

University of Nairobi

Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies

The Impact of Border Management Strategy in Advancing Regional Security in Africa:

A Case Study of Kenya and Somalia

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International Studies, University of Nairobi**

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Declaration

It is hereby my declaration that this academic research project is my own composition and has not been presented in any other learning institution, except the University of Nairobi.

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Signature: .....

Date: 03 Dec 2021.....

This academic research project has officially been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

Dr. Mumo Nzau

Signature: .....

Date: 03/12/21.....

Dedication

It is with great joy that this document is dedicated to my loving family.

Acknowledgement

It is with great pride to acknowledge my supervisor Dr. Mumo Nzau for support and contribution to this research project. I also acknowledge the Commandant of the National Defence College, for positive critique, great insight and value addition into this research and for the motivation and enthusiasm throughout the entire course. Finally, to acknowledge all the staff, colleagues and people who went out of their way to make this research a success.

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Abstract

In the twenty-first century effective border security is taken as the effective management of border procedures and border processes. The study aims to analyze the impact of border management strategy as a way of advancing regional security in Africa. The research case studies are based on Kenya and Somalia. The research employs Realism Theory as a way of examining the study topic. For Kenya, the country has two maritime boundaries, one between Tanzania which is already settled, and the other between the country and Somalia, which is a dispute. Somalia on the other hand, lacks a proper system of governance, where the locals hence settled for local forms of conflict resolution which include religious, civil and customary laws.

The research design used for the study is application of the case study, where there is both the use of primary and secondary sources. For primary sources, there was the use of data from mainly interviews, then from questionnaires. On the other hand, for secondary data, there was the use of publications such as books, journals, articles and periodicals.

The findings of the study established that border related conflicts are a major percentage of large proportion of all conflicts that most African nations have encountered over the years. The study further established that it is prudent for border management to consider the future of border security, identify the shifting trends and what issues and strategies each nation is likely to be confronted with in the future. In conclusion, the research concluded that Somalia in particular clearly lacks effective government, a factor that complicates the problem, and limits the application of border procedures to a single nation. Somalia also lacks mandatory documents and proper screening of foreigners and goods, due to the lack of proper travel documents from their country of origin.

This research further concludes that securing country borders, sea or air, is one of the top priorities of governments in the African context, in particular Kenya and Somalia. While the number of travelers is ever increasing and the forms of trans-border criminality is diverse, infrastructure, budget and resources continue to be scarce. Despite this challenging environment, maintaining trans-border security is an absolute must. Lastly in order to appreciate the impact of border management strategy in advancing regional security in Africa particularly Kenya and Somalia. A major recommendation of the study is to have more multi-agency and multi-stakeholder efforts as a way of arresting any individual who wants to access a country illegally and also manage to impound on any contraband goods. This requires for more effective border use patrols and surveillance strategies. Finally, there is a need for strengthening of cooperation and networking of the border management agents that could result into sharing of security information.

List of Abbreviations

IBM	International Border Management
ICJ	International Court of Justice
NDC	National Defence College
OAU	Organization of African Unity
SA	South Africa
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UON	University of Nairobi
US	United States

Chapter One

Introduction

This chapter will delve in the history of border management in promoting regional security, then proceeded by a problem statement, questions on research, objectives, review of the literature, a hypothesis of the research, justification of the study, in additionally the theoretical framework and research methodology and concludes with the chapter outline.

1.1 Background to the Study

The concept of border is used to refer a boundary that maintains a nation's sovereignty and protects that sovereignty from external threats.¹ Thus, "in essence this means that they can be used to keep out people or goods."² In addition, borders are generally thought of as geographic boundaries, they are imposed either by geographic features that include oceans or arbitrary if any political entities.

According to McAleenan, "the twenty first Century Africa has had a problem of policing its borders, especially in ways that the borders can become effective pathways for cooperation with other countries rather than be a hindrance to that cooperation."³ McAleenan adds that, "borders must become conduits of international trade rather than barriers and they must also be policed robustly to keep out any threats to national security."⁴ Subsequently, "these are the ways of African countries being kept peaceful."⁵ But it should be noted that cross border

¹ Willie, N. *Trans-national threats and national security concerns: A study of Nigerian-Benin Republic border*, (2011), pp. 12-13.

² Ibid, (2011), p. 16.

³ McAleenan, K. *Department of homeland security strategic framework for countering terrorism and targeted violence*. Homeland Security, United States, (2019), pp. 12-19.

⁴ Ibid, (2019), pp. 21.

⁵ Alagappa M. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387.

crossing may put a strain on a country's resources in the event the migrants become too many in number."⁶

Salifu opines that, "borders and borderlands in sub Saharan Africa (SSA) are places where security or the lack thereof, is where job availability, crime and war interrelate."⁷ Akuey insists that, "in honesty borders are just fictional lines drawn on a map and sometimes cannot be easily identified by the naked eye while on the ground."⁸ Subsequently, "this means citizens of both sides are inclined to trade and integrate with each other and this means facilitation and management of borders are two duties that must be carried out in tandem."⁹

According to Salifu, "the Kenyan-Somali border conflict is something that has existed for a long time and it has forced the international court of justice to intervene."¹⁰ Therefore, "the terror attacks on Kenya from across the border clearly show that the Somali government is not quite effective in exercising sovereignty internally."¹¹ Hence, "diplomacy needs to be first completely exhausted if there is a chance in finding long lasting solutions to the problems facing the border."¹² According to Akuey, "the issues of border management are important in facilitating improved security and the effective management of trade and travel."¹³

⁶ McAleenan, K. *Department of homeland security strategic framework for countering terrorism and targeted violence*. Homeland Security, United States, (2019), pp 12-19.

⁷ Salifu, U. *Border porosity and Boko Haram as a regional threat*, Cambridge University Press, (2012), p. 5.

⁸ Akuey, A. *South Sudan and the Emerging Security for East Africa*, Philosophy of Political Science, MKU, Kenya, (2018), pp. 5-7.

⁹ Sirkeci, I., Cohen, J., and Yazgan, P. *Conflict, Insecurity and Mobility*. London: Transnational Press, (2016), p. 23.

¹⁰ Salifu, U. *Border porosity and Boko Haram as a regional threat*, Cambridge University Press, (2012), p. 5.

¹¹ *Ibid*, (2012), p. 11.

¹² Salifu, U. *Border porosity and Boko Haram as a regional threat*, Cambridge University Press, (2012), p. 5.

¹³ Akuey, A. *South Sudan and the Emerging Security for East Africa*, Philosophy of Political Science, MKU, Kenya, (2018), pp. 5-7.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Borders are what define modern individual states and therefore maintaining a healthy border management policy is the first key step to guaranteeing regional peace and greater international stability. Criminal enterprise is at the forefront of compromising many a border management policy through activities like terrorism, human trafficking, irregular migration, pandemic diseases and piracy. Thus, the complexities of regional security and border management over the past few years have led to unprecedented changes at both national and international level.

Border security management remains a very critical yet also a controversial subject that requires constant attention in an ever-changing region. The many of the above-mentioned activities deny countries their rightful dues in form of tariffs and taxes therefore denying communities within and along the border development. Border management is taken as a serious security function requiring cooperation and rigorous action by different government agencies. Thus, border management in Africa is taken as a security function that requires cooperation and rigorous action of different government agencies.

The lack of development leads to lack of resources available to manage the problem, therefore these activities are a vicious cycle that will ensure a majority of the people remain poor but also live in the constant fear of having insecure borders. The purpose of border management is to secure state borders, protect sovereignty and shield the country from menaces associated with the moving goods and people across the country's frontiers of land, sea and air. This has been the case with the Kenya Somalia border for many decades now.

1.3 Research Objectives

The main objective of the study is to examine the impact of border management strategy in advancing regional security in Africa using a case study of Kenya and Somalia. The detailed objectives of the research include:

- 1.3.1** Assess the emerging trends and patterns in border management in the 21st Century international system.
- 1.3.2** Examine the relationship between border management strategy and regional security in Africa.
- 1.3.3** Analyze the impact of border management strategy in enhancing security between Kenya and Somalia.

1.4 Research Questions

This study will be guided by the research questions below;

- 1.4.1** What are the emerging trends and patterns in border management in the 21st Century international system?
- 1.4.2** What is the relationship between border management strategy and regional security in Africa?
- 1.4.3** What is the impact of border management strategy in enhancing security between Kenya and Somalia?

1.5 Rationale and Justification of the Study

This research notes that in the recent past numerous events of national and international importance have occurred to boost the impact of border management strategy in advancing regional security.

1.5.1 Academic Justification

It is said that, “border management over the years has seen a growth of goods and people flowing across borders and therefore border management has had to adapt to new standards to keep up with the mix of things.”¹⁴ Therefore, this study hopes to educate on a scholarly level how best border management can be undertaken in this new world order which has seen the rise of terrorism as a global phenomenon.

1.5.2 Policy Justification

McAleenan posits that, “border activities have to be studied thoroughly in order to come up with effective border management tools.”¹⁵ This means, “All stakeholders must be consulted and in cooperated in this management.”¹⁶ The challenge is therefore on policy makers to be able to have the effective methods and tools to create policies that encourage open but safe borders and include the thoughts of people in communities that lay on the border in their thinking, which this study intends to do.¹⁷

1.6 Literature Review

The literature review is split into key sub-sections giving both the theoretical review and empirical review based on the specific objects to examine the impact of border management strategy in advancing regional security in Africa.

¹⁴ Sirkeci, I., Cohen, J., and Yazgan, P. *Conflict, Insecurity and Mobility*. London: Transnational Press, (2016), p. 23.

¹⁵ McAleenan, K. *Department of homeland security strategic framework for countering terrorism and targeted violence*. Homeland Security, United States, (2019), pp 12-19.

¹⁶ Weiner, M. *International Migration*. Boulder Company, West View Press, (2017), pp. 5-6.

¹⁷ Sirkeci, I., Cohen, J., and Yazgan, P. *Conflict, Insecurity and Mobility*. London: Transnational Press, (2016), p. 23.

1.6.1 Borders and Border Management Strategy

According to United Nations, “the concept of borders, boundaries, and borderlands can be a source of potential or challenges. Border demarcations affect most communities living near them.”¹⁸ It is said that, “many scholars and experts have made attempts to review the impact of border management strategy in advancing regional security.”¹⁹ In addition, “the sub-sections attempt to review both the theoretical and empirical literature relating to borders, border management, the emerging trends and patterns in border management, the linkage between border management and regional security in Africa.”

Avis further opine that, “international boundary making begins with defining of interests on the ground between peoples.”²⁰ Vadean and Randazzo add that, “it is a function of separation or amalgamation.”²¹ Vadean and Randazzo further posit that, “international borders are usually enabled through treaties.”²² Lately, “international relations are what bring this about into a formal recognized set up.”²³

Alagappa states that, “the border divisions are done by a group of nations of peoples with economic, social and political interests.”²⁴ Weiner further argues that, “the concept of border security has attracted much academic attention over the years.”²⁵ Alagappa insists that, “there has to be a mutual consensus on border demarcation especially between two adjacent

¹⁸ The United Nations. The African regional high-level conference on counter terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism conducive to terrorism, Nairobi, Kenya (2019), pp. 10-12.

¹⁹ Sirkeci, I., Cohen, J., and Yazgan, P. *Conflict, Insecurity and Mobility*. London: Transnational Press, (2016), p. 23.

²⁰ Avis, W. *Current trends in violent conflict*. The K4D, knowledge evidence and learning for development, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, (2019), pp. 1-2.

²¹ Vadean, F., and Randazzo, T. *Remittance, Labour Supply and Activity of Household Members Left-Behind*, Journal of Development, Washington DC, United States, (2019), p. 23.

²² Ibid, (2019), p. 21.

²³ Willie, N. *Trans-national threats and national security concerns: A study of Nigerian-Benin Republic border*, (2011), pp. 12-13.

²⁴ Alagappa, M. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387.

²⁵ Weiner, M. *International Migration*. Boulder Company, West View Press, (2017), pp. 5-6.

countries for there to be healthy diplomatic relations.”²⁶ Vadean and Randazzo recognize that, “border management strategy refers to the idea of monitoring and adjusting the national legal and regulatory framework with legal standards and best practices of a given state.”²⁷

Avis states that, “the prioritization of border management strategy is now a worldwide phenomenon which ensures that all aspects of border management and migration are taken into account, and a lot of emphasis is put on African migration into Europe.”²⁸ Thus, “the EU policy is two pronged, one, dealing with migration between two adjacent countries and two, coming up with a global policy and response to migration issues.”²⁹ Finally, “this requires Inter-agency cooperation.”³⁰ Avis notes that, “border management is a great challenge in the twenty first century.”³¹

1.6.2 The Border Management Trends in the 21st Century International System

Willie posits that, “in the twenty-first century, governments can come together and establish an Integrated Border Management System (IBM),”³² it is a concept that was birthed by the EU. It seeks to enhance three levels of coordination: intra service, inter agency and international cooperation. However, “he failed to indicate the context within which the implementation of IBM has been successful.”³³ Smith postulates that, “the success of IBM in one geographical zone may not be replicated in another due to some intervening variables

²⁶Alagappa, M. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), p. 388.

