BORDER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES USED TO CURB INSECURITY IN LIBOI BORDER POST OF KENYA FROM 2007-2015.

JACKSON N KAMBA, BA
C50/CTY/PT/28948/2014

A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF SECURITY, DIPLOMACY AND PEACE STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN PEACE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

MAY, 2019
DECLARATION

This project report is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

Signature_________________________ Date____________________
KAMBA JACKSON NZATU
C50/CTY/PT/28948/2014

Supervisor: This project report has been submitted for the review with my approval as a university supervisor.

Signature_________________________ Date____________________
Dr Felistus Kinyanjui
Department of International Relations, Conflict and Strategic Studies
Kenyatta University
ABSTRACT

The study sought to examine the strategies of patrolling and surveillance as used by the border management to curb insecurity, at Liboi border post of Kenya. The period under study is from 2007 - 2015. The purpose of the study was to establish how the strategies of surveillance and patrols have been applied by the border management to curb insecurity along the border. The main objective was to study how these strategies have been used for security purposes at the border. The study had the following research questions: a) To establish how surveillance has been used to curb insecurity along the border b) How patrols are conducted in order to curb insecurity along border. To find out if there is any cooperation among the security agents, when conducting these patrols and surveillance along the border. The study used cross-sectional research design because the respondents had differences in many aspects but lived in the same environment. Deterrent theory was used in this study because it helps in formulating ways of stopping people from crime and offending. Though Bureaucratic theory of Max Weber was used in the study, it was only a guide on how to establish a successful border authority. The target population includes all security personnel working at the Liboi border post and the police working under the officer commanding police division at Dadaab refugee camp. Basically this was an historical research and depends on past events and experiences of the respondents in order to draw finding and conclusions. The procedure adopted was as follows. First was the identification of the site of the study as Liboi border post of Kenya. The target population was selected from members of the security organs in Liboi and the community living there in. The instruments data collection for the study included questionnaires and focused group interviews. Quantitative data analyzed using SPSS version 20 software. Qualitative data was analyzed by organizing the data into categories of similar responses for ease of making inferences. The results of the primary data collected were compared with secondary data. The results were arranged according to the objectives of the study and analysed. The study found that surveillance was practiced at the Liboi border post but it is hampared by the terrain and serviceability of the equipments. Patrols were found to be used at the border the frequency was not adequate. The study found that there were obsolete stores held by the security agencies at Liboi. The study concluded that there was need to make the roads at the border passable and where impossible aerial vehicles to be used. That the patrols should overlap those going out and those coming back. The study concludes that those obsolete stores held to be returned and new ones bought. The study recommends the use of unmanned aerial vehicles to augument surveillance and patrols to be conducted jointly by the security agents at Liboi. Areas covered by the surveillance equipments to be depicted in topologhical maps held in the offices of different agencies. This study provides information to policy makers on the current state of the surveillance equipment held by the security agencies at the Liboi border post. It is important to understand the capability of the available equipment on information gathering. The study benefits will be realized once the frequency of patrols is increased and new surveillance equipment bought.
### ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCP</td>
<td>Border Control Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM</td>
<td>Border Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCTV</td>
<td>Closed Circuit Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>Department of Homeland Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS</td>
<td>Ground positioning systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBMs</td>
<td>Integrated Border Management systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEDs</td>
<td>Improvised Explosive Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>Institute for Organizational Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDF</td>
<td>Kenya Defense Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPR</td>
<td>Kenya Police Reservists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRA</td>
<td>Kenya Revenue authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBPV</td>
<td>Mobile Border Patrol Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPSC</td>
<td>National Police Service Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCPD</td>
<td>Officer Commanding Police Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOSTs</td>
<td>Surveillance Oriented Security Technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSA</td>
<td>Transportation, Security and Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nation High Commission for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNISOM</td>
<td>United Nation Operations in Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 Extent of use of technology in border security ................................................................. 42
Table 3.2 Response Rate .................................................................................................................. 29
Table 3.1 Distribution of study population by category ................................................................. 28
Table 4.5 Factors Contributing to Insecurity.................................................................................. 39
LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Boarder management strategies in curbing insecurity in Liboi boarder ........... 11
Figure 4.1 Distribution of the participants by gender. .................................................. 34
Figure 4.2 Distribution of the participants by their age group ....................................... 35
Figure 4.3 Distribution of the respondents according to experience .............................. 36
Figure 4.4 Security of people in Liboi border .............................................................. 37
Figure 4.5 Contributors to Insecurity ........................................................................... 38
Figure 4.6 Patrol Reporting by security agencies ......................................................... 40
Figure 4.7 Patrol consistency ....................................................................................... 41
Figure 4.6 Common surveillance methods ................................................................. 43
Figure 4.7 Various agencies in charge of the security at the border .......................... 44
Figure 4.8 Cooperation/Coordination among security agencies ............................... 45
Figure 4.9 Cooperation with local community ............................................................ 46
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following operational definitions are provided to ensure uniformity of understanding throughout the study.

Border management: Border management describes the acts of supervising the flow of goods and people from one country to the other. The control measures and administrative functions put in place by the Liboi immigration agents. These agents are mandated to implement security functions of policing and securitizing of the territorial space of the Kenyan national sovereignty.

Border control: These are the activities carried out at the crossing point of two neighboring countries, in response to those people who want to cross into or out of one country either legally or illegally. This consists of checks, persons screening and registration.

Border Insecurity: This covers all the challenges a country experiences in the protection of its citizens from external threat. These challenges emanate from the thriving industry of terrorism, drug/weapon smuggling etc.

Border Security Agency: This is an organisation charged with the responsibility of guarding the country’s point of entry (POE) and exit to detect illegal activities such as smuggling, illegal migration and human trafficking.

Coordination: This is the efficient work flow and regular information exchange which leads to shortened processing in decision making and probably in response time, while at the same time increasing the effectiveness of all services in reaching their individual objectives.

Inter-agency coordination: This is an attempt to bring about interdependence of different government organizations in solving a task or role.
Integrated border management: This means all the planning and methods put in place by all the security agencies working together in a coordinated manner for smooth crossing and movement of goods across a crossing point.

Patrol: This is the periodic security inspection of a particular area by one or more persons moving on foot or in cars for the purpose of detecting threat.

Surveillance: This is a covert/secret observation of a place, persons or condition for the purpose of obtaining useful information. This can be done by use of human eye or technological devices.

Trans-border: Crossing or extending across and inside the recognized territorial limits of a country.
# Table of Contents

DECLARATION ................................................................................................................................. ii  
ABSTRACT ......................................................................................................................................... iii  
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .............................................................................................. iv  
LIST OF TABLES .......................................................................................................................... vi  
LIST OF FIGURES .......................................................................................................................... vii  
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS ...................................................................................... viii  
Table of Contents .......................................................................................................................... x  
CHAPTER ONE ................................................................................................................................. 1  
INTRODUCTION ............................................................................................................................... 1  
1.0 Introduction ............................................................................................................................... 1  
1.1 Background of the Study .......................................................................................................... 1  
1.2 Statement of the Problem ......................................................................................................... 5  
1.3 Purpose of the Study ................................................................................................................ 5  
1.4 Objectives of the Study ........................................................................................................... 5  
1.5 Research Questions ................................................................................................................ 6  
1.6 Significance of the Study ......................................................................................................... 6  
1.7 Limitation of the Study ............................................................................................................ 7  
1.8 Delimitation ............................................................................................................................ 7  
1.9 Assumptions ............................................................................................................................ 7  
1.10 Scope of the Study ................................................................................................................. 8  
1.11 Theoretical Framework .......................................................................................................... 8  
1.11.1 Deterrence Theory ........................................................................................................... 8  
1.11.2 Bureaucratic Theory ....................................................................................................... 10  
1.12 Conceptual Framework .......................................................................................................... 11  
CHAPTER TWO ................................................................................................................................ 13
4.3 Age Distribution........................................................................................................35
4.4 Years of Experience .................................................................................................36
4.5 Security of Liboi Border .........................................................................................37
4.6 Contributors to Insecurity ......................................................................................38
4.7 Patrol Reporting .......................................................................................................39
4.8 Consistency of Patrols .............................................................................................40
4.9 Use of technology ....................................................................................................41
4.9.1 Surveillance Methods ..........................................................................................43
4.10 Cooperation among security agencies .................................................................43
4.10.1 Security Agencies .............................................................................................44
4.10.2 Coordination among security agencies ..............................................................45
4.10.3 Cooperation with local community .....................................................................46

CHAPTER FIVE ..............................................................................................................48
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS ............................................48
5.1 Introduction ...............................................................................................................48
5.2 Summary ..................................................................................................................48
5.3 Findings of the Study ...............................................................................................49
5.4 Conclusion ...............................................................................................................51
5.5 Recommendations ..................................................................................................53

References .....................................................................................................................56
APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNARE ......................................................................................i
CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the background information related to the strategies applied by the border management agencies to curb insecurity along the border of Liboi border post of Kenya. It includes: the statement of the research problem, the purpose of the research, the research objectives, and the research questions. Significance of the study and the scope of the study are also covered. It presents delimitation, limitations of the study, assumptions, and conceptual framework.

1.1 Background of the Study

Liboi border post has been in the news every time the country experiences terrorism related attacks. Due to its remoteness people can hide there without being detected by the authorities. By virtue of Somalia being unstable it becomes very difficult to conduct a thorough check on the people and goods crossing into the country. Border management authorities have developed different policies and strategies in order to reduce or curb insecurity brought about by the influx of people and goods from neighbouring countries. According to Leuan (2010) Border management functions of patrol and surveillance are performed by the immigration, customs and the police to check on the flow of people and goods into a country. If this is true then the application of these strategies need to be perfected by applying the right people and resources. Unchecked entry into the country for both people and goods may have negative effects in terms of national security. Illegal goods affect economic development, security and peace of a country of the country. Paul (2016) observes that those agencies dealing with border security develop their own policies in furtherance of the border security. These
policies need to be audited on how they are being implemented for transparency and accountability. Good security operation starts with good information collection that is why it is important to conduct good patrols.

