

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

**THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION ON REGIONAL
SECURITY IN EAST AFRICA (2000 – 2016)**

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare the research project as my original work and that it has never been submitted to this or any other college/university for purposes of academic review and credit.

Sign: Date:

WILSON MEMUSI LEMAYAN (C50/83598/2015)

The research project was presented for examination with full approval of my office as a University supervisor

Sign: Date:

DR. GEORGE KATETE

DEDICATION

The work has been dedicated to my family, friends and all colleagues who gave me inspiration, encouragement, understanding and appreciation as I went through the intricacies involved during preparation of this research, and for their patience during my absence. My sincere appreciation is especially earmarked to my wife Anne Nanetoi, my sons Joel Tajeu Memusi and Emmanuel Melita Memusi and all those who stood by me throughout my study period. Their support is immeasurable.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AEC:	African Economic Community
ASF:	African Standby Force
CET:	Common External Tariff
COMESA:	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DRC:	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC:	East African Community
EACCU:	East African Common Custom Union
EASBRIG:	Eastern African Standby Brigade
EASF:	Eastern Africa Standby Force
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of Western African States
EDF:	European Development Fund
EPA:	European Partnership Agreement
EU:	European Union
IGAD:	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
KRA:	Kenya Revenue Authority
MAI:	Market Access Index
OAU:	Organization of African Unity
OLF:	Oromo Liberation Front
RECs:	Regional Economic Communities
RSCT:	Regional Security Complex Theory
SADC:	Southern African Development Community
UNECA:	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

ABSTRACT

The Economic Integration of the East African Community has been greatly affected by security or the lack of it. There is mistrust in majority of the regional states that have experienced insecurity with each other and this has resulted to unresolved conflict between the states. It is due to this, that this study investigated the impact of economic integration on regional security in the East African states. Specifically the study aims to determine the influence of cross border economic activities, effects of free trade and the effects of free movement of people on security in East Africa. The study applied Regional Security Complex Theory. The study also adopted an exploratory approach by using an explanatory survey design. The study targeted 105 officials at the Immigration Department, Commanders of security agencies and key Kenya Revenue Authority officials at border points of Busia, Namanga and Mandera, East African Community secretariat and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials' and the target sample was 83. Stratified random sampling technique was used. The questionnaire method has been used to collate and collect primary data while secondary data came from all the relevant documents that concern this survey. The quantitative data obtained from the research instruments was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics which involves understanding data through graphics, tables and summary statistics which includes (frequencies, percentages and means) and inferential statistics (t-tests) while qualitative data was analyzed through thematic analysis. The Statistical package for social sciences version 25.0 aided in analysis. The study found that the East Africa porous borders affected the security of other regional countries. Despite the fact that East African countries form the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), this Intergovernmental Authority has not been active in resolving conflicts within the region unlike other continental forces example African Union Mission in Somalia who were in the forefront in the case of fighting Somalia's Al-Shabaab terror group. The zero rating of East African Community goods crossing borders had provided a leeway for extremists to move goods without due checkups. The study concludes that cross border activities had a significant influence on the regional security of the Eastern Africa region as evidenced by installation of new border checks systems, use of common identification in border checks, having integrated regional border security movement and coordination among trading partners on border security approaches that enhanced regional security. The study recommends that member states should realize that opening up the borders will eventually lead to balancing of industry concentration and thus there is no need to artificially protect domestic industries. The study also recommends that East African countries should embrace procedures and methodologies so that risk-based controls are ensured at the most ideal time and results are shared between customs authorities, place in the supply chain and duplicate or unnecessary controls are avoided.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to this Study

In our modern globalized world, Economic Integration and Regional Security go hand in hand in order to enhance economic growth (Dirk, 2014). Security in a fairly broad sense means that important values from specific actors are protected from different kinds of threats, by way of certain measures. However, National Security of a state has for the longest time been the most important concept in the modern international security, by use of state security apparatus, a state protects values of its territory, its independence and the lives and property of its citizens (Chaponniere, 2015).

In the 21st century, however, economics, diplomacy, and other non-military aspects have replaced military power as the focus of international relations. In the background of this trend is the emergence of the concept of international security, which emphasizes on the creation of a stable international environment by strengthening trade and mutual economic dependence and improving the international legal system.

According to Kavuma (2014), the end of Cold War led to drastic changes in international environment which was strongly focused by Africa on regional security. Consequently, during the Cold War period, though African countries developed extensive bilateral and/or multilateral international relations within the region, many of those relations lacked autonomy and continued to be tightly regulated by the East-West confrontation and by neo-colonial relations with France, one of the former colonial powers. The general grasp of security from a region that has multiple states in it instead of that of a single state, is what is referred to as regional security (Gibb, 2014). A key argument often advanced is the lack of hegemonic power in the region. This it is argued renders the security situation volatile. Any attempts to establish credible regional institutions have not yet borne any fruit (Tusicisny, 2014).

The largest regional institution which is the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is one such case. Any attempts to set up a regional African Standby Force (ASF) formerly East Africa standby Brigade (EASTBRIG) have not materialized (European Commission, 2015).

Political, economic and regional financial integration has been part of African strategy to overcome fragmentation, marginalization and improve the continent's position in the global political economy. Regional groupings have been part of this integration and there are more of such efforts in Africa just as there are in many parts of the world. In the international community of today, Africa is one of the regions where regional security as described above is most actively debated and challenged due to various insecurity instances in the region (East African Community Trade Report, 2015).

Regional groupings have been part of this integration and there are more of such efforts in Africa just as there are all over the world. All countries in the African continent are members of at least one regional economic group. Member states of East African Community (EAC) include; Rwanda, Kenya, The Republic of Burundi and Uganda, Tanzania whereby the headquarters is located in Arusha (Farah, Noor, Kisame and Hussein, 2014). There are set policies that govern the integration of the region in order to ensure fairness in transaction of enhancing the economic wellbeing of the region. However, the EAC region is still confronted by different conflict systems that affect the EAC states (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2016). These include; cross border and regional land use conflicts which face the region including impacts of climate change, rights and access to water, disputes in fishery, water resources disputes between interstates and management of regional trans-boundary water access, conflicts in regional and mineral resources and wars connected to illicit mining and trade of minerals in Great Lake regions, collusion in the governments and the impact of corruption of armed movements from the sub-region of Democratic Republic of Congo.

The above have to a great extent influenced economic integration of East African countries and thus impacting on regional security. It is against this background that the study evaluated the impact of economic integration on regional security in East Africa.

1.2 Statement of Problem

According to the EAC Trade Report of (2015), most regional economic communities for example the East African Community are formed due to economic benefits expected from them. The high levels of economic integration results from free trade from member states results to increased regional security hence leads to rapid economic growth rates. However, in the EAC, the economic integration is greatly affected by the lack of security.

There is mistrust in majority of the regional states that have experienced insecurity with each other and this has resulted to unresolved conflict between the states for example Tanzania and Kenya when Kenya pastoralists extended their cattle to graze in Tanzania. The Tanzania authorities seized and auctioned the cattle. The Tanzania have again seized chicks that were exported from Kenya and burnt them. There exists long history among several regional economic communities in East Africa, although in many cases they are not effective and have limited benefits (EAC Development Strategy, 2011).

Limited benefits that include similarities of resources, lack of goodwill from other countries to support free trade and free movement of people (Magu, 2015). Restricted movement of people makes implementation of competing strategies of various economic groupings difficult for the member states (Obare and Heitchiles, 2011). Most of the developing countries do not have the will to surrender their independence to a community body as is the requirement for successful economic integration (Nyaoga, 2016).

An examination of the impact of economic integration on regional security is therefore important and there was need therefore to probe the nature and structural levels of the state so as to explain why insecurity is prevalent even though prospects of integration have increased. This will thus ensure an understanding of relationship between regional integration and security can be examined when this study focuses on how economic activities have influenced security among other variables hence the research was guided by the following research questions as stated below.

1.3 General Research Question

What impact does economic integration have on regional security in the East African region?

1.3.1 Specific Research Questions

- i. How do cross border economic activities influence the security of the East African region?
- ii. What are the effects of free trade on the security of the East African region?
- iii. How does free movement of people influence the security of the East Africa region?

1.4 General Objective of Study

The general objective was to determine the impact that economic integration has on regional security in the East African region.

1.4.1 Specific Objectives of Study

- i. To determine how cross border economic activities influence the security of the East African region.
- ii. To analyse the effects free trade has on security of the East African region.
- iii. To examine the impact of free movement of people on the security of the East Africa region.

1.5 Justification of the Study

1.5.1 Academic Justification

Regional integration has been adequately researched by scholars be it the EAC, ECOWAS, SADC or EU, there is a lot of work which has been done on this subject. This study, however, sought a new dimension in this field of research by focusing on regional integration and regional security within the EAC. Most of the research available was on economic integration. The focus of most of the literature was on how EAC members interact mostly from an economic point of view. The study findings might be of importance to the body knowledge by determining prospects and challenges that if addressed appropriately could lead to effectiveness of regional integration arrangements and security in East Africa.

1.5.2 Policy Justification

Despite the EAC protocol agreements being designed years ago there has been limited research on the security integration among regional partners within the EAC community. The study findings looked at the shortcomings of the EAC and highlighted the policy adjustments necessary to enhance regional security.

Policy-makers may find the integration of economic trade that is necessary for the designing of suitable policies that gave their business firms robust market niche.

Factors that influence logistic firm's business performance in their activities that can lead to insecurity have been highlighted and appropriate recommendations drawn.

Policy functions recommendations might be beneficial to private sector, civil society organizations and Heads of member states involved with the integration process so as to pull out some basic principles by which are guided in their quest for EA integration strategies that ensure regional security.

1.6 Scope of Study

The research aimed to determine the effect of economic integration on regional security in the East African region. The scope of this study covered the countries of East Africa that are; Rwanda, Kenya, South Sudan and the Republics of Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda.

The choice of the area was motivated by the fact that these countries were cooperating in economic arena in trade, investment and allowed their nationalities to work across the borders. The study work took a one month period to complete.

1.7 Limitations of Study

The outcome of the project research was determined by two main limitations. First, the study was limited to economic relations within Africa, and more specifically in East Africa. Secondly, the questionnaires were only distributed one time in a period of one month.

The short time span affected the results and the findings may not be as accurate as intended; a longitudinal study provides more stringent results of economic integration variables that have the greatest impact on regional security. Moreover, the amount of time and resources that were required to conduct a longitudinal study was far beyond the reach of this research study.

So as to compensate for the relative absence of knowledge about economic integration and security among the government officials, the study used the secondary data on the EAC bloc and security conditions in the region. In addition, the study sought audience with officials that had some experience on economic integration and security issues.

1.8 Operational Definition of Concepts

1.8.1 Regional Integration

The integration tags along with the use of single custom union in East African Community, the application of the zero rating on EAC goods among others. There are many challenges that come with the deep integration of the states that result from the business environment (Jones and MacLleod, 2013).

