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TITLE:
BORDER MANAGEMENT AND THE IMPLICATIONS ON RÉGIONAL SECURITY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA REGION: A CASE STUDY OF KENYA, SOMALIA BORDER

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Declaration

I, JANICE LIDANYA VUSHA hereby declare that this research project is entirely my own original composition. It has not been presented for any award in any other University.

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This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as University Supervisor.

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Dr. Martin Ouma

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is specifically dedicated to my family who had to endure my silent or late nights. A special feeling of gratitude to my loving parents, whose words of encouragement and push for tenacity bring in my ears.I also dedicate this dissertation to many friends and church family who have supported methroughout the process. I will always appreciate all they have done.

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I express my gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Ouma for devoting much time to reading my work over and over again.My gratitude also goes to all my friends who helped me one way or another and supported methrough this journey.

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Abstract

The aim of this dissertation is toexamine the impact of Border Management And The Implications OnRégional Security in the Horn Of Africa Region: A Case Study Of Kenya, Somalia Border. Border security is very important hence managing it becomes a major component of State security. To evaluate this, the dissertationwas guided by the followingkey objectives: To examine the impact of border security management on regional security in the Horn of Africa, to evaluate the existing strategies used in border security management in the Kenya-Somalia border and to assess the challenges hindering effective border security management in the Kenya-Somalia border. The study employed a mixed method of both Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methodology using the descriptive survey design. Purposive sampling wasrelied upon to arrive at the respondents for the study. Qualitative data was analyzed by use of thematic analysis and the results was presented in a narrative form. . The findings were that there are various problems facing the various cross border movements of terrorists, the management of small arms and weapons activities, the control of immigrants within the region, the management of human trafficking and criminal syndicates, and finally cross border cooperation.. From the analysis, border patrols, automation, screening at entry and exit, intelligence gathering and sharing, and regional integration are the main strategies that currently exist.The study recommends that Infrastructure must also be improved, particularly the integration of modern technologies into border management systems. Adequate infrastructure will aid in increasing the effectiveness of border management strategies in boosting national security

List of Abbreviations

AU   African Union

HoA   Horn of Africa

IBM   International Border Management

ICJ   International Court of Justice

IGAD   Intergovernmental Authority on Development

OAU   Organization Of African Unity

SA   South Africa

SALW   Small Arms and Light Weapons

SSA   Sub Saharan Africa

UK   United Kingdom

UN   United Nations

UON   University of Nairobi

US   United States

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The first chapter will entail the background to the study, followed by a statement of the research problem, research objectives and questions, a review of the relevant literature, justification of the study, research hypothesis, the theoretical framework, research methodology, and finally concludes with the chapter outline.

1.2 Background to the study

Globally, Border security is a very critical aspect of state relations. The United States of America has made significant technological investments only to monitor and manage its borders. The safety and security of its border is the primary motivation for the country to devote all of its efforts and resources to border management. Australia, on the other hand, is regarded as a pioneer in border management procedures. It is regarded as a pioneer in achieving effective border control. As a result, it is seen as a role model by other countries when it comes to border management procedures.

Border security management comprises monitoring and limiting the passage of people, products, and services over sovereign borders in the national interest, and usually for the sake of maintaining peace and security, is what border security management comprises.[1]. These duties are usually managed by government institutions (customs and excise, health, quality regulatory organizations, immigration, police and as the last resort the military). For effective security management of the borders, these agencies have to work in tandem but not in competition. Even though the major regulators at the borders have specific obligations that no other agency can undertake, such as revenue collection, controlling movement of individuals, intelligence

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[1]Okumu, W, *Sudan Border Management and Security. Concordis Briefing* 4. (2011). Pp23

gathering, radiological, transportation, ecological, and food safety controls they can only achieve better results if they built synergy. Ultimately, the key objective is to filter and allow only that which is beneficial and desirable to pass across the borders while ensuring that undesirables that will harm the interests of a host country are not allowed to pass through the borders.[2] As a result, the word border is frequently linked with a line drawn across a nation to regulate and, in certain situations, restrict the passage of individuals, products, and services. As a result, borders are typically associated with the establishment of a security barrier for regulating entrance into a sovereign country's territory.

In Africa, the 21st century has shown that many states are increasingly facing formidable roles of balancing the management of their borders in a manner that secures the country's territorial sovereignty and integrity, while at the same time facilitating rather than placing obstacles for cross-border cooperation and regional integration in the current dispensation of globalization. The countries are faced with the dilemma of preventing unlawful cross-border movements and exiting of individual and products while permitting easy movement of items and people. The question is how to allow legal immigrants to visit, while kicking off criminals (such as drug and human traffickers, terrorists, Small and Light Weapon smugglers and fugitives). The question is, how to facilitate tourists to easily cross, as they lock out terrorists.[3] Border security entails claiming "territorial sovereignty by policing the boundary" and safeguarding "it through continuous observation." Border security and surveillance also includes technology that

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allows the government to track the flow and use of commodities and data, as well as people's actions once they enter the country."[4]

Increased cross-border trade flows and migration of Africans from their home countries in pursuit of greener pastures elsewhere have put immense strain on border security systems. These realities make it imperative for African nations to implement effective border security control systems that reduce border frictions, growing joint enforcement and surveillance attempts, reduce criminal organizations activities by syndicates and traffickers in border points, it creates a mutual understanding of border insecurity and frameworks to tackling them, and safeguard the transportation of products and individuals in the spirit of regional and African level cooperation and improves communication and knowledge between surrounding countries, maintains border lines in aspects that do not thwart cross-border commerce and lawful mobility of people, harmonizes, and facilitates borders to be contributors of mutual understanding and peaceful coexistence between neighborhood, grows underrepresented border towns through the supply of appropriate infrastructure and advancement of a sense of safety and well-being among border populations.[5]

The Horn of Africa has always been the target of world attention for years thanks to long-running violent conflicts, substantial displacements, and serious food crises. The Horn of Africa comprises of territories of Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea,and Djiboutias the state partners. These countries have shared borders which have resulted in an increase in inter-regional migration. Transnational communities, porous borders, and shared visa are some of the challenges that horn of African countries faces as a result of sharing borders. Various examples of people trafficking, smuggling, terror attacks, and other challenges in the Hornregion may

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[4] Daniel H J, *"North America: Managing our Borders and the Perimeter,"* presentation made at the American University, Washington, D.C., April 11, 2007 pp 19
[5]Okumu, W, *Border Management and Security in Africa* (African Union Working Paper 2011) pp5

represent a threat to national security. Individuals from the relevant countries, as well as those from other nationalities, arrange the majority of these activities. Crossing land boundaries and the Mediterranean Seas are among the prohibited actions.[6]

1.3 Statement of the Research Problem
Border security is a major component of state security. However, border security is constantly threatened. Globalization has downgraded the traditional Borders through the improvement in technological advancement and evolution of international relations. This has compounded the challenges faced by African countries in managing their borders. Human smuggling and terrorism are two examples of illegal human movement across borders that are considered dangers to national security. As a result, it's critical to comprehend the role of border management policies in tackling these national security challenges. Human trafficking, smuggling, terrorism, and illegal migration are all problems in the Horn of Africa region. These flaws have put the country's security at risk. Terror attacks in the country have been orchestrated by illegal assailants from Somalia's neighboring country, with the assistance of recruits from within the country. Strict border control policies could have prevented these attacks by preventing illegal assailants from entering the nation.[7]

There is limited literature in terms of border management control policies and national security in Africa,in particular, there are few empirical studies on border emerging trends and their impact of border security management. As a result, this study was necessary to examine the border security management in Africa with a key focus on the emerging trends. While Horn of African countries has realized the importance of border security management, negligence and

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[6]Okumu, W, *Sudan Border Management and Security. Concordis Briefing* 4. (2011).
[7]Daniel Meier, "Border security management in the MENA region: models of nascent and ascendant coordination and cooperation," *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics* 59, no. 4 (2021): xx, doi:10.1080/14662043.2021.1992847.

poor management of Horn of African borders have in a big way contributed to a prevalence of threats such as cross-border criminal activities which continue to threaten regional security.[8]

1.4 Research Objectives
This section covers the research questions and the Research Objectives

1.4.1   Research Questions

This study is guided by the research questions below;

i.   What are the impact of border security management on regional securityin the Horn of Africa

ii.   What are the existing strategies used in border security management in the Kenya-Somalia Border

iii.   What are the challenges hindering effective border security management in the Kenya-Somalia border

1.4.2 Broad Objectives

The main objective of the study is to analyze border management and the implications on regionalsecurity in the Horn of Africa region

1.4.3 SpecificObjectives

i.   To examinethe impact of border security management on regional securityin the Horn of Africa

ii.   To evaluate the existing strategies used in border security management in the Kenya-Somalia border

iii.   To assess the challenges hindering effective border security management in the Kenya-Somalia border

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[8] Amado Philip de Andrés, "*West Africa under attack: drugs, organized crime and terrorism as the new threatsto global security*," UNISCI Discussion Papers, Nº 16 (February 2019). pp73

1.5 Literature review

This section gives an overview of the relevant literature on the study's topic. Both empirical and theoretical reviews will be included in the review.

1.5.1 Theoretical review

This study relied on the realism theory of international relations

1.5.1.1 Bureaucratic Theory

In this study, Max Weber's bureaucratic theory of management will also be applied, with a focus on interagency cooperation. The structure of an organization or a group into hierarchy and positions with clearly defined roles and rules to govern are two fundamental parts of Max Weber management theory. This is significant because it avoids role duplication and encourages production maximization. Various agencies conduct their own patrols and surveillance missions, which can be inefficient. Because Max Weber demands specialization and expertise, members of various patrol groups must be knowledgeable and well-trained. Scalar of command refers to the requirement for each patrol group to have a single commander to whom the other members are accountable.

1.5.1.2 Regional security Complex theory

The regional security complex (RSC) theory is founded on the interdependence of a geographically near set of governments' core national security interests. RSC is defined by Barry Buzan as "a group of governments whose core security problems are sufficiently linked together that their national security cannot practically be considered separately." The intrinsic interdependence of state security under the RSC ideal is manifested in numerous ways, including shared and conflicting interests, symbiotic behaviors, and connected viewpoints. All of this is

rooted in a certain geographic place.[9]The security complexes illustrate the interaction between a state's variety of environmental concerns and the relationship between the intensity of military and political threats and the velocity with which they are perceived. Because threats are more effective across short distances, security interactions with neighbors will take precedence.

1.6 Empirical review

This section will provide a review of the relevant literature thematically as per the specific objectives of the study.

1.6.1 Impact of border security management on regional security

Border management as a process generally seeks to promote an accessible and secure border that allows people and things to flow freely from one country to the other. Therefore, the maintenance of processes and procedures is key to proper border management for the mutual advantage of the countries involved. Thus, literature from various authors shows that the impact of border management is seen to be centered along with facilitation of legitimate trade and travel, protection of national security, cost reduction due to simplification of processes, saving on time spent at the border checks from automation, and improved foreign relations due to integrated border management.

The issue of border management has been notably applied in recent years in the Middle East owing to the security crisis that is present in the region. Nations such as Syria have been in crisis for the last decade that has been protracted and has had deleterious effects on both internal and external security dynamics. A recent article by Meier notes that terrorism and migrant movements and migration of laborers who cycle between the Maghreb, Mashreq, Gulf, and Europe are two major difficulties for border management in the Middle East. The study focuses

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[9] B. Buzan, People, States and Fear. An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post-Cold War Era, p. 190.

on the scenarios of border management in Lybia, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia as examples of failed, weak and hegemonic states respectively.[10] All these states have had to come up with ways to enforce legitimate movement of people across their borders to ensure cooperation and collaboration both internally in agencies and externally with the international community.

Tholens opines that to combat global concerns such as terrorism, migratory flows, and 'weak states,' international border control tactics have become the preferred method. These approaches are fragmented, pragmatic, and ad hoc, and lack coherent strategies for larger security governance. Herein border management has come in to fill the gap and aid in better assistance of controlled border flow both by the local governments and the international community. The strategy is for each donor to carve out their specialization and support certain entities in the state concerned. Since the start of the Syrian civil war, aid to Lebanon has been particularly eye-opening. Lebanon has seen a surge in Syrian refugees entering its borders, as well as a resurgence of sectarian warfare. It also hosts Hezbollah, whose military actions in assistance of the Assad regime in Damascus have drawn Lebanon into the Syrian crisis.[11]

According to Arieli, border-management strategies are intended to strike a compromise between national border-control objectives and the costs of closely controlled cross-border engagement. National security policies are frequently dependent on artificial conceptions and goals of domestic security instead of broader interpretations of human security mechanisms. This is especially true near post-conflict borders, where local initiatives for cross-border economic, sociological, and ecological contact are expected to add to regional peace and stability. This is the case for Israel-Jordan relations where border management is used as one of the mechanisms

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[10]Daniel Meier, "Border security management in the MENA region: models of nascent and ascendant coordination and cooperation," *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics* 59, no. 4 (2021): xx, doi:10.1080/14662043.2021.1992847.

[11] Simone Tholens, "Border management in an era of 'state-building lite': security assistance and Lebanon's hybrid sovereignty," *International Affairs* 93, no. 4 (2017), doi:10.1093/ia/iix069.

to improve foreign relations between the two nations.[12] However, the study which focused on the Israeli perspective found that in the guise of national security, local cross-border projects have been stifled. This is owed primarily due to the securitization of policies that are present in the country aimed at post-conflict border management procedures.

The United States' border security management is one that has faced much development owing to the vents that took place during 9/11. An event that shook not only the nation but the international community as a whole by revealing the threat posed to national security by terrorism. Rosenblum et al. point out that the first step in border security management is the identification of imminent threats to national security before coming up with a mechanism to deal with these threats. For key budgeting and forecasting operations, as well as to conduct certain border security initiatives, the Department of Homeland Security uses models to identify threats as generally high-risk or low-risk. Members of Congress might want to utilize comparable models to assess the costs and advantages of prospective border security legislation, as well as to apportion border management resources.[13]

The United States border management agenda has been developing for many years since the 1970s. Advances in technology and deterrence programs have served to control illegal migrants from crossing their borders with Mexico to the south and Canada to the north. However, there have been other impacts that have come with improved border management. Argueta posits that several additional cost benefits may have been influenced by increased border management procedures. Border management may minimize border-area conflict and migrant fatalities, conserve sensitive border environments and raise the standard of living in border towns to the

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[12] Tamar Arieli, "Borders of Peace in Policy and Practice: National and Local Perspectives of Israel-Jordan Border Management," *Geopolitics* 17, no. 3 (2012), doi:10.1080/14650045.2011.638015.

[13] Marc R. Rosenblum, Jerome P. Bjelopera, and Kristin M. Finklea, "Border security: Understanding threats at US borders," 2013.

degree that it effectively dissuades unauthorized entry.[14] Nonetheless, there remain to be seen studies that have analyzed much of the negative effects presented by stringent border management procedures on the foreign relations and human rights of migrants. Herein, the issue of externalization or migrants flows into the United States, UK and Australia come into play as it seeks to deter asylum-seeking refugees who are fleeing conflict, and other disasters from their home nations.[15]

West Africa's security situation particularly that of Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger has all been shaped by the presence of conflict exacerbated by the extremist terror group known as Boko Haram. The group has forced the improvement of border management in these nations over the last few years as the group operated across the nation of West Africa. Foyou et al. opine that effective border management strategies play at the collaboration and improvement of relation between neighboring states in the region as well as to the international community that has vested interests in the region.[16] This implies that effective border management in the region plays a role in not only decreasing and eradicating the expansionist group's activities but also adds to the improvements of integration and relation between the states involved.

Locally, Kenya has been experiencing an increasingly sensitive security situation owing to its close proximity to war-torn Somalia and in general the Horn of Africa region as a whole. Border management has come in handy over the past few years as a means to not only monitor migration flows and trade but also as a major way of ensuring national security is protected. According to Clare Moragori's recently published dissertation, border management strategies

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[14] Carla N. Argueta, "Border security: Immigration enforcement between ports of entry," 2016.

