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SMALL ARMS PROLIFERATION AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE PEACE: THE CASE OF FOGERA WOREDA, WORETA CITY ADMINISTRATION

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**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL
STUDIES**

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**A (THESIS SUBMITTED FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
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ACRONYM

ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa states
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
SALW	small arms and light weapons
GDS	Geneva Declaration Secretariat
IPI	International Peace Institute
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
DDR	disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration
E.C	Ethiopian colander
ISS	Institute for Security Studies
FDRE	Federal democratic republic of Ethiopia
SA	small arms
S/Sudan	South Sudan
N/Sudan	North Sudan
TPLF	Tigray people liberation front
S/Gondar	south Gondar
No.	Number

ABSTRACT

The central objective of the study is to assess the status of the small arms proliferation and its impacts on human security and sustainable peace in Fogera woreda and Woreta city administration by employing a mixed method of case study research with more of a qualitative research technique. The sampling method to gather the primary data employing nonprobability sampling of purposive, FGD and convenience techniques are used. The data are gathered from participants of; key respondents total 13, FGD total 13 (two groups), convenience total 23(in four Kebeles) are held to interview and discussion. The data-gathering instruments are Semi-structured, FGD and Desk-review Documents are used to collected to address both the qualitative and qualitative design to addressed the four research questions.

The Arms proliferation is a sudden increase of small arms beyond those need for legitimate national security and there is high level of small arms in the study area and have contributed to affect negatively on social, economic and cultural aspects and ultimately affects development and fueling security problems. Some of the driving factors of the rising of arms are socio-cultural, security dilemma, regional and National dynamics, the weakness of rules and regulation of related to small arms and the weakness of security forces to control arms traffickers are high militarization of the society and privatization of security are found prevalent and sensitive in the study area.

To curb the problems, different measures shall be taken by government and it's agencies, stakeholders, communities and neighbors states to working cooperatively, enacted compiled and strong rule and regulation, and execute the law practically are used to minimizing the rising of small arms and its effect. Because of these, the measures are more effective to bring human security and sustainable peace.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The rising of arms behind the security forces is an issue of real alarm for the world as it can increase the potential lethality of any conflict and could increase the probability of conflict and the economic problem on the countries, primarily in developing countries. Conversely, reducing arms spread holds the potential of increasing security, reducing conflict and improving livelihood performance, and increasing economic growth (Dunne, 2007).

It indicates that; small arms and light weapons are contributing to devastating rather than developments throughout the world, particularly in developing countries. However, the non to distributed of small arms are the rising of stability and peace and becoming of economic development.

The trafficking of illicit small arms has been forbidden in most developing countries by their binding rule but, governments could not protect successfully the circulation of SA. due to; the transaction has carried out illegally and secretly or confidential illicit small arms trade. Most countries are not extrovert their arms to studied for the scholars. Researchers have tried to study a different aspect of arms through challenges. Thus, Small arms are complex to measure in most causes and countries. Therefore, it is hard to make accurate estimates, but the world has vast numbers of weapons. Hence, the contemporary principle of State responsibility obliges States to regulate the small arms trade in the interest of preventing violence and ensuring the security of all peoples (Efrat, 2010).

According to Oxfam report (2017), the majority of the global small arms held by civilians and nonstate actors are estimated at 75 %. There are 100 million uncontrolled small arms and light weapons (SALW) estimated in Africa in conflict zones and unstable environments which aggravates and extends conflicts. Those actors of civilian and private individuals registered private business security companies and non-state armed hold the highest number of weapons as

compared to the security agencies. Because the continent of a security force to execute the law hold less than 11 million small arms (ibid).

The number of firearms in the hands of African civilians is estimated at 40,009,000 within the population size of 1,246,505,000. From those civilian-held firearms in Africa, 5,841,200 were officially registered, while 16,043,800 are unregistered, with the status of the remainder remaining unclear. And among the sub-regions of Africa, the one is East African and has the No. of small arms estimated at 7,802,000 with a population size of 416,676,000 (Report of Illicit Small Arms Flows in Africa, 2019).

Among the parts of East Africa, the workshop report of the Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA) (2006) showed that there was an estimate that in Ethiopia there were more than one million weapons illegally possessed by individuals, which all caused many casualties in many parts of the country. However, among one of the parts of Ethiopia, the total numbers of small arms that are taken as empirical data are 508,991 small arms found in the Amhara region that could be registered and had provided licensed to individuals both the private and government-owned small arms owners (Amhara Militia, 2021) and also, in S/Gondar zone Amhara region more than 76,906 total small arms are registered and provided a license for both governmental and private-owned arms holder (S/Gondar militia office,2021). But it is not the exact number due to the presence of masked arms in many households.

Small arms have contributed to escalated conflicts, a challenge to peace, increased violence and crime. It also hindered; development, social stability, democracy, and good governance. This phenomenon knows no borders demarcated and affects both developed and developing states (Ambassador Dr. Hussien,2011). Each year some 300,000 to half a million people around the world are killed by these weapons; 90% of civilians are casualties by small arms (Chelule,2014).

Thus, in different ways and places the uncontrolled small arms proliferations affect negatively; peace, stability, security, and development. Violence and insecurity threaten development by contributing to displacement, hindering access to education and health care, undermining or overturning livelihoods and commercial activity, and destroying or damaging infrastructure. Let us take one example recently in Benshangul-Gumeze in Ethiopia that we have seen gruesome in

the most citizen who lived from the region had killed and displaced from their own residents are one immediate cause of small arms (Amhara national regional state report, 2020).

The fundamental implication of the availability of arms stimulates violence instead of dialogue and has many undesirable effects. The accumulation and circulation of small arms are comfortable to a higher risk of armed violence. For example, high levels of armed violence hinder development, cause diversion of local resources, misuse of public money, or imposition of “Might is Right” (Malam,2014).

The rising of arms proliferation has been by many factors. Among them; small arms (SA)were relative without difficulty manage to own one, it needs little training and skill to operate, boundaries are easy to involve arms trafficker through countries, the weakness of security agents, a ready market in areas of conflict, involuntary of super power countries to sign convention on the prohibition of the sale of small arms are contributed to the more proliferation of arms have consequences of conflict violence especially in the developing countries (Chelule, E., 2014).