This study therefore defines regional integration as level of interaction increased in a region among the member states focusing on the economic, security, and political, social and cultural issues. This mostly depends on the sharing of sovereignty among the member states which is mostly the willingness and commitment of the states.

1.8.2 Economic integration

According to this study economic integration is an agreement among East African countries to remove both tariff and non-tariff barriers so as to be able to coordinate their trading activities freely.

1.8.3 Regional Security

These are the states that have joined their primary security concerns and therefore their concerns on security cannot be differentiated from each other according to Kirman's (2010) adopted definition of regional security complex. This makes it difficult for one to understand the patterns of security of a state without understanding its existing regional security.

According to this study regional security is the understanding of security among people instead of security among states as the main object. Security is generally the lack of threats. Regional security complexes insist on the interdependence of rivalry amongst the member states and their interests.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF STUDY LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter will focus on reviewing secondary data from different scholars on studies done globally, in the region and draws gaps that this study intends to seal. The reviewed literature is in line with the set objectives study. The chapter commences with a theoretical review section and concludes with the summary.

2.2 Regional Security

Globally, countries are strengthening their collaboration with states that they have similar interests in order to benefit from them so as to build their GDP. (Karns and Mingst, 2014). Political, economic and social are the spheres involved. However, the states of the East African region are characterized by both similarities and differences in political, economic and social systems. These similarities and differences have a bearing on the security challenges that face the region. The challenges are both traditional reflecting the Cold war scenario as well as contemporary reflecting the post- Cold War period. The traditional security challenges revolve around border disputes, inter-state conflicts and human security challenges (Yang and Gupta, 2015).

To enhance integration and ensure regional security in Africa, a number of institutions have been set which include Organization of African Unity (OAU) currently known as the African Union (AU) established to promote collaboration in defense and security fields (Masinde, 2015). ECOWAS established for the purpose of promoting corporation and the development of economic activities and socio-cultural matters in West Africa. SADC and IGAD which are both sub-regional organizations were founded in 1996 for the aim of economic integration and growth in the South East African respectively (Tusicisny, 2014).

There are other important aspects of the security challenges faced that mostly relate to cross- border activities, activities viewed by the formal governments as illegal in nature, terrorist activities and transnational networks (Kagira, 2011). Most of the weak states suffer consequences due to lack of the monopoly to use violence thus lacking de-facto control in most parts of the region.

Moreover, most of the states suffer challenges such as smuggling of materials and cattle rustling due to their lack of effective mechanisms to control their border(s) thus making it easy for activities to be carried out across the borders (Charalambides, 2015).

Internal and external regional trade among member states is relatively limited by external trade barriers and low resource complementarity. The potential benefits of economic integration are made difficult to reap for EA nations due to sizes of the markets, limited transport facilities and high costs in trade (Kahnert et al., 2014). There have been challenges in attempts to establish effective regional institutions (Ebobrah, 2015). As a result, there is no state that has been able to include all the other states in a successful regional security structure, political and economic institution. Attempts to set up the largest regional institution, IGAD and the African Stand-by Force (ASF), are examples of the mistrust and leadership vacuum that exist in the region (Longo and Sekkat, 2014). Such approaches have resulted to conflicts such as water disputes of River Nile among the countries that access the water and also disagreements on the demarcation of the common border between Somalia and its neighbors. It is important if sub-regions like the East Africa would include the access of natural resources in the process of security map drawing (Kirman, 2010).

2.3 Economic Integration

According to Masinde (2015), increased markets share results to comprehensively increment on trade thus higher economic development. Unluckily, there exists no single concurred measure or regularly acknowledged meaning of market access. Luckily, Tusicisny (2014) have proposed that the Market Access Index (MAI) might be helpful for deciding the availability of a given nation's business sectors. In the trade approach written by Kagira (2011), market access is an umbrella term for examination of various measures that a nation may use to confine imports and guarantee improved regional access.

There is a significant rundown of such measures, including tariffs on imported products, and non-tariff obstructions, for example, specialized norms, hostile to dumping activities, import amounts, and import permitting, among others (Schiff and Winters, 2015). Market access limitations additionally incorporate direction of imported administrations.

For instance, a few nations may confine the quantity of Foreign Service providers in an area, or point of confinement the quantity of administration exchanges an outside provider may perform (Kahnert, Richard, Toutjesdijk and Thomopoulos, 2014).

Economic integration forms an important policy agenda for Eastern Africa. This is attributed to since the countries embarked on several structural adjustment efforts (Ebobrah, 2015). More recently the East African countries have been involved in several initiatives involving trade that include regional economic integration that is mostly the EAC and the COMESA. EAC re-establishing treaty was approved on the 30th of November in the year 1999, and came into force in 2000 after the initial partner states Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania had ratified it. Burundi and Rwanda joined the community in 2001 (Longo and Sekkat, 2014). The implementation of EAC trade protocols results in potential losses as well as gains in terms of trade diversion and trade creation respectively, as depicted by Kirman (2010) while undertaking a research on the European Union. The EAC member states are at different levels development, with the most advanced of all being Kenya, since it has more competitive industries and vibrant workforce (Severino, 2013).

Using the fact of the unbalanced developmental levels, the tariffs reductions between East African Common Custom Union (EACCU) states and Kenya was phased over time using asymmetry principle involving a reduction of 2 percent in a span of five years. This arrangement in transition ended in the year 2010, and therefore all the EAC states have zero tariff lines in effect (Boyd, 2014). The rates of the tariffs between Uganda and Tanzania in 2005 were set at zero percent; and that between Kenya and Uganda and the other partner states (Rwanda, Tanzania, and Burundi) in July 2007. Therefore, gains and/or losses extent still remain an empirical issue to be investigated given the diversity of the countries in the community (Longo and Sekkat, 2014).

Regional trade agreements are on the rise in the world since the 1990s. By the year 2012, there were approximately 511 regional trade agreements comprising of only goods and services. Out of these, 319 were in force (Kenwood and Loughed, 2011). The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) has mainly championed the formation of regional trade agreements as Africa moves toward the foundation of the AEC (African Economic Community) founded in 1991 by the Abuja Treaty (Balassa and Toutjesdijk, 2014).

2.3.1 Cross Border Activities

Negasi (2016) study shows that to enhance regional security cross activities need to be monitored. There are additionally various remarkable commitments identified with fair cross border activities. These include: certification, accreditation, licensing, common standards, and equivalency. Usage of these commitments ought to be agreed by the member states. Cross border activities are fundamentally connected with a free control of both goods and services in order to enhance fair trade that will encourage the member's state to be party to. Although, there are institutional and political influence that lead to unhealthy border activities thus threatening regional security. This includes policies that lead to high taxation or support of political parties to ascend to power. High taxation will result to smuggled goods while political interference may result to attacks (Manone, 2015).

Cross border activities in the trading of security related activities have increased tremendously in the recent past (Venables, 2015). Owing to technological advancement, financial intermediaries nowadays have un-inhibited access to their customers regardless of where they operate. Investors too can invest anywhere they choose both locally and internationally through the use of financial intermediaries and with relative ease. However, this proliferation in cross border trade has seen the rise of new challenges facing the regulatory and oversight authorities. Irregularities such as financial fraud, market manipulation and insider trading among others are usually aided by modern means of telecommunication (Khorana, Kimbugwe and Perdakis, 2014).

Since emerging markets are more susceptible to these challenges emanating from cross-border trading, their regulators should therefore be able to thoroughly assess all cross-border transactions and be well prepared to take remedial action against possible misconduct(s) (Echessah, 2016). The prevailing legislation(s) and enforcement capacity by the regulators should be enough to deter any misconduct occurring in cross-border transactions. The growing trends towards globalization have resulted to investors demanding alternatives so as to invest their money. Such has been made possible by the easy means of access to trading information due to technological advancements (Eken, 2011).

Even though cross-border trade volume have been rising globally, there still are many challenges encountered which include; high costs, multi-channel trade processing, local dual or multi-regulatory regimes and legal procedures (McIntyre, 2015). Both unfavorable political and macro-economic environments have long been pointed out as a major obstacle to trade in emerging markets. The effects are more pronounced when trading in financial instruments that tend to be more exposed to default risks. The enactment of strict foreign exchange controls does help to slow down any capital movement across the borders. Even though research shows emerging markets as being geared increasingly towards the liberal foreign exchange regimes, there still are many countries where foreign portfolio investments restrictions still exist. Such places include Bulgaria, Uganda and Thailand which do have exchange controls over capital movement and South Africa which has restrictions regarding the remittance of dividend income by foreigners. However, emerging markets have been active in instilling awareness among their people with regard to the effectiveness of capital markets for funds mobilization. There is therefore a lack of exposure to share ownership among the population. Besides, the savings generated are not enough to be directed towards the securities markets (Vamvakidis, 2014).

In view of the above challenges, countries can adopt trade facilitation so as to help them reduce trading costs thus increasing competitiveness in their private sectors (Rose, 2014). Despite a reduction or removal of trade barriers and tariffs, many countries in Africa are still lacking in either the regional or global integration. This kind of disconnect does have negative effects on their economies. Despite spirited effort, some countries find it hard expanding their trading opportunities thus the failure to take advantage of preferential market access programs, such as; The African Growth and Opportunity Act (U.S) and “The Everything but Arms” (EU). For instance, all the major exporters under the AGOA program are those countries that trade in commodities such as oil and other natural resources (Foroutan and Pritchett, 2013).

The main aim of facilitating trade is not just the expansion of trading opportunities. It must also focus on the broader perspective which is achieving a broad-based and sustainable economic growth to the benefit of many (Krueger, 2014). African states with abundant natural wealth resource such as minerals and oil have been trying to diversify their economies and wean themselves of commodity driven economic growth which may

not be sustainable in the long-term. For instance, Nigeria has been trying to move away from the sole dependence on oil for foreign exchange. This is to safeguard against the risks of any drastic declines in global oil prices (Massingham, 2011).

This program that has the support of the international donor community has been able to overcome numerous challenges key among them transport and logistical problems, lack of or limited market information. This is how Mali was able to access the European market (Sangho et al. 2010). All the major challenges facing trade in Eastern Africa and in particular the IGAD region are known. They include, most prominently; inadequate infrastructure, the need for reconciliation and harmonization of tariffs and border practices, persistent red-tape by the government agencies at border points to mitigate those challenges enumerated above. Various regional and international facilitation measures have been put in place (Paret, 2011).

At the international level, the Revised Kyoto Convention (RKC) has been adopted by many national customs administration bodies (Dougherty and Pfaltzgraff, 2015). The RKC which establishes key components of modern customs laws that offers excellent basis for facilitating trade, ensuring economic growth and improving on security in all international trade systems. The RKC is the practical blueprint which guides modern and efficient customs procedures. Many Eastern African countries have multiple memberships belonging to the various Regional Economic Communities, namely IGAD, EAC and COMESA. These multiple memberships hamper regional trade facilitation and development (Holzgreffe, 2013).

