

ADOPTION OF A MULTI-AGENCY APPROACH IN SECURING KENYA'S INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

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International Academic Journal of Arts and Humanities (IAJAH) | ISSN 2520-4688

Received: 19th September 2022

Published: 22nd September 2022

Full Length Research

Available Online at: https://iajournals.org/articles/iajah_v1_i2_394_409.pdf

Citation: Kirimi, J. M., Kinyanjui, F. K., Ngari. L. (2022). Adoption of a multi-agency approach in securing Kenya's international borders. *International Academic Journal of Arts and Humanities*, 1(2), 394-409.

ABSTRACT

Kenya international boundaries are generally porous in nature and have their fair share of challenges and disputes. Kenya recognizes the centrality of international boundaries in securing her sovereignty and has deployed different security agencies for this purpose. The purpose of the study was to assess the effectiveness of the multiagency approach in international boundary security in Kenya. A descriptive study was applied targeting officers from multi agencies that deal with securing Kenya's international boundaries. Stratified and census sampling were employed. Primary data was collected using key informant interviews and a survey questionnaire and analyzed using content analysis and descriptive analysis respectively. The findings indicate that the multiagency approach was effective in promoting coordination,

training and support among the security agencies in the efforts of securing the international boundaries. The study recommends that the government enhances the initiatives of multiagency approach undertaken by different security agencies with the aim of securing Kenya's international boundaries. The study suggests that further studies be conducted focusing on the challenges faced using the multi-agency approach in securing the international borders.

Key Words: Border, security, threats, terrorism, contrabands, multiagency, training, integration, coordination, information sharing

INTRODUCTION

Faced with increasing threats to security, governments around the world are scaling up capacity for their security forces in terms of personnel, training, equipment and all other requisite capabilities to defend their borders. An example is the formation of security forces, configured to fight against global terrorism (Schmid, 2011). Many countries have also shifted from traditional independent policing units to the adoption of the concept of developing synergy among security actors in order to complement each other's capabilities and attain the requisite border-defense competence.

The concept of multi-agency approach involves engaging practitioners from more than one security agency work jointly, sharing aims, information, tasks and responsibilities in order to deter problems or intervene early enough and promptly, to prevent escalation of negative effects of such problems, which may impact on a country's development or national security (Kibussia, 2020). This then is the multiagency approach to security, which entails the coordination and integration of various core security agencies and supporting institutions aimed at the improvement on information sharing in a bid to respond more effectively to threats. The net effect is an improvement on the national security for the respective states which embrace this ideal synergized approach.

Kenya is a leader in securing its international borders, and Article 238 of Kenya's 2010 Constitution states: "National security is the protection against internal and external threats to Kenya's territorial integrity and sovereignty, its people, their rights, freedoms, and property, peace, stability, and prosperity, and other national interests" (Constitution of Kenya 2010). The Kenya Defence Forces (KDF), the National Intelligence Service (NIS), and the National Police Service (NPS) are the three main security agencies in Kenya. Other policing agencies include; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Immigration, the National Registration of Persons Office, the Kenya Wildlife Service, The Kenya Maritimes Authority, Kenya Airports Authority, National Youth Service, Kenya Fisheries Department, The Judiciary, Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Revenue Authority, National Environment and Management Authority, National Cohesion and Integration Commission, Kenya Private Security Guards and the Kenya Citizenry at large (Magara, 2017). There are several committees in every level of government that deal with security too.

The existing multi-agency approach in Kenya aims at bringing together relevant Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies as well as other stakeholders in crisis management to: promote a shared understanding of a specific situation leading to common objectives which concentrates government's efforts in handling the situation, develop structures and processes to help align planning and implementation and to establish relationships and cultural understanding, through common training, exercising, analysis and planning. The ideal model of multi-agency is the "Operation Amani Boni" (OAB), which evolved from the all-government approach in responding to the *Mpeketoni* terror attack of 14th June 2014 (West, 2021). Therefore, this study aimed at assessing the effectiveness of multi-agency approach on securing international border in Kenya.

