

POLICY TRANSFER: INTERNATIONALIZATION OF SECURITY POLICY IN AFRICA (CASE OF KENYA)

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ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study: This article aimed to explore the role of policy transfer in addressing security issues in African countries, particularly in the context of increasing regionalization and globalization.

Statement of the problem: The problem addressed in this study is the increasing importance of understanding policy transfers role in curbing security issues in African countries amid growing regionalization and globalization. It is crucial for donors, program implementers, and scholars to navigate potential efficiencies and avoid pitfalls associated with policy transfer in addressing security challenges.

Research methodology: The essay employed the PRISMA technique and utilized an inductive research methodology with qualitative methods, including purposive sampling, telephone interviews, and observations. Thematic analysis was chosen for data analysis, allowing for proper evaluation, flexibility, and validation of findings,

with themes such as external and domestic security environments, state and non-state actors, and socio-economic factors.

Findings: Policy transfer is influenced by various factors, including domestic prerequisites, the nature of the transfer, and the relationship between the importer and exporter. Policy networks, such as political institutions, civil servants, and NGOs, play a crucial role in facilitating policy transfer. Globalization has led to challenges such as radicalization, religious extremism, and socio-economic disparities, which impact the implementation of policy transfer in Kenya. The instability of neighboring countries and youth unemployment exacerbate these issues, making it essential for Kenya to carefully consider policy transfers in order to address security threats and other challenges effectively.

Recommendations: To improve policy transfer, the following recommendations are suggested: promote interactions between officials from different countries; acknowledge the role of policy networks in information sharing; consider domestic factors and variables for successful policy transfer; carefully assess the nature of transfer, motivations, and relationships between countries. It is important to avoid hasty policy transfers and evaluate policies for contextual relevance. Kenyan governments need to stress the significance of evidence-based security policy transfer and the necessity of the security sector as a logical learning institution. It is important to address radicalization and religious extremism and improve socio-economic conditions to enhance policy transfer effectiveness. The youth unemployment in Kenya should be tackled to reduce vulnerability to radicalization and terrorism.

Keywords: *Security; Policy transfer, Africa*

INTRODUCTION

Policies are more likely to spread from one entity to another in a world of heightened globalization where many countries face comparable issues in a variety of fields. A lot of research has been done on how and why policies propagate from one level of government to another. When a country or government imports knowledge of policies or programs that already exist overseas, this is known as policy transfer (Rose, 1991; Bennett, 1991a; 1991b; Dolowitz & Marsh, 1996; Dolowitz, 1997; 1998). In the development of policies, administrative frameworks, and institutions in a different time and place, policy transfer refers to a procedure in which knowledge from earlier policies,

frameworks, and institutions is used (Dolowitz & Marsh, 1996). Policy changes and the ambiguities of policy learning Policies change in a variety of different ways. As has long been recognized, some policies are new and innovative, while others are merely incremental refinements of earlier policies (Hogwood & Peters, 1983; Polsby, 1984).

While there have been efforts in recent years to close the gap with a few studies based on policy transfer in developing countries, these studies are primarily focused on coercive or externally driven policy transfer (Savi & Randma-Liiv 2013). These types of policy transfer occur when coercive policy transfer instruments dominate and inform policy making process (Tambulasi, 2013), and occur frequently in the 1990s when international institutions and donors demanded public sector reforms in exchange for continued support (Therkildsen 2000) hence this paper shall concentrate on how effective policy transfer has been on curbing insecurity in the African countries.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Several theories have tried to explain policy transfer concept; hence this paper utilized the following theories: Dolowitz and Marsh (2000) model of policy transfer is a framework, based on critical appreciation of the attempts of Rose (1993) and Bennett (1991). It's organized in six questions: Why do actors engage in policy transfer? In policy transfer there are borrowers and lenders and that these roles seldom change. However, this is not a universal rule; frequently, countries categorized as lenders take lessons from other political systems, while countries classified as borrowers serve as models for other political systems.

Key actors involved in the policy transfer process: Political actors engaged in the policy transfer process include elected officials, political parties, bureaucrats and civil servants, pressure groups, policy entrepreneurs and experts, transnational corporations, think tanks, supranational governmental and nongovernmental institutions, and consultants. Policymakers, at both the national and international levels, are relying on the advice of consultants. Their role is to offer advice based upon what they regard as best practices elsewhere, often paying little attention to the particular context in the borrowed political system.

