

Globalization and Its Dual Impact on Somalia's National Security: An In-Depth Analysis

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Abstract: *The idea of Globalization today is commonly understood to be a process of change and interactions towards political, cultural, religious, social, demographic, environmental and military aspects. After Somalia gained independence in the 1960s Somalia established the name we know today as the Republic of Somalia. However, it remains undeniable that the impact of globalization on Somalian culture has been there since the colonial period and continued post - independence. Globalization has positive and negative effects on many aspects of the society. This paper discovered the negative and positive movement globalization has had on the Somali culture. And the paper argued that there is an inherent fear towards the aims and objectives of globalization towards Africa which normally entails cultural homogenization and moreover, that the culture which will emerge at the end of the day will be predominantly American culture, Americanism and/or western culture. Thus, Americanization has been witnessed in many parts of the continent. This study was thus limited to address globalization's effect on Somalian culture. The study examined the definition of globalization, culture, and the appearance of globalization in Somalia. Finally, the objectives of study is to investigate the effect of globalization on national security, case study Somalia the paper discussed the effect of globalization on national security and its impact on Cultural perspective and provides recommendations.*

Keywords: Somalia, Globalization, Culture, Extinction, Africa, and Foreign.

1. Introduction

Globalization has had a significant impact on national security, both positive and negative. On the one hand, globalization has led to increased interconnectedness and cooperation between countries, which can help to deter and prevent threats. On the other hand, globalization has also made it easier for threats to spread, and has created new challenges for states in terms of border security, law enforcement, and intelligence gathering. One of the most significant ways in which globalization has affected national security is through the rise of transnational terrorism. Terrorist groups like al - Qaeda and ISIS have been able to exploit the globalized world to their advantage, using the internet to communicate, recruit members, and raise funds. They have also been able to take advantage of the leaky borders that exist between many countries, making it easier for them to move around and plan attacks. In addition to the rise of transnational terrorism, globalization has also led to an increase in other threats to national security, such as the spread of infectious diseases, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and the growth of transnational crime. These threats are often difficult to track and address, as they can spread across borders quickly and easily.

1.1 Background

Globalization has created hope in the world through bringing into the fore the period of economic integration and liberalization, a source of peace, harmony and security in the world. The world over, a greater sense of political and economic stability have been realized through globalization which has brought cooperation between nations. However, a number of political and economic challenges have continued to afflict the Somalia National security and entire in Horn Africa counties, leading to situations of instability and economic deprivation as a result of globalization. Indeed, globalization is seen as the cause of most of the political and

economic instability witnessed in Somalia and Horn African countries. The members of the Horn African countries including Somalia have documented incidents related to human trafficking, smuggling of people, trafficking of firearms, and piracy in the Indian Ocean, money laundering, poaching and drug trafficking. The major threat to security that is gaining currency of Somalia and Horn African countries is international terrorism, especially with the emergency of Al Shabaab. This phenomenon has forced the members of Horn African countries to join hands and contribute to the fight against Al Shabaab in Somalia. Despite the importance of globalization to economic integration and security in Horn Africa, problems of insecurity in Somalia and South Sudan, have been a hindrance to the regional response to security issues; terrorist attacks in Kenya, Somalia and Uganda represent an additional threat to stability and security. Globalization has become so strong that today it affects the Horn African regional security and social structure. Globalization is regarded as a threat to the nation - state system. Globalization has witnessed the emergency of old and outdated crises related to balkanization of people based on ethnic and religious affiliations. Somalia is a country that has been deeply affected by globalization. The country has been a failed state for decades, and globalization has played a role in both the causes and consequences of this statelessness. Somalia have continued to face National security challenges occasioned by the winding of the traditional superpower rivalry between United States of America and Russia, which used to act as a deterrence on intrastate war and which was weakened by globalization. For Somalia members to increase the poverty of globalization, a lasting success in ensuring security can only be achieved if the underlying negative effect of globalization is addressed. There is lack empirical evidence on the relationship between globalization and Somalia National insecurity. It's against this backdrop that this research seeks filling this research gap on relationship between globalization and national security in Somalia. One of the