²⁷ Vadean, F., and Randazzo, T. *Remittance, Labour Supply and Activity of Household Members Left-Behind*, Journal of Development, Washington DC, United States, (2019), p. 23.

²⁸ Avis, W. *Current trends in violent conflict*. The K4D, knowledge evidence and learning for development, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, (2019), pp. 1-2.

²⁹ Vadean, F., and Randazzo, T. *Remittance, Labour Supply and Activity of Household Members Left-Behind*, Journal of Development, Washington DC, United States, (2019), p. 23.

³⁰ Avis, W. *Current trends in violent conflict*. The K4D, knowledge evidence and learning for development, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, (2019), pp. 1-2.

³¹ *Ibid*, (2019), p. 4.

³² Willie, N. Trans-national threats and national security concerns: A study of Nigerian-Benin Republic border, (2011), pp. 12-13.

³³ *Ibid*, (2011), pp. 16-19.

like cultural beliefs, technological advancements and even specific security challenges.”³⁴

It is often said that, “the Integrated Border Management System has a lot of benefits; one cannot run away from the challenges that are associated with the implementation of the policy though.”³⁵ Thus, “in Europe for instance, as internal border controls are eliminated by IBM, threats of terrorism, human trafficking and illegal immigration have put into serious question the validity of an IBM system.”³⁶ Consequently, “borders were supposed to provide security within a country’s sovereign rule but in this century they are being skirted by people involved in illegal activities.”³⁷ Ultimately, “they seem to be failing at protecting countries’ social, political and economic interests.”³⁸ Weiner defines, “border management as the act of making sure that there is free movement of legal goods and persons within nations, without having the risk of illegal migration, transnational crime or even trafficking in goods and people”.³⁹

Smith states that, “transboundary stability is critical to regional stability.”⁴⁰ Therefore, “cooperation of countries is crucial.”⁴¹ It means that, “such internationalization of border-area creates new political systems, such as the EU, ECOWAS, NEPAD, SADCC and so forth.”⁴²

However, “transnational crime is still proving to be a challenge to many governments around

³⁴ Smith, J. Strategic Analysis, WMD Terrorism, and Deterrence by Denial, in *Deterring Terrorism: Theory and Practice* 159, Andreas Wenger and Alex Wilner eds., (2012), p. 9.

³⁵ *Ibid*, (2011), p. 17.

³⁶ Willie, N. Trans-national threats and national security concerns: A study of Nigerian-Benin Republic border, (2011), pp. 12-13.

³⁷ Vadean, F., and Randazzo, T. *Remittance, Labour Supply and Activity of Household Members Left-Behind*, Journal of Development, Washington DC, United States, (2019), p. 23.

³⁸ *Ibid*, (2019), p. 26.

³⁹ Weiner, M. *International Migration*. Boulder Company, West View Press, (2017), pp. 5-6.

⁴⁰ Smith, J. Strategic Analysis, WMD Terrorism, and Deterrence by Denial, in *Deterring Terrorism: Theory and Practice* 159, Andreas Wenger and Alex Wilner eds., (2012), p. 9.

⁴¹ Weiner, M. *International Migration*. Boulder Company, West View Press, (2017), pp. 5-6.

⁴² Avis, W. *Current trends in violent conflict*. The K4D, knowledge evidence and learning for development, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, (2019), pp. 1-2.

the world.”⁴³ Willie opines that, “this is because attaining super national control over economies or economic systems are proving a challenge with many countries now leaning toward right wing politics and therefore calling for nationalistic sentiment in politics due to high numbers of migrants coming into their countries and stressing their labor markets.”⁴⁴

Weiner opines that, “in Africa the continent is just too big to have a complete control of border management and security. Therefore, it has necessitated African countries to mainly have joint control operations, surveillance, patrols, and information exchange and intelligence assessment as methods of management.”⁴⁵ Adding that, “there are a lot of contraband and terrorist elements at the core of these problems.”⁴⁶

Avis opines that, “protocols for management would consume a lot of time if every passenger or truck or plane is to be rigorously inspected.”⁴⁷ Vadean and Randazzo states that, “these checks include verifying whether one has valid travel documents, visas or residence permits, inspection of exit and entry stamps, and also authenticating on the maximum allowed stay.”⁴⁸

Weiner states that, “Eastern Africa countries are facing financial constraints and this usually hinders their ability to secure their borders properly.”⁴⁹ Also, other factors contribute to these challenges.⁵⁰ And this is what this study hopes to unveil.⁵¹ Therefore, data will have to be

⁴³ Vadean, F., and Randazzo, T. *Remittance, Labour Supply and Activity of Household Members Left-Behind*, Journal of Development, Washington DC, United States, (2019), p. 23.

⁴⁴ Willie, N. Trans-national threats and national security concerns: A study of Nigerian-Benin Republic border, (2011), pp. 12-13.

⁴⁵ Weiner, M. *International Migration*. Boulder Company, West View Press, (2017), pp. 5-9.

⁴⁶ *Ibid*, (2017), p. 11-13.

⁴⁷ Avis, W. *Current trends in violent conflict*. The K4D, knowledge evidence and learning for development, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, (2019), pp. 1-2.

⁴⁸ Vadean, F., and Randazzo, T. *Remittance, Labour Supply and Activity of Household Members Left-Behind*, Journal of Development, Washington DC, United States, (2019), p. 23.

⁴⁹ Weiner, M. *International Migration*. Boulder Company, West View Press, (2017), pp. 5-9.

⁵⁰ Willie, N. Trans-national threats and national security concerns: A study of Nigerian-Benin Republic border, (2011), pp. 12-13.

collected from various parts of the country and critical analysis carried out on them.⁵² Willie posits that, “sovereignty issues complicate the patrolling and securing of the borders between countries in east Africa.”⁵³ This is most profoundly clear in patrolling of the blue resources of east African countries. Case in point, the dispute between Somalia and Kenya over a stretch of the Indian Ocean where it is believed a lot of oil and gas deposits exists.⁵⁴

1.6.3 Border Management Strategy and Regional Security in Africa

Willie posits that, “criminals have a greater wherewithal than security agents and this makes them successful in most of their agendas.”⁵⁵ Consequently, “many a time the security measures implemented only address the symptom but not the cause of the problem.”⁵⁶ For instance Vadean Randazzo posits that, “many of the African borders were drawn by European colonizers in the ninetieth century and did not consider community relations or hostilities or even the economic models of the indigenous people.”⁵⁷ It was a top down approach and this disenfranchised a lot of Africans.⁵⁸ Naturally this led to the clamor for independence.⁵⁹

Sabates and Waite posit that since colonial powers would take vast sizes of land for themselves and make them into administrative units. They were unable to create cohesive

⁵¹ Vadean, F., and Randazzo, T. *Remittance, Labour Supply and Activity of Household Members Left-Behind*, Journal of Development, Washington DC, United States, (2019), p. 23.

⁵² Willie, N. *Trans-national threats and national security concerns: A study of Nigerian-Benin Republic border*, (2011), pp. 12-13.

⁵³ Vadean, F., and Randazzo, T. *Remittance, Labour Supply and Activity of Household Members Left-Behind*, Journal of Development, Washington DC, United States, (2019), p. 23.

⁵⁴ Willie, N. *Trans-national threats and national security concerns: A study of Nigerian-Benin Republic border*, (2011), pp. 12-13.

⁵⁵ Okumu, W. *Border Management and Security in Africa*, Concordis publishing, (2009), p. 64.

⁵⁶ *Ibid*, (2009), p. 67.

⁵⁷ Vadean, F., and Randazzo, T. *Remittance, Labour Supply and Activity of Household Members Left-Behind*, Journal of Development, Washington DC, United States, (2019), p. 23.

⁵⁸ Weiner, M. *International Migration*. Boulder Company, West View Press, (2017), pp. 5-6.

⁵⁹ Avis, W. *Current trends in violent conflict*. The K4D, knowledge evidence and learning for development, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, (2019), pp. 1-2.

societies.⁶⁰ This made post-independence governments have very little authority in some parts of their own countries.⁶¹

Avis argues that, “border management strategies are critical in countering violent extremism because, as the threat of violent extremism has grown, prevention and counter strategies have focused on limiting space and opportunity for violent extremism recruiters to work.”⁶² A key element to such strategies is to understand the radicalization process, the conditions and drivers that make people become violent extremists. Akinyemi contends that, “in the East African context part of the challenges with such borders is that they used arbitrary delimiters to determine border locations, such as mountains or rivers.”⁶³ Vadean and Randazzo contend that, “as the East African governments accelerate the momentum towards regional integration.”⁶⁴ Weiner notes that, “this is partly because policies and decisions made had far reaching impact-probably more than what is anticipated by government officials and politicians-but also partly the human element about this construction has not received adequate attention.”⁶⁵

Adans states that, “on this note the relationship between Kenya and Tanzania is tenuous regarding trade and security.”⁶⁶ Internal, “regional and out-of-Eastern Africa migration is occurring on a scale larger than in any other region in the world.”⁶⁷ Akinyemi found that, “movement of people is caused by wars, ethnic fighting, bad weather, drought, and also

⁶⁰ Sabates, W., and Waite, M. *Migration and social protection: a concept paper*. University of Sussex, London, United Kingdom, (2018), pp. 11-13.

⁶¹ Ibid, (2018), p. 19.

⁶² Avis, W. *Current trends in violent conflict*. The K4D, knowledge evidence and learning for development, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, (2019), pp. 1-2.

⁶³ Akinyemi, A. *Globalization and Ethiopia Border Security: Issues and Challenges*; International Affairs and Global Strategy, (2013), p. 104.

⁶⁴ Vadean, F., and Randazzo, T. *Remittance, Labour Supply and Activity of Household Members Left-Behind*, Journal of Development, Washington DC, United States, (2019), p. 23.

⁶⁵ Weiner, M. *International Migration*. Boulder Company, West View Press, (2017), pp. 5-6.

⁶⁶ Adans, J. *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, (2019), pp. 9-13.

⁶⁷ Weiner, M. *International Migration*. Boulder Company, West View Press, (2017), pp. 5-6.

cross-border economic activity and pastoralist traditions.”⁶⁸ Example, “for many Kenya-Somalia citizens, migration is seen as a coping strategy for economic downturns.”⁶⁹

1.6.4 Border Management Strategy in Enhancing Security in Kenya and Somalia Relations

Akinyemi puts forward that, “the lack of understanding by Europeans on how Africans related with their land was what got Africans into the quandary of borders that did not make sense to them.”⁷⁰ Weiner argues that, “ever since the feudal days Europeans demarcated their lands to signal ownership which also signaled title.”⁷¹ Adding that, “but for Africans they didn’t privately own land but land was for use by the entire community.”⁷² Avis posits that, “it was generally agreed upon by African communities how far they could venture out to grow crops or hunt for food.”⁷³ But with arrival of Europeans and increase in populations, land started to be demarcated. The culture of ownership still did not subvert the African culture of reciprocity where others could use each other’s’ lands when need arose.⁷⁴

According to Hoffman some flooded areas or rivers were chosen by Africans.⁷⁵ Cultural features which Europeans use as demarcations for their governing units like roads have completely vanished over time.⁷⁶

In Africa, the absence of comprehensive and functioning border management brings about

⁶⁸ Akinyemi, A. *Globalization and Ethiopia Border Security: Issues and Challenges*; International Affairs and Global Strategy, (2013), p. 104.

⁶⁹ Weiner, M. *International Migration*. Boulder Company, West View Press, (2017), pp. 5-9.

⁷⁰ Ibid, (2017), pp. 13-17.

⁷¹ Smith, J. *Strategic Analysis, WMD Terrorism, and Deterrence by Denial*, in *Deterring Terrorism: Theory and Practice 159*, Andreas Wenger and Alex Wilner eds., (2012), p. 9.

⁷² Ibid, (2012), pp. 19-23.

⁷³ Smith, J. *Strategic Analysis, WMD Terrorism, and Deterrence by Denial*, in *Deterring Terrorism: Theory and Practice 159*, Andreas Wenger and Alex Wilner eds., (2012), p. 9.

⁷⁴ Avis, W. *Current trends in violent conflict*. The K4D, knowledge evidence and learning for development, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, (2019), pp. 1-2.

⁷⁵ Hoffman, B. *Extremism in 2019: New Approaches to Facing the Threat*. The Tony Blair Institute for Global Change, (2019), pp. 11-13.

⁷⁶ Ibid, (2019), p. 7.

delays, harassment, violation of rights and corruption which are considered a serious threat to regional security.⁷⁷ Academics and policy think-tanks suggest the implementation of International Border Management (IBM) as a remedy.

Smith opines that illegal products have a status that is determined by their illegality or legality when they're crossing the border.⁷⁸ In West and Central Africa, integrated border management is being implemented but this remains largely at the domestic levels where security agencies cooperate. These agencies are such as customs, immigration officers and Border Police.

In Ghana for instance, the institution concerned with immigration has been integrated making it possible for the two agencies to share vital data on cross border movements with regards to services and goods.⁷⁹ This means that in East African community beginning to comprehend the importance of borders is what fosters the growth of integration and regional groups. It is very important, especially to communities that live along borders.⁸⁰ Having knowledge of the nature, purpose and distance of borders is very important to whether conflict resolution of borders take root or not and how best International Border Management (IBM) can be implemented.⁸¹

The meaning given of border surveillance is the actions of security agencies relevant to keeping security on the border collecting information on the state of the border.⁸² More

⁷⁷ Hoffman, B. *Extremism in 2019: New Approaches to Facing the Threat*. The Tony Blair Institute for Global Change, (2019), pp. 11-13.

