

# Impact of Institutional Reforms on State Capacity and Stability in the Sahel

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## Abstract

The Sahel region, plagued by weak governance, political instability, and insufficient state capacity, is at a crossroads in its efforts to achieve long-term stability. Despite ongoing institutional reforms, the impact on state capacity remains varied, raising critical questions about the path forward. This paper explores the influence of institutional reforms on state stability in the Sahel, addressing key challenges such as corruption, decentralization, and governance inefficiency. This research highlights the mixed outcomes of reforms aimed at strengthening governance structures and addressing security concerns. A qualitative approach, using secondary data allows for a subtle understanding of the factors that drive or hinder reform success. Key findings indicate that while reforms like decentralization and anti-corruption measures have had positive impacts, their effectiveness is often undermined by the region's historical legacies, entrenched informal governance structures, and political fragmentation. The paper concludes with recommendations for context-sensitive reforms that align with local realities and stresses the importance of building inclusive institutions that foster trust and stability. International partnerships should be recalibrated to support locally-led efforts that prioritize transparency, local governance, and security to ensure lasting peace in the Sahel.

**Keywords:** State, State Capacity, Institutional Reforms, Political Stability, and Sahel

## Introduction

The Sahel region that stretches across the African continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, has long been an area of geopolitical significance and concern. As nations within the Sahel struggle with widespread poverty, weak governance, and entrenched political instability (Ziso and Hamandishe, 2024), the question of how to strengthen state capacity and ensure stability has become a critical focus for both scholars and policymakers within the region. State capacity, that is, the ability of a government to effectively implement policies, provide public goods, and manage resources (Khemani, 2019)—has often been considered a central element in achieving political stability. However, many Sahelian states have faced substantial challenges in building and maintaining these capacities due to a combination of internal and external pressures. In recent decades, institutional reforms have been viewed as a vital solution to the region's instability. Yet, the impact of these reforms on the capacity and stability of the state remains a contentious subject. The complexity of governance in the Sahel (Bøås and Strazzari, 2020), compounded by factors such as terrorism, regional conflict, and fragile institutions, demands a subtle examination of institutional reforms and their effectiveness in addressing the dual challenge of state weakness and instability.

Existing literature on state capacity (Lindvall and Teorell, 2016; Lindsey, 2021) offers numerous insights into the structural factors that contribute to or hinder the development of effective governance. Pradhan (2018) argue that state capacity is deeply tied to the quality of institutions, the legitimacy of government actions, and the resilience of the bureaucratic apparatus. The Sahel region where state institutions are often plagued by corruption, lack of resources, and ineffective policies, improving state capacity is seen as a necessary precondition for achieving long-term stability. In contrast, state instability—manifested through political fragmentation, frequent coups, and security challenges—arises when these institutional frameworks are either non-existent or fail to meet the demands of the population (Kumafan et al, 2024). The literature suggests that institutional reforms designed to address these weaknesses, such as enhancing governance structures, decentralizing power, and improving public administration, have the potential to strengthen state capacity and, by extension, state stability (Acemoglu et al, 2017; Azfar et al, 2018).

However, the Sahelian experience with institutional reforms has been varied, with mixed results across countries such as Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Chad. Some reforms have yielded positive outcomes, such as improvements in public sector efficiency and accountability, while others have led to political fragmentation and exacerbated conflicts (Kouadio and Gakpa, 2020). The challenge lies in the design and implementation of these reforms, which often fail to consider the deeply rooted socio-political dynamics and historical legacies of state-society relations. Viljoen and Makama (2018) emphasize that successful institutional reforms must be context-sensitive, tailored to the unique challenges faced by each Sahelian state. Additionally, the role of international actors - such as the African Union (AU), the United Nations (UN), ECOWAS and various donor agencies—has been instrumental in shaping the trajectory of institutional reforms. While these actors provide crucial financial and technical support, they also introduce external agendas that may not always align with the local context, leading to a mismatch between reform intentions and outcomes.

This paper examines the intricate relationship between institutional reforms, state capacity, and stability in the Sahel. Through a comprehensive review of the existing literature, the paper will explore how institutional changes in the region have influenced governance and stability. The paper is structured as follows: first, it provides an overview of state capacity and stability in the Sahel, followed by a detailed discussion of institutional reforms across the region. Next, the paper evaluates the impact of these reforms on state capacity and stability, highlighting key case studies. Finally, the paper concludes with an assessment of the lessons learned and recommendations for future reforms.