Gavelstade (2009) notes that it is prudent for border management to consider what the future of the border security holds as well as the trends and what issues of policy and strategy each country is likely to be confronted with. This calls for reevaluation of the existing border strategies to see whether they are applicable today. Gilkes (1999) holds are different view and observes that you cannot apply a border strategy without first understanding the risks. This means it is important to begin with identifying key threats posed by different security concerns at the Liboi border post. Liboi experiences the threat armed people and contraband goods. This calls for proper application of patrols and surveillance of the border. In implementing these strategies each agency can perform individually or they can team up to carry out a joint border security operation. Migration controls of screening and finger printing are suited for the control of foreigners. In applying security checks the security agents conduct many tasks like intelligence gathering, border monitoring and screening of people. From this information they conduct threat assessment and risk analysis and develop appropriate response to counter insecurity incidents (Haddal, 2009).

United States of America, the Coast Guard which is an independent division within the DHS deals with the overall border control and general border surveillance of the American waters and land based threats (Napolitano, 2009). The Coast Guards manages the American border through use of efficient surveillance systems. These include drones, reconnaissance aircrafts, offshore sensors and satellite remote sensing to track illegal immigration into the country. The country laws provide for regulated arrival of asylum seekers from different countries to a common place or location called the point of entry. Those people who do not report to the specific location when arrested are termed as irregular immigrants and must be prosecuted.
Aquilar (1999) observes that irregular immigrants travel without the necessary documentation and they mostly use unauthorized crossing points. This calls for constant surveillance of the border.

This department deploys Border Surveillance Systems (BSS) to provide a comprehensive situational awareness along the United States border. In America patrols are conducted by the US border patrol agency. This is an American federal law enforcement agency whose mission is to detect and prevent illegal aliens, terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the united state. They also prevent illegal trafficking of people and contrabands.

In Africa the military is traditionally taken as the central pillar on border security especially when it concerns surveillance and patrols. According to Moorland (2010) African States are now retooling and reconfiguring their border management apparatus to include civilian agencies and also changing strategies to prioritize policing of the border with the objective of denying territorial access to both local and transnational criminals who attempt to evade law enforcement efforts from their country of origin.

According to Lesser (1999) the exponential increase in international travel especially by asylum seekers, has forced border management authority to check on which strategies can contend with this movements especially where it is done by unauthorized people. Governments have started to invest more on border surveillance frameworks with an aim of facilitating legitimate travel and stopping illegal movement.

Regionally surveillance and patrols have been difficult to implement due to ragged terrain between states which hinders both human and vehicle movement. For instance Rwanda maintains only three official border crossing points with her neighbors. These crossing points are in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi and Uganda (Pannier, 2010). In South Africa national defence is tasked with the protection of the borders vide a defence act. To carry out this task it conducts patrols of the land borders by foot and mobile patrols. It
establishes observation and listening posts and operates vehicle control points and road blocks.

In Kenya as a result of the spatial and temporal unpredictability of criminal actions along the Liboi border and their state repercussions, the strategies applied for the deterrence of specific threats is gradually being replaced by more aggressive patrols and more accurate technological devices. From this viewpoint, it is necessary to study how these strategies have been pursued and their implementation for Liboi border post of Kenya. Of importance are the security policies and the legal framework that make surveillance and patrols legally enforceable. According to Zureik (2004) countries that increasingly rely on surveillance and patrols provide for interconnected information collection and exchange systems which transform unknown threats into predictable events.

Though the Kenyan Somalia border was officially closed in 2007 the activities of the border crossing at Liboi have kept increasing posing a serious security threat to the communities living along the border. Though the normal routine of security checks of road blocks/barriers and police escort have been maintained people still find their way into the country. The military and the police have been engaged in patrols and surveillance of the border for a long time. The idea is if this strategy has been accepted and practiced by all the security stakeholders. Since there is advancement in the field of criminology there is need to study the existing security strategies for their possible improvement. Some of the factors which may make these strategies unsuccessful may include organizational culture and structures adopted by the implementers and how they are implemented. Studies need to be done to find out which strategy works for Liboi border post of Kenya.
1.2 Statement of the Problem

Liboi border post has been vulnerable to transnational threat due to its proximity to the war torn Somalia. Thousands of people cross the border of Liboi into Kenya. The border post is one of the points of entry which experiences illegal trade mainly of contraband goods. These illegal activities of both people and illegal good pose a serious threat to the security of the border and of the country as a whole.

Somalia lack of effective government has complicated the problem by limiting the application of border procedures to a single country. The mandatory documents and proper screening of foreigners and goods is not possible because they do not have proper travel documents from their country of origin. Efforts need to be done along the border to arrest those people who want to enter illegally and to impound all contraband goods. In order to stop these insecurity activities security agencies at the border use patrols and surveillance strategies.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to establish how the strategies of surveillance and patrols have been applied at the Liboi border post of Kenya in order to curb insecurity along the border.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study was guided by the following research objectives:

1. To study how surveillance has been used to curb insecurity along the Liboi border post
2. To study how patrols have been used to curb insecurity along the Liboi border.
3. To establish the interagency cooperation at the Liboi border post
4. To suggest interventions that may be put in place to address the issues of insecurity at Liboi boarder
1.5 Research Questions

The study had the following research questions:

1. How is surveillance used to curb insecurity along Liboi border post?
2. How are patrols used to improve security along the Liboi Border?
3. How is cooperation exercised during patrols and surveillance?
4. What interventions that can be put in place to address the issue of insecurity in Liboi boarder?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The security situation at the Liboi border post is complicated by the fact that Somalia has experienced instability for a long time now. This has resulted into near collapse of social institutions necessitating mass movement of people across the border. For border functions to be effective both States should have well organised immigration departments. Travel documents should be deposited with immigration departments of countries, country of origin and the destination. The immigration department of the two countries should share information on suspected criminals. This makes it important to explore how the border security strategies work when the other part of the border has no established immigration systems. What modifications if any have been made to facilitate the reception of the immigrants from Somalia to ensure security is maintained. While in other border post foreign visitors are handled by the immigration department only at Liboi this may not be the case because those crossing are not only visitors but others are refugees. This study is significant in that it tried to see whether the strategy of patrols and surveillance is effective where the neighbor is not in total control of his territory. The study is useful because it will recommend likely modification which can be applied to both the mechanism of patrols and surveillance along the Liboi border. The study recommendations are useful to scholars and government agencies as it points out areas which need to be checked in order to make patrols and
surveillance more informative. It also serves as a source of secondary data to researchers on border security

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The target population of the study the police the military, and ministry of interior staff are bound by their code of conduct which restricts them from divulging official information. This challenge was resolved by officially registering with the national research organisation. Community members’ level of education was too low that resulted into the interviews taking too long and giving handouts to interpreters. Local government leadership (area chiefs and elders) had to bring more people to cover for those who did not turn up for the interviews. The study was done in a Muslim community and had some ethical challenges like mixing women and men during the interview. Some women refused to come forward for the interview. This was resolved by issuing new questionnaires to other women.

1.8 Delimitation

The study had boundaries established in order to get people with the right information. Patrons and surveillance being field activities required only those officers in the operation area of Liboi. This meant the researcher had to make a point of visiting the site of the project. Senior officers in the ministry could not be interviewed due to their busy schedules. Most of them send representatives who may not have had the necessary experiences. The study focused on Liboi border post and the generalities may not be applicable to of the country border posts.

1.9 Assumptions

This study had the following assumptions that the border post was legally established by the government and properly resourced as all other Kenyan entry points. That this was a likely
entry points of terrorists into the country. It is also assumed that the local community is in total support of the government efforts to secure the border post.

1.10 Scope of the Study

This study focused on some strategies used to curb insecurity along Liboi border posts of Kenya. The strategies covered in this study are surveillance and patrols with interagency cooperation as the clue which bids them together. The period under review is 2007 to 2015. The study examined some of the problem areas hindering the implementation of the strategies.

1.11 Theoretical Framework

The following two theories were found applicable in this study deterrent and bureaucratic theory

1.11.1 Deterrence Theory

The deterrence theory of punishment can be traced to the early works of classical philosopher Thomas Hobbes (1588–1678), Cesare Beccaria (1738-1794), and Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832). Together, these theorists believed that men are creatures of their own volition who want certain things and who fight for their desires. Conflicts occur when human beings are challenged when pursuing their interests such as personal safety. This theory is based on two principles; the principle of general deterrence and the principal of specific deterrence. In general deterrence the deterrence is designed to prevent crime in the general population you may not have participated in criminal activities. This can be done through legislation and show of might. Let the potential criminal know in advance the consequences if he commits the crime. It can be important to have constant patrols at the border which will mean those who try to cross the border illegally they have no chance of success. Specific deterrence aims at publication of what is considered illegal by the state. Let the likely offenders at the border
of Liboi understand what constitutes a crime and the reward for it. The principle of the theory is expected to curb criminal activities through subjecting offenders into severe discipline measure so as to warn those people who want to get involved in crime. With reference to specific deterrence, it was made by the nature of the forbidden authorizations to discourage only the wrong doers from engaging in indiscipline cases like crimes in days to come. Supporters of deterrence theory also believe that punishing convicts rigorously will make them not to commit the same mistakes in the future forming the basis for reducing inter-clan feuds.