⁷⁸ Smith, J. *Strategic Analysis, WMD Terrorism, and Deterrence by Denial*, in *Deterring Terrorism: Theory and Practice 159*, Andreas Wenger and Alex Wilner eds., (2012), p. 9.

⁷⁹ Akinyemi, A. *Globalization and Ethiopia Border Security: Issues and Challenges*, International Affairs and Global Strategy, (2013), p. 104.

⁸⁰ Weiner, M. *International Migration*. Boulder Company, West View Press, (2017), pp. 5-6.

⁸¹ The United Nations. *The African regional high-level conference on counter terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism conducive to terrorism*, Nairobi, Kenya (2019), pp. 10-12.

⁸² Hoffman, B. *Extremism in 2019: New Approaches to Facing the Threat*. The Tony Blair Institute for Global Change, (2019), pp. 11-13.

information is always a good thing as the intelligence gathered is always useful in taking preemptive actions which may be necessary.⁸³ Vadean and Randazzo posit that collaborative efforts between different agencies in border patrol yield more efficiency and competence in securing of borders.⁸⁴ Regulations and customer service are approved, improved and adhered to.⁸⁵ People who enter a country illegally can be classified in the various ways: terrorist, transnational criminal or illegal economic migrant. Therefore, travelers into Kenya must be vetted to ensure that they comply with the laws of the land and classified accordingly.⁸⁶

Botha posits that different threats at the border will necessitate different responses from the authorities. Border surveillance is very important to any country, especially in these days of international terrorism.⁸⁷ Surveillance is done in several ways. There is the physical observation of movement across the border of both individuals and goods, there is also the gathering of personal information of people who come across the border.⁸⁸

1.6.5 The Knowledge Gaps

This section examined the functions of customs, immigration, and border policing and how these functions are catered for on a regional, national and local level. From these examinations knowledge gaps showed that effective border security has not been researched in details, especially when it comes to effective management of border processes and leading to unhampered flow of people and goods.

Knowledge gaps needed to be identified so that problems of border patrol at the Kenya Somali border can be addressed clearly and solutions can be outlined without any doubt of

⁸³ Hoffman, B. *Extremism in 2019: New Approaches to Facing the Threat*. The Tony Blair Institute for Global Change, (2019), pp. 11-13.

⁸⁴ Vadean, F., and Randazzo, T. *Remittance, Labour Supply and Activity of Household Members Left-Behind*, Journal of Development, Washington DC, United States, (2019), p. 23.

⁸⁵ *Ibid*, (2019), p. 31.

⁸⁶ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

⁸⁷ The United Nations. The African regional high-level conference on counter terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism conducive to terrorism, Nairobi, Kenya (2019), pp. 3-5.

⁸⁸ Hoffman, B. *Extremism in 2019: New Approaches to Facing the Threat*. The Tony Blair Institute for Global Change, (2019), pp. 11-13.

mind. This kind of information is hard to attain. The state of the surveillance devices cannot be ascertained since the government considers this to be classified information. Their serviceability and how often they are inspected is also another dark area. Also, it was found out that there are considerable gaps in looking at the role of the local communities that live near the border.

1.7 Theoretical Framework

This study employed the Securitization Theory to examine the impact of border management strategy in regional security in Africa using a case study of Kenya and Somalia. This study utilizes the securitization theory.

1.7.1 Securitization Theory

This study explores the impact of border management strategy in advancing regional security in Africa using the Securitization theory. The Copenhagen School offers a radically constructivist perspective on how “security problems emerge and dissolve by suggesting that security threats are socially constructed in a process called securitization.”⁸⁹ Securitization is a collective of policies emanating from governments, leading political parties, public opinion and even the media in which immigration is viewed as a security threat.⁹⁰

Security at the border is not highly prioritized in Africa in comparison to institutions that represent power, the elite’s welfare and their assets. This can be seen as a self-defeating strategy and the proverbial house of cards for many states in the continent. By neglecting the borders, the elite, their symbols of power and their assets are also exposed to jeopardy.

⁸⁹ Jacobsen, K., and Landau, L. *The dual imperative in refugee research: some methodological and ethical considerations in social science research on forced migration*. *Disasters*, 27(2013), pp. 185-206.

⁹⁰ *Ibid*, (2013), p. 210.

Securitization theory is seen to enable governments to declare threats to the existential security of the state merely by declaring a clear and present danger even though there need not be one.⁹¹

The war on terror has had a major impact on securitization of the refugee problem in East Africa.⁹² Ever more and more refugees are being associated with belonging to radical groups. But true lessons are being missed on why radicalization and terrorism exist in the region. A major reason happens to be Kenya's military intervention in Somalia in October 2011, which subsequently intensified Al-Shabaab's attacks in the Kenyan territory.⁹³ This has led to heightened efforts in border management strategy in advancing regional security in Africa. Ibrahim argues that border breaches such as an influx in the Horn of Africa is as a result of "instability, insecurity and conflict." He goes on to further castigate that the region lacks any sensitivity framework that can be used to address challenges facing border management, whether it be physical or social.⁹⁴ All the government cares about is the actual physical wellbeing of the refugees as a whole but they never consider other humanitarian aspects of the individual.

In Kenya, the securitization of border management is mainly done by the government, politicians and the media. Asylum seekers are portrayed as security threat for the nation and its people since they are seen as possible terrorists and a national burden. Further, such securitization gives the Speech actor the powers to implement harsh policies that jeopardize the rights of refugees through instances of refoulement, wrongful arrests and detention,

⁹¹ Hoffman, B. *Extremism in 2019: New Approaches to Facing the Threat*. The Tony Blair Institute for Global Change, (2019), pp. 11-13.

⁹² Ibid, (2010), p. 13.

⁹³ Juergensmeyer, M. *Terror in the mind of God: The global rise of religious violence*. University of California Press, (2015), p. 8.

⁹⁴ Ibrahim, S. *Conflict, Insecurity and Mobility*. London: Transnational Press, (2016), pp. 2-11.

sometimes in the course of actions to address security concerns. This theory is applicable to the current study as it will explain how the influx of South Sudanese (due to their ongoing civil war) and Somalis will amount to the security threat in the country.

Border management strategies are susceptible to arbitrary breaks and mismanagement especially if they are located in urban areas. For example, the recent Citizenship and Immigration Act (2011) may help refugees to gel locally. It is fair to say that *de jure* and *de facto* local integration of refugees into Kenyan society is hindered owing to the limitations placed on their movement and the lack of proper papers to engage in gainful employment or other types of self-reliance works because work permits are not issued to refugees (migrants) group.⁹⁵

According to Wagacha and Guiney, despite these high rates of refugees flocking in through borders, urban migrants are everywhere across big cities, where they are mostly on the hideout for the fear of being apprehended and deported home or to refugee camps.⁹⁶ In addition it should be noted that the Kenya government mainly uses the encampment policy for the managing of refugees.⁹⁷ William opines that not all border management strategies are similar, and hence ought to be managed in diverse ways.

According to Heisel, “the increased movement of persons between and within Kenya-Somalia national borders is also linked to regional security and the huge growing disproportion in terms of growth and development between the two nations.”⁹⁸ Jones, argues

⁹⁵ Ryu, A. *Kenyan traffic grows as drivers' patience shrinks*, Voice of America, Nairobi, Kenya, (2005), p. 11.

⁹⁶ Wagacha, J., and Guiney, J. *The Plight of Urban Refugees in Nairobi, Kenya, in Refugee Rights: Ethics, Advocacy, and Africa* edited by David Hollenbach, SJ, Georgetown University Press, (2008), p. 89.

⁹⁷ Sirkeci, I. *Conflict, Insecurity and Mobility*. London: Transnational Press, (2016), p. 19.

⁹⁸ Heisel, D. *Theories of international migration*. In *International Migration in the Arab World. Proceedings of an ECWA Population Conference in Nicosia*. Beirut: UNECWA, (2011), pp. 67-70.

other factors leading to immigration include conflicts in the country, unplanned urbanizations and environmental degradation among others.⁹⁹

1.8 Hypotheses

The following hypotheses guided the study;

- 1.8.1** There are likely new emergent trends and patterns border management in 21st Century Africa.
- 1.8.2** Border management strategy has a likely positive impact on regional security in Africa.
- 1.8.3** Border management strategy is likely to positively impact on Kenya-Somalia security dynamics.

1.9 Research Methodology

Research refers to the systematic ways of expounding on a problem, coming up with a theory on the problem or a hypothesis, collecting information, analyzing this raw information and drawing certain conclusions about the challenges being studied.¹⁰⁰

1.9.1 Study design

This is a case study. Where research is carried out in the real-world context of a specific problem.¹⁰¹ They are a rich source of theoretical material and its context in this case is the Kenya Somali border.

1.9.2 Data collection

⁹⁹ Jones, C. *Migration regression. Global Trends and a Mexican Case Study*. Social Science Quarterly, p. (2016), p. 299.

¹⁰⁰ Littlejohn, S. *Theories of Human Communication. Seventh Edition*. Albuquerque, New Mexico. Wadsworth, (2002), p. 88.

¹⁰¹ Mugenda, A and Mugenda, O. *Research methods dictionary*. Nairobi, Kenya arts press, (2012), p. 13.

The data sources will include the secondary and primary sources of data were utilized in the research study. Primary data was both qualitative and quantitative and was acquired through interviews and using key informants. Secondary information was derived from books and journals.

1.9.3 Target population

The main target populations include the African Union, KDF, Somali Embassy, Coast Guard, Ministry of Trade and Foreign Affairs, KPA, Government agencies, KMA, Fisheries Department, the Civil Society and other experts.

1.9.4 Sampling design

This is the size of chosen collected data which will provide crucial inferences for the study.¹⁰² Kothari posits that he finds Fisher's formulae quite agreeable.¹⁰³ It can be a tricky affair in selecting the values to be used but the general formula is seen below.¹⁰⁴

$$n = \frac{Z^2 \times p(1-p)}{d^2}$$

N entails the sample size, P equals the expected prevalence and d is precision (corresponding to effect size).¹⁰⁵ The level of confidence mainly aimed for is 95%, since most researchers present their results with a 95% confidence interval (CI).¹⁰⁶ Therefore:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 \times p(1-p)}{d^2}$$

¹⁰² Anthony, G. *Sampling frames and master samples*. United Nations Secretariat, Expert Group Meeting to Review the Draft Handbook on Designing of Household Sample Surveys, (2003), pp. 3-5.

¹⁰³ Kothari, C.R. *Research Methodology-Methods and Techniques*, New Age International Publishers, (2011), p. 11.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid, (2011), p. 13.

¹⁰⁵ Anthony, G. *Sampling frames and master samples*. United Nations Secretariat, Expert Group Meeting to Review the Draft Handbook on Designing of Household Sample Surveys, (2003), pp. 3-5.

¹⁰⁶ Mugenda, A and Mugenda, O. *Research methods dictionary*. Nairobi, Kenya arts press, (2012), pp. 12-13.

$$d^2$$

Where: N = the required sample size

Z = the standard normal deviation at the required confidence level

p = the proportion in the target population estimated to have the characteristics being measured

d = the level of statistical significance set (margin of error)

The sample size calculations one of the primary steps used for a design study, where for this research there was a 95% confidence interval ($z=1.96$) and a desired accuracy level of 0.05 as seen below:

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \cdot (0.019) \cdot (0.981)}{(0.05)^2} = 28.64 \text{ (approx.)} = 100$$

1.9.5 Sampling Procedure

Sampling frame in the context of this study is a list of all those that can be sampled. The frame has been mentioned in earlier parts of this study. Here the frame size is 29 out of a possible 43. Purposive sampling was used here and it's a non-probability sampling which is excellent when researching sacrosanct data like cultural domains. It can be used by both qualitative and quantitative research techniques. It is generally done by segregating the samples of data into their various categories whether it be age, sex and so forth but the sample collected is random to begin with. This method is used in order to gather all the relevant sample types available in order to avoid skewed data. In this study a sample of 29 can represent a population of (10,000), as seen in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Sample frame

Category	Population frequency
African Union	10
Border Management	2
Civil Society	3
Coast Guard	2
Fisheries Department	10
Kenya Defence Forces	16
Kenya Maritime Authority	4
Kenya Ports Authority	3
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5
Ministry of Trade	5
National Intelligence Services	12
Somali Embassy	3
State Law Office	10
Others	5
Total	90

Source: Author, (2021)

1.9.6 Data analysis

It is worth noting that content and data analysis were performed. In addition, Analysis of variance (ANOVA), which is a statistical method that separates observed variance data into different components to use for additional tests. The final data was presented in the forms of bar graphs, pie charts, narratives and tables.

1.9.7 Ethical consideration

The research complied with all ethical considerations expected of the researcher. Sources of information have been recognized and cited. Consent from the respondents was sought.

1.9.8 Scope and limitations

It is crucial to appreciate that this research initially faced the limitation of finding vast subject matter experts, owing to the sensitive nature of the research study. In order to address the concern this research adhered to the appropriate research procedures, taking the time to orient all the participants in advance.

