Globalization and Transnational Security Threats in the Sahel Sub-Region

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ABSTRACT
The powerful force of globalization has an impact on the political and economic processes of the modern world. The Sahel Sub-region's transnational security challenges and globalization are examined in this paper. This study adopted a practical methodology. This strategy supports mixed methods research by fusing positivist and interpretive viewpoints. Two African nations in the Sahel subregion make up the study's population. Nigeria and Mali are included in this. These nations were chosen because they were known for their instability and transnational threats. In this study, stratified and purposeful sampling methods were employed. One hundred twenty (120) respondents made up the study's sample, and a questionnaire was used to collect data. 60 male and 60 female students were chosen from the nations in the study area to make up the gender-based sample. The results showed that the free movement of products and services between countries has not accelerated the spread of light weapons and small arms in the Sahel subregion.The spread of light weapons and small arms, among other things, has a big impact on the insecurity that exists in Sahelian border villages. The study also discovered that transnational crimes and counter-insurgency tactics in the Sahel region are significantly impacted by the military incapacity of the Sahelian heads of state. The study comes to the conclusion that the rise of internally displaced camps and the terrorists' control over large areas of land are indicators of the failing state of several Sahelian states. The groups of terrorists are moving forward. They are not always looking for ways to use the resources made possible by globalization to grow and spread and wreak more damage.
Keywords: Globalization,Sahel,Security,Sub-Region, Threats and Transnational

I. INTRODUCTION

The stability and development of the African continent are being seriously threatened by the threat to transnational security across areas, particularly in Africa, as a result of growing globalization. The experience in Africa, especially in the Sahel, is even more unsettling in light of the violent extremist groups that are still active and expanding, posing a threat to the continent's already fragile peace and stability. Because of the likely breakdown of international counterterrorism cooperation and the waning leadership in regional initiatives, violent extremism is widespread in the Sahel. The terrorist group, which is well-established in the Sahel, has already taken advantage of this void and started attacking civilians without distinction. The threat to the region's transnational security has been made worse by the possible convergence of security concerns, such as increased cooperation between criminal and terrorist groups (Chilaka et al., 2024; Owens-Ibie & Aondover, 2024).Additionally, the Sahel remains a significant crossing point for migrants traveling from sub-Saharan Africa to northern coastal states and, eventually, Europe. In the event of further violence, the rate of migration and displacement from the region might increase dramatically, putting further strain on the northern and coastal African governments as well as Europe. Given the US's long-standing commitment to security and prosperity in the region, a growing

humanitarian catastrophe has increased pressure on the US and other foreign assistance partners. Famines, religious extremism, anti-state uprisings, and other issues have brought the Sahel into the international spotlight in recent years.

Research Questions

The following are the basic tools of scientific inquiries in the study:

1. Has globalization contributed to proliferation of small arms and light weapons within the Sahel sub-region?
2. How has globalization promoted drug trafficking, smuggling and kidnapping in the Sahel sub-region?
3. How has globalization contributed to the spread of terrorism within the Sahel sub-region?
4. What is the effect of authoritarian and unconstitutional change of government on the democratic development of the Sahel sub-region
5. What measures can the governments in the Sahel region take to mitigate the threats of globalization with regards to transnational crime?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The relationship between globalization and transnational security is a controversial and much studied topic in the empirical literature on globalization. This dispute has not been resolved yet, though. At best, theoretical security research discusses the connection between globalization and transnational security in a patchy and ambiguous manner. By enabling the effective use of supranational security networks and pursuing shared alliances within regional integration frameworks, globalization fosters transnationalism, claims Mulaudzi (2009). Some scholars, such as Nnani (2023), argued that countries with weak institutions, unpredictable political contexts, and a focus on unproductive aspects of globalization are more vulnerable to the negative consequences of globalization on transnational security. Due to conflicting theoretical perspectives, empirical research has examined the effects of globalization on transnational security in both developed and developing countries. In general, at least two schools of thought are offered by the research on the connection between globalization and transnational security.Many studies support the idea that globalization increases transnational security. Some of the first studies to examine the impact of globalization on transnational security used a variety of indices, including the collective security system, mutual security network, and regional integration. According to the findings of these studies, transnationalism and globalization are significantly related and dependent on one another.According to Davies' empirical research in Sandnes (2023), the degree of security interconnection and development that is influencing regional economic integration has resulted in a new global order. Economic sovereignty is no longer possessed by states, and global interdependence.