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most direct ways in which globalization has affected Somalia's national security is through the rise of transnational terrorist groups. Al - Shabaab, the most powerful terrorist group in Somalia, is a transnational organization that has been able to exploit the globalized world to its advantage. The group has been able to raise funds, recruit members, and acquire weapons through its connections to other terrorist groups and criminal organizations around the world. In addition to the rise of transnational terrorism, globalization has also contributed to Somalia's national security challenges in other ways. For example, the globalized economy has led to increased inequality in Somalia, which has created fertile ground for radicalization. The country's weak state institutions have also been unable to effectively manage the challenges of globalization, such as the spread of infectious diseases and the influx of refugees. As a result of these factors, Somalia has become a major security threat to the region and the world. The country is a safe haven for terrorist groups, and it is also a source of instability that can spill over into neighboring countries. In order to address these challenges, Somalia will need to develop stronger state institutions and find ways to mitigate the negative effects of globalization.

1.2 Statement

Globalization has had significant effect on national security, the increased interconnectedness of the world has made it easier for threats to spread, and has also created new challenges for states in terms of border security, law enforcement, and intelligence gathering. Somalia is a country that has been deeply affected by globalization. One of the most significant ways in which globalization has affected national security in Somalia is through the rise of transnational terrorism. Terrorist groups like al - Qaeda and ISIS have been able to exploit the globalized world to their advantage, using the internet to communicate, recruit members, and raise funds. They have also been able to take advantage of the porous borders that exist between many countries, making it easier for them to move around and plan attacks. The country has been a failed state for decades, and globalization has played a role in both the causes and consequences of this statelessness. One of the most direct ways in which globalization has affected Somalia's national security is through the rise of transnational terrorist groups. Al - Shabaab, the most powerful terrorist group in Somalia, is a transnational organization that has been able to exploit the globalized world to its advantage. The group has been able to raise funds, recruit members, and acquire weapons through its connections to other terrorist groups and criminal organizations around the world. In addition to the rise of transnational terrorism, globalization has also contributed to Somalia's national security challenges in other ways. For instance, the globalized economy has led to increased inequality in Somalia, which has created fertile ground for radicalization. The country's weak state institutions have also been unable to effectively manage the challenges of globalization, such as the spread of infectious diseases and the influx of refugees. As a result of these factors, Somalia has become a major security threat to the region and the world. The country is a safe haven for terrorist groups, and it is also a source of instability that can spill over into neighboring countries. In order to address these challenges,

Somalia will need to develop stronger state institutions and find ways to mitigate the negative effects of globalization. Furthermore, it is important to look into how globalization has affected Somalia's national security somlia

1.3 Objective

To investigate the effect of globalization on national security, looking positive and negative sides, case study Somalia.

1.3.1 Specific objectives

- 1) To investigate negative effect of globalizaion on Somalia National security
- 2) To investigate the positive effect of globalizaion on Somalia National security
- 3) To identify the challenges facing the Somalia National security in the center of globalization.

1.3.2 Research question

- 1) what ithe negative effect of globalizaion on Somalia National security
- 2) what is the investigate the postive effect of globalizaion on Somalia National security
- 3) Are there key challenges facing the Somalia National security in the center of globalization.