The theory has created throughout the years and its relevance has increased key scholarly establishments for western criminal law and criminal equity frameworks. The hypothesis of prevention in this manner depends on three individual segments: seriousness, conviction, and celerity. The more extreme a discipline is the more probable that a reasonably figuring person will stop illicit acts. To restrain wrongdoing, subsequently, criminal law must anxiety results to urge nationals to comply with the law. Discipline that is excessively extreme is treacherous, and discipline that is not sufficiently serious won't stop criminals from carrying out wrongdoings.

This theory can be applied in areas of border management strategies to curb insecurity in Liboi boarder which has faced many challenges from political interferences, and interference by legal provisions amongst other drawbacks. The theory supports that harsh punishment to individuals identified with terror activities by the state or their subjection into high sanctions by the court of laws would serve to minimize or stop cases of insecurity in Liboi boarder. Despite that the key components of this theory aims to deter offences that pose danger to individual and the general public, its proponents advocate for harsh punishment against the offenders in order to discourage repeat of the acts among other people who may be tempted to do the same. It is opposed by some legal provisions on human rights thus favoring criminal
activities. Thus, the border laws discourage crime, which reduces insecurity of the border post of Liboi. These laws prohibit those with intentions to carry out illegal activities at the border and in the country. This is the essence of deterrence hence the choice of the theory.

1.11.2 Bureaucratic Theory

Bureaucratic theory of management by Max Weber was used in this study especially on the interagency cooperation. Max Weber management theory contains two essential elements which are structuring an organization or a group into hierarchy and positions with clearly defined roles and rules to govern. This is important because it prevent duplication of roles and calls for maximization of output. Different agencies carry out their own patrols and surveillance missions which can turn out to be uneconomical. The members of different patrol groups must be competent and well trained because Max Weber calls for specialization and professionalism. Patrols groups must have one leader who the other members are answerable to which is called scalar of command.

Interagency cooperation at the border may call for operational re-organisation on the way tasks are shared at the border. This may mean that those agencies at the Liboi border post come under one authority for ease of operations. Max Weber advocated for a comprehensive and detailed standard operating procedures (SOPs) for all routine tasks established to undertake various (Scott, 1994).

Max Weber was a German theorist, who believed that an organization or a group based on rational authority would be more efficient, flexible and adaptable to change than a fragmented one this calls for the border authority to operate as a single unit but not fragmented. He envisioned organizations that would be managed on an impersonal, rational basis meant that there were two entities in an organization the person and the organization. His biggest contribution was in the field of bureaucracy and how it made systems more efficient and effective. Unlike many other people before him, Max Weber believed that the
ideal type form of management especially in a government institution was bureaucracy. He believed that if carefully managed, a bureaucratic administration can lead to effective decision-making, optimum use of resources and successful accomplishment of organizational goals (Scoff, 1998).

1.12 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework illustrates different concepts related to boarder management strategies. The concepts considered include surveillance, patrols and cooperation undertaken by the security agents as independent variables upon management of insecurity in Liboi boarder as dependent variable. Figure 11 shows boarder management strategies in curbing insecurity in Liboi boarder.

![Conceptual Framework Diagram]

**Figure 1.1 Boarder management strategies in curbing insecurity in Liboi boarder**

Patrols are undertaken by all the security agents at the border as a means for intelligence gathering. According to Cleose (2011) Patrols are supposed to be more regular in order to make it impossible for intruders to cross the border. Patrols preserve peace with the presence...
of police officers with timely response to incidences. Police presence reduces the opportunity for crime by offenders fearing arrest. Patrols suppress crime by being proactive to crime and timely reaction to crime in progress. This is by acting on earlier information the police can confront the potential criminals. Patrol regulates non-criminal conduct by obtaining and maintaining good police officer-citizen relationship whereby the citizen are not victimized when they report on crime. Patrols enable police officers to prevent crime especially by their being visible within the likely crime zones. Police make impromptu patrols which are made within a short period of time and they don’t require detailed planning. Patrols can be made selectively for specific incidences, problem or violations. Apprehension patrols calls for low visibility and more surveillance before being conducted. Patrols are done by use of bicycles, motorcycles, foot patrols, vehicles and fixed wing aircrafts. Patrols are fact finding missions especially on the border to ease tension before it escalates to conflict. It gives early warning for disputes between countries and as a result acts as a tool for preventive diplomacy. While studies have been made on the contribution of patrols to peace in other areas of the country, none has been made on the border post of Liboi.

Surveillance involves a plethora of techniques and devices and it is more technical than patrols. The commonly used type of surveillance is static surveillance which involves use of static devices or people. Static surveillance is mostly covert and depends on the serviceability of the video and audio equipment. These equipment require regular inspection and servicing. These devices can be mounted on platforms or fixed on aerial vehicles. The border can be fenced or electrified and only limited entry points are left for ease of surveillance for those approaching the entry points. While studies and recommendations on best practice for carrying out surveillances have been put forward there is need to establish how surveillance methods works in Liboi border post.
CHAPTER TWO
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction
This chapter presents a review of literature on border management strategies applied by the security forces to curb insecurity at Liboi border. The chapter is divided into empirical review based on the objectives, interventions that can be put in place to address the issue of insecurity in Liboi border. The literature reviewed is obtained from online articles, journals and books among many other sources.

2.2 Empirical Review of Literature
Several studies have introduced various methods to enhance patrolling and surveillance. For example experiments have been conducted on how to produce effective patrolling using autonomous robots in the Mexican border with America Gutierrez (2013). United States of America is moving away from use of people for patrols to use of drones and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and Robots. This study reviews various studies related to how patrols and surveillance methods can be modernized to deter crime at the border of Liboi. Interagency cooperation which is important to save time and money during patrols and surveillance was investigated as both as an intervening variable.

2.2.1 Methods used in Surveillance Duties
Surveillance being a covert/secret observation of a place or a person for the purpose of obtaining information of interest to the observer needs to be continuous for a period of time (Dempsey 2003). According to Baker (2005) surveillance is beneficial in security related operations because it helps in obtaining information as evidence in criminal proceedings. It helps to locate and monitor subject movement of people or contrabands. Patrols work hand in hand with surveillance. What is detected by the devices is confirmed physically by people.
Baker (2005) goes on to say that surveillance is a proactive measure against intended crime and it helps to neutralize criminal activities thereby deterring crime and improving on security. The Kenya police use surveillance method to gather intelligence about intruders those crossing the common border of Liboi. How surveillance overlap with patrols at the Liboi border post needs to be established. When surveillance is done and does not yield results it indicates that there is no movement or the systems are wrong. These systems require constant servicing and inspection otherwise it will give wrong information (Harrison 2014)

Contemporary surveillance systems utilize advanced techniques, such as object-identification and object tracking especially those tracking vehicles. This allows tracking of many vehicles crossing over a wide area of space. This is possible by having interconnected multiple devices distributed throughout a larger area, e.g. an entire border. Moncrieff and West (2009) observe that compared to contemporary surveillance solutions, traditional systems are simple recording gadgets that have to be constantly monitored by human observers without automated technological assistance. Criminals and terrorists are increasingly using new technology to mount attacks on public safety and cause incidents like 9/11 and the Madrid and London bombings, the public and law enforcement agencies must continuously increase their technological capabilities to protect innocent individuals.

The term covert infers that the operative conducting the surveillance is discreet and secretive. Surveillance that maintains a concealed, hidden, undetected nature clearly has the greatest chance of success because the subject of the surveillance will act or perform naturally without knowing that they are being monitored. While this is true how it is applicable in an expansive porous border of Liboi needs to be investigated. Remaining undetected during covert surveillance duty often involves physical fatigue, mental stress, and very challenging situations. Physical discomfort is an unfortunate reality for investigators, which varies from stinging perspiration in summer to hard shivers during the winter (Baker and Gunter 2005).
The investigator needs to be properly clothed and housed. His clothes should give him warmth during cold weather and the house should provide protection during bad weather and enemies. Liboi is very hot and dry and may call for more use of surveillance devices than patrols.

Lesser (2005) observes that conceptually, “surveillance” can be viewed from different perspectives. Surveillance can be taken as the police activity of gathering information on individuals and areas to detect, deter and interdict criminals. It includes human and technological gazing where officials watch the physical movements and activities of persons. Secondly, surveillance involves the acquisition of personal data, their recording and tracking. This includes the collection of biographical and biometric data on individuals collected from personal communications, electronic transactions, identifiers, records, or other documents. This is only possible where the equipment are modern and the staff is well trained to obtain the necessary data. Observation as a factor of surveillance can be used in identification of objects or can aid to advance an investigative opinion or a component of a larger body of evidence. According to Romero (2003) Surveillance involves voice or documentary information that can be used in criminal investigations or prosecutions. As the police gather information through surveillance, search, and seizure they become more proactive to crime and insecurity is reduced.

Recently surveillance has change both in the level of expertise and the technology in use. New surveillance gadgets are more smaller but more powerful, and allow for more information to be collected and stored (Amoore 2006)

Surveillance can be done physically or technically. Physical surveillance is carried out by personnel on foot and/or in vehicle in Liboi this is the most common type of patrol undertaken. It is the only way a target can continuously be observed over an extended period of time. Surveillance teams comprise of two persons in one vehicle, or a dozen people in
more vehicles. In addition, motorcycles, bikes, aircrafts and helicopters are also used for surveillance where necessary (Baker, and Gunter, 2005). According to Muraya (2018) United States of America gave Kenya Government 12 Bastion Armoured Personnel Carriers (APCs) in order to improve on its Liboi border surveillance. If we have trained personnel to man them can later be established

Technical surveillance is far more common along the border areas because it depends more on fixed devices mounted on raised platforms. With widespread use of telecommunication equipment’s (telephone, cell, pager, internet, fax), technical surveillance can be a more reliable source of intelligence on day to day activities of the border (Plant and Michael, 2009). We need to establish what exactly surveillance equipment are in use at the Liboi border post.

