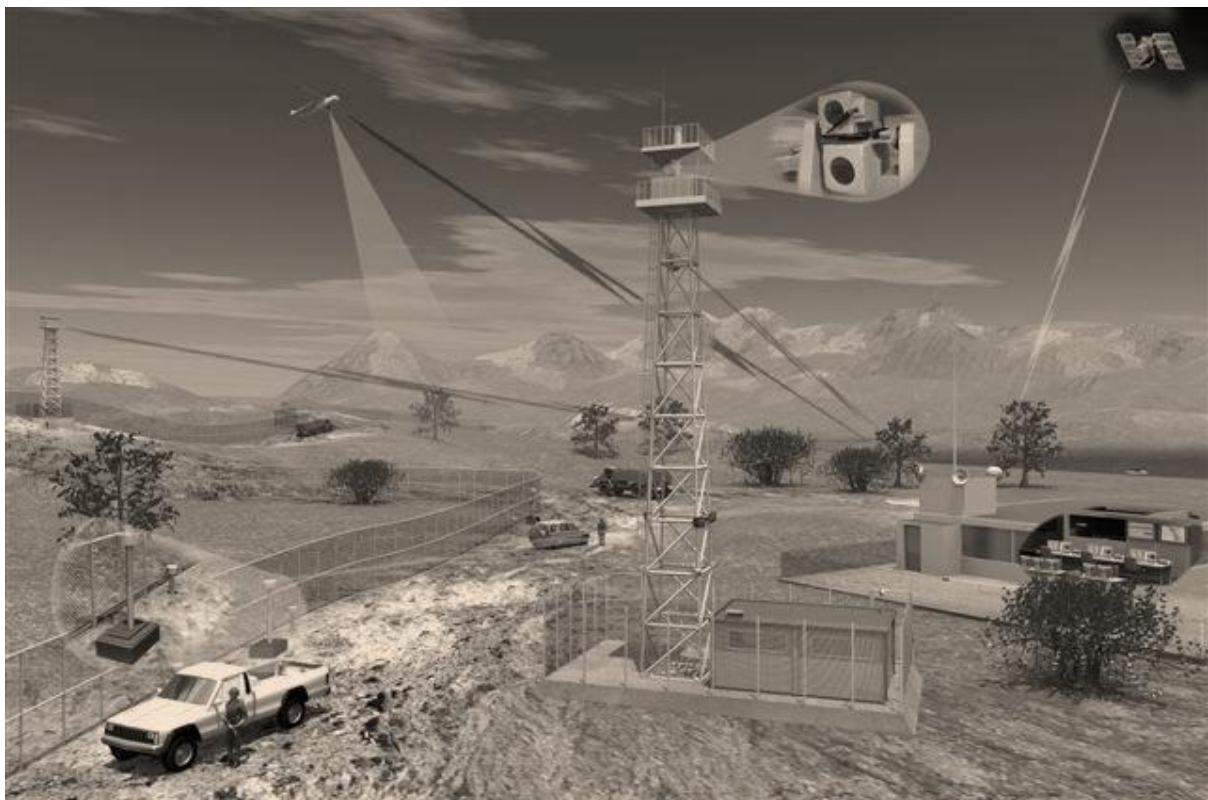




**Protection des frontières dans les zones de conflit.**

**Border Protection in Conflict Areas.**



## Border Protection in Conflict Areas.

January 2025.

### Brief Summary:

One of the visible attributes of a state's sovereignty is its borders. Only within the territory bounded by the state's borders can a state sovereign enforcing its legal norms and implementing its policies in various areas, where the protection of its economic interests and internal security are among the most important. Conversely, one of the most important components of a state's internal security is the protection of its external borders.

On the African continent, we can observe a situation where better border protection would solve not only the illegal export of the state's mineral wealth (and thus the drain on financial resources), but also the illegal import of weapons and people for guerrilla groups operating to the greatest extent in border areas (this is most visible on the borders of several states, where three or more borders converging on a smaller territory, also due to the non-existent interstate cooperation in border protection, favour such groups and their terrorization of the local population).

There are various tools for border protection, where the basis is usually professional security, police or military units, either in the form of a separate formation specialized in border protection, or only as a smaller part of the police, gendarmes or army, or a combination thereof. These units use technical means and weapon systems generally intended for them in combination with technology specifically designed for the protection of the border and the adjacent territory, which is determined by the geography of the border relief on land, water and in the air.

Despite the modern technology available today, from satellites to drones to motion sensors and thermal imaging, it is still true that the physical presence of specialized units in the field has practical significance, whether in the field of prevention, information collection or directly in the intervention against intruders. In today's information age, any information about the situation on both sides of the border is highly valued. This creates space for cooperation between civil and military intelligence in evaluating information obtained in the field in combination with information obtained using technical means.

Solutions exist for every type of border and current security situation. The vast majority of African states have both the financial and human resources to implement them. Expert analysis and training, or even field instruction during the operations themselves, can be immediately provided from abroad, where the private sector appears to be a better choice, since it does not promote any powerful foreign policy interests when delivering results for the client (state). However, we must recall here the absolute necessity of consultations with experts at the highest level of the state (client), who will have absolute decision-making authority when approving the final plan. The final goals will thus be adapted to the geographical and security situation of the specific area, as well as to the real requirements of the client.

## Border Protection in Conflict Areas.

Contents:

Introduction.

Preparation:

- Contract Agreement
- Cooperation Regime
- Financing System
- Technical Equipment Purchase Agreement

Field Training and Assistance Agreement Relief Analysis:

- Proposal for Purchase of Necessary Equipment
- Training of Experts in the Use of Technology
- Installation of Technology in the Field

Phase 1. Preparation.

- Political Level
- Cartographic Level
- Military Level
- Police Level

Phase 2. Provision of Technical Means.

- Land
- Water
- Air
- Static Protection
- Mobile Protection
- Equipment and Weapons

### Phase 3. Preparation of Human Resources.

- Training of military and other security forces
- Training and education
  - basic military
  - specialized military
  - technical experts
  - logistics
  - engineers
- Field instructor assistance
- Field operations
- Intervention tactics

### Phase 4. Localization of infrastructure.

- Land
- Water
- Air
- Static protection
- Mobile protection
- Fixed border protection systems in and around populated areas
- Fixed border protection systems in open terrain and on lakes
- Rapidly deployable mobile border protection systems
- Use of drones and anti-drone systems

Phase 5. Strengthening border control and subsequent clearing of the hinterland (separate operation).

Conclusion.

Specific recommendations.