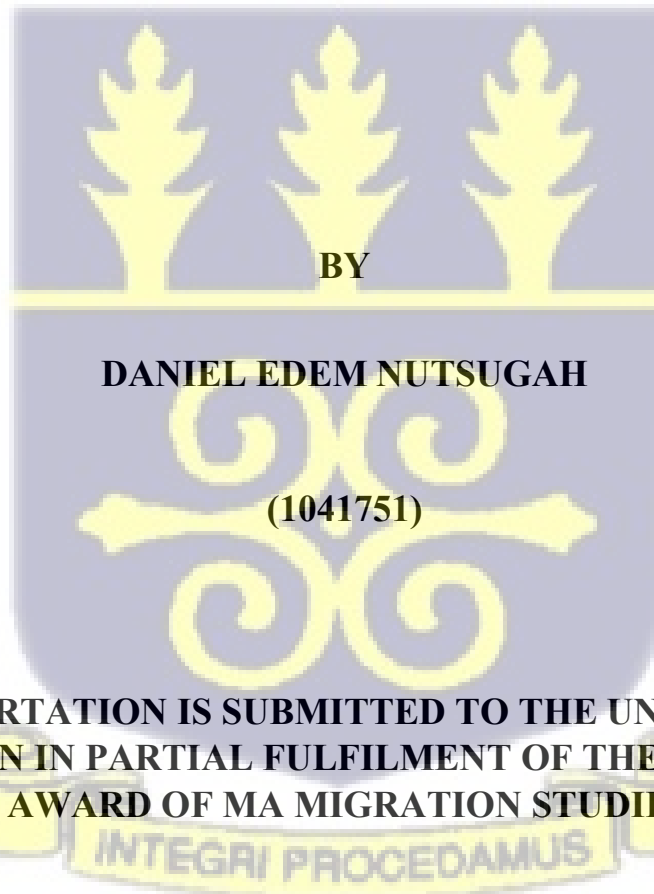


UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

CENTRE FOR MIGRATION STUDIES

**THE GHANA IMMIGRATION SERVICE AND BORDER CONTROL
MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE AFLAO BORDER POST**



**THIS DISSERTATION IS SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF
GHANA, LEGON IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE AWARD OF MA MIGRATION STUDIES DEGREE**

JUNE, 2022

DECLARATION

I declare with academic honesty that this work except for the references to other books authors is the outcome of my own research work, creativity and innovative ideas.

I am therefore responsible for any errors, omissions and shortcomings that may be associated with this research work. References cited have been duly acknowledged.



22/07/2022

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the Ghana Immigration Service's control of cross-border migration, with a focus on the Aflao border post. The study delves into cross-border migration patterns at this location, explores migration control challenges, and identifies potential transnational security threats. Employing a mixed-methods research approach and a concurrent design, immigration officers at the Aflao border post serve as the study population. Quantitative data from 122 valid responses is analyzed, while qualitative insights are garnered from twelve key informants representing diverse units. The findings reveal the GIS personnel's adeptness with the country's border policies, with measures like visas, passports, entry and exit requisites, and immigration laws significantly influencing migration regulation. This study underscores the pivotal role of border management regulations in shaping the inflow and outflow of individuals across the nation. However, the study uncovers multifaceted challenges obstructing enhanced border security efforts. Understaffed and underfunded border security agencies grapple with legislative, judicial, and infrastructural deficits, hindering enforcement. Collaborative engagement among stakeholders, including government agencies and NGOs, emerges as an imperative for robust border management. The research underscores the necessity of advanced technologies like Geographic Information Systems (GIS), drones, and biometrics for tracking transborder criminals, including terrorists, thieves, and arms traffickers. In conclusion, proactive measures are crucial to fortifying border security in light of evolving cross-border migration dynamics and transnational security threats.



DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to my family for their immense contribution, love, care, prayers, encouragement and support.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My heartfelt indebtedness goes to some persons, who without their support this thesis would not have come to fruition. The highest gratitude goes to the Almighty God for His continuous guidance, grace abundant, life and ability to put thoughts together in preparing and putting together this project. To my supervisor, Dr. Leander Kandilige for his dedication, support, guidance, excellent supervision, help, suggestions, and criticisms throughout the process of writing thesis. I am very grateful to Dr. Kandilige.

My heartfelt gratitude goes to my Auntie, Hon. Lydia Seyram Alhassan for her immense support and encouragement throughout the process of writing thesis.

I also wish to thank key officers of the Ghana Immigration Service and all participants for opening their doors for me to interact with them.

My heartfelt gratitude goes out to my course mates, instructors, and the entire staff of the Centre for Migration Studies for their unwavering support and contributions during my studies.

Last but not least, I want to express my gratitude to all my respondents for sharing their expertise and experiences with me; without them, I would not have been able to complete this project. Thank you everyone, and may God bless you all for your efforts.

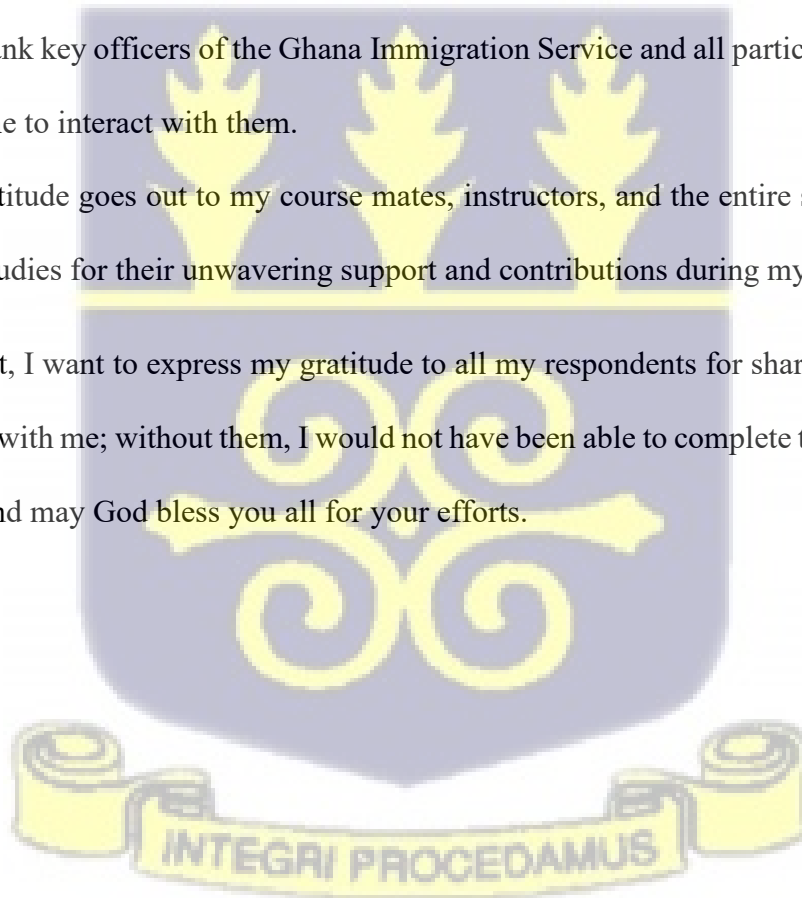
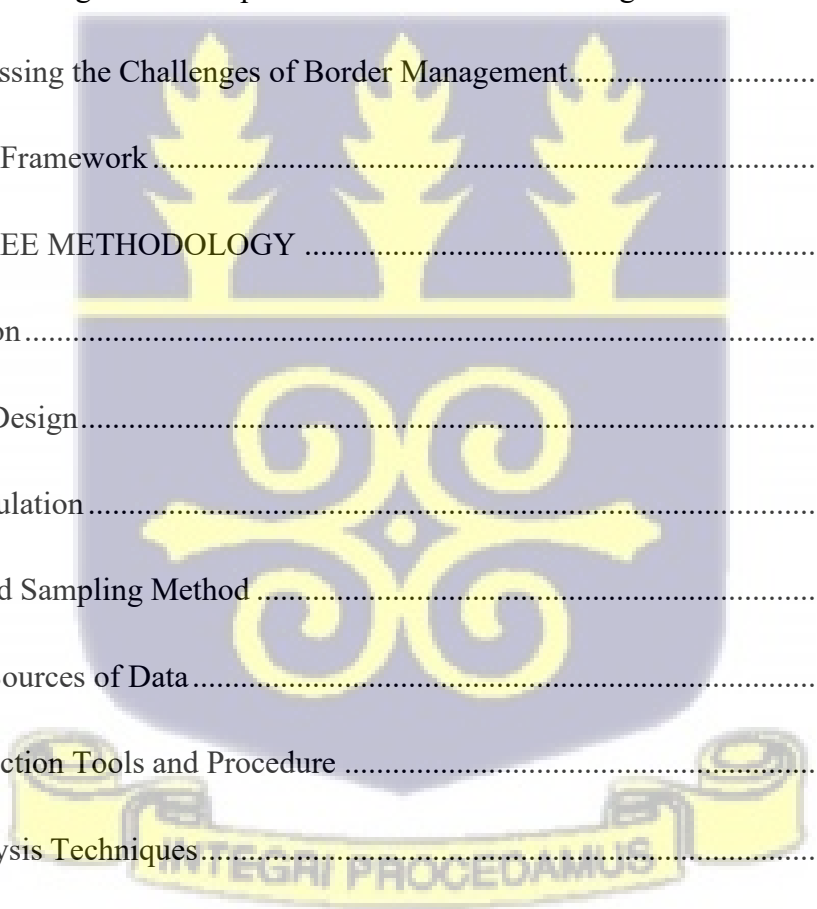


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CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The contemporary era has witnessed an escalating number of nations seeking the optimal regulation of their borders. This surge is attributed to the escalating movement of individuals, commodities, and services across geographical frontiers due to globalization (Lemberg-Pedersen, 2018; Romaniuk & Baumgartner, 2021; Gohel, 2020). Consequently, robust border control policies have gained prominence on the international stage. In both continental and regional contexts, initiatives have been undertaken to address border management challenges through coordinated initiatives in this domain (Adamson & Tsourapas, 2019; Sorensen, 2017). However, growing concerns have arisen regarding border administration.

The recent epochs have witnessed a heightened prominence of migration and mobility concerns in the global arena (Pierre & Peters, 2018; Barston, 2019; Steger, 2017; Kolossov & Scott, 2013; Awumbilla et al., 2014). The 21st century has seen a substantial surge in human mobility (Ferreira & de Castro, 2016). Estimates from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) indicate that the global migrant populace increased from 173 million in 2000 to 222 million in 2010 and further to 258 million in 2017, constituting approximately 3.3 percent of the world's population. UNDESA (2018) reveals that 57% of the aforementioned 258 million international migrants originate from the Global North, whereas 43% stem from the Global South. Nations, especially those in developing stages, have discerned the economic and social amelioration potential in migration, thereby integrating mobility considerations into their developmental blueprints at both national and regional echelons (Awumbilla et al., 2014). The inflow of remittances and investments from the diaspora can engender positive economic impacts, yet their mismanagement amidst instability can propagate disparities and obstacles (IOM, 2015).

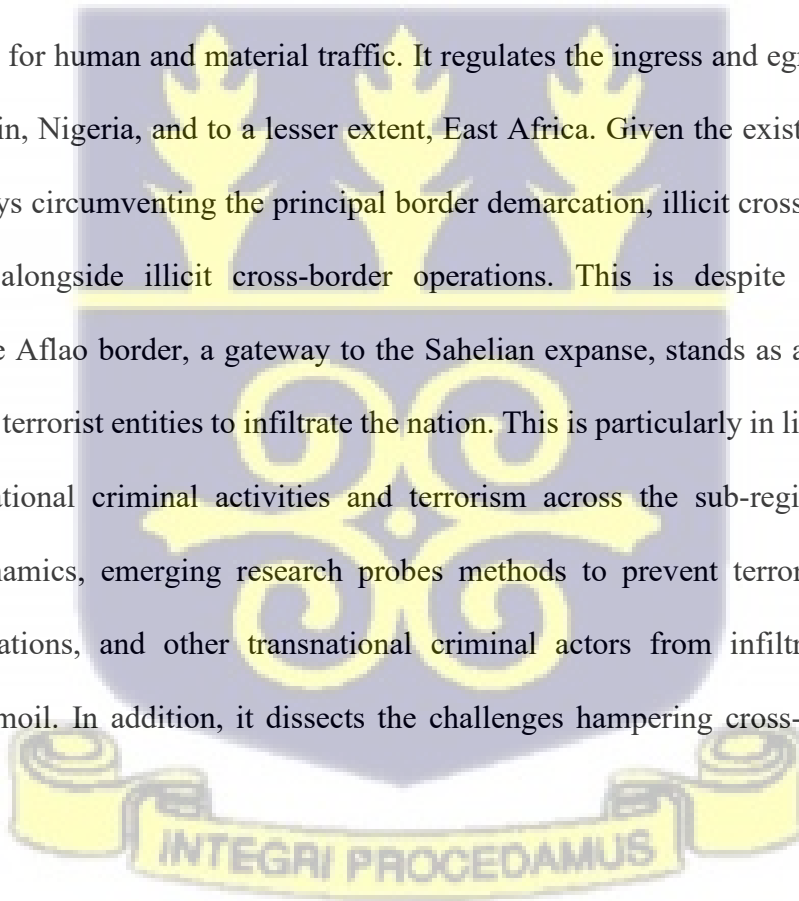
The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, served as a poignant reminder to nation-states of the security threats entailed by migration, and the subsequent attacks in Madrid and London in 2004 and 2005, respectively, not only accentuated the security ramifications of migration but also catalyzed border control measures (Lemberg-Pedersen, 2018; Ogu, 2017). **9/11 brought into full focus the need for better control of the airport border, but the attacks also made clear the necessity for better control over the other portions.**

From a global perspective, the significance of border control has increased post the September 11 attacks. Ferreira and de Castro (2016) contend that border control has become a pivotal facet of Western immigration strategies in recent times. Governments in these regions have intensified the utilization of biometric and surveillance technologies to oversee, regulate, and militarize border crossings, thus augmenting their border policing capacities (Adamson & Tsourapas, 2019; Estevens, 2018; Kawakubo, 2012).

Collett (2011) posits that nation's physical frontiers are an indispensable prerequisite for effective border management. Even as international travel burgeons, the need for border control mechanisms to effectively counteract the novel perils accompanying such influxes remains paramount. Instances of terrorist acts, human trafficking, and illegal immigration have underscored inadequacies in the state's capacity to govern its borders. Over the past decade, substantial fiscal allocations have been made toward instituting novel border control mechanisms. Transnational criminals, including smugglers, terrorists, arms and narcotics traffickers, along with money launderers, constitute a growing menace to global border security. Border porosity, escalating refugee influxes, and enforcement lacunae represent pivotal operational predicaments within border management (Collett, 2011).

For illustrative purposes, Ghana, a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), has ratified several treaties pertinent to effective border control, including the 2006 ECOWAS treaty on small arms and light weapons, endorsed in 2010 (Sosuh, 2011; Lamptey, 2013). The nation's 2016 migration strategy underscores the indispensability of robust border control in upholding and advancing national security, while also advocating for policies congruent with global best practices. Similar to its West African counterparts, Ghana encounters challenges and limitations in border security. Despite proactive measures, nation borders remain susceptible to transnational criminal activities (IOM, 2015; NMP, 2016).

Aflao, located in the Volta Region, serves as Ghana's pivotal land border with Togo, rendering it a pivotal conduit for human and material traffic. It regulates the ingress and egress of individuals to and from Benin, Nigeria, and to a lesser extent, East Africa. Given the existence of numerous informal pathways circumventing the principal border demarcation, illicit crossings of goods and people persist, alongside illicit cross-border operations. This is despite increased officer surveillance. The Aflao border, a gateway to the Sahelian expanse, stands as a plausible ingress point for various terrorist entities to infiltrate the nation. This is particularly in light of the ongoing surge in transnational criminal activities and terrorism across the sub-region. Amidst these multifarious dynamics, emerging research probes methods to prevent terrorists, mercenaries, militant organizations, and other transnational criminal actors from infiltrating Ghana and precipitating turmoil. In addition, it dissects the challenges hampering cross-border movement regulation.



1.2 Problem Statement

Governments' exercise of jurisdiction over their territorial boundaries and regulation of human mobility across said demarcations is fundamentally driven by the imperative of safeguarding public safety (Pluim & Hofman, 2015; Walia, 2013; Bigo, 2017; Oberoi & Taylor Nicholson, 2013; Sorensen, 2017; IOM, 2017). The escalating concerns regarding acts of terrorism in recent times have underscored the exigency of stringent border control measures (Quartey, 2019; Osland & Erstad, 2020; Foyou et al., 2018). Notably, numerous nations in West Africa have voiced apprehensions about the permeability of their regional borders (Ikome, 2012). The prominence of border security has been accentuated following a series of terrorist incidents in Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Mali, and the Côte d'Ivoire/Niger corridor. Instances such as the 2012 Libyan smuggling operations involving rebels, weaponry, and illicit commodities in the Sahel region, alongside the cross-border movement of terrorists orchestrating activities in adjacent nations, have shed light on the paucity of standardized border control protocols within the sub-region. The porosity of borders has engendered susceptibility to a spectrum of hazards, encompassing the dissemination of perilous diseases, human trafficking, narcotics and firearms trafficking, and acts of terrorism. Contrary to prevailing suppositions, limited efforts have been expended by states to ameliorate the vulnerabilities and complexities inherent in feeble border controls at both national and subregional echelons (Lampsey, 2013; Mensah, 2016).

The borders of the Ghana can be perceived as three distinct segments, or entry points. These segments are the airports, ports, and land frontiers. All of these segments receive its share of security threats, especially in this era of technological advancement. Togo, Burkina Faso, and Côte d'Ivoire collectively share land borders with Ghana, thereby inciting recent debates concerning the efficacy of the country's border security measures. The prevailing lax restrictions at these borders render them susceptible to breaches, allowing unhindered traversal across global

boundaries. Additionally, border crossers seem to possess the discretion to selectively subject themselves to immigration and customs protocols. A pertinent illustration transpired in 2006, when a cohort of Sudanese refugees clandestinely entered Ghana without detection at any official border crossing points, subsequently coming to official attention upon registering their presence at a police precinct in Accra (Sosuh, 2011). Reports have also documented instances of smuggling activities, including small arms and narcotics, facilitated by individuals crossing Ghana's land borders and utilising transit hubs to illicitly transport arms and weapons to neighbouring countries (Sosuh, 2011). The government has expressed concern over the criminal behaviour exhibited by certain residents, particularly those of Fulani descent, within the sub-region.

However, the heightened incidence of terrorist attacks in proximate nations such as Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire-Grand-Bassam, which are located 245 miles from Ghana, has instilled heightened apprehension and engendered inquiries regarding the efficacy of Ghana's border security protocols in preempting, identifying, responding to, or thwarting potential infiltration attempts by transnational terrorist entities. Ghana's relative economic prosperity and political stability have attracted migration from the sub-region and beyond. The motives of these foreign migrants remain ambiguous, potentially constituting a security threat warranting meticulous scrutiny to ensure the preservation of national peace and stability, with initial scrutiny commencing at the nation's borders (Sosuh, 2011). An efficacious border control mechanism assumes critical importance in upholding and augmenting national security. This contention finds resonance in Krasner's assertion (1999), as cited by Sosuh (2011), that a nation's ability to exercise authority over its territorial confines is contingent upon its capability to govern its national borders. Given the pivotal role played by border controls in these pursuits, the global discourse has yielded numerous investigations into border control and security measures. While a limited corpus of research has touched upon the subject of borders within Ghana, the prevailing emphasis remains on cross-border movements and trade (Lentz, 2003; Addo, 2006;

Wrigley-Asante, 2013). Despite mounting concerns pertaining to transnational security vulnerabilities within the sub-region, academic scholarship concerning border control strategies remains scarce (Muggah & Diniz, 2013; Sunday & Oji, 2014). To evaluate the efficacy of Ghana's border security, this study scrutinises the modalities employed to curtail cross-border mobility.



1.3 Research Objectives

The study generally seeks to examine how cross-border migration is controlled by the Ghana Immigration service with emphasis on the Aflao border post. The specific objectives are:

1. To describe the patterns of cross-border migration at the Aflao border
2. To examine how migration across the Aflao border is controlled by the Ghana Immigration Service.
3. To examine the challenges of controlling migration across the Aflao border.
4. To identify potential transnational security threats across the Aflao border.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What measures have been deployed to control cross-border migration at the Aflao border?
2. What challenges are encountered in controlling cross-border migration in Aflao?
3. What potential transnational security threats is Ghana exposed to?
4. How well are border management personals in Ghana informed about the country's current border management policies?

1.5 Significance of Study

This research not only enhances the understanding of the limitations inherent in border control mechanisms within the Ghanaian context but also underscores the significance of effective border management (BM), the benefits ensuing from proficient border control, and the multifaceted dimensions of border management. The conclusions drawn from this study hold potential implications for the formulation of national border management strategies and trade facilitation policies.