## Conceptual and Literature Review

### State Capacity

State capacity refers to the ability of a government to effectively collect taxes, enforce laws, maintain order, and deliver essential public goods to its citizens. This concept has been pivotal in understanding the institutional divide between wealthy nation of the global north and impoverished nations of the global south. In advanced countries, the state is typically large, well-organized, and capable of efficiently managing these functions (Stiglitz, 2007). On the other hand, in poorer countries, the state is often weak and ineffectual, struggling to provide basic governance, which hinders their overall economic development. States that fail in these functions according to Saeed (2020) are often labelled as "failed states," typically experiencing extreme poverty and instability. This definition of state capacity holds particular relevance. The Sahel faces significant challenges in building state capacity. Countries in this region, such as Mali,

Chad, Burkina Faso, and Niger, and so on are often characterized by weak state institutions that struggle to provide basic services, ensure security, and maintain law and order (Okoli, 2024). The inability of these states to effectively control their territories and deliver essential public services is a major contributor to the region's instability. Collier, in his analysis argues that the inability to build effective state institutions is a critical factor in perpetuating poverty and conflict (Haider, 2020). In the Sahel, the lack of strong state capacity creates a vicious cycle, where weak governance leads to insecurity, which in turn prevents economic development and state strengthening. Furthermore, the Sahel's fragile states are caught in a complex web of internal conflicts, insurgencies, and external interventions, which further strain their ability to develop robust state structures. As a result, the region's states are unable to fulfil their essential functions, exacerbating the challenges faced by their populations and reinforcing the cycle of poverty and instability. Andersen et al (2016) defines state capacity as the ability of a state to mobilize resources, maintain law and order, and deliver public services. The authors emphasize that a state's capacity is reflected in its institutions, which must be robust enough to function effectively and equitably across various sectors, such as taxation, defense, and public goods provision. This definition is quite useful in evaluating the institutional strength of a state, but it falls short in addressing the challenges faced by countries with complex security issues, such as the Sahel region. In the Sahel, weak institutions, corruption, and the inability to provide basic services like education, health, and security challenge their definition. The Sahel states, despite formal structures, struggle with high levels of violence, lawlessness, and insurgency, indicating that state capacity goes beyond just institutional strength to include legitimacy and the ability to effectively engage with citizens. The gap in this definition lies in the limited consideration of informal networks and the subtle role of governance in fragile states.

Cingolani (2013) defines state capacity through the lens of its ability to enforce laws, maintain order, and provide public goods, focusing on the state's monopoly on violence. According to Cingolani, the effectiveness of a state depends on its ability to manage the balance between providing security and facilitating economic growth. His work emphasizes how the state's monopoly on force can prevent chaos and sustain long-term prosperity. However, Cingolani model does not sufficiently address the impact of non-state actors, such as insurgents or armed groups that challenge the state's monopoly in regions like the Sahel. In this region, the power of non-state actors undermines his theory. For example, terrorist groups and militias have gained substantial control, rendering the state's monopoly on violence ineffective. A notable gap in Cingolani definition is the failure to account for the dynamics in states where violence is contested by external forces or groups beyond the state's control.

When comparing these definitions with Aldrich's (2013), it is important to note that Aldrich focuses on how state capacity affects social resilience and disaster recovery. He argues that state capacity is not only about governance and enforcement but also about the state's ability to coordinate responses during crises and maintain social order in the face of disaster. Aldrich emphasizes adaptive capacity, where the state's responsiveness to external shocks, such as environmental disasters, becomes key. This adds a dimension that both Anderson (2016) and Cingolani (2013) miss in their frameworks: the role of state capacity in crisis management, which is critical in the context of the Sahel, where climate change, humanitarian crises, and conflicts converge.

Evidently, Anderson (2016) and Cingolani (2013) provide valuable frameworks for understanding state capacity, yet neither fully encapsulates the complexities of fragile states, particularly in the Sahel region. While Anderson (2016) offers a clear institutional perspective and Cingolani a security-based one, both fail to consider the influence of non-state actors and the multifaceted crises that many states face. Aldrich's addition of crisis management and resilience highlights a key area of state capacity often overlooked in traditional definitions.

### **The History and Evolution of the Sahel: An Overview**

The Sahel has long been a site of complex interactions between state structures, colonial legacies, and the demands of governance. Historically, the state capacity in the Sahel has been influenced by a combination of pre-colonial institutions, the lasting impact of colonial rule, and the evolution of state-building efforts post-independence (Cooper, 2018). In understanding the evolution of state capacity in the Sahel, it is essential to consider these three key stages: the pre-reform state institutions, the role of colonial legacies, and the modern attempts at state stabilization and consolidation.