It is estimated that many small arms in Africa including in our country Ethiopia as compared to development and have resulted in violence from time to time based on racism and crime. because small arms have diverse cultural and pragmatic uses among the various Ethiopian regionals’ populations. In many parts of the Ethiopian highlands, a person who owns a rifle is respected and considered to be a great heroic man, and in areas such as Armacheho and Samre, the majority of the population possess small arms as they consider themselves to be a ‘warrior race (Alusala, 2008).

Therefore, Fogera and Woreta which is located in Amhara regional State south Gondar zone and sited to study due to the availability of small arms through various factors and the researcher were interested in explored the status and factors of small arms proliferation, impacts of small arms and the role of law executive agency measures on small arms and related crimes on human security and sustainable peace are included under the study.

1.2. Statement of the problem

The growing body of evidence in the contemporary literature in the field of peace and security studies have depicted that the global trends in recent years have witnessed a dramatic rise in the

problem of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons across the globe and the subsequent social and economic calamities it has brought about against the communities thereby. According to Small Arms Survey (2007; as cited in Aemero, 2016), mainly because of increases in civilian holdings, the global stockpiles have increased significantly over the past decade, which grew from 650 million in 2006 to 857 million in 2017. Also, Stohl and Hogendoorn (2010) have estimated that there are at least 875 million firearms in the world; with the majority of these, roughly two-thirds of them, being in the hands of non-state actors and civilians.

Malam (2014) noted that the problem of the alarming increase of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons has been pronounced as one of the most important and immediate sources of security challenges to individuals, societies, and states worldwide, fueling civil wars, organized criminal violence, insurgency, and terrorist activities; and which all posing great obstacles to sustainable security and development. According to Nganga (2008), particularly in the context of African countries, this problem of the rapid increase in the proliferation of small arms has brought about enormous violence and devastating deaths and injuries to thousands of people, especially innocent civilians, in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lake regions of the continent.

The experiences observed in the Ethiopian contexts about this problem of the alarming rise in the proliferation of small arms are similar to those witnessed in the global trend. According to Arms Management Program (AMP) (2008), Ethiopia is one of the countries that has seriously been affected by the problem of the proliferation of small arms, and is ranked high in terms of the ease of access to them; despite tremendous interventions being made in terms of arms control measures. Also, the workshop report of the Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA) (2006) showed that there was an estimate that in Ethiopia there were more than one million weapons illegally possessed by individuals, which all caused many casualties in many parts of the country. The situations in the Amhara Region, which is one of the ten administrative regions in Ethiopia and encompasses this study area, could be taken as a good portrayal of the problem at hand. Hence, according to the 2019/20 one-year report of the Amhara Regional Police Commission, more than one thousand people were reported to have been killed by illegally owned small arms.

Generally speaking, therefore, the experiences about the proliferation of small arms observed both in the global trends and in the Ethiopian settings could signify that this problem at hand can be seen as one of the most important thematic areas in the field of peace and conflict studies which call for thorough investigations to be put in place. Meanwhile, it was the researcher's (in the current study) significant experience to witness considerable complaints of certain important stakeholders among the community at this study area about the widespread prevalence of the problem of the proliferation of small arms on human security and sustainable peace in Fogera Woreda and Woreta city administration. Thus, it has become everyone's repeated experience at this study area to observe the rapid rising of the proliferation of small arms, which was believed to have led to the fueling of conflicts between individuals, families and communities, the rising of crimes, and exacerbation of human suffering, and posing serious security threats and challenges.

However, I knew no; research has conducted on this problem at hand particularly in this study area and was accessible to the researcher in the current study. Therefore, no empirically dependable evidence could be obtained on this problem at hand concerning this particular study area. However, there were accessed several related studies, which were conducted particularly in the context of the Ethiopian settings; which all unveiled their chief empirical findings and evidence. Hence, the findings of only some of these related studies, which are thought as the most prototypical ones, have been reviewed here under.

To begin with, Desalegn (2018) conducted a qualitative study on the societal derivations for the illegal gun trafficking in Addis Ababa, with the overall aim of assessing the societal derivations to illegal gun trafficking and the associated crimes in the Kechene area, and with more specific purposes of identifying the places and time of the illegal gun exchange in the vicinity, exploring the roles of police to prevent societal worries related to gun trafficking, and discussing the impressions of the neighborhoods on the illegal gun possession, exchange and potential harms that are more likely to occur. The findings of this study revealed that village residents where illegal gun trafficking had been taking place had negative impressions of it, the illegal gun exchange created fear against the city residents, and it limited the right of the people to free mobility (Dessalegn, 2018). These findings also showed that the public trust towards the police in keeping the peace and security had diminished, and the midnight time when people were most likely asleep was the peak time for gun trafficking and fire-testing.

Aemero (2016) and Kefale (2010) undertook more contextually relevant studies on their own. Aemero (2016) executed a qualitative case study on the regulation of the proliferation and misuse of small arms in the Eastern Gojjam zone of the Amhara Regional State. The central objective of the study was to assess the reasons for possession and misuse of small arms, and the respective legal and institutional policies in the study area, and the findings revealed that the major reasons for possession and misuse of small arms were cultural (pride, revenge, and emotional music and poetry), easy availability and brokering, security dilemma, alcohol and lack of skills to manage guns (Aemero, 2016). These findings also depicted that the legal mechanism was not enough to regulate the proliferation and misuse of small arms in the study area (Aemero, 2016).

Finally, Kefale (2010) undertook a mixed-methods inquiry on the multifaceted problems posed by small arms in the Amhara Region by taking the case of Bahir Dar City Administration and Bahir Dar Zuria Woreda. The findings of this study unveiled that the Problems posed by small arms included loss of life, security problems, holding back development processes and increasing poverty situations, endangering socio-cultural values, and also affecting the ongoing democratization and good governance processes (Kefale, 2010). The findings also showed that the demand factors that included the traditional value attributed to small arms and security problems were found as a high contributing factor to the demand for small arms in rural and urban areas respectively, and the measures that were taken only by the government agencies were found less effective to bring a sustainable solution to the problem (Kefale, 2010).