Also, another saliency of this research is underscored by the recent escalation of transnational security concerns and criminal activities within the sub-region (Lamptey, 2013). Consequently, the study offers insights into the vulnerabilities that Ghana may encounter across its borders. Moreover, it furnishes a comprehensive assessment of the complexities entailed in regulating cross-border movements, thereby furnishing policymakers with a comprehensive overview of the prevailing state of Ghana's border security and the exigencies for enhancing governance and operational efficacy at border crossings.

In addition, the empirical findings of this research will enrich the existing body of knowledge concerning migration and security dynamics within the Ghanaian context.

1.6 Chapter Organization

Chapter one of this study provides the background of the study, problem statement, and research objectives. This chapter also captures the research significance and organization of the study. The next chapter, which is chapter two, reviews the existing literature which covers the theories underpinning the study and the empirical reviews. The conceptual framework of the research is presented in this same chapter. Chapter Three follows with the presentation of the research methodology, study population, sample size, and data analysis ~~approach~~ for the study.

Chapter Four of the study presents the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. Chapter Five of the study details the research data analysis output and discussion of these findings. Chapter Six of the study then provides a summary and conclusion to the research. Lastly, the researcher makes some useful recommendations to policy, research and practice.

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section of inquiry delineates the theoretical underpinnings and reviews pertinent scholarly works that bear relevance to the present research endeavor. The chapter expounded upon the tenets of border control theories and their applicability in contextualizing the ongoing investigation. Moreover, it imparts additional scrutiny and pertinent insights concerning the comprehensive inquiries that delineate the contours of the study. Finally, the chapter culminates by presenting the conceptual framework, affording a comprehensive and illustrative exposition of the variables embraced in the study's purview.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Integrated Border Management

Integrated Border Management (IBM) theory, an approved paradigm for effective border management, finds extensive application in the realm of preventing and detecting instances of irregular migration and border-related criminal activities while concurrently safeguarding a nation's internal security (Carrera, 2007; Leonard, 2009). Owing to its operational attributes, IBM represents an enhanced iteration of border management strategies. IBM, structured upon a multifaceted methodology, encompasses various dimensions. The initial facet pertains to the border control system, which concentrates on surveillance and inspections within risk assessment domains linked to border control and criminal intelligence (UNICEF, 2017). This aspect finds parallels in the activities of GIS' Patrol and Intelligence Units, yet the deficiency of the requisite resources impedes their efficacy. The assimilation of IBM's principles, coupled with bolstered operational strategies, holds potential to enhance GIS-based border control tactics. Primarily, the

IBM framework prioritizes collaborative identification and investigation of cross-border criminal activities in conjunction with diverse law enforcement entities (Lux, 2010). Intelligence and General Duty Units, operating under the aegis of GIS, are entrusted with collating security-related information, formulating actionable intelligence, and identifying transnational crimes. The GRA-Customs Division and the Bureau of National Investigations (BNI) lend their support by collecting and disseminating pertinent data to the pertinent units for prosecution and execution. Resource constraints and communication challenges can, at times, impede these efforts, leading to the non-investigation of certain border offences (UNICEF, 2017).

Effective information sharing concerning border surveillance, facilitation of unimpeded commerce, and adoption of a four-tier access control approach (Huo-can & Yi-qing, 2011) constitute feasible avenues. As a participant in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Ghana actively engages in collaborative information gathering and sharing. In the context of border management, inter-agency collaboration is the norm vis-à-vis Ghana's borders, encompassing immigration, customs, and other security agencies. However, the prevalence of unresolved border crimes can be attributed to overlapping jurisdictions and inadequate information exchange, thus impeding effective collaboration and hampering law enforcement's efforts to apprehend perpetrators. IBM's border management strategy underscores the imperative of harmonization and coordination among member states, facilitating consistent approaches within regional blocs such as ECOWAS, the EU, and analogous entities, thereby addressing the challenges inherent in border control (UNICEF, 2017).

2.2.2 The Panic Theory of Border Control

Panic Border Control Theory operates within the interplay of two key concerns: the fear of security breaches and the apprehension of economic downturns (Weber, 2015). When a government or state

grapples with border security, its response is shaped by its perceptions of external threats and vulnerabilities. The demarcation of a nation's borders reflects its level of apprehension and comfort within the global context (Okumu & Ikelegbe, 2010).

High-profile events like the September 11, 2001 attack on the World Trade Center, the 2015 Paris attacks, and the London Bridge incident, alongside other instances of security crises, have dramatically highlighted the potential for terrorist actions. These occurrences intensified the concerns of professionals in customs, immigration, and trade, who feared the infiltration of undesirable individuals and goods into countries and urban centers, allowing terrorists to execute their plans before detection (UNICEF, 2017).

Given the prevailing global instability, numerous initiatives at the national, regional, and international levels have been initiated to facilitate international trade and movement while safeguarding people and property (Vietti & Scribner, 2013). Border security agencies are pursuing diverse strategies to ensure border security while facilitating cross-border trade. The absence of such efforts could lead to extensive political, economic, and societal ramifications, impacting not only the benefits of open global trade but also broader economic integration. One such endeavor is the concept of border management and control (Heseler, 2000).

2.3 Concept of Migration

This section serves to elucidate the foundational aspects of migration. Defining "migration" is a necessary starting point. While various interpretations of migration exist, they converge in signifying the movement of an individual or a group from one location to another, be it for a brief or extended duration (International Organization for Migration, 2005). The international Organization for Migration defines Migration as “a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a

variety of reasons". There are various reasons for migrating, some of which are; for educational purposes, for family reunion, fleeing from violence, for expedition or tourism, and the most prevalent reason being for economic or labour reasons, just to mention a few. Malmberg (1997) accentuates the significance of distance and time in migration, underlining their pivotal roles in analytical assessments. This research operates within the context of international migration, distinct from other forms of mobility, such as tourism, which often confines stays to a single year in the destination country (King, 2013; Cwerner, 2001). This differentiation encompasses internal and external migration, voluntary and involuntary migration, as well as protracted and transitory migration occurrences.

The nuanced meanings of these classifications accentuate migration dynamics. In comparison to temporary migrants, permanent migrants exhibit limited inclinations to return to their places of origin or homeland. Migration is spurred by a diverse array of motivations, some of which have been identified by researchers. One prevailing perspective suggests that economic factors underpin migration decisions. Considerations like the cost of living, job opportunities, wages in the prospective destination, capital saturation, and broader patterns of economic growth all contribute to individuals seeking better prospects for themselves and their families in new locales (Harris & Todaro, 1970; Bauer & Zimmermann, 1998; De Haas, 2010). Another lens through which this phenomenon is viewed employs the "push and pull factors" framework. Individuals are often compelled to leave their home countries due to circumstances like natural disasters, civil unrest, violence, etc. Meanwhile, prospects of superior economic and educational prospects draw migrants to host nations from their places of origin (De Haas, 2010).

2.4 Border Management

The regulation of individuals and goods traversing a nation's borders or boundaries constitutes the

realm of border management, encompassing functions such as immigration, customs and excise, and law enforcement (Okumu & Ikelegbe, 2010). The overarching objective of border management is to safeguard a country's economic advancement, security, and tranquilly (Okumu & Ikelegbe, 2010). The upholding of the physical demarcations of a nation's territorial expanse also falls within the ambit of border management, as posited by Ireland (2009). In line with the perspectives of Okumu and Ikelegbe (2010) as well as Ireland (2009), border management is a collaborative endeavor involving neighboring countries and their respective governments.

This collaborative imperative has propelled the emergence of the concept of integrated border management, deemed the most efficacious and streamlined approach for its execution. As elucidated by Jana (2017), stakeholders integral to the sphere of border management encompass a diverse array of actors: customs and immigration officials, the armed forces, and the Ministry of Agriculture, the latter often mandated for quarantine-related considerations. Jana (2017) further contends that border management serves as a tangible manifestation of a state's autonomy and sovereignty, wherein the inability to exert control over its boundaries might lead to the erosion of the state's legitimacy. The efficacy with which a government or state administers its boundaries holds sway over its legal status and standing within the international order.

2.5 Ghana Immigration Service

The establishment and subsequent discontinuation of the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) were notably delineated in ACT 908 (PNDCL 226). This specialized agency assumed a pivotal role in regulating the ingress and egress of individuals to and from Ghana. Moreover, the GIS undertook the enforcement of a comprehensive spectrum of enactments associated with the entry, residency, and employment of foreign nationals within the borders of Ghana. The statutory responsibilities vested in the GIS encompassed an array of critical functions that intersected with immigration policies and

border security protocols. The framework for governance and oversight pertaining to the GIS was predominantly rooted in the Immigration Act 2000 (Act 573) and allied legislation addressing migration and border security issues. Within this regulatory framework, the Ministry of the Interior emerged as the custodian of authority, primarily overseeing the activities of the GIS. Central to the purview of the GIS was the prerogative to grant residency permits, a role that entailed diligent assessments and investigations pertinent to the issuance of work permits. Notably, applicants pursuing Ghanaian citizenship through marriage or naturalization underwent rigorous processing under the aegis of the GIS.

Imperative to the GIS's mandate was the imperative to address transgressions of immigration statutes. This encompassed the initiation of legal proceedings against immigrants who violated immigration regulations, as well as the execution of measures to expel individuals prohibited from entering the country. Collaborating closely with the Anti-Human Trafficking Institution, the GIS undertook border patrolling activities to curtail the influx of illegal immigrants into Ghana. Concomitant with this effort, the Anti-Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit (AHSTIP) emerged, endowed with the mandate to strategically design and implement operational strategies that counteract the scourge of smuggling and human trafficking. The overarching aim of AHSTIP was to contribute to Ghana's adherence to international standards aimed at eradicating human trafficking. Conversely, the Migration Information Bureau/Centre served as a conduit for the dissemination of accurate and timely information to the public regarding Ghana's migration policies and procedural intricacies. Positioned as an interface between the government's immigration initiatives and the populace, this center fulfilled a vital role in fostering awareness and understanding among the citizenry.

Of considerable importance within the GIS's operational spectrum was the Refugee Part, a dedicated segment of the agency focused on providing protection and recourse for refugees. This division embarked on a multifaceted mission encompassing both immediate assistance and long-term

solutions for the challenges confronting Ghanaian asylum seekers. Integral to the refugee status determination process were collaborative efforts between UNHCR, the Ghana Refugee Board, and the GIS, with each entity contributing a distinct role. Furthermore, the GIS orchestrated pivotal stages like relocation, integration, resettlement, and emergency resettlement, thereby encapsulating a comprehensive approach to addressing the multifarious dimensions of refugee matters. These multifarious responsibilities and the expansive scope of the GIS's activities were extensively underscored by scholarly discourse. Works such as Manuh et al. (2010) and publications emanating from the Ministry of Interior (2016) have extensively explored and expounded upon the intricate intricacies of the GIS's functions, thus contributing to a nuanced understanding of this multifaceted agency's role in the domain of immigration and border management in Ghana.

2.5.1 Ghana Immigration Service Border Control

The evolution of Ghana's border controls has undergone a dynamic trajectory over time, marked by historical developments and strategic shifts in response to emerging challenges. The genesis of this trajectory dates back to the 18th century, when the Association of Foreign Traders took initiative due to concerns surrounding the clandestine movement of contraband goods across borders. This initial impetus eventually culminated in the establishment of the Customs Preventive Service, a notable milestone achieved under the purview of the 1st Customs Law enacted in July 1855. The latter part of the 19th century witnessed the formal institutionalization of this service by the Association, aimed at curbing illicit trade activities. Nevertheless, the legislative landscape underwent transformation with the introduction of the United Kingdom Consolidated Act of 1876, a pivotal legal enactment that repealed and replaced the preceding statute. The annals of border control's historical evolution reveal the establishment of the Volta River Preventive Service in 1897, endowed with the mandate to counteract smuggling activities and administer the operation of the river ferry. The Service accomplished its assigned tasks adeptly, bolstered by the enlistment of military personnel armed with

short firearms. Noteworthy is the utilization of the water guard training school in Britain, a mechanism employed for the meticulous selection and instruction of military personnel who would eventually assume the mantle of service officers. This training initiative underscored the intent to create a proficient and capable force to enforce border regulations.

Post-First World War, the operational ambit of the Service experienced expansion, encompassing the entire territorial boundaries of Ghana. This expansion entailed the establishment of new preventative posts strategically positioned along the entirety of the country's borders. In the unfolding narrative, the year 1962 stands as a significant juncture, denoting the integration of the squad into the Ghana Police Service. This transition, however, did not dilute the specialized anti-smuggling mandate held by the Service. A pivotal era marked by structural reform unfolded under the stewardship of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the inaugural president of Ghana. Recognizing the financial implications of operational inefficiencies within the Service, he spearheaded a reorganization initiative under the aegis of the 1963 Security Act (Act 202), culminating in the renaming of the Service as the Border Guard Service. This transformation embodied a strategic realignment aimed at optimizing operational effectiveness. Governmental authorities entrusted the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) with the pivotal responsibility of conceptualizing and executing an updated Border Management Policy in 2005. This policy directive was underpinned by the imperative to strike a harmonious balance between facilitating freedom of movement while adeptly addressing the spectrum of cross-border risks and challenges. In alignment with this directive, the GIS assumed the critical role of vigilantly monitoring and safeguarding the nation's borders. The formal inauguration of this endeavor transpired on November 1, 2006, with a ceremonial launch presided over by the then-Interior Minister Albert Kan Dapaah at the GIS Headquarters in Accra.

A consequential cabinet decision bestowed upon the GIS a multifaceted mandate, transcending but not limited to the prevention, deterrence, and interception of an array of concerns, encompassing

illegal migration, drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, human trafficking, smuggling of animals, cash crops, and fuel. Furthermore, the GIS was vested with the task of conducting comprehensive border patrols, promptly reporting suspected subversive activities to the pertinent security agencies, and coordinating efforts with various security bodies to ensure the integrity of national borders and forestall territorial transgressions. Notably, the GIS was entrusted with the strategic imperative of being poised to respond to external threats prior to the intervention of Ghanaian Armed Forces units. This multifaceted mission is underscored by the acknowledgment of the profound security threats posed by cross-border criminals, which extend to encompass not only the border peripheries but also entrance and exit points as well as coastal regions. As the responsibilities of border patrol officers assume a renewed dimension, their principal focus is to effectively identify, apprehend, and interdict individuals attempting to traverse borders illicitly, including those engaged in human trafficking. The operational strategies employed encompass a spectrum of activities, including traffic checkpoints strategically positioned along routes from border regions, anti-smuggling operations, and ad hoc inspections. Executing these endeavors involves the deployment of versatile assets such as pick-up trucks and all-purpose motorcycles, effectively addressing the practical intricacies associated with enforcing border control measures.

The commendable performance of the Border Patrol Unit (BPU) is evidenced through the numerous arrests made in the rigorous implementation of these strategic undertakings, exemplifying their resolute dedication to upholding border control imperatives and ensuring the security and stability of the nation. The multifaceted journey of Ghana's border control mechanisms, woven intricately through historical developments, legislative transitions, and strategic realignments, underscores the nation's steadfast commitment to safeguarding its borders and fostering a secure environment conducive to growth and progress.

2.6 Migration and Its Effects on Border Control

The phenomenon of human mobility, the movement of goods, and the provision of services across international and continental boundaries has been an intrinsic facet of human existence for millennia (Castles, De Haas, & Miller, 2013). This dynamic is not confined solely to the realm of international movement; it also deeply influences internal migrations. The fluidity of borders is a pivotal facilitator, particularly when considering the imperative of enabling young individuals to traverse geographical confines in pursuit of economic opportunities. Throughout the historical trajectory of Africa, the nexus between movements and the surge in clandestine routes has been intricately interwoven with the delineation of formal borders. Factors encompassing heightened labor demands and more contemporary refugee movements have contributed to an escalation in cross-border movements within the African context. This intricate web of factors coalesces within borderland regions where labor dynamics and commercial activities exert a pronounced influence in determining the ebb and flow of border crossings.

Informed perspectives in academia have underscored how cross-border trade and the availability of job prospects have historically propelled individuals to traverse borders, a phenomenon that persists into the contemporary epoch. Nevertheless, a nuanced perspective is necessary to delve into the complexities of the interplay between movement and its repercussions on African borders. Contrary to the assertion that movement predominantly stems from involuntary circumstances, there exists a more nuanced understanding of the phenomenon (Koser, 2007; Brettell & Hollifield, 2014). Ethnic or tribal unrest, frequently catalyzed by crises, has frequently driven massive migratory waves towards neighboring nations, thereby exerting profound pressure on border demarcations (Phukan, 2013). Remarkably, the contours of border crossings have become a refuge for both victims and perpetrators alike, thus imparting increased complexity to border management endeavors. The panorama of globalization has further accentuated the dynamics of mobility, wherein the intricacies

of migration and cross-border movement remain inadequately expounded. The crucible of transnational and transcontinental migration engenders new identities, both within countries of origin and those receiving migrants, with borders emerging as integral agents shaping these evolving identities. These multifaceted pressures on border control regimes inevitably give rise to the emergence of illicit conduits for passage, thereby exerting additional strains on border management strategies (Patrol, 1994).

An intricate interplay of variables collectively shapes the reciprocal relationship between migration and border controls. The objectives of migrants, the geographical span between their point of origin and their intended destination, and the socioeconomic strata from which migrants emerge constitute pivotal determinants in the mutual influence between migration and border control paradigms, as posited by Constable (2010) and Adler (2015). The field of migration studies, encompassing both internal and international movements of people, has emerged as a vital vantage point for comprehending the multifaceted implications of migration and, in turn, devising effective governance frameworks for movements across borders. This discernment catalyzed the exploration of border management and control mechanisms, a domain that interfaces with state structures and regulations pertaining to border enforcement. On a global scale, the US-Mexico border, alongside the Mexican border, has borne witness to unprecedented migratory movements, reflecting an influx of individuals seeking passage, whether through legal channels or by circumventing regulatory frameworks (Scott et al., 1997). The escalating numbers of individuals on the move have compelled nation-states to conceptualize innovative strategies aimed at curtailing illegal cross-border migrations. Empowered by legal prerogatives, border officers wield authority to detain, search, and interrogate individuals mandatorily subject to inspection prior to entering the nation (Heyman, 1995). Further insight into the dynamics of cross-border movement emerges from Singer and Massey (1998), who illuminate the pivotal role of social networks in enabling potential border

crossers to amass significant social capital, an asset that subsequently facilitates subsequent migrations across international boundaries.

The contemporary discourse underscores the contention that prevailing borders within the African context exhibit porous attributes, thus rendering them practically irrelevant (Englebert, Tarango, & Carter, 2002). This observation underscores how migrants navigate international borders with remarkable ease within the African sub-region (Van Dijk, Foeken, & Van Til, 2001; Mali, 2002). However, the complexity deepens as Adepouju (2000) asserts that West African migrants often view cross-border movements through the lens of internal migration, largely due to the historical precedent of loosely regulated borders separating numerous countries within West Africa. Furthermore, other scholars posit a perspective wherein the significance of borders wanes when the permeation of capitalist influence into origin areas spurs heightened emigration. This, in turn, forges the emergence of an international political economy, wherein both origin and destination regions meld into the larger economic and social fabric (Papadimitriou & Martin, 1991; de Haan, Brock, & Coulibaly, 2002).

In summation, the intricate tapestry of human mobility, intercontinental trade, and the provision of services continues to shape the contours of borders and border management paradigms, both historically and contemporaneously. The interplay between migration and border control is multifaceted, drawing from factors ranging from socioeconomic motives to sociopolitical upheavals. Understanding these dynamics not only unveils the intricacies of human movement but also underscores the complex task of crafting effective border management strategies that balance security considerations with the facilitation of legitimate cross-border exchanges.

2.7 Migrants Activities and Cross-Border Management

The term "border security" encompasses a comprehensive spectrum of endeavors spanning from border surveillance and safeguarding to the orchestration of border control and border management initiatives (Ackleson, 2005; Knight, 2006). Activities undertaken at the border periphery, inclusive of the borderlines themselves as well as those transpiring within ports of entry and aviation hubs, collectively fall under the rubric of border control, constituting the overarching construct of border posts. In recent times, the landscape of border crossing operations has undergone a transformative evolution, characterized by heightened intricacies. In this context, the classification of these operations holds profound implications, mandating compliance with stipulated requisites for the lawful transit of individuals and commodities across borders, contingent upon the possession of appropriate documentation (such as passports, visas, ECOWAS cards, etc.). The delineation of this regulatory framework has the potential to curtail unlawful activities at the border juncture, thereby underscoring the far-reaching impact of border control services on the conduct of migrant activities. Both industrialized nations and those in the throes of development encounter formidable challenges in the arena of border management, particularly in the context of sustaining relations with African nations (Ikome, 2012). These challenges encompass not only the establishment of barriers that inadvertently hinder regional integration and collaborative synergies but also the need to effectively combat the proliferation of contraband weaponry and human trafficking. Concomitant with these endeavors, nations endeavor to align their border control mechanisms with established international norms. The surge in cross-border trade dynamics and the influx of migrants traversing from their origins to their destinations have collectively subjected border control systems to unprecedented strains. In response, African nations are impelled to harness this paradigm shift in border-centric activities as a clarion call for strategic recalibration, as posited by Oucho (2006: p. 16). Paramount to this pursuit is the concurrent goal of alleviating tensions while facilitating the smooth conduct of

border-centric commercial transactions and legitimate migration pathways. A pivotal facet of this recalibration lies in recognizing the symbiotic relationship between the nations sharing a common border, where resource interdependence is intertwined with the ebb and flow of migrants entering and departing. The cross-border tableau not only encompasses interactions between nations but also extends to encompass interactions between corporate entities and individual migrants in search of commercial opportunities beyond the confines of their homelands.