The measures taken to facilitate trade could help in reducing the cost of trading in Africa. Numerous reforms undertaken can go a long way in reducing the travel time taken; the number of border-crossing points and administration procedures (Amate, 2016). Trade facilitation covers all activities across all sectors in the value chain necessary in both production and trade. In order to succeed, the trade facilitation measures undertaken must address the cross-sector character at planning stage and enumerate all the measures taken to support cross-border trading (Eken, 2011). Among key sectors which profit from the trade facilitation initiatives are logistics and transport. Transportations costs still remain high in the sub-Saharan African region despite major investments in infrastructure in recent past.

This is so because transportation costs do depend on wide ranging factors, key among them; capital, labor and fuel costs as well as maintenance costs for motor vehicles.

The transportation costs for goods across Africa differ considerably from one region to another. For instance, both Central and West African countries do have high prices in road transportation compared to Southern African countries due to the queuing systems in their truck business sectors (Teravaninthorn and Raballand 2009). The service sector can benefit too from the trade facilitation. However, it has not been given the necessary attention during the public debates. A better integration in regional markets within the service sectors has a huge potential for economic growth. Just for instance, a close integration in the professional service sector within Southern African countries has the potential to provide job opportunities, address the skills shortage as well as help lower the input price(s) incurred by business entities (World Bank 2011a).

The business services sectors are the key determinant in the success of export trading companies. Those companies seeking to establish a foothold both in regional or global markets often do rely on business service providers for professional advice (Echessah, 2016). This access to technical advice, market expertise, legal and accounting services is key for a company to be able to compete in the international market(s). The service sector can also help in the development of new export products, as well as being a major export sector. The exports can cover a wide range of services which may include; education, legal, accounting and technical advice(s). Trade facilitation measures can help address the regulatory environment in which these exports will take place, for example by improving the mutual recognition of both education and technical certificates (Cernat, 2015).

Trade facilitation helps contribute to expansion of the private sector thus enabling it to participate in international trade (Schiff and winters, 2018). Private sector actors, especially small and medium-size businesses, often lack the know-how and capacity to meet all requirements of formal trading across borders. Smaller traders who are active in informal cross-border trading may find it difficult to expand due to limited financial resources coupled with lack of information about the requirements and procedures in international markets (Davies, 2016). Many small enterprises providing many employment opportunities in Africa usually find it hard to meet all the requirements for their formal registration due to limited capacity and inadequate information or the cost of doing business. However, the main idea behind trade facilitation is to make sure that trade

is expanded beyond the traditional large companies and those successful in the market. The measures taken in trade facilitation can thus help with access to information and support with regard to the procedures of formalization such as standards and licenses.

Elbadawi (2011) assert that after the internal market was completed, there has been a freer movement of both people and goods between the member states in any trade union. This implies that even in the East African region, the common customs tariff applies when countries are importing goods across the East African border. With the East African Community integration, both negative and positive effects are expected on different sub-sectors including capital movements, services and product levels (Muthaura, 2011). The direction and magnitude of the effects of this integration is important for integration since the member states can derive substantial amounts of benefits from the tariff revenue obtained from international trade taxes. The revenues from the cross border activities are essential for the countries in meeting their fiscal needs. Thus the cross boarder activities result to increased security between the members states as far as they meet their revenue targets. This is ensured by controlled border activities in order to increase their trading arena.

A study by Hvidt (2013) shows that uncontrolled cross boarder activities result to potential losses and gains on welfare and revenue respectively. State's weaknesses to respond adequately on border situations, the state of crises globally, changes and low support have made most of the states to have a change of mind on their goal of cooperation to strengthen initiatives of the enhancement of peace and security (Buzan and Ole Waever, 2015). Regional security depends on controlled cross activities to a great extent. If this gets out of control security threats that include piracy, narcotics trafficking, violent extremism, organized crime, identity conflicts, insurgencies, resource conflicts and post-conflict stabilization emerges and affects the region (Ballis and Steve, 2015). The nature and extent of the security threat is deemed to determine how different forms of economic integration in any regional development (Veit and Sidaway, 2010).

In order to build a community with adequate regional security cross activities need to be monitored at all levels of any transaction. Tokunbo (2016) notes that in southern Africa integration for example, areas where free trade takes place and initiatives of development have resulted to insecurity instead of security. For instance, a biometric African identification card should be chosen to replace the present African passport.

2.3.2 Free Trade on Security in the East African Region

The underlying principle in promoting regional economic integration endeavors and pursuing policies harmonization programs among the IGAD Member states is based on the need to promote and realize the objectives of the African Economic Community of African Union Commission (AUC) as outlined in the Abuja Treaty (1991). Regional economic integration is key to international trade. It helps enhance trading among the member states in an agreed regional trading arrangement by elimination of customs barriers (Legum, 2015). This substantially helps improve the allocation of resources while at same time creating employment opportunities. Hence, economic integration is essential in addressing the effects of conflict and political instability in other regions such as the Horn of Africa region (Orend, 2014).

The East African region has had long history in regional integration with both Kenya and Uganda forming their first customs union way back in 1917 (Emeka, 2016). The then Tanganyika union (Tanzania without Zanzibar joined later in 1927). Under EAC treaty, each member state can freely negotiate its bilateral trade agreements, subject to a notification to other member states. In this regard, only Kenya has signed bilateral trade agreements. Tanzania on the other hand is signatory to the “Agreement on Global System of Trade Preferences” (GSTP) available to developing countries while Kenya and Uganda are not members. The EAC member countries are eligible for non-reciprocal preferential treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and the Benin signed “Cotonou Agreement” with the European Union (EU) and United States of America (US). The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the least developed countries (LDCs) are some of the notable bilateral trade agreements. Whereas both Tanzania and Uganda are eligible for the “Everything-but-Arms” (EBA) initiative by EU, Kenya does not enjoy such privilege (Berkman and Holt, 2016).

According to Dirk (2014), for integration to be secured then the laid down policies on free trade needs to be solid and favorable to all member states in an integrated community. The free trade in Africa provide for elements such as elimination of non-tariff barriers; elimination of internal tariffs; duty drawback refund and remission of duties and taxes and establishment of a Common External Tariff among others (Chaponniere, 2015). Free trade main aim is to attain social, economic and political integration in the western, eastern and sub-Saharan Africa regions with major focus in escalating trade within the

region. Free trade is common to all members of unions, but the implementation differs from one kind of import to another depending from region to region. Free trade depends on the economic sensitivity of products. Free trade arrangements comprise of all legislations in the community and need to be agreed upon to avoid fragility that can cause regional insecurity (Kavuma, 2014). Consumers are also likely to gain access to the widely available goods produced within the member states (Ballis and Steve, 2015). EAC has been active in enhancing free trade and working in elimination of trade barriers among its members. However, numerous restrictions still remain (Buzan and Ole Waever, 2015).

This is not only seen in the East African block, as the challenges also face other blocks of the world. For instance, the European Union had been working towards enhancing free trade since 1992 which has been unsuccessful (Kenwood and Loughed, 2015). Security enhanced in free trade help in curbing the trade in small arms and conflict of scarce resources (Nyaoga, 2016). Regional Trade Agreements give non-military approaches to determine debate and advance comprehension and discourse between nations. Most of such understandings have institutional question settlement components to intercede economic conflicts that have likewise been utilized for overseeing more extensive economic integration and improved regional security (Jones and MacLeod, 2013).

According to Tokunbo (2016) free trade is likely to have an effect on other actors in the economy such as producers, consumers and governments. Taking examples, some domestic sectors are likely to face stiff competition from the region and producers are likely to gain more due to the protection under the union (Veit and Sidaway, 2010). The concept of free trade entails trade laws that encourage trade and corporation between member states (Gibb, 2014). Applying the free trade frameworks, the bound community applies the domestic producers' principle which should be able to compete equally and fairly on the regional market without exploiting other member state freedom of trade.

Given the relatively small size of member state economies with their reliance on a modest bunch of essential products, free trade in regional trade offers poorer nations common improvement through pooled assets, extended markets, improved regional trade and venture and more noteworthy economic expansion subsequently gives channels to the arrangement of security (Farah et al., 2014). Controlled free trade make trade more secure for individual states (Magu, 2015). Thus, the enhancing controlled free trade ensure that

attacking a neighboring economy turns out to be as harming as attacking one's own. Through interdependence, countries use trade to access each other's resources, rather than using violence to capture them thus free trade lead to the enhancement of security (Obare and Heitchiles, 2011).

In the developed countries/jurisdictions, where cross border trade activities take place, there is not ones standard regulatory model that monitors all cross-border activities. Countries will set their own rules depending on the market sophistication and prevailing perceptions about risks (Durward, 2011). It would be advisable for emerging markets to consider taking similar approach. Therefore, each country must take into account the prevailing circumstances in its own corporate environment coupled with the level of investor education. It should also take into account all protective measures available to it can open its borders to foreign based intermediaries (Bachman, 2012).

Emerging markets must therefore exercise due diligence and authority when dealing with foreign based intermediaries (Birikorang, 2011). This is so because given their structures and stages of development are vulnerable to these malpractices. Before they consider opening their capital market(s) to foreign based intermediaries, emerging market regulators must be able to both monitor and prevent the laundering of dirty money into the financial systems of the country. Every regulator must therefore self-assess his/her system(s) and thus be able to upgrade where necessary so as to counter money laundering operations (Vamvakidis, 2014). However, the preferences are usually considered to be uncertain in nature since they could be unilaterally modified or revoked by member states. Thus, free movement of people is considered as a typical issue of each nation.

Free movement of people is assuming a critical part in the foundation of global participation and in confidant building (Venables, 2015). If the countries aiming to strengthen economic integration have free movement of people in form of policies and governance, the same spills to other neighboring states and thus the integration is weakened as well. To improve this situation there has been endorsement of the free development of individuals in the inside borders. Hence, border management in the neighbor countries have become important countries engaged in a common global economic bloc to control the effects of free movement of people (Draper, 2010). Uncertainties tend to increase where various non-trade concerns are included. The concerns may be; political, labour, social, and environmental in nature.

According to Kirman (2010) economic integration is impacted by free movement of people. This has resulted to high cost of doing business, multiple rules that make members states to shy from transactions with their neighbors and policies that have gaps that result to reduced trade. The East African Community (EAC) has harmonized all the regulations on applied custom tariffs, the rules of origin, import prohibitions, and trade remedies. The EAC common external tariffs came into being in January 2005. The tariffs on agriculture produce (WTO definition) are relatively high (average 19.7%). Moreover, 99% of all tariffs do carry rates of; 0%, 10%, or 25% (McIntyre, 2015). There are 58 tariffs which do have higher rates. These are mainly dairy, wheat and sugar products. This shift from national to common external tariffs has helped reduce the average tariff protection in both Kenya and Tanzania, while increasing the same in Uganda. However, the free-trading nature of East Africa customs union has resulted to the removal of the tariffs on most of the intra-EAC trading activities. Nevertheless, exports tariffs on some selected products among the countries still remain in place. Member countries are committed to complete removal of non-tariff barriers on intra-EAC trade. It's noteworthy that all the import regulations have been harmonized across the block.