Contextualizing International Border Security

International boundaries are a definitive entity of a sovereign state as they determine the security and insecurity of a state (Kibusia, 2020). Boundaries are significant because they determine the social, economic, political, and cultural climate of a country. International borders are linked to the establishment of a security perimeter for restricting admission and exit into a sovereign state's territory. These boundaries provide for inter alia, the management of; security, cross-border trade, border populations, as well as prevention of illegal activities. Boundaries also define the territory over which governments have legal jurisdiction the structures, actions, and people who live within them. Security in the international boundaries of a state is pertinent as it determines the conditions for peace, quality international relationships and development of a state. The purposes of securing international boundaries have also increased with each state planning on what, how and when to secure their boundaries depending on their perceived risks, threats and vulnerabilities.

The events of 9/11 brought about many changes for both Canada and the United States' approach to national security, in terms of border security. A heightened state of vigilance at US and Canadian ports of entry was one of the most immediate effects of the September 11

attacks, resulting in enormous delays and costing both private and public enterprises millions of dollars. Given that a country's borders physically and symbolically reflect sovereignty and security, it was logical to tighten border inspections and restrictions considerably. However, given the daily volume of people and goods crossing the borders, the situation was clearly untenable. At this point, US authorities realized that a unilateral approach to security concerns were unviable; instead, collaboration would be required to preserve tourists and trade while preventing terrorism, unless the US effectively walled itself off from its neighbours. Following that, bilateral border security measures ushered in a new era of collaboration and partnership between Canada and the United States (Ferrill, 2016). The surrounding countries recognized the need to improve the security of their common borders while allowing genuine persons and products to move freely.

Historically, creation of international boundaries in Africa were through treaties, conquest and occupation on grounds of economic and geographic, Thus, as Okumu (2010), posits African boundaries were drawn during colonial period for administrative purposes rather than rational demographic, ethnographic, and topographic considerations. Kenya's international boundaries are an evolution of subjective colonial boundaries defined according to the colonial interests and convenience that drove the partition of Africa straddling populations with impacts. According to Okumu (2013), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) assumed that maintaining colonial borders maintained the status quo, which was a generic view because borders have diverse effects in general; some produce peace, while others create war. Given the declaration of respect for colonially inherited borders, the OAU took a cautious approach to border demarcation, relying on what the vast majority of African countries consider to be colonial border treaties.

In both the political and economic arenas, Kenya is bordered by some unstable neighbours (such as Somalia and South Sudan). The international boundaries in Kenya are generally porous in nature and they have their fair share of challenges and disputes. These challenges include; terrorism, human trafficking, trafficking of narcotic substances, proliferation of SALWs, public health threats and contraband. As contemporary boundaries become territorial boundaries, security functions have the need for interests and influence beyond the territorial limits of the state as well as inside the societies they are meant to secure. There exist international boundary disputes which include the Somali boundary, the Ilemi triangle dispute at the South Sudan boundary, the Migingo island dispute at Lake Victoria, the Kenya-Uganda boundary and also the Somalia and Kenya maritime dispute.

Kenya recognizes the centrality of international boundaries as a means to securing sovereignty and has therefore appointed different security agencies to achieve this. However, despite employing the Kenya Defence Forces, the National Intelligence Service and the National Police Service and other security agencies, international borders in Kenya are still not effectively secured. This has called for a review of multi-agency approach in international border security. Application of multi-agency concept in Kenya is situation dependent and therefore, on adhoc basis. The government appoints a lead agency to spearhead operations in

line with the desired outcomes. However, there has not been a multi-agency primarily focused on international boundaries security. The Security Laws (Amendment), Act 2014 Section 75, established a Border Control and Operations Coordination Committee (BCOCC) but the security challenges motivated by the porosity of Kenya's international boundaries have persisted (Republic of Kenya, 2014). Therefore, this study investigated the Multi-Agency approach and international boundary security in Kenya.

Theoretical Framework

This study was anchored on two theories namely; the systems theory and the realism theory.

Systems Theory

Emile Durkheim, a sociologist concerned in how communities generate and sustain stability, proposed the systems theory, which was later expanded upon by Bertalanffy (1972) and Banathy (1973) (2000). The basic tenet of the theory is that each component of a society strives to keep the total stable (Banathy, 2000; Bertalanffy, 1972). To put it another way, if the total is to meet the creators' expectations, there must be agreement or harmony among the components. Durkheim compares a community to a living creature that is composed of various parts, all with specific jobs to perform in ensuring that the whole living thing can function.