U.S. police have been given greater legal and procedural latitudes to conduct a wider range of surveillance activities involving criminal and terrorist counter-measures and investigations Brown (2003). Several legal, political, and technological factors have contributed to the increase in the use of police surveillance methods. Some of these contributors stem from recent global events. Clearly, factors such as globalization effects, modern terrorism and transnational crime threats, and advances in electronic technology have joined in changing the perspective of public safety, public threat assessment, and crime control especially along the border (Kugler and Frost 2001). The resources needed for surveillance are enormous their benefits needs to be assessed.

Border Surveillance System (BSS) of America maintains surveillance systems deployed along the border to give continuous situational awareness to assist in detecting, identifying, apprehending, and removing individuals illegally entering the United States at the ports of entry or otherwise violating U.S. immigration laws. The BSS include commercially available
technologies such as fixed and mobile video surveillance systems, range finders, thermal imaging devices, radar, ground sensors, and radio frequency sensors (Wakefield, 2006).

As criminals cross national borders, the security agents face new challenges for promoting public safety, by investigating crimes, and apprehending offenders. This calls for watertight border security strategies (Grabosky and Smith 1998). In many cases, crime scenes have changed from stationary locations to ephemeral digital sites which needs to be captured immediately (Taylor 2006). Criminal offenders have themselves have become increasingly adept in the use of technology to perpetrate transnational illegal acts Grabosky, and Smith, 1998).

Changes in technology have contributed to the ability of the security agents to engage in electronic surveillance of the border. They are able to be intercept with ease, and to some extent, with less physical intrusion to any electronic systems. Therefore, part of the motivation for the police to increasingly adopt the use of electronic technology is to make them more effective at pursuing elusive criminals at the border of Liboi.

2.2.2 How Patrols are Conducted at the Border Post

According to Slobogin (1997) the primary objective of patrolling is to create a visible security presence as well as to create awareness to the fact that security agents are active and alert. This serves as a deterrent to criminals so that they do not attempt to intrude the border. Patrol involves pirating the common border on foot or on cars from one area to another. Patrol serves the purpose of deterrence detection and denial of criminal activities along the common border. Security agents conduct patrols in order to avoid being circumvented by criminals. Patrols give different levels of outcome depending on various factors for example the time of the patrol, day or night the weather, concealment and the composition of the patrol.
The success of a patrol may depend on the local community involvement. No study has been done to investigate if the involvement of the local community affects the outcome of the patrol. This study tried to find out how local community can be cooperated in patrol duties by different security agencies. Patrol equipment and training of the personnel of different security agencies may not be uniform due to lack of resources and training facilities. This study tried to see the differences in level of training and equipment so that the performance of patrols can be uniform.

Patrol strategy is one of the most key, complex, difficult, and most highly visible of all security activities which help to guard against border insecurity. One of the importance of a patrol force is that it goes a long way in the areas of crime prevention, in the apprehension of criminals committing offences, tracking of those who enter through illegal entries and, in general, the preservation of peace Alison (2006). Border patrols demands for development of infrastructures like roads for use by the security patrol vehicles and the necessary resources. Patrols need to be coordinated by all security agents at the border to avoid conflict and duplication of efforts

2.2.3 Cooperation Among the Security Stakeholders

This study sought to consider some of the complications and challenges involved in establishing inter-agency cooperation at the border post. In England and Wales, the aspiration of inter-agency cooperation has transformed probation authorities to understand its role, and now sees working in cooperation with other agencies as essential to achieving its objectives. More agencies both in England and in the world share this belief that their own responsibilities can best be advanced through cooperation Canton (2005). While ‘inter-agency work’ plainly implies some degree of cooperation, sometimes agencies seek to go further than this and create arrangements in which their work is integrated. There are
differences in the degree of integration that is sought and achieved and some working arrangements exist at the Liboi border.

Slabogin (1997) observes that strategy commitment to inter-agency cooperation has been expressed for many years now, but still there are signs that agencies have a limited appreciation of each other's roles, skills and resources. They often communicate poorly and referrals among agencies do not always achieve quite what was intended. In short, inter-agency cooperation at the border does not always achieve as much as is expected. If we are to make progress we need to understand the difficulties as well as the advantages of inter-agency cooperation.

According to Canton (2005) he says that” it is widely agreed that some problems cannot be managed by agencies working on their own, but the ambition to work together is sometimes frustrated by misunderstandings, as well as by differences of culture, law, economic resources and political priorities”. An attempt is made to establish strengths and weaknesses of inter-agency dealings especially in surveillance and patrol duties. The opportunities it presents and the threats to their achievements. Birge and Pollock (1989) observes that effective border policing requires cooperation with all the agencies It might seem odd to say that, in spite of their authority, extensive training, and often considerable resources, the police require the support and assistance of other agencies like the military to fairly and effectively control and prevent crime and disorder, but it is true for the following reasons: The number of police officers available for duty at any time is far fewer than most citizens imagine, and they cannot possibly establish a physical presence in all places at all times in the community and at the border at the same time. It is only through other border strategies that police presence can be felt. One of the means is through patrols which need to be effective. This study looked into different ways on how patrols could be improved.
In order to achieve a comprehensive and effective border security, this study investigated the strategies of patrol and surveillance on the basis of information acquisition and management. How the acquired security information is shared by all the security agents, at the border, regionally and nationally. The aim of cooperation is to provide a coherent framework for operations in order to avoid policy inconsistencies. At the local level, more efficient work flows and regular information exchange should lead to shortened processing times quick decision making in order to respond to insecurity incidences (Salem, 1997).

2.2.4 Likely Security Interventions at the Border

Liboi border post continues to experience insecurity threats to warrant careful study of strategies to counter them for peaceful co-existence of the border communities. These threats include cross-border attacks by armed groups, Somalia civil war spillover, proliferation of small arms and clan hostilities among the communities living along the common border IOM, (2015). Other insecurity issues include smuggling both for human and goods, carjacking, abductions; drug trafficking, land mines and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). These crimes can be addressed by having proper and coordinated patrols by the security forces. Liboi being a sparsely populated region with limited human settlement has been identified as one of the areas which are ideal for cross border crimes. The obstacles along the Liboi border include bad terrain, undeveloped roads, numerous seasonal rivers, forests, and sandy soils. Insecurity problems in Liboi are much more complex than in other areas that are why it was important to do a study on some of the border strategies used to curb insecurity. The people entering Kenya through Liboi majority of them do so during the night and through unauthorized crossing points. This is why proper surveillance equipment and night patrols are necessary (Morland 2010)

Perron (1998) observes that police patrols, screening and searches if not properly executed can jeopardize national security by way of creating security loopholes which can be exploited
by the criminals. There is need to have strategies which are safer, economical and effective. Very little has been written on patrols and surveillance as border strategies, that is why this study was necessary. It is important to study the strategies used to curb insecurity because criminals are changing their tactics in order to evade detection and identification. The monitoring of refugees coming to the country in order to detect criminals from the genuine refugees may warrant a different approach than the normal registration of persons. What modifications need to be done to the normal surveillance and patrol procedures need to be identified and implemented. To curb border insecurity there is definitely the need for the security agencies and the local citizens to cooperate in order to unearth bad elements crossing from Somalia because some of them may be known to the locals. This cooperation is a key to curbing insecurity and it is important to find out if it exists within the security agents in Liboi. According to Rigby, (2000), developing a framework for coordinated border management that focuses on the activities of border-control agencies during the pre-arrival, arrival and post-arrival clearance phases of a border crossing is still a challenge to many states more so when those coming have no official documents like the refugees in Liboi. This is even critical for Liboi border which receives individuals without travel documents and are running away from their country. Studies have been done on how to check the security implication of those people who enter other countries officially with relevant documentation but very little has been done on how to control those people who enter a country through unofficial crossing point and without documentation to see whether the strategies work for both scenarios. It must be borne in mind that it is very easy to police a demarcated and marked border through patrol than to police a porous border which is very expansive and it is unmarked like that of Liboi. With the scarcity of resources experienced by most third world countries it will be necessary to study the border management strategies in order to put across our
recommendations on how to improve them. Border communities play a useful role in border management. According to Zamate (2010) the local community usually has intimate knowledge of the terrain, the criminal syndicates, the gang members, their meeting places and other important security information. This knowledge can only be taped if the community is consulted during the patrol planning and in the development of surveillance plan. The balance between trade and security is a difficult one because if too much border controls are imposed they may impede trade by increasing the turnaround time. Understanding how to carry out properly patrol and surveillance may have positive impacts on reducing insecurity along the Liboi border post increases the chances of having a more secure. Without effective border management strategies there can never be peace and without peace there can never be development. (Wayne 2010).

Efficient patrols are the cornerstone for achieving insecurity free border and any state must endeavor to have functional and effective border security strategies. The state must strengthen the cooperation and networking of the border management agents, which will result into sharing of security information. Border surveillance should be systematically carried out in phases such as reception centers. Those people intercepted entering the country should be properly handled so that they do not bring security issues. Border patrolling needs to have no obvious pattern it should be continuous and impromptu so that there are no gaps created by the absence of the security personnel at any one time (Erik, 2013).