Even though the EAC has put in place sufficient contingency regulatory measures, all anti-dumping, countervailing or safeguard actions are yet to be taken (Charalambides, 2015). The EAC has increasingly adopted joint standards with some 566 joint standards having been adopted by as at September 2005. The EAC has adopted a provision allowing member states to establish manufacturing under bond schemes, export processing zones and duty drawback schemes. The sale of goods within a customs union under any such a scheme has been limited to only 20% of total production capacity. The criteria for the substantial transformation(s) are satisfied once imported content in any good(s) does not exceed 60% of total material costs used in production (Buigut and Valev, 2015).

2.3.3 Free Movement of People on Security in the East Africa Region

The African Union (AU) does adopt the Protocol together with the draft plan of action that goes with charter. This was mooted during the signing of the Abuja Treaty (1991) on establishment of the "African Economic Community". The AU protocol does define free movement as; "the right by a citizen to either enter or exit any member state while being able to move freely within the states, so long as they observe state laws". The treaty

considers freedom of both travel and movement of goods freely across the continent will boost the economic integration of Africa as a continent. The protocol is important for Africa's development agenda due to various reasons.

Firstly, this protocol does have a direct impact on the ordinary people. The effect(s) of most AU treaties/protocols have not been felt by the people. Secondly, it does move the AU close to attaining the progress made by sub-regional groups with regard to the migration of people across the region. Such regional initiatives include the issuing of common passports by the East African Community (EAC) and the common passport launched in 2000 by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Free movement in the inside borders has made greater free movement of people and security requirement for the outer borders as aimed by Southern African Development Community (SADC). As per the treaty, free movement of people should be controlled in main areas like migration and refugees, the Council takes measures for outside border checks, avoids potential risk for setting up free development in the inside borders, and also takes measures in applicable issues (Musila, 2015). These shortcomings then result to security threat in the region as it leads to rise of resource waste and discouraged integration within a region. Because of the feeble control and the porous nature of national borders, instability and viciousness can without much of a stretch spread from one nation to the next (Hvidt, 2013).

Elbadawi (2011) argues that to control free movement of people and dynamic border administration, understanding of the trade similarity has been created for discovering normal trade activities identified with border checks inside each member state and review of laws governing integration. Such activities enhance cross border management and reduce cases of trade overlap. The border administration approach has a structure which requires participation and coordination with transportation firms, non-legislative associations and foundations that have immediate overlap checks connections with border administration. This therefore means to have open but controlled and safe borders for the entire regional bloc (Manone, 2015).

The free movement of people across various regions and countries has been beneficial. According to reports by "Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development", unemployment rates in Europe have gone down by 6% owing to the free movement of people within the Union.

Furthermore, the IMF does reckon that free movement of people has led to sound and well run institutions among the East European countries. There is sufficient evidence to support such claims that economies of receiving countries do benefit. The free movement by both people and goods is expected to grow both investment and business opportunities in Africa just as it was in Europe.

In formal financial sectors, migrant laborers and business people do send remittances through the banking sector, postal office services and money-transfer operator services (Foroutan and Pritchett, 2013). They can also carry personal cash or send it through friends and relatives. Statistics show the real size of remittance flows is bigger than official records show. As a matter of fact, it is believed that the larger proportion of remittances flow through informal financial sector(s). For policy makers, it is important to ascertain the real size of migrant remittance flows. (Kirkpatrick and Watanabe, 2015).

According to a report by the annual African, tourist numbers in Seychelles Island did increase by 7% from (2009 to 2014) owing to its government step to abolish visa requirements for people from Africa. By 2015, Seychelles has now become a high income nation with thriving industries such as aviation, real estate and services thanks to increased revenues from tourism. There is also the concern of overlaps occurring between the African protocols with other instruments of the Union such as “the Refugee Convention”, that does recognize those special needs among the vulnerable people and communities. However, current African Union protocol is not enough to address all areas and thus the AU should revisit it. The uncontrolled trans-border activity of arms or the stream of individuals, be it displaced people, warriors, renegades or desperados beginning from a nation in conflict can without much of a stretch destabilize neighboring states and invigorate facilitate fear and conflicts which is triggered by free movement of people (Muthaura, 2011).

2.4 Theoretical Framework Review

This study was underpinned on Regional Security Complex Theory by Barry Buzan and Ole Weaver (1999). Balassa (1999) asserts that a descriptive framework for analyzing regional security complexes was conceived by the Copenhagen School which constituted the security constellation within any regional security complexes as a matrix of four levels of analysis. They include interactions in the global level; inter-regional interactions; within the complex state to state relations and the domestic level. The

transformational aspect of regional security complexes is concentrated on their strong structures and therefore any attempts to observe the transformational tendencies in a regional security complex will be of great importance to this structure. This structure contains the internal and external components and boundaries (Moravcsik, 1998).

The essential structure according to Yang and Gupta (2015) comprises of a boundary; which differentiates regional security from neighboring nations, polarity; which distributes power amongst unit, building up of the society, which generally involves peaceful co-existence and hostility of units and an anarchic structure which is composed of more than two autonomous units. Yeats (2011) posited that on the basis of this structure, discursive practices externally and internally, usually have transformational trajectories on a specific regional security complex: status quo maintenance which explains why there are no changes in its original structure; internal transformations whereby changes in structure in the existing boundary and external transformation whereby changes occur in the external boundaries which result to membership changes.

The regional security complex theory framework further divides regional security complexes into different types that are based on power polarity and penetration of global power (Yang and Gupta, 2005). Therefore, the typologies that result are standard regional security complexes, centered regional security complex, great power and super-complex. Regional security consists of two powers that have a primarily politico-military security agenda. Well framed regional security stability involves significantly less powerful states that have great or major power. Security interactions are dominated by power while in the former anarchy dominates. However, shared and convergent interests may be present in both.

The integration of Regional Security Complex theory in this research was valuable to the model of regional security which helps in the analysis, to the point of anticipation and growth of more than one state especially in developments that aim to empower any region. The theory was equally deeply embedded on constructivism, since the development and operation of Regional Security Complex's hinge on the patterns of friendship and hostility among units in the system.

2.5 Summary

From the reviewed literature, the study has found that indeed the dynamic effects of regional security are based on economic integration aspects that include; cross border activities, free trade and free movement. These aspects according to Negasi (2016), if fairly handled result to increased investment that restrict unfair trade that can result to security lapse in the region. Studies in the regional integration and its effect on regional security have been positive in some analyses which includes: Manone (2015); Buzan and Ole Waever (2015) and Kahnert et al., (2014), however the studies have been largely deficient in outlining the extent to which cross border activities, free trade as well as free movement of people influence regional security.

Few studies have been done on the subject of regional integration and security in Africa. Most studies focus on economic integration for example Elbadawi (2011) investigated the influence of East African integration on Kenyan economy. Hvidt (2013) study investigated the impact of infrastructure on East African integration.

Hvidt (2013) assessed factors influencing East African integration where lack of sincerity emerged as the key factor and lack of transparency within the East African officials while dealing with the integration policy implementation. Muthaura (2011) study evaluated policy implementation as a strategy on East African integration. None of the above studies evaluated the impact of economic integration on regional security in East Africa which this study will aim at addressing that gap.

2.6 Research Hypothesis

The study aimed at testing the following Null-Hypothesis;

H₀₁: There is no significant influence of economic integration on regional security in East African region.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter enumerates all those approach methods used for the purpose of this study, therefore satisfying the objective of this research. The chapter does provide all those methods that were employed in the collection of data for analysis. It consists of; the research design, target population, sampling strategy, data collection tools, data analysis method(s) and ethics that were considered while conducting the study and concludes with a chapter outline.

3.2 Research Design

The research applied the mixed method research approach to help in understanding of the social undercurrent by painting a well detailed and accurate picture of the variables of the study (Qualitative) at the same time by generating of numerical data that is used to quantify the problem that can later be changed to useable statistics (Quantitative).

The study adopts an exploratory approach by using an explanatory survey design, which ensures ease in understanding the insight and ideas about the problem. This design is aimed at investigating the influence of economic integration factors on regional security.

The rationale for application of the mixed methods is based on the ability to address the complex problem of the relation between economic integration and regional security. The approach enables an understanding of how regional security within East Africa is influenced by economic integration which is a major concern in this study.

3.3 Target Population

The study targeted 105 officials at the Immigration Department, Commanders of Security Agencies and key KRA officials at the border points of Busia, Namanga and Mandera, together with EAC secretariat and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials. Busia, Namanga and Mandera were chosen for the study as they represent the Kenya busy trade border points of Kenya with her bordering countries like Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Somalia.

The choice of the participants was based on the following reasons, firstly, KRA officials monitor that only legal trade takes place across the borders. Secondly, security agents ensure law and order at the border points is maintained, thirdly, immigration officials ensure only the authorized persons transact within the borders fourthly, EAC secretariat ensure customs and border control as per the EAC set guidelines are followed, and lastly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials are responsible for border check rules and effective oversight on the external borders are followed as per the Government of Kenya regulations.

The distributions are shown below in Table 3.1;

Table 3.1: The Target population

Category	Population	Percentages
Immigration Department	26	25
Commanders in security agencies	12	11
KRA officials at border points	36	34
EAC secretariat	17	16
Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials	14	13
Total	105	100

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

To get a representative sample, Cooper and Schidler's (2008) formula was adopted. A confidence level = 95% and P = 0.05 were chosen in view of the social science nature of this study

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n = Sample size

N = Population

e = Level of significance

$$\frac{105}{1 + 105(0.05)^2} = 83$$

The target sample in the study was 83. The study then used stratified random sampling technique as presented in Table 3.2. The choice for these sampling techniques is preferred as it gives each item in the population an equal probability of being selected (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2007).

Table 3.2: The Sample distribution

Category	Population	Percentages
Immigration Department	21	25
Commanders of security agencies	9	11
KRA officials at border points	28	34
EAC secretariat	13	16
Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials	11	13
Total	83	100

3.5 Data Collection Procedures

A questionnaire has been used to collate and collect the primary data. The questionnaire has five likert scale questions ranging from (strongly disagree, disagree, moderately disagree, agree, strongly agree/very great extent, great extent, moderate extent, little extent and no extent). Respondents were given enough time to fill and hand back the duly filled questionnaires. This was done on the regular break times during the day from 1-2pm and 4-6 pm. This exercise took the duration of one month. Secondary data was collected from literature search, reviews and synthesis of all relevant documents that concern this survey.

3.6 Data Analysis

Quantitative data from research instruments has been analyzed by use of descriptive statistics which involves understanding data through graphics, tables and summary statistics which includes (frequencies, percentages and means) and inferential statistics (t-tests). Qualitative data was analyzed through thematic analysis (content analysis) and findings presented in line with research objectives. Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS version 25.0) aided in analysis. The findings of this study were utilized in drawing up conclusions and feasible recommendations that are of importance in enhancing the regional security.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

Ethical behavior is required of all parties in research. The essential and most basic ethical attributes of any researcher are academic honesty, integrity and modesty. To ensure that results of the study were not compromised, the researcher asked respondents to give their honest understanding of the subject matter under research without being compromised.