In a worldwide world, the deterrence literature now in publication is not very helpful. Without a doubt, advancements in communications, transportation, and the provision of information with more "live images" have led to the practical abolition of borders in some parts of the world, the steady growth of internet users and networks has rendered borders less relevant, and the gradual reduction of state authority—either intentionally, as in the case of the EU, or through relocation of those activities to another area of the city—has not really solved the issue (Sasaoka, 2022). This also occurs at the neighborhood level, according to empirical and commonsense data. For instance, drug dealers may relocate to a nearby community where they may be able to establish themselves and conduct business successfully if the authorities crack down on drug use in one district. Transnational crime has been able to establish itself and successfully evade detection, regulation, and investigation due to a number of factors, including the state's deterioration, the ease and speed with which cross-

border financial operations can be conducted, offshore banking and tax havens, and the speed, secrecy, and anonymity of modern communications.

Although there is a lot of literature on transnational crimes, very little is known about the underlying reasons of these crimes. No area is totally impervious to the snarls of terrorism in the twenty-first century (Walther, 2021). As a result, in addition to discussing these current challenges, numerous academics have attempted to provide their own share of viewpoints. According to Sproat in Madubuegwu et al. (2021), international crimes are a holdover from the abrupt end of the Cold War. Sproat concluded his submission on that point, falling short of the submission made by Madubuegwu et al. (2021), in which he claimed that for decades, there has been a sharp and steady rise in international criminal activity, particularly wire fraud and terrorism. It must be acknowledged that the end of the Cold War and the fall of the USSR put an abrupt end to the possibility of a confrontational war between superpowers. As a result, transnational crimes have expanded in scope, reaching a wider global audience and opening up criminal markets to include cybercrime and large-scale financial fraud.

III. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The study's examination of globalization and transnational security was guided by the state fragility theory. A number of academics have contributed in a distinctive way to the literature on state fragility theory (Madubuegwu et al., 2021). These experts' main worries were the failing state's inability to govern and how it has led to an increase in violence and instability. State failure, in other words, is a result of the growing number of conflicts in many states (Aondover et al., 2022). The loss of authority and control over a state's operations is intimately related to its failure since this incapacity leads to a reduction in credibility and opposition from transnational groups both domestically and internationally. In other words, state failure happens when non-state actors that challenge a state's sovereignty erode that state's legitimacy (Aondover et al., 2023).A number of Sahelian nations, including Niger, Mali, and Bourkina Faso, are on the Peace Fund's (PFF) list of nations with a state fragility index. Sasaoka et al. (2023) claim that weak governments are devoid of two essential state functions: fundamental governance and security maintenance. Some actors, like as developed nations or foreign donors, contend that traditional development strategies do not work in fragile states, and that certain aid tools are less effective under these circumstances because of the unfavorable environmental conditions in nations like Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, and Mali..