What is transferred: There eight different categories: policy goals, policy content, policy instruments, policy programs, institutions, ideologies, ideas and attitudes and negative lessons each policy can have multiple programs, while a program is a complete

course of action in and of itself. From where are lessons drawn? International, national, and local can be used by policymakers as a guide during transfer. Actors involved in policy transfer within a nation can learn from other political systems or groups as well. The national government can learn from lower levels of government, and lower levels of government can also learn from the national government. Different degrees of transfer: There are four types of transfer: copying, which involves direct and complete transfer; emulation, which involves transfer of the ideas behind the policy or program; combinations, which involve mixtures of several different policies; and inspiration, which involves a policy change inspired by a policy in another jurisdiction.

What restricts or facilitates the policy transfer process: The question focuses on How the process of policy transfer is related to policy success or failure? Governments and institutions borrow policies with the goal of achieving policy success rather than policy failure. Uninformed transfer refers to a situation in which the borrowing country lacks knowledge about the policy or institution and how it operates in the country from which the policy is borrowed. An incomplete transfer occurs, but crucial components of what made the originating country's policy or institutional framework successful are not transferred, leading to failure. Finally, inappropriate transfer occurs when the transferring and borrowing countries economic, social, political, and ideological settings are not considered.

On the other hand, Bennetts (1991) model: (Trevor & Newburn, 2002) used *Bennetts (1991) model of policy convergence as a framework for exploring how emulation, elite-networking, harmonization, and penetration might have been relevant to policy changes in the transfer of crime control policies between the US and the UK i.e three strike, zero tolerance policy and privatization of prison*. Most policy transfers focused on ideological similarities of the Reagan and Thatcher administrations and the close personal relationship that developed between those two leaders. Perceptions of U.S. influence have grown stronger since that time, with one leading commentator observing that the Blair-led Labour Party looks across the Atlantic for inspiration, not across the Channel

Emulation: Emulation involves a deliberate and conscious imitation of policy developments and programs in other countries (Trevor & Newburn, 2002)). Bennett (1991) used the word emulation to describe convergence that results from a voluntary form of policy transfer. This process uses information about a policy program in another jurisdiction and includes purposefully learning from that experience. While, Elite-

networking concerns convergence arising from policy transfers via transnational groups of actors sharing expertise and information about a common problem. Bennett (1991) contends that policy transfer of this type begins outside of formal domestic politics, with the formation of a foreign policy culture. Once these transnational policy communities reach an agreement on specific policy interventions, participants actively support those policies domestically.

Harmonization: Harmonization refers to those situations in which policy transfer is driven by formal intergovernmental organizations and structures established as a result of national interdependence. The clearest examples of harmonization result from increasing European integration rather than the effects of ties between the US and UK. **Penetration (coerced);** When penetration occurs, nation states are forced to conform to particular policy developments driven by other nations or external organizations or structures. Key examples include the application of monetarist economic policies to third world countries as a condition of aid or loans from the World Bank or International Monetary Fund and the terms negotiated by major transnational corporations to secure inward investment in particular areas/countries.

CONCEPT OF POLICY TRANSFER

Policy transfer, in essence, is a process where knowledge of how to make things work in one political system is used in the development of similar solutions in another political system, according to Dolowitz (2017). Policy transfer is not a new idea in and of itself as a paradigm for public policy. Different variables are involved in later stages of the policy transfer process, as some authors have noted. (Kerlin 2009; Gullberg & Bang 2015). In addition, certain factors come into play at particular points in the transfer procedure. (Sugiyama 2016). According to Stone (2016), some of these reasons for failure or success are perennial, such as the influence of context on transfer-ability, the ability of players to facilitate or impede the process of transferring policies, and the necessity of learning for the establishment of knowledge transfer.

Policy transfer is more of a hybridized form of various ideas, similar in terms of process but with different approaches. (Cairney 2012). Policy transfer uses some peculiar features, though it does share some characteristics with imitation and lesson drawing that Dolowitz and Marsh (1996) note are not overly significant. They describe the process of policy transfer as the use of knowledge about policies, administrative

arrangements, institutions, and ideas in one political setting (past or present) in the development of policies, administrative arrangements, institutions, and ideas in another political environment. (Dolowitz & Marsh 2000).