#### **Pre-Reform State Institutions**

Before the arrival of colonial powers in the 19th century, the Sahel was home to diverse indigenous systems of governance. These systems were often decentralized and varied significantly across the region, with ethnic groups and kingdoms such as the Mali Empire, the Songhai Empire, and the Kingdom of Kanem-Bornu having their own modes of administration (Collet, 2020). These societies, though not centralized in the modern sense, exhibited a form of state capacity in the way they managed resources, justice, and security within their respective regions. These pre-colonial states operated within a context of inter-communal relations, trade networks, and local resource management systems that supported some degree of stability and governance (Cooper, 2018). However, these traditional structures were often more fluid and flexible than modern states, relying on kinship networks and charismatic leadership rather than formal bureaucratic institutions. While they were able to adapt to local conditions, these systems were often limited in their ability to project authority over vast territories or to effectively integrate diverse populations, especially when compared to later centralized states.

### **The Role of Colonial Legacies in Shaping State Structures**

The imposition of colonial rule in the Sahel, primarily by the French and British, profoundly altered the landscape of governance and state capacity. Colonial powers carved up the region according to their economic and strategic interests, often disregarding the social, cultural, and historical realities of the Sahel's diverse populations (De Sardan, 2021). The French, for example, implemented a system of indirect rule in many parts of the Sahel including Nigeria, where they co-opted local elites to govern on their behalf. While this approach maintained some degree of local autonomy, it also entrenched a system that was highly dependent on external forces. This structure created a deep divide between the colonizers and the colonized, which would later manifest in difficulties for post-colonial governments in establishing legitimacy and control (Young, 2019).

Colonialism also brought about the centralization of authority, which contrasted sharply with the decentralized forms of governance seen in pre-colonial societies. The introduction of bureaucratic structures, such as tax collection systems, military conscription, and administrative divisions, created a model of governance that was foreign to many of the local populations. This legacy of weak institutions and centralization became a significant challenge for post-colonial states in the Sahel, as they struggled to establish coherent state structures while simultaneously dealing with economic instability, social unrest, and growing ethnic tensions (Young, 2004). The colonial-era state structures were often geared towards resource extraction rather than fostering inclusive governance. This left a legacy of economic inequality, social fragmentation, and limited state capacity in crucial areas like education, healthcare, and infrastructure. Post-independence, many Sahelian states inherited these weak and ill-equipped state institutions, which struggled to build legitimacy and governance capacity in a region with diverse ethnic groups and complex socio-political landscapes (Fawole, 2018).

### **The Evolution of State Capacity and Stability in the Sahel**

Following independence in the mid-20th century, the Sahelian states embarked on the difficult task of state-building. These newly formed states faced several challenges, including the lack of institutional frameworks, political instability, and the need to manage the vast natural resources in an equitable and sustainable manner (Ijeoma, 2018). The political leadership of many Sahelian countries initially attempted to centralize power in the hands of a single party or leader, but this strategy was often fraught with difficulty due to the entrenched ethnic divisions, rivalries, and limited administrative reach. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, many states in the Sahel experienced periods of relative stability, often aided by international support and aid from organizations like the United Nations and the World Bank (Dieng, 2021). However, state capacity remained weak in many areas. For instance, the expansion of state infrastructure and social services was hampered by a lack of trained personnel, limited financial resources, and issues of corruption. Moreover, attempts at centralization often alienated local populations, exacerbating regional disparities and contributing to discontent in peripheral areas.

The 1980s and 1990s brought a new set of challenges for the Sahel. This period saw an increase in political instability, with coups d'état and civil wars destabilizing several countries in the region, including Mali, Chad, Togo, and Burkina Faso. Many of these upheavals were linked to the failure of state institutions to effectively address the demands of their populations, exacerbated by the rise of Islamist insurgencies, ethnic conflicts, and the impacts of climate change (Ziso and Hamandishe, 2024). As a result, states were forced to rethink their approach to governance and state-building. In recent decades, several Sahelian countries have made strides towards improving state capacity, particularly in terms of security and regional integration. Efforts to combat terrorism and radicalism, often through international partnerships with France, the United States, and the European Union, have become central to the region's state-building



strategies. While these interventions have helped stabilize certain areas, they have also raised questions about the long-term sustainability of such foreign-led efforts and the ability of local governments to maintain security without relying on external actors (Check, 2023).