[15] Bill Frelick, Ian Kysel, and Jennifer Podkul, "The Impact of Externalization of Migration Controls on the Rights of Asylum Seekers and Other Migrants," *Journal on Migration and Human Security* 4, no. 4 (2016), doi:10.14240/jmhs.v4i4.68.

[16] Viviane E. Foyou et al., "The Boko Haram Insurgency and its Impact on Border Security, Trade and Economic Collaboration Between Nigeria and Cameroon: An Exploratory Study," *African Social Science Review* 9, no. 1 (January 2018).

emphasize the importance of including all border stakeholders in order to improve border operational effectiveness. The study looked at the impact of Kenyan border management strategies on national security. Border management strategies have a positive substantial correlation with national security, according to the study.[17] Nevertheless, from this study there exist a gap in the available literature on border management stakeholder coordination and cooperation.

1.6.2 Strategies used in border management

While border security management is an effective tool in the promotion of legitimate flow of persons and goods as well as protection of national security among other benefits, its effectiveness is hinged upon the implementation of effective tools, mechanisms, and strategies. All these add to the success of the border control agenda and improve the interaction of countries in the international arena. Research has shown that strategies such as technical aids, training of personnel, inter-agency collaboration, simplification of processes, modernization of infrastructure at the border, and intelligence gathering and sharing are all effective in the border management agenda of the countries that use them.

Sharif et al. opine that physical security features cannot be disregarded at any moment because their critical necessity is well recognized. Using cutting-edge technology, border security personnel's workload can be considerably reduced. If nations' borders are not well-protected, they will face a slew of challenges, including illegal immigration. Buffer zones, surveillance, fingerprinting, lighting, security officers, alarm software solutions, radars, authentication protocols or identification systems, and computer program design all assist countries safeguard their borders effectively. Physical security safeguards the nation's various assets, such as

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[17]Clare K. Moragori, "Assessment of border management policies on national security in Nairobi County, Kenya," (PhD diss., Africa Nazarene University, 2021).

individuals, information, systems, and hardware.[18]Bhadwal et al. note that if correctly implemented, such systems can not only conserve resources but also greatly minimize the risk of human life. Unfortunately, due to safety concerns, comprehensive automation of border monitoring is not yet possible, but such technologies may certainly provide aid and collaborate with the army personnel to safeguard the nation's territory.[19]

The UK is a major nation that has experienced much migration flow from refugees seeking asylum from the MENA region and Eurasian nations afflicted by conflict and strife. The flow of thousands of refugees has encouraged the creation of technologies that make border management effective, fast, and relatively easier for the border personnel. According to Allen and Vollmer, techniques and technologies related to border security are enmeshed in political, social, and interpersonal contexts. Borders are increasingly being used as a semipermeable membrane that 'filters,' enabling some persons to pass while barring others. The abstract concept of e-Borders, as well as its practical implementation in the United Kingdom, give avenues for thinking about how data and technologies play a role in modern border security.[20] However, the issue of using technologies in border management, especially in the UK has presented concerns about privacy and information breaches by criminals and insurgents.

Intelligence plays a major role in the effectiveness of border security management. In the age of social media technology, information flow is much more seamless and accessible to almost anyone in any part of the world. Globalization has made this even easier for information to flow from one person to another. Therefore, intelligence gathering and sharing is a tool at the disposal

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[18]Sharif, M. et al op cit.

[19]Neha Bhadwal et al., "Smart Border Surveillance System using Wireless Sensor Network and Computer Vision," *2019 International Conference on Automation, Computational and Technology Management (ICACTM)*, 2019, xx, doi:10.1109/icactm.2019.8776749.

[20] William L. Allen and Bastian A. Vollmer, "Clean skins: Making the e-Border security assemblage," *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 36, no. 1 (2017): xx, doi:10.1177/0263775817722565.

of border management personnel and officials that make threat assessment much easier than before. Walsh's research study examined the use of Twitter as a source of intelligence on border security and migration policing in the United States, Australia, and Canada. Public engagement and state-society relationships are being transformed by social media, with policing and order-keeping being particularly affected.[21] The use of such social networking sites enables these countries to collect and share information effectively curbing security threats before they even occur.

Another important strategy found in research is that of intra- and inter-agency cooperation and coordination between different border management institutions and stakeholders. According to vertical and horizontal collaboration efforts improve national institutions' ability to complete duties successfully and, as a result, their efforts to strengthen their reputation.[22] Vietnam is a good example of a nation that is incorporating interagency cooperation in the fight against human trafficking across its borders. Le et al opine that In anti-trafficking operations, such as increasing awareness about human trafficking, the quality and degree of collaboration between authorized agencies are critical. However, the study finds that there is limited research into the awareness-raising agenda of anti-trafficking operations.[23]

There are 35 international borders in West Africa specifically that are characterized by high degrees of porosity. As a result, they are particularly exposed to threats such as human trafficking, drug trafficking, small guns and light weaponry, and recent acts of terrorism. As such, the effectiveness of border personnel is key through properly equipping and training.

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[21] James P. Walsh, "Social media and border security: Twitter use by migration policing agencies," *Policing and Society* 30, no. 10 (2019), doi:10.1080/10439463.2019.1666846.

[22] Dalina E. Busuioc, "Friend or foe? Inter-agency cooperation, organizational reputation, and turf," *Public Administration* 94, no. 1 (2015), doi:10.1111/padm.12160.

[23] Tien H. Le et al., "Inter-Agency Cooperation to Raise Awareness on Human Trafficking in Vietnam: Good Practices and Challenges," *Asian Journal of Criminology* 13, no. 3 (2018), doi:10.1007/s11417-018-9269-x.

According to Lamptey's research, he suggests that it is vital to keep building the capabilities of law enforcement authorities and their supporting institutions throughout the sub-region. Another important component in border management is the participation of border communities in border management.[24] Training and inclusion of local border community input in border management policy formulation can be a major leap forward in the right direction for such as region which has been affected by conflict, terrorism, and strife for many years.

A study conducted on the Western border of Ghana by Azumah et al. finds that the region is strife with many challenges presented by terrorism, criminals, and the illegal flow of persons. Border management tools and techniques used in the region included but are not limited to training of security personnel, collaboration, and information sharing as well as the use of technology and infrastructure improvements.[25] Notwithstanding this vulnerability to terrorist attacks, Ghana's border management initiatives, including border fencing, the deployment of more security officers, logistic and enhanced training, cross-border collaborations, and increased security checks, are adequate. The study recommends that the government should make efforts to increase access to facilities and strengthen security at the national boundary.[26]

Kenya's border management has had many advances over the years employing different strategies to counter the cross-border flow of insurgents, criminals, contraband, and individuals. According to Kamba's research on the Liboi border post in Kenya for the period beginning 2007 to 2015, he finds that personnel at the borders used regular patrols, surveillance was techniques in their border management.[27] However, there were major challenges and deficiencies identified

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[24]Afua A. Lamptey, "Rethinking Border Management Strategies in West Africa: Experience from the Sahel," 2013.
[25]Francess D. Azumah et al., "Strengthening Public Resilience and Border Security Management against Terrorism: A Case Study of Elubo Border in the Western Region of Ghana," *African Journal of Terrorism and Insurgency Research (AJoTIR)* 1, no. 2 (2020)
[26] Ibid.
[27] Jackson N. Kamba, "Border management strategies used to curb insecurity in Liboi border post of Kenya from 2007- 2015," (master's thesis, Kenyatta University, 2019).

in this study such as inaccessible roads. The analysis suggests, therefore, that unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) be used to augment surveillance and patrols undertaken by security officials at Liboi. Surveillance equipment coverage areas to be displayed on topological maps kept in the offices of various authorities.[28] The training and equipping of personnel at the border of Kenya and Somalia seems to be an issue that is not mentioned a lot in literature mainly owing to the fear brought on by the presence of terror group al- Shabaab attacking these personnel and border stations.

1.6.3 Challenges hindering effective border security management

Effective border management is an issue that is key to ensuring the sovereignty of any nation is secured. Despite the many advances made in the improvement of border surveillance and management, there remain some challenges that impede the proper working of border management officials and systems. Literature reveals that among the many challenges to effective border management are terrorism, cross-border criminal activity, porous or undemarcated borders, limited resources and personnel, the conflict between border communities, and corruptionamong others. All these issues are required to be solved and looked into to secure the future of effective border management.

Overlapping regulations and institutions has been a major issue to border security. In addition to the difficulties of unsettled state borders with its surrounding nations, Indonesia as an archipelagic nation faces several issues and problems in its marine border areas. Along the maritime border regions, Indonesia is also subjected to a variety of transboundary criminal activities. Overlapping legislation and institutions compounded the difficulties in dealing with

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[28] Ibid.

marine border security issues.[29] Therefore, from this study's findings, it is valid to conclude that criminal enterprises pose a challenge to border management as well as a lack of cohesion and collaborated effort in the execution of border management policies in different nations.

Middle East border security management has been fraught with many challenges in the last decade. Del Sarto posits that many geographical boundaries in the region were changed by the Arab revolutions, which turned into civil conflicts in Libya, Syria, and Yemen. Armed actors have challenged states' territorial sovereignty, potentially leading to their dissolution, while trafficking operations along international borders have expanded considerably. Three situations come out distinctly: Libya's porous borders and the disintegrate of centralized power following Gaddafi's defeat; Egypt's tenuous situation on the ground, especially in the Sinai; and Syria's civil conflict, which has seen the self-declared ISIS, or Daesh, expand further. These have made effective border management in this region difficult, and there is little hope for the future.[30]

Hanlon and Herbet opine that following the attainment of independence, Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco have failed to maintain effective authority over vast swaths of their boundaries. They now face a daring and complicated new world, equipped with tools that precede the Arab Spring, in which the frontiers, rather than the protective nations, pose a challenge and a danger.[31] The report indicates that smuggling of goods, terrorism, and criminal activities along the Maghreb's borders are among the issues it faces. Increased border enforcement limits economic possibilities, raises grievances and can expand the spread of extremist beliefs, therefore efforts to reduce smuggling actually encourage radicalization. Old strategies that rely solely on bilateral

[29]FauzanFauzan, Kamarulnizam Abdullah, and Mohammad Z. Ahmad, "Maritime border security and challenges for Indonesia," *Malaysian Journal of Society and Space* 15, no. 2 (2019): 155, doi:10.17576/geo-2019-1502-12.
[30]Raffaella A. Del Sarto, "Contentious borders in the Middle East and North Africa: context and concepts," *International Affairs* 93, no. 4 (2017), doi:10.1093/ia/iix070.
[31]QuerineH, et al. op.cit

cooperation are no longer effective. Capacity, administration, efficacy, and synchronization of border management systems vary significantly across the region of the Maghreb.[32]

Nosiri and Ohazurike point out in their research that the ability or aptitude of a state to achieve successful border security or management determines its ability to safeguard its territory from any potential attacks. The challenge of implementing successful border security has created a significant challenge to Nigerian national security, according to their research, because it has resulted in terrorist/insurgency infiltration. Furthermore, the loss of government revenue, as well as smugglers or traffickers of illegal commodities, have all been recognized as threats to border security. Moreover, it was discovered that corruption, a lack of technical devices, and the porous character of Nigeria's borders all pose significant challenges to efficient border security management.[33]

Agbebaku and Osimen opine that the ECOWAS Protocol's issues have not helped the sub-security region's situation. Even though ECOWAS claims to be Africa's first area to execute the free movement concept, the Protocol is poorly administered, posing a greater security risk than promoting regional trade and economic growth. Despite the challenges and dangers posed by border instability, there is a discrepancy in policy creation, particularly at the government level.[34] They add that terrorists have infiltrated the border, government income has been lost, and illegal commodities have been trafficked, among other things, as a consequence of the unregulated and mismanaged border. The research also indicated that corruption, a lack of technological devices,

[32] Ibid.

[33] Uzoma D. Nosiri and Eudora U. Ohazurike, "Border security and national security in Nigeria," *South East Journal of Political Science* 2, no. 2 (2019), https://journals.aphriapub.com/index.php/SEJPS/article/view/808.

[34] Philip E. Agbebaku and Goddy U. Osimen, "Border Security Management and ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement in West Africa," *Canadian Social Science* 18, no. 1 (2022): xx, http://www.flr-journal.org/index.php/css/article/view/12399.

and the porous character of the country's borders, among other things, pose a significant barrier to efficient border security management in the region.[35]

Kenya's border with Somalia has been a major area of study by many scholars owing to its increasingly porous and susceptible nature to cross-border attacks by terrorists and criminal activity. Moragori finds that the majority of border management organizations lacked up-to-date training on how to deal with various security dangers that could arise at border crossings. Corruption cases have provided a hurdle to the nation's border management rules being implemented properly. To some degree, border management issues constituted a risk to national security.[36] Kamba's findings also affirm this and add that the major challenge in his study identified was that of porous borders, poor roads, and lack of proper surveillance techniques available to border security personnel.[37]

Effective border management in Kenya remains an issue of concern owing to how the sector has largely been unsuccessful despite making few leaps forwards in recent years. Gituanja's study findings reveal that implementing border regulations and procedures effectively is fraught with difficulties. In addition, emerging global trends were identified as important determinants and obstacles to border management effectiveness. [38]There is a gap in the available research as pertains to challenges hindering effective border management policies that can apply to Kenya's case. This study, therefore, seeks to fill this gap by exploring deeper into the issues of effective border management and implementation of strategies that work for the Horn of Africa particularly the Kenya-Somalia border.

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[35] Ibid.
[36]Moragori, "Assessment of border management policies."
[37] Kamba, "Border management strategies used to curb insecurity."
[38] Patricia N. Gituanja, "Border management and national security: an analysis of the implementation of border policies in Kenya," (master's thesis, The University of Nairobi, 2013).

1.6.5 Gaps in the Literature Review

This section discovered a gap in the literature where border management has implications on Régional Security in the Horn of Africa region. In particular, the Kenya Somalia Border is faced with a number of border security challenges. It has also generated its own set of issues, as multiple entities fight to maintain their identities while still safeguarding their mandate and resources. There is inadequateliterature on how the complexity of border security management between Kenya and Somalia has affected the regional security in the horn of Africa.

1.7 Research Hypotheses
   i.   Poor border security management has led to insecurityin the Horn of Africa.

   ii.   The existing strategies used in border security management in the Kenya-Somalia border have been ineffective.

   iii. The exist numerous challenges hindering effective border security management in the Kenya-Somalia border

1.8 Justification of the Study
This section offers reasons behind the study and the stakeholders who will benefit from the study.

1.8.1   Academic Justification

This study will benefit other academicians who are researching the same subject as well as future scholars on other similar topics in the academic world. The research will also point out other crucial connections that need more study. Border management entails a wide range of operations that are both diverse and complex. Thus this research will add to the body of knowledge to scholars and academicians on effective border management strategies, especially in the context

of counter-terrorism between Kenya and the Somalis Al-Sbaaab, successful border control plays a major role in ensuring regional security in the Horn of Africa.

1.8.2 Policy Justification

The study will be useful to the various governments and other regional actors in developing proper border security management mechanisms. The study will be of help to the government of Kenya and member states of the Horn of Africa in their attempts to ensure safety and peace through border security management. The study will give policy recommendations aimed at ensuring border security management is strengthenedto ensure regional security. This is especially considering that the Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa require a combined border management system that involves variousstakeholders. This study offers policymakers and regional security institutions a comprehensive overview of the significanceof border management on regional security as well as offering practical recommendations on specific challenges.

1.9   Theoretical Framework
This study will employ the Realism Theory to examine Border Management and the implications on Régional Security in the Horn of Africa region, A case study of Kenya, Somalia Border.

1.9.1   Realism Theory

The theory of realism can be traced back to early classic theorists likeThucydides, Rousseauand Machiavelli. However, realists like Hans Morgenthau championed realism theory, which rose to popularity after idealist thinking failed during the interwar period. The claim made by realist theory is that human nature is one of greed, selfishness, and brutishness.[39]Realists begin with the assumption that states are the primary actors in the world scene. State leaders are rational agents

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[39] Dougherty, J. et al "*Contending Theories of International relations: A Comprehensive Survey,*" (New York: Longman Publishers, 2001)

whose primary goal is to maximize security and/or power. Because it is the only entity having a claim to sovereignty, a legitimate power monopoly, individuals, and a territory, the state is the primary actor and the unit of study. The state has the ability to defend its territory with lawful force against other states and international actors. They have a significant impact on international systems. As a result, other actors' actions are heavily influenced by the state's decisions and power.