Systems theorists correctly claim a state is a system that is composed of organizations performing different functions to ensure the security and survival of the country based on the ideology that the state is a key element in international affairs. The security actors form a system with component elements, each with a specific function. When a component fails to perform as intended, the security sector is perceived to have failed. The multiagency approach to this study is comparable to the concept of a system or society. The multiple agencies with the responsibility for the security of a state need to collaborate under the multiagency approach to utilize the strengths of each other and bridge existing gaps (Kibusia, 2020). In Kenya, issues on international boundary security is addressed by the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior featuring; NPS, NIS, Department of Immigration and Customs Department, Airports and Seaports Authorities, Bureau of Standards, Anti-counterfeit agency, and other co-opted agencies; these agencies form the system in this study. Each agency brings different skills and expertise essential in maintaining the security of the country. The impact of these security agencies coming together is that the borders of the country are secured. Therefore, the systems theory was used to show how the different security units collaborate in a multi-agency approach to secure the borders of Kenya.

The structural functionalism hypothesis is where systems theory's constraints lie. The principle of homeostasis is highlighted in this theory. It only accepts changes that help to keep the system stable. This implies that abrupt changes are not supported by the systems theory. International boundary insecurity can be slow or abrupt. Following the systems

theory, only the slow changes in level of international insecurity can be addressed. Due to this limitation, the systems theory will be complemented with the realism theory that highlights the role of the state in securing international borders. Despite this limitation, the systems theory was fit in explaining the concept of multiagency approach in securing international boundaries.

Realism Theory

The realism hypothesis was used in this study. Hans Morgenthau proposed this hypothesis. Realism is a popular theory that states are the primary actors in international politics, that no one is above them, that governments are constantly working to ensure the survival of their respective states, and that states pursue their own national interests, the most important of which is national security (Morgenthau, Thompson, & Clinton, 1985). International border insecurity, in all of its forms, has one thing in common: it poses a threat to the national security of any country. This is why governments devote vast sums of money to security operations (Bayo, 2012). Because, according to the realist orthodoxy, border insecurity actions are carried out by non-State actors, this theory fits with research connected to contemporary day border insecurity.

This hypothesis was utilized in the study to provide an explanation as to why countries have made extra efforts to empower different institutions and in order to address the threat of border insecurity. By combating destabilizing pressures in an international system, the employment of realist theory helps to retain and maintain the current organizational status quo and power (Muiga, 2019). International border insecurity has massive geopolitical ramifications and it may, and has, influenced how countries interact with one another. The theory provided an explanation to the use of a multi-agency approach in securing the boundary of Kenya. The realism and the systems theories in this study were used to explain how multiagency approach facilitates international boundary security in Kenya.

Conceptual Framework

A conceptual, according to Kothari (2014), is a diagram that shows the link between the dependent and independent variables in a study. Figure 2.1 depicts a graphical representation of the study's independent and dependent variables, as well as their indicators.