Within the realm of international diplomacy, the adherence to international legal conventions mandates governments to assume the mantle of safeguarding their borders, thereby affording protection to their territories and citizens. This undertaking serves as a determinant in classifying states on a spectrum that spans from robust and resilient to fragile and ineffective. In the case of Ghana, its geographical contours encompass land borders shared with Togo, Ivory Coast, and Burkina Faso. These geopolitical boundaries exert a pivotal influence on migrants' activities, thus bearing the potential to stimulate regional integration among the governments and nations participating in this interconnected landscape.

Scott (2016) offers an illuminating perspective, positing that while both sending and receiving nations stand to accrue benefits from migratory patterns, it is equally imperative to recognize the inherent risks such dynamics pose to the wellbeing and lives of individuals in receiving nations. The inherent complexity embedded within the domain of border management underscores the imperative for governments to wield their sovereign authority to fortify their borders and uphold their territorial integrity.

In conclusion, the realm of border security and management traverses a vast terrain of complexities, intricacies, and global ramifications. The multifaceted interplay between border control mechanisms and the realm of migrant activities echoes across international borders, underscoring the delicate equilibrium that must be maintained to facilitate lawful exchange while mitigating the perils posed

by illicit operations. In the quest for effective border management, governments confront a multifarious array of challenges, where the delicate balance between regional collaboration and safeguarding national interests becomes a defining theme in this dynamic tapestry.

2.8 Transnational Security Threats and their Implication for Borders

The profound interplay between global economic integration and the burgeoning realm of cross-border criminal activities has been subjected to an extensive corpus of empirical investigation, as evidenced by the scholarly inquiries of Nelken (1997) and Chen (2005). Importantly, this trajectory has traversed beyond conventional boundaries to permeate the tapestry of West Africa, thus conferring heightened complexities upon the task of overseeing and regulating such transgressions across geographical borders (Shamir, 2005). Consequently, the realms of transnational crime control and regulation have transcended the confines of mere mechanisms for ensuring peace and stability within regional blocs; they have morphed into imperatives commanding the facilitation of pertinent political and socio-economic undertakings requisite for the cohesive integration of nations' economies. Manifesting this premise, a prime exemplar is the suite of protocols that comprise the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) free movement regulations, which underscore the prerequisites for fostering seamless cross-border activities. To underscore this phenomenon, Addo (2006) illuminates that the roadways traversing the member nations bear witness to an incessant inflow of vehicular movement, tallying between 4.5 million and 5.5 million vehicles per month.

Delving deeper, it becomes apparent, as Addo (2006) asserts, that a significant proportion of the borders within the sub-region exhibit a porous character, inadvertently paving the way for the perpetration of cross-border crimes, which in turn ignites a confluence of instability. This intricate tapestry of transgressions engenders multifaceted ramifications, transcending the domains of

economics, human rights, and culture and permeating the very essence of regional blocs. Illuminating this nuanced spectrum, Obokata (2005) and Onuoha (2007) spotlight the prevalence of illicit smuggling of small firearms and munitions and the harrowing crime of human trafficking as pervasive border crimes. Moreover, the orchestrations of mercenaries and analogous recruitment networks hold pivotal sway in the annals of drug trafficking and armed robbery, as expounded upon by Azure (2009). Addressing the crux of cross-border conundrums in the sub-region, Ukeje & Ela (2013) underscore the imperative for cohesive and robust approaches underscored by international standards, a clarion call championed by entities such as ECOWAS, the United Nations (UN), and the European Union (EU). In tandem, an array of pressing cross-border challenges is unveiled within this landscape, encompassing the vulnerabilities plaguing the security sector, the specter of burgeoning youth unemployment, the insidious specter of social marginalization, the plight of coerced displacement, and the immense tide of refugee migrations, as delineated in the UN report of 2004.

Parallely, the tenet posited by Obadan (1984) spotlights the absence of standardized pricing mechanisms across the sub-region, catalyzing challenges in establishing viable trade dynamics with neighboring nations. This vacuum inadvertently births covert conduits for illicit trade channels, providing a nexus for enterprising migrants embroiled in commercial activities to seamlessly traverse international borders. Notably, institutional frameworks within specific West African nations amplify the undercurrents of transnational risks endemic to intra-African commerce, a theme eloquently explicated by Astain (1990). The patchwork of varying trade restrictions among nations further compounds this labyrinth, rendering the compliance of merchants and businesses with divergent criteria across sovereign territories a formidable endeavor. Within this mosaic, it is evident that the trajectory of cross-border and transnational activities assumes an irrefutable ascendant trajectory, underscored by emergent trends and shifting paradigms.

Adesina's discerning insights in 2014 resonated resoundingly, accentuating the persistent foothold of terrorist factions ensconced within neighboring territories and capitalizing on the porous and largely unregulated borders emblematic of sub-Saharan African nations. This assertion gains further credence as the sub-region witnesses an influx of weaponry, ammunition, components for fabricating explosive devices, and radical ideologies. In this evolving landscape, the contours of transnational threats extend their tendrils to encompass the East African bloc, with discernible traces tracing back to Somalia. Moreover, the illicit trafficking of narcotics across international boundaries burgeons as Africa's profile ascends as a prominent transshipment route, where substances are shrouded in cunning disguises to thwart comprehensive border scrutiny (Adesina, 2014).

Navigating through this intricate labyrinth, the endeavor to secure sub-Saharan Africa's porous borders assumes paramount significance, as it inadvertently affords ingress to infiltrators seeking haven within war-torn zones. Notably, the UNMAS annual report of 2009 casts a discerning light on the security implications underpinning the movement of individuals across sub-Saharan Africa, perpetuated by the somber specter of armed conflicts. Amidst these dynamics, international humanitarian law extends the mantle of refuge to victims fleeing zones of violence, granting sanctuary within neighboring nations. However, the narrative is fraught with complexities, as armed militants frequently infiltrate the ranks of legitimate refugees, precipitating a precarious imbroglio fraught with potential danger post-crossing. This intricate tapestry is further adorned by occurrences wherein terrorists orchestrate cross-border assaults, deploying refugees as human shields, a theme expounded upon by scholars such as Mogire & Mogire (2011) and Vignal (2017). In the tapestry of prevailing transnational crimes, these occurrences cast shadows of uncertainty upon the security fabric enveloping borders (Emerson & Solomon, 2018).

Simultaneously, crime syndicates adroitly manipulate the crevices in the regulatory landscape to navigate illicit products through porous borders, thus augmenting their advantage vis-à-vis state

authorities. This strategic advantage materializes in the seamless entry of foreign entities devoid of adequate documentation, facilitated through complicity with border guards and institutional fissures (Van Schendelm & Abraham, 2005; Addo, 2006; Lan & Xiao, 2014). Amid the intricate borderlands, fraught with confrontations and cross-border operations, transnational criminals pervade the boundaries, despite the scarcity of armed confrontations across international borders. Within this complex milieu, inhabitants residing in proximity to the borders tend to adopt a stance of recalcitrance and discretion when excluded from the corridors of governmental decision-making processes. This ethos echoes the intricate interplay between cross-border dynamics and governance paradigms, resonating within the intricate tapestry of security and socio-economic currents.

2.9 Utilization of Border Management Policies

The overarching realm of border management policies is susceptible to comprehensive interpretation and application. Adamson's seminal research (2006) underscores that the maintenance of state security across borders hinges upon the adeptness of nations to assert sovereignty over their territorial boundaries and delineate a distinct national identity. Pertinently, the tenets of border control regulations, as expounded in this discourse, have the potential to efficaciously address multifaceted concerns encompassing human smuggling, refugee management, and the broader spectrum of national security imperatives. Evidently, the efficacy of addressing migration-related challenges varies across governments, with those endowed with robust institutional frameworks exhibiting enhanced adaptability compared to their weaker or more precarious counterparts. The tenets of border management, notably in the realms of fringe control and the forging of a national identity, interface directly with the contours of a state's territorial limits and its overarching sovereignty.

In the contemporary backdrop of the twenty-first century, the landscape of human migration has

undergone an exponential surge on a global scale. This phenomenon, wielding both positive and negative facets for both nations and migrants, is propelled by a myriad of determinants. Elements such as globalization, demographic shifts, education opportunities, family reunification, and the scourge of poverty constitute mere strands in the intricate tapestry of contemporary migration dynamics. Concurrently, a convergence of factors encompassing political instability, climate change ramifications, and wage disparities further amplifies the complexity of contemporary migratory flows. It is crucial to discern that migration can span the spectrum from voluntary to involuntary, documented to undocumented, casting a pervasive impact on the spectrum of nation-states (Kenyan National Migration Policy, 2013).

In a paradigm where global security occupies a paramount perch, the confluence between migration strategies and the expanse of national security considerations is steadily ascending. This burgeoning trend gains traction as discerning policymakers across the globe increasingly recognize the intricate interlinkages between migration dynamics and the intricate tapestry of national security. Adamson's seminal scholarship (2006) accentuates that a significant facet of this discourse is anchored in the potential for global terrorism to adeptly traverse borders, thereby necessitating an acute scrutiny of the nexus between the adaptability of transnational migrants and the propagation of global terrorism. An illustrative instance is borne out by the author's contention, whereby the capacity of nineteen foreign individuals to infiltrate the United States, reside covertly, and receive training in preparation for the harrowing attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon serves as a cogent pointer to the intricate interplay between cross-border adaptability and the virulence of global terrorism (Adamson, 2006). Even prior to the cataclysmic events of September 11, a discernible surge in scholarly inquiry has been discerned, unraveling the intricate skeins that interlace globalization, migration, and security considerations. Notably, the ambit of migration assumed paramount concern for European security stakeholders during the 1990s, thereby accentuating the evolving narrative

within this realm (Adamson, 2006).

Within the confines of what was then the European Community (EC), the scholarship of Gogou (2006) underpins the paradigm shift ushered in by the signing of various international agreements among diverse European nations. These treaties espoused a collaborative commitment to facilitate the exchange of information concerning transnational threats between their respective law enforcement and intelligence agencies, all within the broader purview of envisioning a borderless Europe. A seminal milestone in this trajectory was the initiation of the Benelux Economic Union, wherein Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg spearheaded the erasure of border controls in 1970, galvanizing a trilateral customs union. Subsequently, a more encompassing multilateral accord materialized, fostering the removal of border checks between France, Germany, and the Benelux nations. This foundational success served as a pivotal catalyst in the formulation of the Schengen System, a framework crystallized in 1995 that engendered open internal borders within Schengen member countries, facilitated by the multilateral accords inked within the hallowed precincts of Luxembourg's Schengen.

However, as the intricacies of these accords unfolded, there emerged certain fissures, necessitating the assimilation of Schengen's legal and institutional framework within the broader rubric of the European Union's legal and institutional framework. The Treaty of Amsterdam, signed in May 1999, marked this confluence, albeit with some exceptions. Notably, certain Schengen nations such as Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, and Lichtenstein remained aloof from the folds of the European Union. Similarly, some EU nations were not uniformly partaking in the gamut of Schengen components, as exemplified by Germany's partial participation. This culminated in the multifarious agreements that constitute the present-day Schengen system, not merely abolishing border controls between Schengen Area states but concurrently forging common border controls, standardized procedures, and the sharing of critical information at "external borders"—non-Schengen land,

maritime borders, and all ports of entry from non-Schengen countries (air, sea, and land). In spite of the eradication of border controls among Schengen countries, certain provisions within the accords delineate contingencies for the reimposition of national border controls in instances of crises or significant national events (Morag, 2020).

Integral to this framework is the adroit maneuver of adopting a unified short-term visa for non-Schengen tourists, heralding immigration dimensions. However, the prerogatives of formulating immigration laws and policies for residents of non-EU and non-Schengen nations remain embedded within the purview of individual member states. Despite the formulation of common criteria for processing and hosting asylum seekers, disparities persist. Notably, the Schengen Information System, version II, and the Visa Information System emerge as shared databases that both the EU and Schengen frameworks leverage to monitor the ingress and egress of individuals within the Schengen Area. These repositories serve as invaluable tools in the collective endeavor to combat transboundary challenges spanning smuggling, human trafficking, and the specter of cross-border terrorism (European Commission, 2019).

Central to the evolving edifice of border management strategies is the advent of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, rebranded from the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at External EU Borders, heralded as Frontex, and inaugurated in 2004. This agency extends assistance to EU countries with land or maritime external borders, fostering collaborative interventions among member states. This entails the deployment of the innovative Raid Border Intervention Teams (RABIT), comprising border guards hailing from diverse EU nations. These teams are promptly dispatched to external Schengen borders, grappling with challenges. Furthermore, the institutional framework paves the way for cross-border surveillance, expedited extradition, and cross-border hot pursuit, thereby encompassing an array of mechanisms to ensure the harmonization of security objectives within the overarching aegis of the EU's Dublin Convention

and 2003 Dublin II Regulation (European Union, 2009).

Since the late 1990s, the African Union (AU) has embarked on a commendable trajectory to forge continental legislation aimed at regulating the mosaic of African border management. The impetus to reinforce border security precipitated the inception of a regional strategy in 2007, thereby rendering a substantive boost to Africa's border security apparatus (Lamprey, 2013). Notwithstanding these strides, it is pertinent to underscore that challenges persist, underscored by the dearth of conducive work environments, inadequate infrastructure for border monitoring personnel, and suboptimal communication avenues. These constraints collectively impair the efficacy of the workforce in their endeavors, thereby engendering a dearth of requisite skills and knowledge in the domain. This is further compounded by an inherent lack of comprehension of local and national regulations governing the domain, further undermining efficacy. Ghana and Togo present themselves as emblematic examples where the absence of adequate training and logistical support assumes the contours of a pervasive challenge. Given the vast expanse of these nations, border patrolling assumes an onerous character, necessitating a sustained investment in education and the enhancement of working conditions for the personnel (Goita, 2011).

The Republic of Ghana, endowed with lengthy, porous borders and an expansive coastline, grapples with a conspicuous vulnerability to illegal immigration. Inadequate infrastructure, a dearth of requisite equipment and technology, and an expansive sprawl of under-resourced immigration checkpoints along these borders and the coastline underscore this vulnerability. The fortification of border patrols through the institution of specialized border patrol units, the establishment of new border posts, the augmentation of existing posts, and the infusion of cutting-edge information and communication technology across ports of entry emerge as key facets in the endeavor to bolster border security (Azumah et al., 2020).

On the broader spectrum, migrants have emerged as pivotal stakeholders, casting an indelible impact

upon both the economic and security paradigms of nations. This imbues all states with a vested interest and a concurrent concern in comprehending and addressing this multifaceted conundrum. It is discerned that the number of foreign migrants in Ghana is slated to undergo a rapid escalation in the foreseeable future, precipitating an intricate interplay of push and pull factors at play. Notably, the landscape of international migration reverberates across nations in diverse capacities, assuming the role of a source, transit, or ultimate destination. This phenomenon's pervasive influence resonates universally, with Ghana serving as no exception. Within this context, it is imperative to craft a migration strategy that seamlessly harnesses the benefits conferred by migration while concurrently addressing the attendant challenges (Azumah et al., 2020).

The crossroads of border management strategies intersect deftly with the imperative to combat the scourge of people smuggling, aligning harmoniously with the broader spectrum of migration and immigration concerns. Evidently, human smuggling, innately transnational in character, transgresses the bounds of nations, thereby emerging as a global conundrum. The intricate networks of criminal organizations permeating this domain provide the logistical architecture for the clandestine enterprise of illegal immigration. This pervasive phenomenon is typified by multinational syndicates orchestrating the intricate choreography of human smuggling, facilitated through intricate networks and pathways. Concomitantly, human smuggling assumes a symbiotic relationship with the aspirations of asylum seekers, propelling a pernicious nexus wherein aspiring immigrants are surreptitiously shepherded across borders to their desired destinations. Notably, the demarcation between human smuggling and human trafficking often blurs, as these realms intersect with the trafficking of individuals under the aegis of clandestine networks. This foments situations wherein those being smuggled may be unwittingly ensnared in prolonged cycles of servitude and criminal activities, manifesting the intricate interplay between the realms of human smuggling and trafficking (Mocorquadale et al., 2000).

The pioneering research by Kamba (2019) casts an incisive gaze upon border management measures employed to mitigate instability at Kenya's Liboi border post, accentuating border patrols and surveillance. Anchored within the temporal prism spanning 2007 to 2015, this research dissects the interplay between border management, surveillance endeavors, and patrols. The central inquiry revolves around the efficacy of surveillance as a mitigating tool against border instability, buttressed by a comprehensive understanding of patrol strategies. Evidently, a cross-sectional research methodology assumes prominence, mirroring the diverse array of respondents united by a common setting. Through the lens of deterrent theory, the study unveils the formulation of strategies to stymie criminal propensities, bolstered by the foundational framework proffered by Max Weber's bureaucratic theory. Inclusive of all security personnel stationed at the Liboi border post and the police cadre operating under the jurisdiction of the official overseeing the police division of the Dadaab refugee camp, the research hinges on questionnaires and interview guides to glean pertinent insights. Employing SPSS version 20 software, data segmentation augments the discernment of patterns, ultimately culminating in findings that underpin the ubiquity of surveillance efforts at the Liboi border station. However, these endeavors encounter impediments arising from the terrain and the operational constraints of equipment. While border patrols are discerned to be operational, the frequency thereof was deemed insufficient. Moreover, it surfaced that security agencies at Liboi were grappling with obsolete inventories (Kamba, 2019).

2.10 The Challenges in the Implementation of Border Management Policies

The realm of executing border management regulations confronts a myriad of challenges that demand careful scrutiny. Azure (2010) delves into the realm of integrated border management in West and Central Africa, underscoring that a significant proportion of this practice transpires within the

precincts of domestic terrain, involving border security entities such as customs, immigration agencies, and Border Police. Noteworthy is the integration of Ghana's Customs and Immigration divisions, facilitating the exchange of pivotal information concerning the transboundary movement of goods and services (GIS, 2016).

The West African landscape is punctuated by 35 international boundaries, as highlighted by the World Bank (2005), presenting a palpable degree of permeability. This intricate tapestry confronts a constellation of threats ranging from human trafficking, contraband drugs, small arms, and light weapons to more recent challenges such as terrorist incursions, leaving the region considerably exposed (World Bank, 2005). A nuanced perspective underscored by Flynn (2002) elucidates that border security concerns, at times, transcend the realm of national security or economic policy, compounded by the recurrent phenomenon of understaffed border entities grappling with resource constraints. Particularly in peripheral areas, where proximity to urban centers is lacking, the deployment of sufficient detection equipment and scanners is not always ensured. Notably, the customs authorities within this domain lack a uniform national repository encapsulating information pertaining to criminals, their networks, and the diverse categories of illicit contraband seizures that exhibit heterogeneity across different nations (Goita, 2011).

The challenging landscape of security concerns is further exacerbated by the presence of understaffed and unmotivated agencies and personnel that grapple with communication lacunae and a lack of coordination both at the national and regional echelons, as posited by Lamptey (2013). Compounding these predicaments is the growing proliferation of transnational organized criminal syndicates and their expansive operations, thereby exerting additional pressure on the pre-existing response mechanisms, a perspective underscored by Okumu and Ikelegbe (2010).

A nuanced examination by Opon, Okoth, and Onkware (2015) scrutinizes the intricacies of immigration border control and counter-terrorism measures in Ghana, each yielding a unique set of

challenges and prospects. The domain of immigration border control is hamstrung by an acute dearth of human resources, characterized by stark pay inequities and suboptimal working conditions, compounded by the absence of robust moral and professional standards for personnel assigned to these critical duties.

Gituanja's (2013) comprehensive exploration delves into the potential impediments inherent in the implementation of border control policies in Ghana. The examination centers upon the country's border management policies and their execution, shedding light on the influence exerted by global trends operating at a macro level. Employing a structured interview approach, the research garnered data through survey methodologies, with questionnaires distributed among GIS immigration officers and administrative staff, while the resultant findings were subjectively analyzed. Evidently, the implementation of border rules and procedures grapples with an array of impediments, where emerging global trends loom as pivotal factors that may either facilitate or obstruct effective border management endeavors. The proclivity towards integration has palpable ramifications for border control and migration dynamics, unveiling a realm where global influences interweave with regional imperatives.

Ndunda's (2013) exploration, based on primary and secondary research, underscores that the implementation of the one-stop border post strategy is susceptible to an array of obstacles that decelerate its realization. This incisive analysis delves into the interplay between leadership styles and employee performance, positing that the efficacy of any framework or course of action pivots on the ability to inspire, energize, and engage individuals and teams. The potency of leadership is contingent upon its capacity to influence and galvanize individuals and units towards achieving shared objectives. In this trajectory, effective policy implementation hinges on leadership's prowess to marshal all available organizational resources (Pearce and Robinson, 2010). Furthermore, the efficacy of policies is intrinsically linked with the performance of laborers. The capacity to

incentivize and reward exceptional performance across individuals and specific units emerges as a linchpin in the triumph of strategic endeavors (Pearce and Robinson, 2010). The research envisions an in-depth inquiry into whether the potency of management and staff performance influences the successful execution of border management rules.