According to DiMaggio and Powell (1991), the European Union is increasingly represented as a massive transfer platform or supranational idea hopper for the transmission of policy between member states employing mimetic isomorphism emerging from conventional reactions to uncertainty. On 9 February 2015, the Council of the European Union adopted its first Conclusions on counter-terrorism(harmonization) Noting the continuing evolution of the terrorist threat, the Council revised these Conclusions by issuing a new set of Conclusions on EU External Action on Counter-terrorism in June 2017. The council updated its previous conclusions and adopted, on 15 June 2020, Conclusions on EU External Action on Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism.

There are two different kinds of policy transfers: Coercive and voluntary policy transfers. The voluntary transfer is connected to Roses (1993) lesson drawing, which addresses the free adoption of a policy or practice from another setting or period of time and which frequently arises from a perception of perceived discontent with current policy arrangements. (Bennett 1991; Dolowitz & Marsh 1996). Contrarily, forced transfer concentrates on making a situation where accepting a transfer is required. Dolowitz and Marsh (1996, 2000) explain that in a coercive transfer, the agenda is already established elsewhere, and the importing nation is expected to adopt a certain policy in order to avoid the unfavorable outcomes.

When penetration occurs, nation states are forced to conform to particular policy developments driven by other nations or external organizations or structures. (Jones and Newburn 2002): Bennetts (1991) model can be applied to citizen security in Central America, where it fits in the coercive motivation category given the financial carrots and sticks offered to transfer policies. Together, the World Bank, the United Nations, and the United States provided over \$600 million in citizen security assistance to Central America from 2009–2011 (Villamar, Beltrán, & González, 2011). In return, both the World Bank and United Nations called for a citizen security approach based on strengthening social cohesion (UNDP, 2009b; The World Bank, 2011). Programs funded by the United States required direct participation by neighbors in the policy

making process in order to generate trust and cohesion between local actors (United States Agency for International Development [USAID], 2010).

The UK and US have previously used policy transfer extensively in West Africa to compel nations to cut back on military spending. Sierra Leone became the most prominent guinea pig in a UK-driven effort to transform the countrys entire security apparatus. Ghana and Nigeria were recipients of assistance from the United Kingdom, and the latter from the United States, through several schemes that were intended more as support for the re-professionalization of the military establishment. Liberias SSR process is largely US-driven, with private security firms first DynCorp (from 2004 to 2007) and PAE (from 2007) overseeing the rebuilding of Liberias armed forces and the United Nations assisting with the training of a new police force. On a smaller scale, Guinea has also been a beneficiary of US assistance for the re-professionalization of its armed forces (Bryden et al., 2008).

Kenya established the Joint Terrorism Task Force, the National Counter Terrorism Center, the Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU), and the National Security Advisory Committee as the first pieces of a counterterrorism network. These were all created with the purpose of improving Kenya capacity to investigate terrorist incidents, identify cells, coordinate law enforcement efforts, and prevent future attacks (Whitaker 2008). The United States made this effort as part of a policy transfer meant to coordinate its counterterrorism strategies in East Africa. Evidence of policy transfer can be contextualized in Kenya by the existence of a multi-agency approach. The concept of a multi-agency approach involves engaging practitioners from more than one security agency to work jointly, sharing aims, information, tasks, and responsibilities in order to deter problems or intervene early enough and promptly to prevent the escalation of negative effects of such problems, which may impact a country's development or national security (Kibussia, 2020).

‘When we move with our multi-agency approach in terms of dealing with security matters, we are capable of producing results’, Uhuru kenyatta said (The star, 14, July 2022). The former president was addressing at a multi-agency training camp in Kamanga, where he oversaw the passing out procession of 256 members of the Administration Police Special Forces. (AP). The Special Forces were divided into three groups: special reconnaissance team (SRT), special operations group (SOG), and special weapons and tactics (SWAT). SOG was emulated as a policy transfer from

Homeland Security and domesticated in Kenya under the framework of a multi-agency approach. In 2007, the U.S. Border Patrol (BP)¹ created its Special Operations Group (SOG) to provide a centralized chain of command for its specialty teams and improve border patrol (BPs) ability to react to actionable intelligence, terrorist-related incidents, natural disasters, high-risk operations, and search and rescue missions (DHS 2014). According to Homeland Border Patrol 2014 the operational components of SOG in United States include the Border Patrol Tactical Unit (BORTAC); the Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue Unit (BORSTAR); the SOG Intelligence Unit; and the Mobile Response Team (MRT)

The adoption of a multiagency strategy has been successful in promoting cooperation, training, and assistance among security agencies in attempts to secure international boundaries. The concept has been successful in keeping unauthorized individuals, migrants, and illegal merchandise from crossing international borders into Kenya. (Kirimi et al., 2022). According to Strom and Eyerman (2008) on the response of state institutions following the 2005 London train bombing. It was established that there was multi-agency coordination during the operation, which helped minimize the adverse effects of the attack. The study noted the significance of information sharing across the agencies working individually but in a collaborative manner to secure the United Kingdom. The model of multi-agency approach has since been transferred to many countries across the globe.