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) states that states are fragile when their structures lack the political will and/or ability to carry out the fundamental tasks required for development, poverty alleviation, and protecting the safety and human rights of their citizens (Chilaka et al., 2024). Considering the rise of violent non-state armed groups, military takeovers, corruption, egregious financial embezzlement by state officials, and violent Islamic terrorist activities (Mojaye & Aondover, 2022).Since state fragility influences how significant global issues like poverty, violent conflict, and climate change are addressed, it has been the subject of debate and analysis in the field of international relations (Minka & Opeyeoluwa, 2023). In addition, they identified three measures of state fragility: legitimacy, authority, and capacity. For instance, state institutions have been damaged by the rise of terrorist groups and the clear military takeover and control of several nations, especially Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mali in the Sahel. It is necessary to "tame the state fragility/failure problem" (Ferreira, 2016, p. 24), despite the challenges of measuring various state fragility indices. This can be achieved by adopting a term that is commonly used and simultaneously analyzing the diversity of the phenomenon that is gathered in various countries that are referred to as fragile states (Ferreira, 2016). In 2022, the Fund for Peace published a report listing a few governments or countries that are classified as failed states (Aondover et al., 2022). A number of criteria were used to evaluate a state's fragility, including

As a result, the operations, attacks, and massacres of civilian populations, as well as attacks on security forces and the consequences for governmental authority, legitimacy, and capacities, underscore the common aspects of state fragility across the Sahel region. Musa et al. (2024) claim that the growing number of Islamic insurgent attacks on civilians and state security personnel in the area has weakened the legitimacy of the state and the elected government in power. Furthermore, the expanding humanitarian crisis brought on by the governments' grueling struggle against violent non-state armed groups and food scarcity in the Sahel sub-region shortens or threatens state viability. Because it enables us to comprehend the dynamics and difficulties faced by multiple states in connection to transnational security in the Sahel, this theory becomes essential to this research (Yar'Adua et al., 2021). Transnational security in the region is severely challenged by the porous nature, fragility, and volatility of many of the states.

IV. RESEARCH DESIGN

This study adopted a practical methodology. This method, which blends positivist and interpretative viewpoints, supports the use of a variety of research tools. In contrast to positivism, which is quantitative in nature and ideally suited for the application of survey methodologies for the study of phenomena, interpretivism is qualitative or phenomenological inquiry. Its goal is to use people's thoughts and perceptions in their natural settings in order to

add human interest to the study. Two African nations in the Sahel subregion make up the study's population. Nigeria and Mali are included in this. These nations were chosen because they were known for their instability and transnational threats.

In this study, both the stratified sampling approach and the purposive sampling technique were applied. Chilaka et al. (2024) claim that stratified random sampling is an objective method that divides an eclectic group into a homogeneous subset prior to selecting a sample from it. This sampling procedure was chosen because it minimizes bias and error while identifying and addressing population variability. One hundred and twenty (120) respondents from the two nations made up the study's sample. The research participants were recruited through the embassies to complete questionnaires and gather data. 60 male and 60 female students were chosen from the nations in the study area to make up the gender-based sample. This study mostly used primary data, with secondary data being used for validation and confirmation.

V. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

With the help of a research assistant, 120 copies of the questionnaire were created and distributed to respondents in the various embassies. Every one of the 120 copies that were sent out was accurately completed and returned, serving as the foundation for the analysis in this research.

Table1: Globalization cannot account for the high rate of drug trafficking along the Sahel sub-region of Africa

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	20	16.67
Agree	20	16.67
Disagree	50	46.67
Strongly disagree	30	25
Total	120	100

Source: field survey, 2023

Table 2: Terrorismis the major transnational crime in the Sahel Region cause by globalization

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	50	41
Agree	30	25
Disagree	20	17
Strongly disagree	20	17
Total	120	100

Source: field survey, 2023

Table 3: The Sahel Region has been devastated economically by the activities of drug traffickers

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	20	17
Agree	20	17
Disagree	30	25
Strongly agree	50	41
Total	120	100

Source: field survey, 2023

Table 4: The security architecture of countries in the Sahel Region is overwhelmed due to absence of global best practices

Options	Respondents	Percentages %

Strongly agree	**40**	**33%**
Agree	**30**	**25%**
Disagree	**30**	**25%**
Strongly disagree	**20**	**17%**
Total	**120**	**100**

Source: field survey, 2023

Table 5: Terrorism and drug trafficking has exposed the weaknesses of the global security apparatuses in Sahel region