1.10 Chapter Outline

Chapter one entails the study introduction, where it offers general background of the issues at hand, the problem statement, literature review, hypothesis and methodology. Chapter two articulates the emerging trends and patterns in border management in the twenty-first century international system with in depth look at the subject of border management. Chapter three describes the relationship of border management strategy and regional security in the 21st African context. Chapter four describes the impact of border management strategy in enhancing security between Kenya and Somalia. Finally, the chapter five acts as the final verdict of the topics of study; findings conclusion and recommendations.

Chapter Two

Emerging Trends and Patterns in Border Management in the Twenty-First Century

This section hopes to examine how borders can breed complex conflicts and situations in this century and the spillover effects that they have, considering all African countries are no longer under colonial rule.

2.1 International Boundaries and Demarcations

Allan posits that borders in Africa can be places full of promise but those same borders can bring about untold challenges especially to communities that live near them.¹⁰⁷ Boundaries promote respect among neighbors. Like the old adage goes, good fences make good neighbors.¹⁰⁸ They are essential in maintaining resource rights and property rights too.¹⁰⁹

It is acknowledged that even within a country, territories have boundaries in order that they can have been accountable administration.¹¹⁰ Compared to the western world, Africa is relatively new to the concepts of borders, says a UN report. In many African communities, land belonged to the living, the dead and the unborn; making it inalienable.¹¹¹ Borders for Africans before the westerners arrived were concepts developed based on social phenomena that govern inter-human and inter-communal relationships.¹¹² Similarly, this is so with socio-political organization of African units of governance.¹¹³ Interstate borders today number 110, many of which were drawn up by colonial imperial powers.¹¹⁴

¹⁰⁷ Ibid, (2015), p. 176.

¹⁰⁸ Weiner, M. *International Migration*. Boulder Company, West View Press, (2017), pp. 5-6.

¹⁰⁹ Beck, A. *Building bridges: The role of disaster diplomacy*. Crisis Response Journal, vol. 11, no. 2, (2015), pp. 42-43.

¹¹⁰ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

¹¹¹ The United Nations. The African regional high-level conference on counter-terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism conducive to terrorism, Nairobi, Kenya (10-11, July 2019), p. 9.

¹¹² Adans, J. *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, (2019), pp. 9-13.

¹¹³ The United Nations. The African regional high-level conference on counter-terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism conducive to terrorism, Nairobi, Kenya (10-11, July 2019), p. 9.

¹¹⁴ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

Borders once recognized by regional or international bodies are never easily altered.¹¹⁵ They mainly interrupt social and economic cohesion of many peoples.¹¹⁶ This can result in Inequalities on both sides of the border and end up brewing tensions.¹¹⁷ It has therefore become necessary for African countries to create regional bodies such as the African Union, in order to coordinate and mediate such issues when they arise.¹¹⁸ The best efforts have come from the AU which has been committed to an audacious border program since 2007. It is a program that demands clear demarcation of international and maritime borders across Africa.

2.2 The Twenty-First Century International Boundaries

It is widely accepted that land boundaries existed since the feudal days in Europe and Asia for the purposes of creating hierarchies which formed their governing political system.¹¹⁹ But from the second half of the 19th century, with the collapse of many imperial powers many new states were created.¹²⁰ A good example is since 1945 (the end of the Second World War) the United Nations community has grown by nearly 150 more states.¹²¹ Wars have definitely changed international boundaries especially the two world wars have had a chain reaction that drastically changed the world map overnight.¹²²

The collapse of the USSR and Yugoslavia saw also the creation of many states in rapid succession.¹²³ From then on secession of provincial units within states mainly in Europe and

¹¹⁵ Ibid, (2015), p. 178.

¹¹⁶ Adans, J. *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, (2019), pp. 9-13.

¹¹⁷ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

¹¹⁸ Ibid, (2015), p. 172.

¹¹⁹ The United Nations. The African regional high-level conference on counter-terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism conducive to terrorism, Nairobi, Kenya (10-11, July 2019), p. 9.

¹²⁰ Adans, J. *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, (2019), pp. 9-13.

¹²¹ Beck, A. *Building bridges: The role of disaster diplomacy*. Crisis Response Journal, vol. 11, no. 2, (2015), pp. 42-43.

¹²² Ibid, (2019), p. 23.

¹²³ Hoffman, B. *Extremism in 2019: New Approaches to Facing the Threat*. The Tony Blair Institute for Global Change, (2019), pp. 11-13.

Africa has been the norm rather than the exception.¹²⁴ But in this century laws are very clear, set up by global bodies like the UN where state lines lie.¹²⁵ People and states are obliged to follow these laws.¹²⁶ World development , trade, growth of MNCs have spun trade agreements which have had to be enforced by law which also spurred the creation of international law (part of them under the auspices of the UN).¹²⁷

Adans posits that regional bodies have sprung up in the twentieth century in order to form trade agreements and kill the rivalry that existed between many member states in these blocks.¹²⁸ However, individual sovereignty remains paramount.¹²⁹ Disputed borders have usually led to war over centuries passed.¹³⁰ This is mainly due to economic interests and the rise of nationalism.¹³¹ Boundaries are usually created by more than one stakeholder.¹³² In some cases this is an easy process in some not so easy.¹³³ This lies behind the very important backdrop that the state of international boundaries dispute determines the level of peace and cooperation regionally and or even globally.¹³⁴ Otherwise its usually war that is the end result, if not the first.¹³⁵

¹²⁴ Bimal, G. *The global economic crises and Migration. Where do we go from here?* International Organization for Migration, (2010), pp. 5-9.

¹²⁵ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

¹²⁶ Adans, J. *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, (2019), p. 14.

¹²⁷ The United Nations. The African regional high-level conference on counter-terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism conducive to terrorism, Nairobi, Kenya (10-11, July 2019), p. 9.

¹²⁸ Adans, J. *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, (2019), pp. 9-13.

¹²⁹ Markaki, Y. and Longhi, S. *What determines attitudes to immigration in European countries? An analysis at the regional level*, *Migration Studies*. International Organization for Migration, (2010), pp. 987-990.

¹³⁰ *Ibid*, (2010), p. 992.

¹³¹ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

¹³² Muthiah, A. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387.

¹³³ Adans, J. *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, (2019), pp. 9-13.

¹³⁴ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

¹³⁵ Adans, J. *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, (2019), pp. 9-13.

2.3 Challenges and Opportunities of Border Management

In the world today most countries have improved their techniques at managing and policing their borders, the advantage lying in land borders.¹³⁶ The measures are usually expensive and also raise other challenges especially on privacy of data collected from those who are entering a border. Border management provides an opportunity that requires cooperation among border management agencies within a country or across countries as the case may be.¹³⁷ Maximum cooperation among border agencies, both domestic and international can be best achieved through Integrated Border Management (IBM).¹³⁸ It is domestic when such integration is among the agencies of a state. It is, however, referred to as International Border Integration when the integration is between neighboring or adjoining countries.¹³⁹

Imperial colonizers usually drew borders on maps arbitrarily as many of them had not set foot on the continent or even commissioned an expedition. They were more interested in strategic positioning geopolitically rather than considering what such actions would do to communities living near these borders.¹⁴⁰ But in modern times African borders are proving to be problematic due to structural and systemic failures, such as the lack of roads.¹⁴¹ They seem to lack independent bodies to monitor their borders and therefore their borders are at the whims of those in power and how well they collaborate with the one or more imperial colonizer and or with each other.

¹³⁶ Bimal, G. *The global economic crises and Migration. Where do we go from here?* International Organization for Migration, p. 3.

¹³⁷ Adans, J. *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, (2019), p. 19.

¹³⁸ Bimal, G. *The global economic crises and Migration. Where do we go from here?* International Organization for Migration, p. 7.

¹³⁹ Adans, J. *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, (2019), p. 19.

¹⁴⁰ Beck, A. *Building bridges: The role of disaster diplomacy*. Crisis Response Journal, vol. 11, no. 2, (2015), pp. 42-43.

¹⁴¹ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

An example of a dispute case played out between the border of Nigeria and Benin.¹⁴² Therefore in 2019 Nigeria shut its borders to Benin, Cameroon, Chad and Niger. While people were allowed to pass goods weren't and the main reason Nigeria did this was to curb rice smuggling. But this phenomenon did not stop. Borders in Africa are mostly porous because of a lack of demarcation.¹⁴³ It has led to conflicts spilling over into neighboring countries. Pertinent examples are the great lakes region, east Africa and the HOA. Intra state conflicts have also occurred due to insurgencies spilling over into nations which have the same ethnic make ups but different agendas.¹⁴⁴

It has resulted in wanton killing on the continent and destruction of much needed infrastructure.¹⁴⁵ The north eastern part of Kenya felt these effects during the 1970s shifta war where Somalis from Somalia felt that they were one kin with Somalis from north eastern part of Kenya and therefore felt that parts of northern Kenya belonged to Somalia. A similar fate has fallen on Moroccans and the Sahrawi Arabs in the deserts of North West Africa.¹⁴⁶

Cross-border conflict can be triggered by factors such as water, people, and security as well as environmental concerns.¹⁴⁷ Environmental degradation usually occurs cross borders and this brings about aggressive competition for resources.¹⁴⁸ Fluidity of people at the border, good policing and cross border trading are advantages to governments as well as people who

¹⁴² Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

¹⁴³ Beck, A. *Building bridges: The role of disaster diplomacy*. Crisis Response Journal, vol. 11, no. 2, (2015), pp. 42-43.

¹⁴⁴ Bimal, G. *The global economic crises and Migration. Where do we go from here?* International Organization for Migration, (2010), p. 3.

¹⁴⁵ Beck, A. *Building bridges: The role of disaster diplomacy*. Crisis Response Journal, vol. 11, no. 2, (2015), pp. 42-43.

¹⁴⁶ Bloom, L. *Refugee Economies: Rethinking Popular Assumptions*. Oxford Brookings Institute and University of Bern, Washington DC, United States, (2014), p. 17.

¹⁴⁷ Adans, J. *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, (2019), p. 19.

¹⁴⁸ Beck, A. *Building bridges: The role of disaster diplomacy*. Crisis Response Journal, vol. 11, no. 2, (2015), pp. 42-43.

live near borders. And also, if the tenets of African Union Border Programme (AUBP), are strengthened regional integration would be enhanced.¹⁴⁹

2.4 Emerging Trends and Patterns in Border Management in Africa

The One Stop Border Post (OSBP) is a novel idea embraced by several countries which helps the easy transportation of people and goods from regional countries quite rapidly across borders.¹⁵⁰ It is an integrated system that has offices of immigration from neighboring countries work under one roof to expedite the customs rituals (such as hunting rites).¹⁵¹ Its main objectives are: to enhance trade facilitation, promote efficient movement of persons and goods, reduce the cost of doing business in the EA region, ease and speed up movements of persons and services within the community and adjoining countries. It has worked wonders in improving trade between countries and spurring growth.¹⁵² It has lifted countless of local businessmen and farmers out of poverty.¹⁵³ The Horn of Africa is composed of a variety of states originating and based on different types of statehood¹⁵⁴ many of them having in common the negligence of its peripheral regions by the central powers, many of them border regions. Therefore, a system was needed that would expedite the needs of these people to do business and get even other government services such as healthcare and education improved.¹⁵⁵

¹⁴⁹ Ibid, (2015), p. 47.

¹⁵⁰ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

¹⁵¹ Beck, A. *Building bridges: The role of disaster diplomacy*. Crisis Response Journal, vol. 11, no. 2, (2015), pp. 42-43.

¹⁵² Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

¹⁵³ Muthiah, A. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387.

¹⁵⁴ Chad, C. *People Crossing Border: An Analysis of US Border Protection Policies*, Washington, DC, Congressional Research Service, (2020), pp. 7-9.

¹⁵⁵ Muthiah, A. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387.

Adan posits that the response of governments to marginal communities has been reactive at best and this state of affairs has made locals to lose faith in government and engage in illegal cross border economic activities.¹⁵⁶ And over the year as populations have grown so have the demands of marginalized communities which have now come full circle to threaten national security.¹⁵⁷ Therefore there was a need for border management to be agile and flexible in its operations.¹⁵⁸ Open borders pose unique challenges for border agencies.¹⁵⁹ This is why other methods are also employed to make order management flexible. Adan stresses that the move from border control to border management caused a significant disruption on migration. Formerly, governmental and non-governmental institutions conceptualized border operations from a policing enterprise where authorities had the power to control who comes in and out of the country – all on the basis of unspecified reasons.¹⁶⁰

Border management brings with it closer collaboration between security and border agencies; information sharing; and well integrated border management systems.¹⁶¹ In this manner, immigration authorities of the past have had to undergo significant trainings to drum up support or the rethink in border management.¹⁶² Today, an immigration official is expected to strike a smart balance between security and facilitation which means that the decisions of such an official are intelligence based.¹⁶³

Globalization with all its advantages has raised threats to national security. Not in the normal way terrorism would, but in the insidious effects created by clandestine activity which may

¹⁵⁶ Adans, J. *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, (2019), p. 19.

¹⁵⁷ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

¹⁵⁸ Muthiah, A. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387.

¹⁵⁹ Adans, J. *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, (2019), pp. 9-13.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid*, (2019), p. 17.