Similarly, Kenya purposefully and intentionally copied model of fusion center as part of governmental program and initiative to merge the various intelligence databases of the various respective agencies participating in securing the nations. A fusion center is defined as a collaborative effort of two or more agencies that provide resources, expertise, and information to the center with the goal of maximizing their ability to detect, prevent, investigate, and respond to criminal and terrorist activity. Among the primary focuses of fusion centers are the intelligence and fusion processes, through which information is collected, integrated, evaluated, analyzed, and disseminated (DOJ and DHS, 2000), Brook and Gates (2010) established that the fusion of intelligence between respective government agencies was critical in addressing the onshore security challenges that the United States of America had been experiencing. Fusion centers play a significant role in supporting both criminal and terrorist investigations due to their ability to act as a conduit between various law enforcement partners (SPALL2009).

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF POLICY TRANSFER

Policy players are increasingly being impacted by cross-national policy experience. Policy transmission is related to the more general ideas of policy learning and policy networks. (Borzel, 1998). Additionally, there is increasing consensus that policy transfer is a component of the larger policy process rather than being a separate process. (Wolman, 1992). Learning from other people's policy practices is becoming more and more popular due to the complexity of policy procedures. Dolowitz and Marsh (2000) identified three main reasons why policy transmission efforts fail. Uninformed transfer; Incomplete transfer and inappropriate transfer which is likely to happen when there is a poor match between the social, economic, political, and ideological contexts of the transferring and borrowing situations.

Policy transfers still lacks a comprehensive framework that standardizes the seamless and effective transfer across actors, institutions, issues, and geographies, despite the prescription of numerous mechanical and linear approaches, the illustration of the role, interest, and motivation of the actors, and the analysis of the politics of trade between buyer and seller. Both internal and exterior factors have an impact on policy transfer. early evaluations (Bennett 1991; Dolowitz & Marsh 1996) concentrated on comprehending the idea of policy transmission. This led to the development of Dolowitz and Marshs renowned structure of Seven concerns about the practice of transferring policies, including who transfers policies and for what purposes, what is transferred and where, and how the process works (Dolowitz & Marsh 2000).

Various actors with varied interests: Traditional ideas of governance and public policy are no longer compatible with the wants and supply sides of the market due to liberalization and technological advancement. Global policy networks frequently engage in five core activities: facilitating and setting up global standards, gathering and disseminating knowledge, creating new markets for goods, services, and practices, and acting as innovative implementation mechanisms for conventional intergovernmental treaties. Reinicke *et al.* (2000) emphasize that global policy networks are the new forms of entities to address the governance gap in some of the pressing global issues. Understanding the players who ultimately decide on a transfer is essential, in addition to the actors involved in the policy transfer.

Contrasting opinions regarding the nature of transfer: Although there is no consistency in the type or nature of policy measures, policy transfer is a collection of processes that are frequently led by a framework. In terms of type and extent, import and export have very different economic implications. (Cairney, 2012:). Bennett (1991) lists five aspects of public policy: goals, content, instruments, outcomes, and style because it is a multifaceted and complicated idea. Although this classification is mechanical and linear, it lacks a distinct and analytical classification and tends to stay insensitive to feedback-related factors.

Factors that affect success and failure: Some of the key factors that affect whether a policy is successfully transferred include dependence on the importing organization, resource limitations, clear cause-and-effect conditions, adequate knowledge of the policy and its functions, and whether the borrowed policy differs significantly from the original form (Rose 1993:). Due to a variety of factors, including weaker institutions, a fluid political environment, market uncertainty, resource limitations, and sociocultural differences, developing nations that import policy solutions frequently have more difficulty setting up the prerequisites for a successful policy transfer. (Dolowitz 2003: Massey 2010).