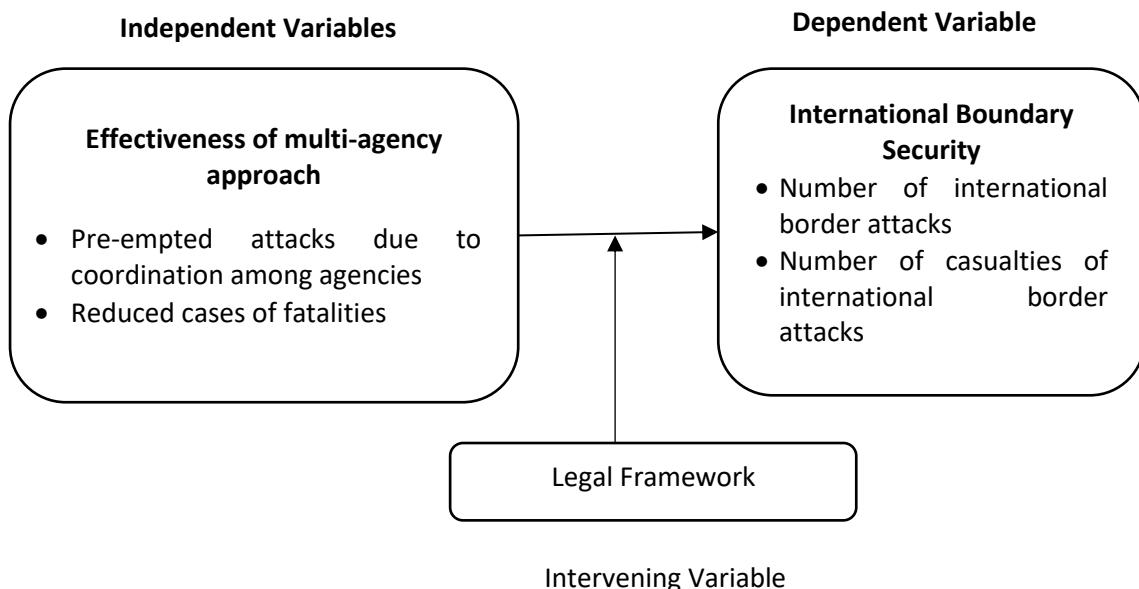


Figure 2. 1: Conceptual Framework

METHODOLOGY

Empirical data was obtained using a descriptive study design. The descriptive research method is best in seeking to evaluate and understand the topic being studied through comprehensive interrogation and observation. The study targeted 96 respondents from the chief multi-agencies mandated to secure Kenya's international borders namely, the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF), the National Intelligence Service (NIS) and the National Police Service (NPS). The target population consisted of six (6) senior officers as key informants and 90 officers. The study used convenience and stratified sampling techniques. A stratified sampling technique was used since it gives each respondent an equal chance of being selected for the study. Yamane's formula was used to generate the sample size. The formula is:

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

Where : n = sample size required

N = number of people (population)

e = allowable error (5%).

$$n = \frac{96}{1+96(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = 78$$

Following the Yamane's formula, the sample size was 78 respondents.

To select the 78 research participants a proportionate probability sampling technique was employed. To enhance the generalizability of the research outcomes, the sampling technique ensured that the officers from the three security agencies were included in the study. The population and sample size are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Sample Size of the Study

Sub- County	Target Population	Sampling Technique	Sample Size
Senior officers from KDF (Lt Cols)	2	Census sampling	2
Senior officers from NIS (Directors)	2	Census sampling	2
Senior officers from NPS (SSPs)	2	Census sampling	2
Officers from KDF (24 Lieutenants)	30	Stratified random sampling	24
Officers from NIS (Intelligence Officers)	30	Stratified random sampling	24
Officers from NPS (Police Officers)	30	Stratified random sampling	24
Total	96		78

Source: Researcher, 2021

A survey instrument (questionnaire) was administered to the officers from the three agencies responsible for the security of international boundaries in Kenya. The questionnaire was composed both closed and open-ended questions. A Likert scale was developed in the designing of the structured questionnaires. Qualitative data was collected using both key informant interviews and a survey questionnaire. Data was collected from selected officers using an interview guide. The face-to-face interview was used, since it is a flexible tool that captures verbal inflection, gestures, and other body language. Verbatim quotes from the KIIs are used in the substantiation of stances in the following section of the discussion which follows.

The information gathered was examined quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential methods. Inferential analysis is used to evaluate hypotheses, while descriptive analysis is used to produce useful summaries about the study variables. Descriptive statistics provide information about a data set's central tendency and dispersion. The mean was utilized as a measure of central tendency in this investigation. The coefficient of variation was utilized as a measure of dispersion in this investigation. The data was summarized using a frequency distribution. Tables were used to present the statistical results.

The qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis. The data was transcribed and arranged systematically in line with the research objectives. Coding was created to represent common themes, titles and sub titles. The analyzed data was presented in narration form. Direct quotations were used to show the voice of the study respondents.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Response Rate

78 study questionnaires were issued, out of which 67 were returned fully answered. The 67 completed surveys and 6 interviews resulted in an overall response rate of 85.9%, which was sufficient to draw conclusions for the study because it served as a representative sample. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a response rate of 50% is appropriate for analysis and reporting, 60% is good, and 70% and above is exceptional. The response rate was excellent, according to the assertion. To Kothari (2011), a response rate of more than 70% is outstanding. The response rate achieved in this study was deemed sufficient based on these suggestions.