Certain interesting points were worth noting here regarding the differences between the indicated related studies done at the Ethiopian settings and reviewed so far above, and the current study. Hence, there were several differences observed between these studies on one hand and the current study on the other; which all could lead to the emergence of a considerable amount of knowledge gap within the phenomenon being studied, and, has thus, required the current study to bridge it all. Thus, all the three related studies done by Kefale (2010), Aemero (2016), and Dessalegn (2018) failed to address such important aspects of the phenomenon being studied as the current status and prevalence of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons at their respective study areas, and the impact this problem cast on the community. Also, it was only the studies done by Kefale (2010) and Aemero (2016) that look into the factors that contributed to the rise in the

problem at hand, while the study conducted by Dessalegn (2018) failed to address this important component of the phenomenon being studied.

Therefore, all the three related studies reviewed so far above were observed to have been crippled in treating the phenomenon being studied in a better comprehensive way. Hence, they could have failed to help the important stakeholders at the respective study areas take appropriate intervening measures against the problem of the proliferation of small arms. This is because they could not pinpoint the actual areas where the measures could be taken. For all these reasons, the current study endeavored to comprehensively address the complete and the broader array of the problem at hand by treating all the important strands of the problem in a more valid, pragmatic, and comprehensive fashion.

Generally, to put what have so far been deliberated all in a nutshell, a need has arisen for the current study to be undertaken in a more dependable, pragmatic, and comprehensive fashion. These all were executed in response to bridging all those gaps observed in the indicated related studies reviewed earlier above and triggered by the global and the Ethiopian trends and the experiences witnessed at this study area about the phenomenon being investigated. Consequently, the ultimate purpose of this study was to conduct an assessment on the small arms and light weapons, with the more specific intentions of determining the status of their prevalence and impact, and identifying the factors and examining the effectiveness of the law enforcement organs against the problem in the Fogera Woreda and Woreta City administration in the South Gonder zone of Amhara region.

1.3. The objective of the study

1.3.1. The general objective of the study

The general objective of the study is to assess the status of the small arms proliferation and its impacts on human security and sustainable peace in Fogera woreda and Woreta city administration.

1.3.2. The specific objective of the study

The study attempts to address the following objectives:

- To exploring the proliferation of small arms in the study area

- To examine the impacts of small arms proliferation on human security and sustainable peace
- To assess the factors that drive for the small arms proliferation; and,
- To describe the effectiveness of law enforcement organs on illegal small arms circulation

1.4. Research questions

The study in Fogera woreda and Woreta city administration attempted to answer the following research questions:

- What is the condition of small arms proliferation in the study area?
- What are the impacts of small arms availability on human security and sustainable peace?
- what are the factors that drive for small arms and lethal weapons proliferation?
- To what extent law enforcement organs are effective in the control and trafficking of small arms?

1.5. Significance of the study

The study is used to help different bodies to minimize the size of small arms that make a threat to human security and sustainable peace. These include the following:

- ❖ The governance bodies both at the local and national levels are the primary beneficiaries to minimize the negative impacts of small arms in a study area as a result of the prevalence of peace and stability to carry out the development process.
- ❖ The community at the study area at large to enjoy stable security and a peaceful atmosphere by minimizing the demand and norms of small arms to be made against the crime committed through small arms if any.
- ❖ Policy makers both at the regional and national levels could be made beneficiaries as they could get dependable and empirical evidence regarding the subject at hand so that they could design and launch appropriate law enforcement.
- ❖ Other potential researchers in this inquiry area could further pursue their investigations in wider, deeper, and sounder fashions.
- ❖ Researchers provide significant solutions to recommend for the problems and to graduate master degree program.

1.6. Study site:

This study was conducted in Fogera woreda and Woreta city Administration, north western Ethiopia. Where Woreta city is located at the center of Fogera woreda. Both Fogera and Woreta are located in the South Gondar Zone of the Amhara Regional State having the No. of kebeles are; 43 and 4 respectively and a total of 47 kebeles found under the study.

The woreda is bordered on the south by Dera, on the west; Lake Tana, on the north; Kemekem, on the north east; Ebenat, and on the east by Farta. And the administrative center for this woreda is found in Woreda city.

According IPMS ATLAS (2007); the total human population are; 233,529. The rural population is estimated at 206,717. The proportion of the male and female population is almost similar in both rural and urban areas.

The altitude of this woreda ranges from 1774 to 2415 meters above sea level and with an area of 1,111.43 square kilometers. Amharic was spoken as a first language by 99.89% of the reported population and the majority of the people's belief is Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, with 95–96% of the population and another 4–5% as Muslim(Mohammed Kassaw &etal., 2019).