Respondents were allowed to participate out of their own will. Participants were identified by how they took part in the research.

Respondents were also directed through the giving consent process. Those who participated in the study were recapped that their contribution was out of their own will and they could not in any way be persecuted. The study was conducted in a natural setting of the study sites. This minimized interference by the researcher with the normal flow of work for the respondents. Confidentiality of participants was upheld and the information collected was used for this research only. Further the researcher sought authority from relevant authorities including National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) and the local authorities before undertaking the study and informed consent was sought from each of the respondents to ensure only willing participants were considered for the research.

3.8 Chapter Outline

Chapter one contains the background of study, spells out the statement of study problem, research question(s), and outlines the objectives of this study. The Scope of study has also been introduced, justification of the study and limitations are also outlined.

Chapter two offered a development of regional economic integration and regional security efforts in East Africa from 2000 to 2016.

Chapter three is structured to contain information on the research design, target and sample population, the process of data collecting and the analysis procedure.

Chapter Four contain all data findings, analysis and interpretation.

Chapter Five contain a summary of study findings, conclusions, and the recommendations by this research project.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

The chapter contains data that was analyzed from the collected from primary instrument. It presents the respondents characteristics and their knowledge on the impact of economic integration on regional security in East Africa. In order to simplify the discussion, the researcher did provide figures and tables that summarized all collective responses by the respondents.

4.2 Response Rates

This study through the questionnaire targeted 83 respondents. Out of the 83 anticipated respondents, the study received 64 respondents contributing to 77% which was adequate for the purpose of this study. Based on the assertion of Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), the response rate was considered to excellent as shown below in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Response Rates

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Responded	64	77
Not responded	19	23
Total	83	100

Source: Survey Data (2018)

4.3 Demographic Information

4.3.1 Gender of Respondents

Table 4.2 below shows that majority of respondents 69%, are male with 31% being female. This shows both genders were targeted by this study. This shows that the agencies who man the borders are of both genders. The high number of male was however considered by the Immigration Department. Commanders in security agencies because of their masculinity mature to help in the security control of the border activities.

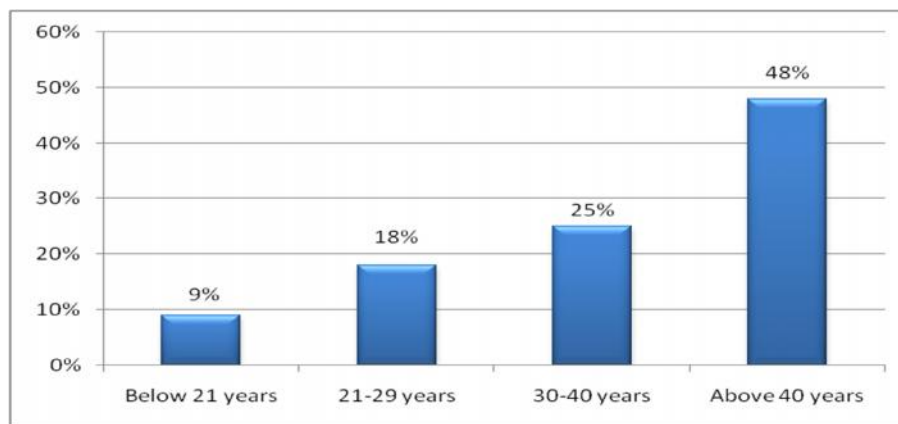
Table 4.2 Gender Composition

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	44	69
Female	20	31
Total	64	100

Source: Survey Data (2018)

4.3.2 Ages of Respondent(s)

Figure 4.1 Distribution of Respondents by Age

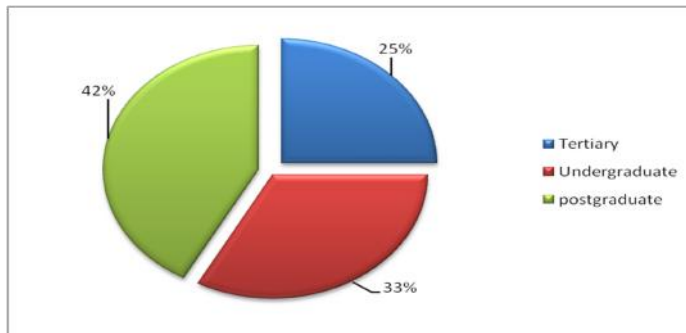


Source: Survey Data (2018)

Figure 4.1 above shows 48% of respondents were above 40 years, 25% were between 30 and 40 years, 18% were between 21 and 29 years whereas 9% were below 21 years. This was a result of the fact that respondents were officials at the Immigration Department, Commanders of Security Agencies, key KRA officials at border points, EAC secretariat and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials who have vast experiences in their fields of work thus were of the higher maturity age group. Besides deployment of officials at the points is based on experience and this comes with time and age. Those above 40 years are considered to have vast experience in the field of their work hence they are able to detect economic/security challenges within the border. Those below 40 years are also deployed at the border points so as to gain experience from their counterparts who are well equipped with their work roles. By so doing, they will be able to control and regulate economic activities within the borders.

4.3.3 Level of Education

Figure 4.2A Composition of Respondents by their Level of Education

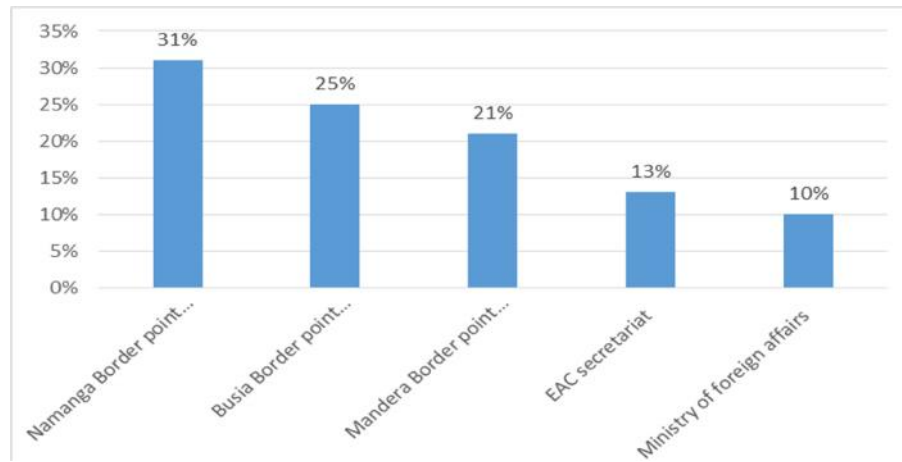


Source: Survey Data (2018)

On respondent's level of education, Figure 4.2 shows 42% of respondents who are the majority were postgraduates, 33% were undergraduates while 25% of the respondents had tertiary education. This clearly indicates that the respondents were literate and therefore could respond effectively on the impact of economic integration on regional security in East Africa. Thus, majority of the respondents could respond effectively on the impact of economic integration on regional security. Therefore, they are able to monitor clearly on the security and economic activities at the border points and make informed decisions to relevant governments departments. The Government of Kenya has been employing and encouraging civil servants to improve their education background which comes with incentives like promotion in job grade levels.

4.3.4 Respondents Organization

Figure 4.3 Distribution of Respondents by their Organization

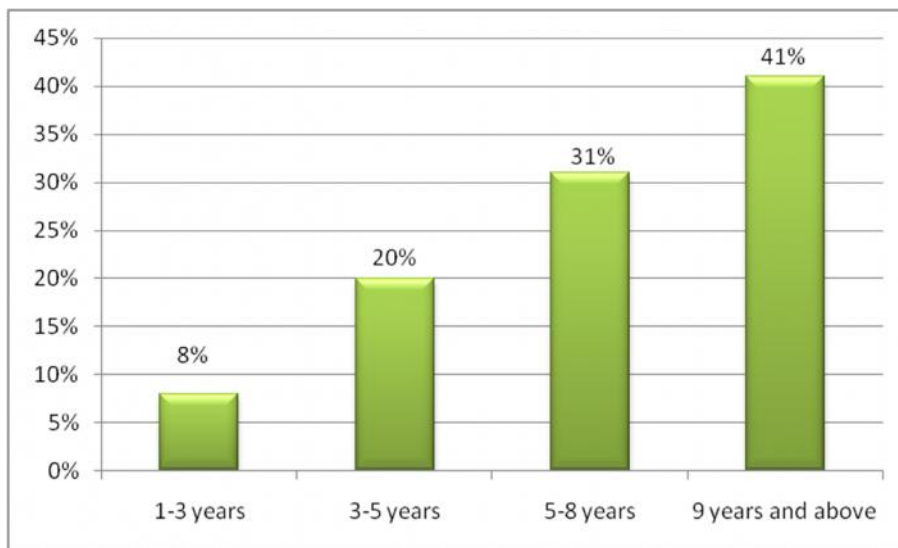


Source: Survey Data (2018)

According to Figure 4.3 above, most of the respondents 31%, worked in the Namanga Border point (Immigration/KRA/Security), 25% worked at the Busia Border point (Immigration/KRA/Security), 21% worked at the Mandera Border point (Immigration/KRA/Security), 13% worked at the EAC secretariat whereas 10% worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This therefore showed that majority of those that responded to the questionnaire worked at the Namanga Border point (Immigration/KRA/Security). The 21% from Mandera border point was attributed to the high level of insecurity in the region thus the respondents were uncomfortable with sharing information. The low percentage of EAC Secretariat and Ministry of foreign affairs was also attributed to bureaucracies and rigidity of employees who were not interested in providing information concerning security and nation's economy.

4.3.5 Number of Working Years

Figure 4.4 Distribution of Respondents by Years of Service



Source: Survey Data (2018)

Figure 4.4 above shows that 41% of respondents (the majority) had worked in their department/institutions for more than 9 years, 31% had worked in their department/institutions for a period between 5 and 8 years, 20% had worked in their department/institutions for a period between 3 and 5 years while 8% had worked in their department/institutions for a period between 1 and 3 years. The findings show that the respondents had vast experience and knowledge in their department/institutions and thus could respond well on the impact of economic integration on regional security in East Africa. This shows that majority of respondents were deployed to work at the border points with some experience of the work. The experience helped them to undertake their duties that relate to economic integration and border security.

4.4 Cross Border Activities

4.4.1 Relationship Between Cross Border Activities and Regional Security

As per the results of Table 4.3 respondents did agree with the statement on the relationship between cross border activities and regional security significantly as shown by the average score of 3.81 and that openness of neighboring borders affected the security of other regional countries significantly as shown by the mean score of 4.02.