Table 2: Response Rate

Sample Size	Response	Percentage
78	67	85.9

Source: Field data, (2021)

Effectiveness of Multiagency Approach in International Boundary Security

To assess the effectiveness of multiagency approach in international boundary security in Kenya the researcher collected primary data from the officers from KDF, NIS, and NPS. The findings are presented in Table 3

Table 3: Effectiveness of Multiagency Approach in International Boundary Security

Statements	SA (%)	A (%)	N (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mean	Std Dev
The multiagency approach has resulted in a decline in international border conflict	22.4	55.2	22.4	-	-	4.00	0.674
The multiagency approach has facilitated a decline in illegal migration across international borders in Kenya	37.3	52.2	6.0	3.0	1.5	4.21	0.808
The security agencies have become more coordinated in responding to international border security issues	33.3	40.9	16.7	9.1	-	3.93	1.049
The multiagency approach has enhanced training of security agencies to respond effectively to issues on international boundary	44.8	41.8	4.4	9.0	-	4.22	0.902
The security agencies are more supportive of the use of a multiagency approach in securing international borders.	14.9	32.8	35.9	14.9	1.5	3.44	0.974
Overall aggregate						3.96	0.881

Source: Field Data, (2021)

Using a Likert scale the respondents agreed to statements regarding the effectiveness of multiagency approach in border security with an average mean score of 3.96 and a standard deviation of 0.881. This meant that the multiagency approach has been effective in securing Kenya's international boundaries.

Training

The statement that held the highest ranking was “the multiagency approach has enhanced training of security agencies to respond effectively to issues on international boundary” (mean = 4.22; std dev = 0.902). The statement implies that by bringing different agencies together through the multi-agency approach, the training of security officers mandated to ensure safety along international borders has improved.

The findings established that the security agencies have become more coordinated and supportive in responding to issues on international borders (Mean = 3.93; Std Dev = 1.049). This is an implication that training following the multi-agency approach has been conducted by the security agencies to prepare members on the techniques to adopt in case of any international border threats. According to Rand (2019), the US has made tremendous progress in coordinating many agencies to create an effective counter-terrorism plan using a multiagency approach. Rand (2019) conclude that multiagency teams should coordinate in the areas of training, interagency quality assurance systems, and information sharing to ensure readiness and effectiveness.

Data collected from the interviewees revealed that the security agencies taking part in the multiagency approach had to be trained on how to be more effective in securing international borders. The interviewees explained that all of the security agencies, each have their own expertise, therefore, in order to be effective; they had to be trained on matters international boundary security. This according to an interviewee lowers chances of confusion since each security agency clearly understands the positions they ought to maintain and their responsibilities in securing the international boundaries. This was found to be true with reference to the Boni forest multiagency security team where a common training programme has been rolled out in the fight against terrorism in the area of Lamu (West, 2021).

Coordination

The respondents also agreed with the statement “the security agencies have become more coordinated in responding to international border security issues” (mean = 3.93; std dev = 1.049). This implies that the security agencies through the multiagency approach had learned to work together and could effectively respond to any international border threats. The coordination by the agencies and in particular the KDF, NIS and NPS was evident in 2019 following the Dusit terror attack. In the same way, the findings established that coordination different agencies is essential in ensuring safety along international borders.

In the analysis, systems theory of Emile Durkheim was employed. Drawing from the idea of the state as the central actor in international affairs, the systems theorists argue that a state as a system is made up of institutions which perform different roles to keep the state alive and to assure of its survival. The security actors make up a system with component parts and each part with a role to play. The moment a part does not work as expected, then the security sector as a whole is deemed to have failed. The concept of a system or society is likened to the multiagency approach to this study. In the multiagency approach, the different agencies responsible for the state's security must work together to leverage on each other's strengths and plug the deficits that will always be there (Kibusia, 2020). In Kenya, issues on international boundary security are addressed by the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior featuring; National Police Service (NPS), National Intelligence Service (NIS), Department of Immigration and Customs Department, Airports and Seaports Authorities, Bureau of Standards, Anti-Counterfeit Agency, and other co-opted agencies. Each of these units bring in different expertise that are critical in maintaining the security of the country. These security units make up a system with component parts and each part with a role to play.