2. Literature Review

Globalization and International Security Globalization as a part of the international system is an important force in determining the future of countries and the people. It covers areas such as economic, political, security, environmental, health, social, cultural and others. Globalization is not a new phenomenon in the world and many countries have sought to gain from it. In Africa, the integration process of the continent into the general economy of the global system started in the sixteenth century and has continuously been occurring since that time though sometimes unevenly. The process of globalization is a manifestation of massive connectivity of global systems with an attempt at minimizing the importance of territorial and national boundaries, which characterized the structure of the old world order. Globalization also manifests as mode of the continuous interconnectedness between members of different societies. This phenomenon constitutes the process of harmonization of the free flow of information technologies, capitals and commodities and people across boundaries leading to the growth of global scale markets. For its success, globalization has led to the abolition of statecentred agencies in favour of regional - centred agencies operating in line with the general terms of regional, global and international standards. According to Hughes to understand the concept of globalization on regional security, its influence need to be considered alongside the many other processes that have continuously shaped the relationship among various sovereign nations and the impacts it portends on the security system. To clearly comprehend this relationship, the general effects of globalization should never be separated from those factors that have forged the historical and regional relations pacts. In addition, the commonalities of the memberships of the various regional arrangements should be put into context in order to relate

and understand them from the global security order. There is a cross relationship between regional security and the spirit of globalization. This relationship forms the foundation for the understanding of the modern global political as well as economic situation. Regional security constitutes the various activities undertaken by nations and people within a certain geographical region with the sole goal for the provision of mutual safety and other security related challenges in the regional politics. This set of activities comprises the implementation of military actions and diplomatic treaties and agreements. The two categories of security, national and regional are closely connected.

2.1 Globalization change world political order and affect all aspects of human activities

To the people of various cultural, political, social and economic backgrounds, globalization is tailored to offer a healthy interaction in all aspects of human activities leading to a hope of a better future. This however, is not always the case. This is mostly due to the fact that discrepancies exist in certain spheres of human interaction such as religion, for instance, or in property issues. One of the key challenges facing humanity and emanating from globalization is terrorism. This is more so in the post - September 11th 2001 era, which being the first such attack of its magnitude had a ripple effect globally leading to a new way of judging and confronting the international security issue. The attack was as a result of the interplay between the increasing political globalization and the aspiration of the US to enhance its pole position as the sole world superpower in charge of all aspects of the world political order including far flung territories like in Iraq war in 2003. Globalization of diverse entities has affected both positively and negatively right from the closing of the twentieth century up to the beginning of the twenty first century. The positive effects emanating from globalization has called for closer and more effective cooperation of nations on various security related issues. They range from the parameters of political, cultural, economic cooperation of nations. Similarly, the same globalization may constitute negative impacts brought about by the collision of different views resulting from the various conflicts as witnessed from the terrorist attacks of 9/11 in USA and the later terrorist attacks in the East African Community member states. Therefore, the intensity of the increase of terrorist attacks has led to the general desire of nations to improve their international security. The way to go for many nations has been through involvement in a number of globalization related ways: ranging from through joint military actions, or forging of agreements and treaties and participation in international security programs or associations. To most people, the end of the Cold War heralded a dramatic improvement and general global advancement in the sphere of international and regional security. However, the expectations have been dashed since new challenges and misfortunes more terrible than the threat of nuclear weapon and civilization destruction face mankind. In Horn African including Somalia has new challenges related to the future of the regional security emanating from globalization have come into play. They range from the threat of terrorism, emergence of various types of extremism, sky rocketing crime rates, increase in criminal activities, religious conflict, ethnicity massive corruption,

intensified regional conflicts, natural disasters etc. Although these calamities have been in existence before, they have found another footing in the era of globalization since the world is more closely interconnected than previously. The magnitude of these challenges has taken the dimension of universal character rapidly, and in the process being a serious threat to the national and international stability and security. The critical challenge facing mankind today is the causal identification of the problems associated with the interplay of on one side the national security and on the other the international security. The two faces of security are usually highly related and interconnected. The various global attempts by the community of nations to fight these menaces need to be clearly analyzed and timely understood to gain the knowledge of such fundamental attempts. Through globalization the threat of the international terrorism has been exported to places like in the Horn African Countries where countries like Kenya, Somalia, Uganda and Ethiopia have to undergo terrorism related challenges from international affiliated groups like Al Qaeda and Al Shabaab. One of the most difficult issues in for the Horn African countries in fighting terrorism is that terrorists usually change their techniques and strategies of fighting for their aims, and they are able to find ever new targets of their just retribution.