¹⁶¹ Bloom, L. *Refugee Economies: Rethinking Popular Assumptions*. Oxford Brookings Institute and University of Bern, Washington DC, United States, (2014), p. 17.

¹⁶² Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

¹⁶³ Adans, J., (2019). *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, pp. 9-13.

threaten public health, reduce revenue for government and in the long term threaten the strength of the state.¹⁶⁴ This section notes that in spite of the admirable paradigmatic shift in border management, immigration officials only managed to move from the challenges of irregular migration, diseases and proof of nationality, to more serious concerns.¹⁶⁵ The problem of refugees and asylum seekers has taken irregular migration to new levels.¹⁶⁶ Organized crime, in all its forms such as terrorism, credit card fraud, cross border crimes among others, calls for integrated efforts among government officials.

It would appear then that the notion of integrated border management is messy, as border problems have no straight jacketed technical and bureaucratic solutions.¹⁶⁷ Whereas most studies have explored the mess at the center of border management and made their point, significantly fewer studies have looked at the opportunities presented by the challenges and what a re-imagined immigration management would look like.

It has to be postulated that it would be foolhardy to believe that nation states have the potential to have hard borders and monitor them effectively all the time and therefore border populations should be seen as assets of balance of payments, generators of revenue and source of employment since they will keep swinging from one side of the border to another.¹⁶⁸

In the Kenyan perspective, digitization of border management would have immense benefits since the country is surrounded by six countries and has a maritime water border. This would

¹⁶⁴ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), p. 175.

¹⁶⁵ Adans, J. *Collaborations: The rise of immigration research*. Medline, Swiss, Med, (2019), p. 19.

¹⁶⁶ Bimal, G. *The global economic crises and Migration. Where do we go from here?* International Organization for Migration, (2010), p. 13.

¹⁶⁷ Muthiah, A. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387.

¹⁶⁸ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

greatly reduce the backlog of goods coming into the country and help in identifying those that do come in, through the use of biometric data. Bio metric data could also be used to counter terrorism by having a biometric database which would give accurate identification of those coming into the country.¹⁶⁹

Allan postulates lack of Intel sharing is hindering efforts to manage the borders effectively.¹⁷⁰ While the benefits of integrated border management have received considerable academic attention, the challenges associated with the policy in terms of the cost, human resource requirement, institutional and political frameworks have not received much attention.¹⁷¹

2.5 Chapter Summary

This section found that there is a serious lack of funding in east Africa for border personnel who work for the government and little is done to highlight this problem either by the executive or the legislature. It is suspected that this is one of the areas in government where corruption may be rife and it involves high ranking government officials. This section further found that there is a saying that good fences make good neighbors and it is high time the region start demarcating their borders properly in order to protect their land and mineral rights and avoid an escalation of violence. Spill over intra state conflicts also need good secure borders to be kept at bay.

¹⁶⁹ Bimal, G. *The global economic crises and Migration. Where do we go from here?* International Organization for Migration, (2010), p. 16.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid, (2015), p. 177.

¹⁷¹ Avis, W. *Current trends in violent conflict.* The K4D, knowledge evidence and learning for development, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, (2019), pp. 1-2.

Chapter Three

On the Relationship between Border Management Strategy and Regional Security in Africa

This chapter illuminates the correlation between border management and national security. It is generally accepted that cross border management is an activity that must be handled carefully by governments.

3.1 Borders and Border Cooperation Approaches in Africa

Borders are important as they give foreigners the first impressions of a country. A lot of ambition has been sighted within our borders to improve regional and interstate cooperation on border security, management and even hospitality.¹⁷² Borders have many people around who act as different actors in the play to have proper management and security.

The entry points like airports also have an aspect of hospitality, like in Kenya visitors are always welcomed by some dancing troupes, local music and cuisine.¹⁷³ It is considered important by governments because the welcoming point of a country can determine if persons want to come again, and that means much needed revenue for the government.¹⁷⁴ On the other hand border posts are conduits for all manner of illegal activities such as tax evasion, since illicit trade, smuggling, and trafficking occur here.¹⁷⁵ According to Beck he defines cross-border concerns as “resources, including water, people, and security as well as environmental concerns.”¹⁷⁶ He also posits that “enhanced border management, based on the

¹⁷² Muthiah, A. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387.

¹⁷³ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), p. 175.

¹⁷⁴ Muthiah, A. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387.

¹⁷⁵ Hoffman, B. *Extremism in 2019: New Approaches to Facing the Threat*. The Tony Blair Institute for Global Change, (2019), pp. 11-13.

¹⁷⁶ Beck, A. *Building bridges: The role of disaster diplomacy*. Crisis Response Journal, vol. 11, no. 2, (2015), pp. 42-43.

principles of the African Union Border Programme (AUBP), would even go beyond the national interest and strengthen integration.”¹⁷⁷

A key variable in inter and intra state conflicts is whether the two nations share borders or not. This is because people interact the most with the people who they are emotionally and physically close to.¹⁷⁸ Borders can give a clear indication what a country’s foreign policy is according to the management by the government.¹⁷⁹ Open and closed borders speak loud and clear to the relationship a country has with its neighbors and by extension with other nations.¹⁸⁰

3.2 Significance of Cross Border Management

It is widely accepted that borders can be sources of different types of conflicts depending on what the border type is.¹⁸¹ Some borders are colonial, some homeland (the borders that have been locally agreed upon).¹⁸² Colonial borders are the borders that still exist and were put in place by colonial powers while homeland borders are the recognized borders that have over time organically come to be recognized as frontiers either due to geographical, ethnic or relic considerations. The nature of borders is important in determining a country’s foreign policy.¹⁸³ The good neighborliness is determined by how best states related with each other, such as, having great diplomatic relationships between central governments in national capitals.¹⁸⁴

¹⁷⁷ Ibid, (2012), p. 391.

¹⁷⁸ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), p. 181.

¹⁷⁹ Muthiah, A. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387.

¹⁸⁰ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

¹⁸¹ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), pp. 169- 171.

¹⁸² Muthiah, A. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387.

¹⁸³ Ibid, (2015), p. 170.

¹⁸⁴ Ibid (2012), P. 359

Beck posits that good neighborliness is determined not only by the relations between neighbors but also their friends.¹⁸⁵ The internationalization of borders is what forms regional bodies and governments which emerge organically. Avis opines that sovereignty in this era remains paramount therefore it is very difficult to see a super state emerge which will have one central government.¹⁸⁶ Allan posits good border agencies are gate keepers to their borders. A new concept the CBM being envisioned is what is called the virtual border. This is when there is an effective assessment of goods and passengers prior to their arrival at their destinations.¹⁸⁷ The role of the gate keepers of a CBM system should be dealing with key components: policy, process, people, technology infrastructure and facilities.¹⁸⁸

3.3 Borders Cooperation and Regional Security in Africa

African borders unfold as they are very diverse in appearance, and besides their just having symbols of national identity. On top of the migration flows experienced among the nations. The cross-border areas are seen to be zones of growing insecurity problems, where they are the central point of multipole cases of transnational crime.¹⁸⁹

The spaces between sovereign states are usually demarcated by international boundary. Thus, One none side of the border, there is governing body, with complete authority which cannot be impeded by any other govern.¹⁹⁰

One example of such are the West African border lines, which all appear to be common hinderances of inter trade between nations, due to the lack of free flow of goods and people among each state. Such obstacles are obvious great barriers of circulation of products.

¹⁸⁵ Willie, N. *Trans-national threats and national security concerns: A study of Nigerian-Benin Republic border*, (2011), pp. 12-13.

¹⁸⁶ Avis, W. *Current trends in violent conflict*. The K4D, knowledge evidence and learning for development, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, (2019), pp. 3-5.

¹⁸⁷ *Ibid*, (2015), p. 182.

¹⁸⁸ Alagappa M. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), p. 361.

¹⁸⁹ Barston, R. *Modern Diplomacy*. Publisher, Pearson Longman, (2006), p. 6.

¹⁹⁰ *Ibid*, (2011), p. 30.

This section therefore tries to examine on commercial exchanges between the Western African economic spaces and explicates on how this can be made possible. To detriment this, there was a need to examine the procedure used on following exchanges by road transport between Mali and Benin through Cote d'Ivoire at each crossing line, and at the same time determining where the major problem is.

Problems created by the boundaries are some of the contributing factors of war. This can be seen in both North and West African nations which have some of the major border problems across the globe. Unlike the multiple world borders, the boundaries in these North and West nations and not walls and moats, but rather have natural defense lines which lead to military conflicts and diplomatic compromises. According to Alagappa, the agencies and the international community ought to collaborate to attain common aims that benefit all parties.¹⁹¹ The CBM key components include processes, policy, people, technology infrastructure and facilities.

It is generally said that, “the regional security issues in West Africa and especially in Burkina Faso, focusing in particular on international cooperation among local governments and border issues.”¹⁹² Based on the recent history among West African nations, such as Nigeria, Mali, Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso, it is manifest that domestic political disputes are one of the key cause of conflict .Based on the history, people from West Africa have been on the move from one place to another throughout the history.

¹⁹¹Alagappa M. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387.

¹⁹² Avis, W. *Current trends in violent conflict*. The K4D, knowledge evidence and learning for development, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, (2019), p. 9.

According to Allan the issue of border security in North Africa mostly entails a number of key themes, among them including, migration, security and terrorism; and goods trafficking.¹⁹³ “These issues are all intertwined. Migration and trafficking tend to follow the same geographical routes, which or may not also include weapons smuggling for extremist groups.”¹⁹⁴ In addition, “radicalistic movements across borders frequently interact with trafficking for profit.”¹⁹⁵

Avis on the other hand argues that a major struggle among governments in this region have a struggle of controlling remote and vast border regions, where many of these zones are dominated by stateless groups which are part of ideological groups and ethnic clans. Due to lack of state authority mostly at the desert borders that are far from capital leads to many cases of illegal migration and trafficking. Most of the cases of smuggling and migration follow similar routes from, South to North and also from West to East across the Sahara Desert.¹⁹⁶ Most of the goods that are smuggled across these borders include weapons, drugs and cigarettes.

It is said that, “the low levels of employment, socio-economic prospects and opportunities for legitimate trade, mean that there are few incentives to desist from smuggling. Until recently, managing South Africa’s borders was the task of at least seven different government departments working at land, air and sea ports of entry. This proved taxing, particularly as movement in and out of South Africa continues to rise.”¹⁹⁷

¹⁹³ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), p. 181.

¹⁹⁴ Beck, A. *Building bridges: The role of disaster diplomacy*. Crisis Response Journal, vol. 11, no. 2, (2015), pp. 42-43.

¹⁹⁵ Muthiah, A. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387.

¹⁹⁶ Beck, A. *Building bridges: The role of disaster diplomacy*. Crisis Response Journal, vol. 11, no. 2, (2015), pp. 42-43.

¹⁹⁷ Allan, C. *Contemporary security studies*. Oxford: Oxford university press, (2015), p. 181.

It is worth noting that, “the main border agencies points out that there is much cooperation among them and also cross-border cooperation as evidenced by such cooperation between the agencies of Zambia and Zimbabwe.”¹⁹⁸ Nevertheless, it is are for any of the sides of agencies across the borders to claim responsibility for border control. The agencies have an objective of ensuring that the border is managed effectively and efficiently for its own statutory mandate.¹⁹⁹

SADC member states have hence been advised to establish ad hoc agencies for border control and border management or allocate these responsibilities to specific existing agencies if establishment of new ad hoc agencies is not feasible”²⁰⁰ Peace building interventions have failed to focus on the transnational nature of conflict, but rather concentrated on only areas within the country. This hence makes them face difficulties in managing border on bot sides of a border.²⁰¹

3.4 Prospects of Cross Border Security and African Regional Security Cooperation

It is taken that when it comes to cross border security the purveyors of crime seem to have an upper hand than agents of security since focusing on the security aspect alone is like treating the symptoms but ignoring the disease. Borders have both instrumental and symbolic functions.²⁰² As an instrument a border is a demarcated piece of land where clear signs show where sovereignty ends and another begins. As a symbol, it serves to identify the peoples that

¹⁹⁸ Alagappa, M. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387..

¹⁹⁹ Avis, W. *Current trends in violent conflict*. The K4D, knowledge evidence and learning for development, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, (2019), pp. 1-2.

²⁰⁰ UNDP. *Reducing Disaster Risk: A Challenge for Development*. Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), New York, New York, USA, (2004), p. 199.

²⁰¹ Beck, A. *Building bridges: The role of disaster diplomacy*. Crisis Response Journal, vol. 11, no. 2, (2015), pp. 42-43.