These strategies of patrol and surveillance have relevance to national security because border security if not properly managed it can bring territorial conflicts. The nomadic way of life of the border people and the uncontrolled crossing to and from both countries makes law enforcement difficult and problematic. The main threat to border security in Liboi today could be associated with human mobility those who cross the border could be refugees and
irregular immigrants. These are the people who evade the national law enforcement agencies and enter the country can cause mayhem. The porous border offers too many entry points allowing people to cross and engage in transnational organized crimes, like international terrorism, smuggling/trafficking of human beings and arms that is why constant patrolling of the border is important. Economic factors like lack of basic needs and infrastructure has made Liboi communities to be marginalized and poor. Trade in contrabands denies the country the much needed revenue. Effectiveness at deterring illicit crossing of the border plays an important political and symbolic role in highlighting the states authority and legitimacy to exert control within its territorial space. According to the International Organization of Migration (IOM 2015), up to 20,000 Somali immigrants are smuggled into Kenya annually with South Africa as their final destination. This is due to unmanned territories along the border. Ghosal (2010) observes that the reception of refugees at Liboi has experienced problems due to the large numbers of people coming in and leaving. There are loopholes that can be exploited by the criminals through lack of information and the places being concealed from the government security agents. There is a conflict of interest between the refugees and the local community the people feel that the refugees bring unnecessary competition for the local scarce resources (Ghosal, 2010). If the security agents cooperate with the local community they can be advised on where and when patrols are necessary. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Liboi suggests that insecurity can be associated with refugees a fact that was investigated during this study. Overcrowding and the relationship of the refugees and the local community were some of the factors which were investigated. The NGOs especially the UNHCR assist the security agencies to enhance
security by keeping records of all the refugees in the camps. This data can be helpful when sorting out genuine refugees (Wilson, 2010).

Intercommunication between the agencies can be an essential facility for performing patrol tasks; the nature and scope of patrols must be aligned depending on the information requirements and according to the situation. Communication serves reducing duplication of effort and saves on resources used in patrol execution (Selee, 2000).

Interagency cooperation and policymaking for the border security and their implementation are likely to be fragmented and divided among agencies with overlapping jurisdictions and shared or related responsibilities Wilson (2010). Possible results of this kind of condition may be a conflict in carrying out each agent security roles. Cooperation could minimize, areas of uncertainty over existing and future roles and responsibilities of individual agencies, lack of a clear and common direction, or an ignorance of other agencies’ responsibilities and activities in the same realm may create misunderstanding. Agencies operating alone, moreover, might be given contradictory tasks, compete with one another, or even work at cross-purposes (Harrison 2004)

Fragmented jurisdiction among multiple agencies or committees is seen as factor which can reinforce misunderstanding, resulting in uncoordinated responsibilities, mandates, and policy implementation. Interagency cooperation could help to reduce such fragmentation by encouraging a realignment of agency jurisdictions, at least for certain programs, projects, or operations. Following the same line of reasoning, agencies in collaborative efforts versus the ones operating alone if they cooperate they could be made aware of different perspectives in dealing with common problems of patrols and surveillance Selee (2000). The different perspectives might focus on a single policy or might encompass a broad program. In either event, an agency might see benefits from different vantage points and viewpoints, in effect,
expanding its horizons and adding to the ways it approaches its tasks of strategy formulation and its implementation.

The security agencies at the Liboi border post may experience some challenges in order to carry out the functions patrol and surveillance. Among the areas of challenge is in funding and resources allocation by the national government where each agency may want to save as much as possible thereby compromising on security along the border. A formalized interagency collaborative process requiring agencies to work together on a project or program for example patrol might overcome the challenge of cost.

In order to carry out the border security strategies it is important that authorities exchange relevant information on border related threats and strive to acquire new technologies to improve their efficiency of border control. The status of immigration control facilities which can aid in curbing insecurity at Liboi border was assessed during this study. Through collection of information and intelligence, and by putting in place joint policing of the border many instances of terrorism, and organized crime, can be reduced. Additionally examination of connected literature, shows that a handful of studies have been conducted in the arena of assessing border management strategies of patrol and surveillance as independent strategies to curb insecurity along the border.

For instance, a study conducted by Hobbing (2005) in USA observed that strict requirements for the numerous authorities and agencies especially border control on customs and transport, need to cooperate on common problems, rather than working separately and often at cross purposes. Another study conducted by Pannier (2010) showed that the border between Rwanda and Uganda cannot be patrolled because it was not demarcated and runs through very difficult terrain where patrol and surveillance was not practical.

Additionally examination of connected literature, shows that a handful of studies have been conducted in the arena of assessing border management strategies of patrol and surveillance
as independent strategies to curb insecurity along the border. For instance, a study conducted by Hobbing (2005) in USA observed that strict requirements for the numerous authorities and agencies especially border control on customs and transport, need to cooperate on common problems, rather than working separately and often at cross purposes. Another study conducted by Pannier (2010) showed that the border between Rwanda and Uganda cannot be patrolled because it was not demarcated and runs through very difficult terrain where patrol and surveillance was not practical.

Countries may be reluctant in maintaining security along the border due to resource constraints according to a study carried out by the state department of America. However, it may not only be funds which pose a challenge to countries to maintain border security. That is why it is important to conduct a study to find out what other factors hinder patrols and surveillance at the Liboi border post. Therefore, studies need to be done in different areas of the country entry points to establish security concerns peculiar to those areas.

Though gaps were established as per the work reviewed there are appears to have some general gaps which need to be reviewed. Different authors in the literature review discussed the use of surveillance and patrol as well as cooperation among the security agents to curb border insecurity. The review reveals a significant knowledge gap because there is very little information available to address pertinent security issues for the Liboi border post. To improve on the security status at the Liboi border post it was important to establish the other factors which can hinder progressive patrols like the number of police officers manning the border, the state of the surveillance devices their serviceability and how often they are inspected. The role played by the community in improving the security of the border and the facilities used in surveillance.
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter gives description of the methods which the researcher applied in carrying out the study. It was organized under the following sections: research design, study area, target population, sample size and sampling procedure, data collection instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis, validity and reliability, and ethical considerations.

3.1 Research Design

McMillan and Schumacher (2001) define research design as a plan for selecting subjects, research sites, and data collection procedures to answer the research questions. A design shows which individuals are studied, when, where, and under what circumstances they are studied. The study applied a cross-sectional research design which was found to be helpful in gauging the difference in experiences among individuals living in the same environment. It is also useful in generalizing the characteristics of a large population using a small target population. The cross-section research design was used to gather data from different people of different age, gender and experience but all lived in the same environment of Liboi border post. The sample of the population was carefully selected.

3.3 Site of the Study

The site of the study was Liboi border post in the republic of Kenya. Liboi border post was chosen as the site of the study because it was easy to assemble the respondents and the community in their natural environment. Liboi being near the territorial border between Kenya and Somalia and being a crossing point it was found to offer a good population with the knowledge and experienced in border security.
3.4 Target Population

This refers to the members of a population the researcher wishes to use in order to make inference to be able to generalize the results of the research to a bigger population. The target population for this study comprised of members of the security organs in Liboi, Dadaab and the community living in the area.

Table 3.1 Distribution of study population by category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security Agency</th>
<th>Pop’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International organization</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community/civil society</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Liboi police stations register (2018)

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

This study used cluster sampling to determine the respondents. The sample was selected through cluster method that involved having women groups and men in different clusters. The years of experience in Liboi was another cluster those of three years and below then three years to six and six to nine years. The study was projected to interview 235 people and the same of questionnaires were prepared and distributed. Only 65 people respondent. as follows; 20 police officer, 10 immigration officers, 10 locals, 15 military and 10 NGOs. Data collection was interactive (interviews and focus group discussions) and non-interactive.
involving document analysis. Stratified Random sampling was used to select the officers to participate from those physically present those of the same rank that is constables were separated from inspectors and inspectors from senior ranks. Office staff was separated from field officers. Purposive sampling procedure was used to select the leaders in all the agencies of border management. The main reason for this sampling design was because the leaders were considered to be in a better position to provide adequate and relevant information in the area under study due to training and experience. Table 3.2 shows the response rate.

**Table 3.2 Response Rate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security Agency</th>
<th>Pop’</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Community</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>235</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6 Research Instruments

The study used both interviews and questionnaires to obtain data. Interview guides were used for senior management whereas the structured questionnaires were used to collect data from the rank and file (employees). Questionnaires were used because they are easy to prepare and less time consuming for both the researcher and the participants. The questionnaire was structured as follows:

Part A Demography,
Part B Surveillance
Part C Patrols
Part D        Coordination

3.7 Pilot Study

Pilot study was carried out to aid in establishing the reliability of the research instruments. Names of three police officers and their current station in Nairobi were identified. They were contacted and invited to attend a session with the researcher at the Langata police station. At Langata police station the participants were put through the process of the research.

3.8 Validity and Reliability

Validity refers to the extent to which a research instrument measures what it is designed to measure. There are content (face and sampling validity), construct and predictive validity (Ogula, 1998). To ensure that the instruments will be valid, content validity will be used. Three experts in the field of research and peer reviewers will be consulted in order to verify whether the instruments are valid.

After the construction of the questionnaires, the researcher reviewed each statement with the help of research experts (supervisors and an external research expert) and peer reviewers. The tools were assessed to determine the extent to which they were related to the topic at hand. Each of the experts worked independently and provided feedback to the researcher about the data collection tools. Where there was an agreement between the experts, the instrument was considered to be valid. An independent report among the experts on tools’ validity was filed and basing on the experts’ review, the validity of the instrument’s content improved. In addition, the recommendation given by the study peers, supervisors and research expert was incorporated in the final instruments. This was to ensure that the instruments measured the variables that they are intended to measure.
3.9 Data Collection Method

Data collection was done through interaction with patrol and surveillance groups at individual level. Primary data was obtained through interviews and questionnaires administered to the security agency members, communities and other stakeholders. Secondary data was got from police crime reports, patrol reports, police incident reports and other official government reports. Various newspapers, press notes, publications of various international organizations were used. The type of questions used was open ended questions. The open-ended questions were useful in enabling the respondent able space to accurately express their feelings and experience.

