, in recognition of the principle of African solutions to African problems. This is not the first time that Algeria has accepted financial aid and loans. In 2013, the Algerian government canceled the debts of fourteen African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe Pransébe, Senegal, Seychelles, Tanzania) for humanitarian need estimated at US\$902 million. Algeria has also worked to support and encourage development in areas of tension and conflict, establishing a fund in which it paid \$10 million for development projects to build infrastructure in the cities of Gao, such as alternative and Timbuktu²⁷, through which wells are dug for irrigation, watering and drinking water. it established vocational training, education, medical and health centers

and reduced the debt burden of Mali and Niger by surveying it in August 2011, which was estimated at \$20.7 million for Niger.

The Agency is mandated to participate in the preparation and implementation of the national policy for international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, religious and educational fields. to assist the diplomatic corps and ministries to benefit as much as possible from external technical and financial assistance to support the national development, to coordinate the implementation of the foreign training policy in Algeria, as well as the training of Algerians abroad, in consultation with the relevant ministries, encourage the employment of national competencies abroad in the context of international cooperation and develop and maintain relations with a number of entities, including the Algerian scientific community and Algerian businessmen living abroad.

Among its achievements, it has launched training in the field of local development for local cadres from the countries of Mali, Niger and Mauritania within the framework of the National School of Management and the higher Institute of Management and Planning, with the aim of deepening relations and developing the dynamics of exchange of experiences between local community frameworks. it also works to strengthen the management capacities of participating frameworks in the field of administrative and financial management of local communities, especially at the municipal level. The training program included three axes: Local governance, integrated socio-economic development of the region and local finance. All this is in order to consolidate the principles of good local governance, including procedures and practices that ensure transparency, respect for ethics, a sense of responsibility and the participation of the parties concerned.

5.2. Business Forum Algeria-Sahel

Algeria has adopted an African proposal based on a new strategy based on genuine partnership, considering the common interests and equal opportunities of the entire African continent. On this basis, Abdelkader Messahel²⁸, Minister Delegate for Moroccan Affairs, declared that talking about profitability means creating the right atmosphere and providing the right conditions for businessmen to perform their work, as the Algerian approach aims to involve the private sector in its economic project toward Africa and the Sahel. in order to serve its continental orientations within the framework of the objectives it has set, especially within the framework of the priorities of the New Partnership for Africa ' s Development. In this context, it recognizes the imperative of moving from joint committees to business forums.

The first launch of the Algiers-Sahel Business Forum was given on the sidelines of the Asihar International Fair 23 December 2022-6 January 2023 in Tamanrasset. The Minister of Trade and Export Promotion Kamal Rizziq stressed that "the Algiers-Sahel Business Forum is a real opportunity to develop and strengthen intra-regional trade and achieve economic integration."²⁹ The forum will discuss ways and means of developing and promoting intra-regional trade, as well as an opportunity to promote trade exchanges and tourism cooperation and to embody economic integration, which was discussed during the first meeting of the forum in Algeria, especially with the presence of the heads of chambers of commerce of all countries of the Sahel. this will enable the creation of the first platform for regional exchange with the aim of building bridges of

cooperation between the economic actors of these countries by bringing together the views and supporting the economic actors in the development of their trade, especially given that the volume of intra-African trade is the weakest in the world at only 2% of world trade.

During the Algiers meeting, the Forum resulted in the signing of four agreements related to:

- Establishment of an Algerian-Chadian Business Council
- Agreement between the Algerian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Tamanrasset Tourism Management Corporation
- An agreement between two trade institutions from Algeria and Chad
- An agreement between Tamanrasset Tourism Management Corporation and a commercial complex, and among the agreements, the Algerian textile and leather holding company will export about three million euros of its products to the country of Chad.

The forum seeks to stimulate the dynamic of interregional trade, provided that a strong and solid legal system is developed, as well as legislation to regulate exchanges and thus achieve the desired objectives, which means the need to provide accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date legal texts for local and foreign economic operators.

However, despite the efforts of the state to involve the private sector in its development efforts outside the borders, the presence of private investors is almost non-existent. This is due to several reasons, perhaps the most important of which is the scant efforts in the field of services, for example, we find the absence of an Algerian banking structure in Africa to facilitate financial transactions except in Senegal and Mauritania as the first external government bank under the name of the Algerian Union Bank with a capital of 50 million US dollars four banks (the Algerian People's Loan, the Algerian National Bank, the Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Foreign Bank of Algeria). In addition, there is a need to deepen the digitization of services. With the need to involve experts, specialists, academics and institutions of higher education, with mandatory coordination with economic operators, chambers of commerce, industry, agriculture, tourism, unions or employers internally and externally.

The legal framework regulating the import and investment policy of the target country should also be studied in order to adapt the local investment law and national production standards to the requirements of international markets to facilitate the flow of the national product.

6- Conclusion

What can be concluded is that Algeria has great opportunities to enter the African markets not only in the field of hydrocarbons but in various products by taking advantage of the advantages (geographical location, availability of resources, infrastructure) and must face the obstacles mainly of security, border closures and lack of information. The export and investment strategy is based on oil wealth and low value added products. In addition to the almost total absence of the private sector and its lack of participation in investment in the Sahel countries. The fierce foreign competition from France, the United States and China, which seek to entrench the logic of domination and control over the resources of the region

and its policies through exploitation, the aid they grant is only an instrument of domination and domination. Finally, it can be said that despite the large number of bilateral and regional projects, compared to the size of the untapped opportunities and the available materials, they remain small. The gap is wide between what is actually achieved and between expectations and set goals.

Results and recommendations:

The study concluded that the Algerian security approach in the Sahel region of Africa is based on the logic of combining security and development as two interconnected conditions for achieving stability. Algeria's adoption of the concept of comprehensive and multidimensional security reflects awareness of the need to address the roots of security crises by investing in infrastructure, supporting economic projects, and enhancing the capabilities of countries in the region to confront development challenges. Activating the Algerian vision faces a number of obstacles, including the fragility of institutions, the growth of terrorist threats and organized crime, and weak funding directed towards local development projects.

Based on the above, the study recommends the following:

- ❖ The need to enhance coordination between local, regional and international actors to support development efforts in the Sahel Region.
- ❖ Focus on projects that have a direct impact on local residents, such as education, infrastructure, and job creation.
- ❖ The necessity of working to mobilize financial resources and invest in shadow areas
- ❖ Activating follow-up and evaluation mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of development programmes
- ❖ Finally, expanded regional cooperation remains an essential factor in confronting complex challenges and ensuring the success of the Algerian security approach that links security and development.

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