This theory is founded on the idea that in the international system, national security can be viewed through various lenses. Each state values the balance of power, and as a result, these states are constantly concerned about their existence. The international system, which is rife with power politics, drives states to act in certain ways when it comes to the balance of power. This has been going on for a long time. This research is based on a realistic perspective of the international system.

Realist theory is relevant to the study in that border security affects state security which is the core of realist definition of state power. Realism depends on the assumption that states demonstrate normally and that any two states in a comparable circumstance will act comparably, paying little heed to inward governmental issues.[40] The basic necessity for state pioneers is to ensure the future of their state, according to realists, who define the international environment on the basis of how they define it. In Africa, border security and border management that supports national security have been accorded a low priority in comparison to protections offered for ruling elites and their investments in key destinations and other metropolitan centers far from the borders. While most states' national security goals emphasize the significance of safe and secure borders, just a handful have a border security strategy.

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[40] Walt, S.M. *Beyond bin Laden: Reshaping U.S. Foreign Policy, International Security*, (2001), V. 26, No. 3, (Winter), p 56.

1.10 Research Methodology

This section of the study focuses on the research design, target population, sample size and sampling technique, data collecting and data collection methods, reliability and validity, data analysis, diagnostic tests, and ethical issues.

The research process is crucial to any scientific endeavor. Notably, both of the techniques take qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative collects and analyses non-numerical data while quantitative takes numerical data for analysis.

1.10.1 Research Design

The approach utilized to conduct research is referred to as the research design. A descriptive research design with a blend of qualitative and quantitative methods was used in the study. While quantitative uses numerical data for analysis, qualitative gathers and analyzes non-numerical data. A systematic literature review was used to provide the qualitative analysis. The research project involves the compilation and comparison of data from the phenomenon at the same time as the study is ideal. Mugenda&Mugenda submit that descriptive survey design is suitable if the ultimate goal is to assess if there are any significant relationships between variables.[41] The substantial information about the population was systematically obtained using questionnaires for a chosen population sample. This providedquantitative data.

1.10.2 Data collection

The research used combined primary and secondary data sources. The qualitative and quantitative research approaches was acquiredthrough primary data using a questionnaire. Books, journals, papers, and magazines was used to gather secondary data. The criteria that

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[41]Mugenda, O.M. and Mugenda, A.G. Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches, (1999)

wasused to select secondary data for the study include, but are not limited to date of publication, credential of the author, and reliability of the source.

1.10.3 Target Population

This study mainly focused on Kenya and Somalia. The main target populations for this study included the African Union, International Immigration Authority, IGAD, Somalia embassy, Kenya Defense Forces, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government agencies, and the Academicians.

1.10.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

This section gives the sample size and the sample selection procedure.

A sample is a sequence of units chosen by the population. Sampling is the selection process for a given sample of a number of people. Apuke defines the sampling frame as a list of a set of items that are the basis of the sample.

Stratified random sampling and purposive samplingwas used to select respondents from the target population. The strata in this study werethe relevant institutions in border security management.

The population of the Horn of Africa region is undefined hence population above 100,000

Therefore, the sample was calculated using Slovin's formula

$n = N/1 + NE^2$

n=number of samples

N= Target Population

E=Margin of Error (0.05)

$n = 100,000/1 + 100,000 \times 0.0025$

$n = 100,000/1 + 250$

n=100,000/251

n=399. 82

n= 400

Table 1.1 Sample size

S/No	Target Population	Sample	Sample Procedure
1	African Union	30	Purposive sampling
2	International Immigration Authority	30	Purposive sampling
3	IGAD	30	Purposive
4	Academicians	150	Stratified Simple random
5	Somalia embassy	30	Purposive
6	Kenya Defense Forces	30	Purposive
7	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	50	Purposive
8	Government Security agencies	50	Purposive
Total	**400**		

1.10.5 Research tools

1.10.5.1 Questionnaires

The primary data collection method for the sampled respondents in this study was questionnaires with open-ended. The researcher distributed the questionnaire with the aid of a qualified research assistant. The questions was systematic and was presented with exactly the same wording and in the same order to all respondents. Section I of the questionnaire contained the demographic characteristics of respondents, Section II entailed questions onthe impact of border security managementon regional security in the Horn of Africa, it contained questions on the existing strategies used in border security management in the Kenya-Somalia border, and also contained questions on the challenges hindering effective border security management in the Kenya-Somalia border.

1.10.6 Validity of the tools

Validity is the significance, adequacy, and utility of Wilson's results based on the data collected. The analysis is said to be valid if it clearly checks what it should research. Therefore, validation was obtained through the analysis of the literature that already exists to describe the conceptual aspects and the evaluations in relation to the instrument, with the assistance of the supervisor. The researcher was aided in ensuring that the questionnaire items measure the desired structures. The validity of this study defines, according to Neuman, whether it actually tests what it aims to test and whether the findings are accurate.[42]

1.10.6.1 Reliability of the research

Reliability provides an indicator of the stability and precision of the instrument used for data collection for which the term is measured. It is said to be a metric obtained more than once over

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[42]Neuman, L. (2006)Social Research Methods. Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches.(Whitewate, University of Wisconsin, 2006).

a certain amount of time by performing the same test for a certain group of individuals. Consequently, reliability in this study was improved with the use of the split-half reliability technique.

1.10.7 Data Analysis

Data screening was done after data collection, which entails finding erroneous or incomplete responses and fixing them to raise the quality of the responses.. Based on an examination of the meanings and implications derived from the responses of the respondents and the documentation of the data, qualitative data was evaluated using content analysis.On the other hand, information from documents and interviews was examined topically and transcribed, then categorized as necessary. This supported the researcher's examination, determination, and interpretation of the study's goals and research questions. As a result, the findings was able to enhance the results of the questionnaires.[43]

1.10.8 Ethical Considerations

The researchadhered to ethical and legal guidelines for research while maintaining high standards in its work. The researcher ensured that the analysis done is not only researchable but also fulfills the research questions and objectives. All literature sources in the literature review was referenced in a clear, complete, and cogent manner. A letter of authorization from and from the University of Nairobi and NACOSTI was requested by the researcher prior to data collection. The data collection respondents was guaranteed confidentiality and was not given any incentives to provide information. Without providing any references to a particular individual, the researcher provided the general study.

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[43] Ibid. p. 95

1.11 Chapter outline

Chapter one covers the background of the study, followed by a statement of the research problem, then research questions, objectives, literature review, justification of the study, research hypothesis, theoretical framework, research methodology.

Chapter two examines the impact of border security management on regional security in the Horn of Africa

Chapter threeevaluates the existing strategies used in border security management in the Kenya-Somalia border

Chapter fourassesses the challenges hindering effective border security management in the Kenya-Somalia border

Chapter five provides the Conclusion, Summary, and Recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

THE IMPACT OF BORDER SECURITY MANAGEMENT ON REGIONAL SECURITY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

2.1 Introduction

The research's first chapter examined the influence of border management and its consequences on regional stability in the Horn of Africa region. It formed a case study of Kenya's borderline with Somalia. Four critical objectives directed the chapter: Analyze the effects of borderline security governance on regional security in the Horn of Africa, analyze contemporary boundary protection managing techniques along the Kenya-Somalia border, and review the barriers to successful marginal security management Kenya-Somalia border. Chapter two seeks to discuss the impact of border security management on regional security, preventing terrorists from moving across borders, Controlling the movement of armaments and light firearms across borders, and monitoring criminal cartels such as human trafficking. Eventually, cross-border collaboration among recipient nations is all priorities. An executive summary of the findings will conclude the chapter.

2.2 Demographic Characteristics

This collection of information was created with the goal of describing the demographics of the sampled group and assessing how they affected the study's conclusions. The demographic factors in this study were gender, age, education level, and institution, organization, or occupation name.

2.2.1 Response Rate

The response rate was fairly good. Out of the 200 questionnaires that were sent, 154 were returned. The response rate hence was 77%. This was a good response rate which showed that the majority of the targeted population were able to respond to the study. According to

Mugenda&Mugenda, a response rate of 50% is acceptable for data analysis, a response rate of 60% is good for data analysis, and a response rate of above 70% is excellent for data analysis.

2.2.2 Gender

The participants of the study were asked to indicate their gender (Male or Female or Prefer not to say). The responses were as follows (41.2%) female, and (58.8%) male as shown in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1 Gender of the Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Female	63	40.9	41
	Male	91	59.1	59
	Total	154	100.0	100.0

The gender of the respondents provided mixed results. The gender dynamic was important to the study in that each gender has a different perception of the role of cultural diplomacy in contributing to an economic interest in Africa.

2.2.3 Age

When asked their age, the participants indicated the age group they belong to. According to Table 2.2 below, the study's age ranges were below 30, between 30 and 49, between 50 and 59, and above 60;

Table 2.2 Age of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Below 30 years	41	26. 6	27
	30-49 years	50	32.4	32
	50-59 years	54	35.1	35
	above 60 years	9	5.9	6
	Total	154	100.0	100.0

From the table above, 26.6% of respondents had below 30 years, while 32.4% of the respondents had 30-49 years, 35.1% has between 50-59 years and finally, 5.9% had above 60 years. This suggests that the majority of respondents were in the 50 to 59 age range, which is known for having a high level of experience in each profession. The age component was crucial to the study because people in different age brackets have varied perspectives on and experiences with managing border security. The information from the table above is presented in the clustered bar graph that follows.

2.2.4 Level of education

The respondents were asked to indicate the highest education level they had attained as per the time of this study. The highest education levels as indicated by the respondents were taken as secondary school, tertiary college, undergraduate, post-graduate, and any other. The table 2.3 below shows the frequency of the responses received.

Table 2.3 Highest level of education

What is the highest level of education you have attained?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Secondary	18	11.7	12

	Frequency	Percent	
Tertiary college	4	2.6	3
Undergraduate	41	27.3	27
Post-graduate	90	58.4	58
Total	154	100.0	100.0

Table2.3 above indicates that the majority of the respondents have attained their post-graduate level of education with a representative percentage of 58.4%. This was followed by 27.3% of the respondents who had reached the undergraduate level of education. The least number of respondents were those who had reached secondary school and those who had reached tertiary college level with 11.7% and 2.6% respectively. Such results show that those who were sampled for this research study were educated and knowledgeable enough to understand and answer the questioned posed in the questionnaire. The following pie chart is an accurate representation of the varied education levels of the respondents.

2.2.5 Time in current organization

The respondents were asked to indicate the amount of time they had spent in their current organization of work. The responses for this were varied. The table 2.4 below shows the responses received in terms of the ranges given.

Table 2.4 Period in current organization

How long have you worked in the current organization?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	1-5 years	4	2.6	3
	6-10 years	18	11.6	12
	11-15 years	41	26.6	26

16-20 years	54	35.1	35
Over 20 years	37	24.1	24
Total	154	100.0	100.0

From the responses received as indicated in the table 2.4 above, it is evident that the majority of the respondents have been in their current organization for 16-20 years with a percentage of 35.1%. The responses show that 26.6% of the respondents have 11-15 years in their organizations, whereas, 24.1% of them have over 20 years in their current organizations. The least number of the responses were from 6-10 years and 1-5 years with 11.6% and 2.6% respectively. This indicates that with majority of the respondent having attained over a decade of experience in the current organizations of work, then they are uniquely qualified to give informed answers to the questions posed in the study questionnaire. In addition to this, their insights will be reliable and accurate to the study.

2.3 The Horn of Africa security complex
The findings of the study were that the Horn of Africa is comprised of Ethiopia, Somalia, and Djibouti, while it also includes the geopolitically adjacent countries of Sudan and Kenya.[44]. It's also worth noting that Uganda, a member state of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and Yemen, Libya, and Egypt, are all deeply engaged in regional problems and operations and have a significant influence on political balancing and advancements. [45]These countries embrace societal and cultural norms derived from centuries of interdependence, shared religious traditions, and economic ties. Additionally, every nation's

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[44]Mesfin, Berouk. "The Horn of Africa security complex." *Regional security in the post-Cold War Horn of Africa* (2011): 1.
[45]Donelli, Federico, and Brendon Cannon. "Middle Eastern States in the Horn of Africa: Security Interactions and Power Projection." *ISPI (Istituto per gliStudi di PoliticaInternazionale)* (2019).

political destiny in the area has always been closely linked to its neighbours. We will analyze peace and security in the Continent's most excellent conflict-torn region after showcasing the Horn of Africa's geopolitical interests. Although several neighbouring countries are engaged in peacekeeping or assistance activities, the Horn of Africa is the Continent's most excellent conflict-torn area.

Owing to its insecurity challenges, the Horn of Africa can be described as the most impoverished location in Africa, if not the globe. The Horn of Africa has seen the longest-running intra-state wars on the African Continent, including over two million people killed in Eritrea and South Sudan. What are the route causes of such battles? Boundaries and geographical disputes, revolutions and domestic disputes with worldwide ramifications, succession disputes in decolonized regions, political and doctrinal hostilities, and others such as transhumance and revanchism are all classified as causes of conflicts in the horn of Africa by researchers. However, below are some of the leading causes of security complexities in the horn of Africa.[46]

Most Horn Of Africa nations are notorious for their authoritarian governments, which contributes to the escalation of tensions, leading to many security complexities and wars. The main political parties refuse to share powers and strive to convince the public that they are democratically elected. The HOA yearns for peaceful elections. [47]Most of the time, the leaders get into power through violence or foreign help rather than the people's complete agreement. Revolutionary conflicts, restrictions on fundamental freedoms, and human rights violations are all factors in the region's political issues and security complexities. Somalia is an excellent

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[46]Swinkels, Jules. "Preventing Human Rights Violations by External Economic Involvement in the Wider Horn of Africa Security Complex." (2019).

[47]Cannon, Brendon J., and Federico Donelli. "Asymmetric alliances and high polarity: evaluating regional security complexes in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa." *Third World Quarterly* 41, no. 3 (2020): 505-524.

illustration since its administrations have been shaky for decades, and Kenya, too, went to war in 2007 owing to a lack of accountability in its elections.

Similarly, Horn of Africa (HOA), as its inter tribes call it, is indeed inhabited by racial diversity of communities. Several of them believed they had been marginalized by earlier political institutions and therefore developed to despise other nationalities seen to have significant links to those systems. Regardless of the reality, the Oromo and other immigrant minorities considered Amhara inhabitants in Ethiopia to be the greatest beneficiaries of the previous regimes. This is among the most critical factors in the country's intrastate disputes. Cattle rustling has also been a source of numerous security issues in Kenya and Somalia.

It is upon this that the study notes that due to shortage and injudicious exploitation of resources, intense war and violent conflict might result. Aspects like economic hardship in Somalia, unemployment (particularly among the youth), unequal resource allocation, and fierce competition for localized commodities significantly exacerbate and stress the conflict landscape. Even in a peaceful political climate, these are the tools for solid rivalry amongst ruling leaders with the aim of resource extraction. This is currently a problem for all Horn of Africa countries and forms its most significant security complexities.

2.4 Impact of border security management on regional security

The study's findings were that the horn of African countries haveformed various border security management strategies to curb the never-ending wars.[48] Nevertheless, what impact does border security management bring to regional security? The difficulties African governments have in managing their boundaries are exacerbated by personal interests and the restructuring of foreign relations. The growth of cross-border trade flows and migration of individuals from their home

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[48]Denisa, NegasaGelana. "Security diplomacy as a response to Horn of Africa's security complex: Ethio-US partnership against al-Shabaab." *Cogent Social Sciences* 7, no. 1 (2021): 1893423.

nations to pursue better livelihoods abroad has put immense strain on border enforcement institutions. Such complexities make it critical for African countries to implement impactful border security management infrastructures that reduce border conflicts, boost mutual policing and monitoring endeavours, reduce criminal organizations by extremists and drug dealers in borderlands, and foster a broad consensus on border insecurity. Some of its impacts on regional security include:

Border security and management (BSM) on land, airspace, and sea as propagated by reaslist theory is vital for regional security and economic progress. Effective border administration must permit legitimate business and movement whilst detecting and combating cross-border actions of probable terrorists and individuals abducted or exploited for monetary advantage by terrorists and the smuggling of contraband items that might be utilized for terrorist activities or support. This has positively impacted the regional security of countries like Kenya and Somalia that were war-stricken on their borderline. Armed militias from Somalia cannot access Kenya anymore hence preventing conflicts.[49].