Intrinsically interwoven within the realm of policy implementation is the imperative for leaders, personnel, and stakeholders to actively participate. David (2003) propounds that for effective policy implementation, leaders and employees must be engaged in the decision-making process, fostering open channels of communication among all stakeholders. Notably, the roles and interactions of individuals bear immense import in buttressing the efficacy of policy implementation (David, 2005). Conversely, the absence of informed stakeholders and inefficacious information dissemination portend policy or strategy execution failures, a tenet underscored by Hrebiniak (2005). The intricate fabric of Africa's border dynamics is also shaped by infrastructural challenges, accounting for a quarter of border delays on the continent, with the remaining three-quarters being attributed to unfavorable trading conditions. Elevated transportation costs in Africa, exceeding those of South America and Asia, underscore the intricate tapestry of challenges that cast a shadow on the global demand for African goods (International Charity for Africa, 2010).

Cheruiyot and Rotich (2018), adopting a descriptive survey study methodology, delve into the multifaceted variables influencing the execution of the one-stop border post approach. The exploration encapsulates a trifecta of factors—technology, collaboration among stakeholders, and staff capability—underpinning the implementation of the OSBP strategy. Impressively, the study unearths the robust influence that these factors collectively exert, encapsulating technology, the synergy among stakeholders, and the efficacy of staff, which in turn interface with the execution of the OSBP policy. This research endeavors to untangle the intricate interplay of these determinants within the broader context of Ghana's comprehensive border management policy.

2.11 Addressing the Challenges of Border Management

The African continent, particularly the Sahel region, has been profoundly impacted by the unfolding events in Libya and Sudan, which continue to intricately intersect with the region's intricate security landscape. The realm of border management necessitates a delicate equilibrium between facilitating cross-border flows and imposing stronger cross-border restrictions, a nuanced discourse highlighted by Lamptey (2012). An imperative initial step entails the formulation and implementation of regulations capable of permeating across the entire region, constituting an integrated approach to border management. This endeavor is emblematic of the imperative to address the multifaceted security concerns that traverse national borders, particularly in a context where non-state actors capitalize on the vulnerabilities within the Sahel to engender stability within ECOWAS. This dynamic serves as a valuable lesson for the broader array of nations populating the region, as expounded by Okumu and Ikelegbe (2010).

The urgent need to fortify the contours of West Africa's borders is underscored by the imperative to institute effective border control strategies, operating cohesively at both national and regional strata. The second facet encompasses the elevation of the competencies vested within law enforcement and related entities across the sub-region. The erosion of law enforcement's capabilities and the constraints impinging upon operational spheres have, in no small measure, exacerbated the contours of instability across the Sahel, a perspective delved into by Keohane (2002). A pivotal aspect pertains to the enhancement of security and law enforcement agencies' proficiency within West Africa, encompassing themes encompassing border security and concepts like Integrated Border Management. The language encompassed within the ECOWAS Convention might serve as a bedrock

for capacity development initiatives, concurring with Salter's (2013) assertion. This is evidenced by a recent initiative within select Sahel nations, orchestrated to enhance the efficacy of security sector actors, with the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center (KAIPTC) championing this endeavor, an undertaking lauded and replicated by Bowman (2007).

A comprehensive approach to border management, as elucidated by Wilson (2004), necessitates an all-encompassing consideration of diverse criminal activities. Initiatives within this sphere should be solidly anchored in sub-regional and national policies, serving as the foundational bedrock for these undertakings. Exemplifying this, the police apparatus in Sierra Leone adeptly interfaces with local communities, assuming a human visage while concurrently cultivating trust through community committees. This approach not only humanizes the policing presence but also fosters the amassing of crucial information pertaining to security concerns within the locality.

In sum, the intricate mosaic of security concerns coursing through Africa's Sahel region, spurred by dynamics unfolding in Libya and Sudan, necessitates a judicious calibration of cross-border flow facilitation and stringent cross-border restrictions within the ambit of border management. The pathway forward mandates the cultivation of harmonized regulations permeating the regional expanse, coupled with a robust enhancement of law enforcement capabilities, as delineated by Keohane (2002). The lessons from non-state actors effectively navigating the Sahel's vulnerabilities to foster stability should be harnessed by neighboring nations, as iterated by Okumu and Ikelegbe (2010). The edifice of a secure West Africa demands the strategic fortification of borders, complemented by the augmentation of law enforcement acumen, a blueprint aligning with Salter's (2013) conception. The ongoing initiatives within select Sahel nations, harmonized under the KAIPTC's aegis, underscore the collaborative commitment towards bolstering security sector operators, evoking applause from Bowman (2007). On a broader canvas, a holistic border management approach, as advocated by Wilson (2004), mandates the incorporation of all facets of

criminality, emerging from the substratum of sub-regional and national policies. Illustrated through the Sierra Leonean police model, community engagement not only engenders a human connection but also furnishes a wellspring of intelligence germane to local security dynamics.

2.12 Conceptual Framework

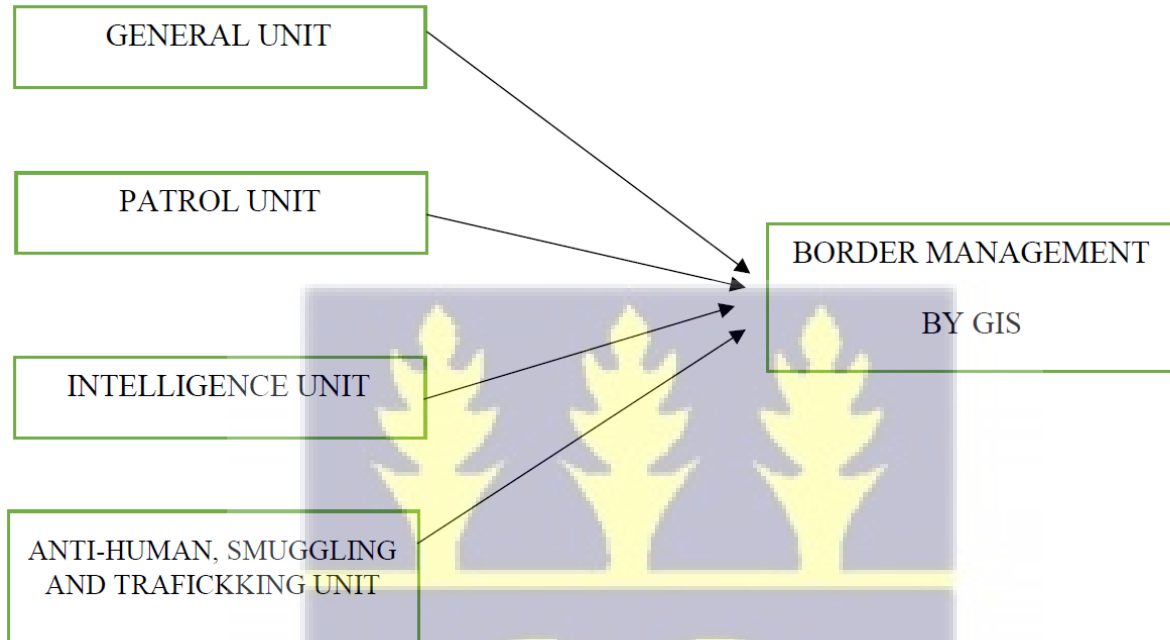


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

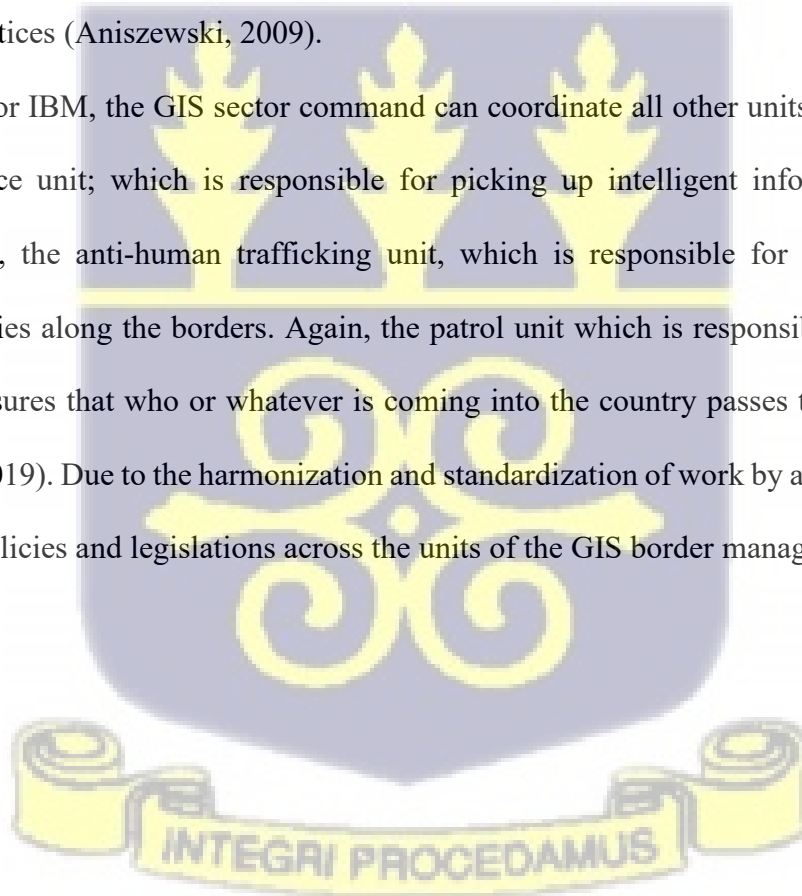
Source: Author's Construct, 2022

In order to prevent crimes related to borders, border control and management in modern times involves a holistic strategy (Rosenblum, 2012). In order to manage the border and the related operations effectively to prevent border-related crimes, border control agencies and departments must rely on shared information through coordination. This is due to the burdensome nature of activities at border posts (Quartey, 2019). This strategy, as seen in Fig. 2.0, has made significant progress against most crimes, including multinational crimes. In the view Goh (2013), a well-

coordinated system like Coordinated Border Management (CBM) defies the purpose of hierarchical types of administration by allowing information and intelligence to be shared as well.

According to Aniszewski (2009), “*Coordinated Border Management refers to the coordinated approach by border control agencies, both international and domestic in the context of seeking greater efficiency over managing trade and travel flows, while maintain a balance with compliance requirement*”. At the state level, the CMB will reduce redundancies and duplication of work due to the specification and standardization of the work of the various units of a Border Management organizations. It ensures that there is a holistic approach to border management practices, since it ensures coordination of all other unites or agencies working together for an efficient border management practices (Aniszewski, 2009).

Using the CMB, or IBM, the GIS sector command can coordinate all other units and agencies such as, the intelligence unit; which is responsible for picking up intelligent information across the borderlines. Also, the anti-human trafficking unit, which is responsible for combating human-trafficking activities along the borders. Again, the patrol unit which is responsible for patrol along the borders to ensures that who or whatever is coming into the country passes the requirements of entry (Quartey, 2019). Due to the harmonization and standardization of work by all these unites, state can formulates policies and legislations across the units of the GIS border managements units.



CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

In the third chapter of this research, a comprehensive exposition is provided regarding the chosen research methodology and approaches employed throughout the study. This pivotal chapter delves into explicit details concerning the distinct research design, the demographic under study, the determination of the sample size, and the methodologies employed for data collection. Furthermore, an explication of the techniques utilized for data analysis, alongside a conscientious discussion of ethical considerations, finds its elucidation within this chapter.

3.2 Research Design

The concept of research design, as articulated by Creswell (2013), encompasses the comprehensive framework comprising the methodologies and strategies pursued to attain the overarching research goals and objectives. Depending on the inherent nature and aims of the research, the research design can take on various forms, including quantitative, qualitative, or a blend of both, commonly referred to as mixed methods (Pandey & Pandey, 2015). The quantitative research paradigm, characterized by mathematical or statistical approaches, seeks to validate hypotheses concerning phenomena central to the research objectives. Rooted in the positivist philosophical perspective, this approach focuses on tangible entities that possess quantifiable attributes. In this study, a survey research method was employed, utilizing questionnaires as the primary instrument for data collection. Kamolson (2007) underscores the amalgamation of scientific sampling techniques and well-designed questionnaires within survey research to systematically assess population characteristics with statistical rigor.

In contrast, qualitative research delves into the intricate tapestry of attitudes, values, and beliefs held by individuals or organizations, serving as a conduit to a deeper comprehension of their ways of life (Boateng, 2016). Particularly adept at eliciting culturally embedded insights pertaining to the beliefs,

perspectives, actions, and sociocultural contexts of specific groups, qualitative research shines in the exploration of the multifaceted layers of human experience. Its strength lies in its capacity to craft intricate textual portrayals of how individuals perceive and engage with a specific research subject. In the current study, a mixed-methods research approach was employed, specifically a concurrent design. This approach, elucidated by Creswell (2005), integrates philosophical underpinnings, the incorporation of both qualitative and quantitative methodologies, and the synergistic amalgamation of these approaches within a single investigation. The concurrent design strategy operates by orchestrating the interplay between quantitative and qualitative components to yield a holistic and nuanced analysis of the research problem. Notably, this mixed-methods approach affords the researcher the flexibility to discern the appropriate weighting of each approach based on the study's overarching purpose, in alignment with the tenets expounded by Creswell (2005).

Additionally, the research approach incorporated elements of triangulation, development, initiation, and expansion, providing a multifaceted lens through which to comprehend the targeted phenomenon (Green, 1989). By amalgamating data from diverse sources, the study engenders a comprehensive panorama, amplifying the depth and breadth of insights into the intricate factors influencing fire service delivery. However, it is essential to acknowledge, as cautioned by Creswell (2005), that the inherent risk of bias may arise from the researcher's discretionary prioritization of one form of inquiry over the other. Furthermore, Creswell (2005) underscores the imperative to subject mixed-methods research to rigorous quality assurance measures and adherence to established rules and procedures in order to establish the credibility and trustworthiness of findings. This necessitates the judicious application of methodological principles to ensure the integrity and robustness of the study's outcomes.

3.3 Study Population

The study population is a fundamental concept within research, encompassing the collective set of observations or responses under investigation. This population represents the entirety of subjects

sharing particular attributes, from which a subset known as a sample can be extracted for study purposes (Pandey & Pandey, 2015). In this context, the study population comprises immigration officers stationed at the Aflao border post, serving as the focal point for the research endeavor. These individuals collectively embody the scope of the investigation, with their experiences and insights forming the basis for the study's exploration. It is important to recognize that the study population constitutes a pivotal element in shaping the research's boundaries and inferences, as it serves as the foundation upon which the analytical framework is constructed. By delving into the perspectives and practices of immigration officers at the Aflao border post, the study aims to unravel the intricate dynamics underpinning the broader thematic domain. Consequently, the insights garnered from this study population are poised to illuminate valuable insights, contributing to a deeper understanding of the subject matter at hand.

3.4 Sample and Sampling Method

With regards to the quantitative design, the sampling method adopted probability sampling method. Probability sampling entails the process of selecting a subset of individuals from a larger population, wherein this selection is predicated upon the foundational principle of randomization (Pandey & Pandey, 2015). This principle encompasses the utilization of randomness or chance as the basis for the sample selection procedure (Cooper and Schindler, 2014). A sample is the study's primary focus for useful data collection and reporting since the entire population cannot be studied due to limitations (Pandey & Pandey, 2015). The probability sampling technique employed in this study was the simple random sampling. Simple random sampling constitutes a probabilistic sampling technique wherein the investigator employs random selection to choose a subset of individuals from a given populace (Cooper and Schindler, 2014). Every constituent within the

population holds an equitably probable opportunity of being chosen for inclusion. The simple random sampling technique was used to calculate the sample and for questionnaire administration.

The determination of the sample size for this study was carried out through the utilization of the EPI info software, a prevalent practice in contemporary research. This software facilitates the computation of the requisite sample size based on parameters including the magnitude of the population, the desired level of confidence, and the acceptable degree of sampling error. According to the findings derived from inquiries conducted, it was established that the Aflao Border Unit comprises a total workforce of 180 officers. Consequently, this 180-individual cohort constitutes the defined population for the present investigation. Employing a 95% confidence level along with a 5% margin of error, the computed sample size for the study amounted to 122 individuals. Accordingly, a total of 122 survey questionnaires were administered to effectively solicit quantitative data.

For The quantitative design the sampling method employed by this study is the non-probability sampling. Non-probability sampling delineates a technique for the extraction of elements from a designated population employing a subjective, non-random methodology (Patton, 2000). By virtue of not necessitating a comprehensive survey framework, non-probability sampling emerges as a swift, facile, and cost-effective avenue for procuring data. The non-probability sampling method made used for this study is the purposive sampling techniques. Purposive sampling, alternatively termed judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling, embodies a variant of non-probability sampling wherein researchers exercise their individual discernment during the process of selecting participants from the overarching population for engagement in their survey endeavors (Tongo, 2007).

Twelve (12) key informants were selected using purposive sampling for the semi-structured

interviews, three from each of the four units—general, Patrol, Intelligence, and Anti-Human Smuggling and Trafficking Units—who have in-depth experience of border control and management. This method is ideal for research since it allows the researcher to focus on a specific group of people or location in order to gather valuable data (Patton, 2000; Tongo, 2007).

3.5 Data and Sources of Data

The role of data in any research endeavor is of paramount significance. This study embraces a comprehensive approach by harnessing both primary and secondary data sources to glean insights. Secondary data, in this context, assumes a dual role: as a foundation for the literature review and as a benchmark for result comparison. By drawing upon secondary data, the research seeks to contextualize its findings within the existing body of knowledge. These secondary sources, primarily derived from online platforms encompassing scholarly journals and institutional reports, furnish a wealth of information that bolsters the analytical framework.

In parallel, the primary data dimension encapsulates the researcher's own data, procured directly from its original sources. This primary data, distinctly generated for this study, represents a valuable repository of firsthand insights and observations (Boateng, 2016). To ensure a robust and systematic collection process, the researcher formulated a meticulously structured questionnaire and interview guide. These data collection tools stand as testament to the researcher's meticulous approach, designed to elicit pertinent and relevant information from the study's participants.

The structured questionnaire, meticulously designed by the researcher, serves as a vital conduit for gathering empirical data from the study's participants. Through a series of targeted questions, this instrument provides a systematic framework for obtaining quantitative insights. Additionally, the interview guide is carefully crafted to facilitate in-depth conversations with key informants, thereby

fostering a nuanced exploration of qualitative aspects. This bifurcated approach to data collection underscores the research's commitment to comprehensively addressing its objectives, ensuring that both quantitative and qualitative dimensions are meticulously examined.

In summary, this study's data-centric approach leverages both primary and secondary data to offer a well-rounded and comprehensive analysis. By judiciously incorporating secondary sources and devising systematic data collection tools, the research endeavors to furnish a holistic understanding of the subject matter while adhering to rigorous academic standards.

3.6 Data Collection Tools and Procedure

Within the framework of the quantitative research design, the questionnaire emerges as a prominent data collection technique. A questionnaire is a carefully structured instrument that entails the presentation of a uniform set of inquiries to respondents with the intention of soliciting data. This methodological approach is informed by established scholars such as Pandey & Pandey (2015) and Saunders et al. (2007), who highlight its efficacy in systematically amassing information from individuals within a designated research sample. In the context of this study, a meticulously crafted questionnaire was deployed to procure data from immigration officials and unit heads stationed at the Aflao border post, situated within the Volta Region.

This questionnaire, a pivotal component of the data collection strategy, encompasses two key sections meticulously designed to elicit comprehensive insights. The first section delves into demographic particulars, encompassing facets such as age, education, salary, and religious affiliation of the respondents. The second section of the questionnaire embarks on a deeper exploration, encapsulating multifaceted inquiries concerning border control mechanisms, operational protocols, identification of migrant activities, challenges intrinsic to regulating cross-

border movements, and an assessment of potential transnational security threats and criminal activities.

Concurrently, the qualitative research endeavor pivots around the in-depth interview methodology. This qualitative dimension holds the potential to unearth rich and nuanced perspectives by engaging in substantive conversations with key informants. Specifically, the research proposes to interview all four heads of the distinct units—namely, the general unit, patrol unit, intelligence unit, and anti-trafficking unit. These interviews, characterized by their extensive nature, spanning approximately 1 hour to 1 hour and 30 minutes, are poised to unearth intricate insights.

By delving into various aspects, the qualitative interviews aim to unveil a comprehensive picture. Areas under exploration include prominent nationalities frequently engaged in border crossings and the nature of their activities, the identification of unapproved routes, potential transnational security threats, and criminal undertakings, along with challenges encountered in the process of regulating cross-border mobility. As highlighted by Preskill and Jones (2009), the interview guide tailored for the qualitative facet not only serves as an effective tool for eliciting attitudes and sentiments but also uncovers dimensions that might not have been adequately captured through the structured questionnaire.