EXTERNAL ACTORS IN AFRICAN SECURITY

Globalization has been the conduit for many new security concerns to emerge in Africa. They include the modern transportation infrastructure that has permitted the free flow of people and products, as well as the advancements in science and technology, notably ICT, which have had an impact on life worldwide (Zack *et al*, 2002). These facilities have enabled and continue to enable the global spread of crime and terrorism. These concerns have expanded due to globalization because they now affect countries in Asia and South America as well as Africa (Gough & Wood 2004). In this regard, globalization benefits humanity but also contributes to the emergence of new risks to both national and international security.

The security policies and practices of African states continue to be affected by a variety of external players, including other states, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations, despite the continent's approximately 50-year postcolonial development. Companies and non-governmental groups. A cursory examination of the security environment in Africa since the turn of the twenty-first century reveals the

pervasive involvement of outside parties in a range of security-related activities on the continent, such as funding, training, and supporting technical cooperation and assistance; participating in joint exercises; sharing intelligence; participating in the transfer of arms; deploying troops and other personnel; and establishing military presence.

It is not novel for outside parties to get involved in security issues in Africa. These players have traditionally had a significant, and at times even deciding, impact on Africa's security dynamics. These performers' identities, as well as their pursuits and involvements in Africa, have changed over time. In the past, foreigners have influenced security in Africa through the provision of weapons, the formal signing of security-related agreements, the development of lucrative trade networks that stoked conflicts over the ownership of trading posts and taxes, and the conquest of African territories that resulted in colonial rule.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The PRISMA technique, also known as Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis, was employed. The study used non-probability sampling approaches since it lacked a thorough sampling frame. Thus, purposive sampling was used to choose the study's respondents. The study utilized an inductive research methodology with qualitative methods to collect data. Data was collected by scheduling telephone interviews with selected key informants. Thematic analysis was chosen for data analysis in this study, as it enables proper and accurate evaluation of data. Despite being less recognized than other qualitative research methods, it offers flexibility, allowing for validation and verification of findings. The approach was developed based on Braun and Clarke's (2006) work. The study used both secondary data from literature and primary data from telephone interviews and observations. The analysis method was cost and time-efficient due to its inductive nature, involving data familiarization. Deductive themes identified included external and domestic security environments, state and non-state actors, and socio-economic factors.

THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF INTERVIEWS

Theme I: External and Domestic Security Environments

It is paramount for every government to take into consideration both internal and external factors affecting security in the country. This will enable policy makers to

incorporate strategies that are able to curb security threats (Key Informant, 29/03/2023). The government needs to examine internal determinant model, geographic or regional diffusion models are aimed at determining what effect geography has on adoption of policy and what internal factors such as the political institutions, the citizens, or the businesses are playing a role in the shaping of a new public policy the importance of the State should not be diminished by highlighting the specific contribution civil society can make to advancing human security. The States functions and responsibility to protect the people living within its borders and give them the means to fully participate in society cannot be exercised by any other internal or external actors. As a result, effective collaboration between state agencies and non-state actors is crucial for advancing the human security agenda in West Africa. One chance for the growth of this partnership is the Security System Reform.

It is critical for every government to look out to their neighbor country security, since there can be spillover effect if not properly tackled. For example, some of the Kenyan policies have helped the neighboring country Sudan to solve their security issues (Key Informant, 29/03/2023). Due to the ongoing conflict in South Sudan and the ongoing clan warfare in Somalia, Kenyas neighborhood is generally unstable. As a nation and within the frameworks of regional intergovernmental organizations like the African Union (AU), the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), and the East African Community, Kenya has continued to play a leading role in promoting peace, security, and conflict management in the Horn of Africa (EAC). Kenya has taken the lead in conflict resolution efforts within the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in the Horn of Africa.

Spreading new policies from one place to another entails policy transfer, usually through policy learning. Participating in this procedure are international instrument constituencies. Through international and domestic venues like policy conferences, study tours, and expert workshops, they participate in bringing programmatic ideas, such as policy instruments from elsewhere, to the notice of other policy-makers. The UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan emphasized the need for a more human-centered strategy to security at the UN Millennium Summit (September 2000), putting this idea at the center of international development policy and practice. Less emphasis should be placed on defending territory and more on protecting individuals when thinking about

security. The international community is exhorted to act in order to achieve freedom from want and freedom from fear in the Millennium Report 2000.