²⁰² Conconi P, Sahuguet N, and Zanardi, M. Democratic peace and electoral accountability. J Eur Econ Assoc 12(2014):9971028.

live within it.²⁰³ Cross border conflicts can only be resolved when all stakeholders involved are part of the mediation process and all stakeholders come to a common consensus. Alagappa found that, “the central powers must consider and respect the peripheral powers adequately and not think of them as subordinate to their own needs.”²⁰⁴ Borders in Africa are in many forms, where it is along borders that transnational crime is most pervasive.²⁰⁵

Borders can separate nations in economic, societal and cultural ways.²⁰⁶ This is what is known as the Border effect. Shared experiences, traditions, social structures and kinship are some sources of powerful tools which can help in elevating social cohesion and cooperation when diplomatic channels are blocked. With the onset of globalisation, foreign international states have had a massive effect on how countries within the horn of Africa conduct their internal foreign policy. Global trade promotion has forced countries to see eye to eye where they once did not.²⁰⁷

3.5 Chapter Summary

This study found that (BSM) is crucial to the development of a robust economy and providing citizens with the security they need. It has been seen in the study that it is crucial for economies to allow free travel and movement but also at the same time counter measures must be implemented to stop terror suspects from infiltrating and smuggling contraband and humans. In the final conclusion the study has reckoned that the struggle to keep the undesirable elements out is not only a local or national problem but a global one. Monitoring of undesirable elements is now done in a more clandestine fashion and employs technology instead of trying to create hard borders.

²⁰³ Cilliers, J. *The African Standby Force: An Update on Progress*. Institute for Security Studies, (2008), p. 4.

²⁰⁴ Alagappa, M. *Regionalism and Conflict Management: A Framework for Analysis Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Cambridge University Press, (2012), pp. 359-387.

²⁰⁵ Ibid, (2019), p. 11.

²⁰⁶ UNDP. *Reducing Disaster Risk: A Challenge for Development*. Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), New York, New York, USA, (2004), p. 199.

²⁰⁷ Avis, W. *Current trends in violent conflict*. The K4D, knowledge evidence and learning for development, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, (2019), p. 9.

Chapter Four

The Impact of Border Management Strategy in Enhancing Security between Kenya and Somalia

The fourth chapter highlights the outcome of the undertaken data analysis. It examines the the impact of border management strategy in advancing regional security in Africa. The better part of the whole research specifically articulates issues related to the impact of border management strategy in enhancing security between Kenya and Somalia.

4.1 The Participant Profile

This study utilized both quantitative and qualitative study approaches applying primary and secondary data sources. Use of document and content analysis was applied to sort and analyze the field data collected from primary data sources.

The final result from the target population (study participants) was eventually presented graphically in the form of pie charts, bar graph, frequency tables and narrative format. This chapter was divided into six respective sections in the order of hierarchy of the initial key objectives under study. The chapter ended with the section 4.5 which concisely summed-up the whole research findings and gave a comprehensive verdict of the key issues being addressed in the research. Both the quantitative and qualitative methods was used and the data was collected and presented in tables and figures accompanied by textual discussion. Koul notes that, “the textual discussion of the data should not repeat all the detailed information that is provided in tables and figures.”²⁰⁸ The final result from the target population (study participants) was eventually presented graphically in the form of pie charts,

²⁰⁸Koul, T. (1999), p. 319.

bar graph, frequency tables and narrative formant.²⁰⁹

The presentation of the data is in accordance and addresses the objectives of the study. The field data obtained from the respondents was cleaned, coded, entered into a computer and analyzed. The then feedback (outcome) obtained from the questionnaires was used to gather the data needed for this study. The main forms of data analysis included descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics included mean, standard deviation and frequency tables. On the other hand, inferential statistics included; correlation analysis. Inferential statistics consisted of correlation coefficient which reveals the magnitude and direction of relationships. Final results obtained were then presented in bar graphs, pie charts and frequency tables.

4.1.1 Distribution by organization

Table 1: Participants response by organization

Serial	Organization	Frequency
1.	Academia	5
2.	Security	10
3.	Marathoners	13
4.	Border management	3
5.	Defence	5
6.	Diplomats	3
7.	Foreign Affairs	3
8.	Forest service	14
9. 3	Kenya Police	1

²⁰⁹ Borg, R. and Gall, D. *Education Research. 6th Edition*. New York Longman Inc (1996), p. 17.

10.	Water Towers	8
11.	Others	25
	Grand total	90

Source: Field data (2021)

The table shows the final outcome of the participants who took part in the study, and this is an indication that most targeted participants were subject matter experts, thus they were considered viable and fit for the research study.

4.1.2 Distribution by response rate

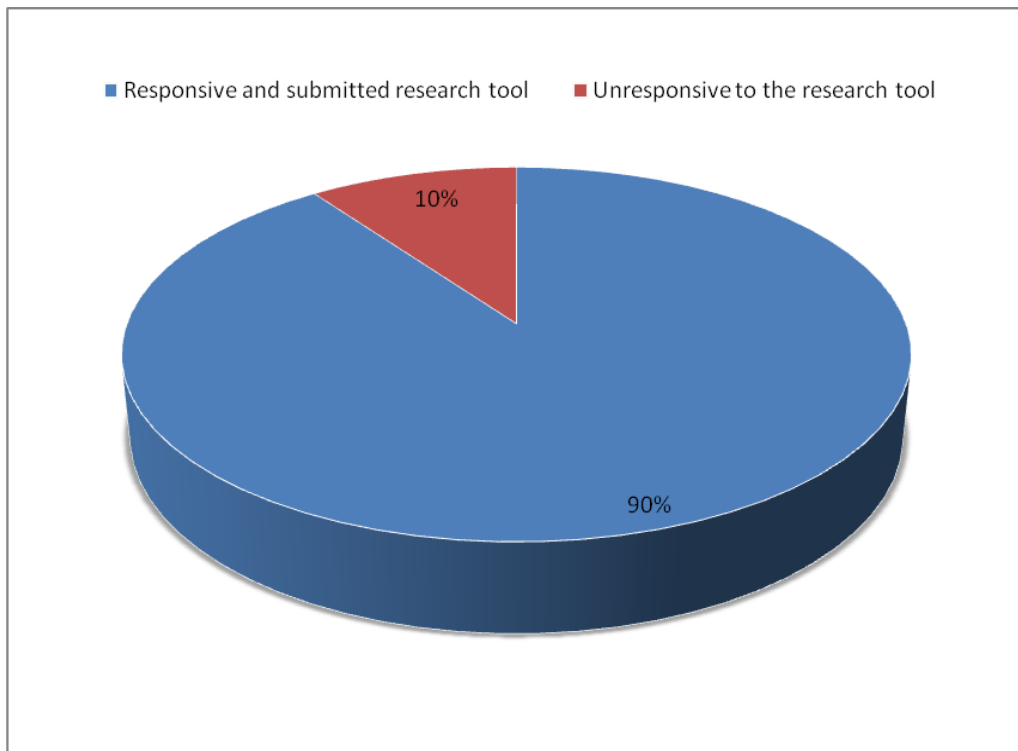


Figure 1: Research response rate

Source: Field data (2021)

The high participant response rate (90%) found; was a close representative of the population originally targeted. The high response was attributed to the fact that the researcher prepared for the study by making visits to the areas where the respondents were found, the researcher carried out proper orientation, added the necessary paperwork, research permit accompanied the research tool and the research followed regular guidance from the supervisor.

4.1.3 Distribution by gender

The respondents were asked to indicate their gender distribution.

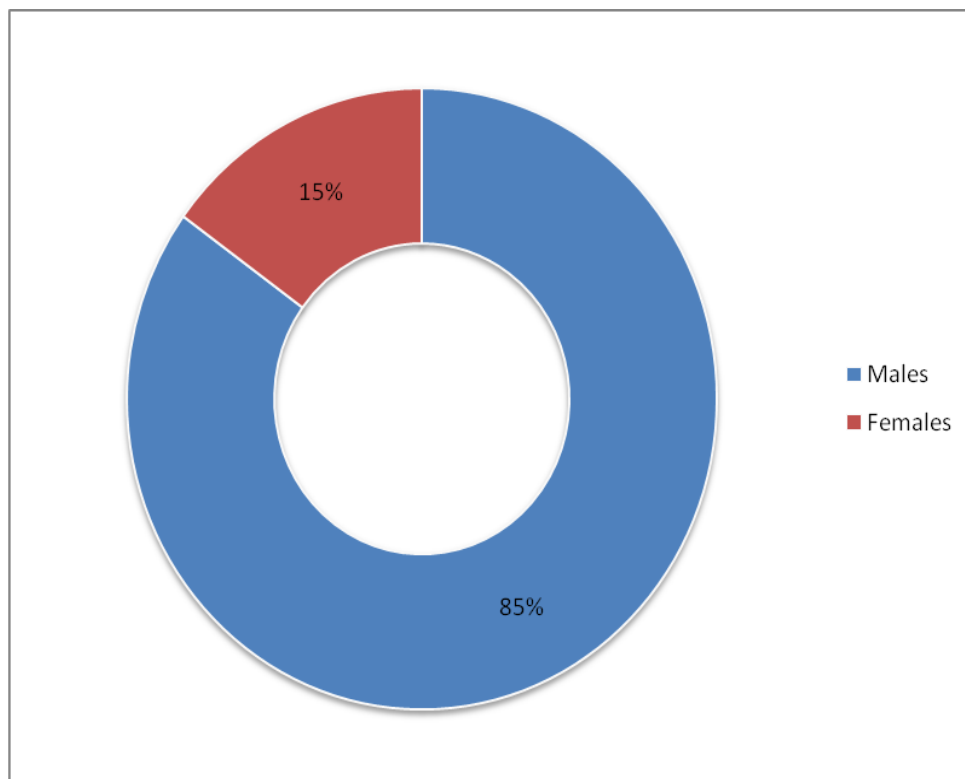


Figure 2: Respondents by gender

Source: Field data (2021)

The outcome showed in Figure 2 indicates that the gender distribution found was highest in males (85%) than females (15%), indicating that males more accessible at the time of study.

4.1.4 Distribution by age

The research participants were asked to indicate their age range.

Table 1: Participants by age range

Age (years)	Percentage (%)
20 – 30	10
31 – 40	30
41 – 50	25
51 – 60	25
61 – 70	10
Total	100

Source: Field data (2021)

Population sample size:	20
Mean:	44
Median:	42
Mode:	41
Lowest value:	21
Highest value:	70
Range:	49
Standard deviation	12

The outcome shown in Table 1 is of age distribution of the participants, this section found that the highest number of participants were in age range 31 – 40 years at (30%). This can be taken as an indication that most of the research participants were quite experienced, highly knowledgeable, mature and reliable as research study participants.

4.1.5 Distribution by education level

The education level of the targeted respondents was determined and the response shown.

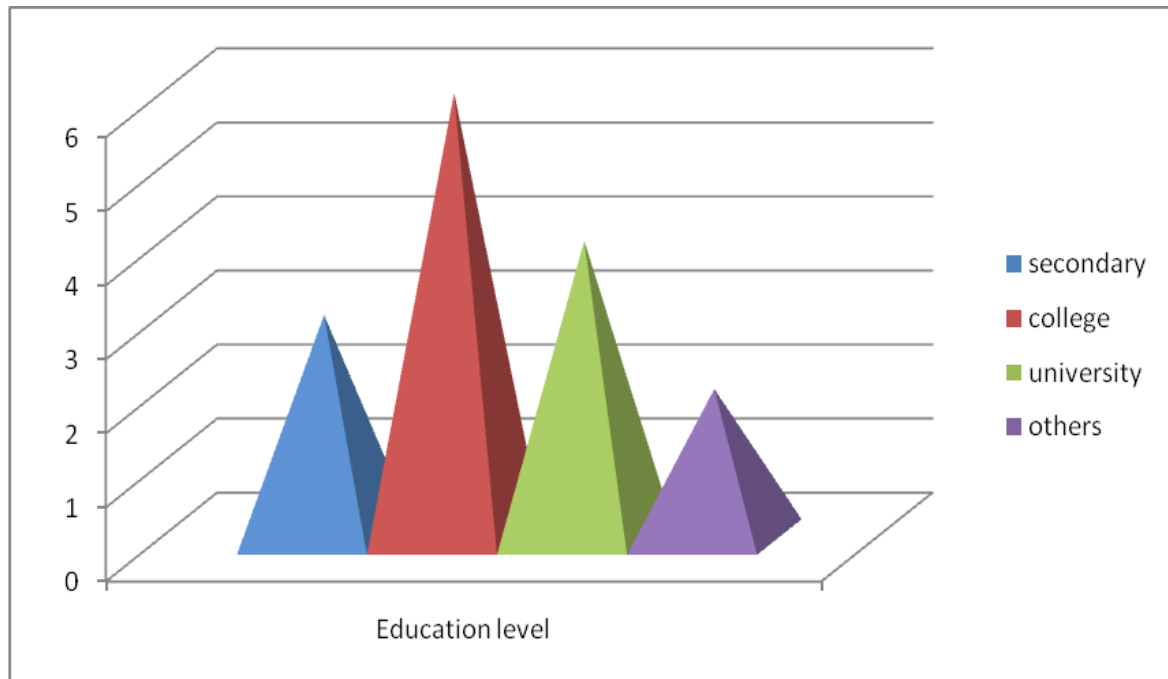


Figure 3: Participant education level

Source: Field data (2021)

This study demonstrated education level of respondents. According to the Figure 3 above , most of the respondents were from college (20), undergraduate (24) and masters (10), secondary (19) and others - PhD (17) respectively, indicating that they were all fairly exposed to some degree to the topic of study.