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	40	33
Agree	35	29
Disagree	35	29
Strongly agree	10	9%
Total	120	100

Source: field survey, 2023

Table 6: There is a need for increased regional reforms and cooperation to tackle the problem of terrorism in region

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	50	42
Agree	70	58
Disagree	0	0
Strongly agree	0	0
Total	120	100

Source: field survey, 2023

Table 7: The rate of kidnapping of persons in the Sahel region is one of the worst in the world

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	30	25
Agree	40	33%
Disagree	30	25
Strongly agree	20	17%
Total	120	100

Source: field survey, 2023

Table 8: Terrorist groups has taking over some countries in the Sahel Region to perpetrate illegal smuggling of goods and arms

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	30	25
Agree	30	25
Disagree	40	33
Strongly agree	20	17
Total	120	100

Source: field survey, 2023

Table 9: Loss of lives and properties are common trend in the Sahel Region due to global practices that are alien to countries in the Sahel region

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	30	25
Agree	40	33.33
Disagree	20	16.67
Strongly agree	30	25
Total	120	100

Source: field survey, 2023

Table 10: Better collaboration of technological transfer between governments across the Sahel sub-region

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	20	17
Agree	20	17
Disagree	30	30
Strongly agree	50	41
Total	120	100

Source: field survey, 2023

Table 11:The Militarization of all borders town in Sahel countries and having zero tolerant for criminal elements

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	0	0
Agree	0	0
Disagree	70	58
Strongly disagree	50	42
Total	120	100

Source: field survey, 2023

Table 12: The adoption of Advanced Border Management Technology to effectively patrol borders in the Sahel Region

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	40	33%
Agree	20	16%
Disagree	60	50%
Strongly agree	0	0%
Total	120	100

Source: field survey, 2023

Table 13: The need for the creation and strengthening of a Regional Economic and Security Framework in the Sahel Region

Options	Respondents	Percentages %
Strongly agree	50	42
Agree	30	25
Disagree	30	25
Strongly disagree	10	8
Total	120	100

Source: field survey, 2023

According to Table 1, 30 respondents, or 25%, highly agree with the question, 40 respondents, or 33%, agree, 30 disagree, or 25%, and 20 strongly disagree, or 17%. Table 2 reveals that of the responders to the question, 50 strongly agree, 41%, 30 agree, 25%, 20 disagree, or 17%, and 20 strongly disagree, or 17%. Twenty respondents highly agree, 17% agree, 17% disagree, 30 disagree, 25% disagree, and 50 strongly disagree, 41%, according to Table 3. 40 respondents highly agree (33%), 30 agree (25%), 30 disagree (25%), and 20 strongly disagree (17%), according to Table 4. 40 respondents highly agree, 33% agree, 35 agree, 29% disagree, and 10 strongly disagree (9%), according to Table 5. 50 respondents highly agree, 41% agree, 25% disagree, 30 disagree, 25 and 10 strongly disagree, and 8% disagree, according to Table 6. 50 respondents highly agree, 42% agree, 40 agree, 33% disagree, 10 disagree, 8% disagree, and 20 strongly

disagree, 17%, according to Table 7. According to Table 8, 60 people highly agree, 50% agree, 50 agree, and 42% disagree, while 10 disagree, 8% disagree, and 0% strongly disagree.
According to Table 9, 70 percent of respondents strongly agree, 58% agree, 50 agree, and 42% disagree, while 0% disagree, 0% disagree, and 0% strongly disagree. According to Table 10, 50 respondents strongly agree, 46.67% agree, 70 agree, and 58.33% disagree, while 0 disagree, 0% disagree, and 0 strongly disagree. According to Table 11, 30 people highly agree, 25% agree, 40 agree, and 33% disagree, whereas 20 strongly disagree, 25% disagree, and 17% disagree. According to Table 12, 40 respondents disagree, 33% disagree, and 20 strongly disagree 17%, while 30 respondents strongly agree, 25% agree, and 25%

disagree. According to Table 13, 30 people strongly agree, 25% agree, 40 agree, and 33% disagree, whereas 20 disagree, 17% disagree, and 30% strongly disagree. According to Table 14, 50 people strongly agree, 42% disagree, 20 agree, and 17% disagree, whereas 40 disagree, 33% disagree, and 10 strongly disagree 8%. According to Table 15, 20 respondents highly agree, 17% agree, and 17% disagree, whereas 50 disagree, 41% disagree, and 30% strongly disagree.