The Danish Refugee Council has implemented cross-border programs Africa. Its strategy for border security and administration is unique in that it prioritizes the safety requirements of borderland settlements. Unlike top-down, regionally focused planning, its people-centred approach focuses on building the ability of borderland localities and current protection services to develop their security responses. A tradition of cattle robbing, poor degrees of criminal justice, a profusion of small firearms and light weaponry, and the unlawful trafficking of different items have contributed to unrest along Uganda's northern border with Kenya. This has dramatically

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[49]Kassam, Alene. "Trans-border Security Threats in the Horn of Africa and Their Security Implications in Ethiopia." *Abyssinia Journal of Business and Social Sciences* 3, no. 2 (2018): 27-35.

decreased since the intervention of DDG, resulting in a favourable influence on the region's security.

Through border security management, community safety planning, activity evaluations, and continuous communication with defence agencies, information on security requirements and capacity in boundaries has been accessible in the Mandera triangle and some Ethiopian and Somali communities. The border security agencies have used this knowledge to advocate for regional and national legislation that incorporates community-based alternatives and possibilities in border communities, whether actively or passively. Meanwhile, local and defence provider opinion on the conversation contexts has been overwhelmingly positive, with signs that relationships – and security – have been strengthened at the borders. Dialogues have successfully brought stakeholders together to uncover and debate cross-border challenges. They may have a more significant impact if specific policies and efforts are developed to minimize, avoid, and alleviate instability.

In this sense there border security in the Horn of Africa region has faced a number of challenges. Cattle rustling communities of Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sudan have come with so much resistance to these border security agencies, resulting in more wars and insecurity in the region. Additionally, the border security management has dealt with piracy for a long time, and terrorist groups like al-Shabaab were not happy. They resorted to attacking neighbouring countries as a form of revenge hence posing a threat t the regional security level at the horn of Africa. [50]The merits outweigh the demerits, and I, therefore, conclude that the impact of border security management on regional security has been positive and strengthening security at the regional level.

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[50]Lung'ung'u, Stephanie. "Implications of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Proliferation on Personal Security in the Horn of Africa Region: a Case Study of Garissa County, Kenya." PhD diss., University of Nairobi, 2021.

2.4.1 Preventing cross-border movement of terrorists

The findings of the study suports the realist notion that border security is a domain of government activity that is usually seen as vulnerable, particularly in regards to how boundaries may present chances for terrorist actors to leverage. Somalia has contributed a small but significant part to Islamist extremism. It has acted chiefly as a short-term transit route for personnel and material crossing the permeable and corrupted Somalia-Kenya boundary, a popular target for terrorist strikes. According to some sources, the Dadaab refugee camp on the Somalia-Kenya borderline is being used as a training base for Islamic extremists by a Muslim organization called al Haramain,[51] Which has created religious institutions and community engagements. It has made terrorist movements simpler and put both nations' security at risk.

Border security neglect and poor, or nonexistent, administration of African boundaries have primarily led to dangers such as cross-border offences; African boundary protection challenges are unique compared to those in other parts of the globe. Due to the above, such limitations are not monitored, maintained, or regulated. As a result, these boundaries have become cross-border movement sites for smuggling and other criminal activity.   To put it another way, the majority, if not all, of The horn of Africa's boundaries are international organized crime hotspots.

How has border security management been able to deal with such a problem? Numerous officials from Ethiopia's and Kenya's administrations addressed issues regarding their cross-border reconciliation project to minimize violent extremism from crossing the borders and violence prevention. Representatives from the European Union (EU), international organizations, and the United Nations have been members of the collaboration for generations, concentrating on a regional integration approach to counter extremism. Officials were able to create greater

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[51]Auto, YonasAdaye. "State fragility and conflict nexus: Contemporary security issues in the Horn of Africa." *African Journal on Conflict Resolution* 19, no. 1 (2019): 11-36.

collaboration and communication with borderline communities due to the decentralization that has aided in successfully combating terrorist and violent extremist cross-border movements.

Therefore it suffices to say that the border security management in the prevention of cross border movements has nevertheless faced many challenges that are weakening its effectiveness. The prevalence of an established system of corruption, extortion, and tribal affinity has led some to believe that the military and border security forces reduce rather than promote stability. Kenya's security forces are often regarded as perhaps the most fraudulent agency in one of the world's most extensive corruption perception indexes, making border security weaker and more challenging to halt terrorist movements. Terrorists can easily bribe their way through the border.

2.4.2 Manage Cross border flow of arms and light weapons

The study also found out that small arms and light weaponry spread lengthens wars, enable breaches of worldwide military and fundamental humanitarian legislation, and expose populations to a greater risk of death or injuries due to weapons-related aggression. Even though terrorist hostilities have ceased, especially in the horn of Africa, civilians are always at risk. Misappropriation, unlawful transition, and destabilization of acquisition of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition continue to be a delineating component in weakening order and stability and protection at the national, regional, and international scales. Such aggravating circumstances become more and more difficult for vulnerable populations already experiencing conflict. The most affected ones have been on the border of Kenya and Somalia following the movement of weapons associated with Al Shabab, who have attacked Kenya on several occasions.

A good example is when the shootings assaulted Kenya at the Westgate shopping mall. The weapons were further investigated and believed to have come from parts of Somalia and

Ethiopia. Students at Garissa university were also attacked, leaving over one hundred dead. After thorough investigations by international bodies and Kenya's security agencies, it was discovered that these weapons came from neighbouring Somalia.[52].

What strategies have the border security management agencies put in place to curb the flow of arms and light weapons? Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Uganda were amongst the participating nations that will assess their accomplishments in the twenty years following the Nairobi Proclamation to combat the unlawful movement of firearms and ammunition (SLAW) in the Great Lakes area and the Horn of Africa. The treaty was adopted more than twenty years ago. Nevertheless, in various nations, notably Kenya, DR Congo, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Somalia, the trafficking of unlawful firearms intensifies conflict. Kenya's administration and border security management have been looking for a possible influx of illegal guns from Mozambique, South Sudan, Somalia, and Ethiopia.

Kenya's Interiors Government Minister,[53]In collaboration with border security management, it confirms that it's Federal Law Enforcement has mobilized significantly in three different regions to suppress strife fueled by the sale of illicit firearms. Last year, whilst supervising the destruction of 5,144 illegal handguns and antiquated state-owned assault rifles and light weapons, Kenya's president issued an extraordinary plea to semi-skilled gunmakers, offering individuals employment provided they pooled manufacturing talents with the administration. Furthermore, Ugandan, Ethiopian, and Sudanese border security institutions promote responsibility, legal compliance, and adequate supervision and administration of small arms and

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[52] Dias, Alexandra M. "The Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula: The interplay between domestic, regional, and global dynamics in the rapprochement between Ethiopia and Eritrea." In *Routledge Handbook of the Horn of Africa*, pp. 139-150.Routledge.

[53]Donelli, Federico, and Brendon J. Cannon. "Power projection of Middle East states in the Horn of Africa: linking security burdens with capabilities." *Small Wars & Insurgencies* (2021): 1-21.

light weapons owned by States Organizations and residents. The flow of illicit firearms has been slowed as a result of this.

As such, the border security management agencies are facing challenges in dealing with the movement of small and light weapons within the horn of Africa. [54]Border Security Management is a challenging endeavour because of factors such as the immensity of the geographical region, uncontrolled migration, cross-border terrorist movements and its growing linkage with money laundering and terrorist financing, inter-tribal territorial disputes, and illegal commodities smuggling. Furthermore, the COVID-19 epidemic aggravated such security concerns. Such difficulties are exacerbated by various regional deficiencies in combating BSM challenges, a lack of international collaboration and intelligence exchange, institutional corruption, and a lack of technological, databases, and biological data infrastructures. These challenges have weakened the borderlines, and small arms and weapons movement continues to increase via sea borderlines and land.

2.4.3 Control immigrants within the region

The findings of the study were that immigrants is major challenge to border security management in the Horn of Africa. Immigrants directly challenge the realist notion of natioal security. The horn of Africa is faced with the issue of immigrants. Many migrants across the horn of Africa are everyday seeking to join the Gulf employment market. They risk abduction, humiliation, and displacement. [55]Dozens of migrants employ an extensive system of traffickers to traverse challenging geography, risk a deadly sea passage, and then transit throughout war-torn Yemen and via some of the globe's most heavily-guarded borders. Most of these migrants

[54]Chome, John N. "Violent Non-State Actors And National Security In The Horn Of Africa: The Kenyan Experience, 2012-2018." PhD diss., University of Nairobi, 2020.
[55]Martini, Michela, and Mohammed Abdiker. "SITUATIONAL BRIEF: REPORT ON EAST AFRICA AND HORN OF AFRICA." *MIGRATION* (2020).

might be enticed into joining armed groups, employed as soldiers, or compelled into compulsory labour during their voyage. Many people are abducted as soon as they arrive in Somalia or Yemeni. Ethiopians engage traffickers to transport them to coastline transit ports in Djibouti or Somalia, where Somali migrants accompany them. These illegal movements have come with a lot of insecurities within the region. Many rebel groups, such as the al Shabaab, recruit these people to work as suicide bombers and extremists.

How have border security management agencies been able to control the rate of immigrants throughout the horn of Africa? [56]The migration of people is widespread and expanding within and beyond the Horn of Africa and its neighbours. The population growth has overburdened several localities. Conventional sympathy and kindness for the travellers have devolved into ruthless rent-seeking and selfishness. In regions wherein many migrants travel through, the population may suddenly be engaged in trafficking, kidnapping, and other illegal operations. Managing these flows has relied heavily on border security management. In 2014, hundreds of Somali refugees staying in Kenya, Yemen, and the community from outside the area willingly repatriated to Somalia after perceived improvements in living conditions in Mogadishu, thanks to laws and regulations on the Kenya-Somalia border enforced by the border securities. The border security management's ultimate goal of enhanced migration administration is to facilitate secure, efficient, and humane immigration. It promotes migrants' and society's social and economic well-being by adhering to worldwide norms and rules. Protecting migrants' entitlements and dealing with the migratory implications of situations is critical. Improved migration control may also be accomplished using an "entirety governmental" strategy to produce evidence-based policy.

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[56]Dick, Eva, and Benjamin Schraven. "Regional cooperation on migration and mobility: Experiences from two African regions." In *The dynamics of regional migration governance.*Edward Elgar Publishing, 2019.

Border security management authorities have pushed these measures, and the effects concerning safety enhancements are apparent.

Therefore as per the findings, border security management is faced with challenges in controlling migrants in the region. Donors, governments, mandated agencies, and other stakeholders are becoming more perplexed, have ineffective or nonexistent policies, and have little grasp of migration's extent, breadth, and conditions. There is also uncertainty about responding to the substantial increase in mixed migration, particularly in light of the dynamics of smuggler-managed economic mobility within and outside the area. There is no regional response to irregular migration that is coherent or uniform. It is primarily seen as a 'law and order issue, which the government deals with.

Nevertheless, the law's implementation is patchy, disorganized, and prone to bribery. Governments' responses to migrants are frequently indiscriminate; some are jailed, others face deportation, some are convicted, and others are freed. If the border security management can act as an independent body, they will not face challenges in controlling the migration of people.[57]

2.4.4 Managing Criminal syndicates like human trafficking

The study's findings also pointed to the fact that the Horn of Africa is a significant crossroads for diverse immigration, serving as an origin, route, and target location for refugees and immigrants and commercial migrants from across the Continent and the Middle East. Additional indications indicate that the area is a supply, endpoint, and regional hub for trafficked men, women, and adolescents. Notwithstanding the tremendous attempts by countries, multilateral agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to prevent human trafficking and migrant smuggling, it

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[57]Ayalew, Tekalign. "En route to Exile: Organizing Refugee journeys from the Horn of Africa towards Europe." *Migration* 13 (2018): 9PL.

remains a serious issue throughout the Continent. [58]People trafficking and smuggling are impossible to discern due to significant migrant patterns coming from legitimate economic partnerships and vast, uncontrolled boundaries. Human trafficking and piracy activities are becoming more coordinated and have grown into a multibillion-dollar business, with most activities taking place off the coast of Eastern Africa. By their regularity, extent, and complexity, recent pirate activities demonstrate a significant criminal organization issue that exerts a considerable effect on the regional economy and fuels international organized crime networks.

What are some of the efforts taken by the border security management systems in controlling criminal syndicates like human trafficking? Border security management organizations have developed national policies to improve transversal collaboration amongst agencies concerned, mainly providing refugee and undocumented immigrant security and assisting disadvantaged migrants. [59]They are enhancing the detection and court proceedings of crime syndicates, improving or, where relevant, constructing criminal justice methodologies, and promoting ratifying and proper execution of the Guidelines against Smuggling of Migrants as well as Human Trafficking, which complement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, where relevant. They have advocated for a victim-centered strategy. The EU-Horn of Africa immigration Channel Project, also known as the "Khartoum Process," was launched in 2016 by the European Committee's Directorate for Global Development. The European Commission, in conjunction with countries' boundaries security, enforced two specific developments, notably "Addressing Mixed Migration Flows in East Africa" and "Improve Migration Governance," both of which were directed at enhancing the community reaction to migrant trafficking and human trafficking in East African countries (i.e. Djibouti, Ethiopia,

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[58]Menda, Julius. "Factors influencing human trafficking on the horn of Africa a case of Nairobi County in Kenya."PhD diss., UoN, 2020.
[59]Keleta, Berhane, and Eritrea Asmara."Outmigration from the Horn of Africa." *Ìrìnkèrindò* (2019): 106.

Eritrea, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, and Somalia, but also through geographic collaboration and documentation intensification. All of them are in charge of criminal gangs and human trafficking control.[60].

What are some of the challenges border security management bodies face in implementing the control of human trafficking and criminal syndicates? Defining scenarios in which the distinctions involving migrant trafficking and human trafficking were blurred, and there is a need to alter the legislative framework to avoid criminalizing undocumented migrants or economic migrants. Inconsistencies in the enforcement of standards systems restricted interested parties' capabilities, and a lack of official processes for gathering, analyzing, and sharing information on migrant smuggling and human trafficking within government institutions, between government and non-institutions, and across borders. There is a lack of or no cooperation across essential services, notably in terms of regional mutual legal agreements; The necessity to educate and familiarize law enforcement authorities and the courts on the specifics of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act. All these are challenges facing border security management. If addressed constitutionally within the affected countries, human trafficking and criminal syndicates will reduce.

2.4.5 Cross-border cooperation among beneficiary countries

The study also found out that in the Horn of Africa, violent warfare has remained a significant impediment to progress, altering the entire sub-regional sociopolitical climate wherein advancement may occur. This has resulted into property devastation and population relocation, eroding developmental achievements. The impact of climatic change exacerbates the historical occurrence of violent disputes for access to environmental supplies such as grassland and water,

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[60]Murithi, Martin Chomba. "The Role of External Actors in Refugee Management in the Horn of Africa: A Case of Somali Refugees in Kenya, 2004–2020." PhD diss., United States International University-Africa, 2021.

which is becoming progressively entangled with the rise of violent extremist ideologies and their expressions. Many communities living along the borderlines lack collaboration and often involve themselves in clashes such as cattle rustling. This fuels the establishment of rebel groups and extremists that take advantage of the fighting communities to kidnap, assault, kill and sexually harass young girls.[61].