4.1.6 Distribution by organization

Table 1: Participants response by organization

Serial	Organization	Frequency
12.	Academia	5
13.	Security	10
14.	Marathoners	13
15.	Border management	3
16.	Defense	5
17.	Diplomats	3
18.	Foreign Affairs	3
19.	Forest service	14
20. 3	Kenya Police	1
21.	Water Towers	8
22.	Others	25
	Grand total	90

Source: Field data (2021)

The table shows the final outcome of the participants who took part in the study, and this is an indication that most targeted participants were subject matter experts, thus they were considered viable and fit for the research study.

4.1.7 Distribution by designation

The participants were asked to indicate their duration in office.

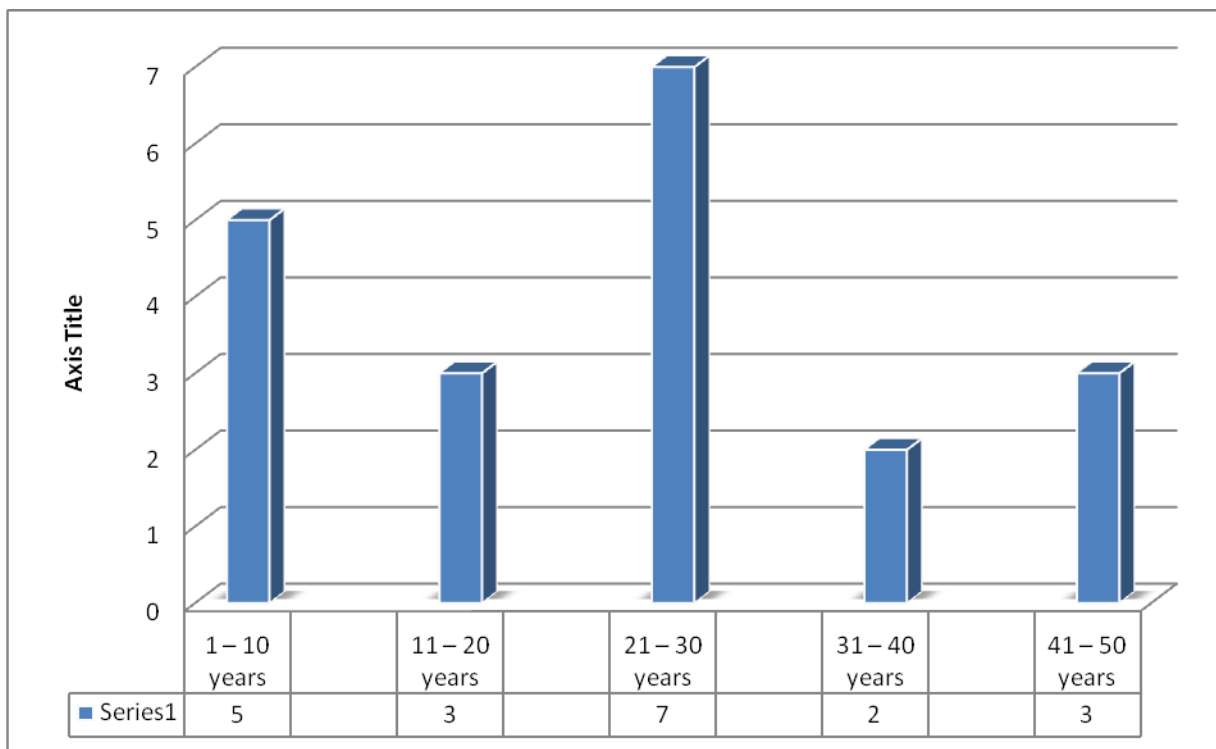


Figure 4: Participant distribution by duration in office

Source: Field data (2021)

This study found that the vast majority of the respondents in the research had actually served at least over ten years and more in their respective stations. The majority of the respondents (70%) have served at least (21 – 30) years, therefore on matters pertaining to the subject matter they have experience and knowledge.

4.1.8 Distribution by specialty

The majority of the respondents were from defence (20), forest (15), security (5), environment (10), diplomacy (5) and others (20).

4.1.9 Concept of border management

This study considered awareness of participants on the concept of border management.

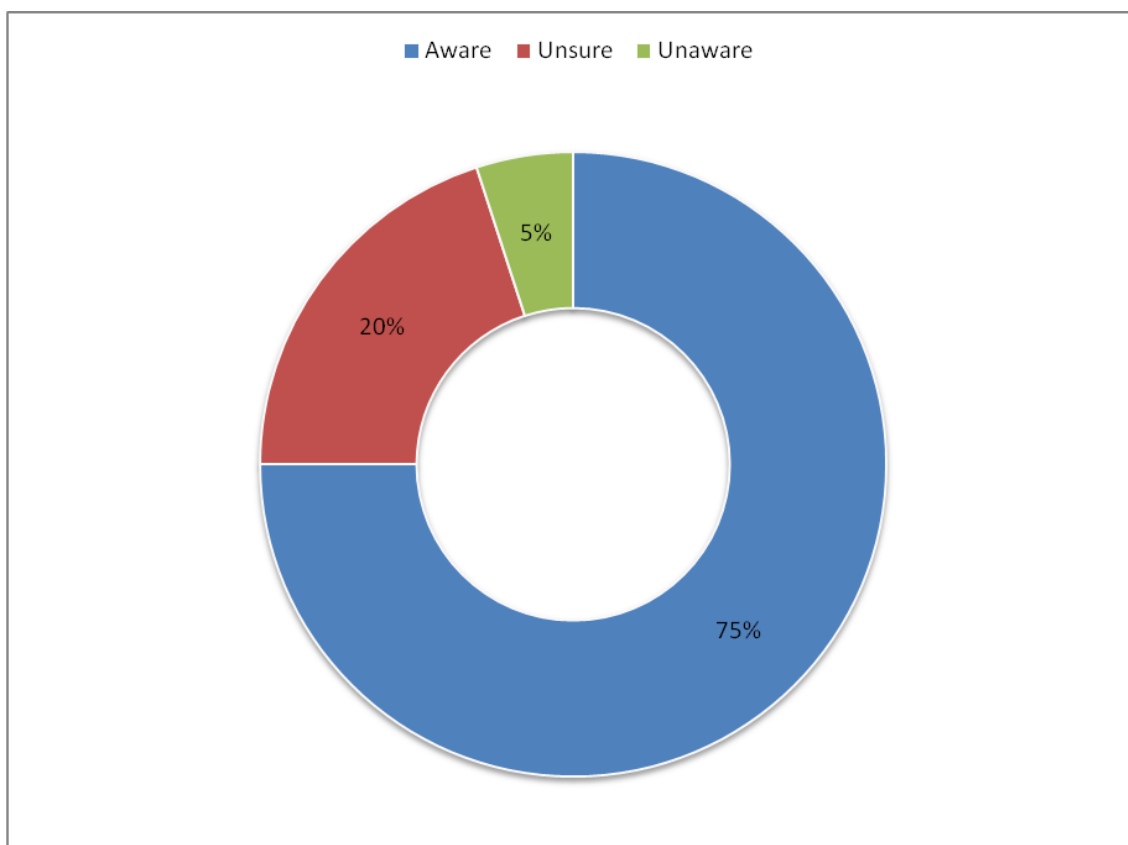


Figure 5: Respondents by level of awareness

Source: Field data (2021)

The respondents entail individuals invited to participate in a certain study and have truly taken part in the study. Thus, they were probed on their understanding of the concept of border management and the results showed those aware comprised (75%), unsure (20%) and unaware (5%) as illustrated in Figure 4.

4.2 The emerging trends and patterns in border management in the 21st century

The concepts considered in this research for the responded to articulate matters of border security. It was found that, “the respondents were probed on the concept and the results showed those aware comprised (75%), unsure (20%) and unaware (5%) as shown in Figure 5.

It is worth noting that these definitions are a clear sign that the topic in question is not

pervasive in most people's minds." This section stresses that one of the respondents of the (20%).

The results showed that out of the (75%), thought of the topic of border management a strictly security topic and not one that encompasses a vast ray of issues.²¹⁰ Thus, "what should be noted that the lack agency cooperation or of an agency that coordinates these agencies could lead to flaws in intelligence and actionable measures that could be considered a threat to national security."

The same group of the (75%) indicates that borders are a topic that people are more willing to talk and study about.²¹¹ It shows that, "with the advancement of technologies criminal syndicates have become savvier at evading the law and this has made citizens more aware of the dangers of border patrol and management and how it is a serious national security topic."²¹² This section found that (20%) agree that this topic has serious implications for global security.²¹³ The (5%) are also skeptical if the state will be able to hold agents of border security accountable for their actions during the line of duty and if there will be transparency and oversight so that agents do not abuse people's bodies or sell their data.²¹⁴

Hemmer adds that, "this was founded on the basis that border security has become such a national and an international security issue that governments might use national security laws to shield agents against malfeasance, issues but also because their work locations can be out

²¹⁰ Morrow, J. *Alliances: Why Write Them Down*. Annual Review of Political Science, (2008), pp. 63-67.

²¹¹ Cilliers, J. *The African Standby Force: An Update on Progress*. Institute for Security Studies, (2008), p. 4.

²¹² Ibid, (2008), p. 69.

²¹³ Reitzke, D and Roberson, B. *The robustness of 'enemy-of-my-enemy-is-my-friend' alliances*. Soc Choice Welfare, (2013), pp. 937-956.

²¹⁴ Ibid, (2013), p. 988.

of sight and widely dispersed.²¹⁵ It has been seen that more and more private firms are taking over the job of protecting borders. It raises issues like will these agents be subjected to the same expectations as governments are in upholding human rights and giving sanctuary to those in need.

4.3 Relationship of Border Management Strategy and Regional Security in Africa

The respondents stated that (80%), agreed that responsible border management is the most effective way of preventing terror attacks from occurring. That it is the first line of defense and most crucial, and land borders, are the most difficult to police due to their vastness in nature which require extensive personnel and specialized equipment.

In Africa security heavily relies not only on African countries cooperating with one another but also on help from former colonial powers since they still have a great vested interests in their former colonies.²¹⁶ It seemed almost unanimous that respondents thought that acting as one within the international community would bear far greater results in providing security and cross border trade to all citizens of the world.²¹⁷

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \varepsilon$$

Whereby:

Y = Advancing regional security

X₁ = Border management trends

X₂ = Border management strategy

²¹⁵ Hemmer, K. *Why is There No Asian NATO?* (2009), p. 575.

²¹⁶ Fukuyama, F. *State Building: Governance and World Order in the Twenty-first Century*. London: Profile Books Ltd, (2004), p. 9.

²¹⁷ Jeffrey, H and Greg, M. *Africa in 2020: Three Scenarios for the Future*. *Brenthurst Discussion Papers*, (2006), p. 3.

X_3 = Border management impact

ε = Erroneous variables

β_0 = Mathematical intercept

4.3.1 Border management-regional regional security nexus

This chapter notes that correlation analysis is used in measuring the degree of association between two or more variables. In this analysis the correlation relationships measure the degree of association between two or more variables between border management strategy and regional threats to security.

Table 4.3: Response rate for assessment in border management-regional security nexus

Respondents	Border management strategy (Independent variables)	Threat to regional security (Dependent variables)
1	1	4
2	3	2
3	5	4
4	1	2
5	1	4
6	3	3
7	2	1
8	1	1
9	2	1
10	5	2

Source: Author (2021)

From Table 4.3, it is evident that there is a correlation between 2 quantitative variables of

boarder management and regional security treats. The coefficient ranges from -1 to +1, where -1 is a representation of a perfect negative correlation, whereas on the other hand +1 is a representation of a perfect positive correlation. 0, is finally an indication of no correlation. When value get closer to +1, then it means that the variables have a high positive correlation. On the other hand, when value gets closer to -1, then the independent variables have a strong negative correlation with the dependent variable.

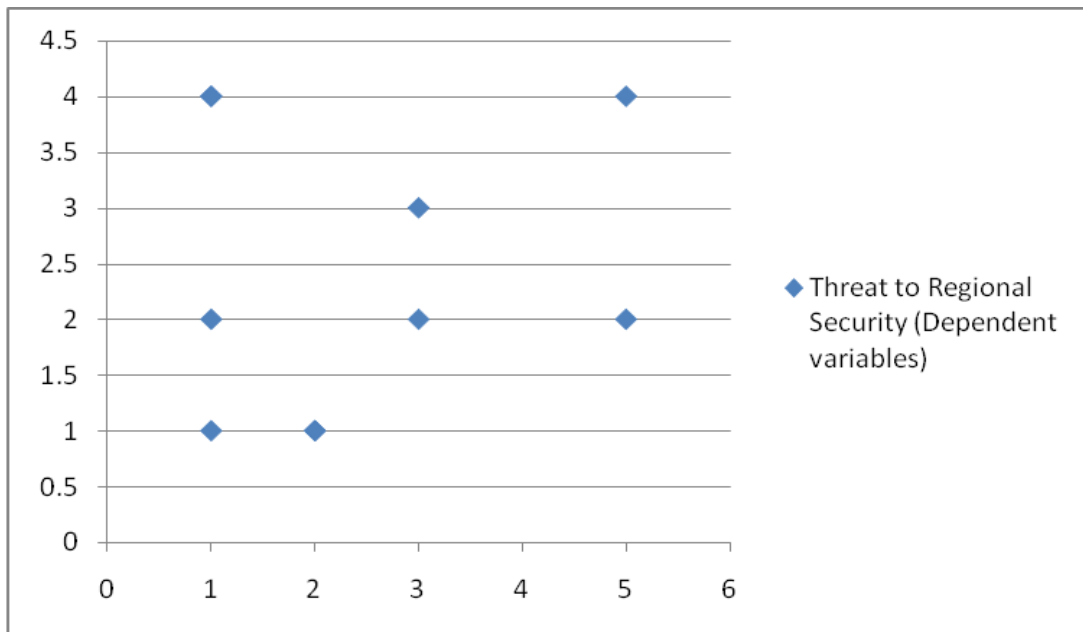
For this particular analysis, then the correlation coefficient (r) was normal, where the value stood at 0.80 ($r=0.80$), this is an indication of the fact that the correlation is significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed). This is proof that the relationship between variables is a very strong, where $r = 0.80$ or 80 percent, hence the data lies on a perfect straight line, with a positive slope, which is indicated in Graph 4.1.