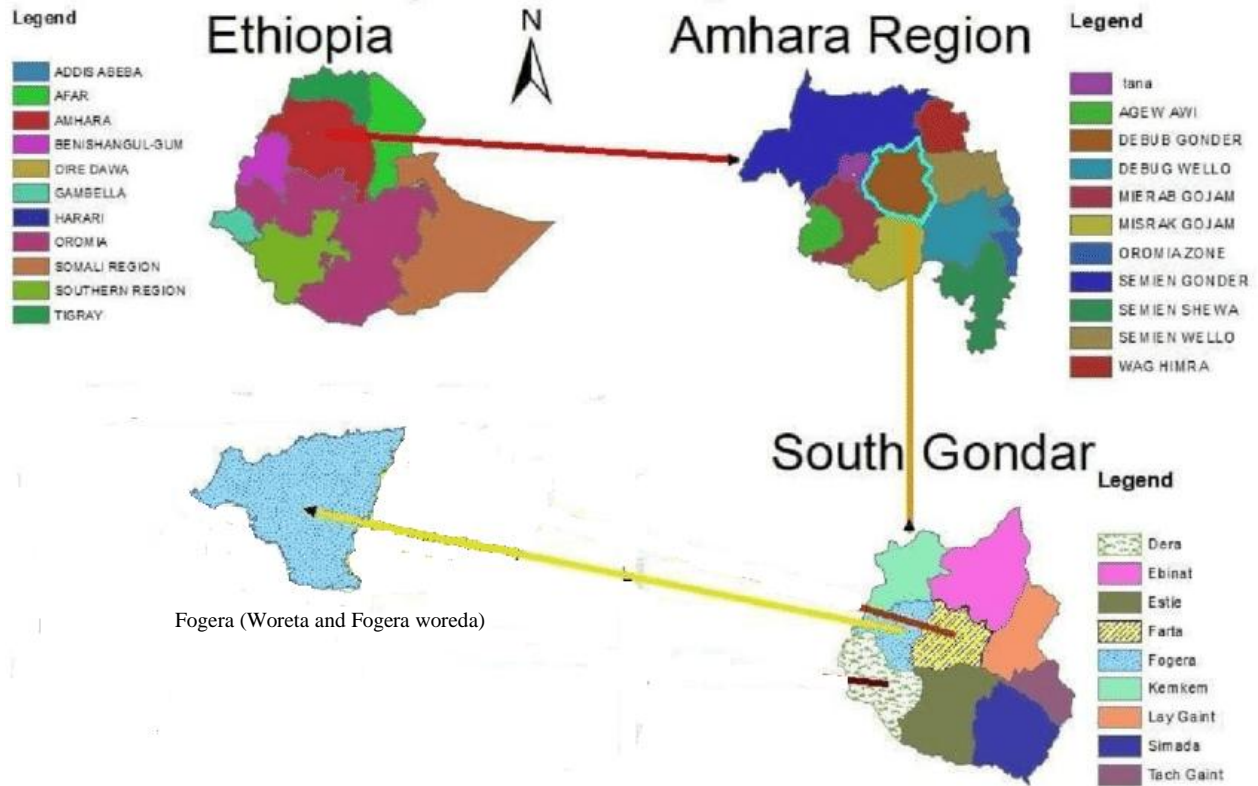


Figure 1. Map of the study area (Fogera)

1.7. Scope of the study

The scope of the study comprises the following issues of small arms proliferation and its impacts to study:

Geographically, the study was limited to Fogera woreda and Woreta city administration. On top of that, efforts would be exerted to raised or discussed regional (Amhara region), national and global trends as a context.

In terms of time coverage, although efforts would be exerted to address historical premises or contexts, it is much concern with the last two times registered period of small arms, and impacts through small arms of the last five years are considered.

In terms of the holder, small arms registered both private and government-owned registered by the given authority. It is not included the police force weapons under the study.

The issue of small arms would be confined to automatic, semi-automatic, and non-automatic weapons which are used for the offensive and defensive purposes of both registered civilians' and public Militia's small arms and the illegal circulation that is controlled by security forces are considered to ensure manageability of data.

1.8. Reasons for the Selection of the Study Sites

The study sites, Fogera woreda and Woreta city administration two of them, had been selected due to the following reasons:

Woreta is a city administration that is parallel to the Fogera woreda. all of them have equal status of authority and the administrative center of Fogera is found in Woreta city. Both of them are overlap one to the other and the transaction center of the society is Woreta.

The areas are currently the center to serve as a route for small arms trafficking and smuggling from Sudan via Gondar to the central and Eastern Amhara region, and also from Gambelia via Addis Ababa to Gondar and other areas, as well as from Eastern Amhara region to Gondar, Bahir-Dar, Addis Ababa.

Secondly, there have been observed that which have smugglers and brokers of small arms in the Environment.

Third, as we have observed that Fogera has fertile and rich agricultural products and the rural residents are going to change their life through economic growth on cash crops like; rice, corn, onion, etc. production may result to increase the demand for small arms in the Environment.

Forth, it is the center of the dry port recently which used for imported goods from the neighboring countries of Ethiopia are more appropriate and expose to arms circulation are reasons to deal about small arms to be selected as compared to others woredas in S/Gondar.

1.9. Organization of the paper

The study is organized next to the above introductory part followed by four chapters. The theoretical or related literature on proliferation of small arms and its' effect, the methods that used in the research to come up with a finding of the study, presentation; analysis and interpretation of data, and the last conclusion and recommendation to the study review on 2nd,3rd, 4th and 5th chapters respectively.

1.10. Definition of key terms:

Proliferation: it refers to a sudden increase of small arms beyond those need for legitimate national security.

Small arms: Firearms designed to be carried and fired by a single person; often held in the hand. confined to automatic, semi-automatic, and non-automatic weapons, pistols, and grenades.

Security forces: it holds both the actors to prevent crime and law enforcement agents like; police, public militia.

Impacts: it is a marked effect that usually has negative outcomes of small arms.

Sustainable peace: it means deconstructing structures, situations, and relationships that cause conflict while building structures, situations, and relationships that support peace. peace is defined as a 'good' to be achieved, its durability or sustainability reflects the conditions necessary for communities and businesses to thrive (Bond, 2013).

Human security: It is freedom from fear of violence and not the concern with weapons rather than human life and dignity (Alkire, 2003).

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction:

We have lived in a complex situation due to the uncertainty of security and peace which affects all of us, and most especially the poor through conflict violence. The uncertainty of security causes is the security dilemma of intrastate and interstate conflicts and crime committed through small arms in the developing world. Many individuals that have lost their lives and properties, displaced from the residential areas are the main concern of security challenges.

Thus, small arms proliferation has the consequence of negatively affected sustainable peace and human security. Because, as we observed currently, small arms are not used for cultivating the land or building construction rather than devastating life and property especially in developing countries like our country Ethiopia. They become the primary tools of ethnic and internal violence which need vulnerable to developing countries in the third world, particularly in Africa.

Hence, the researcher tried to understand and addressed the research-specific objects based on what the related literature attempt to observed.

2.2 The concepts of small arms, human security, and sustainable peace.

This study is situated within the conceptual framework of small arms proliferation on human security and sustainable peace. As we have observed the core problem of contemporary international security especially in developing countries is the proliferation of small arms through illegal trading resulted in threats and risks. The Scope of contemporary security threats goes beyond the realm of nationally-bound states system; and therefore, transcend conventional conceptions of an international organization, public legislation, and security agents.

It is heightened concern about transnational and national threats and was a consequence of the illegal circulation of small arms between states, nations, and specific areas by the using of instruments of advanced communication technologies. they are easy to help to reduce dramatically the time and distance to circulate small arms activity and violence.

Thus, the concept of small arms, human security, and sustainable peace are some attempts on variable aspects through related literature are included to clarify under the study.