This reduction in costs of transaction due to economic integration on the other hand influences the regional security as depicted by the mean of 3.80. The coordination among trading partners on border security approaches enhanced regional security significantly as shown by the mean score of 3.95, having integrated regional border security movement had enhanced regional security to a great extent as shown by a mean score of 3.83, installation of new border checks systems had fostered regional security significantly as shown by the mean score of 3.79, use of common identification in border checks had enhanced regional security to a great extent as shown by a mean score of 3.67 and permeability of border points created risks for non-trading partners significantly as shown by the mean score of 3.59.

This is in line with Negasi (2016) who indicated that to enhance regional security cross border activities need to be monitored. There are additionally various remarkable commitments identified with fair cross border activities. These include: certification, accreditation, licensing, common standards, and equivalency. Usage of these commitments ought to be agreed by the member states. Cross border activities are fundamentally connected to the free control of both goods and services in order to enhance fair trade practices that will encourage the member's state to be party to. The rationale for influence of the transaction costs is attributed by declined increasing capacity to import illegal and security threatening products.

Hvidt (2013) adds that uncontrolled cross boarder activities result to potential losses and gains on welfare and revenue respectively. State's weaknesses to respond adequately on border situations, the state of crises globally, changes and low support have made most of the states to have a change of mind on their goal of cooperation to strengthen initiatives of the enhancement of peace and security (Buzan and Ole Waeber, 2015).

Table 4.3 Relationships Between Cross Border Activities and Regional Security

	Mean
The openness of neighboring borders affects the security of other regional countries	4.02
The installation of new border checks systems has fostered regional security	3.79
Coordination among trading partners on border security approaches enhances regional security	3.95
The decline in transaction costs like taxes and custom duties influence the regional security	3.80
Having integrated regional border security movement has enhanced regional security	3.83
Use of common identification in border checks has enhanced regional security	3.67
Permeability of border points creates risks for non-trading partners	3.59
Total	26.65
Average	3.81

Source: Survey Data (2018)

4.4.2 Influence of Border Security Systems on Regional Security

The study found that ensuring there is systems that capture authentic personal information on those accessing the borders, ensuring the systems are upgraded and face out the absolute systems, ensuring cooperation between public and private entities, allocating enough budget to cover for border security and enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of processes and practices at the border were ways in which border security systems approaches enhance regional security.

This is consistent with Elbadawi (2011) who asserted that after the internal market was completed, there has been free movement of both people and goods between the member states in any trade union. This implies that even in the East African region, the common customs tariff' applies when countries are importing goods across the East African border.

With the East African Community integration, both negative and positive effects are expected on different sub-sectors including capital movements, services, security and product levels.

The current border security systems apply high level of information technology which helps improve the regional security. For instance, according to reports by (Elbewi, 2011) the traditional border security systems were centric on the variability of sources and the unknown quantities. However, the current systems security applies that the system of connectedness and perspectives between authorities helps to manage the offices programs as the advanced border security system is able to quantify the requirements of the constituent systems. The security border systems therefore play a key role in the improvement of regional security.

The findings in Table 4.4 show that respondents agreed with the statements on free trade on regional security in East Africa significantly as shown by the average score of 3.77 and that; free trade posed a threat to national security since contraband and weapons crossed through significantly as shown by the mean score of 3.94, free movement across borders led to an immigration crisis which resulted in regional security significantly as shown by the mean score of 3.91.

A ratification of free trade application in EAC led to an increase in smuggling and trafficking within the region to a great extent as shown by the mean score of 3.80, free trade allowed for radicalized elements to easily move into other nations significantly as shown by the mean score of 3.72, free trade led to spill over of conflict across borders significantly as shown by the mean score of 3.66 and as a result of the frameworks, revenue was lost through free trade movement which derails improvement in national security infrastructure significantly as shown by the mean score of 3.59.

These findings provide further support to Dirk (2014) who posited that for integration to be secured then there is need to have controlled free trade that is favorable to all member states to enhance an integrated community. Free trade in Africa provide for elements such as elimination of non-tariff barriers; elimination of internal tariffs; duty drawback refunds and the remission of both duties and taxes and the establishment of a Common External Tariff among others. Free trade main aim is the attainment of social, economic and

political integration in western, eastern and sub-Saharan Africa regions with major focus in escalating trade within the region.

Table 4.4 Free Trade on Regional Security

	Mean
As a result of the free trade revenue is lost through free trade movement derails improvement in national security infrastructure	3.59
Free trade has allowed for radicalized elements to easily move into other nations.	3.72
Free trade leads to spill over of conflict across borders	3.66
Free trade poses a threat to national security since contraband and weapons can cross through	3.94
The ratification of free trade application in EAC has led to an increase in smuggling and trafficking within the region.	3.80
Free movement across borders may lead to an immigration crisis which will result in regional security	3.91
Total	22.62
Average	3.77

Source: Survey Data (2018)

The Negasi(2016) study shows that to enhance regional security cross activities need to be monitored. There are additionally various remarkable commitments identified with fair cross border activities. These include: certification, accreditation, licensing, common standards, and equivalency. Usage of these commitments ought to be agreed by the member states. Cross border activities are fundamentally connected with a free control of both goods and services in order to enhance fair trade that will encourage the member's state to be party to. Although, there are institutional and political influence that lead to unhealthy border activities thus threatening regional security. This includes polices that lead to high taxation or support of political parties to ascend to power. High taxation will result to smuggled goods while political interference may result to attacks (Manone, 2015). Cross border activities in the trading of securities have increased tremendously in the recent past (Venables, 2015).Owing to technological advancement, financial intermediaries nowadays have un-inhibited access to their customers regardless of where they operate. Investors too can invest anywhere they choose both locally and

internationally through the use of financial intermediaries and with relative ease. However, this proliferation in cross border trade has seen the rise of new challenges facing the regulatory and oversight authorities. Irregularities such as financial fraud, market manipulation and insider trading among others are usually aided by modern means of telecommunication (Khorana, Kimbugwe and Perdikis, 2014).

Since emerging markets are more susceptible to these challenges emanating from cross-border trading, their regulators should therefore be able to thoroughly assess all cross-border transactions and be well prepared to take remedial action against possible misconduct(s) (Echessah, 2016). The prevailing legislation(s) and enforcement capacity by the regulators should be enough to deter any misconduct occurring in cross-border transactions. The growing trends towards globalization have resulted to investors demanding alternatives so as to invest their money. Such has been made possible by the easy means of access to trading information due to technological advancements (Eken, 2011).

Even though cross-border trade volumes have been rising globally, there still are many challenges encountered which include; high costs, multi-channel trade processing, local dual or multi-regulatory regimes and legal procedures (McIntyre, 2015). Both unfavorable political and macro-economic environments have long been pointed out as a major obstacle to trade in emerging markets. The effects are more pronounced when trading in financial instruments that tend to be more exposed to default risks. The enactment of strict foreign exchange controls does help to slow down any capital movement across the borders. Even though research shows emerging markets as being geared increasingly towards the liberal foreign exchange regimes, there still are many countries where foreign portfolio investments restrictions still exist. Such places include Bulgaria, Uganda and Thailand which do have exchange controls over capital movement and South Africa which has restrictions regarding the remittance of dividend income by foreigners. However, emerging markets have been active in instilling awareness among their people with regard to the effectiveness of capital markets for funds mobilization. There is therefore a lack of exposure to share ownership among the population. Besides, the savings generated are not enough to be directed towards the securities markets (Vamvakidis, 2014).

In view of the above challenges, countries can adopt trade facilitation so as to help them reduce trading costs thus increasing competitiveness in their private sectors (Rose, 2014). Despite a reduction or removal of trade barriers and tariffs, many countries in Africa are still lacking in either the regional or global integration. This kind of disconnect does have negative effects on their economies. Despite spirited effort, some countries find it hard expanding their trading opportunities thus the failure to take advantage of preferential market access programs, such as; The African Growth and Opportunity Act (U.S) and “The Everything but Arms” (EU). For instance, all the major exporters under the AGOA program are those countries that trade in commodities such as oil and other natural resources (Foroutan and Pritchett, 2013).

The main aim of facilitating trade is not just the expansion of trading opportunities. It must also focus on the broader perspective which is achieving a broad-based and sustainable economic growth to the benefit of many (Krueger, 2014). African states with abundant natural wealth resource such as minerals and oil have been trying to diversify their economies and wean themselves of commodity driven economic growth which may not be sustainable in the long-term. For instance, Nigeria has been trying to move away from the sole dependence on oil for foreign exchange. This is to safeguard against the risks of any drastic declines in global oil prices (Massingham, 2011).

This program that has the support of the international donor community has been able to overcome numerous challenges key among them transport and logistical problems, lack of or limited market information. This is how Mali was able to access the European market (Sangho et al. 2010). All the major challenges facing trade in Eastern Africa and in particular the IGAD region are known. They include, most prominently; inadequate infrastructure, the need for reconciliation and harmonization of tariffs and border practices, persistent red-tape by the government agencies at border points to mitigate those challenges enumerated above. Various regional and international facilitation measures have been put in place (Paret, 2011).

At the international level, the Revised Kyoto Convention (RKC) has been adopted by many national customs administration bodies (Dougherty and Pfaltzgraff, 2015). The RKC which establishes key components of modern customs laws that offers excellent basis for facilitating trade, ensuring economic growth and improving on security in all international trade systems. The RKC is the practical blueprint which guides modern and

efficient customs procedures. Many Eastern African countries have multiple memberships belonging to the various Regional Economic Communities, namely IGAD, EAC and COMESA. These multiple memberships hamper regional trade facilitation and development (Holzgrefe, 2013).

The measures taken to facilitate trade could help in reducing the cost of trading in Africa. Numerous reforms undertaken can go a long way in reducing the travel time taken; the number of border-crossing points and administration procedures (Amate, 2016). Trade facilitation covers all activities across all sectors in the value chain necessary in both production and trade. In order to succeed, the trade facilitation measures undertaken must address the cross-sector character at planning stage and enumerate all the measures taken to support cross-border trading (Eken, 2011). Among key sectors which profit from the trade facilitation initiatives are logistics and transport. Transportations costs still remain high in the sub-Saharan African region despite major investments in infrastructure in recent past. This is so because transportation costs do depend on wide ranging factors, key among them; capital, labor and fuel costs as well as maintenance costs for motor vehicles.

The transportation costs for goods across Africa differ considerably from one region to another. For instance, both Central and West African countries do have high prices in road transportation compared to Southern African countries due to the queuing systems in their truck business sectors (Teravaninthorn and Raball and 2009). The service sector can benefit too from the trade facilitation. However, it has not been given the necessary attention during the public debates. A better integration in regional markets within the service sectors has a huge potential for economic growth. Just for instance, a close integration in the professional service sector within Southern African countries has the potential to provide job opportunities, address the skills shortage as well as help lower the input price(s) incurred by business entities (World Bank 2011a).

The business service sectors are the key determinant in the success of export trading companies. Those companies seeking to establish a foothold both in regional or global markets often do rely on business service providers for professional advice (Echessah, 2016). This access to technical advice, market expertise, legal and accounting services is key for a company to be able to compete in the international market(s). The service sector can also help in the development of new export products, as well as being a major export

sector. The exports can cover a wide range of services which may include; education, legal, accounting and technical advice(s). Trade facilitation measures can help address the regulatory environment in which these exports will take place, for example by improving the mutual recognition of both education and technical certificates (Cernat, 2015).