To summarize, the study's meticulously planned data collection strategy intertwines quantitative and qualitative methodologies, each serving as a beacon of insight into the multifaceted realm of border management and control. Through the utilization of questionnaires and in-depth interviews, the research endeavors to glean holistic and comprehensive understandings of the research domain while adhering to established methodological principles.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

This section elucidates the chosen methodology for data analysis, a pivotal step aimed at comprehensively scrutinizing the amassed information procured over the course of the research endeavor. The quantitative dataset underwent meticulous dissection, wherein the descriptive data provided by the respondents will be systematically segmented into distinct subgroups. To facilitate this analytical process, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), developed by IBM Corp. in 2015, was harnessed. This sophisticated software effectively facilitate the conduct of descriptive analysis by presenting the salient characteristics of both the respondents and the sample data in a tabular format. Alongside this foundational descriptive analysis, the research endeavor will delve into more intricate layers through regression and correlational analyses, which offered a nuanced understanding of the relationships and trends present within the collected quantitative data. Concurrently, the qualitative aspect of data analysis embarks on a methodical and iterative journey. The interviews, having been meticulously conducted, underwent a multifaceted transformation. This transformative process commences with transcription, wherein the spoken words of the participants are meticulously transcribed into a written format. Subsequently, an extensive process of verification and validation will be administered to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the transcribed content. These transcriptions was judiciously categorized according to the thematic areas outlined within the overarching interview guide.

The core essence of the qualitative data analysis journey unfolds through the identification and synthesis of emerging themes. These themes, seamlessly extracted from the transcribed dialogues, encapsulate the participants' exact words and perspectives. The very nature of open-ended inquiry intrinsic to the interview process aligns seamlessly with the inductive approach commonly embraced within case study research methodologies. Amaraunga et al. (2002) underscore the significance of

this approach, which refrains from imposing predefined categories on respondents prior to data collection. Instead, an inductive methodology empowers the researcher to glean patterns, themes, and analytical categories directly from the rich and nuanced information imparted by the participants themselves.

In essence, the research's chosen data analysis methodology navigates the intricate interplay between quantitative and qualitative dimensions. Employing robust software tools for quantitative analysis and an inductive approach for qualitative synthesis, the study endeavors to unlock the profound insights embedded within the collected data. Through this multifaceted analytical journey, the research aspires to unveil a comprehensive narrative that sheds light on the complexities of the researched domain while adhering to established methodological rigor.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

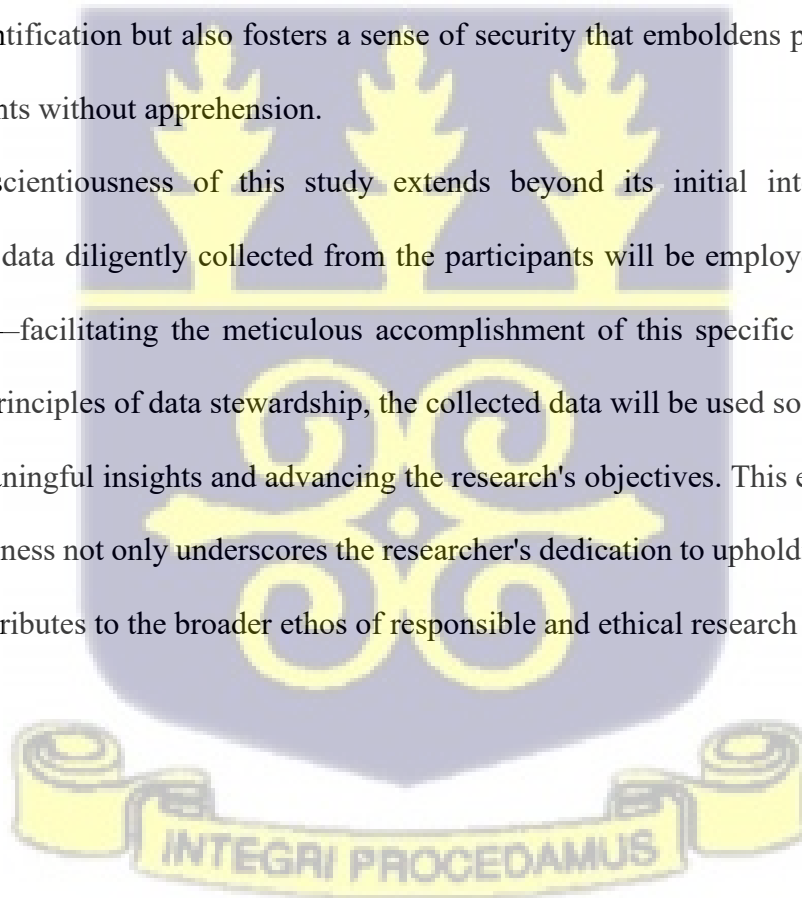
The present study diligently adheres to the rigorous ethical standards delineated by the University of Ghana Research Ethics Policy, a comprehensive framework meticulously crafted by the esteemed Office of Research, Innovation, and Development (ORID) in 2013. Recognizing the paramount significance of ethical considerations in scholarly endeavors, this study espouses a principled approach that not only upholds the integrity of the researcher but also safeguards the rights and well-being of the valued respondents who contribute their insights to this endeavor. The underpinning belief in the sanctity of ethical guidelines stems from the profound awareness, as emphasized by Cooper and Schindler (2014) that ethics serves as an indispensable bulwark, preserving the authenticity and credibility of the research process.

In accordance with these unwavering ethical principles, this study committed meticulous and transparent engagement with its respondents. The prospective participants were fully apprised of the

research's overarching objectives, thereby enabling them to make a voluntary and informed decision regarding their participation. This foundational approach underscores the profound respect accorded to each individual's autonomy and the ethical imperative to uphold their right to freely engage in or abstain from the study based on their own volition.

In alignment with the tenets of ethical data handling and privacy preservation, the study embraces a stringent confidentiality protocol. To mitigate any potential breach of confidentiality, the names of the participants will remain conspicuously absent from the dataset. This conscious measure ensures that the invaluable responses garnered through the administered questionnaires cannot be attributed to any specific respondent. This anonymity not only assuages any concerns surrounding potential retribution or identification but also fosters a sense of security that emboldens participants to share their candid insights without apprehension.

The ethical conscientiousness of this study extends beyond its initial interactions with the respondents. The data diligently collected from the participants will be employed with a clear and singular purpose—facilitating the meticulous accomplishment of this specific research endeavor. Adhering to the principles of data stewardship, the collected data will be used solely for the purpose of generating meaningful insights and advancing the research's objectives. This ethical commitment to data purposefulness not only underscores the researcher's dedication to upholding the participants' trust but also contributes to the broader ethos of responsible and ethical research conduct.



CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND BORDER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter delineates the outcomes derived from the amassed data in the course of the study and engages in a comprehensive discourse regarding the findings thereof. Within this chapter, one finds expounded the deductions and revelations deduced from the empirical evidence under examination. This section expounds upon the sociodemographic attributes of the participants, concomitant with an elaboration on the methodologies employed in the management of borders.

4.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 4.1 serves as an illustrative repository of the respondents' descriptive statistics. The outcomes emanating from this tabulation reveal a gender distribution within the study's cohort, with males constituting 61.5% and females comprising 38.5%. In terms of age categorization, individuals aged 34 to 39 years represent the most prominent segment, accounting for 34.4% of the research demography. Subsequently, those falling within the age brackets of 28 to 33 years constitute 31.1%, while the cohorts spanning the ages of 22 to 27 years and 40 to 45 years each encompass 13.1% of the total populace. Notably, respondents exceeding the age of 46 constitute the residual fraction, amounting to 8.2%.

The outcomes of educational attainment reveal that a marginal proportion of respondents hold Junior High School (JHS) or Middle School qualifications, registering at 7.4%. Conversely, the preponderance of respondents exhibits higher educational achievements, distributed among Senior High School (SHS) qualifications at 46.7%, vocational and technical qualifications at 9%, and University undergraduate credentials at 39.9%. Delving into the context of professional

experience, the interval of 8 to 13 years emerges as the most frequently occurring tenure, accounting for 17.2% of respondents. In contrast, a meager 1.6% of participants report an experience exceeding 20 years.

Marital status demonstrates that a substantial proportion of respondents, totaling 45.9%, espouse the institution of marriage. Concurrently, a segment comprising 30.3% of the respondents declares their status as single individuals.

Table 4.1: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	N=122	100.00%
<i>Male</i>	75	61.50%
<i>Female</i>	47	38.50%
<i>AGE</i>		
22-27	16	13.10%
28-33	38	31.10%
34-39	42	34.40%
40-45	16	13.10%
46-50	10	8.20%
<i>EDUCATIONAL STATUS</i>		
Middle/JHS/JSS	9	7.40%
Secondary/SHS/SSS	57	46.70%
Voc/Tech/Comm	11	9.00%
University/Tertiary	45	36.90%
<i>MARITAL STATUS</i>		

<i>Never married</i>	37	30.30%
<i>Informal/Consensual</i>	17	13.90%
<i>Married</i>	56	45.90%
<i>Separated</i>	7	5.70%
<i>Divorced</i>	3	2.50%
<i>Widowed</i>	2	1.60%
WORKING EXPERIENCE		
<i>2 – 7 YEARS</i>	35	28.70%
<i>8 – 13 Years</i>	64	52.50%
<i>14 – 19 YEARS</i>	21	17.20%
<i>ABOVE 20 YEARS</i>	2	1.60%

Source: Field Data, 2022

4.3 Border Management Policies

The primary aim of this scholarly investigation encompassed an examination of the extent to which the personnel within Ghana's border management department possess an accurate comprehension of the prevailing border management policies within the nation. To attain this research objective, a systematic array of inquiries was administered to the selected respondents, facilitating a comprehensive exploration of the aforementioned phenomenon. The initial query pertained to the discernment among participants concerning the existence of governmental directives governing the

domain of border control.

As elucidated in Figure 4.1, a discernible majority of the respondents, constituting a notable 73 percent of the cohort, asserted the presence of well-defined border control regulations formulated by the government. Notwithstanding this prevailing perspective, a minority voiced contrasting viewpoints. This finding underscores a potential incongruity or lack of unequivocal lucidity in the articulation of the country's border control guidelines, implying a need for enhanced precision and clarity in this realm. Subsequently, respondents endorsing the existence of policies were prompted to delineate those specific policies within their purview. In this context, a unanimous consensus among participants emerged, indicating that the discerned policies predominantly center around the procedural intricacies associated with the points of entry and egress within the nation's borders.

Consequently, it is discernible that the cumulative effect of these delineated policies has substantially contributed to the realization of efficacious border management and fortification measures, ultimately enhancing the overall security architecture within the nation's territorial precincts.

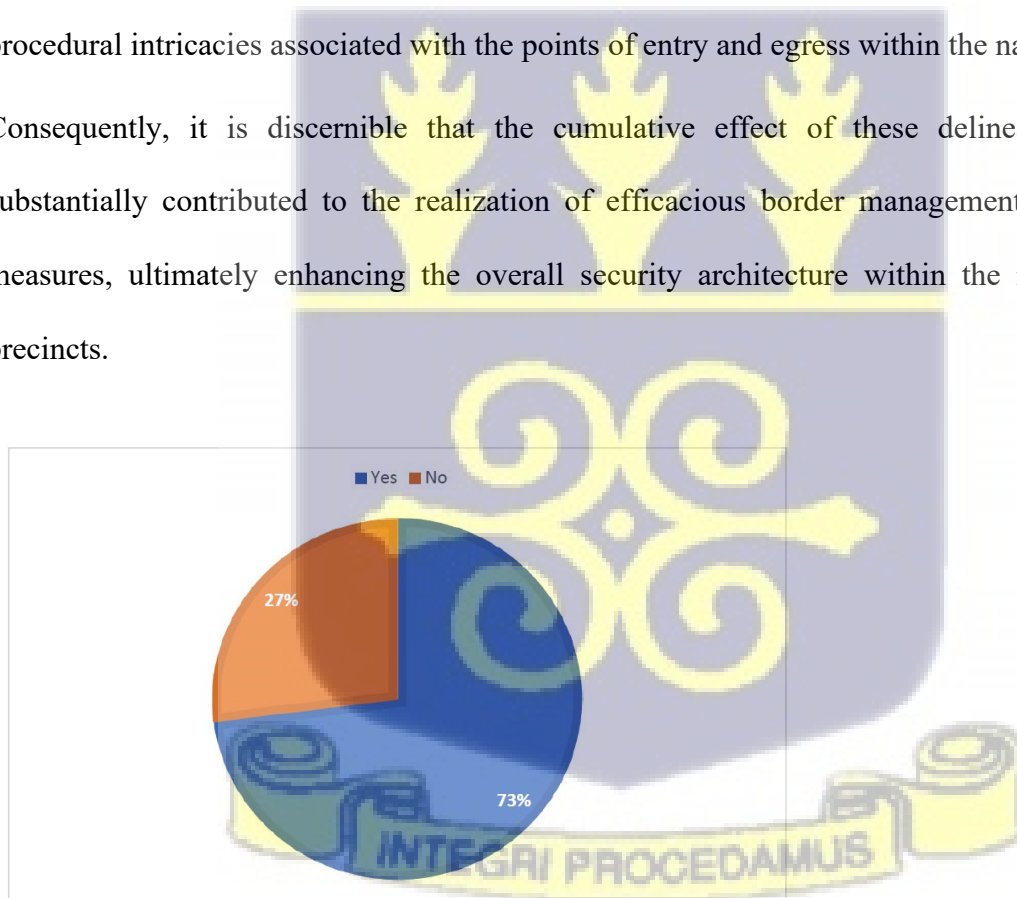


Figure 4.1 The availability of Border Management Policies

Source: Field Data, 2022

The present investigation necessitated the solicitation of comprehensive insights from the selected participants, with a specific request to elucidate on several of Ghana's border management policies, as provided within the framework of the interview guide. Through the lens of open-ended inquiries, the prominent themes elucidated were passports, regulations governing entry and exit, and visa protocols. These elements were underscored as pivotal constituents of the overarching domain of border control and management, thus rendering them salient tools for facilitating the delineation and realization of effective border control mechanisms. This sentiment was succinctly articulated by a senior informant, who expounded upon the pivotal role of border management policies in the following manner:

"Border management policies, in their generality, function as a didactic compendium outlining the strategies employed in orchestrating and regulating the ingress and egress movements of individuals within the geopolitical confines. Notably, the deployment of visas and passports emerges as ubiquitous instruments."

Concerning the domain of entry and exit policies, an additional Key Informant, representing the GIS, proffered insights into the meticulous delineation characterizing these regulations. The informant explained that the meticulous stipulation of prerequisites guiding the entry and exit procedures for individuals traversing the nation's borders. *"This meticulous prescription extends to the imperative for all individuals, except those explicitly exempted, to personally declare their intention of departure to immigration officials stationed at the designated exit points. Furthermore, the act of completing a departure declaration form and its subsequent personal submission were emphasized as integral components of this exit procedure."*

In concurrence with the scholarship advanced by Adamson (2006), the pivotal role of border management regulations in constraining and governing the mobility of individuals across national

borders is underscored. This regulatory framework assumes a paramount role in ameliorating and preempting instances of transnational criminal activities, including terrorism. This accord resonates with the findings of the current study, wherein survey respondents demonstrated a discernible level of awareness concerning the extant border management regulations, thus enabling them to delineate the intricate interplay between these policies and the nation's overarching security paradigm. The depth of their comprehension further facilitated their capacity to articulate the multifaceted manners in which these policies invariably influence and intersect with the broader realm of national security.

4.4 Border Management Activities Undertaken by the GIS

The domain of border security management necessitates a collaborative effort encompassing diverse government entities, prominently the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) and the Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority. In stark contrast to the operational purview of the GIS, the Customs Division operates under the legislative framework of the Customs Act 891 of 2015, which presides over the comprehensive oversight of goods' ingress and egress from the nation. This regulatory mandate encompasses a spectrum of tasks, such as the scrutiny and validation of documentation pertinent to imported and exported commodities, as well as the imposition of levies on both domestically manufactured and imported goods.

Noteworthy among the findings is the discernment that a significant proportion, specifically 64.75 percent, of respondents hold the perception that the orchestration of border control concomitantly rests upon the collaborative efforts of the Immigration and Customs authorities. In contrast, a minority, constituting fewer than 6 percent of total responses, intimated the involvement of alternate security personnel in this domain. Comparable paradigms of joint responsibility between immigration, customs, and local law enforcement entities are discernible in various contexts, such as the United States. The interplay of these entities is chiefly manifested in the meticulous oversight of

individuals and objects at the junctures of entry and exit, which encompasses regulatory measures and countermeasures directed towards the deterrence and interception of illicit border crossings, as expounded by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 2018.

The nuanced perspective of a respondent articulated at the border echoes this interconnected operational framework, highlighting the intrinsic necessity of collaboration due to the multifaceted nature of border management responsibilities. The respondent remarked:

"The ambit of responsibilities undertaken by immigration officers extends beyond their exclusive purview, necessitating collaborative engagement, particularly in domains that fall within the jurisdiction of Customs, particularly concerning goods-related matters."

Table 4.2 delves into the scrutiny of agencies entrusted with the task of Border Management. As per the dataset originating from field research conducted in 2022, the table encompasses a total sample size represented by N=122, encompassing the entirety of the subjects involved in the study.

Table 4.2: Agencies Responsible for Border Management

	FREQ UENC Y	PER CEN T
	N=122	100%
IMMIGRATION ONLY	31	25.41%
BOTH IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS	79	64.75%
OTHER SECURITY OFFICIALS	12	9.84%

Source: Field Data, 2022

The table encapsulates a comprehensive breakdown of agencies shouldering Border Management responsibilities. Notably, 25.41% of the sample corresponds to instances where the task is exclusively managed by Immigration agencies. A significant majority, amounting to 64.75%, highlights cases

where the responsibility rests jointly with both Immigration and Customs authorities. The remaining 9.84% is attributed to instances where other security officials are tasked with Border Management functions. This distribution underscores the varying distribution of responsibilities across different agencies in the context of Border Management, portraying a more dominant role played by both Immigration and Customs departments.

4.5 Documents guiding operations of GIS and its familiarity

The imperative for robust border management entails the formulation and implementation of policies and mechanisms that facilitate and bolster controlled movement across borders, serve as a deterrent to illegal migration, facilitate the detection of trafficked individuals and smuggled migrants, and ultimately dismantle intricate networks of organized criminal operations. Efficacious border control hinges on the presence of a comprehensive framework encompassing multifaceted strategies to address these exigencies.

A marginal subset, comprising merely 9.2 percent of the interviewees, displayed an absence of awareness regarding the existence of specific doctrinal documents guiding the operational framework of the entity, as delineated in Figure 4.1 of the ensuing findings. Within this context, it is pertinent to note that the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) is legislatively bound by a constellation of statutes, most notably Act 573 of 2000. Of significance, this statute is conveniently accessible to all personnel affiliated with the institution, thereby facilitating their informed and accountable engagement.

Ratner's seminal work in 1996 expounds upon the requisites underpinning contemporary border control, positing that a select array of pivotal principles must undergird such endeavors to ensure their efficacy and proficiency. This tenet is congruent with the overarching argument advanced by Ratner (1996), which finds affirmation within the present study's premises and deductions.

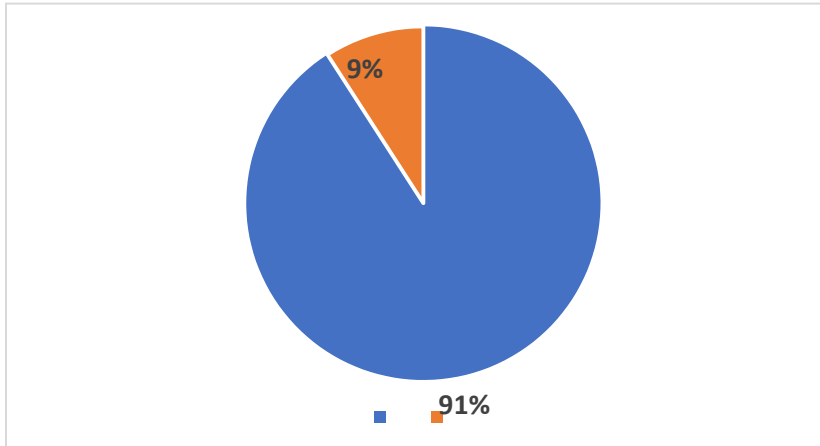


Figure 4.2: Documentation for Effective Border Management

Source: Field Data, 2022

The familiarity of the border management practices was determined through further inquiry. More over half (58.2 percent) of the studied population had some familiarity with it, while more than a third (34.43 percent) had extensive knowledge of it. For border control to be successful, documentation outlining the laws and processes in place to enforce the conditions of admittance, including a commitment to finding and deporting individuals who violate those requirements, are crucial. To back up this claim, (Dlvik & Visser, 2009) pointed out that in order for the nation to reap the benefits of an open international relationship while also protecting the state's security, it is necessary to strike a balance between security laws that facilitate the free flow of legal persons and goods. These materials are likely to improve their performance and help them make better judgments when it comes to securing the border, based on the results of the research study.

Table 4.3 presents an examination of respondents' acquaintance with Border Management Documentation. The data, derived from field observations in 2022, comprises a sample size denoted by N=122, representing the entirety of the subject cohort.