Migration

The respondents agreed with the statement ‘the multiagency approach has facilitated a decline in illegal migration across international borders in Kenya’ (mean = 4.21; std dev = 0.808). The implication of the statement is that through the multiagency approach, the number of illegal migrants in Kenya has reduced hence securing the international boundaries. Kenya is a host to many migrants especially from East African countries. This has been evident as the number of international migrants lowered from 1.08 to 1.05 in 2015-2020 respectively. However, despite this reduction in number of international migrants in Kenya, the number is still high. For instance, the Dadaab refugee camp hosts many migrants than its capacity of 90,000 people; the camp hosts 232,903 refugees an indication that the challenge of illegal migrants is still high. The burden and cost of hosting migrants has become big to the extent that the government once contemplated closing the refugee camps. There is no doubt that there are legal migrants in Kenya, however, the illegal migrants also contribute a big share. Kivunzi and Nzau (2018) found that the multiagency approach has reduced the penetration of Al-Shabaab terrorist group across the international borders of Kenya. Therefore, the use of multiagency approach as indicated from the questionnaires has helped in lowering the number of illegal migrants across international borders. This implies that the security agencies following the multiagency approach are more aware of the challenge illegal migrants pose to the economy of Kenya, therefore, more vigilant in ensuring that they do not cross along international borders into Kenya.

Border Conflict

The statement “the multiagency approach has resulted in a decline in international border conflict” (mean = 4.00; std dev = 0.674) was ranked third. The statement implied that the implementation of a multiagency approach has facilitated in reducing the number of international border conflict that often occurs due to corruption along the borders. This

statement was supported by the interviewees who posited that the use of a multiagency approached helped in bringing about peace along the international boundaries. The following are transcripts form the interviewees:

"The multiagency approach in international boundary security not only uses military action to secure the borders but also implements peace initiatives to bring peace among conflicting states" (Interviewee, 004).

This is supported by the fact that in Ijara, Garissa County, a multi-agency team comprised of the KDF, NPS and NIS undergo the same training as they prepare to secure the borders against the Al-Shabaab terrorists.

The respondents also agreed with the statement "The security agencies are more supportive of the use of a multiagency approach in securing international borders" (mean = 3.44; std dev = 0.974). This statement was supported by the interviewees who explained that they were open to engage in more multiagency approaches with the aim of improving the security of the country.

The systems theory supports the findings that a multiagency approach is an effective tool for different players working together to achieve a common goal (Banathy, 2000; Bertalanffy, 1972). However, the systems theory was limited since it only agrees with changes that stabilize the system. This implies that abrupt changes are not supported by the systems theory. Based on the findings, some of the challenges identified to promote international boundary insecurity include corruption a phenomenon that occurs abruptly. Although, the systems theory was effective in emphasizing on the need for states working together to secure their borders. It does not consider abrupt changes such as corruption that result in border insecurity in Kenya, which has been identified as a key challenge.

Contrabands and Trade

The respondents also agreed with the statement: "The multiagency approach has facilitated a decline in illegal migration across international borders in Kenya" (Mean = 4.21; Std Dev = 0.808). This implies that through the multiagency approach, the rate of illegal persons and goods into the country has reduced. This was supported with data collected from an interviewee who said:

"The security agencies in the spirit of collaboration have launched targeted raids at illegal international routes with the aim of seizing any contraband products." (Interviewee, 002).

The interviewees explained that the security agencies have implemented the One-Stop-Border Posts- OSBP- that were introduced in 2018 to facilitate trade among the East African communities. An interviewee posited that emphasis on the OSBP can go a long way in limiting the number of illegal entrants along international borders. Moreover, the interviewee posited that it can stop the flow of contraband goods into Kenya. Additionally, an interviewee said:

"The introduction of the Joint Operation Centres (JOC) at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, at Namanga and at Kilindini Port is a good example of a multiagency approach that

emphasizes on coordination and cooperation of agencies. In the same way, the security forces can work together in dissemination of information to facilitate effective multiagency collaboration" (Interviewee, 001).