2.2.1. Small arms

When we come to the concept of small arms; Governments, authors have yet to agree on a universal definition of small arms and they define differently based on their size and use.

Thus, Tukur, et al cited from Riviere (2016) small arms as anything from a pistol to light machine guns, initiated or motivated constantly to violence and crimes.

Danwanzam et.al cited from ECOWAS (2006) Small arms can be referred to as arms used by only one person or an individual which used from blowup to shooting include; grenade, rocket launchers, landmines, revolver, pistol, rifle, and light machine guns.

Chelule cited from best Practice Guidelines (2005) on the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and Nairobi Protocol; small arms are weapons that are designed for personal use and shall include: light machine guns, including machine pistols, fully automatic rifles, and assault rifles, and semi-automatic rifles.

According to Grip (2017) Small arms both durable and portable, long-lived, mobile, and relatively easy to use and conceal, making them easy to trade, move, hide or steal includes revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine and light machine guns and assault rifles, and their inputs. Small arms are used by Police forces and private security companies across the world to maintain law and order and Civilians use them for self-defense of people and property as well as in various cultural rituals and may be used to kill or maim an animal or person(ibid).

According to Chelule cited from Arms Survey (2013), and Heinrich (2006) in the United Nations General Assembly that defines “small arms and light weapons” as any portable lethal weapon that expels or launches, is designed to expel or launch, and converted to a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive

According to Ethiopian Proclamation No.1177/2020 "Light Firearms" means a firearm that is automatic, semi-automatic, or which is not automatic that can be used personally.

Therefore, the context of small arms is automatic, semi-automatic, non-automatic, pistols, and grenades are included in this study.

2.2.2. Human security

The concept of human security is varied between authors, researchers, and governments based on their aspects of criteria or measurement.

According to Ayissi (2005) "Security" is at once the absence of danger and the feeling of certain peace of mind in humans. Peace and international security are the absence of war and military threat respectively. Hence peace meant first and foremost that weapons were silent (ibid).

According to Alkire cited from Millennium Report in United Nations Annan (2000) Human security in its broadest sense, embraces far more than the absence of violent conflict. It is a step towards reducing poverty, achieving economic growth, and preventing conflict or Freedom from want, fear, and the freedom of future generations to inherit a healthy natural environment these are the interrelated building blocks of human and therefore national security (Ibid). The idea indicates that; human security is broader than non-violent conflict. It is an issue of the development of social, cultural, political, and economic stability.

Peace and violence be linked to each other such that 'peace' can be regarded as the absence of violence. Whereas, Violence is present when human beings are being influenced so that their actual somatic and mental realizations are below their potential realizations (Galtung, 2015).

2.2.3. Sustainable peace

Sustainable peace is a multi-sectoral, endogenous, and ongoing process that is shared responsibility of states and all citizens practice its sustainability; peace is an automatic outcome for states that have inclusive, transparent, and accountable institutions, fair legal frameworks, inclusive economic policies, and a culture of tolerance (IPI,2017). This indicates that states are more responsive to peace which is supported by institutions and participated the endogenous people to be sustained.

According to Milante (2017), Sustainable peace which has principles interventions are pursued are inclusive dialogue and mediation, access to justice and transitional justice, accountability, good governance, democracy, accountable institutions, respect for human rights, and gender

equality. Therefore, sustainable peace is developing a system to participate, people, formed equality, good governance, justice, accountability, freedom from fear, and also to respond to the want and needs of the population.

2.3. Small arms proliferation

Small arms proliferation is often one of the major security challenges facing currently in Ethiopia by political entrepreneurs through racism. The trafficking and wide availability of these weapons fuel conflict violence, political instability and pose a threat, not only to security but also difficult to sustainable development.

Tukur, et al (2021) Cited from Kofi Annan in Aver, Norom, and Ilim (2014) Proliferation of arms means which arms are traded beyond the security forces to private citizens, especially in the conflict zones. It is not concerned with security forces rather than civilians in the conflict zones. Because, conflict is one of the causes of the trafficking of small arms to civilians, on the contrary, the security force is tried to maintain peace and controlling the circulation of SA.

Tukur, et al. (2021) "Small arms proliferation" is a sudden increase in the number of arms and weapons beyond those need for legitimate national security. Thus, the high No. of arms easily get into the hands of civilians rather than the security forces particularly politicians and their criminals. This means when state supplier recipient, does not exercise restraint in the production, transfer, and acquisition of such arms beyond those needed. This act was committed by unidentified groups either for economic or political purposes.

Thus, the accumulation in Africa's estimated 100 million uncontrolled small arms and light weapons (SALW) in crisis zones and other security-challenged surroundings often aggravates and make longer conflict violence (Oxfam research report;2017).

Pytlak (2010) stated that the proliferation of small arms contributed to misuse is a worldwide, progressively complex, and multifaceted phenomenon that affects negatively all religious people. Because, it is a choice to armed conflict, violence and the leading escalating and long-lasting conflict and civilians are more violated. easy availability, low cost, and manageability become the weapons that are choices in most conflicts in the world and armed violence. Thus, weapons are the leading contributors to the escalation of a culture of violence and the militarization of civil

society. More than 1,000 lives are lost each day to small arms violence and many of them are civilians. Small arms have an unequal, far-reaching, and long-lasting impact that extends well past their immediate use in conflict violence (Ibid).

According to Dunne (2007), the presence of arms proliferation can increase the lethality of weapons, rising the probability of conflict and increased devastating conflict. Conflict will have internal costs to the economy as well as spillover effects on neighbors and the international community. as we saw, the end of the Cold War was a reduction in superpower involvement in conflicts and reduced markedly their explicit role in arms proliferation, though they continue to dominate the arms trade, and so reduced the intensity of the conflict. Hence, there is a direct relationship between arms proliferation and devastating conflict. There are, however, still considerable numbers of conflicts taking place and still considerable destruction and loss of life particularly in the form of internal conflict. Thus, arms proliferation is contributing to devastating human life and properties and has internal costs to the economy when spillover from neighbors and the international community.

There is a direct relationship between the No. of arms, cost of arms, and the probability of conflict violence within countries. Arms races between pairs of countries can also have spillover effects leading to higher arms spending in neighboring countries. Therefore, conflict and instability are determinant factors and pillars for arms demand (Ibid).