The development of a comprehensive strategic and operational framework for peace and security across all of Africa is in line with the international community's tendency to become less directly involved in resolving disputes there. Arguments for regional intervention verses international intervention are becoming more prevalent. However, because external assistance is frequently essential, this would not imply a total disengagement from external partners. The permanent members of the Security Council concur that increased support for African peacekeeping and conflict resolution initiatives is necessary in this regard.

Theme II: State and Non-state Actors

The country's president determines how policy transfer will be effective or not, hence it is upon the president to determine how certain policies will be implemented, for example the case of covid 19 was successfully implemented in Kenya due to the programs rolled out by the government officials (Key Informant, 29/03/2023). It is crucial to recognize that the different political settings that surround leaders will naturally produce extremely varying constraints within which they have freedom to act when examining the influence of personality on foreign policy. It goes without saying that a dictator in an authoritarian government has considerably more absolute, unchecked ability to enact policies that serve his own interests than a democratically elected leader. In a democracy, the head of state is required to consider the views of other authorities and experts, and while making decisions about foreign policy, they must specifically consult the foreign minister.

Non-state actors are crucial in forging transnational relationships because they offer their own initiatives and concepts that allow civil society organizations from different nations to collaborate, connect them to different state actors, and take part in the formulation and implementation of foreign policy. This improves the effectiveness of the state or other international institutions (Key Informant, 30/03/2023). International intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), transnational or international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), multinational corporations (MNCs), violent non-state actors (armed groups like Al-Qaeda, Boko Haram, or criminal organizations like drug cartels), religious groups Quakers, the Catholic church, and other religious sects

are quite active and non-state actors in general. Other non-state actors including Amnesty International, Greenpeace, and OXFAM (Risse, 2007) were partially created by them.

NGOs have frequently shown to be incredibly successful at providing goods and services to affected areas and fighting for the security of conflict-victimized populations. Examples from the Senegal River Valley, the Mano River countries, Côte d'Ivoire, and other places show that local communities frequently act first to provide involuntary migrants with basic aid before even international relief organizations implement their emergency programmes. The foundation for long-term human security can be laid by civil society organizations participating in reconciliation and reconstruction, for example, through peace education initiatives and programs that specifically benefit children who have experienced conflict. However, because of lax security and obstacles to entry into remote areas, their ability to move is frequently constrained.

African leaders have worked to create a security regime that covers all of Africa, deals with issues of conflict, peace, and security, and is primarily supported by OECD Member nations. The AU Peace and Security Council and the ECOWAS regional security mechanisms are two examples of the African peacekeeping frameworks that will be discussed in the parts that follow. These programs primarily concentrate on the second component of the human security agenda protection against violence and physical insecurity which calls for prompt, decisive action in response to particular events. The first strand, which is connected to longer-term structural changes, is presently addressed through policies addressing the use of antipersonnel landmines, the circulation of light weapons, and the recruitment of children as soldiers.

Theme III: Socio-Economic Factors

Truth be told, policy transfer is a very resource consuming process, for any country, especially Kenya to be able to adopt foreign policies, they must be able incur some costs due to the cumbersomeness of the process. Hence the main challenge of adopting other policies is due to the resource factors (Key Informant, 30/03/2022). Kenya has been unable to implement wealth creation policy in order to curb issue of insecurity in ASAL areas within Turkana, West Pokot Marsabit and Northern Kenya due to financial constrain Kenya still has significant difficulties implementing its foreign policies. According to Adan (2005), as one advances from local issues to continental and global

issues, the ability of the particular African state to have influence on foreign policies tends to wane. This is mainly due to the fact that some issues have a tendency to be too distant from the states immediate concerns; insufficient data on which policies should be adopted; a lack of resources to address the issues involved; and security concerns (Pillar, 2001).

The strength of any country, is how resourceful it is, if a country for example Kenya had enough resources, they would be able to incorporate domestic policies into their objectives. But this is still a challenge to Kenya, due to limited resources (Key Informant, 30/03/2023). Policy transfer makes an effort to balance internal interests with foreign circumstances while taking into account the tools, resources, and institutions at its disposal (Khadiagala, 2001). State actors manage the conflict between local and international society while operating inside institutions that constantly restrain them. The success or failure of the implementation of foreign policy is largely dependent on how well foreign policy is managed. Administration of diplomatic relations the application of foreign policy is the product of service and policy (Makumi, 2008). A state has a greater potential to influence the creation and execution of foreign policies the more resources and tools it has at its disposal. A state also has a greater capacity to influence other states, meaning that it is more likely to accomplish the goals of its foreign policy the more powerful it is.