The interviewees explained that with the establishment of the OSBP, the effectiveness in collaboration among the security agencies has improved. The OSBPs facilitate easier and fast movement across the international borders. Moreover, the procedures undertaken at the border posts ensure that legal persons and goods are allowed to inter across the border line. This indicated the effectiveness of the security agencies, facilitated through the use of the multiagency approach as indicated by Rand (2019).

Intelligence

The interviewees also added that the multiagency teams can consider working with civilians to gather intelligence. According to the interviewees, civilians possess a lot of information that can be useful in ensuring the security of international borders.

An interviewee also added that in liaison with the Kenya School of Government a common border management curriculum can be developed to facilitate in training of the multiagency teams. The respondent explained that if there exists a common curriculum on border management, the multiagency teams would have an easier time in training officers and in responding to any international border threats. Moreover, a common curriculum would reduce chances of confusion when the security agencies are in the field securing the border of Kenya. This implies that if the border multiagency security team would receive the same training as the one rolled out at Boni Forest (West, 2021) it would facilitate border security in Kenya.

The interviewees were asked whether they would recommend a policy or a law to be put in place advocating the use of a multiagency approach in responding to international boundary issues. Mixed findings were collected with 2 of the interviewees stated that they would recommend the formulation of a policy or a law to advocate for a multiagency approach in addressing issues pertaining international boundaries. According to the interviewees, a policy or a law provides a framework that ought to be followed to attain specific objectives. Therefore, the respondents argued that the challenge of not sharing information among the security agencies would be addressed since the law would require, they collaborate completely so as to secure international borders.

The 4 interviewees (N=6) stated that they would not recommend that a policy be implemented advocating for a multiagency approach in international boundary security. According to the four interviewees, a policy or law would result in politicization of the multiagency approach. This implies that the politicians will have a chance to interfere with the decisions being made by the multiagency teams. Moreover, the interviewees explained that it would be difficult to correctly define the stakeholders of such a multiagency approach since they are many from the public to security agencies. Therefore, the four interviewees

preferred the use of a multiagency approach be undertaken by only the institutions that are willing to work together so as to continue being effective without any political interference.

The findings indicate that the multiagency approach was effective in promoting coordination, training and support among the security agencies in the efforts of securing the international boundaries. It was revealed that the multiagency approach has been effective in barring the entry of illegal persons/migrants and contraband goods across international borders into Kenya. The finding agrees with Siyech (2017) who observed that the use of multiagency approach reduced illegal penetration of people across international border in India. Moreover, The OSBP was identified to be a good example of a multiagency approach since it has facilitated easier and faster movement of people and goods across the international borders following the set requirements.

With reference to the realism theory by Morgenthau, Thompson, and Clinton, (1985), the findings established that international boundary are used to promote the sovereignty of a state. This concurs with the argument of the realism theory that the state is superior above all. This explains why different actors have worked together to ensure that the security of the state is established. For this study, it was established that despite the different mandates of security agencies, they come together to secure the countries boundaries since they understand that the sovereignty of Kenya is sustained by securing its international boundaries.

The findings revealed that working hand in hand with civilians can strengthen the multiagency approach since the public will feel included, hence willing to share relevant information. The findings concur with Pramanik (2015) who also emphasized on the coordination between military and civilian in responding to international disasters. However, of interest to this research was the emphasis on cooperation and coordination by multiagency teams to attain the set objectives as indicated by Goodhand (2013); Pramanik (2015). The findings concurred with the authors arguing that the structure of the multiagency approach in securing the international boundaries of Kenya emphasized on cooperation and coordination.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The findings revealed that the multiagency approach was effective in promoting coordination, training and support among the security agencies (KDF, NIS, NPS) in the efforts of securing the Kenya's borders. Moreover, it was revealed that the multiagency approach has been effective in barring the entry of illegal persons/migrants and contraband goods across international borders into Kenya. The OSBP was identified to be a good example of a multiagency approach since it has facilitated easier and faster movement of people and goods across the international borders following the set requirements. Therefore, with reference to Kenya's borders, the study concluded that the effective implementation of a multiagency approach can be an essential tool in securing the country's borders.

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