Moreover, the increasing recognition of the importance of inclusive governance has led to reforms aimed at decentralizing power and enhancing the capacity of local governments. These reforms are part of a broader shift towards democratization in the Sahel, although challenges persist. Corruption, weak judicial systems, and the pervasive influence of informal networks continue to undermine the effectiveness of state institutions, particularly in rural and remote areas. The rise of community-based initiatives and the involvement of local actors in governance represent positive steps towards strengthening state capacity, but they remain vulnerable to political instability and external pressures (Idrissa, 2020).

The history of state capacity in the Sahel is one marked by challenges stemming from pre-colonial governance structures, colonial legacies, and the difficulties of post-independence state-building. The region's experience highlights the complex interplay between local traditions, colonial influences, and modern governance challenges. While efforts to improve state capacity in the Sahel have yielded some positive results, much work remains to be done to build effective, inclusive, and sustainable state institutions. In light of the region's ongoing struggles with political instability, environmental challenges, and security concerns, the development of strong state institutions remains a critical factor for ensuring long-term stability and prosperity in the Sahel.

## Theoretical Framework

### Institutional Theory

Institutional theory provides a useful framework for understanding the impact of institutional reforms on state capacity and stability, especially in fragile regions like the Sahel. The theory according to Peters (2011) examines the structures, rules, norms, and practices that shape the behaviour of individuals and organizations within a society. In the context of state capacity and stability, institutional theory focuses on how state institutions, both formal and informal, contribute to or hinder the development of a stable and effective state. It argues that state stability is not only determined by the availability of resources or governance models but also by the institutional frameworks that govern the state's operations (Weingast, 2025).

The proponents of institutional theory, such as Douglass North, John W. Meyer, and James March, have emphasized the role of institutions in shaping political and economic outcomes. Douglass North, for example, in his work on the theory of institutions, stresses the importance of formal rules and informal norms in the development of economic performance and the stability of states (North, 2018). He argues that the efficiency and stability of state institutions are critical to ensuring long-term development and reducing conflicts. For North, institutions are the "rules of the game" that structure the interactions between actors, and institutional reforms aimed at improving the "game" can significantly influence state stability and capacity. Meyer, on the other hand, focuses on the concept of world culture, explaining how global norms and models of governance impact local institutional settings (Meyer, 2016). Meyer's work suggests that institutions in developing states, including those in the Sahel, often align with global expectations of statehood, democracy, and governance. However, these global norms may not always be compatible with local realities, which can undermine the capacity of the state to adapt and enforce reforms effectively. Meyer's insights highlight the tension between global institutional models and local state capacity, which is especially relevant in the Sahel where colonial legacies and weak state structures complicate reform processes.

The impact of institutional reforms on state capacity and stability can be examined through the lens of formal and informal institutions. Reforms designed to modernize state institutions, such as decentralization, judicial independence, and strengthening law enforcement (Ouziel, 2020), can potentially improve state capacity by making institutions more responsive and efficient. However, institutional theory also warns that reforms can face significant resistance, especially when they conflict with entrenched informal institutions. In the Sahel, traditional power structures, including tribal and religious authorities, often hold more sway over the population than formal state institutions. These informal institutions can both complement and undermine state capacity, as they can provide local stability or perpetuate conflict.

Critically, institutional theory's application to the Sahel must consider the region's unique challenges. While institutional reforms may enhance state capacity, they are unlikely to be effective without addressing the underlying issues of political fragmentation, weak governance, and economic instability. Institutional theory tends to focus on the formal aspects of state governance but may overlook the deeply entrenched informal norms that often hold more power in regions like the Sahel (Meyer et al, 2017). Furthermore, reforms that align too closely with global models may not be well-suited to local contexts, exacerbating

instability rather than fostering long-term peace and development. Thus, while institutional theory offers a valuable framework for understanding the role of institutions in state stability, its application in the Sahel requires a nuanced approach that considers both formal reforms and the strength of informal institutions.

## Methodology

Institutional reforms in the Sahel are a game-changer, designed to revitalize weak governance systems and rebuild trust in state institutions, ultimately boosting stability and capacity. The paper, using secondary data sources, explores how these reforms impact the efficiency of public institutions, mitigate conflicts, and foster socio-political stability in the region. Through analysing past reforms, it reveals the challenges and opportunities in building resilient institutions that can address security, economic, and governance issues effectively in the Sahel.