50 respondents strongly agree, 41% agree, 30 agree, and 25% disagree, while 20 disagree, 17% disagree, and 20% strongly disagree, according to Table 16. According to Table 17, 20 respondents highly agree, 17% agree, and 17% disagree, whereas 30 disagree, 25% disagree, and 41% strongly disagree. According to Table 18, 70 respondents disagree, 58% disagree, and 50 strongly disagree (42%), whereas 0 respondents strongly agree, 0% disagree, 0% agree, and 0% disagree. 40 people strongly agree, 33%, 20 agree, and 16% disagree, whereas 60 disagree, 50% disagree, and 0% strongly disagree, according to Table 19. According to Table 20, 50 people highly agree, 42% agree, 30 agree, and 25% disagree, while 10 strongly disagree 8% disagree.

Test of Research Proposition
With reference to the tables above, the study propositions were in the null form and examined using non-parametric statistics of Chi square (x2) with a degree of freedom of (3) and a significance threshold of 0.05.

Research proposition1
The spread of small arms and light weapons in the Sahel subregion is not significantly impacted by globalization.

Table 14: Chi-square analysis of research proposition tested at .05

Opinion of subject								
Responses	SA	A	D	SD	N	Cal x^2	Df	Crit X^2
	60	20	20	20	120	61.41	2	5.99

Significant at .05, df=2, t=61.41

The data' implications indicate a strong correlation between inadequate government funding and the counterinsurgency tactic implemented by globalization to put an end to the insurgency and transnational crime war in the region. The alternative was kept after the research proposal to this effect was rejected. Issues like kidnapping and banditry are facilitated by ransom payments made by the government and private citizens, among other things. The fact that the Sahelian armed units lack the 21st-century equipment

necessary to defeat terrorists in the Sahel subregion is no longer news. Top officials either embezzle the substantial budgetary allotment or, more often than not, use it to finance militants in order to

Research proposition II
Globalisation has effect on illicit trade and drug trafficking in the Sahel sub-region.

Table 15: Chi-square analysis of research proposition II tested at .05

Opinion of subject								
Responses	SA	A	D	SD	N	Cal x^2	Df	Crit X^2
	40	30	40	10	120	7.41	2	5.99

Significant at .05, df=2, t=7.41

According to respondents' answers to the second study proposition, the Sahel subregion's political instability and insecurity have underlying reasons. This result implies that there is no meaningful connection between the Sahelian military's inability to defeat insurgencies and the development of science and technology, which has made it possible for drug traffickers to use ICT to move drugs throughout the Sahel subregion. Transnational crimes and counterinsurgency tactics in the Sahel region are significantly impacted by the leaders of the Sahel's lack of military capability. Systems and relative deprivation theories are the best suited to explain this phenomenon because the absence of technology, such as unmanned area surveillance cameras or drones, modern rifles, rocket launchers, bomb detonators, and trackers for intercepting terrorist calls, among other things, affects the security agencies' morale.