Trade facilitation helps contribute to expansion of the private sector thus enabling it to participate in international trade (Schiff and Winters, 2018). Private sector actors, especially small and medium-size businesses, often lack the know-how and capacity to meet all requirements of formal trading across borders. Smaller traders who are active in informal cross-border trading may find it difficult to expand due to limited financial resources coupled with lack of information about the requirements and procedures in international markets (Davies, 2016). Many small enterprises providing many employment opportunities in Africa usually find it hard to meet all the requirements for their formal registration due to limited capacity and inadequate information or the cost of doing business. However, the main idea behind trade facilitation is to make sure that trade is expanded beyond the traditional large companies and those successful in the market. The measures taken in trade facilitation can thus help with access to information and support with regard to the procedures of formalization such as standards and licenses.

Elbadawi (2011) assert that after the internal market was completed, there has been a freer movement of both people and goods between the member states in any trade union. This implies that even in the East African region, the common customs tariff applies when countries are importing goods across the East African border. With the East African Community integration, both negative and positive effects are expected on different sub-sectors including capital movements, services and product levels (Muthaura, 2011). The direction and magnitude of the effects of this integration is important for integration since the member states can derive substantial amounts of benefits from the tariff revenue obtained from international trade taxes. The revenues from the cross border activities are essential for the countries in meeting their fiscal needs. Thus the cross boarder activities result to increased security between the members states as far as they meet their revenue targets. This is ensured by controlled border activities in order to increase their trading arena.

A study by Hvidt (2013) shows that uncontrolled cross border activities result to potential losses and gains on welfare and revenue respectively. State's weaknesses to respond adequately on border situations, the state of crises globally, changes and low support have made most of the states to have a change of mind on their goal of cooperation to strengthen initiatives of the enhancement of peace and security (Buzan and Ole Waever, 2015). Regional security depends on controlled cross activities to a great extent. If this gets out of control security threats that include piracy, narcotics trafficking, violent extremism, organized crime, identity conflicts, insurgencies, resource conflicts and post-conflict stabilization emerges and affects the region (Ballis and Steve, 2015). The nature and extent of the security threat is deemed to determine how different forms of economic integration in any regional development (Veit and Sidaway, 2010).

In order to build a community with adequate regional security cross activities need to be monitored at all levels of any business. Tokunbo (2016) notes that in southern Africa integration for example, areas where free trade takes place and initiatives of development have resulted to insecurity instead of security. For instance, a biometric African identification card be should be chosen to replace the present African passport. The study has found out that piracy, narcotics trafficking, cattle rustling, org insurgencies, and resource conflicts are major security threats to free trade hence influence regional security. These threats cut across the boundaries of the neighboring countries. This was in support with Ballis and Steve (2015) who indicated that regional security in East Africa struggles with the border insecurity that include piracy, narcotics trafficking, violent extremism, organized crime identity conflicts, insurgencies, resource conflicts, and post-conflict stabilization. The nature and extent of the security threat is deemed to determine how different forms of economic integration in the East African region (developmental, functional and laissez faire) define a particular regional security order (Veit and Sidaway, 2010).

Free trade sometimes negatively influences the security system. According to Ballis and Steve (2015) the loophole of the arrangements is the fact that they increase permeability of the borders. Therefore, the ill-intentioned individuals are accorded the chance to transact the illegal goods like the firearms, drugs and other illegal products. Furthermore, it is through the integration arrangements that the identity requirements and legal requirements are meant to reduced. The improvement in accessibility and permeability of

the borders through the integration arrangement systems significantly influence the regional security system negatively (Veit & Sidaway, 2010).

4.5 Free Trade on Security in the East African Region

The underlying principle in promoting regional economic integration endeavors in pursuing policies harmonization programs among the IGAD Member states is based on the need to promote and realize the objectives of the African Economic Community of African Union Commission (AUC) as outlined in the Abuja Treaty (1991). Regional economic integration is key to international trade. It helps enhance trading among the member states in an agreed regional trading arrangement by elimination of customs barriers (Legum, 2015). This substantially helps improve the allocation of resources while at same time creating employment opportunities. Hence, economic integration is essential in addressing the effects of conflict and political instability in other regions such as the Horn of Africa region (Orend, 2014).

The East African region has had long history in regional integration with both Kenya and Uganda forming their first customs union way back in 1917 (Emeka, 2016). The then Tanganyika union (Tanzania without Zanzibar) joined later in 1927). Under EAC treaty, each member state can freely negotiate its bilateral trade agreements, subject to a notification to other member states. In this regard, only Kenya has signed bilateral trade agreements. Tanzania on the other hand is signatory to the “Agreement on Global System of Trade Preferences” (GSTP) available to developing countries while Kenya and Uganda are not members. The EAC member countries are eligible for non-reciprocal preferential treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and the Benin signed “Cotonou Agreement” with the European Union (EU) and United States of America (US). The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the least developed countries (LDCs) are some of the notable bilateral trade agreements. Whereas both Tanzania and Uganda are eligible for the “Everything-but-Arms” (EBA) initiative by EU, Kenya does not enjoy such privilege (Berkman and Holt, 2016).

According to Dirk (2014) free trade in Africa provide enhances elimination of non-tariff barriers; elimination of internal tariffs; duty drawback refund and remission of duties and taxes and establishment of a Common External Tariff (CET) among others (Chaponniere, 2015). Free trade main aim is to attain social, economic and political integration in the

western, eastern and sub-Saharan Africa regions with major focus in escalating trade within the region.

Free trade is commonly encouraged to all members of unions, but the implementation differs from one kind of import to another depending from region to region. Free trade depends on the economic sensitivity of products. Free trade comprises of all legislations in the community and need to be agreed upon to avoid fragility than can cause regional insecurity (Kavuma, 2014). Consumers are also likely to gain access to the widely available goods produced within the member states (Ballis and Steve, 2015). EAC has been successful in enhancing free trade and other barriers to trade among its members. However, numerous restrictions still remain (Buzan and Ole Waever, 2015). This is not only seen in the East African block, as the challenges also face other blocks of the world. For instance, the European Union had been working towards enhancing free trade since 1992 which has been unsuccessful (Kenwood and Loughheed, 2015). Controlled free trade help in curbing the trade in small arms and conflict of scarce resources (Nyaoga, 2016). Regional Trade Agreements give non-military approaches to determine debate and advance comprehension and discourse between nations. Most of such understandings have institutional question settlement components to intercede economic conflicts that have likewise been utilized for overseeing more extensive economic integration and improved regional security (Jones and MacLleod, 2013).

According to Tokunbo (2016) controlled free trade is likely to have an effect on other actors in the economy such as producers, consumers and governments. Taking examples, some domestic sectors are likely to face stiff competition from the region and producers are likely to gain more due to the protection under the union (Veit and Sidaway, 2010). The concept of free trade entails trade laws that encourage trade and corporation between member states (Gibb, 2014). Applying the free trade, the bound community applies the domestic producers' principle which should be able to compete equally and fairly on the regional market without exploiting other member state freedom of trade.

Given the relatively small size of member state economies with their reliance on a modest bunch of essential products, free trade in regional trade offers poorer nations common improvement through pooled assets, extended markets, improved regional trade and venture and more noteworthy economic expansion subsequently gives channels to the arrangement of security (Farah et al., 2014). Controlled free trade enhances trade and

results to security for individual states (Magu, 2015). Thus, the set controlled free trade ensure that attacking a neighboring economy turns out to be as harming as attacking one's own. Through interdependence, countries use trade to access each other's resources, rather than using violence to capture them. Free trade lead to the enhancement of security (Obare and Heitchiles, 2011).

In the developed countries/jurisdictions, where cross border trade activities take place, there is not one standard regulatory model that monitors all cross-border activities. Countries will set their own rules depending on the market sophistication and prevailing perceptions about risks (Durward, 2011). It would be advisable for emerging markets to consider taking similar approach. Therefore, each country must take into account the prevailing circumstances in its own corporate environment coupled with the level of investor education. It should also take into account all protective measures available to it can open its borders to foreign based intermediaries (Bachman, 2012).

Emerging markets must therefore exercise due diligence and authority when dealing with foreign based intermediaries (Birikorang, 2011). This is so because given their structures and stages of development are vulnerable to these malpractices. Before they consider opening their capital market(s) to foreign based intermediaries, emerging market regulators must be able to both monitor and prevent the laundering of dirty money into the financial systems of the country. Every regulator must therefore self-assess his/her system(s) and thus be able to upgrade where necessary so as to counter money laundering operations (Vamvakidis, 2014). However, the preferences are usually considered to be uncertain in nature since they could be unilaterally modified or revoked by member states.

4.6 Free Movement of People on Security in the East Africa Region

According to Table 4.5 respondents agreed with statements on free movement of people on regional security in East Africa significantly as shown by the average score of 3.79 in that; zero rating of EAC goods crossing borders had provided a leeway for extremists to move goods without due checkups significantly as shown by the mean score of 4.00, usage of a single common customs had ensured the regional bloc was able to acquire new security enhancements at an appropriate costing significantly as shown by the mean score of 3.84.

The usage of single visa on all customs checkpoints had led to increased proliferation of extreme elements across the region significantly as shown by the mean score of 3.73 and single customs union had led to the creation of a stable and secures trading which had curtailed insecurity issues significantly as shown by the mean score of 3.62. This does support Kirman (2010) who argued that economic integration is impacted by free movement of people. This has resulted to high cost of doing business, multiple rules that make members states to shy from transactions with their neighbors and policies that have gaps that result to reduced trade.

These shortcomings then result to security threat in the region as it leads to rise of resource waste and discouraged integration within a region. Because of the feeble control and the porous nature of national borders, instability and viciousness can without much of a stretch spread from one nation to the next (Hvidt, 2013). The uncontrolled trans-border activity of arms or the stream of individuals be it displaced people; warriors, renegades or desperados beginning from a nation in conflict can destabilize neighboring states and invoke fear and conflicts which is triggered by free movement of people.

Table 4.5 Effects of Free Movement on Regional Security

	Mean
The zero rating of EAC goods crossing borders has provided a leeway for extremists to move goods without due checkups	4.00
The usage of single visa on all customs checkpoints has led to increased proliferation of extreme elements across the region	3.73
The usage of a single common customs has ensured the regional bloc is able to acquire new security enhancements at an appropriate costing	3.84
A single customs union has led to the creation of a stable and secure trading which has curtailed insecurity issues.	3.62
Total	15.19
Average	3.79

Source: Survey Data (2018)

The study found that exchanging of customs and trade information, ensuring reduction and complexity of required documents among the state members on trade, ensuring international standards are followed while designing and standardizing information on

trade that includes statistics; adopting the harmonized commodity descriptions and coding systems and cooperating in the prevention, investigation and suppression of customs offences. This should be done with due consultations to each other, exchange of information, mutual assistance and the establishment of common border posts were ways such free movement of people influence regional security within the East African region.