Upon receiving the necessary documents, the researcher distributed questionnaires amongst those who were selected to take part in the study as well as conducting in-depth interviews for the key informants. Further, the researcher made personal follow up to ensure that all the questionnaires were filled and collected back after one week for validation, editing and coding.

3.10 Data Analysis

Quantitative data was analyzed by use of statistical package of social sciences (SPSS) version 21. Qualitative data was analyzed through comparison of the respondents’ experiences and patterns in their responses. The analyzed data was presented using simple frequencies and percentage and summarized into tables and figures. Two methods of data analysis that is quantitative and qualitative methods were applied. Qualitative data was drawn from open-ended questions set in the questionnaire, document analysis, interview guide and focus group discussions. The information generated from these analyses was presented in frequency diagrams and charts. Quantitative data analysis involved use of numeric measurements to evaluate the level of insecurity.
3.11 Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations in research form an important component of research as far as conduct of researcher is concerned. In this study, research ethics were observed by adhering to the best practices in research. Ethical considerations included voluntary participation, anonymity and confidentiality of the respondents. In this study, the participants were informed about the purpose of the study for them to be able to make their own judgment on whether to participate or not. This was done in order to ensure that the principle of voluntary participation (informed consent) is adhered to (Trochima and Donnelly, 2006).

Other ethical considerations which were considered included the aspects of confidentiality and anonymity. Anonymity in this study was achieved through random concealing the identity of the respondents. On the other hand, confidentiality means that one knows who the participants are, but that their identity is not revealed in any way in the resulting report. In this study, the researcher ensured that the participants’ identity was protected by not including the names of the respondents (Driscoll and Brizee, 2012).

A researcher must consider how to protect his/her participants, and if there is any possibility that they are not protected, this must be clearly stated to potential respondents in the accompanying information letters and consent forms (Driscoll, et al., 2012). When individuals know that they are identified and that the report will be distributed to managers or competitors, there is no ethical problem if responses remain confidential or anonymous.

Ethical consideration during data collection was ensured by developing trust with the participants, promoting the integrity of research, guarding against misconduct and impropriety that might reflect on their organizations or institutions; and cope with new, challenging problems (Isreal and Hay, 2006).

It is also unethical to use other people’s ideas without acknowledgement (Clarke, 2006). In this study, the researcher ensured that full citation of all the resources that were used in the
study. To avoid plagiarism, the researcher ensured that all the authors’ whose works have been used in this study were fully cited and indicated in the list of references.

Another key principle of research ethics is the right to withdraw from research. In this study, the researcher explained to the participants the purpose of the study. Those who were not willing to proceed with the study were accorded their right to withdraw.

While the principle of avoiding deceptive practices is another key principle of research ethics, there are situation in which the identity of the respondent remains anonymous. In this study, the researcher explained the purpose of the study since the study is open and explaining the purpose is therefore not expected to influence the results.

The issue of paying human subjects continues to raise debate among scholars. There is considerable confusion regarding the ethical appropriateness of using incentives in research with human subjects. Previous work on determining whether incentives are unethical considers them as a form of undue influence or coercive offer Grant and Swagman (2004). However, today remunerations are not considered as payment as such but rather as synonymous with “motivation”. In this study, the researcher did not remunerate the participants. However, the research assistants involved in data collection were remunerated for their assistance.

Conflict of interest in this research was also likely to occur. It is a situation in which a researcher has the potential to influence or compromise professional judgment. In this study, the researcher honoured responsibilities and treated the participants professionally to avoid personal biases and unethical inclinations.
CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents data to be analyzed and be interpreted to give results of the study. From the results of the analysis findings will be derived and conclusions made. This data has been summarized and depicted in frequency charts, graphs and bar charts. Questionnaire and interviews formed the backbone of data collection. Although demography was not part of the objectives of the study, it was found important to be included in order to assess if it had any influence on the research findings. The demographic data consisted of age, sex and years of experience.

4.1 Response Rate

Out of the total of 65 questionnaires which were issued to the respondents, 56 were answered and returned. This represented about 86% of response rate which was considered representatively good for the study.

4.2 Gender

The gender of the respondents was sought in order establish their in the sample distribution.

Figure 4.1 Distribution of the participants by gender.

![Distribution of the participants by gender](image)

Figure 4.1: Distribution of the participants by gender
Slightly more than a third (36%) of the study respondents were female. The remaining groups of the respondents (64%) were male. This showed a good sample representation of the population according to gender. The representation of the women at the Liboi border post was lower as compared to the larger population.

4.3 Age Distribution

Participants were asked to indicate their age which was later classified into age groups as follows: categories; 18-24 years, 25-31 years, 32-38 years, 39-45 years and 45 years and above. Figure 4.2 shows the distribution of the participants by their age group.

![Figure 4.2 Distribution of the participants by their age group](image)

Slightly less than a third (32%) of the respondents belonged to the age bracket of 32-38 years, 21% were between 25-31 years while, 20% belonged to the age bracket of 39-45 years. Those in the age category of 45 years and above were 18%. Only 9% of them were between 18-25 years age bracket. This showed that the agencies maintained relatively young staff at the border of Liboi leaving no doubt of their physical capability to conduct patrols.
4.4 Years of Experience

The study considered the number of years spent at the Liboi border post by the participants. The local community experience depended on their years of stay at the Liboi border post. Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of the respondents according to their years of experience at the Liboi border post.

Of those interviewed 18% of them had worked for less than a year at the Liboi border post. A bigger number 29% had a work experience of 4-7 years. The trend at the Liboi border post is that majority of those working there they worked there for more than four years. The ratios of 21% of the respondents have worked in Liboi for 8-12 years. This was the same proportion for those who had the experience of 12 years and above. Only 11% of the respondents had the experience of 1-3 years. This shows that most of the respondents have had a long period of stay in Liboi and may be compromised on security. Those interviewed had only served in Liboi as their work stations since employment and may be limited in experience of the best practice. Due to too long stay at the same station the participants could be known by the criminals and they could be in danger.
4.5 Security of Liboi Border

The study sought to find out the opinions of the respondents on the safety of the people living along the border. It was important to find out if after the conduct of patrols and surveillance the insecurity incidents were decreasing or increasing. Figure 4.4 illustrates the distribution of the respondents according to their responses.

![Pie chart showing the distribution of respondents' responses on security. 61% expressed that Liboi border was experiencing increasing cases of insecurity even after the conduct of security operations, while 39% indicated that the security at the border was moderate comparing to the number of casualties in the previous years when there was less security operations. This was an indication that security operations of patrols and surveillances were bearing fruits and hence need to modernize them for better results. For the security to be improved those interviewed expressed their concern on the logistic challenges for both patrols and surveillance.](image)

**Figure 4.4 Security of people in Liboi border**

Majority of the respondents (61%) expressed that Liboi border was experiencing increasing cases of insecurity even after the conduct of security operations. Why this was happening was of concern to this study. About a third (39%) indicated that the security at the border was moderate comparing to the number of casualties in the previous years when there was less security operations. This was an indication that security operations of patrols and surveillances were bearing fruits and hence need to modernize them for better results. For the security to be improved those interviewed expressed their concern on the logistic challenges for both patrols and surveillance.
4.6 Contributors to Insecurity

The study was keen to investigate what contributed to insecurity in the region *visa a vis* the many patrols and surveillance undertaken by the security forces. Respondents were therefore asked for some of the issues patrols and surveillances were not able to deal with.

Figure 4.5 shows the distribution of the responses on insecurity contributors.

![Figure 4.5 Contributors to Insecurity](image)

Majority (41%) of the respondents felt that refugees were the major contributors of insecurity along the border. With a population of 470,000 people in one camp as per 2009 estimate, security cannot be guaranteed. Twenty one percent (21%) indicated that the availability of illegal firearms across the border may be a factor contributing to insecurity. Of those interviewed, 20% of them suspected that disputes over resources contributed largely on security challenge in the region. The major resources in contention being water and pasture. The remaining 18% indicated irregular immigrants and clan feuds were posing a challenge of insecurity at the border.

Majority of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed with some of the factors as shown below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clan feud</td>
<td>5 %</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular migrants</td>
<td>20 %</td>
<td>50 %</td>
<td>30 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>16 %</td>
<td>24 %</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal Arms</td>
<td>20 %</td>
<td>20 %</td>
<td>60 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees</td>
<td>5 %</td>
<td>15 %</td>
<td>80 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4.5 Factors Contributing to Insecurity**

4.7 Patrol Reporting

The study sought to find out the frequency of patrols conducted by different agencies as per the patrol reports held in their offices. The format of the patrol report was analysed to check on their suitability to discover insecurity factors. The composition, means of transport and the duration of the patrols was also considered. The reports indicated the resources used and the challenges and strong points.

Figure 4.6 shows the distribution of the patrols according to the monthly patrol reports of different agencies. Security related intelligence was also given by the locals and the immigration department.
Figure 4.6 Patrol Reporting by security agencies

All the patrols reports from the security agents were summed up by the researcher. Out of the total number of patrols done for the last six month were compared. It was realised that some agencies had taken too long without taking a patrol out. Police had the highest number of patrols within the time under review with 39% of the total patrol reports coming from the police. The military did flag marches on the border to show their presence and deter would be intruders. They had done 20% of the total number of patrols. Only 12% of the patrol reports came from the Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) this was intelligence gathered by the NGOs during there routine visit to different refugee camps. Patrols conducted by Immigration department limited because they were ment in search of human settlements along the border this accounted for 9% of the total. The patrols reports had no indicatin of joint patrols conducted by different security agents.