2.2 How globalization has affected Somalia's national security

These are just a few of the ways in which globalization has affected Somalia's national security. The country is facing a number of challenges, but it is also an opportunity for the international community to work together to address these challenges and build a more secure future for Somalia.

- 1) The spread of radical ideology: Globalization has made it easier for radical ideologies to spread across borders. This has been a major challenge for Somalia, which has a long history of political instability and religious extremism.
- 2) The growth of transnational crime: Globalization has also made it easier for transnational criminal organizations to operate. These organizations often have links to terrorist groups, and they can pose a serious threat to national security.
- 3) The influx of refugees: Globalization has led to an increase in the number of refugees fleeing conflict and instability in their home countries. This has put a strain on Somalia's resources and has made it more difficult for the government to maintain security.

2.3 The effect of globalization on Somalia's national security (positive and negative sides)

The effects of globalization on national security in Somalia are both positive and negative. For example, globalization has positively effect on the global economy and similarly negatively effected on the sociocultural and political status of the regional and global at large.

Positive effects of globalization on national security:

- 1) A number of positive effects of globalization include the economic effects, political and technological advancement. Globalization has seen a drastic rise in the

- employment of people globally especially with the outsourcing of jobs by developed countries from their developing counterparts. G
- 2) Globalization has also guided in the era of advancement in technology. Technology such as the internet and personal computers has seen a wave of market reforms that plays a crucial role in eliminating trade barriers and led to the development of export based economies. Through advancement in technology, political and economic reforms have led to the reduction on the movement of goods and services as well as money transfer
 - 3) Increased interconnectedness: Globalization has led to increased interconnectedness between countries, which can help to deter and prevent threats. For example, if one country experiences a terrorist attack, other countries are more likely to be aware of the threat and take steps to prevent it from happening in their own countries.
 - 4) Increased cooperation: Globalization has also led to increased cooperation between countries on security matters. This cooperation can help to share information, coordinate law enforcement efforts, and develop joint strategies to address common threats.
 - 5) Economic development: Economic development can help to reduce the root causes of instability and violence that can lead to terrorism and other threats to national security. For example, if people have jobs and opportunities, they are less likely to be drawn to extremism.
 - 6) Through globalization, increased trade between the developed and the developing countries has been witnessed. The United States of American created the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA) to support the exportation of the African goods and in the process enhance trade between the two continents.
- 4) **Rise of non - state actors:** Globalization has led to the rise of non - state actors, such as terrorist groups and transnational criminal organizations. These actors are often able to operate more effectively than states, due to their lack of bureaucracy and their ability to move quickly and adapt to change.
 - 5) **The spread of new technologies:** Globalization has also led to the spread of new technologies, such as the internet and mobile phones. These technologies can be used by terrorist groups and other criminal organizations to communicate, plan attacks, and recruit members.
 - 6) Politically, colonization of the developing countries by the developed ones is still ongoing, though in a very sophisticated manner. The political decisions made by the developing countries are often determined through the suggestions and manipulations of the developed partners who often gain mileage at the expense of the poorer developing partners. The developing countries have to rely on the developed partners in policies related to the global commerce and political dimensions. Global institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank which are usually controlled by the developed countries are the policy makers for the developing countries especially on the economic and political fields.

3. The Challenges Pose by the Globalization

The challenges posed by globalization are significant, but they are not insurmountable. By working together, the international community can help to build a more secure future for Somalia and other countries affected by these challenges. To this challenges created by globalization are more complex and multifaced and there are a number of things that can be done to address these challenge which of this factors,

Negative effects of globalization on national security:

- 1) Globalization has made significant negative effects on the economic sector, political sector and even in the security sector. In the economic sector, the greatest effect of globalization is continual in enriching the rich countries and impoverishing the poor ones. The global opportunities in the economic sector have mostly benefitted the rich countries, the top level corporations and the rich individual at the expense of the poor ones. Even in the situations where there is out sourcing of jobs by the rich countries from the poor ones, the huge profits and other direct gains in the field of commerce are in the hands of the developed and rich countries.
- 2) **Increased mobility:** Globalization has made it easier for people and goods to move around the world, which can make it easier for threats to spread. For example, terrorists can use the internet to communicate with each other and plan attacks, and they can also use the globalized transportation system to move weapons and personnel around the world.
- 3) **Erosion of state sovereignty:** Globalization has eroded the sovereignty of states, making it more difficult for them to control their borders and enforce their laws. This has created a safe haven for terrorist groups and other criminal organizations.
- 1) **Strengthening state institutions:** States need to strengthen their institutions in order to better manage the challenges of globalization. This includes improving border security, building up law enforcement capabilities, and developing a strong legal framework.
- 2) **Building international cooperation:** The international community needs to work together to address the challenges posed by globalization. This includes sharing information, coordinating law enforcement efforts, and providing financial and technical assistance to countries like Somalia.
- 3) Promoting economic development: Economic development can help to reduce the root causes of instability and violence in countries like Somalia. This includes providing education and job opportunities, and improving access to basic services.

4. Challenges facing the Horn African nation - states in the midst of globalization

There exist numerous globalization - related challenges facing the Horn Africa region. Some of the key challenges have been resulting from poppet political Leadership and state weaknesses, lack of resources, and the threat of environmental degradation. These factors have largely led

the emergence of Horn Africa as one that is characterized by political and religious related extremism as well as conflicts and wars within states. The intense civil wars and conflicts within state and the state boundaries have in turn resulted in forms of statelessness and marginality of the afflicted people, deepening the already worsening societal insecurities and in the process constraining on human livelihoods. Further to the situation of worsening situation of political instability and economic destitution for the population, the human security is often disrupted by the escalating violence among communities, the proliferation of small and light weapons, and massive disruptions of the masses within and beyond the Horn Africa region. The Somalia is surrounded by legions of again insurmountable security challenges that interfere with the socio - economic development of its population. Some of the most critical challenges include; the civil wars, acts of terrorism, inter clan conflict, competition of resource, environmental effect, proliferation of small arms and light weapons and the precarious pandemic of COVID19 and HIV/AIDS. The root cause of the National security situation in the Somalia according to Fulgence is persistently originating from the unsolvable or unsolved internal government failure and ethnic, religious conflicts, disputes relating to power sharing, vacuum resulting from violation on the of rule of law, inequitable and weak institutions, border disputes between countries, religious and clan differences, poor infrastructure and agricultural reforms among many others. The emerging terror groups in the Somalia are mostly based on revolutionary clan political agenda, religious antagonism and extremism; strive for institutional change, claiming minority groups fighting over oppression among many others. The weakness of institutions, clan and religious affiliated governments that stay too long in power, election disputes, and disputes over resources and power sharing. Others include the general failure of social inclusion policies to allow participation, macroeconomic imbalances, ineffective border control, climatic conditions, uncontrollable refugee of populations through the numerous leaky borders and the involvement in criminal activities by government officials. The effect of globalization on national security originates from the existence of insurgence led by the Al Shabaab in war - torn Somalia remains severe to the security of the people Horn Africa. Coupled with the never ending drought conditions and the combined security restrictions on humanitarian access, the situation has worsened the food security situation in Somalia. Furthermore, large parts of Somalia have consistently faced the threat of famine in 2017. Statistics estimate that roughly 1.2 million people remain displaced in Somalia, with almost 900, 000 living as refugees in neighboring countries in East Africa as well as in Yemen. Al Shabaab has demonstrated its target to destabilize the security situation in the region with its ever increasing ability to conduct terrorist attacks against targets in the broader Horn Africa region, most notably Kenya, which has seen a significant increase in Al Shabaab attacks since 2011. Kenya, along with Uganda, Djibouti and Ethiopia, has also been the target of terrorist attacks in retaliation for its role in AMISOM, which has led the military offensive against Al Shabaab.