Most of the people who join terrorism are youth, this is because youth are the majority and also the rate of unemployment has caused them to join terrorism in order to alleviate poverty (Key Informant, 30/03/2023). Several Kenyan teenagers are joining terrorist organizations because of the countrys extreme poverty and high unemployment rate. Kenyans are particularly susceptible to being recruited as terrorists in exchange for money. Economic disparities thus make it possible for terrorist organizations to take advantage of and recruit foot troops from the underprivileged section of society (Adan, 2005). Al-Shabaab now has a safe haven in Somalia thanks to the countrys ongoing instability, which allows them to support terrorists who are active abroad. This support is what drives terrorism because it gives the terrorists the money they need for recruitment, training, indoctrination, and carrying out terrorist acts. To confront the new security concerns in Kenya, counter-terrorism methods, foreign policies, and resources should be concentrated in this area.

CONCLUSION

Several factors determine whether a policy transfer between countries succeeds or fails.. Domestic prerequisites: the social, economic and political environment; the governance system and layers; the commitment, interest, capacity, and ownership of the actors and agencies involved; the nature of the policy problem; and the resources to import and maintain the transfer, as well as the ability to judge the effectiveness of the transfer and adoption. The nature of the transfer, the circumstances and motivations surrounding it, the relationship between the importer and exporter, and the likelihood of success, among others, all pose challenges to the transfer of policies. However, in reality, a lot of good policy practices are negatively impacted by hasty policy transfer because of a hasty choice or imposition by the policy provider. For policymakers, taking advice from other nations is nothing new. Leaders have tried to learn both positive and negative lessons from other countries. This study finds that Kenya's policy decisions were backed up by reliable data and were evidence-based and free from dogma, hence their success. After 9/11, Kenya acquired security policies from other countries because previous and current solutions could not be developed at home. The policies and programs were evaluated based on how comparable challenges were handled and also to share ideas and bring foreign evidence to bear on Kenya's policy-making processes. The paper established that radicalization and religious extremism were significant new problems brought on by globalization that impacted Kenya's conduct of policy transfer. The implementation of policy transfer in Kenya is also impacted by religious extremist ideologies, outside assistance, and terrible socioeconomic situations between some Muslim and non-Muslim populations. The volatility of Kenya's neighbors has had a significant impact on how policy transfer is carried out in Kenya. For instance, instability has existed in Somalia since 1992 and South Sudan since December 2013. Youth unemployment in Kenya, which has made them an easy target for radicalization and other vices and exposed the nation to terrorism and other vices, has also made the issue worse.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results, the following recommendations can be made:

- i. Policy makers in Kenya need to encourage more interaction between officials from different countries to facilitate policy transfer and diffusion.

- ii. It is recommended that the transmission of security policies to Kenya requires an understanding of how policies work.
- iii. Policy makers need to consider the specific social, economic, and political context of Kenya when implementing policy transfer. This includes ensuring that the governance system and layers, actors and agencies involved, and resources required for policy transfer are aligned with Kenya's specific needs and capabilities
- iv. Policy makers need to recognize the role of policy networks, including political institutions, independent policy institutes, civil servants, and NGOs, in acting as clearinghouses for information and ideas.
- v. Kenyan governments need to stress the significance of evidence-based security policy transfer and the necessity of the security sector as a logical learning institution
- vi. Consider the domestic prerequisites and variables influencing the success or failure of policy transfer, such as social, economic, and political environments; governance systems; and commitment, interest, capacity, and ownership of actors involved.
- vii. Ensure that the nature of policy transfer, circumstances, motivations, and relationships between importer and exporter countries are carefully assessed to increase the likelihood of success.
- viii. Avoid hasty policy transfers that can negatively impact good policy practices, and instead take the time to thoroughly evaluate and adapt the policy to the specific context.
- ix. Address the challenges posed by radicalization, religious extremism, and external influences on policy transfer in Kenya.
- x. Improve socioeconomic conditions and reduce disparities between populations, as this can impact the effectiveness of policy transfer.
- xi. Focus on addressing youth unemployment in Kenya to prevent radicalization and exposure to terrorism and other vices, ultimately enhancing the nation's security and policy transfer success.

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