Table 4.3: Familiarity with Border Management Documentation

	FREQUENC Y	PERCE NT
	N=122	100%
YES, VERY FAMILIAR	42	34.43%
YES, SLIGHTLY FAMILIAR	71	58.20%
NOT FAMILIAR	9	7.38%

Source: Field Data, 2022

The table discloses that respondents exhibiting a high degree of familiarity with the mentioned documentation, categorized as "Yes, Very Familiar," account for 34.43% of the sample. Meanwhile, those displaying a moderate level of familiarity, categorized as "Yes, Slightly Familiar," constitute the majority at 58.20%. Notably, a smaller segment, comprising 7.38%, conveys a lack of familiarity, classified as "Not Familiar," with Border Management Documentation. This distribution underscores varying degrees of cognizance within the respondent population regarding the subject matter.

4.5.1 Checking People who Cross the Border

The use of PISCES and scanning devices was mainly limited to major entry points, such as Kotoka Airport, Aflao, and Elubo, as well as the seaports in Tema and Takoradi, until a recent time. These resources were mostly deployed through water-based means. Due to the manual and primitive methods used at other entry points, it was very difficult to catch people who were not eligible to enter the country. The people crossing the national borders were exposed to different types of technology, as shown in Figure 4.1. Most of the officials, more than 56.3%, supported these practices, while a minority of 43.7% opposed them.

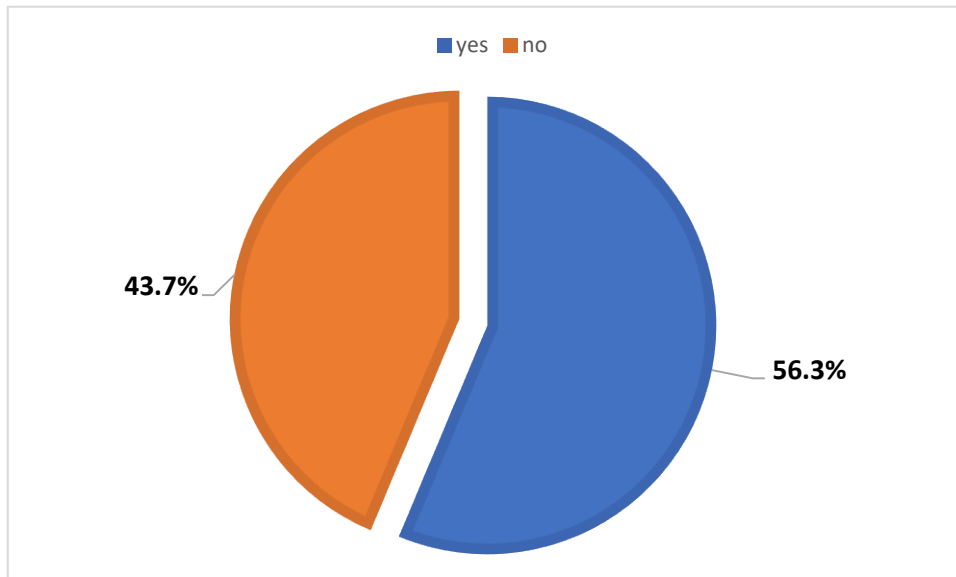


Figure 4.3: Checking of Migrant at Border Post

Source: Field Data, 2022

The lack of devices such as fingerprint, body, and thermal scanners, sensors, and detectors during the border inspection process is evident from the above statements. This deficiency could be due to the absence of these scanning devices. Bowerman (2014) found that the development of more advanced devices for inspecting passengers and their belongings during border crossing was driven by the increasingly complex border-crossing dynamics, with security implications for the receiving countries being the main concern. An intelligence unit member said:

“We use a combination of body scanners, sensors, and metal detectors to carefully check the identities of those who enter or leave this border crossing. Sometimes, even without these technology tools, we get useful information or tips from our reliable sources. It is very hard to detect any suspicious or hidden content on or inside a traveler’s person or belongings.”

4.5.2 Security checks

Security protocols are enforced to regulate the ingress and egress of individuals across national borders, mirroring similar measures implemented at diverse ports of entry and departure. These

measures encompass the scrutiny of pertinent documentation, the utilization of profiling techniques, and the conduct of comprehensive searches involving both the person and their accompanying baggage. The discernment of the constituents subject to scrutiny within the context of security checks constitutes a pivotal inquiry. Table 4.4 presents items checked at the border post.

Table 4.4: Security Checks at Border Post

	FREQ UENC Y	PER CEN T
	N=122	100 %
TRAVEL DOCUMENT	67	54.92 %
LUGGAGE	34	27.87 %
BOTH TRAVEL DOCUMENT AND LUGGAGE	21	17.21 %

Source: Field Data, 2022

As delineated in Table 4.4, 54.9% of respondents indicated that their travel documents underwent scrutiny, whereas 27.87% reported that both their travel papers and luggage underwent inspection. A modest minority, constituting 17.21% of the surveyed cohort, acknowledged baggage inspection as a facet of the assessment. The overarching implication underscores the prominence accorded to travel documents by immigration officials during border security checks. This modality of examination aligns with the global standards prescribed for immigration assessments as delineated within the purview of the International Migration Act (Dauvergne, 2004). Notably, the examination of passengers' personal effects and belongings encapsulated within their luggage is relegated to the domain of the Customs authority.

The Patrol Unit Officer expounded upon their operational dynamics, elucidating their collaborative synergy with other pertinent agencies. Their collective endeavors encompass the vigilant

monitoring of container movements to detect contraband such as narcotics, counterfeit commodities, and illicit merchandise. The operational architecture is fortified through access to a comprehensive database facilitated by foreign counterparts. This collaborative endeavor has yielded substantive outcomes, contributing to the identification and apprehension of unlawful substances and commodities, thereby engendering subsequent legal actions.

4.6 Effectiveness of Border Management Policies

The interview guide asked the respondents to evaluate the effectiveness of the current border control policies. Most of the key informants said that the policies were successful in managing and controlling the border. They said that the policies helped the various stakeholders to follow the rules that simplified the operations within the boundaries. However, some of them also mentioned that the policies had some weaknesses that made them ineffective and needed to be fixed. For example, one of the major informants from the Anti-Narcotics unit said:

“The current border management policies have improved national security in the country. The government and its security agencies have used these policies to monitor and reduce criminal activities such as drug trafficking through the country.”

Another key informant from the Intelligence Department said:

“Ghanaian passports are easily available to anyone regardless of their nationality. This can pose a serious threat to the country’s security. Some of the criminals may pretend to be locals by using the easily available passports and continue their criminal activities without being detected.”

4.7 Benefits of Effective Border Management

This section presents the findings of the study pertaining to the benefits derived from effective

border management. The management of borders plays a crucial role in optimizing the utilization of available resources to regulate the movement of individuals and goods across borders. Central to its success are the regulations and processes that govern the authorization of access and the dedicated efforts to detect and apprehend individuals violating these restrictions. The delicate equilibrium between facilitating global interactions and preserving state security underscores the nation's pursuit of an open connection with the international community.

The Table 4.5 outlines the key benefits associated with the implementation of efficient border management strategies. The data appears to have been collected as part of a research study, likely involving surveys or data collection from stakeholders involved in border management, such as government agencies, trade organizations, and law enforcement. The table 4.5 presents a breakdown of the frequency and percentage of various benefits derived from effective border management.

Table 4.5: Benefits of Effective Border Management

BENEFITS OF EFFECTIVE BORDER MANAGEMENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Increased Revenue	92	75.41%
EASY MOVEMENT	88	72.13%
CRIME CONTROL	62	50.82%
TRADE FACILITATION	76	62.30%
FAST ADMISSIBILITY	74	60.66%
HARMONY AMONG AGENTS	57	46.72%

Multiple Choice Response
Source: Field Data, 2022

The most frequently mentioned benefit is the increase in revenue, with 92 respondents (75.41% of the total) acknowledging this advantage. This suggests that effective border management contributes significantly to enhancing economic gains, possibly through improved trade and reduced leakages in tax collection. The second most common benefit is the facilitation of easy movement across borders, endorsed by 88 respondents (72.13%). This finding indicates that streamlined border processes contribute to the smooth movement of people, goods, and services, fostering regional integration and collaboration. Approximately half of the respondents (62 individuals, 50.82%) recognized crime control as a benefit of effective border management. This suggests that efficient border controls can contribute to reducing cross-border criminal activities, such as smuggling, trafficking, and illegal immigration.

Trade facilitation is identified as a significant benefit by 76 respondents (62.30%). This implies that optimized border management supports international trade by minimizing bureaucratic barriers, delays, and administrative complexities that could hinder the movement of goods and services. The fifth most recognized benefit is fast admissibility, acknowledged by 74 respondents (60.66%). This likely refers to the efficient processing of individuals at border checkpoints, leading to reduced wait times and enhanced traveler experiences. The fifth most recognized benefit is fast admissibility, acknowledged by 74 respondents (60.66%). This likely refers to the efficient processing of individuals at border checkpoints, leading to reduced wait times and enhanced traveler experiences. A substantial proportion of respondents (57 individuals, 46.72%) perceive harmony among border management agents as a benefit. This could imply improve coordination and collaboration among various agencies involved in border control and management, leading to more effective and efficient operations.

Altemöller (2011) observed that IBM (Integrated Border Management) yields cost reductions at both national and regional levels, including agency-specific and inter-agency development costs.

Furthermore, the study revealed that respondents valued the benefits of swift and uncomplicated movement of people and goods (19.60 percent), streamlined processes for admitting individuals and products (19.60 percent), and the establishment of harmonious relationships among various border control agencies (12.69 percent).

The findings suggest that IBM's acquiescence and implementation yield substantial advantages. These include enhanced trade facilitation, reduced instances of cross-border crime, and improved cooperation among border control authorities. The "Benefit hypothesis" proposed by IBM posits that nations embracing integrated border control systems experience mutual benefits. Moreover, developed nations also benefit from the heightened competence and efficiency of their previously less developed counterparts. This collaborative approach encourages mutual growth and innovation while simultaneously reducing the burden on individual nations (Polner, 2011).

It is noteworthy to mention that the study's outcomes diverge from the conclusions of Marenin (2017), who posited that IBM's expansion of Europe's borders exposed the region to transnational crime, illegal immigration, trafficking of goods and individuals, unfounded asylum claims, and terrorist-related threats. The study's results challenge Marenin's assertions, highlighting the potential positive impact of IBM on border management effectiveness and international cooperation.

4.8 Factors against the Effective Implementation of Integrated Border Management at Aflao Border

This section delves into the revelations extracted from the exploration of barriers hindering the

successful implementation of integrated border management (IBM). The methodology employed regression analysis to uncover these roadblocks. The overarching objective of this study was to investigate whether specific factors antagonistic to the adoption of integrated border management have a discernible impact on its successful execution. The dependent variable under scrutiny was the likelihood of a successful IBM implementation.

Table 4.6 displays the outcomes of a regression analysis that explores the factors influencing the alleviation of challenges in implementing Integrated Border Management (IBM) practices. The table includes details regarding coefficients, standard errors, t-values, p-values, and 95% confidence intervals for each examined factor.

Table 4.6: Regression Statistics on the Factor Mitigating the Implementation of Integrated Border Management Practices

<i>Integrated Border Management Implementation</i>	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-value	p-value	95% Conf. Interval (Lower)	95% Conf. Interval (Upper)
Facilities	3967.915	1649.576	1.99	0.018	814.1299	8571.244
Knowledge of ICT	1994.661	1164.9	-2.11	0.032	4871.002	1669.67
Communication Network	5163.573	1348.6	3.01	0.005	1621.95	7869.05
Finance	84.77	477.73	0.04	0.028	-899.47	1153.11
Willingness	15111.43	24559.35	0.64	0.636	-37779.64	663480

Source: Field Data, 2022

Among the factors studied, the facilities factor exhibits a positive coefficient of 3967.915, indicating

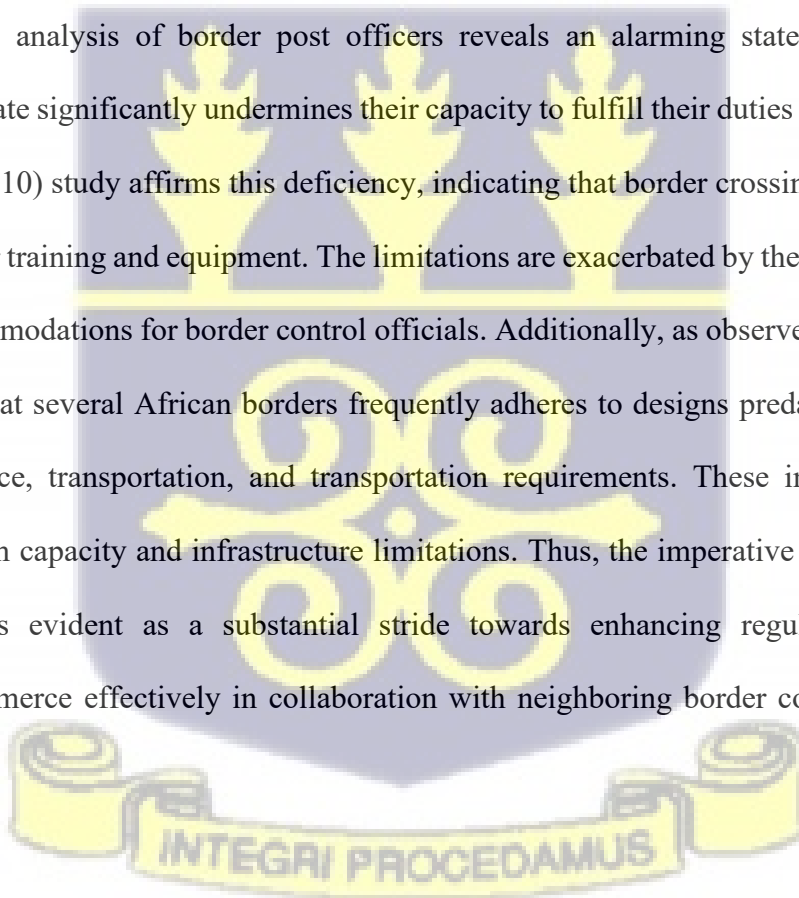
that an increase in facilities correlates with a favorable impact on mitigating challenges in IBM practice implementation. This relationship is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, as supported by the t-value of 1.99 and the p-value of 0.018. The corresponding 95% confidence interval for the coefficient ranges from 814.1299 to 8571.244. Similarly, the knowledge of ICT factor demonstrates a coefficient of 1994.661, signifying a positive connection with the mitigation of IBM implementation challenges. However, the negative t-value of -2.11 raises questions about the statistical significance of this relationship. Still, the p-value of 0.032 highlights significance at the 0.05 level. The 95% confidence interval for the coefficient spans from 4871.002 to 1669.67.

Conversely, the communication network factor presents a positive coefficient of 5163.573, suggesting that a stronger communication network contributes positively to easing challenges in IBM implementation. The t-value of 3.01 signifies a statistically significant relationship at the 0.05 level, further endorsed by the p-value of 0.005. The corresponding 95% confidence interval for the coefficient is between 1621.95 and 7869.05. Turning to the finance factor, the coefficient is 84.77, implying a positive association with mitigating challenges in IBM implementation. However, the extremely low t-value of 0.04 indicates that this relationship lacks statistical significance. Nonetheless, the p-value of 0.028 signifies significance at the 0.05 level. The 95% confidence interval for the coefficient spans from -899.47 to 1153.11. Similarly, the willingness factor boasts a high coefficient of 15111.43, potentially indicating a positive effect on mitigating challenges in IBM implementation. Nevertheless, the t-value of 0.64 suggests an absence of statistical significance, as corroborated by the p-value of 0.636. The wide 95% confidence interval for the coefficient ranges from -37779.64 to 663480, reflecting considerable uncertainty regarding the relationship.

In summary, the results of the regression analysis underscore the statistical significance of factors such as Facilities, Communication Network, and Knowledge of ICT in mitigating challenges associated with implementing Integrated Border Management practices. In contrast, the Finance and

Willingness factors display weaker statistical significance. This assertion aligns with Wilson's (2011) assertion concerning the limitations posed by weak communication networks at land borders in various African nations, particularly in facilitating inter-agency communication within the IBM framework. Moreover, Goita's (2011) observations resonate with our findings, as border officers in Mali and Niger have lamented the lack of adequate preparation and logistical support for effective duty execution. Tessalit in Mali serves as an illustrative case where dissatisfaction with prevailing conditions and logistical assistance deficiencies are prevalent. Such nations, due to their expansive territories, grapple with the challenge of effective patrolling, underscoring the imperative of robust training and improved working conditions for their personnel.

A comprehensive analysis of border post officers reveals an alarming state of underequipped personnel. This state significantly undermines their capacity to fulfill their duties effectively. Okumu and Ikelegbe's (2010) study affirms this deficiency, indicating that border crossing staff across West Africa lack proper training and equipment. The limitations are exacerbated by the absence of suitable offices and accommodations for border control officials. Additionally, as observed by Doyle (2011), the infrastructure at several African borders frequently adheres to designs predating contemporary security, commerce, transportation, and transportation requirements. These inadequate facilities further suffer from capacity and infrastructure limitations. Thus, the imperative to modernize these facilities becomes evident as a substantial stride towards enhancing regulatory control and streamlining commerce effectively in collaboration with neighboring border control agencies and adjacent nations.



CHAPTER FIVE

CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH BORDER MANAGEMENT

5.1 Introduction

This section presents the challenges relating to border control and potential transnational security threats associated with crossing borders.

5.2 Challenges Associated with Border Management

As emphasized earlier, measures are actively being taken to prevent and mitigate border threats with the aim of upholding border security. Nonetheless, the inherent limitations within the institutions often render them incapable of effectively addressing the array of challenges they confront. Remarkably, the majority of these challenges are not novel; rather, they have persisted over time across various government organizations. This recurring pattern of issues can be attributed, at least in part, to the lack of sustained commitment from government officials and other stakeholders within the border security domain.

In fact, many of the challenges encountered are not new but rather enduring issues that have endured over the years (Aning, 2005; Sosuh, 2011). International border authorities, particularly in developing nations, grapple with an array of complexities in their endeavor to manage and oversee border-related matters (Flynn, 2000). The perspectives of these border authorities on the prevailing challenges have been systematically gathered, as illustrated in the following table.

Table 5.1 showcases the challenges encountered in the pursuit of effective border management, presenting both their frequencies and percentages. The leading challenge, "Logistical constraints," garners the attention with a frequency of 83 respondents, making up 68.03% of the total. This highlights the pivotal role logistical factors play in successful border management. Subsequently, the second most prevalent obstacle is the "Lack of modern equipment for work," reported by 81 respondents, accounting for 66.39% of the total. This underscores the significance of updated

equipment in ensuring the streamlined functioning of border management operations.

Table 5.1: Challenges of Faced in Effective Border Management

<i>Challenges Faced in Effective Border Management</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Lack of modern equipment for work</i>	81	66.39%
<i>Logistical constraints</i>	83	68.03%
<i>Inadequate personnel</i>	42	34.43%
<i>Lack of coordination among border officials</i>	38	31.15%
<i>Others</i>	12	9.84%

Multiple Choice Response

Source: Field Data, 2022

A notable challenge is the "Lack of coordination among border officials," cited by 38 respondents, representing 31.15% of the total. This indicates that improving inter-agency collaboration and communication is crucial for effective border management. Lastly, "Others" is a challenge reported by 12 respondents, constituting 9.84% of the total. Although this category represents a smaller percentage, it signifies the presence of diverse and specific challenges that do not fall under the main categories.

The data in this table collectively emphasize the multifaceted nature of challenges faced in effective border management. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that considers logistical aspects, technological advancements, human resource management, and inter-agency coordination. This analysis underscores the need for policymakers and stakeholders to focus on these key challenges to develop strategies and initiatives that promote efficient and secure border management.

5.2.1 Inadequate Facilities and Logistics

In the context of Ghana, the pursuit of robust border security encounters substantial obstacles stemming from inadequacies in infrastructure and essential requisites. The prevailing issues encompass substandard border barracks and offices, a dearth of or inadequate communication and technical apparatus, and an insufficiency of patrol vehicles. These incidents collectively underscore the existence of limited operational facilities (Bearzotti, Geranio, Keresztes, & Mullerova, 2015). Lamptey's (2015) observations resonate with these challenges, asserting that border security personnel face hindrances arising from logistical constraints and inadequate government compensation, which in turn breed opportunities for corruption. A fundamental reality emerges: the absence of adequate infrastructure and logistical support inherently undermines the efficacy of border security operations. This sentiment is succinctly articulated by the Chief of Operations for the Border Patrol:

"If we aspire to safeguard our borders effectively, the adoption of contemporary border control technology is imperative. However, given the current state of available resources and operational practices, achieving this objective remains unfeasible."