2.4. Challenge of small arms on development

Arms are contributing to devastating especially civilian populations many other factors contribute to the heavy toll paid by civilians in recent conflicts (ICRC, 1999).

According to McIntyre and Weiss (2003) cited in United Nations Development Programmed study report(2002) lays out the relationship between armed conflict and development approaches are:

- ✓ The expansion of humans' multiple needs and capacities rather than security agencies is the rising of armed conflict.
- ✓ No development without security and sustainable peace. security is a prerequisite to development. Thus, if it has not equitable and sustainable development often exacerbates

social conflict and insecurity. This indicates that the root causes are the driving factors of conflict violence.

- ✓ Small arms are contributing to insecurity and under development (ibid).
- ✓ The proliferation of small arms and light weapons has been a major problem on the African continent for many years. It has been considered as the main driver of conflict and contributing instability and criminal behavior as a result reversing development and democracy especially in African states (Galadima, et al, 2018).
- ✓ Sophisticated and highly lethal small arms are easy to obtain and affecting negatively human life, religious, cultural, political, and economic rights fundamentally (Banerjee, M.,2002).
- ✓ Armed violence is the intentional use of illegitimate force with arms that undermines people-centered security and/or sustainable development (GDS, 2008). It also covers armed violence perpetrated in both armed conflict and non-conflict settings.

Arms constitute a natural precondition and even a driving factor behind the armed conflict. According to Colonel Nganga (2008), arms proliferation is a primary tool and had escalated and elongated insecurity and violent consequences causing deaths and injuring thousands of people, among them innocent civilians in the Horn of Africa, the Great Lake Regions, and In Sub Saharan African countries. The impact of insecurity and other problems attributed to SALW are also manifested in the neighboring peaceful countries within the region (ibid).

According to the Geneva declaration (2011), armed violence has key factors that can increase the risks of violence. These risk factors can be interrelated categories. Among them; individuals, relationships, community, and societal are causes of violence.

Malam (2014) stated that the proliferation of small arms and light weapons is posing great obstacles to sustainable security and development, as a result, make forcibly displace civilians, impede humanitarian assistance, prevent or delay development projects, and hinder peace-keeping and peace-building efforts. It has been pronounced as the most immediate security challenge from individual to state worldwide fueling civil wars, organized criminal violence, insurgency, and

terrorist activities. Many times, small insurgencies tend to develop into larger civil wars and possibly destabilize an entire region. This trend especially in Africa attributed to the weakness and fragile nature of the states and their attendant failure to deliver in governance (ibid).

The advancement of proponents of the humanitarian and development sectors is that security is a pre-condition for development and that human security and human development are mutually reinforcing. In this way, security sector reform, human rights training, physical protection for vulnerable groups, weapons collection programs and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) have all been posited as a vital basis for human safety (Banerjee, M.,2002).

In general, small arms that influence the development of states on the variable aspect of; Economic, social and political are some of the issues that are understood in detail in the following literature.

2.4.1. Challenges of small arms on economic Aspect

According to Oy (2017), small arms have challenged the gross domestic product (GDP) decrease and concluded that conflicts decline the African national economies by 15 percent annually an average of US\$18 billion per year. The costs included; damage caused to infrastructure, investments, and other economic activities, government social expenditure fell during the conflict, and health costs have affected negatively on development and human security (ibid).

According to Dunne (2014), arms Proliferation had considered the rising military cost of the countries involved, to import weapons and technology. The fraction of military expenditure on arms and the development of arms obtaining differs from country to country, with poorer countries tending to spend more on wages and personnel. In 2004 the World military spending was estimated by SIPRI to be \$975 billion at 2003 constant process and exchange rates and \$1003 at current prices, 6% lower than at the peak of the Cold War in 1987-8. This corresponds to \$162 per capita as a global average or 2.6% of world GDP (Yearbook, 2005, p307). The main change has been in the US, which has 47% of the world total. The estimated value of the arms trade, which will include the large weapon systems and small arms, is estimated by SIPRI at \$38-43 billion or only 0.5-0.6% of world trade. It is not significant. So, any reduction in arms proliferation is unlikely to have any significant effects on the international economy through

reduced trade (ibid). This indicates that arms proliferation is affecting negatively economic growth and development.

Firearms becoming a part of livelihood strategies are the impacts of violence including Food shortages, Child labor and soldiering, Socioeconomic status, association with drug cartels, and other organized crime groups (McIntyre and Weiss, 2003).

According to Oxfam research (2017) the cost of Africa through conflicts becoming over \$300bn between 1990 and 2005 an amount equivalent to all the international aid received by sub-Saharan Africa in the same period. In addition, Africa lost \$18bn per year by conflict as Oxfam identified.

According to McIntyre and Weiss (2003), Security is a prerequisite to development, and that the absence of equitable and sustainable development often exacerbates social conflict and insecurity. This indicates the root causes of conflict are inequality, un-participatory, lack of good governance, and weak public authority among states and notes how these constitute insecurities that lead to violence (ibid).

2.4.2. Challenges of SALW on social Aspect

Over just four years more than 1.5 million people lost their lives through uncontrolled small arms in the African great lake region in 1990 armed both government and non-government military forces. Over 250,000 civilians are estimated to have been shot and killed in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) between 1998 and 2001. According to the United Nations, more human rights abuses are committed with small arms than with any other weapon (GRIP,2017).

Hence, the demand for arms is determined by the presence of conflict and dozens are exposed to being killed and injured. the widespread availability of arms is driven by the misuse of weapons. Over recent years several sources have cited figures that purport to document the proportion at 80 to 90% civilians estimated to be injured by weapons in various conflicts. these estimates are almost always provided with no indication of how they have arrived (ICRC, 1999).

McIntyre & Weiss (2003) stated there are conventions to the globally recognized authoritative convention to protect children's rights from physical and psychological violence. Whereas young people are at risk, there is a spectrum of control and degrees of vulnerability to getting involved in violence. The decision can appear to be conscious and voluntary at one end of the spectrum; at the

other, it is simply the choice made by abductees to fight or die. Here, vulnerability more need for children rather than young people during the violence. Because young people have a spectrum to control and are involved in violence. Children have not choices at violence when the combinations of conflict, poverty, social instability, and cultures embracing violence did. To minimize the limiting of choices political will need to stands in the way of children and youth. Despite their vulnerability, children are political beings entitled to make decisions: the only question is what options their care providers (states, communities, families) will offer or deny (ibid).