5. Research Gaps

It is realistic that regional development of the Horn African country can only be achieved if the national security challenges are addressed. National Security threats are likely to occur when individual human needs have not been met. It is a wide consensus that peace is inevitably tied to both National security and development. The findings from the empirical local studies indicate that few studies on globalization and regional security have been conducted in the Horn African countries. Studies by Nafula and Hitimana et al., though focusing on regional security have mostly leaned on identifying the Protocols that have been adopted by member states in order to deal with security related issues like arms trafficking. However, there are no clear studies done specifically on globalization and regional security in the Horn African countries. This is the gap that this study sought to bridge.

6. Justification of the Study

The current reality of a complex and globalized national security environment, calls for need of embracing strong and capable partners in the global and regional arena to tackle transnational security challenges, greatly advances through global national security interests. In this context, the current study aims at adding new knowledge to current security initiatives aimed at growing capabilities of Horn African countries to effectively respond to regional National security challenges. Additionally, the study aims at contributing to effective policy making that will be articulated through provision of deeper understanding of the changes in the international and national security arena resulting from globalization and how they affect the national security management in Somalia and Horn African region at large. In addition the study will deeply seek to contribute to action oriented strategies by governments, security managers, concerned agencies, actors and stakeholders in Somalia. A study should input on the scholarly and create bases for future scholars to extend the scholarly discourse a given line of study. In this regard, this study therefore aims at contributing to scholarly literature and promotes greater academic appreciation for the changes in the effect of globalization on national security, looking positive and negative sides, case study Somalia.

7. Recommendation

In the case of Somalia, the international community should work together to support the country's efforts to build stronger state institutions and mitigate the negative effects of globalization. This includes providing financial and technical assistance, as well as sharing information and coordinating law enforcement efforts. The international community should also work to promote economic development and education in Somalia, as these are essential for long - term stability. Globalization has had a significant impact on national security, both positive and negative. States need to be aware of the challenges posed by globalization and take steps to mitigate them. Here are some recommendations for how to do this:

- 1) **Strengthen border security:** States need to improve their border security measures in order to prevent the entry of terrorists and other criminals. This includes increasing the number of border guards, using technology to monitor borders, and working with neighboring countries to share intelligence.
- 2) **Build international cooperation:** States need to work together to address the challenges posed by globalization. This includes sharing information, coordinating law enforcement efforts, and providing financial and technical assistance to countries that are struggling to cope with these challenges.
- 3) **Promote economic development:** Economic development can help to reduce the root causes of instability and violence that can lead to terrorism and other threats to national security. This includes providing education and job opportunities, and improving access to basic services.
- 4) **Invest in education and healthcare:** Education and healthcare can help to create a more informed and healthy population, which is less likely to be susceptible to radicalization.
- 5) **Support civil society:** Civil society organizations can play a vital role in promoting peace and stability. States should support these organizations and provide them with the resources they need to operate effectively.
- 6) **Emphasize human rights:** States should uphold human rights and the rule of law. This will help to create a more just and equitable society, which is less likely to be fertile ground for extremism.

8. Conclusion

The effects of globalization on Somalia's national security are multifaceted, with both positive and negative implications. While globalization has led to increased interconnectedness and cooperation between countries, it has also facilitated the spread of threats and created new challenges for states in terms of border security, law enforcement, and intelligence gathering. The rise of transnational terrorism, the growth of transnational crime, and the influx of refugees are among the major challenges that Somalia faces due to globalization. To address these challenges, it is imperative for Somalia to strengthen its state institutions and develop strategies to mitigate the negative effects of globalization. Furthermore, the international community needs to work collaboratively to build a more secure future for Somalia and other countries facing similar challenges.

9. Areas for Further Research

- 1) The study of the positive and negative effects of globalisation on regional national security of the particular effects of globalisation in each nation.
- 2) A study should be undertaken on role of globalization in the national security situation in Horn Africa region and global at large.
- 3) A study on the role of regional bodies on fighting terrorism should be conducted.

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