Research proposition III
Globalisation and Unregulated Movement do not have any effect on transnational crime and terrorist groups

Table: 16: Chi-square analysis of research proposition III tested at 0.05

Opinion of Subject								
Responses	SA	A	D	SD	N	Cal x^2	Df	Crit X^2
						15.57	2	5.99
	50	50	10	10	120			

Significant at .05, df=2, t=15.57

The Sahel subregion has become a breeding ground for transnational terrorist organizations as a result of the migration of people. This conclusion implies that one of the benefits of the human rights principle that globalization guarantees is the freedom of movement of persons across international borders. However, inadequate government policies regarding the region's security architecture are to blame for the rising level of instability in the Sahel subregion. The implications of this finding indicate that, in addition to the factors mentioned in this study, there are a number of other reasons of insecurity, the underlying causes of which security officers working in different Sahelian communities are not always aware of. The problems of transnational crimes will persist despite the adoption of contemporary surveillance equipment that follows international best practices to restrict and track the movement of persons and products throughout the Sahel region.

Research proposition 1V
Drug and human trafficking are fallout of globalization that can be tackled nationally and regionally

Table 17: Chi-square analysis of research proposition IV tested at .05

Opinion of Subject								
Responses	SA	A	D	SD	N	Cal x^2	Df	Crit X^2
	40	30	40	10	120	7.41	2	5.99

Significant at .05, df=2, t=7.41

According to the X2 decision rule, the null hypothesis is rejected if the computed value of X2 is higher or lower than the table value at a particular significance level. We reject the null hypothesis (H0) since the computed value of X2 (7.41) is higher than the table value of (5.99). In other words, according to the opinions of the 120 participants in the survey, drug and people trafficking are not consequences of globalization that can be addressed at the national and regional levels. The investigation's findings unequivocally demonstrate that drug and human trafficking are not merely byproducts of a well-defined strategy for dealing with insecurity or the transnational crimes that are associated with it; rather, a variety of criminal activities in the region are caused by inadequate government regulations and globalization-induced intervention. Since counter-insurgency strategy needs to be adaptable to the current reality of contemporary terrorism and transnational security concerns in the Sahel sub-region, tactics and approach need alter. Additionally, it was shown that the pressures placed on criminals by society result in a lack of social control. The

Sahel region will remain a safe haven for insurgency to flourish if security forces just use one strategy rather than kinetic and non-kinetic tactics and look for intelligence from

other nations that have a clear edge in the fight against terrorism.

Research proposition V
Globalization does not have effect on transnational security.

Table 18: Chi-square analysis of research proposition tested at 0.05

Opinion of Subject								
Responses	SA	A	D	SD	N	Cal x^2 15.57	Df 2	Crit X^2 5.99
	50	50	10	10	120			

Significant at .05,df=2, t=15.57

According to X^2's decision criterion, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted if the computed value of the chi-square analysis is less than or equal to the null hypothesis. We reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative research statement that the Sahel sub-region does not use globalization to strengthen its transnational security. The conclusion implies a strong correlation between political instability in the region and the government's lack of political will in implementing a counter-insurgency strategy. The alternative was kept and the research proposal was turned down. The Sahelian security infrastructure needs to be improved, and the staff needs to be retrained to deal with situations more strategically. To aid in putting an end to the insurgency and political instability in the area, the government and its employees must be more dedicated and sincere.

When it comes to tackling globalization-related concerns or transnational security difficulties in the Sahel, the Sahelian administration should embrace contemporary approaches of global best practices and counter-insurgency strategies, but it lacks political will and genuine purpose. Instead of blaming the threat posed by globalization, there should be a paradigm shift that would allow for innovations, eliminate moles and betrayers from the security architecture implemented by the current administration in Sahelian countries, and implement a rewards system to incentivize military personnel's bravery and dedication.

VI. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

It has been positively demonstrated that globalization and transnational insecurity are related. Experts agree that the issue of porous borders is a result of globalization weakening governments' ability to regulate their demarcated borders. This is made worse by the fact that transnational criminal organizations use culture and ICT, which are globalization agents, to expand more quickly. Transnational insecurity increased throughout this globalization era, despite the fact that transnational criminal organizations have been around for decades. The economic shocks associated with globalization have led to an increase in poverty, unemployment, and inequality in third-world

countries, which has created an ideal environment for transnational criminal groups to recruit foot soldiers. The impoverished find transnational crime more alluring. The Sahel has emerged as one of the world's most unsafe regions. It is the only area in Africa where multiple terrorist groups—AQIM, Ansaru, and Bokoharam—are attacking simultaneously. The formation of many internally displaced camps, the damage of properties whose value varies only in appraisal by different sources, and the loss of life in which reporters have lost count all serve to demonstrate that terrorism is the main source of insecurity in the Sahel.