According to Ngagna (2008), illicit trafficking of SALW is prevalent in Sub-Saharan Africa, and continued conflicts throughout the region over the past two decades and have contributed to the ever-increasing size of small arms and light weapons. Small arms are the primary tools of violence, causing deaths and injuring thousands of people, among them innocent civilians and as a result achievement of stability and peace remain elusive and a far-fetched reality to most African countries.

Thus, in recent years, a large number of documents by non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and even articles in the peer-reviewed medical literature have cited figures which are increasingly being used as 'evidence' by those concerned with weapons availability and misuse, but which are difficult, if not impossible, to substantiate (ibid).

According to Galtun (2015), criminal groups committed personal violence through organized gangs or an army by the helping of refined tools of weapons. Thus, the means of Personal violence is a well-specified task to be done, that of doing bodily harm unto others, and there are persons available to do it. But this is a production relation, suggesting a 'development' much like in the economic sector of society, with the introduction of increasingly refined tools and differentiated social organization only that the tools, in this case, are referred to as weapons or arms, and the organization is not called a workshop or a factory, but a gang or an army (Ibid).

Thus, Global experts estimate that at least 500,000 people die every year, on average, and millions more are displaced and abused as a result of armed violence and conflict (Oxfam research reports; 2017).

The Horn of Africa is a security complex due to several inter and intra-state conflicts through various resource factors. These conflicts are interrelated and thus regional. Thus, states work together Cooperatively for their security is better than apart from others to control the trafficking of small arms and to minimized conflict violence. It is guaranteed peace and stability when neighbor states worked together to control small arms trafficking. More so, the influx of arms in one conflict is likely to fuel conflict in the other (Fekadu Mulugeta, 2017).

According to Dunne (2007) In countries in East Africa, victims of assault with a weapon reported the crime to the police in just 31 a percent of cases. In 23 percent of cases, the crime was reported to a different authority. This compares to only 12 percent of victims reporting to other authorities and 48 % to the police in Western and Central Europe. Low levels of case reporting, particularly of serious crime types such as assault with a weapon, may be symptomatic of distrust or even of fear of law enforcement authorities. Where victims turn to authorities other than the police are; private security guards, neighborhood watch coordinators, or community support organizations in Europe have the role in the broader armed violence prevention. Whereas, in many countries in Africa, traditional dispute resolution structures, such as clan elders or councils of elders, have historically functioned and still function as relevant authorities capable of imposing penalties, such as payment of compensation. Increasingly, though, private security sector organizations in several countries in Africa and the Americas have begun to adopt a law enforcement role, including coercive policing techniques (van der Spuy and Lever, 2010).

In general, dozens are killed and lost their lives and properties, displaced from their residents through small arms by various driving factors resulted that, small arms are affected negatively the social life of the society.

2.4.3 Challenges of SALW on political Aspect

According to Upreti (2010), Political parties can be either the promoters of the proliferation of illegal arms or their controllers depending upon how they perform their role. If they distance themselves from protecting criminals, criminalizing politics, and violating rule of law, they can be important players in contributing to the state-building process. If they continue crime and use coercive force as the means to attain vested interests, it will directly or indirectly promote illegal arms and weapons to aggravating the violence and crime.

The main problem with the rivalry between political parties is contributed to the trafficking of small arms to full fill their vested interest by political interference in the functioning of the state security forces on arms control and security and arms control. Since the arms deal is a lucrative business as it provides huge benefits and arms traffickers pay lucrative amounts in terms of corruption to the political parties to support their illegal activities. Hence, political parties must distance themselves from such malevolence and should support the government to take stringent measures to control illicit arms traffickers (Ibid).

According to Nganga (2008), the presence of insecurity in the sub-Saharan and Great Lake Regions continues to threaten democracy and stability as a result trade and economic growth are affected negatively. Developing countries that have weak security, threaten democracy and stability by the cause of politician interferences and corruption, poor governance contributed to the spread of weapons and deter their development. Despite the donation of many natural resources, the region has some of the poorest nations of the world due to insecurity and instability occurred. Premised on this reality, most countries, however, have acknowledged the need for initiatives and policies to arrest the problem of the proliferation of SALW and its negative drawback on economic development (ibid).

The proliferation of small arms has contributed to affect security negatively and has consequences of a multisectoral challenge to development. Because small arms are often one of the major security challenges facing currently in all of the worlds especially in developing countries by political entrepreneurs through racism or ethnocentrism. The trafficking and wide availability of these weapons fuel conflict violence, political instability and pose a threat, not only to security but also difficult to sustainable development. Hence, arms are contributed for devastating rather than development.

2.5 Drivers to small arms proliferation

The proliferation of small arms has raised from time to time on several factors. Let alone one is the security dilemma in the horn of Africa specifically in Ethiopia based on the Geopolitics.

According to Bilgic (2013), the security dilemma is endeavored to achieve security results in more insecurity and has certain theoretical assumptions. Among those actors are; survive and interact in an anarchic political structure, have a certain idea of security, and have limited

opportunity to develop ideas are theoretical assumptions of the security dilemma. When in the 1st one is characterized by uncertainty and each actor relies on its capabilities to pursue security unilaterally. Second, actresses have assumed: security is a scarce resource and it can only be achieved for the self in competition with others. Hence, security is conceptualized as an ethnocentric value and/or commodity. Third, there is very limited opportunity (in such a political structure where security is scarce) for an actor to develop ideas and/or communication channels to understand 'benign intent (ibid).

SALW are relatively cheap and many people can easily afford to own one (Chelule, 2014). SALW are easily afford to own one and portable and manufactured both in developed and developing countries are driving factors to the proliferation of small arms (UNICEF,2007).