The composition of the patrols and the duration of stay in the field dependent on the magnitude of the threat anticipated and the security situation at the border. This collaborated a study by James (2010) who stated that coordination and composition of foot patrol by the police and other agencies can ensure effectiveness in manning the border if they work slowly and jointly.

4.8 Consistency of Patrols

The study was interested in establishing whether the patrols by different agencies were consistent or they were done irregularly. Figure 4.7 illustrates the respondents views. This was in relation to the number of patrols conducted in the month and how they were distributed. Intervals from the time a patrol came back and when another patrol from the same agency went out. The intervals taken were as follows 4 days in a month was more
often, an interval of 7 days in a month was often while, rarely ment an interval of more than one week within a month.

![Figure 4.7 Patrol consistency](image)

**Figure 4.7 Patrol consistency**

From the analysis it was found out that the police were more often in sending out patrols. Within the period under review police had consistently send out patrols in an interval of 4 days after the return of the other. This translated to 41% of their patrols being quite on schedule. The military patrols did not follow a format in some months they were more while in others they did less. This showed a 39% consistency. The othe agencies did not do organised patrols but they brought in information of the security situation any time they went out on humanitarian duties. This was taken as rarely done and got 20% of the total patrol reports.

**4.9 Use of technology**

The study sought to find out the extent to which technology was employed in border control. Table 4.1 shows the distribution of the respondents according to their view on the technology in use by the institutions.
Table 4.1 Extent of use of technology in border security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Great extent response</th>
<th>Some extent response</th>
<th>Not at all response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Innovative technology and infrastructure; tracking systems, passport scanners (By Police)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal information database system (NGOs)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmanned aerial vehicles, radars &amp; satellite surveillance (Military)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fingerprints, iris scanning, infrared sensors, modern passport scanners (Immigration)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those interviewed 48% felt that to some extend the police had the right equipment for both patrols and surveillance of the border while 38% had a different view that they did not have the proper equipment. On the NGOs database systems 41% of those interviewed confirmed that they had the proper systems for data collection and were well kept. Majority of the respondents 48% indicated that the NGOs databases were obsolete and needed more modern ones. Of those interviewed on the use of technology by the military 48% were in agreement that the military was well resourced on technology to conduct effective surveillance on the border and border patrols alike. Those interviewed on the state of the technological equipment of the immigration department 46% confirmed that the department had the right instrument to scan and search for criminals. Instruments like detector machines for fingerprint, iris scanning and passport scanners were in use at the Liboi border. What was found by this study corresponds with the findings of a study conducted by James (2010) who argued that the use of digital equipment for surveillance and monitoring ensures resilient border management.
4.9.1 Surveillance Methods

The study sought to investigate the methods of surveillance used to guard against insecurity cases along the border. Figure 4.6 shows the distribution of the respondents according to methods of surveillance.

![Figure 4.6 Common surveillance methods](image)

Of those interviewed 32% of the respondents stated that binoculars were more used in surveillance especially during the day by both the military and the police. Binoculars are easy to handle and convenient to carry. They have a big zone of observation and can be used to judge distances. Informers were found to be useful by about 30% of the respondents. This is because informants were involved in the surveillance process especially for human activities along the border. Other people about 11% had the view that use of watch towers was more preference for surveillance along border. Video cameras, satellites, and aerial vehicles which constituted about 18% were also in use by security agencies for surveillance.

4.10 Cooperation among security agencies

This study interrogated the security structures in Liboi and for the national government. There is a population of chiefs, elders and security committees. The committees are composed of government representatives and the locals. The NGOs in the refugee camps
have their own internal security set up for their protection and camp security. The local community has a big population of Kenya Police Reservists (KPRs) hereby referred to as local community.

4.10.1 Security Agencies

The study was interested in finding out the population of the security agencies at the Liboi border. Figure 4.7 shows the various agencies in charge of the security at the border.

![Figure 4.7 Various agencies in charge of the security at the border](image)

Local community (KPR) has 29% of the population of the security agents in Liboi. The police population is at 42%. NGO representatives are at 21%. The department of refugee affairs (DFA) from the ministry of interior and coordination of national government had a population of 11% as compared to other security agents. The military and the immigration department each had a population of 9%. This was an indication that there was a huge population of security personnel at the Liboi border. This study was concerned on how the security operations were controlled at the border with so many players. The involvement of the local community was seen as a boost to security due to their knowledge of the local people and environment.
4.10.2 Coordination among security agencies

The study sought to determine whether there was coordination among all the security agencies in border management when carrying out security matters. Figure 4.8 shows the distribution of the respondents on whether there was coordination among the agencies or not.

![Figure 4.8 Cooperation/Coordination among security agencies](image)

For those interviewed 59% of them felt that there was no cooperation and coordination among the security agencies and each agency did not consult the other on security issues. 41% of the respondents indicated that some level of cooperation and coordination existed among the security agencies. This showed that there existed some cooperation among the stakeholders on matters of security which needs to be improved.

The community living along the border was found to be aware of the current security situation which could be helpful to the security agents but were never consulted. However, the study found that security related information and intelligence were not being shared by all the border agencies. Most of the security actors at the Liboi border post operated by planning and conducting their patrols and surveillance independently. The local security committees were found to be briefing the county security committee at Garissa but not the security agents at Liboi. The purchase and use of surveillance equipment was decentralized and each agency
did its own things. For example the study found that the NGOs had developed their own communication network which linked different NGOs only which means the security agencies have no common network. According to Hogan, (2004) security of a border is anchored on active involvement of security agencies and local communities in border management and community policing. Additionally, Rigby (2004) further states that border management strategy and implementation action plans requires inter-agency cooperation between all the security stake holders.

4.10.3 Cooperation with local community

The study was interested in establishing the extent of involvement of the local community. The local community involved a big population of the Somalis from Somalia who come under the disguise of seeking medical facilities. Figure 4.9 shows the responses on the extent of cooperation.

![Figure 4.9 Cooperation with local community](image)

Local community is key on security matters at the border. They can guide the security agents on likely criminal dens and any criminal hide outs. Those interviewed on this facto 67% of them indicated that there was cooperation between security agents and the local community
to some extent. Few of these 23% felt that the cooperation was okay especially with the NGOs and immigration department. The police were found to be getting insecurity incidents reports from the local community promptly. Only 10% of those interviewed felt that there was no existing cooperation with the local communities.
CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendations based on the objectives of the study. The overriding purpose of this study was to investigate the key strategies of patrol and surveillance used by border management to curb insecurity along the Liboi border post.

5.2 Summary

Since border management is a collaborative process between a country and its neighbors. It is a systematic method of checking the flow of goods and people across the common border. Border management authorities are vested with the authority to formulate and develop strategies to deal with insecurity along the border. Border management authority in Liboi depends on patrols and surveillance of the border by the security agents to reduce insecurity incidents. These strategies have been used along the Liboi border for quite a while now. This study sought to find out if they can be improved.

Given that Liboi border post has been vulnerable to transnational threats due to its proximity to the war torn Somalia there was need to study these strategies to see whether they work and if yes how to improve them. This research study was guided by the following research objectives; to investigate how the strategy of surveillance as used to counter insecurity along the Liboi border; to establish how patrols are used to curb insecurity along the border and to determine the extent of the existing cooperation among security agents in maintaining border security.

The study was guided by the following research questions. How the use of surveillance as a strategy was assisting in curbing insecurity along Liboi border post. How the strategy of patrols was applied to curb insecurity along the Liboi Border. If there was cooperation and
coordination among the security agents in curbing insecurity along Liboi Border and the interventions that could be put in place to address the issue of insecurity in Liboi boarder. Several studies have introduced various methods to enhance patrolling strategies. For example experiments have been conducted on how to produce effective patrolling strategies using autonomous robots in the Mexican border with America. The primary objective of patrolling being to create a visible security presence as well as to create awareness to the fact that security agents are active and alert which serves as a deterrent. This study applied a cross-section survey research design which was found to be of importance in collection and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data. This design was found appropriate since it is useful in describing the characteristics of a large population, uses large samples which are statistically significant and representative; it allowed use of questionnaire and interview methods.

In summary there are many factors which contribute to insecurity at the Liboi border some of these were looked into like clan feuds, resources etc. the long duration of many security officers at the Liboi border post may have negative impact on security because the officers can be compromised.

5.3 Findings of the Study

The study found out that the security agencies were currently using patrols and surveillance strategies at the border. The study found that surveillance was done by use of electronic equipment and human being. The study found out that there were some old unserviceable tracking systems held by security agents at Liboi border post. Some of these include video cameras, binoculars and compasses. The study found that mobile surveillance equipments like drones were yet to be introduces. Metal detectors, binoculars and informers were commonly used along the common border. The study found out that surveillance gadgets in use by the security agencies may be unsuitable with the current level of technology. The
The study found out that there were too few people conversant with the use of surveillance equipments. The study found that surveillance areas were not indicated in the office or available maps. The study found out that the screening machines at the border of Liboi were not properly powered and were experiencing power blackout frequently. The study found that there were defective vehicles which required urgent repairs. The study found out radio communication was hampered by lack of rechargeable radio batteries. The study found out that the NGOs have established their own network for their independent use.

The study further found out that the surveillance activities were rarely supplemented by aerial vehicles. The police were found to be the main agency using patrols. The study found that once a while the police and the military conducted joint patrols. The study found that all security agents were involved in patrols though at different levels. The study found out that the police population compared to the area of responsibility was too small.

The study found that most of the police are engaged in road blocks and vehicle escorts apart from their normal duties of patrolling the border. the study found that the patrols were not done regularly and oftenly. The study found that the flow of people was occationary not through the established crossing point of Liboi.