The results are a proof that an increase in volume of cross border trading and movement of people from their countries of origin. This means that African nations need to have effective boarder management systems, as a way of decreasing the boarder tensions, decrease organized criminal captivities and, increases joint enforcement and surveillance efforts. This will ensure that there is a common understanding about boarder insecurities, and address a more secure flow of goods and people, a factor that will lead to more regional and continental integration.

Table 4.4: Correlations Inferences

Parameters		Threat to security	Patterns	Relationship	Impact
Threat to security	Pearson Correlation	1	.80**	.06	.47
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.539	.719
	N	35	35	35	35
Border threats	Pearson Correlation	.80**	1	.426**	.063
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.003	.673
	N	35	35	35	35
Border patterns	Pearson Correlation	.06	.426**	1	.213
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.539	.003		.146
	N	35	35	35	35
Border strategies	Pearson Correlation	.47	.063	.213	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.719	.673	.146	
	N	35	35	35	35

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).



Regional security

Graph 4.1: Correlation of border strategy -security nexus

Source: Author (2021)

From the research, it is manifest that there is a positive relationship between border management and threat to regional security. Border management needs to start with the definition of key concepts. It also needs to ensure that there is a comprehension of the nature of the country's' boundaries, the lengths of the borders and how these borders are defined and marked. According to Avis, “the Somali-Kenyan conflict has been an issue within Kenya since the colonial period. For instance, the maritime border dispute is a problem that Kenya claims over Somali waters and the solution was to be determined by the International Court of Justice (ICJ).”²¹⁸ It is worth noting that, Kenya is one of the most significant nations when it comes to fight against trilateral terrorism. This is the main reason why the country faces a huge number of attacks from terrorists, mostly from Somalia.

²¹⁸ Avis, W. *Current trends in violent conflict*. The K4D, knowledge evidence and learning for development, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Department for International Development, (2019), pp. 1-2.

4.4 The Border Management Strategy Enhancing Security between Kenya-Somalia

From this section, it is manifest that boundaries are mutually agreed up by 2 countries which are neighbors. An international boundary involves a boundary that involves two nations. The process in which two nations create an international boundary could be referred to as delimitation. It entails a mutual and consensual process, where the two nations decide to agree on what should constitute a boundary between them.

The treaty to create a boundary is enhanced by determining survey marks on the ground, which then translate to the treaty to create a boundary. Natural features or beacons can be used to mark a boundary. The physical features identified are used to control any individual or goods entering into a new foreign land. According to the findings in this section, lack of, or having poorly marked boundaries greatly contribute to border insecurity in many African nations. This is since managing such borders is such a hard task, which could lead to violations of neighbors' territories, since it is hard to control what does not exist. Furthermore, for the maritime borders, there is more insecurity due to the large amounts of resources needed to patrol them.

Borders and territories are two different entities. According to theory, territories could be conceptualized as having frontier zones at the edges, where they possess some ambiguity or width, and are seen to have more precise boundary lines.²¹⁹ For border security and management, there has been lesser prioritization, as compared to the security provided to the political elites and their property. This proves that few countries have border management strategies, and care about secure and peaceful borders. This is a leading factor to a prevalence of threats such as cross-border crimes. As compared to other regions of the world,

²¹⁹ Ann, V and Wynen, T. *Non-Intervention: The Law and Its Import in the Americas* (Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, (2006), pp. 91-93.

African border security issues are distinctive.

4.5 Chapter Summary

From the section, it is manifest that there is a need for further and more effective border management strategies in the 21st century. The reforms need to be in line with the contemporary reform and modernization programs, since technology as proven to provide a major foundation for many institutions which under pin a collaborative model. There is however, the need to ensure that models meet the individual needs, capabilities, and circumstances facing particular countries. There is a need for a strongly structured IT system, as way of managing the border system in changing the strong silo culture that dominates many border management agencies.

From the section, it is also manifest that risks across borders can live anywhere, not just within the territorial limits but also within a traditional jurisdiction of a single country. The risks need to be met were they may be found and should be deterred before individuals and goods even enter the borders of a country. There is hence a need to ensure that border control functions take place within a zone that validates particular functions and powers inside a country.

Chapter Five

Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter acts as the final verdict on the impact of border management strategy in advancing regional security in Africa, especially considering that, “international relations are hard to imagine without state borders, and border rules are hard to fathom without border agreements.”

5.1 Summary of Findings

This section found that matters of border management have not received as much attention in developing countries and therefore progress has been patchy at the very best. This study found that there is still little knowledge of emerging trends in border management strategies. This study therefore revealed that a lot of technology was utilized when it came to matters of border management. This included integrated border management which entailed the utilization of creative concepts. The concepts include sophisticated technical support and human rights-based operations. By having an integrated border management, it is possible to increase the mobility of persons and goods.

This study further found that boundary systems may be classified as fixed or general. A fixed boundary system is one which has been precisely surveyed, whereby if a marking gets lost, it can be misplaced with similar accurate measurements. On the contrary, a general boundary is one with no precise markings, where the legal boundary between adjoining land portions is unsettled.

The section further found that in the African context, governments are starting to strengthen how they have been addressing the strategic issues across the border. By undertaking such a

holistic approach, they will greatly aid all border agency roles and responsibilities. From a resource perspective, coordinated border management can help in saving more through economies of scale occurring from common use of ICT systems and their deployment, cross-training and pooling of resources. This section further found that, “though interstate border conflicts have been replaced by intra state level governance disputes, Africa’s poorly marked borders still offers a hot pot of conflicts.” Subsequently, “intra-state border disputes especially amongst local communities easily spill to other communities across states converting the conflicts to be between states.”

The impact of border management strategy in enhancing security between Kenya and Somalia in this section found that delays and high transaction costs between Kenya and Somalia border undermine a state’s competitiveness through upsurging cost of exports and dropping reliability of supply.

This study further found that in the case of assessing the impact of border management strategy in enhancing security, this research found that border security and management in Kenya and Somalia has the purpose of ensuring territorial integrity and state security. It therefore takes into consideration the legal, public and political environment and it is usually based on legislation and legal standards.

5.2 Conclusion

It is generally taken that effective border control and security strategy signifies presence of a successful state authority. Thus, this chapter concludes that, a major difficulty faced by governments is the management of boundaries, since it is hard to find a balance between competing and seemingly conflicting priorities. The governments have the mandate of

safeguarding national security and combating transnational crimes. They are hence confronted in making policy choices which in some instances may appear to be in conflict with one another.

In the twenty-first the current border security and management system employed by many states does not correspond to modern standards, especially concerning transparency, facilitation of economic activity, efficiency of border crossing points and infrastructure. Therefore, this section concluded that, “borders and border management are different from territory, both in theory and in history. Theoretically speaking, territory can be conceptualized as having frontier zones at the edges, possessing some width or ambiguity. International law on the other hand defines territory, as having boundaries that are normally ‘defined and delimited in all respects.’”²²⁰

Finally, this research concludes that, having an effective border management can help a country nada region to ae more balanced approach which will enhance national security in compliance with the international law. This will also help in safeguarding the wellbeing of citizens. It will also help in protecting the vulnerability of those who choose to cross the borders.

In effect, the intelligent use of ICT can facilitate cooperation among different agencies to help in implementation of government mandates and also help protect individual mandates, resource allocation, political status and, administrative power.

5.4 Recommendations

This document recommends that, “in order to effectively manage the security or control of its borders, a country must understand its border management activities as a system.” This is possible through, sharing of information amongst agencies and law enforcers, to ensure that

²²⁰ Ann, V. And Thomas, J. *Non-Intervention: The Law and Its Import in the Americas* (Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, (2006), p. 9-11.

each body has intelligence regarding nay likely crime. It is recommended that, “the impact of border management strategy in advancing regional security is only possible through joint cooperation between states. In the case of Kenya and Somalia this in essence means that, “cooperation involved the degree to which a county has collaborative or cooperative border management activities with its neighbors. This may occur through assistance programs, border skills and equipment training, tour of duty exchanges, and joint operations at border patrols and frontier areas.”

It is recommended that, “in the case of Kenya, all the multiagency actors should work together under a very strong legal framework in order to effectively address the linkage between border management strategy and regional security.” Thus, for an effective border management system, there is a need for a legal foundation. The legal infrastructure will help in defining the rules of engagement during inspection and also after the arrests are made. The legal infrastructure also helps in ensuring that there are no human right violations when border managing and controlling.

Subsequently, this research highly recommends that that the problems surrounding international borders need to be looked beyond traditional delineation and delimitation. There is need for active reforms of governance to manage all the mentioned issues, through effective border governance. Finally, this research states that when it comes to the Kenya-Somalia border, there are many teething problems, including the porous borders, weak infrastructure and uncontrolled borders have greatly been a serious national’s security threat to Kenya. Somali based terror group Al-Shabaab has crossed the porous border where they have managed to radicalize and train locals, leading to multiple attacks on Kenyan soil. Some of the steps the Kenyan government can take to better secure the Kenya-Somali border,

include having stronger border cooperation, encouraging anti-corruption amongst officials and broadening community engagement and remote border area surveillance programs.

5.5 Areas of Further Studies

- Border management challenges created by forced migration and the concerned policies to avoid border conflicts.
- The use of technology in border management.

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Appendix 2: Letter of Data Collection - NDC

Telephone: 254-2-3884036
Fax: 254-2-3884036
E-Mail: info@ndc.go.ke



National Defence College
71 Warai North Road
P.O Box 24381
Karen
Nairobi

When replying please quote

Ref: NDC/A/172

02 February 2021

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

**RE: INTRODUCTION TO CONDUCT THESIS RESEARCH INTERVIEWS
COL S M KASURA (19398)**

The above named is a Participant at the National Defence College enrolled in the 2020/2021 class pursuing a Masters of Arts Degree in International Studies which is conducted in collaboration with the University of Nairobi. The Participant is working with the Kenya Army.

He is currently undertaking a research on a thesis entitled: *"The Impact of Border Management Strategy in Advancing Regional Security In Africa: A Case Study of Kenya And Somalia."*

The purpose of this letter therefore, is to request you to allow him conduct the interview during working hours. The information to be collected will be strictly for research purpose and shall be treated with the confidentiality it deserves.

We hope that our request will meet your highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'P S Chelimo'.

P S CHELIMO
Colonel
for Commandant

Appendix 3: Research Consent Form

Serial No.....

I am a Masters student from National Defence College / University of Nairobi; currently undertaking an academic research study and it is a requirement that I collect field data for my academic research work.

I am interested to examine the impact of border management strategy in advancing regional security in Africa through the case of Kenya. Kindly take your time to fill this questionnaire. Confidentiality is guaranteed, the data sought will only be used only for academic purpose.

Your consent is very welcome and is assured that all your details the information you provide will be handled with absolute confidentiality and privacy and will be for scholarly purposes only. Your cooperation and support is most appreciated. Thank you.

Sign.....

Date.....

Appendix 4: Research Tool

Key Informant in-depth Interview Guide

1. Your current organization?

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2. The type of work?

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

3. Professional designation / position?

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.....

4. Your age range?

20-29 [] 30-39 [] 40-49 [] 50-59 [] 60-69 [] 70-79 []

5. Your gender? Male [] Female []

6. Your highest level of Education?

Primary [] Secondary [] College [] Undergraduate [] University [] Others []

7. Ever heard of border management and what do you understand by it?

Yes No If Yes, Please explain?

.....

8. Do you understand border management strategies?

Yes No If Yes, Please explain?

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9. Would you say that there are emerging trends and patterns in border management in the twenty-first century international system?

Yes No If Yes, Please explain?

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10. List five border management strategies used in Africa?

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11. List common five border management strategies actively used in Kenya?

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12. What are the effects of the (above) border management strategies used on Kenya and Somalia?

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13. What are the current regional security issues Africa?

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14. What are the current challenges of border management between Kenya and Somalia?

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15. What is the linkage between regional security in Africa and the issues of border management?

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16. How the border management strategies impacted on regional security specifically in the case of Kenya and Somalia?

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17. Who are the key state and non-state actors addressing border management issues in Kenya?

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18. What are the key roles and responsibility of each actor (above) in enhancing border security between Kenya and Somalia?

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19. What is your role in enhancing the current border management strategies in Kenya?

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20. What are the latest tangible (examples) outcomes of Kenya's border management strategies on regional security?

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21. What is the future of border management strategies in Kenya?

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22. Final remarks?

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Thank you for participating.