This is consistent with Draper (2010) who posit that if the countries aiming to strengthen economic integration have free movement of people in form of policies and governance, the same spills to other neighboring states and thus the integration is weakened as well. To improve this situation, there has been endorsement of the free development trade in the inside borders. Hence, border management in the neighbor countries have become important aspect of monitoring by countries are interested in forming a common global economic bloc to control the effects of free movement of people.

Elbadawi (2011) argued that to control free movement of people and dynamic border administration, understanding of the trade similarity has been created for discovering normal trade activities identified with border checks inside each member state and review of laws governing integration. Such activities enhance cross border management and reduce cases of trade overlap.

4.7 Inferential Statistics

The study applied a two tailed paired sample t-test statistic at a significance level of 5% to test whether economic integration had any significant influence on regional security in East African. Computed t-tests results are shown below in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 T-Test Statistics of the Mean Values of Study Variables

		Pre-EIP	Post-EIP	Difference	T Value	Sig.
Cross border activities		1,912.561	5,606.488	3,693.927	2.051	0.014
Free trade		1.149	4.816	3.667	1.806	0.019
Free movement of people		2.081	6.173	4.092	0.936	0.032

In the Table 4.6 above;

EIP - Economic Integration Period

Table 4.6 above indicates that, changes in cross border activities, free trade, free movement of people and regional security in the East Africa region were statistically significant in the post Economic Integration Period as denoted by the significance p values of 0.014; 0.019; and 0.032, respectively. Given that the three independent variables (that is, cross border activities, controlled free trade and free movement of people) yielded significance P-values < 0.05 , the study rejected the null hypothesis and consequently the alternate hypothesis that economic integration had a significant influence on regional security in the East African region was accepted.

This implied that cross border activities, free trade and free movement of people, as constructs of economic integration had significant impact on regional security in the East African region following the economic integration. This finding concurred with Boyd (2014) who argued that regional economic integration efforts can be undertaken in isolation without taking consideration of their attendant impact on regional security status. The findings also agreed with Severino (2013) who also established a significant positive correlation between economic integration and the level of regional security in the affected region.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter is a presentation of the summary, conclusion, and the recommendations of research on the impact of economic integration on regional security in East Africa.

5.1.1 Summary

In a bid to determine the influence of cross border activities on regional security of the East African region, the findings show that the openness of neighboring borders affected the security of other regional countries. The potential economic capabilities of Mandera Town due to its strategic location is also adversely affected by the constant Al-Shabaab attacks and OLF from Ethiopia, for example the killing of Quarry workers at Mlima Fisi. The study also found out that Namanga Town which is a border town between Kenya and Tanzania, has great economic potential but due to political constraints between the two countries (Kenya and Tanzania) is becoming a major hindrance. For example when some chicken were burnt by the Tanzanian authorities on suspicion of having birds flu and also when Maasai cattle were rounded up and auctioned by the Tanzanian authorities. The illegal exploration of Gold in the Karamojong region of western Uganda by Kenyans and South Sudanese businessmen promote illegal trade hence fuel community conflicts and smuggling of weapons to the pastoralist regions of Kenya, Uganda and South Sudan.

The second objective was to analyze the effects of free trade on the security of the East African region. The study found that the East African countries are active in trade for example in the Migingo Island, despite the fact that it's promoting economic of the communities of Kenya and Uganda prosperity through fishing trade, it's also a source of insecurity due to regular arrest and intimidation of fishermen. The vibrant trade of the two towns of Lodwar (Kenya) and Moroto (Uganda) is adversely affected by insecurities as a result of constant raids and cattle thefts along the common border for example the killing of 5 Turkana herders by the Karamojong community in 2017 which resulted on the temporary closure of Lodwar - Moroto Road

To examine the impact of free movement of people on the security of the East Africa region was the third objective of the study. There are policies that the borders should be opened for those who belong to the East Africa community for free trade and movement. However there are a number of challenges that face the free movement of people which cause security concerns. The study reveals that trans-country crimes and smuggling of goods along the Busia border is still on the rise. The study does show that up to 10-20 crimes are reported every fortnight. It also shows that between 30-70 tons of goods passes through the Border without being officially cleared. The actions undermine the security of both Kenya and Uganda. Despite the minimum standards expected in the regional security agencies on the respect of human rights, more often such security agencies mistreat and intimidate other nationals from other countries as the case of arrests and attacks of Kenyans and Ugandan businessmen in South Sudan during the unrest in 2015 hence straining regional relations.

5.1.2 Conclusion

The study concludes that cross border activities have had significant influence on regional security in Eastern Africa as evidenced by installation of new border checks systems, use of common identification in border checks, having integrated regional border security movement and coordination among trading partners on border security approaches that enhanced regional security.

The effects of free trade on the regional security of the Eastern Africa region are evident as they posed a threat to national security since contrabands and weapons could cross through the borders.

Free movement of people has a major impact on regional security in Eastern Africa since it has led to the creation of unstable and insecure trading which has increased insecurity issues, the zero rating of EAC goods crossing borders has provided a leeway for extremists to move goods without due checkups.

The study therefore concludes that cross border activities, free trade and free movement of people, as constructs of economic integration, had significant effects on regional security in the East African region following economic integration.

5.1.3 Recommendations

The study therefore recommended the following;

The member states that include Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan should embrace common security infrastructure so as to ease the movement of both people and goods thus enhancing trade activities. A combination of the systems will ensure that all the systems can easily track any insecurity cases that arise and can help in tracking and prevention of crime beforehand.

Other East African Community members should encourage one of their members example Tanzania to expedite harmonization of tax regimes as this will reduce the trade imbalances, tax evasion schemes like smugglings of goods in the region as there will be effective control at entry and exit points at the borders.

Finally, the study recommends that East African countries which include Burundi, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda should embrace procedures and methodologies that are risk-based controls at the most ideal time, and results are shared between customs authorities, overloads in the supply chain and duplicate or unnecessary controls should be avoided.

5.1.4 Further Research

This research was carried out in the East Africa, mostly Kenya, and the result findings generalized to East African countries. Thus, further research needs to be done on the impact of economic integration on regional security in the whole of Africa and other countries in the world.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire

Introduction

My name is Mr. Wilson Memusi Lemayan, I am a student at the University of Nairobi, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, pursuing Masters of Art Degree in Strategic and Security Studies. I am in my final year of study, and as part of the requirement for graduation; I am undertaking a research project on “**The Impact of Economic Integration on Regional Security in the East Africa (2000 – 2016).**” To ensure an objective research, I am therefore kindly requesting for your support in responding to the questions below as candidly and as accurately as possible. The information given will be highly confidential and used for research only. Participation on this research is voluntary.

PART. A: DEMOGRAPHICS.

NB Tick as appropriately

1. **Gender of the respondent?**

Female Male

2. **What is your age bracket?**

Below 21 years []

21-29 years []

30-40 years []

Above 40 years []

3. **What is your level of education?**

Primary []

Secondary []

Tertiary/College []

Undergraduate []

Postgraduate []

4. **Which organization do you work for and where?**
- Namanga Border point (Immigration/KRA/Security) []
- Busia Border point (Immigration/KRA/Security) []
- Mandera Border point (Immigration/KRA/Security) []
- EAC secretariat []
- Ministry of foreign affairs []

How long have you worked for the department/institution?

- 1-3 years []
- 3-5 years []
- 5-8 years []
- 9 years above []

PART B: CROSS BORDER ACTIVITIES

5. From the below kindly indicate your level of agreement with the following statements with regard to the relationship between cross border activities and regional security. I will use a scale of *1- strongly disagree, 2- disagree, 3- moderately agree, 4- agree and 5- strongly agree.*

	1	2	3	4	5
The openness of neighboring borders affects the security of other regional countries					
The installation of new border checks systems has fostered regional security					
Coordination among trading partners on border security approaches enhances regional security					
The decline in transaction costs like taxes and custom duties influence the regional security					
Having integrated regional border security movement has enhanced regional security					

Use of common identification in border checks has enhanced regional security					
Permeability of border points creates risks for non-trading partners					

6. From your own observation in what other ways has border security systems approach enhanced regional security?

.....
.....
.....

PART C: FREE TRADE

7. To what extent do you agree with the followings statements on free tradeand how the same influence regional security in East Africa? I will use a scale of *1- No extent, 2- low extent, 3- moderately extent, 4- great extent and 5- very great extent.*

	1	2	3	4	5
As a result of the free traderevenue is lost through free trade movement derails improvement in national security infrastructure					
Free tradehas allowed for radicalized elements to easily move into other nations.					
Free tradeleads to spill over of conflict across borders					
Free tradeposes a threat to national security since contraband and weapons can cross through					
The ratification of free tradeapplication in EAC has led to an increase in smuggling and trafficking within the region.					
Free movement across borders may lead to an immigration crisis which will result in regional security					

8. From own experience at work, in what other ways has free trade influenced regional security?

.....
.....
.....

PART D: FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

9. To what extent do you agree with the followings statements on free movement of people on regional security in East Africa? I will use a scale of *1- No extent, 2- low extent, 3- moderately extent, 4- great extent and 5- very great extent.*

	1	2	3	4	5
The zero rating of EAC goods crossing borders as provided a leeway for extremists to move goods without due checkups					
The usage of single visa on all customs checkpoints has led to increased proliferation of extreme elements across the region					
The usage of a single common customs has ensured the regional bloc is able to acquire new security enhancements at an appropriate costing					
A single customs union has led to the creation of a stable and secure trading which has curtailed insecurity issues.					

10. From your own perspective, in what other ways has free movement of people influenced regional security within the region?

.....

.....

.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND PARTICIPATION

APPENDIX II: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: 020 400 7000,
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NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
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NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/18/63485/20872**

Date: **31st January, 2018**

Wilson Memusi Lemayan
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“The impact of economic integration on regional security in East-Africa(2000-2016)”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **selected Counties** for the period ending **31st January, 2019.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioners and the County Directors of Education, selected Counties** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit a **copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System


GODFREY P. KALERWA MSc., MBA, MKIM
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:
The County Commissioners
selected Counties.

The County Directors of Education
selected Counties.

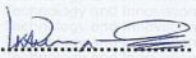
APPENDIX II: RESEARCH PERMIT


THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. WILSON MEMUSI LEMAYAN
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 0-200
Nairobi, has been permitted to conduct
research in *Bungoma , Kajiado ,*
Mandera Counties

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/18/63485/20872
Date Of Issue : 31st January, 2018
Fee Received : Ksh 1000

on the topic: **THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC
INTEGRATION ON REGIONAL SECURITY
IN EAST AFRICA (2000 - 2016)**


for the period ending:
31st January, 2019



Applicant's
Signature


Prof. Kalewa
Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation

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1. The License is valid for the proposed research, *research site specified period.*
2. Both the Licence and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.
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