Border security management has tried to develop many strategies that can enhance cross border cooperation among beneficiary countries. A more successful reaction to international organizational criminality, particularly unlawful drug smuggling, requires improved regional law administration cooperation and cross-border collaboration. One of these novel techniques is the creation of Borders Liaison Centers at the region's crucial international border locations, which bring together officials from all police departments in one place to gather, evaluate, and exchange intelligence. [62]The Borders Liaison Center is a system that allows for continuous cross communications linkages at the operational level to promote communication processes amongst law enforcement organizations from surrounding nations. Reinforcing designated international border sites and establishing a new framework for greater intergovernmental and cross-border collaboration increased information collecting and coordination on drug trafficking in the region, therefore defending vulnerable parts from people and weapon trafficking. The Promotion of Comprehensive Collaboration and Coordinating of Cross Border Projects in South West Ethiopia-North West Kenya, Marsabit-Borana-Dawa, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia (SECCCI) program will strengthen and endorse trans-border coordinating and communication in the

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[61]Mlambo, Victor H., and Nduduzo C. Ndebele."Trends, manifestations and challenges of human trafficking in Africa." *African Renaissance* 18, no. 2 (2021): 9.

[62]Vhumbunu, Clayton Hazvinei. "Combating Human Trafficking in the Southern African Development Community: Strategies, Challenges, and Opportunities." *The Strategic Review for Southern Africa* 42, no. 2 (2020): 179-203.

territory. Including surrounding people and other players in the project will enhance national policy foundations, institutions, and procedures.[63]

2.5 Summary of the chapter findings

The chapter discusses the impact of border security management on the regional security of the horn of Africa. The study examines the complexity of security in the horn of Africa and concludes that most of the clashes come from rebel groups, extremists, cattle rustlers and political ideologies. The study furthers the various impacts of border security management on the regional security of the horn of Africa. The research establishes that border security management has effectively dealt with security situations in the region. Furthermore, the chapter discussed the challenges, solutions, and problems facing the various cross border movements of terrorists, the management of small arms and weapons activities, the control of immigrants within the region, the management of human trafficking and criminal syndicates, and finally cross border cooperation. The chapter concluded that the best solution was to practice a community-based approach toward enhancing security whilst also establishing policies that can protect people from terrorism, poor legislation, and extremists. The main challenge set by the research was that the cross-border management was influenced by corruption and porous borders that made it easy for criminals to undertake their operations. Through the chapter, we can attest that the horn of Africa has been under the threat of terrorism, drug smuggling, human trafficking, piracy, movements of weapons, and illegal trade. All these can end if the cross-border security management systems act as an independent body and get the most support from international bodies like AU, IGAD, and the united nations. Finally, I find it competent to conclude that security begins from the lowest structure of a community, and education will be the best protection against young men and women being brainwashed and joining rebel groups.

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[63]Brief, SIPRI Policy. "Managing The New External Security Politics Of The Horn Of Africa Region." (2019).

CHAPTER THREE

THE EXISTING STRATEGIES USED IN BORDER SECURITY MANAGEMENT ON KENYA-SOMALIA BORDER

3.1 Introduction

The previous chapter examined the impact of border security management on regional security in

the horn of africa. This chapter will move further to examine the existing strategies used in

border security management on Kenya-Somalia Border. Border security management enables the

facilitation of legitimate cross-border flow of persons and goods from one country to another. In addition to this, border security management allows a country to protect its sovereign borders through the national security apparatus at the border. Ultimately, an effective border security management structure prevents entry of potentially harmful goods, extremists, and criminals. For this reason, it is critical to assess the available strategies that make the work of border security management effective and timely. In this chapter, strategies present in the Kenya-Somalia border management arsenal will be discussed critically. These strategies will include military operations, diplomatic engagements, border patrol, and border security personnel, entry and exit screening, and intelligence sharing between Kenya and Somalia security agencies.

3.2 Military operations in Somalia (Linda Nchi)

Majority of the respondents noted that military operation Linda Nchi has been a major strategy of border security management. Military operations are not a new phenomenon for a nation like Somalia. Military operation is realist response to national security threat. Since the late twentieth century, the nation has been in a constant and unending state of war, violence, and turmoil that has slowed its development significantly. Military operations in Somalia have been conducted by various troop-contributing countries both in its neighborhood and internationally. Williams posits that the main issue is that Somalia's political, religious, and corporate elites cannot agree on how to run their nation. The lack of a completed constitution, disagreement over the structure of the federal government, and disagreement over Somalia's national security structure are all indications of this.[64]

Amid a nation enthralled in conflict, a militant group emerged in the mid-2000s and gained rapid recognition both regionally and internationally as a threat to national and foreign security. This

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[64]P. D. Williams, "US will soon redeploy troops in Somalia: The mission and key goals," The Conversation, last modified May 29, 2022,.

militant extremist group is known as Al-Shabaab which means 'youth' in Arabic. From 2006

through 2009, Al-Shabaab rose to popularity by battling Ethiopia's "occupation" of Somalia. The

group was then a well-known Islamist guerrilla movement. Al-Shabaab took control of much of

southern and central Somalia when Ethiopian troops left the country.[65] These regions remained

under their control for a long period. Al-Shabaab militants want to strengthen their ties to

regional jihadism while boosting Somali nationalism.[66]

Williams notes that the Al-Shabaab militant group is merely a symptom of the already existing

political issues and governance challenges that the country faces.[67] Kenya has been on the

receiving end of numerous terror attacks orchestrated by Al-Shabaab militants who cross the

border into the country illegally. The issues of terror attacks in the country have grown

exponentially over the years both along the periphery towns at the border and in the inland towns

such as the capital city of Nairobi. According to Lind et al., as the level of violent insecurity

increases, it has fueled ethnic and regional tensions, bred dread, prompted security crackdowns,

and agitated the nation's notoriously turbulent politics. These changes disprove the

comprehensive constitutional changes that Kenya has made to curb and stop the violence.[68]

The situation led to the launching of a military operation that was dubbed Operation Linda Nchi

in October of 2011. Chau notes that Operation Linda Nchi which Kenya conducted in Somalia to

combat al-Shabaab, was the country's first overseas military venture. Western support has

historically been a political and economic stronghold in Kenya. Furthermore, over the years, the

Kenya Defense Forces (KDF), Kenya's military, have received a lot of Western weapons,

[65]R. Wise, "Al-Shabaab – Case study number 2," (Center for Strategic Studies, 2011),.

[66]International Crisis Group, "Kenyan Somali Islamist radicalization, Africa Briefing N°85," International Crisis Group,.

[67] Williams, "US will soon deploy troops in Somalia"

[68]Jeremy Lind, Patrick Mutahi, and MarjokeOosterom, *Tangled Ties: Al-Shabaab and Political Volatility in Kenya*, (Brighton: IDS: IDS Evidence Report 130, 2015),.

assistance, and training.[69] Therefore, Kenya was willing, ready, and equipped to take the fight to Al-Shabaab and counter their insurgency operations and win back critical areas on the Somalia territorial borders a classisic realist move of securing the borders.

One day before the intervention began in 2011, Kenya's late minister for internal security stated that the government was intervening "to safeguard its territorial integrity from external assault."[70]This declaration suggested that the KDF would invade Somalia and push forward as far as they could to pursue the al-Shabaab militia. Kenya's greatest military offensive since gaining independence in 1963 took place with this move. Approximately 2,400 KDF men were sent at the outset.[71] The action was carried out quickly, but more importantly, sources suggest that it was undertaken without consulting the former TFG of Somalia.[72]

While the issue of Al-Shabaab gave the Kenya Defense Forces a reason to conduct a military operation on foreign soil, there were other goals that the operation sought to achieve. Among them were paving the way for oil exploration in Somalia, dealing with the refugee situation, and ultimately, creating a buffer zone at the border.[73] The establishment of this buffer zone is now generally accepted to be the primary objective of Kenya's intervention. The Kenyan government planned to counter the immediate threat posed by the al-Shabaab forces, who have long

[69]Donovan C. Chau, "Linda Nchi from the sky? Kenyan air counterinsurgency operations in Somalia," *Comparative Strategy* 37, no. 3 (2018),.

[70] J. Akolo, "Kenya vows to defend its territory," KBC News, last modified October 15, 2012,

[71]D. Throup, "Commentary on Kenya's intervention in Somalia," Centre for Strategic and International Studies, last modified 2012,

[72]International Crisis Group, "The Kenyan military intervention in Somalia," Africa Report No 184, last modified February 15, 2012,.

[73]Luckystar Miyandazi, "Kenya's Military Intervention in Somalia – ACCORD," ACCORD, last modified November 2012.

controlled this area and profited financially from the export of charcoal and commercial imports through the port of Kismayo, by stabilizing the Juba region.[74]

"The operation Linda Nchi launched by Kenya to intervene in Somalia against Al-Shabaab was a welcome sign of hope for the fight against terrorism. The gains made during the operation have been undeniable in their curbing of terror attacks. This is despite a few more attacks being meted on the nation after the operation launched. I believe that military operations are important in the securing of our borders against the threat of extremism.[75]"

Operation Linda Nchi has come under much scrutiny from various leaders and organizations over its effectiveness and methods of achieving its set goals. The issues of human rights violations and soldiers involving themselves in the illicit trade across the border have all brought to question the issue of foreign military interventions and their legitimacy. In addition, since the 2011 launch of this military offensive, the number of Al-Shabaab attacks on the country has continued. Attacks such as those on Westgate Shopping mall have rocked the nation and caused scores of human and physical losses.

"The atrocious conduct of some of the soldiers sent into Somalia for operation Linda Nchi does not take away from all the good that the operation has done for the two nations. Somalia and Kenya alike have benefited from the recapture of the port of Kismayo and the securing of strategic terrorist areas in Somalia. The operation has done well for the border management of both nations.[76]"

Nevertheless, it is hard to ignore the fact that the operation served as a stepping stone in the establishment of a buffer zone between Kenya and Somalia at their border. The capture of

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[74] Miyandazi, "Kenya's Military".
[75] Oral interview 22nd July 2022.
[76] Oral interview 22nd July 2022.

Kismayo port from the militant group also setback Al-Shabaab significantly. Therefore, it is important to acknowledge that military operations when conducted effectively and with accountability can yield favorable results in achieving the goals of border security management.

3.3 Diplomatic engagements between Somalia and Kenya

Most of the respondents also noted that diplomacy is one of the major strategies of border security management in Kenya. Through diplomacy, the management of international interactions is possible. Hence, it serves as a tool for foreign policy engagement between different state leaders. The incorporation of diplomatic talks and engagements, peace, collaboration, and economic integration is made possible between the interacting states.[77] The official representatives of the state in a different state known as diplomats can apply tools such as negotiations and compromise to foster better relations. Today, diplomacy has evolved to incorporate better technologies that enable the process to be smooth and more transparent than ever.[78]

The practice of diplomacy is an ever-evolving skill that adapts to the needs of a country and the times. To satisfy the demands required to solve various global concerns, diplomacy is continually changing. Collaboration between diplomatic, corporate, and national leaders is necessary to resolve complex policy concerns.[79] The actors in foreign policy diplomatic engagement are those with the capacity and power to conduct meaningful relations among themselves for the benefit of their state. As such diplomatic engagement has its strengths when it is applied effectively in specific situations to elicit the desired responses between states.

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[77]Dorcas M. Naitore, "The 21st Century Diplomatic Engagement in Africa: A Case of Kenya," (master's thesis, The University of Nairobi, 2017).

[78]Naitore, "The 21st Century Diplomatic Engagement".

[79]Kacho T. Dikole, "Role Of Foreign Policy Diplomatic Engagement In Promoting Development in Africa: A Case of Botswana," (PhD diss., The University of Nairobi, 2018).

Momanyi opines that we must make an effort to solve the problem that is provided by the political, economic, and cultural complexity of international interactions. A wide range of activities is covered by political interactions among states, including diplomacy, conflict, economic ties, partnerships, cultural ties, membership in international bodies, and so forth. Internationalist and isolationist inclinations have traditionally alternatingly characterized Kenyan foreign policy. The 2014 terrorist attacks and the resulting instability in Somalia rekindled public backing for Kenyan involvement in the Somali conflict. Multilateralism rather than unilateralism is the foundation of Kenya's involvement in Somalia.[80]

Naitore contends that the diplomatic relations between Kenya and Somalia have been tense, to say the least for the better part of the last two decades. However, many argue that the relations hit an all-time low when Somalia took Kenya to the International Court of Justice claiming that Kenya was encroaching on its maritime territory.[81] This signified a serious divide between the two countries who had previously agreed about the border territory in question that Somalia later came to disapprove of. Nor adds that in addition to the maritime border dispute, Kenya-Somalia relations have also been strained further following the severing of diplomatic ties and calling back of its ambassador to Kenya. This was following claims that Kenya was interfering in the sovereign state matters of Somalia.[82]

The realization of the importance of healthy diplomatic engagements between the two nations, they both have since resumed diplomatic ties with each other and reinstated their respective ambassadors. This was a move that followed five months of negotiations and talks that were

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[80]Caspal M. Momanyi, "Changing Diplomatic Relations between Kenya and Somalia 1963 - 2014," (master's thesis, Kenyatta University, 2020).
[81]Ibid.
[82]Mohamed S. Nor, "Somalia and Kenya's Diplomatic Disputes Create Collateral Damage," The Africa Report.com, last modified January 18, 2021,.

facilitated and handled with the help of Qatar.[83] These moves have signified the importance of diplomacy at the international level in alleviating tensions between the two states. While the road ahead remains long and daunting, there is hope in the fact that this is the first step in the realization of greater border security management through the cooperation of the two states.

"The resumption of diplomatic ties between Kenya and Somalia is a welcome sign for the future of border security management between the two nations. I believe that past experiences have shown that hard power approaches alone have little effect on the long-term goals of state cooperation and security. There is more to be gained through diplomatic engagement.[84]"

The issue of the maritime border dispute between Kenya and Somalia remains. This is despite the ICJ ruling on the matter that favored Somalia more than it did Kenya. Kenya still does not accept the ruling and considers it null concerning the territory in question. This threatens to worsen the relations between the two countries that have had rocky relations in the past. According to Iberi, to de-escalate tensions between Kenya and Somalia, the best course of action is to take full advantage of the benefits of diplomatic engagements that are facilitated by a third party. This move will deepen strategic cooperation and enable the facilitation of stronger bilateral ties between the two states.[85]

Wasike et al., opine that many conflict-starting factors have their attention on international borders, which could jeopardize regional peace, national peace initiatives, and the security of border regions. Whether disputes or peace are maintained may depend on how security

[83]Mohamed Kahiye, "Somalia Industries Hail Resumption of Diplomatic Ties With Kenya," VOA, last modified May 7, 2021, https://www.voanews.com/a/africa_somalia-industries-hail-resumption-diplomatic-ties-kenya/6205563.html.

[84]Oral interview 22nd July 2022.

[85]Daniel Iberi, "Friendly Kenya-Somalia Relations Critical to Somalia's Stability," HORN International Institute for Strategic Studies, last modified January 2, 2021, https://horninstitute.org/friendly-kenya-somalia-relations-critical-to-somalias-stability/.

relationships throughout the border are conducted. State participation in or coordination of community-based peace building is frequently inappropriate.[86] The use of diplomacy tools that goes beyond merely state-led ventures is an important aspect that should also not be ignored in this case. The incorporation of such ventures removes the element of the domineering notion of the state and enables the local communities involved to be included in the process of diplomatic engagement.

Nonetheless, the border region between Kenya and Somalia share common community dialects, cultures, and traditions. As such, they can understand and interact with one another fairly easily despite coming from different countries. In addition, these people can interact with refugees fleeing Somalia forging new interactions and engagements that could aid in improving the general perceptions of these people toward one another. Track three diplomacy is seen in action when these local borderland communities interact and engage with one another peacefully. Through community engagements, track three diplomacy has aided in improved security relations along the border between Kenya and Somalia.

3.4 Border Patrol and border security personnel
Border Patrol According to majority of the respondents has been mostly applied by both Kenya and Somalia to manage their borders. According to realist theory it is the role and mandate of state to ensure national security is preserved at all times. Formal border crossings between states are meant to ensure that there is legitimate crossing and prevent the corruption, intimidation, and violence that comes with informal crossing. The presence of guards and security offices at these crossing points ensures that these crossing activities are made legitimate through proper

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[86]Stella Wasike, Pontian G. Okoth, and Edmond Were, "Processes Of Track Three Diplomacy In The Management Of Cross-Border Security Relations Between Kenya And Somalia," *The International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention* 3, no. 7 (2016), doi:10.18535/ijsshi/v3i7.03.

verification of documents and permits. They are also able to maintain security by conducting security checks and patrols along the border hotspots. In addition to this, this security personnel is the first line of defense against the entry of terrorists affiliated with Al-Shabaab into the country.