## Institutional Reforms in the Sahel: Key Drivers and Objectives

Institutional reforms in the Sahel have been central to the region's efforts to improve governance, enhance state capacity, and promote socio-political stability. These reforms are driven by both internal and external factors, reflecting the complex socio-political and economic landscape of the Sahel. Evidently, the Sahel is a region characterized by weak institutions, governance challenges, insecurity challenges, and political instability, which has spurred the need for comprehensive institutional reforms.

The economic and political drivers of institutional reforms in the Sahel are deeply intertwined with the region's challenges. The Sahel, marked by extreme poverty, underdevelopment, and weak governance, has long struggled with issues such as corruption, inadequate public service delivery, and poor governance (Ziso and Hamandishe, 2024). These challenges have often been exacerbated by armed conflicts, insurgencies, and the threat of terrorism, particularly from groups such as Boko Haram and Al-Qaeda affiliates (Apau and Banunle, 2020). As such, institutional reforms in the Sahel are driven by the need to strengthen state capacity, restore political stability, and improve service delivery to citizens. These reforms are seen as crucial for fostering development, improving security, and promoting long-term peace in the region.

One of the primary objectives of institutional reforms in the Sahel is the decentralization of governance. This is viewed as a way to enhance local participation, improve the responsiveness of the state, and promote regional development. Authors such as Chia et al (2020) argue that decentralization can help address the political marginalization of certain ethnic or regional groups, which has historically been a source of tension and conflict in the Sahel. Through decentralization, power and resources are redistributed from central governments to local authorities, which can help create a more inclusive and equitable political system. However, critics of decentralization, such as Smoke (2015) caution that without strong local governance capacity, decentralization may lead to fragmentation and exacerbate local rivalries, potentially undermining state stability.

In addition to decentralization, anti-corruption measures are a key component of institutional reforms in the Sahel. Corruption has been a significant barrier to development and state legitimacy in many states in the Sahel, leading to inefficiency in public services, the diversion of resources, and a loss of trust in government institutions (Oxford Analytica, 2021). Anti-corruption measures are therefore viewed as essential for restoring citizens' confidence in government institutions and ensuring that public resources are used effectively. According to Hassan (2018), anti-corruption reforms are critical in reducing the gap between citizens and the state, especially in fragile states where mistrust and disillusionment with the government are high. However, Carothers (2022) suggest that anti-corruption reforms can be ineffective if there is a lack of political will or if the elites who benefit from corrupt systems are resistant to change.

Civil service reforms are another significant aspect of institutional reform in the Sahel. Public sector reform is necessary to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government institutions. Cigler (2018) argue that reforming the civil service is crucial for building a professional and accountable public administration that can effectively respond to the needs of citizens. These reforms focus on enhancing the recruitment and training of civil servants, increasing transparency in public administration, and reducing patronage-based appointments. However, Ingber (2018) posit that civil service reforms often face resistance from entrenched bureaucratic structures and political elites, making it difficult to implement meaningful change. Additionally, there are concerns that civil service reforms may be superficial if they do not address broader issues of governance, such as accountability and transparency.

International influence and partnerships have played a significant role in shaping the institutional reform agenda in the Sahel. International organizations, such as the World Bank, the United Nations, and regional organizations like the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), have been instrumental in promoting reforms through financial aid, technical support, and policy advocacy.

These regional and international actors often work in partnership with national governments to implement reforms and provide funding for various initiatives. However, scholars like Bryson et al (2015) argue that while international partnerships have led to the implementation of important reforms, they often come with challenges. For instance, the alignment of donor priorities with local needs and priorities can sometimes be problematic, and the effectiveness of these reforms can be limited by the political will of local governments.

Furthermore, the success of institutional reforms in the Sahel is influenced by the political context in which they are implemented. The Sahel is marked by political instability, weak state institutions, and frequent changes in government, which can undermine the sustainability of reform efforts. For example, the 2012 military coup in Mali and the subsequent political instability raised questions about the effectiveness of reform initiatives in countries with fragile political environments (Bleck and Michelitch, 2015). In such contexts, reforms may be short-lived or even reversed, as new political actors may have different priorities or lack the capacity to sustain reforms. Institutional reforms in the Sahel are driven by a combination of internal and external factors, including economic challenges, political instability, and international partnerships. Major reform initiatives such as decentralization, anti-corruption measures, and civil service reforms aim to strengthen state capacity, improve governance, and enhance stability. However, the effectiveness of these reforms is contingent on several factors, including the political will of local governments, the capacity of institutions, and the alignment of international support with local needs.