The information also supports claims that terrorist organizations have a significant chance of taking control of some Sahelian states, particularly the weaker and smaller ones, and that fatalities are a frequent occurrence in the region. Since the movement's ideology has spread and been assimilated to the point where there is little reliance on individuals to lead and concentrate it, measures intended to dismantle transnational criminal networks by expelling important movement figures are unlikely to bring about significant changes, especially with regard to Islamic extremism.

The lack of action from Sahelian intelligence agencies must be addressed because, while intelligence is the most crucial weapon in this conflict, it is also crucial to be able to respond quickly and effectively to information that has been obtained. In the battle against terrorism, diplomacy should not be disregarded. In the war against al Qaeda, diplomacy may be too late, but it can be effective when used to other terrorist groups, particularly when it is still in its infancy. For example, the IRA was defeated in meeting rooms in Ireland and the UK, not just on the streets of Belfast. Therefore, this must be considered in any effort to combat terrorism effectively. This is arguably the largest issue facing the Sahel region because terrorist groups are frequently headquartered in areas or nations where effective governance and operational ministries are utopian; in other times, the government itself is contributing to the issue.

Maxim (2015) suggests that since many African nations lack a consensus-based, comprehensive definition of what good governance is, the idea may be too nebulous to be useful in real-world situations. "Politics is the art of the

possibility," according to Otto von Bismarck. However, there are no objective standards by which performance must be evaluated. Therefore, it would appear that the first step would be to start developing such standards in order to create an atmosphere that would allow for the essential collaboration between different ministries and agencies at the national and international levels. The public sector is the target of this difficult exercise, which is very much a "hearts and minds" exercise.In parallel, it should be feasible to arrange national workshops and meetings with the Ministry of the Interior, security agencies, and the military forces in order to practice collaboration. Such gatherings would surely lead to minor but important victories, which would further promote future collaboration. In this case, foreign specialists could mediate and offer knowledgeable counsel. It must be understood that such a drastic change from the way counterterrorism operations are now carried out would be an arduous and protracted process. Therefore, rather than the AU, which is represented by the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism, it has to be mentored by an impartial organization like IGAD. Additionally, it must be supported by justifiable national interests.

VII.   CONCLUSION

Without a question, the Sahelian countries have suffered more than others from globalization. The emergence and expansion of transnational criminal networks and groups in the subregion is proof of the connection between globalization and transnational insecurity. This has been exacerbated by the subregion's states' pervasive institutional, systemic, and internal contradictions. As a result, terrorists have infiltrated and are now endangering these states' very existence. There have been countless losses in terms of both lives and property. It is difficult to accurately determine the actual cost of the economic loss because it is so great. Many Sahelian states have disintegrated, as seen by the rise of internally displaced camps and the jihadists' control over large areas of territory. The groups of terrorists are moving forward. They are not always looking for ways to use the resources made possible by globalization to grow and spread and wreak more damage. The methods by which terrorists and other transnational criminals can be stopped in their tracks have become more accessible and feasible in today's worldwide society. States in the Sahel are left to face the threat and fulfill their obligations to ensure the safety of their citizens and as such call for collaborations among communities to technically strategize against them.

Data Availability Statement (DAS)
The author attests that the information in the article supports the study's conclusions. The study is quantitative in nature, and the data was obtained through the use of a survey approach.

Compliance with Ethical Standards
Human subjects are used in this study, and participants' agreement to take part in it was properly obtained.

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