According to Kamba, the main goal of patrolling is to provide a physical security presence and to raise the public's awareness that security personnel is on duty and vigilant. Criminals are discouraged from attempting to cross the border, serving as a deterrent. Patrol involves moving from one place to another while driving or walking along the shared border.[87] Along the shared border, patrolling aims to deter, detect, and prevent criminal activity. Patrols are conducted by security personnel to keep criminals from getting around them. The results of patrols vary based on several variables, including the time of day or night, climate, disguise, and the makeup of the patrol.[88]

Between 2013 and 2015, when Al Shabaab assaults in Kenya were at their peak, people could freely cross from Somalia to Kenya. Since then, the porous border between the two nations has been under increased criticism, with politicians and professionals pressing for the building of a border wall. In the case of the Somalia–Kenya border, the tough terrain, the diversity of the local populations, and the unfavorable climate have made border control particularly challenging and have encouraged local violence, cattle rustling, and banditry.[89] Such harsh environments and security challenges have made the border between Kenya and Somalia a very difficult place to deploy security personnel.

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[87]Jackson N. Kamba, "Border Management Strategies Used to Curb Insecurity in Liboi Border Post of Kenya from 2007 to 2015," (master's thesis, Kenyatta University, 2019).

[88] Kamba, " BorderMangement Strategies".

[89]HORN, "Counter Terrorism and Security Strategies along the Kenya-Somalia border," International Institute for Strategic Studies, last modified September 1, 2017,.

In addition to this, the lack of a formal border crossing between the two nations has made the border between them as porous as ever. The limited security personnel present at the border is also unreliable because they have been known to collude in taking bribes from business people and travelers at the border crossings to earn quick money. This exploitation of travelers and asylum seekers at the border between Kenya and Somalia has proven that corruption is a major issue in the governance of border management activities.

According to Hidalgo, the existence of a deeply ingrained system of nepotism, bribery, and tribal allegiance has prompted observers to draw the conclusion that, in reality, this leads to a situation where the security forces undermine security rather than promote it. The most corrupt organization within one of the corrupt nations in the world is widely considered to be Kenya's security forces.[90] According to Hope, there is a causal link between police corruption and the ongoing security danger a nation faces, particularly in the area of terrorism. A society's chances for long-term peace are seriously harmed by corrupt police systems.[91]

"The presence of border security personnel at the border between Kenya and Somalia has done little to aid in the prevention of illegal cross-border flows of people and goods. The main culprit here is corruption that has infiltrated all levels of security in Kenya and made border security management harder than ever.[92]"

Chome highlights in his research that on the legally closed border between Kenya and Somalia at Bulla Hawa, Kenyan police and KDF soldiers are allegedly asking border businessmen and other border crossers for bribes by setting up roadblocks on side roads. There were also claims of

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[90]P. Hidalgo, "Kenya's Own Worst Enemy: Al Shabab Isn't the Real Problem," last modified 2015,.
[91]K. R. Hope, "Police corruption and the security challenge in Kenya," *African Security* 11, no. 1 (2018), DOI: 10.1080/19392206.2017.1419650.
[92]Oral interview 22nd July 2022.

violent threats, forced confiscation, or incineration of cross-border items as punishment for non-payment of bribes.[93] This evidence shows that while the importance of border personnel is undeniable, their involvement in corruption and violence undermines the work of border security management in the country. Ultimately, the reform of this sector is critical to the success of border security management strategies that go beyond just personnel.

The United Nations Counter-terrorism Center notes that the key to recognizing corruption as a serious threat to a State's security and the economy of border communities is to raise awareness of it among those involved in border security management-related concerns among authorities as well as among the local populations. Governments and border patrol might implement a targeted strategy to combat corruption in several crucial areas, such as identification verification, travel paperwork, detection of criminal offenses, and surveillance of cross-border trade, to solve these difficulties. To improve their reputation and standing in their communities, border patrol can also deepen their commitment to honesty by creating a thorough code of conduct.[94]

Initiatives to raise awareness of the consequences of corruption can be carried out to the public at large, border populations especially, and border professionals. Furthermore, it would decrease cultural acceptance of it, especially among border towns and travelers, and it would urge them to report unlawful activity, which would lessen the prevalence of the phenomena. Effective investigation and prosecution of crimes involving corruption not only guarantee retroactive punishment but may also discourage potential offenders from repeating the same behaviors.

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[93]NgalaChome, *Borderland infrastructure and livelihoods: A review of implications for the development of formal border crossings in Mandera County, Kenya*, (London: Research and Evidence Facility (REF), 2021).
[94]UNCCT, "Good Practices in the Area of Border Security and Management in the Context of Counterterrorism and Stemming the Flow of "Foreign Terrorist Fighters"," United Nations, last modified 2018,

" The reforms in the border security management personnel of the country are necessary. The first step is to deal with corrupt individuals. The second step is to involve the local communities at the border regions in collaborating with security personnel. The third and last step is to beef up the patrols and provide them with the necessary technologies and equipment.[95] "

Border security management brings with it complex advantages for the security of the nation. It facilitates closer collaboration between different facets of the security apparatus in the nation and enables the integration of border management systems. Collins notes that immigration officials and border personnel have in the past had to undergo significant training and equipping to beef up the border management structures already in place. Today, border personnel are expected to strike a healthy balance between security and facilitation that is made possible by the presence of reliable and accountable personnel.[96]

3.5 Screening of entry and exit in Kenya Somalia Border

The respondents also overwhelighly stated that screening of entry and exit in Kenya Somalia Border has been ongoing for more than a decade now. According to the realsit theory, state must take any measures to preserve its national security. Border-related security concerns at the Kenya-Somalia border impact all aspects of the nation such as socially, economically, politically, and culturally. The porous nature of the Kenya-Somalia border has been highlighted in the past as a major security concern for the nation. In addition to this, it facilitates the entry of illicit trade items and illegal entry of individuals liked to the Al-Shabaab. These activities that allow illegitimate trade to take place have denied the nation of millions in revenue earnings that could have pushed the national economy further.[97]

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[95]Oral interview 22nd July 2022.
[96]Allan Collins, *Contemporary Security Studies* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2015).
[97]Chome, *"Borderland infrastructure".*

Screening at border checkpoints is not something new. For any sovereign nation, the presence of strategic land, air, and seaport checkpoints are critical to ensuring the security of a nation is maintained. As a border management strategy, screening at exit and entry into a country allows the border patrol and personnel to identify individuals and goods that are either legally allowed or denied entry or exit. This screening is conducted at strategic points along the border and can involve more than one border stop.

It is important to note that screening goes hand in hand with the collection of intelligence information through border surveillance operations. The border between Kenya and Somalia is quite lengthy, therefore, the fact that there are no formal checkpoints that have been established over the years remains a major hindrance to border security management. The flow of trade items and people at major crossing towns such as Dhobley, El Wak, Liboi, and Lafey, has been an ongoing issue for many decades. The main markets found in these towns have been sustaining the livelihoods of communities at the border through livestock trade and other items. However, it has also been a burgeoning site for the illicit flow of arms, drugs, and contraband.

"Among the most critical parts of border security management is screening at the border checkpoints. Without effective border screening, the flow of illegal arms, drugs, and contraband continues unabated. The lack of screening point between Kenya and Somalia has been a major hindrance to the legal cross-border flow of individuals and goods.[98]"

The construction of the wall at the border between Kenya and Somalia is viewed by Kenya as a move to secure its border security management structure. The border wall which will also allow for the construction of strategic crossing points will facilitate the screening of cross-border movement. This will reduce the flow of illegal items and people between the two nations.

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[98]Oral interview 22nd July 2022.

Ultimately, it will secure the legitimacy of trade activities and allows Kenya to earn from the economic activities happening at the border between the two nations.

Canon argues thatwithout a doubt, Kenya continues to endure terrorist strikes from an opponent that is mostly trained in and operates out of a neighboring nation. Therefore, it would seem that improving national security systems, addressing border security, and constructing a border wall are all in Kenya's best interests.[99] However, as history has proven the success of any border wall and checkpoint construction is dependent on the accountability of the border personnel and patrol. The presence of corrupt individuals in these screening points is the major issue that Kenya needs to deal with first if it is to successfully manage border security in the long run.

Screening at existing entry points between Kenya and Somalia, therefore, does not end with the setting up of checkpoints. It has to go hand in hand with the security personnel being trained, equipped, and accountable in their services. The presence of surveillance that aids in the accurate checking and screening of goods and individuals upon entry is critical. This involves the use of up-to-date technologies that can account for human errors and misses by the personnel at the border.

Screening at the border is, therefore, a major tool in the arsenal of border security management for the Kenya-Somalia border. It can be the make or break in the successful curbing of conflict at the border communities and refugee camps. In addition to this, it can enable the flow of goods and people seamlessly with the presence of supportive infrastructure such as roads. Cannon further notes that while border walls and checkpoints along the Kenya-Somalia border may

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[99]Brendon J. Cannon, "Terrorists, Geopolitics and Kenya's Proposed Border Wall with Somalia," *Journal of Terrorism Research* 7, no. 2 (2016): xx, doi:10.15664/jtr.1235.

reduce terrorist attacks they are not the only fix to this situation. It must go hand in hand with other border security management strategies for it to be a lasting solution.

3.6 Intelligence cooperation between Kenya and Somalia

Majority of the respondents also mentioned Intelligence cooperation between Kenya and Somalia as a strategy. Exchange of intelligence data among various agencies inside the same government and with other governments is referred to as intelligence sharing. To put it more precisely, it is the capacity of Federal, state, local, or private-sector authorities to convey intelligence, material, information, or expertise as necessary. Additionally, intergovernmental bilateral or multilateral partnerships as well as international institutions are used in intelligence sharing as coalition partners. Sharing intelligence is intended to make it easier for a wider variety of decision-makers to employ actionable information.[100]

McGruddy highlights that in recent years, it has come to light that intelligence gathering and cooperation is a valuable source of information for nations that can be used in the fight against terrorism and insecurity.[101] However, it is worth noting that intelligence suffers from a paradox, that is, the more it is disseminated it risks being compromised. Furthermore, intelligence is only useful when it is conveyed to the right people and at the right time. Therefore, these two paradoxes make intelligence cooperation between two states and their agencies an uphill task that requires trust and responsibility.

No one nation can properly cover all the domains of interest required by its needs for intelligence gathering. Allied countries can expand their horizons and do so in greater detail by sharing responsibility for different areas than they could by working alone. Furthermore, no one country

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[100]Julian Richards, "Intelligence and counterterrorism," *Routledge Handbook Of Terrorism And Counterterrorism*, 2018,

[101] Janine McGruddy, "Multilateral Intelligence Collaboration and International Oversight," *Journal of Strategic Security* 6, no. 3 (2013),

can afford to foot the tab for extensive global intelligence gathering given the state of the economy. The caliber of the source determines the caliber of the intelligence, whether at the national or worldwide level.[102] Collaboration can be beneficial by correlating or validating information. Once more, this is an area where data integration technologies may be game-changing.

The shared adversaries of democratic countries have changed in a globalized world from other countries' borders (as shown by the Cold War) to more nebulous dangers like terrorism, human trafficking, and drug smuggling. In order to realistically address these global concerns, worldwide cooperation in information gathering is needed.[103]Kenya and Somalia as highlighted are facing terrorism, constant disputes, organized crime, and drug and people smuggling. These issues are all affecting the security and safety of their sovereign borders and threatening the embattled Horn of Africa. The intelligence apparatus present between the two nations can be a lifeline in the border security management space.

"Intelligence sharing is a great way for Kenya and Somalia to tackle two issues at once. The first is that it will help them to improve their international relations that have been rocky in the past. The second is that it will enable them to fight the threat of terrorism that is inherent for both nations from the terror group known as Al-Shabaab.[104]"

Therefore in line with the discussion, the process of intelligence cooperation is hinged upon the reliability of the information gathered from different sources. This information goes through verification and then it is disseminated to the relevant authorities. This whole process from the

[102]McGruddy, "Multilateral Intelligence".
[103]Adam D. Svendsen, "The Globalization of Intelligence Since 9/11: The Optimization of Intelligence Liaison Arrangements," *International Journal of Intelligence and CounterIntelligence* 21, no. 4 (2008),
[104]Oral interview 22ndJuly 2022.

start to the end is very costly. Hence, as a strategy for border security management, intelligence cooperation needs significant financial backing from the governments of both countries for it to be a success. However, as noted previously, corruption in the border management architecture between Kenya and Somalia remains a major problem that could hamper the process of intelligence cooperation between them.

3.7 Summary of the chapter's findings

This chapter has highlighted the different strategies in the arsenal of border security management agencies that are allied to Kenya and Somalia. The security situation between the two nations remains dicy with the border situation that only makes things worse. The presence of strategies such as military operations, diplomatic engagements, screening at entry and exit, intelligence cooperation, and border patrol and personnel are all effective methods in border security management. However, there have been highlighted some shortfalls in all these strategies that could prove them unsuccessful in the long term.

CHAPTER FOUR

**THE CHALLENGES HINDERING EFFECTIVE BORDER SECURITY
MANAGEMENT IN KENYA-SOMALIA BORDER**

4.1 Introduction

In the third chapter the study examines the existing strategies used in border security management on Kenya-Somalia Border, this chapter will analyze the challenges hindering effective border security management in the Kenya-Somalia Border. The border between Kenya and Somalia is faced with numerous challenges that affect the communities, the security personnel, and the government of both countries. The management of this border is faced with numerous challenges and hindrances that affect the flow of people and maintenance of security along the border and the interior areas. In this chapter, the challenges that are hindering effective border security management on the Kenya-Somalia border will be assessed. To this end, the issues that have continued to plague the border agencies on both sides of the aisle will come to focus in an attempt to formulate solutions to these issues. Some of the areas that are identified in this chapter will be porous borders, the proliferation of arms, border communities' split allegiances refugee issues, and the search for a decent livelihood.

4.2 Porous Borders

Porus border was mentioned by majority of the respondents as the major challenge of border security management. Africa's boundaries were not established by individuals who live inside them, are separated by them, or find it difficult to conduct trade over them. One of the problems with the continent is the abundance of straight lines on the maps as well as the meandering ones that trace rivers or even other landforms). On the one hand, they erroneously group communities whose histories were diverse and who, while not innately or primordially antagonistic, would have taken distinct pathways to become a nation. On the other hand, they disperse populations

among two, or even numerous, states. This absence of border controls, security, and enforcement cause serious issues for governments as well as for the local population.[105]

The border between Kenya and Somalia has long been a porous one. This dates back to the historical times of colonialism when the borders of the African continent were drawn. However, these demarcations by colonial powers were not as effective in the case today. They have caused numerous nations to fall into disputes over the rightful demarcation and placement of the frontiers between them. According to Oduor, the length of the border that is mainly porous and subject to the largest flows of people and goods is approximately 360 kilometers long. The efforts by the government of Kenya in the past to curb illegal entry along this stretch of the border have proven futile even with the closure of the border.[106]

Between Somalia and Kenya, legal loopholes and porous border crossings have continued to support cross-border miraa and fish trafficking. This type of unlawful cross-border trading appears to be irrepressible since it occurs despite the Kenyan government's 2019 prohibition on such trade between the two nations. In order to combat human trafficking, terrorism merchants, and the smuggling of illegal products, the government blocked the boundary with Somalia, mainly at Kiunga in Lamu.[107] The main area of the nation that suffers from illegal cross-border trade is the revenue. According to Oduor, Kenya loses millions daily as the trade across its porous border with Somalia continues unabated. Those who benefit are the criminals and terrorists who depend on this illegal economy to thrive.