### **Impact of Institutional Reforms on Political Stability in the Sahel**

Institutional reforms play a crucial role in enhancing political stability, particularly in regions like the Sahel, where governance challenges and instability are persistent. The impact of such reforms can be examined through their effects on political legitimacy, governance, conflict prevention, and the reduction of insurgency and rebellion. These dimensions are interrelated and highlight the transformative potential of institutional reforms when implemented effectively. One of the most significant effects of institutional reforms on political stability is their impact on political legitimacy and governance. In states where institutions are weak or corrupt, citizens often lose trust in the state's ability to deliver essential services, enforce the rule of law, and promote equitable development (Hutchison and Johnson, 2017). Reforms aimed at improving transparency, accountability, and efficiency can significantly enhance the legitimacy of government institutions. Uslaner (2017) argue that when citizens perceive their government as functioning effectively and fairly, their trust in state institutions increases, leading to greater political stability. For instance, anti-corruption reforms can reduce public dissatisfaction with governance, as corrupt practices that undermine state legitimacy are addressed. Likewise, civil service reforms aimed at professionalizing public administration can improve the state's ability to deliver public goods, further boosting its legitimacy. As governance improves and the state delivers on its promises, political stability is reinforced, creating a more conducive environment for long-term peace and development.

Political decentralization, another key aspect of institutional reforms, has profound implications for conflict prevention and resolution. In many conflict-prone regions, particularly those with diverse ethnic or regional groups, the concentration of power in a central government often exacerbates political marginalization and inequality, contributing to tensions and conflict. Through decentralization, reforms seek to give local governments greater autonomy and control over resources, allowing for more inclusive and responsive governance. Keil and Anderson (2018) highlights that decentralization can mitigate conflict by addressing the grievances of marginalized groups and providing them with a stake in the political system. It creates opportunities for local populations to have a voice in decision-making processes and to influence policies that directly affect their lives. Moreover, decentralized governance structures enable more tailored responses to regional conflicts, facilitating more effective conflict resolution. The improved representation of diverse groups within local governments can reduce the likelihood of violent uprisings, as people feel more included and less alienated from the state.

Furthermore, institutional reforms are instrumental in reducing insurgency and rebellion, especially in regions marked by political instability. In the Sahel, for example, insurgencies and rebellions often arise from a combination of political exclusion, economic deprivation, and the failure of state institutions to address local concerns. Reforms that address these issues can contribute to the reduction of insurgent movements. Hanson (2015) argues that by strengthening state capacity and addressing the root causes of rebellion, such as inequality and poor governance, institutional reforms can create a more stable political environment. Reforms that improve security, the rule of law, and the provision of basic services can help to win over populations who may otherwise support insurgent groups. Additionally, decentralization reforms that give local communities more control over their affairs can reduce feelings of marginalization, which are often a key driver of rebellion. As state institutions become more inclusive and responsive, the

appeal of insurgency diminishes, and political stability is strengthened. Institutional reforms can significantly impact political stability by enhancing political legitimacy, improving governance, preventing conflict, and reducing insurgency. The relationship between these reforms and political stability is multifaceted, with each aspect of reform reinforcing the others. When institutional reforms are implemented in a way that addresses the underlying causes of instability, they can create a more inclusive, accountable, and responsive political system, fostering long-term peace and stability in fragile states.

### **Conclusion**

Institutional reforms in the Sahel have become central to addressing the region's political instability, weak governance, and persistent insecurity. These reforms, particularly those aimed at decentralizing power, improving public service delivery, and combating corruption, have had a mixed impact across the region. While some nations have made strides in enhancing state capacity, others continue to face significant challenges in overcoming entrenched political fragmentation and the influence of non-state actors. The complex interplay between historical legacies, socio-political dynamics, and external influences must be considered when evaluating the effectiveness of these reforms. As the Sahel remains a region deeply affected by both internal and external pressures, strengthening institutions remains crucial for sustainable peace and development.

### **Recommendation**

To ensure the success of institutional reforms in the Sahel, it is recommended that future reform initiatives be more context-sensitive, incorporating local traditions and socio-political realities. Additionally, emphasis should be placed on improving the legitimacy of state institutions by fostering transparency and accountability. International actors must also align their support with local needs, avoiding a one-size-fits-all approach. Furthermore, decentralization efforts should be coupled with strengthening local governance structures to prevent political fragmentation and enhance regional stability. Only by addressing these multi-dimensional challenges can the Sahel hope to build more resilient and effective states.



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