The perspectives of a GIS officer further accentuate these challenges:

"The pervasive issue of logistical deficiencies permeates all institutions engaged in border security. This is accompanied by glaring shortcomings in both residential and office accommodations. At the Aflao Border's GIS section, office congestion has compelled duty-bound personnel to operate beneath trees. The GIS border patrol unit grapples with a severe deficit in resources, encompassing vehicles, border video surveillance tools like radar sensors, Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) systems, and mobile scanners. Critical facilities, including pedestrian posts between pillars and security booths for comprehensive surveillance, are conspicuously absent. The inadequacy of accommodations for the patrol unit within the border complex significantly curtails their ability to respond effectively to emergent situations."

These accounts collectively underscore the palpable and multifaceted challenges that pervade the landscape of border security enhancement in Ghana. The paucity of requisite infrastructure and logistical support critically limits the capacity of border security agencies to fulfill their crucial mandate effectively. It is evident that addressing these challenges is imperative for realizing comprehensive and effective border security measures and safeguarding the nation's interests and security in an increasingly interconnected world.

5.2.2 Inadequate Manpower and Resources

In conjunction with the previously discussed issues, the operational effectiveness of the institution's border control and security endeavors encounters significant impediments rooted in logistical challenges. The efforts of the GIS to combat grave cross-border crimes are severely hampered by the absence of suitable patrol vehicles, all-terrain motorcycles, firearms, and adequate office space. Notably, international organizations such as IOM (2015) and GIABA (2016) have highlighted the institution's low adherence to international border control standards, exacerbating the prevailing challenges. Furthermore, the recurring theme of insufficient cooperation among border authorities was again acknowledged, noted by 14.84 percent of the respondents. This aligns with Okumu's (2011) assertion that a pronounced deficit of collaboration at local, national, and regional tiers significantly impacts border management across Africa, corroborating his findings. Another 16.4 percent of respondents highlighted the scarcity of skilled personnel as a pivotal issue in effectively controlling borders. These unaddressed challenges collectively contribute to elevated border insecurity and criminal activities. This concern is echoed by Weber (2015), who underscores that a lack of modern technology and efficient management protocols places border security in jeopardy.

Echoing these sentiments, the commanding officer of the Patrol Unit affirms:

"Throughout my two-year tenure here, resource scarcity has emerged as a formidable challenge. The dearth of border control equipment and logistical support, encompassing patrol vehicles, all-terrain motorcycles, and communication devices vital for inter-unit information transmission and interception of illicit crossings, remains a pressing concern."

"Furthermore, the absence of electronic devices to replace manual body searches at land borders escalates confrontations between officials and border users who resist such searches. This, in turn, contributes to congestion and human traffic during busy periods at the borders."

A representative from the Anti-Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit accentuates these issues:

"Our operational struggles stemming from resource shortages severely undermine our ability to police border movements. Our aspiration is to be equipped with cutting-edge technology, as without it, our ability to identify and counter various illicit cross-border activities remains severely compromised."

An enduring obstacle to safeguarding Ghana's borders lies in the dearth of personnel. The inadequacy of security personnel renders effective boundary control an uphill struggle, where security operatives grapple with insufficient manpower to maintain both authorized and unauthorized routes. Existing evidence suggests that the current number of security officers in Ghana falls short of the requirements for effective administration of these routes (Bodunde, Ola, & Afolabi, 2014; Dafulani, 2014; Gbemre, 2016), resulting in heightened rates of illicit goods and human trafficking.

Further compounding the challenges is the lack of cooperation and coordination among security personnel within Ghana and neighboring nations (Idowu, 2014; Babtunde, 2009; Temisan, 2015; Menner, 2014). As illuminated by Temisan (2015), the absence of collaborative border patrols within the security services perpetuates difficulties. Despite advancements in the international

Joint Task Force's initiatives to bolster security, especially at borders, challenges persist in harmonizing efforts among security agencies across nations (Menner, 2014). The dearth of collaboration and coordination may stem from misunderstandings, information-sharing limitations, disagreements on standards, or ad hoc actions undertaken during joint patrols (Babatunde, 2009; Idowu, 2014).

In summation, the multifaceted challenges afflicting border control and security operations are a confluence of inadequate resources, logistical constraints, insufficient personnel, and issues pertaining to cooperation and coordination. These complexities collectively contribute to vulnerabilities in Ghana's border security apparatus, necessitating strategic interventions to fortify the nation's protective measures against emerging threats.

5.2.3 Bribery and corruption

A significant impediment impeding Ghana's capacity to uphold effective border security is the pervasiveness of corruption. This pernicious phenomenon has infiltrated numerous security agencies, facilitating illicit movements of both goods and individuals (Akinyemi, 2013; Nte, 2011; Gibemre, 2016). Despite prevailing allegations of corruption within Ghana's security forces, it's imperative to note that factual substantiation for these claims often remains elusive (Norman et al., 2017).

The widely held belief in the prevalence of corruption within Ghana's security apparatus, although not consistently substantiated by concrete evidence, persists (Norman et al., 2017). The Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) posits that bribes are suspected to be frequently solicited by immigration officials at both borders and the airport, further reinforcing the perception of corruption (GII, 2017).

In response, respondents were questioned about their personal experiences of being bribed while executing their duties as immigration authorities. The analysis of the collected data presented in Figure 5.1 sheds light on the prevalence of bribery encounters within the Aflao border post. Among

the participants, 83.6 percent acknowledged instances of bribery, indicating a substantial awareness of and exposure to this unethical practice. On the other hand, 16.4 percent of respondents denied experiencing any encounters with bribery.

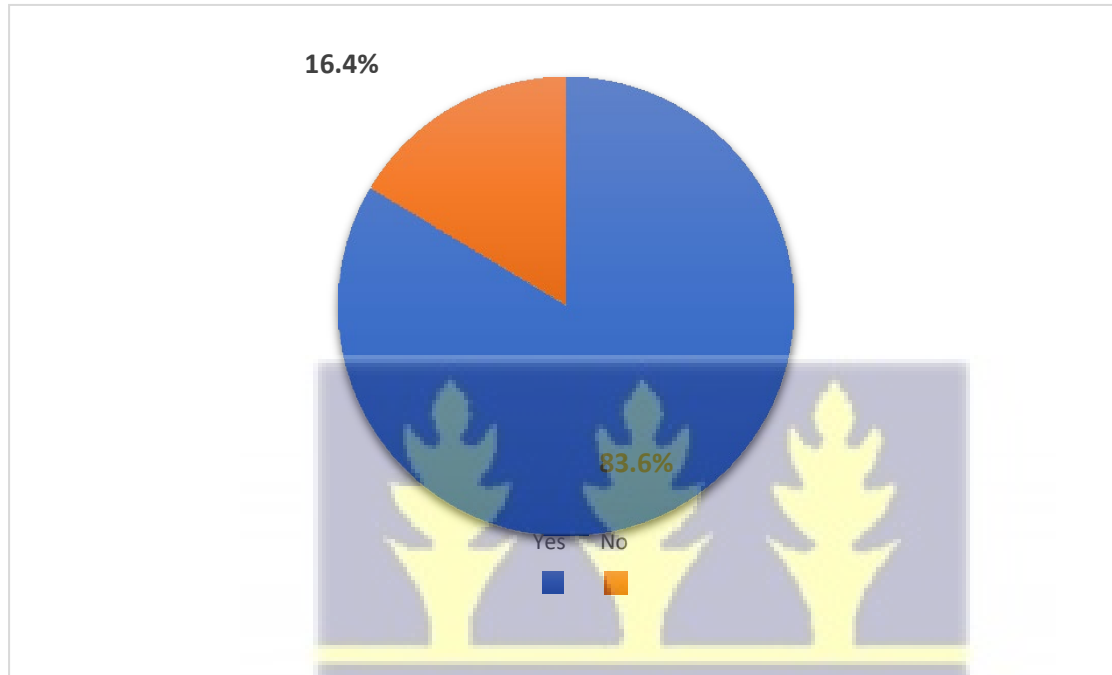


Figure 5.1: The Prevalence of Bribery and Corruption at Aflao Border

Source: Field Data, 2022

In the words of a General officer on Duty:

"Amidst accusations and insinuations of corruption and bribery, our unwavering commitment lies in executing our responsibilities with integrity, thereby permitting only legitimate individuals and commodities to cross into our nation."

Another respondent substantiates this sentiment:

"Given the endemic and systemic nature of corruption in Ghana, security agents sometimes

inadvertently facilitate cross-border arms trafficking. A notable instance involved the arrest of a senior customs personnel for allegedly aiding insurgents in smuggling trucks laden with an extensive cache of arms and ammunition into Ghana."

Gbemre's assertion (2016) echoes these observations, highlighting the existence of checkpoints established primarily for extorting money from travelers rather than authenticating their identities. As corroborated by Hahonou (2016), traders, transporters, and passengers traveling through West African nations often resort to informal bribes to evade taxes on their merchandise and circumvent regulatory processes.

Notably, the relationship between an increased number of checkpoints and heightened control along the Cote d'Ivoire and Elubo borders is tenuous. Security agents have been observed establishing fabricated offices and checkpoints, ostensibly to augment the prospects of obtaining bribes and exploiting local residents (Gbemre, 2016). This maneuver underscores the complex interplay between corruption, regulatory enforcement, and the broader security landscape.

In conclusion, corruption's detrimental influence permeates Ghana's border security milieu, casting shadows on the efficacy of security operations. While allegations of widespread corruption persist, it's crucial to consider the extent to which they are substantiated by concrete evidence. Addressing this challenge is pivotal for fortifying the integrity of border security and enhancing the nation's security fabric.

5.2.4 Unapproved routes

The Ghana Immigration Service Act 573 (2000), Section 2(1)– (6), unequivocally designates any entry into the nation except through authorized points as illegal. This legislative provision sets the foundation for understanding the ramifications of unapproved routes, which are a glaring breach of

this mandate. These unauthorized passages have a profound influence, acting as conduits for cross-border crimes, including illegal immigration and the clandestine movement of contraband. The end result is a porous security landscape, enabling individuals to traverse national borders illicitly, accompanied by the covert transport of goods and other items that evade formal scrutiny.

Agyei & Clotney (2007) elucidate this phenomenon, attributing the prevalence of unapproved routes, in tandem with complicit corrupt border officials, to the thriving informal cross-border trade. This assertion resonates with the observations of a member of the Patrol Division:

"Local border residents play a pivotal role in the establishment and utilization of these routes. Their comprehensive knowledge in this regard is striking. Despite our persistent efforts to thwart their activities, they perpetually devise innovative methods to navigate through our defenses. The absence of comprehensive means to seal off all these routes necessitates regular deployments of vehicles and personnel to counteract the activities of these offenders."

The use of rudimentary materials such as dried trees, oil drums, and tires to demarcate national boundaries serves as an illustrative depiction of the porous and volatile nature of Ghana's borders (Gbemre, 2016). This visual representation mirrors the practical reality of these borders being vulnerable to illicit activities. The existence of these illicit passages has catalyzed an array of transnational crimes encompassing the illicit movement of goods, human trafficking, theft, acts of terrorism, and other forms of violence. This intricate web of unauthorized routes undermines the integrity of Ghana's border security, enabling the surreptitious orchestration of criminal activities that transcend territorial boundaries.

To sum up, the prevalence of unapproved entry routes stands as a significant challenge to Ghana's border security efforts. This multifaceted issue highlights the complex interplay between porous physical boundaries, the complicity of some border residents, and the limitations of enforcement mechanisms. Addressing these unapproved routes is pivotal for safeguarding national security and

curtailing the wide-ranging illicit activities facilitated by these informal pathways.

5.2.5 Increased Cross-Border Crimes

Recent times have witnessed the intertwining of border crossings with a surge in criminal activities (Väyrynen, 2005). The porous borders of nations serve as conduits exploited by terrorist groups to traffic illegal arms, narcotics, and migrants while orchestrating operations in neighboring countries in defiance of established nation-state regulations. This phenomenon encompasses a spectrum of offenses, ranging from illegal commerce to smuggling (Walther, 2017). Using perspectives from respondents, we delve into their perceptions concerning international crimes, providing a nuanced understanding of this intricate landscape.

The findings reveal a range of criminal activities intertwined with border crossings. Foremost among these is human trafficking, followed by commodities smuggling (30.3%), drug trafficking (18.8%), robbery (9.8%), and animal rustling (3.4%), as outlined by an assessment of border offenses (6.5 percent). Insights from studies examining border security in the sub-region underscore that the porous nature of borders furnishes criminals with an untraceable conduit for executing these crimes (Adetiba, 2019). Okumu's contention (2011) further underscores that criminal elements capitalize on the vulnerabilities of weak state boundaries to perpetrate unlawful operations. This scenario precipitates a formidable challenge for border security in Ghana, echoing Sosuh's (2016) stance on the pivotal role of enhanced technology in facilitating these criminal activities.

Finally, the interplay between border crossings and criminal activities constitutes a multifaceted and intricate dynamic. The free movement across porous borders provides fertile ground for an array of criminal enterprises, and in response, border security measures must evolve in tandem with technological advancements to effectively counteract these cross-border criminal activities.

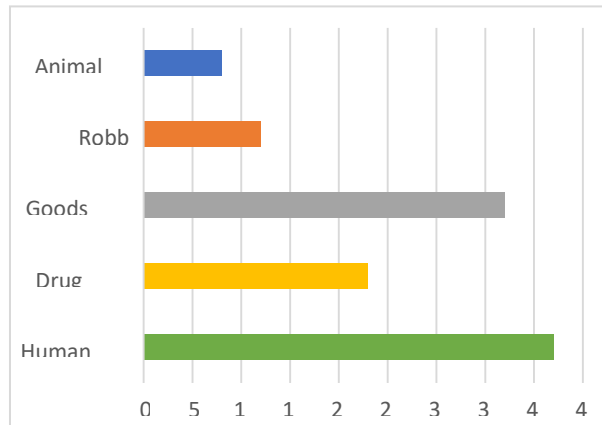


Figure 5.2: Cross-Border Crimes

Source: Field Data, 2022

5.2.6 Abuse of ECOWAS Protocol

The ECOWAS agreement on free movement of people and goods among member countries has fostered unhindered travel within the region. However, the unintended consequence of this policy has been the rampant abuse of this leniency, resulting in the illicit movement of people and goods across borders. A significant influx of contraband items and individuals into the nation has emerged as a direct consequence of this policy's misuse. Particularly concerning are reports suggesting that this unrestrained mobility has been exploited by criminal and terrorist entities aiming to clandestinely transport weaponry, ammunition, and other proscribed materials into Ghana (Temisan, 2015).

A candid perspective on this issue is provided by a General Officer:

"The challenges posed by the implementation of the ECOWAS protocol have cast a shadow over the security landscape of the sub-region. While ECOWAS prides itself on pioneering the free movement initiative across Africa, the protocol's flawed execution has inadvertently heightened security concerns, overshadowing its intended goal of boosting regional trade and economic advancement. The absence of a robust mechanism within ECOWAS to regulate and scrutinize illegal immigration has enabled individuals engaged in illicit activities to exploit this opportunity to their advantage,

engaging in activities such as money laundering, human trafficking, drug trade, and the smuggling of illegal arms."

Consequently, the shortcomings of ECOWAS' mechanism for checking illegal immigration have precipitated a profound sense of border insecurity, extending not only to Ghana but also pervading the broader West African region (Temison, 2015; Opanike & Aduloju, 2015). This stark reality underscores the critical importance of addressing the inadequacies in the implementation of the ECOWAS protocol as well as the pressing need to strike a balance between facilitating regional mobility and preserving security imperatives.

In summation, the ECOWAS free movement protocol, while fostering regional connectivity, has inadvertently engendered an environment conducive to border security vulnerabilities. The resultant surge in illicit movements of goods and individuals across borders emphasizes the necessity of revisiting the protocol's execution and bolstering its regulatory mechanisms to mitigate the escalating border insecurity challenges experienced not only in Ghana but across West African territories.

5.2.8 Potential Transnational Security Threats

Unregulated and unsecure borders have been underscored as direct contributors to a range of security threats, encompassing violent insurrections and incursions (Okumu, 2011). The transnational nature of these crimes accentuates the shared border security challenges faced by Ghana and its neighboring nations (Sosuh, 2011). This contextual backdrop underscores the critical juncture at which Ghana finds itself, as the escalation of transnational security threats in the region places the nation's security on a precipice. The imperative for proactive measures to bolster border control and security has never been more pressing.

The ascendancy of terrorism in the region has exacerbated the urgency of addressing border security gaps. The permeability of borders coupled with the ease of cross-border movement has provided

fertile ground for the rise of terrorist activities. As underscored by Sosuh (2011), while terrorism and money laundering might not have been inherent dangers, they have become new additions to the repertoire of existing border security risks. The Table 5.2 displays the distribution of different transnational security threats in terms of frequency and percentage. The focus of the data is on evaluating the occurrence of diverse security challenges that extend beyond national borders. The information presented highlights the transnational security threats mentioned by respondents.

The study identifies terrorism as the most common transnational security threat, occurring 59 times. It constitutes approximately half of the reported incidents, signifying its significant relevance in the analyzed context. The second most prevalent transnational security threat is the smuggling of goods, with 46 incidents. This indicates that the illicit trade and movement of prohibited items across borders pose a substantial security challenge in the studied region. The third most frequent transnational security threat is drug trafficking, with 36 reported incidents. This underscores the ongoing concern regarding the unauthorized cross-border transportation of narcotics for security authorities.

Reported as the fourth most prevalent transnational security threat, human smuggling is associated with 29 incidents. The data suggests that the illegal movement of individuals across borders is a noteworthy issue in the studied area. The top five transnational security threats are rounded out by arm trafficking, with 21 reported incidents. This finding emphasizes the considerable security apprehension posed by the unlawful trade of weapons in the context under analysis. The data presented in Table 5.2 underscores the intricate nature of transnational security threats within the studied region. The prominence of terrorism, goods smuggling, drug trafficking, human smuggling, and arm trafficking illustrates a multi-dimensional security landscape.

Table 5.2: Transnational Security Threats

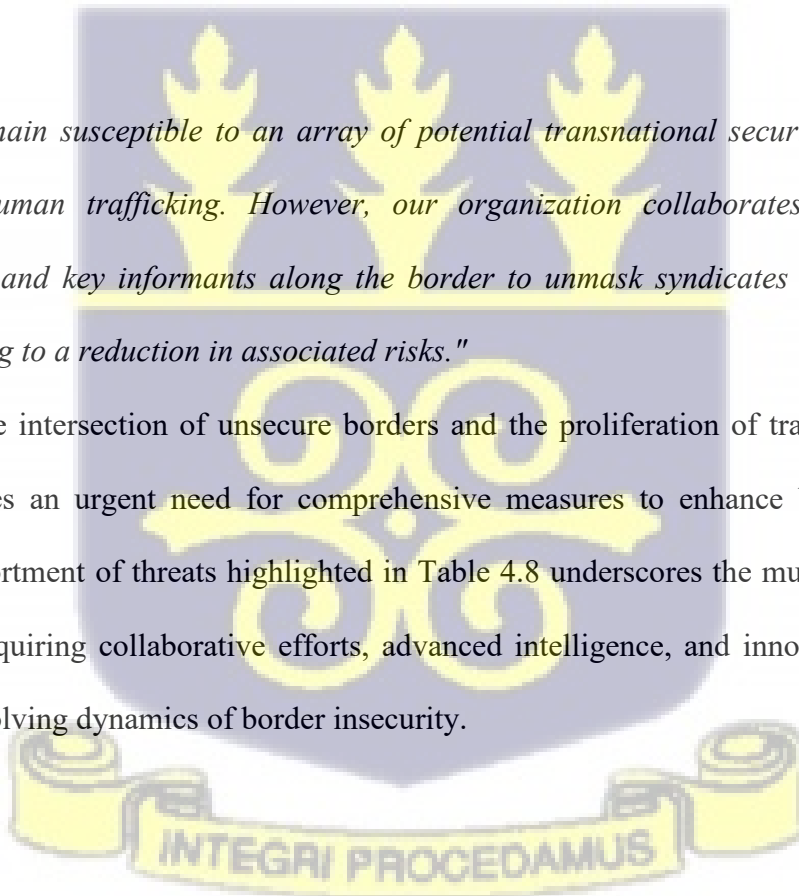
<i>Transnational Security Threats</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Terrorism</i>	59	48.36%
<i>Goods Smuggling</i>	46	37.70%
<i>Drug Trafficking</i>	36	29.51%
<i>Human Smuggling</i>	29	23.77%
<i>Arm Trafficking</i>	21	17.21%

Multiple Choice Response
Source: Field Data, 2022

A perspective from an officer of the Anti-Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit sheds light on the ongoing efforts:

"Our borders remain susceptible to an array of potential transnational security threats, notably terrorism and human trafficking. However, our organization collaborates closely with the Intelligence Unit and key informants along the border to unmask syndicates engaged in human trafficking, leading to a reduction in associated risks."

In summation, the intersection of unsecure borders and the proliferation of transnational security threats precipitates an urgent need for comprehensive measures to enhance border control and security. The assortment of threats highlighted in Table 4.8 underscores the multifaceted nature of this challenge, requiring collaborative efforts, advanced intelligence, and innovative strategies to counteract the evolving dynamics of border insecurity.



CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the conclusion as well as recommendations that were informed based on the findings of the study

6.2 Summary

The purpose of the research is to examine the Aflao border's border management techniques. The findings of the study shows that personnels from the GIS are familiar with the border policies in the country. On the subject of border control policies, there seems to be a degree of familiarity. Visas, passports, entry/exit requirements, and immigration laws are some of the most popular border control measures. This analysis shows conclusively that border management regulations have played an important influence in regulating the flow of people into and out of the country. In order to maintain national security, several agencies patrolling the borders have worked together to implement border management measures. Digital identification and scanners have been used to ensure that all procedures are taken or under carried effectively.

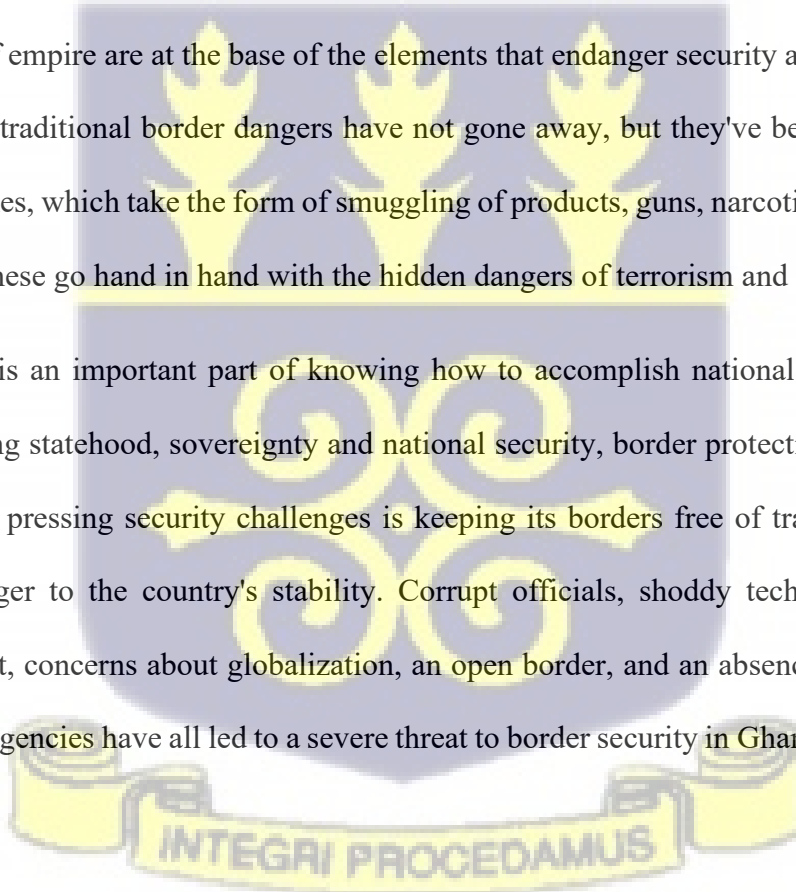
Efforts to improve border security are being scupper by understaffed and underfunded border security agencies. Many interrelated problems limit their ability to enforce the regulations, including a lack of proper legislative and judicial backing, outdated border infrastructure and equipment, and a lack of ability to operate in accordance with current standards. In addition, "institutionalized" corruption is caused by security personnel's lack of motivation due to their low numerical strength. Uncompromising border dwellers perpetuating smuggling at borders and the failure of entities associated with the borders to educate civil society on pertinent concerns are compounded by these problems. Smuggling of products, human trafficking, and drug trafficking were found to be the most common types of cross-border crimes. Terrorism and narcotics/arms

trafficking were the most often mentioned risks to national security in the context of possible cross-border threats. Respondents in the research also advocated for continual patrols and more training for police personnel to deal with possible transnational security concerns.

6.3 Conclusion

The safety and well-being of a country's citizens are directly tied to the integrity of its borders. The paradox is that although technology offers enormous advantages to a state, it also provides a path for problems that degrade that state's security. The traditional sovereign right of a state to regulate its borders has become more difficult for states to enforce in light of global market pressures and growing mobility amongst its people. The genesis, character, and style of administration of borders during the age of empire are at the base of the elements that endanger security at borders in Africa and Ghana. The traditional border dangers have not gone away, but they've been joined by new, more intricate ones, which take the form of smuggling of products, guns, narcotics, and people and animals alike. These go hand in hand with the hidden dangers of terrorism and moneylaundering.

Border security is an important part of knowing how to accomplish national security. When it comes to realizing statehood, sovereignty and national security, border protection is critical. One of Ghana's most pressing security challenges is keeping its borders free of transnational crimes that pose a danger to the country's stability. Corrupt officials, shoddy technology, a lack of logistical support, concerns about globalization, an open border, and an absence of collaboration among security agencies have all led to a severe threat to border security in Ghana despite attempts to the contrary.



A lack of resources and overworked and underfunded border security services are hampering efforts to strengthen border security. It was unable to enforce the border due to a lack of legislative and judicial support, as well as a lack of suitable, obsolete, and dilapidated border infrastructure and equipment. A lack of motivation among security personnel, along with their poor mathematics abilities, contributes to "institutionalized" corruption. Smuggling continues at the border because of the refusal of the border people to compromise and the institutions' lack of sufficient platform for public education about significant issues concerning border use.

Ghana may be regarded as being distant from the correct principles for assuring border security when evaluated in terms of the vast effort now underway and the twisting roads leading to an ideal secured border. Ghana. Slow and steady could be a better strategy for reversing the negative tendencies.

6.4 Recommendation

Good border management relies heavily on the participation of important stakeholders such as government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Institutions are already in place, but the influence is still quite little. In light of the current status of our borders, it is imperative that they step up their efforts.

Efforts at the governmental level should be seen in practical terms, where suitable legislation and policies aimed at enhancing border security are drafted. Border concerns may be addressed by a review of current policies. By supporting and encouraging border security-related research, policymakers may get a thorough understanding of contemporary border concerns. Resources should be made accessible or the required circumstances should be developed to ensure the proper implementation of policies. Improving border infrastructure and amenities should also get funding.

ICT facilities or technical devices, such as the geographic information system (GIS), drones, and biometrics, are vital for tracking down transborder criminals including terrorists, thieves, and arms traffickers. Complementing physical border control with ICT or technological devices is a good idea.

In addition to providing security forces with high-tech equipment, the supply of additional facilities, such as nice lodgings, offices, and logistics (such as patrol cars and planes), is critical to preventing cross-border criminal operations.

Effective border control requires proper training and compensation for security employees or agents responsible for patrols.

The Ghanaian security agencies engaged in border management or control must improve their collaboration and coordination. To achieve efficient border security, authorities such as the Police, Customs, Immigration, Civil Defense Corps, and the Military should work together in harmony and share information intelligently.

The importance of fostering community involvement in border and security control cannot be overstated. Local communities should be properly involved in the exchange of information and knowledge. Effective border community policing may help accomplish this goal.

Research should be expanded beyond Aflao, which was the focus of this study, to include customs and other border security authorities as well as immigration officials. It is possible to incorporate the Elubo and Paga borders in the research of border control procedures and the management of cross-border movement.

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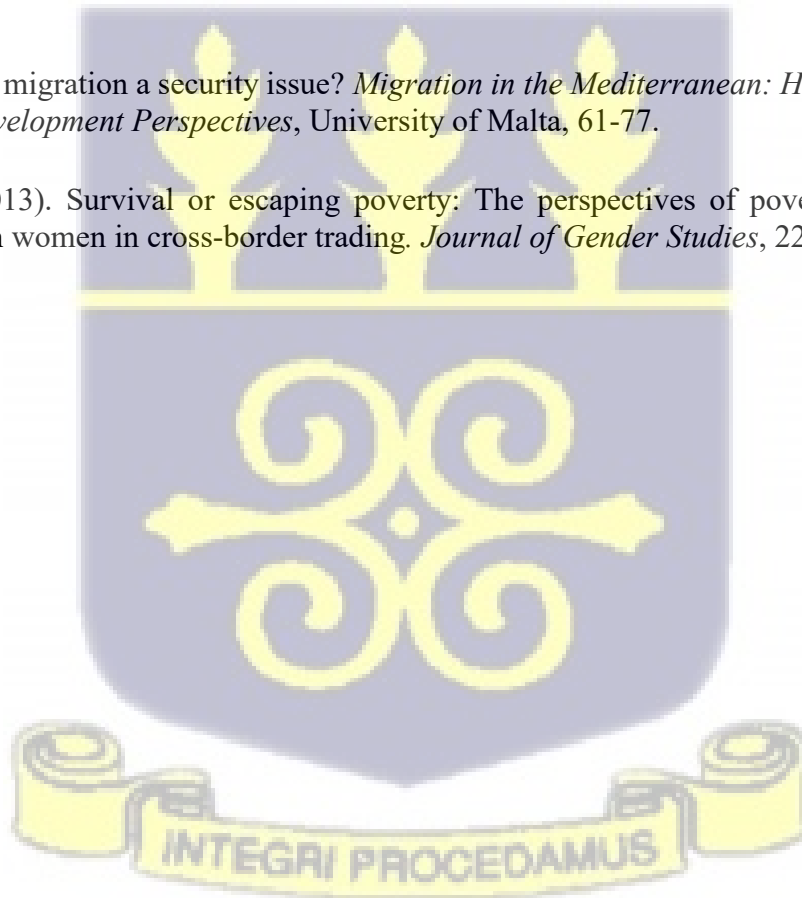
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APPENDICES

Appendix A: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BORDER MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA
CENTER FOR MIGRATION STUDIES

RESEARCH TOPIC: MIGRATION AND BORDER CONTROL PRACTICES IN GHANA: A CASE STUDY OF AFLAO BORDER POST.

Introduction

I am an MA Candidate at the Centre for Migration Studies of University of Ghana, Legon Accra. This survey is being conducted as part of my studies. I would be grateful if you could answer the questions below. Your participation in this study is very important but it is voluntary and you can withdraw at any point. Any information provided for this study would be treated with utmost confidentiality and for academic purposes only.

Thank you.

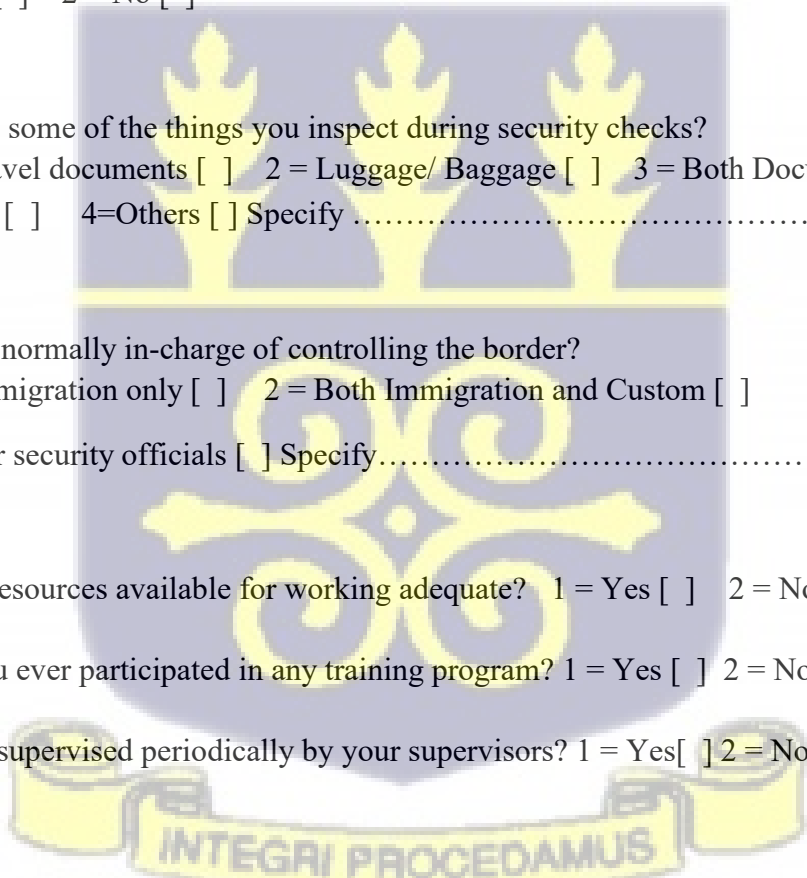
SECTION A: SOCIO – DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

1. Age on last birthday
2. Sex 1 = Male [] 2 = Female []
3. Educational level
1 = No Education [] 2 = Primary [] 3 = Middle / JHS [] 4 = Secondary/ SSS/ SHS [] 5 = Vocational/ Comm/ Technical [] 6 = University/ Tertiary []
4. Marital status?
1 = Never married [] 2 = Informal/ Consensual [] 3 = Married []
4 = Separated [] 5 = Divorced [] 6 = Widowed []

- 5. Main Occupation/Position
- 6. Duty Post
- 7. How long have you been working with this organization?

SECTION B: BORDER CONTROL

- 8. What is required of someone before he/ she crosses the border?
1 = Passport [] 2 = National ID card [] 3 = ECOWAS card []
4 =Others [] Specify
- 9. Do you use equipment/gadgets to check people who cross the border?
1 = Yes [] 2 = No []
- 10. What are some of the things you inspect during security checks?
1 = Travel documents [] 2 = Luggage/ Baggage [] 3 = Both Documents and
Luggage [] 4=Others [] Specify
- 11. Who are normally in-charge of controlling the border?
1 = Immigration only [] 2 = Both Immigration and Custom []
3 = Other security officials [] Specify.....
- 12. Are the resources available for working adequate? 1 = Yes [] 2 = No []
- 13. Have you ever participated in any training program? 1 = Yes [] 2 = No []
- 14. Are you supervised periodically by your supervisors? 1 = Yes [] 2 = No []



SECTION C: PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATING RULES AND IDENTIFICATION ON ACTIVITIES OF MIGRANTS

- 15. Is there any specific document/manual that guides the operations of your organization? 1 = Yes [] 2 = No [] 3 = Don't know []

16. If yes to Q15, are you familiar with the entire content of this policy document?
1 = Yes, Very familiar [] 2 = Yes, Slightly familiar []
3 = Not familiar []
17. Does your organization work closely with other organizations in implementing policies on border control? 1 = Yes [] 2 = No []
18. Which nationals use this border post most often?
1 = Ghanaians [] 2 = ECOWAS Citizens apart from Ghanaians []
3 = Other Africans [] 4 = Non-African Nationals []
19. What are some of the purposes why people cross this border?
1 = Study [] 2 = Work [] 3 = Business [] 4 = Transit [] 5 = Tourism [] 6 = Medical []
7 = Visit [] 8 = Others []
Specify
20. Those in businesses, which trading activities do they engage in?
1 = Electrical appliances [] 2 = Mobile phones and accessories [] 3 = Cosmetics []
4 = Motor / Bicycle spare parts [] 5 = Food / Drinks [] 6 = Vehicles []
7 = General goods [] 8 = Others [] Specify

SECTION D: CHALLENGES OF CONTROLLING MOVEMENTS ACROSS BORDER

21. Do you face any challenges when controlling movements at the border? 1 = Yes [] 2 = No []
22. If yes to Q 21, which particular nationals pose a challenge when it comes to movement control?
1 = Ghanaians [] 2 = ECOWAS nationals apart from Ghanaians []
3 = Other Africans [] 4 = Non-African Nationals []
23. What are the main challenges you face as border official?

- 1 = Lack of modern equipment for work []
- 2 = Lack of coordination among border officials []
- 3 = Logistical constraints (eg. vehicles for patrol) []
- 4 = Inadequate personnel []
- 5 = Others / Specify

24. Do you think the institutional arrangement of your organization allows for effective policy implementation? 1 = Yes [] 2 = No [] 3 = Don't know []

25. Has someone ever attempted to bribe you in your operations?

- 1= Yes []
- 2= No []

26. Are there any unapproved routes people use instead of the main border?

- 1=Yes []
- 2= No []

27. If yes to Q26, how do you manage illegal crossing?

- 1 = Intense patrolling []
- 2 = Blocking of illegal routes []
- 3 = Use of sophisticated equipment []
- 4 = Surveillance/use of drones []
- 5 = Others [] Specify

SECTION E: POTENTIAL TRANSNATIONAL THREATS ASSOCIATED WITH CROSS BORDER MOBILITY

28. As an official of the border, do you encounter cross border crimes?

- 1 = Yes []
- 2 = No []

29. If yes to Q28, what are the main crimes associated with cross border mobility?

- 1 = Human trafficking []
- 2 = Drug trafficking []
- 3 = Goods smuggling []
- 4 = Robbery []
- 5 = Animal rustling []
- 6 Others = [] Specify

.....

30. In your opinion, are there potential transnational security threats as a result of how movement is controlled at the border? 1 = Yes [] 2 = No []

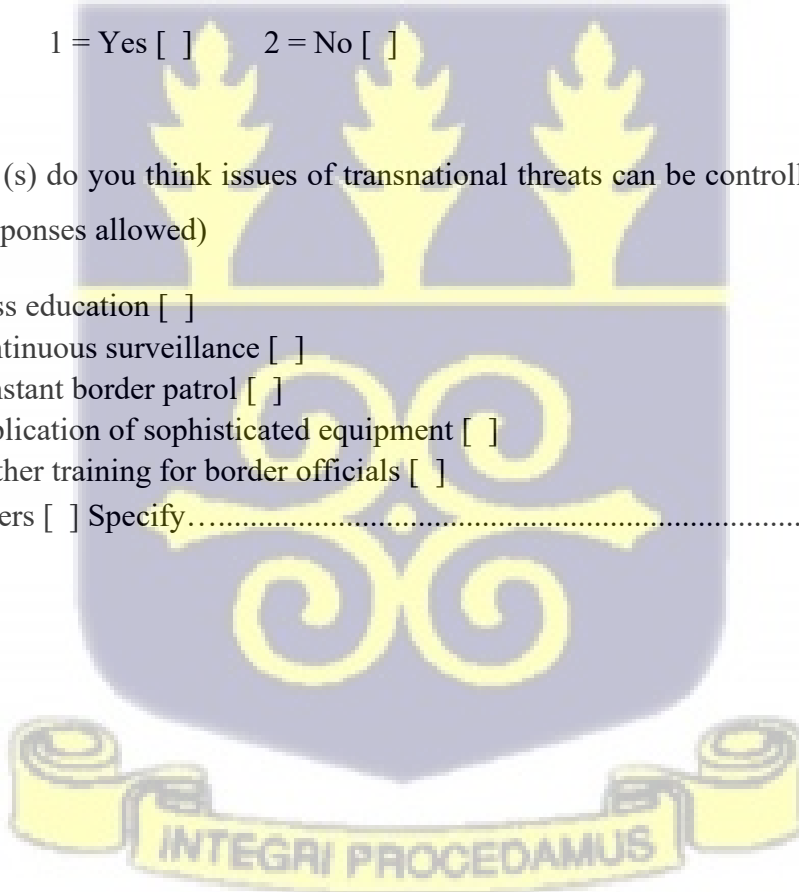
31. If yes to Q30, what are some of the potential transnational security threats?

- 1
- 2.....
- 3
- 4.....

32. In view of recent acts of terrorism in the sub-region, would you say our borders are secured? 1 = Yes [] 2 = No []

33. In what way (s) do you think issues of transnational threats can be controlled and managed? (Multiple responses allowed)

- 1. = Mass education []
- 2. = Continuous surveillance []
- 3. = Constant border patrol []
- 4. = Application of sophisticated equipment []
- 5. = Further training for border officials []
- 6. = Others [] Specify.....



Appendix B: INTERVIEW GUIDE

I am an MA Candidate at the Centre for Migration Studies of University of Ghana, LegonAccra. This survey is being conducted as part of my studies. I would be grateful if you could answer the questions below. Your participation in this study is very important but it is voluntary and you can withdraw at any point. Any information provided for this study would be treated with utmost confidentiality and for academic purposes only.

Interview Guide for key informant (General duties and Border Patrol Unit of GIS – Aflao Post)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Can you please tell me about yourself (Probe for age, level of education, marital status, years spent in working at the border etc.)?

SECTION 1: BORDER CONTROL PRACTICES AND IDENTIFICATION OF NATIONALS AND THEIR ACTIVITIES

2. What are the formalities one goes through when crossing the border? (Probe for identification of documents, type of documents, equipment use for checking, security checks, number of people who cross daily, resources, training programs, etc.)

3. Can you please give me the breakdown of the major nationals who patronize this border often apart from Ghanaians and the activities they engage in? (Probe for nationality, purposes for crossing, type of activities they engage in, type of goods that crosses the border etc.)

SECTION 2: OPERATING RULES AND POLICIES

4. Are there policies/documents that regulate your operations? (Probe for these policies, level of familiarity of these policies/rules, collaboration with other agencies in implementing policies on border control, etc.)

SECTION 3: CHALLENGES AND POTENTIAL TRANSNATIONAL THREATS

CONTROLLING MOVEMENT ACROSS BORDERS

5. What are some of the major challenges you face in manning the border post? (Probe for availability of logistics, adequate personnel, and availability of modern patrol equipment among others, controlling movements along unapproved routes etc.)
6. Is mobility having any impact on the crimes associated with border crossing? (Probe for the type of crimes, who are involve in terms of sex, likely weapons that are smuggle etc.)
7. Are there potential transnational security threats as a result of how the border/movement is controlled? (Probe for types, security of the border, how to deal with such threats, etc.)