[105]"Africa's Borders: Porous, Unprotected and Blocking Trade and Economic Development – By Keith Somerville," African Arguments, last modified July 25, 2019,

[106]Erick Oduor, "Porous Somalia Border Costing Kenya $20m Yearly," The East African, last modified July 30, 2018,

[107]KalumeKazungu, "Kenya: Smuggling Across Lamu-Somalia Border Thrives Despite Ban," AllAfrica.com, last modified September 29, 2020,

"The border between Kenya and Somalia continues to pose a security threat for Kenya due to its

porous nature. Day in and day out, large numbers of people and goods move freely across the

border. It is difficult to keep track of who is legal and illegal.[108] "

Another aspect of border porosity that is challenging the border security management of the two nations is the aspect of economic investments. The challenge of porous borders causes potential investors to be driven away from the local economy citing security challenges and the illegal economy at the border as limiting factors. Uzoma and Uhazurike note that it has been demonstrated that the expansion of local investment and manufacturing has been seriously threatened by cross-border criminal activities in the field of foreign and domestic investment. In addition, the rise in all of these unofficial and illegal commodities smuggling and terrorist penetration has also been attributed to a lack of foreign direct investment and a high rate of employment.[109]

" The porous border between Kenya and Somalia is an economic issue. It takes away vast

amounts of money from the legitimate trade and movement of goods across the border. This is

money that would otherwise be used to improve the nation's infrastructure such as roads. It also

makes border security management even harder than ever.[110] "

Populations in neighboring states with a common identity also contributed to border porosity because it was problematic to include and exclude people at the same time because of shared kinship. The "kin" of border landers frequently cross the border both legally and illegally. The border populations' interconnectedness put states' ability to control who enters and exits in

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[108]Oral interview 25th July 2022.
[109]Uzoma D. Nosiri and Eudora U. Ohazurike, "Border security and national security in Nigeria," *South East Journal of Political Science* 2, no. 2 (2016).
[110]Oral interview 25th July 2022.

danger. In some instances, the community's population grows rapidly without simultaneously improving its legal standing.[111] The border communities between Kenya and Somalia are therefore another contributing factor to the challenge of porous borders between the two states. These communities do not recognize the limits of the boundary that exists between them and more freely across and conduct their activities as such. This challenges the goals of border security management between Kenya and Somalia.

In this sense therefore, permeable borders are part of the nature of borders, which presents a challenge for those who develop a security strategy. It demonstrates the need for governments to strengthen cooperation, engagement, and co-production of security procedures whenever human activities across borders and borderlands rise for socioeconomic, cultural, or political reasons—if only to avoid enacting incompatible security policies. Therefore, it is clear that despite the lack of a definite and concrete solution to the problem of porous borders between Kenya and Somalia, the future of border security management remains daunting.

4.3 Proliferation of Arms

Most of the respondents also argued that proliferation of arms is a major challenge to border security management in Kenya-Somalia border. The proliferation of small guns implies an increase in local small arms commerce, manufacture, and utilization. Weak domestic regulations, poor or nonexistent stockpiling security and management, governments' deliberate transfer to allying nations and non-state players, rogue dealers, and porous borders all contribute to the "rapid rise."[112] SALW has fueled ethnic warfare, cattle rustling, and urban crime. The whole result has been high-security expenses, underdevelopment of arid regions home to militarized

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[111]Mercy C. Maritim, "Emerging implications of porous border securitization in Kenya: A case study of Mandera (2013-2019)," (master's thesis, United States International University, 2019).
[112]Small Arms Survey, "Security and Firearms Proliferation in Kenya: Progress and Challenges," ReliefWeb, last modified June 20, 2012.

pastoral populations, and instability brought on by pastoral disputes that straddle international borders. The government of Kenya is even more determined to work to address the issue of illicit SALW in light of recent acts of terrorism and piracy.[113]

Small arms are in demand because communities in impoverished areas of the nation struggle to survive while vying for limited resources and defending their way of life. Communities are pushed to arm themselves for security as a result of this and interethnic conflicts that escalate into violence, such as raids committed in the name of cattle rustling. Worse yet, communities' necessary necessity for small arms has been fostered by the government's failure to enforce its presence in northern Kenya by improving law and order and providing services. These small arms enter the major towns and cities via transportation highways or by any other means necessary to trick law enforcement personnel.[114]

"Small arms and light weapons flow easily between Kenya and Somalia due to the porous nature of the border that exists between them. The demand for these small arms continues to grow as border communities seek to defend themselves from terrorists and other criminals who attack them daily. Cattle rustling among the pastoral border communities is another contributing factor to the increased proliferation of small arms.[115]"

Utilizing the same routes used for authorized arms shipments, Kenya is susceptible to illicit weapons trafficking. Kinanga notes that the nation has long served as a crucial hub for the transit of illicit arms shipments to the war-torn nations of Africa that neighbor Kenya. In some cases, the presence of an oppressive armed conflict in the recipient nation like Somalia increases the

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[113]M. Schroeder and R. Stohl, "Small Arms, Large Problem: The International Threat of Small Arms Proliferation and Misuse: Available on," last modified 2006, http://www.armscontrol.org /act/2006_06/.
[114]Maritim, " Emerging implications of porous".
[115]Oral interview 25th July 2022.

possibility that the weapons will be redirected to an unauthorized third party.[116] In order to transport weapons unnoticed, dishonest arms traders and shipping agents frequently utilize fraudulent documentation, mis-declare cargo, submit phony flight plans, and conceal weapons in hidden spaces within cars and shipping containers, among other sneaky methods. In Kenya, illegal weapons transfers often take place covertly and are challenging to track.

Wepundi et al posit that small firearms accessibility and misuse have long-lasting repercussions on Kenyan society. Pastoralist communities that face multiple difficulties (such as disputes over pasture and access to water) and virtually limited police presence are particularly affected. This is especially true for the North Eastern and Upper Eastern groups, which are thought to experience disproportionately high levels of illegal gun ownership and insecurity.[117] The illegal trade in small guns has also harmed urban areas like Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu. The problems the nation is facing concerning guns are a result of both external and internal causes. Given its extensive and porous borders, Kenya faces a small arms threat that is partly a result of long-running political unrest and armed conflicts with its neighbors.

Border security management is reliant on the effectiveness of its security personnel in dealing with the problem of illicit small arms flows between the two nations. Kenya as a neighbor to Somalia which has been in a perpetual state of conflict for the better part of its time as a free state from its colonizers has a long way to go if it is to be able to deal with the proliferation of arms between the two nations. According to Oduor, the role of security personnel in facilitating this illicit market in small arms does little to aid the situation.[118] They in many aspects also

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[116]Gilbert A. Kinanga, "Impact of small arms and light weapons proliferation on security in Turkana," (PhD diss., Kenyatta University, 2017).

[117]Manasseh Wepundi et al., *Availability of Small Arms and Perceptions of Security in Kenya: An Assessment*, (Switzerland: Small Arms Survey, 2012).

[118]Oduor, " Porous Somalia border".

provide government issue weapons to the trading communities and pastoralists who require their self-defense against rustlers. The involvement of security personnel at the border only highlights how dire the challenge of maintaining border security is.

"The security presence at the Kenya-Somalia border points is limited. Those areas that do have a security presence are understaffed and ill-equipped. Such poor security structures facilitate the flow of legitimate and illegal arms across the border easily. Furthermore, it is possible to find that arms meant for security personnel fall in the hands of criminals and bandits.[119]"

Therefore, small arms have a determining role in who are the winners and losers in any conflict situation. In a nation like Somalia therefore, the constant clan disputes, poor governance structures, and threat of terrorism are all issues that encourage illegal arms flows across the whole nation. These arms were used for illegal activities affect the local innocent communities and threatened their lives and livelihood. The border security presence and management between Kenya and Somalia is the best line of defense against the spread of more small arms flows across the border between Kenya and Somalia.

4.4 Border communities' split allegiances
According to majority of the respondents, split border communities offer a challenge to border security in Kenya. The border regions between Kenya and Somalia are dominated by people who are part of the Somali ethnic community. These individuals have their roots in the Somalia Jubaland region and are known to move freely across the Kenya-Somalia border for trade, work and to visit their kin. The Somali group is homogenously sharing a common ancestry, language, and religion. The main source of livelihood for this community along the border is livestock

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[119]Oral interview 25th July 2022.

rearing and trading.[120] The Somali people have been unable to easily go from one state to another lawfully without being subjected to the migration processes to exploit inter-state indigenous pastureland because of border crossings enforcement and state citizenship.

According to international law, groups have the legal right to liberty as people known as the right of individuals to self-determination. The Somali pastoralist lifestyle is restricted to the citizenship and allegiance of the many state jurisdictions wherein they reside in the Horn of Africa, along with other nomadic tribes. The Somali people are still separated and dispersed throughout the four states of Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Djibouti, whereby they face territorial constraints that prevent them from accessing markets for their livestock and other products as well as transnational border grazing for their animals.[121]

The only difference between Somalis and other groups is that they are divided into clans but are one big community with one dialect, and one culture and they are mostly a pastoralist community. Nevertheless, because they are separated by international boundaries, they are deprived of basic freedom to traverse borders within their domicile country to graze their livestock and perform their nomadic culture without interference. Instead, they must go through immigration and customs procedures. Galaty contends that Somalis have been forced to take on additional citizenships and nationalities, which has restricted their ability to roam freely inside their native homeland. It might be argued that the Somali pastoralists' human rights and right to

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[120]S. Pavanello, "Pastoralists' Vulnerability in the Horn of Africa: Exploring Political Marginalization, Donors' Policies, and Cross-Border Issues," Literature Review, last modified 2009.
[121]Joseph O. Nyangaga, "Somali Pastoralists' Right of Access to Cross-Border Ancestral Pastureland: An Assessment of International Law and African Union Regional Policy on Pastoralists," *Beijing Law Review* 13, no. 2 (2022), DOI: 10.4236/blr.2022.132019.

self-determination are being violated by the threat that international borders provide to their way of life.[122]

The Somali community at the Kenya-Somalia border occupies one of the largest areas of land compared to any other community in the whole Horn of Africa region. The area they occupy is characterized by droughts and dry and harsh climatic conditions that limit the range of activities that the people can actively engage in.[123]Such conditions have rendered this community vulnerable to conflicts over limited resources available as well as made the region a marginalized and sometimes forgotten region when it comes to development.

Ethnic marginalization is not new for the Somali people residing at the border. They have witnessed marginalization and discrimination for many years with many believing that they have no right to be in Kenya despite being born and raised in the country and having legal citizenship. The marginalization of the Somali community saw the introduction of screening procedures for ethnic Somali in Kenya in the early nineties where they are required to walk around with special identification cards.[124] This only makes the situation worse and makes these groups feel excluded and neglected by the state.

"Ethnic groups known as the Somalis present in both Kenya and Somalia are critically

marginalized. They face numerous challenges both due to natural reasons and those caused by

the negative perceptions perpetuated about them. This discrimination prevents them from

carrying out activities freely. The assumption that the Somali community re terrorists has also

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[122]J. Galaty, "Boundary-Making and Pastoral Conflict along the Kenyan-Ethiopian Borderlands," *African Studies Review* 59 (2016): xx, https://doi.org/10.1017/asr.2016.1.
[123]D. Maxwell et al., "Lessons Learned from the Somalia Famine and the Greater Horn of Africa Crisis 2011-2012," Tufts University, Feinstein International Center, last modified 2014, https://fic.tufts.edu/assets/Desk-Review-Somalia-GHA-Crisis-2011-2012.
[124]Ibid.

made them further discriminated by other Kenyan communities both at the border and the inland

areas.[125] ''

The reasons behind the marginalization and discrimination of ethnic Somalis lie first in the assumption of their links to the terror networks present in Somalia. In addition, they are believed to be brought into Kenya the ethnic conflicts that have plagued their home nation for years.[126] However, this marginalization and exclusionary practices at the border only serve to worsen the border security management structures present there. It creates an image in the local communities at the border that ethnic Somalis are to be feared and even hated and only alienates this group from the rest.

The alienation and marginalization of ethnic Somalis in Kenya have contributed to heightening tensions and conflicts between the local pastoral communities and the Somali community over land and livestock. The Somali youth residing at the border regions face numerous challenges with climate affecting pastoral activities, marginalization, and lack of employment opportunities, they are left with very few if any options. It has also encouraged the youth to join the Al-Shabaab militia in a bid to find a place to belong and find community. This has seen the attacks orchestrated by the militant group increase as they have a ready and willing supply of desperate youths at their disposal along the border between Kenya and Somalia.

It is evidentsthererfore that marginalization and exclusion are not just a problem on the Kenyan side of the border but also the Somali side. Webersik notes that the Somalia conflict that has been going on since the end of the twentieth century has been based on clan politics. The marginalization and exclusion of certain minority groups in Somalia have seen many of these

[125]Oral interview 25th July 2022.
[126]Abdalgani A. Almi and Muhammad A. Binwasi, "Conflict and Ethnicity: Somalia," *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research* 8, no. 4 (2020)

communities unable to work and earn a decent living amid harsh economic conditions imposed on them.[127] Such has been the reason for many of these communities to seek affiliation and security in the terrorist group that promises them a better life. Ultimately, this proves a challenge to the work of border security management.

4.5 Issues of refugees along the border

Most of the respondents also stated that issues of refugees is a major challenge to border security management. Most of the refugees are stated along border counties. Of Kenya's total population, refugees and other migrants makeup 2% (or about one million individuals). Many people have moved here to study, fill job openings in the expanding economy, or find safety after being displaced. Kenya now hosts more than 491,000 refugees. Of these, Somalia accounts for more than half.[128] Kenya has traditionally used an encampment-based strategy. Along with other restrictive policies that expressly target Somalis, this has gotten more and more entrenched over the past ten years. Kenya has ratified several regional and international policy frameworks promoting the independence and integration of refugees. However, basic policy hurdles continue to exist despite chances for advancement at the county level.[129]

Conflicts and tensions between refugee and host populations have been worse recently all around the world. The lack of projects involving the refugee-hosting communities and the shared, scarce resources are the main causes of stress and violence. Most of the time, the host community sees migrants as threats to their few resources, such as land, timber, jobs, and water, particularly as the number of refugees rises. In the Kenyan setting, the Turkana people, who are the host community, believe that refugees receive special treatment because they are unable to access

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[127]Christian Webersik, "Differences That Matter: The Struggle of the Marginalised in Somalia," *Africa* 74, no. 4 (2004), DOI:10.2307/3556840.

[128]Karen Hargrave, Irina Mosel, and Amy Leach, "Public narratives and attitudes towards refugees and other migrants," ODI's Human Mobility Initiative, last modified 2020.

[129]Hargrave, Mosel, and Leach, "Public narratives and attitudes".

amenities like education, health care, water, and most significantly, food, which is easily accessible to refugees in Kakuma Camp.[130]

"I believe that the relations between host communities and refugees along the Kenya -Somalia border will continue to remain rocky for years to come. The lack of integration initiatives for refugees and adequate resources to share among the two groups threatens a continued battle over the limited resources. No group is willing to give up their share.[131]"

Joyce highlights that the challenges Kenya have as a developing nation include poverty, a lack of economic and social infrastructure, internal conflicts and institutional flaws, food shortages, and environmental factors. Despite the problems that arise as a result, refugees and the host community confront extra difficulties because border security programs that are intended to be helpful to them lack accountability, responsibility, and information.[132] Even though these programs have helped refugees and the host communities and will continue to do so, there has been little community input, particularly during the design phase. Instead of encouraging their significant community involvement as partners, these programs merely see the refugee and host communities as beneficiaries.

Tens of thousands of new refugees have increased shortages of accommodation, food, clothing, and healthcare for all refugees, both old and new. This has happened in the camps that were already very crowded and under-resourced. Unknown additional Somalis of great numbers have come directly to Nairobi, where the majority have vanished into the city, obtaining little aid and

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[130]JecintaAnomat Ali, David K. Imana, and WitchayaneeOcha, "The Refugee Crisis in Kenya: Exploring Refugee-Host Community Causes of Tensions and Conflicts in Kakuma Refugee Camp," *Journal of International Relations and Foreign Policy* 5, no. 2 (2017),
[131]Oral interview 25th July 2022.
[132]Foni Joyce, "Civil society input to EU Africa cooperation and migration: The inclusion of refugees in Kenya," European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE) |, last modified 2020.

remaining unobservable to outsiders.[133] The fact that Kenya with the help of UNHCR has adopted policies that ensure that refugees remain in camps has done little to aid the situation. The camps present in the country today are vastly overpopulated operating beyond the capacity they were created to handle. The number of refugees and asylum seekers flooding into the country does not seem to be reducing any time soon.