The study found that some roads were impassable during the rainy season and some were suspected to be mined. The study found that occasionary vehicles were being blown with Improvished Explosive Devices (IEDs) The study found that during the military presence at the border liboi experienced nil incidence of crime. The study found there were other crossing points at the border apart from the liboi border post. The study found that there is need to increase on the frequency of the patrols

The study found that there existed very little cooperation on exchange of information and coordination of patrols and surveillance among the security agencies. The study found that there was need for a single body to encourage cooperation among the security players. The
community was found to be in support of the existing border strategies. The community was found to be more reliable and credible on information gathering because some have relatives across the border.

The study, found that security related information and intelligence were not being shared by all the border security agencies. The study found out that the security actors planned and conducted their patrols and surveillance independently and not in the know of the other agents. Some purchased surveillance equipment without consultation with the other agencies. The study found that there are many insecurity contributors in Liboi border post the major ones being armed criminals, pasture and water.

The study found that most of the officers at Liboi border post had worked there for many years.

5.4 Conclusion

In conclusion the study observed that surveillance of the border was good but could be improved by the use of modern technological equipments which can be used for longer period without maintenance. The study concludes that there was need to add more categories surveillance and patrols equipment in the inventory of the security agents. Tracking equipments were found to be limited by darkness which calls for use of infrared equipments. It is evident that the police patrols are effective because every time they go out they make many arrests of would be intruders and criminals. This study concludes that Lack of joint planning and execution of patrols leads to waste of resources due to duplication of efforts. The study concludes that if the Integration of the all the security agency equipments this could greatly improve border security.

The study concludes that surveillance of areas with bad terrain is not possible because these areas are inaccessible and there is no way to take the devices there. The study concludes that temporary surveillance is rarely done but it is important. This is done to monitor a specific
incidence. This study concludes that most of the patrols are done after an incidence, and therefore are reactive. This study concludes that surveillance as a border security strategy is not applied by most of the security agencies except for police who carry it regularly. The study concludes that the some of the security devices at the border were in use and were just kept in the stores. The study concluded that regular inspections and maintenance was not being done. The study concludes due to limited number of surveillance devices the police were using informers as alternatives.

The study concludes that most of the security agencies were not patrolling the border leaving the border to be porous and prone to irregular crossing. The police and the military are very positive on patrols and conduct them more often. The study concludes that insecurity has been compounded by the gaps created by lapses between when the patrol come in go out. The study concludes that patrols are challenged by the distances involved and the state of the roads. Police numbers compared to the expansive area of responsibility was also seen as a challenge to conduct frequent patrols which can enhance security. The study concludes that the police are engagement in other security related duties like maintaining road blocks and vehicle escorts diverted them from their core security business. The study concludes that a lot of insecurity at the border is attributed to too many unmanned crossing points.

The study concludes that the security agencies at the border have not development a joint patrol plan neither do they share patrol reports. The study concludes that the level of cooperation between the security agencies in the area of information exchange is very low for better results on security. The study concludes that there is need for in co-operating the local community when planning for patrols as a source of information. The study concludes that some security agents have their own internal communication and operates independently especially for security matters. The study concludes that there was need for a unifying body
to coordinate various security agencies at the border of Liboi so that security operations can easily be controlled.

The study concludes that there was an urgent need to improve the way the strategy of patrols and surveillance are conducted. Cooperation and coordination between the security agents and the local communities was necessary to boost security along the border. The study concludes that the existing infrastructure was not conducive to carry out the function of patrols and proper surveillance along border. Better infrastructures like roads must be improved to afford access where the ground obstacles do not allow access.

The study concludes that there are major insecurity factors which creates conflict between different clans living along the border of Liboi. The study concludes that resources like pasture and water have created competition among the clans resulting into conflicts and insecurity along the border. The study concludes that levels of insecurity deteriorate when there are hostilities across the border. The study concludes that the influx of refugees is occasioned by the pull and push factors of resources and survival factors from Somalia and cannot be stopped, only better ways of patrols and surveillance need to be maintained.

The study concluded that long stay at Liboi border post was impacting security negatively due to overfamiliarity.

5.5 Recommendations

The purpose of this study was to establish how the strategies of surveillance, patrols and agency cooperation have been applied at the Liboi border post of Kenya in order to curb insecurity along the border. This study recommends as follows

That border security agencies need to embrace the application of modern technology and digital equipment in border surveillance and patrol. That both surveillance and patrols be coordinated from one office. The study recommends that all surveillance devices be regular
inspected and those found to be not working to be replaced. Police presence to be enhanced so as to deter criminals

The study recommends that all the security agencies at the border could share any available security related information as continuous security update. They could be interlinked either through the telephone or internet for ease of passage of information. The study recommends that all the necessary infrastructures both roads and housing for the personnel at the border be put in place. The NGOs like United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to be provided with security briefs from the security agents like the police for their updates on security situation. All the security actors need to work together and conduct regular patrols and be swift in response during threats/crisis. The patrol agencies need to be facilitated to maintain a continuous watch over the border, by way of logistic support like equipments, vehicles, and infrastructure.

Since the border is expansive and in some areas impassable it is recommended that the roads to be paved to create good passage of the patrols and where the terrain is impossible to make use of unmanned vehicles and satellite cameras. It is recommended that the frequency of the patrols to be increased so that security lapses are not created. All those involved in security duties in Liboi to undergo fresher courses to make them aware of best practices.

There is need to foster cooperation among security agencies in Liboi by having them develop patrol plans from the same roof. The program of patrols once developed to be shared among all the security stakeholders. This study recommends that the major insecurity contributors of pasture and water be addressed by digging boreholes and dams in Liboi border post. This could reduce clan feud. The study recommends that officers at the Liboi border needs to be reshuffled and new ones posted to take over security duties.

In order to enhance inter agency cooperation it is recommendation that there is need to establish a border management authority to be incharge of all security operation in Liboi and
the same to be developing patrol plans and surveillance activities jointly. It is recommended that all the security stakeholders be housed under one roof for ease of screening and clearance of people and goods.
References


Hobbing, P (2005) Integrated border management at the EU Level CEPS working document No: 227/8 pg 27

Harrison, D (2014) Privacy Impact Assessment U.S. Customs and Border Protection


Horgan, J (.2009) "Walking Away from Terrorism" police foundation Lawn Lane London
Rugene, N (1999, 23nd August) “Kenya closes its border with Somalia” Daily Nation pp 4


Cleose, T (2011) Texas Education Agency (online) available in http://www.tcleose.tx.us/
APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

My name is Jackson Kamba a post graduate student at Kenyatta University. I am conducting a research project on border security along Kenya – Somalia border particularly at the Liboi border post. This is in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in Peace and Conflict Management of Kenyatta University. Your participation in this study is voluntary and the information given will be treated confidentially and will be used for academic purposes only.

Questionnaire

Section “A” Demographic

Q1 Indicate your gender
   Male ☐ Female ☐

Q2 How old are you?
   18-24 yrs ☐ 25-31 yrs ☐ 32-38 yrs ☐ 39-45 yrs ☐ 45 and above ☐

Q3 How long have you served or been a resident of Liboi border post?
   Less than 1 yr ☐ 1-3 yrs ☐ 4-7 yrs ☐ 8-12 yrs ☐ 12 yrs and above ☐

Section “B” Strategies

Q1 In your opinion how do you rate the security of the Liboi Border?

Q2 Do you consider the border to be safe? ☐ ☐

If no why…………………………………………………………………………………..

……………………………………………………………………………………………

Q3 which security agencies are actively concerned with border security and what role do they play?

Q4 how do the security go about in collection of information and intelligence along the border?
Q5  How is the planning and the execution of the patrols done especially the composition timings and frequency of the patrols?

Q6  Are patrols conducted by one agency on behalf of the other agencies? How often are patrols conducted by each agency?

Q7  On a scale of one to ten, one being the least and ten being the highest. How would you rate the effectiveness of the patrols at the border?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Q8  What has been the major contributor of insecurity in Liboi?

Q9  Can the contributor associated with insecurity be effectively controlled by either patrol or surveillance means?

Q10  Are the members of patrol team posted to Liboi specifically for patrols or they are selected from the officers in station randomly?

Section “C” Surveillance

Q1  Surveillance is a technology based activity how are the devices used for this task?
Q2 What is the procedure for an individual to be allowed to cross over to Kenya at the Liboi border?

Q3 What is the current state of the infrastructures at the border especially the roads and the staff housing?

Q4 Who controls the surveillance equipment for the border and how are they distributed among different agencies?

Q5 What type of surveillance is most preferred and by which agency?

Q6 Are the surveillance gadgets capable of detecting intruders especially during the night?

Q7 How is the information collected through surveillance shared amongst the security agencies?

Q8 Which agency is responsible for the surveillance equipment at Liboi border?

Q9 How often is equipment replaced with more modern ones?

Q10 Are the surveillance equipment capable of surveying the whole border in their current state?

Section “D” Cooperation
Q1  Do the locals play any part in curbing insecurity at the Liboi border?

Yes □  No □

If yes how…………………………………………………………………………………………..

Q2  Is there any inter agency coordination amongst the agencies when performing patrol or surveillance duties?

If yes how ……………………………………………………………………………………………..

Q3  Are the local elders involved in local security committees of the border?

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

Q4  Do the security agencies at the border conduct joint patrols of the border?

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

Q5  What part in reception and registration of refugees does the NGOs play?

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

Q6  Who authorizes patrols from different agencies to move out?

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

Q7  How is the inter agency communication like? Do they have an intra net for all security stakeholders?

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

Q8  On matters of security do the security agencies operate individually of in corroboration with other agencies?

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

Section “E” Recommendations

Q1  What are the challenges facing the security agencies when patrolling the border?
Q2  What are the challenges facing the security agencies when conducting surveillance of the border?

Q3  What solutions can you recommend to effectively secure the border?