Kenya has legitimate security concerns over the cross-border influx of refugees from Somalia. According to realist, whenever there is conflict between Kenyas nation security and hosting refugees, Kenya should priotize its national security interest first. The refugees who move into the country fleeing conflict in their home nation are difficult to differentiate from those who have an affiliation with terrorist groups. The strained refugee camp facilities and personnel are unable to effectively screen and tell the difference between genuine asylum seekers and militants disguised in the camps.[134] The refugee camps are therefore home to many of the insurgents who come into the country and perpetuate acts of terror that harm the border security of the country and the inland regions in the nation.

> " *The refugee in camps at the border between Kenya and Somalia house many of the terrorists who come to attack our country. Reforms are needed in the way refugees are verified and screened in the camps. This process should be made regular and include supportive infrastructure and technology.[135] "*

Therefore, the issues of refugees is a major challenge between Kenya and Somalia especially along the border. The incursion of Kenya into Somalia in 2011 was another reason for the influx

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[133]Anomat Ali, Imana, and Ocha,"The Refugee Crisis in Kenya".
[134]Peter Kirui and John Mwaruvie, "The Dilemma of Hosting Refugees: A Focus on the Insecurity in North-Eastern Kenya," *International Journal of Business and Social Science* 3, no. 8 (April 2012)
[135]Oral interview 25th July 2022.

of large numbers of refugees into the country. Kenya, which hosts the largest refugee camp in the world, the Daadab refugee camp, is in a precarious situation when it comes to the issue of border security management amidst the increasing numbers of refugees every year.[136] The challenge of refugees in the camps in Kenya is an issue that cannot be ignored in the border security management debate.

4.6 Strained livelihood and available resources
Majority of the respondentsaslo stated that strained resources a serious challengeThe main sources of livelihood for the borderland communities at the Kenya-Somalia border as mentioned earlier are pastoralism and cross-border trade activities. According to realist, humans are selfish in anature hence will use power or conflict to get their wants. The border economy in the Kenya-Somalia border is very large and covers a large area with strategic markets that are located in strategic areas all along the border. Trade in livestock, livestock products, fish, imported goods from the port, and food staff have made the economy at the border a burgeoning one. However, the two governments have little to show in terms of revenues gained from the trade that takes place in these border markets.

Chome notes that the border communities have created informal trade arrangements between them and the security personnel along the border regions that enable them to facilitate trade across the border smoothly. These informal trade agreements entail bribery and extortion and are the way to ensure that the goods and persons involved can move seamlessly across the border and earn their livelihoods without the interference of checkpoints and revenue charges.[137] These informal border arrangements are however subject to unpredictability due to their unofficial

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[136] Kirui and Mwaruvie, "The Dilemma of Hosting Refugees".
[137]Ibid. p. 14.

nature. The terms of operation may change as the situation evolves in these conflict-prone border regions.

Vemuru and Sarkar highlight that the tough weather and terrain is the biggest obstacle for the borderlands regions. These areas are largely populated by agro-pastoralists who rely on a combination of nomadic cattle husbandry and subsistence farming for existence. They are typified by semi-arid terrain and persistent water problems. Since mobility is essential to their way of life, they frequently cross international borders in search of pastures, water, and markets. Conflict over limited resources has been a result of this itinerant way of existence.[138] The harsh climates and limited resources to exploit have made the livelihood sources for the people in these borderland areas highly limited. This has seen many moving across the border in search of alternatives in the inland areas.

"The climatic situation in the borderland between Kenya and Somalia is quite extreme. The long periods of drought coupled with flooding in the rainy seasons make the area difficult to cultivate. Livestock numbers have also dwindled due to these harsh weather conditions affecting the livelihood of the local community.[139]"

Additionally, violent extremism, particularly that of Al-Shabaab, has been seen in the borderlands as an issue of concern. Many countries have tightened border controls in response to the unrest, thereby barring small-time border merchants and cutting off their income source. As a consequence, some communities have been forced to turn to less ethical practices including banditry and the burning of forests for charcoal. The lack of alternatives, coupled with the degradation of natural resources, cross-border blockades, and population growth, has also pushed

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[138]VaralakshmiVemuru and Aditya Sarkar, "A "borderlands Perspective" for the Horn of Africa," World Bank Blogs, last modified May 19, 2020, https://blogs.worldbank.org/africacan/borderlands-perspective-horn-africa.
[139]Oral interview 25th July 2022.

young people towards urban areas, depriving these areas of energetic potential.[140] These young people are in such a sense also highly vulnerable to recruitment into Al-Shabaab.

The borderland region between Kenya and Somalia is therefore suffering from harsh and unpredictable economic conditions that affect the livelihoods of the people in these areas. The aspect of border security management in the region is ultimately going to be affected by these harsh economic conditions facing the borderland communities as they result in unlawful activities to earn a decent living. The recruitments of Al-Shabaab are also increasing in such conditions as they target the most vulnerable member of society. These issues are therefore threats to the long-term border security management agenda of Kenya-Somalia boundary areas.

"The youth population at the Kenya-Somalia border is growing every year. The lack of employment opportunities and useful engagement activities has caused these young people to fall into crime. They engage in small crimes such as arson, banditry, and cattle rustling. They are also being recruited into Al-Shabaab as insurgents. They miss out on their future and even end up losing their lives in the process.[141]"

To concluded therefore , the fact these communities exist in a complex system of competing political, social, and economic that constantly threaten to destabilize the region and disrupt the progress and development projects that are initiated there. Furthermore, the situation in the region heightens concerns of foreign aid organizations in their provision of assistance to the communities in the region. These organizations have been reluctant in many cases citing corruption and mismanagement of aid funds and items by the local governments in the region.

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[140]World Bank, "How to Build Economic Growth and Resilience in the Borderlands of the Horn of Africa," World Bank, last modified May 19, 2020.
[141]Oral interview 25th July 2022.

Ultimately, the local communities suffer the most and like a domino effect so do the border security management attempts of the states.

4.7 Summary of the chapter's findings

In conclusion, this chapter has given an in-depth review of the challenges that are likely to be faced by the border security management agencies in their attempt to secure the Kenya-Somalia border. From this analysis, it is evident that even in the perfect application of the strategies of border management at the border, there are still issues that remain that will derail and hinder the successful implementation of these reforms and initiatives. The challenges highlighted included; porous border, the proliferation of arms, split allegiances of border communities, refugees along the border, and strained livelihoods and available resources.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the Summary of the study's findings and gives a conclusion of the study as well as Key recommendations to academia and policymakers. The summary of findings will take on a specific objective direction outlining the various findings from each of them. This will be followed by a concise evaluation of conclusions that can be made from the study findings. Finally, the chapter will conclude by giving policy recommendations and areas for further research.

5.2 Summary

The study examined the impact of Border Management And The Implications OnRégional Security in the Horn Of Africa Region. The findngs were as follows;

5.2.1 The impact of border security management on the regional security of the horn of Africa

The study's primary goal was to assess how border security management affected regional security in the Horn of Africa. The study found that security in the Horn of Africa is complicated and came to the conclusion that political ideologies, extremist groups, cattle rustlers, and rebel groups are the main causes of conflicts there. The study expands on the varied effects of border security management on the horn of Africa's regional security. The study demonstrates that border security management has successfully addressed security issues in the area.

5.2.2   Efficacy of strategies used in border security management in Africa

The second objective was to evaluate the efficacy of strategies used in border security management in Africa. The findings reveal that the efficacy of border security management is

hinged upon the existence of certain key strategies that improve it. Several strategies have been used in border security management across Africa to ensure that this becomes a realization. Some of these strategies go beyond just the internal national policy structure. In many ways may involve cooperation with neighboring states for them to be effective. From the analysis, border patrols, automation, screening at entry and exit, intelligence gathering and sharing, and regional integration are the main strategies that currently exist. The analysis further shows that there are many challenges and pitfalls in these strategies that are still yet to be resolved if a lasting border security management structure is to be witnessed in Kenya and Africa as a whole.

5.2.3 Challenges faced in border security management in Africa

The third objective was toassess the challenges faced in border security management in Africa. The findings reveal that border security management is facing numerous challenges in the African continent and more so in Kenya. The challenges analyzed reveal that they are all in one way or another intertwined with one another. This is because one challenge leads to another and others exist in a correlational nature with one another. Concisely, the analysis has revealed that the major challenges facing border security management in Africa are; transnational criminal activities and terrorism, porous border points, cross-border illicit trade, and arms proliferation, cross-border resource conflicts, and the increasing flow of migrants and refugees.

5.3 Conclusion

Based on the first objective the the study concludes Border management is the process of controlling and regulating the flow of people, products, and services along with a nation's territory in the national interest and, in most cases, to maintain peace and security. Border security is important for state survival. As such Governments have put in place measures to enhance border security management. The government is concerned about the ongoing flow of

small arms and light weapons into the country across the borders. The presence of unscrupulous persons, from border officials to local authorities, facilitates the flow of this weaponry, allowing this expansion to continue unchecked. As a result of these activities, the country's border security management systems have become less effective. They can no longer be trusted to fulfill their mission of securing the nation's border and preserving the state's sovereignty. As a result, the country's conflict and crime rates continue to rise.

Based on the second obejctive the study concludes that border management policies and practices have often been reactionary in recent times, as authorities have strained to deal with different situations, developing concerns, and rising service requirements. As even more people migrate and more commodities are moved, and the types of dangers become more diversified, these concerns will only grow. If border organizations are to provide efficient and comprehensive protection against these challenges, they must be dynamic and adaptive. Thus, it is evident that the future of border security management is set to have drastic changes where innovations can be adequately incorporated into the system as well as training of personnel.

The study also concluded border areas or regions, are at the heart of many of the challenges surrounding regional integration. As a result, the effectiveness of state-to-state integration projects is dependent on the circumstances at their borders. Cross-border areas serve as a critical test bed for evaluating the efficacy of local government policies, notably regional integration programs, with the primary goal of transforming these areas into hubs of regional cooperation. Paying particular attention to cross-border aspects of development has the purpose of making it easier for more cohesive spaces to emerge, promoting inter-community and interaction between diverse frontier areas, preventing border areas from deteriorating, and consolidating seamless integration spaces.

Based on the third objective, the study cocludes that there are various problems facing the various cross border movements of terrorists, the management of small arms and weapons activities, the control of immigrants within the region, the management of human trafficking and criminal syndicates, and finally cross border cooperation. The chapter concluded that the best solution was to practice a community-based approach toward enhancing security whilst also establishing policies that can protect people from terrorism, poor legislation, and extremists. The main challenge set by the research was that the cross-border management was influenced by corruption and porous borders that made it easy for criminals to undertake their operations. Through the chapter, we can attest that the horn of Africa has been under the threat of terrorism, drug smuggling, human trafficking, piracy, movements of weapons, and illegal trade. All these can end if the cross-border security management systems act as an independent body and get the most support from international bodies like AU, IGAD, and the united nations. Finally, I find it competent to conclude that security begins from the lowest structure of a community, and education will be the best protection against young men and women being brainwashed and joining rebel groups.

5.4 Recommendations
Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations are given:

1. As a result, this study suggests that there is a need for more awareness of border security policies. Because some stakeholders are unaware of border management policies, more emphasis on the policies should be placed on raising awareness among the essential stakeholders involved in their implementation. This can be accomplished through various organizations' workshops and briefings.

2. In terms of how border management policies are used. More efforts should be made to promote efficient border management policies in the control of people and drug trafficking within Kenya's borders. Policy reforms should be implemented to guarantee that information and communication technology is fully integrated into border management operations. The stakeholders are better positioned to compete with other nations that have integrated ICT into their border management systems.

3. Finally, the study recommends that Infrastructure must also be improved, particularly the integration of modern technologies into border management systems. Adequate infrastructure will aid in increasing the effectiveness of border management strategies in boosting national security. This is because policies may not be executed if the requisite infrastructure is not in place.

5.5 Recommendations for further study

The study recommends a further investigation on the comparative study of the border management strategies between Kenya and the neighboring countries within the East African region. In Particular, there is a need to further understand if regional integration has any implications on the order management policies

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Appendix: Research Data Collection Tool

Questionnaire

1. Gender?

   Male ❑   Female ❑

2. Age?
❑ Below 30 years ❑ 30-39 years ❑ 40-49years ❑ 50-59 years ❑ 60-69 years

3. Education level?
❑Secondary ❑Tertiary College ❑Undergraduate ❑Postgraduate ❑Other (specify)

4. Organization and department?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………...

5. How long have you worked for this organization?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………...

   To examine the impact of border security management on regional security in the Horn of Africa

6. Do you think there is a connection between border management and regional security?

   Yes [ ]   No [ ]   I don't know [   ]If yes, please explain

   …………………………………………………………………………………………

   …………………………………………………………………………………………

   ……

7. Kindly discuss in brief the border security management in the Horn of Africa?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

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8. What is the Impact of border security management on the regional security in the Horn of

Africa?

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……………………….…………………………………………………………………………

To evaluate the existing strategies used in border security management in the Kenya-Somalia border

9. How has border security been managed in the Horn of Africa?

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…...

10. What Strategies have been used in border security management between Keya and Somalia?

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11. Are these strategies effective?

    Yes [ ]   No [ ]   [ ] If yes, how?

    ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

    …………………………………………………………………….....................................

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To assess the challenges hindering effective border security management in the Kenya-Somalia border

12. What are the challenges that hinder effective border security management in the Kenya-Somalia Border?

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13. How can these challenges be overcome or addressed?

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14. What are some of the policy recommendations you can give?

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15. Final comments?

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Thank you for your participation

APPENDIX 2: INTRODUCTION LETTER FROM IDIS, UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

College of Humanities and Social Sciences

Department of Diplomacy and International Studies

Tel :(020)318262	**P.O. Box 30197**
Fax : 254-2-245566	**NAIROBI**
Website :www.uonbi.ac.ke	**KENYA**
Telex : 22095 Varsity Ke Nairobi, Kenya	
Email :director-idis@uonbi.ac.ke	**May 12th , 2022**

TO

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (NACOSTI)

P.O BOX 30623-00100

NAIROBI

REF: RESEARCH PERMIT FOR MISS. JANICE VUSHA

This is to recommend to you Miss Janice Vushaand to attest to her suitability for the research permit she is applying for. Miss Janice is my supervisee and a student at the University of Nairobi, in the Department of Diplomacy and International Studies pursuing Masters of Arts Degree in International Studies. She has completed her class work, refined the Research proposal and now embarking on research project writing on a topic entitled: BORDER MANAGEMENT AND REGIONAL SECURITY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA REGION: A CASE STUDY OF KENYA- SOMALI. As a university, we would appreciate your assistance in enabling her attain the research permit and authorization for the study.
In case of any need for further information or clarification, I could be reached at (254) 721-942-138 or by email martin.ouma@uonbi.ac.ke.
Respectfully

Sincerely,
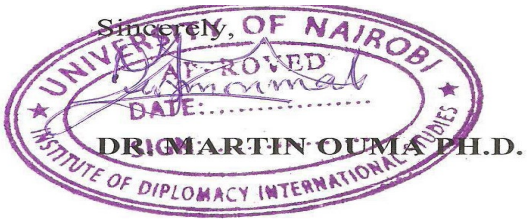
Dr. Martin Odhiambo Ouma, Ph. D

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REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: **112519**

Date of Issue: **07/September/2022**

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Ms.. JANICE LIDANYA VUSHA of University of Nairobi, has been licensed to conduct research in Busia, Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit on the topic: **BORDER MANAGEMENT AND REGIONAL SECURITY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA REGION: A CASE STUDY OF KENYA- SOMALI.** for the period ending : 07/September/2023.

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APPENDIX 4: PLAGIARISM REPORT

BORDER MANAGEMENT AND THE IMPLICATIONS ON RÉGIONAL SECURITY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA REGION: A CASE STUDY OF KENYA, SOMALIA BORDER by Janice Lidanya Vusha

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