According to Beeck (2012) Various domestic and regional dynamics contribute to the extensive proliferation of SALW in the Horn of Africa. These dynamics are shaped by the trade and trafficking of SALW in the region, which are conditioned by many structural factors of Among them are political tension and environmental scarcity, the economic situation, the security forces skill and income, and political trends are the following;

- ✓ Political tension and environmental scarcity at the regional level give rise to the circulation of arms, while long-lasting migratory patterns facilitate to the circulation of small arms across their boundaries.
- ✓ Combinations of political manipulation, extreme poverty, weakening livelihoods, and environmental deprivation contribute to the rising of small arms.
- ✓ The presence of poorly-paid and poorly-trained security forces are the driving factors to increase the supply of arms to civilians.
- ✓ The political tradition in the Horn of outsourcing armed conflict insurgent groups is another factor to arms proliferation (ibid).

ICRC (1999) the Cold War opposition between the global political and strategic purposes, has largely disappeared. The human costs of arms transfers have, till just, been considered of little importance. Foremost arms circulated by the main exporting States are now often motivated

primarily by economic and employment assistances and the second concerns are, Military, strategic and political factors have become considerations (ibid). States to export SA. is to satisfy the economic and employment opportunity are factors to drive the rising of small arms (ibid).

According to Colonel Ngagna (2008), the biggest contributor to the sustained need for arms in the region has happened the insistent conflicts in the continent over the last two decades. From genocide, civil war, the nonexistent government in Rwanda, Liberia and Sudan, Somalia respectively, there was high arms demand in all areas of the continent. This has led to a rise in illicit small arms trade specifically in Sub-Saharan Africa. Thus, conflict either intrastate or interstate, or both are the main factor to the rising demand for small arms in a state.

The absence of government control and instability in the region has done much to help the illicit arms circulation on the continent. Many of the governments' incapability to exercise control over their boundaries makes it hard to stop the illicit arms circulation. Most countries in Africa region having three to five bordering states with relatively small security budgets and has difficulty stopping the illicit arms circulation between neighbors. In addition, inadequate structures, corruption is extremely prevalent as a result corrupted government officials hinder the integrity of the system to end the flow of arms and has led to arms circulation from one conflict area to the next. Therefore, uncooperativeness between states, insufficient budget, inadequate structure, absence of accountability of the responsible authority are the driving factors to the flow of small arms (ibid).

According to Malam (2014), numerous driving factors contributed to the spread of small arms in the region. some of them are; the nature of small arms, internal and structural factors. In the first place, lack of transparency on the arms trade. Arms policies in most Sub-Saharan African states are secret and could not be favorable to assess. Likewise, arms suppliers encourage corruption by involving some African states in illegal activity. Theft, leakage, or re-sale of small arms are easy to enter illicit circulation and exposed insecurity in Africa. Thus, the nature of small arms, internal and structural factors, lack of transparency, the secret of arms policies, corruption, and insecurity are the driving factors to the rising of small arms (ibid).

Secondly, the benefits of small arms have several characteristics that make them very good-looking to paramilitary and irregular forces and even unqualified civilians there by support in their proliferation of arms.

The demand for small arms is not only in civilians but also, on governments increased their demand and used to counter political rebellion and suppress domestic opposition movements, and have numeral various driving factors to account to high desirability on the region. generally, in addition to civilians who are trafficking small arms are governments armed their supporters even without trained are caused to the rising of small arms (ibid).

According to Chebbet, P. K. (2002) Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa high proliferation of small arms relatively. The reasons behind are frustrated and violence in the groups of peoples, communities and even criminal groups are alternative to the demand of small arms.

The most mutual factors that driving to arms proliferation are problems related to boundary disputes, religious differences, selective modernization, the unequal share of resources, biasedness state authority, and misuse of employment opportunities and other developmental resources are a good background for dissatisfaction, anger and conflict ultimately resulted criminal, desire for revenge, seeking to be heard, independence and redress of an injustice created to conflict perceived need for arms to advance (ibid).

According to Beeck et al. (2012) Factors that can drive demand for small arms include; Problems and weaknesses of governance and the security sector increase the demand for small arms on the part of civilians could increase the levels of crime or violence, security forces could be weak, the security sector has not trusted by the community and injustice, human rights violations especially by state security forces but also by others, civilian are limited participation in decision-making processes are factors to arms proliferation.

The one and the main driving factor to the rising demand for small arms is weak security sectors. when the government cannot control its security functions and fails to sustain public security of its citizens, ensuing the rising of armed violence and organized crime, the rising demand for arms by citizens to protect themselves from violence. Weak and unaccountable security agents dominated by privatized security activities such as body guards and security firms (ibid).

Among the cause of criminal activity and human rights violations is Poorly trained private security guards are responsible for the misuse of small arms. Private security agents are difficult to regulate, and control over private security stockpile management particularly in the practical application of the policy for government.

Countries or regions with weak security sectors have a habit of being highly politicized, which leads to weak integration and absent of accountability, increased corruption, inadequate professional fitness, and weak rivalries in between agencies created state supply of small and resulted in Civil conflict, un required economic factors, cultures, attitudes, conflicts over land and water resources are factors to the rising demand of small arms and lead to a security vacuum by violated or criminal groups.

State supply of small arms: sometimes small arms are supplied by weakened governments to their supporter of the select groups to use against traditional rivals. but the providing of arms to one group may be initiated to the others of the contrary group. And also, small arms are spillover from neighbors' states to support political insurgent groups as part of destabilization tactical used. both the weak government and spillover neighbors' states occurrences lead to surplus arms inevitably find their way into weak economic activities and create unstable environments.

Civil conflict: It is often internal conflicts or groups engaged in violent conflict, there will be a rising demand for small arms among civilians, due to the threats of ongoing conflict. The civil conflict stems from government policies that cannot protect people's basic rights, leading citizens to seek power or freedom through arms.

Economic factors: it implies that high rates of unemployment and low incomes, may cause people to turn to crime using small arms as a means of livelihood. This could mean illegal acting involved in gangs, militias, or other armed groups that bring some economic benefits. Particularly, youth might be vulnerable to these illegal acts.

The driving factors of arms proliferation in many regions particularly in the Horn of Africa are conflicts over land and water resources including issues of use, distribution, and ownership clashes ongoing dry season between different ethnic groups, particularly in South Sudan; Jonglei State, and on the border of Lakes, War rap and Unity states (ibid).

Culture, attitudes, and tradition: both parts of the social place symbolic social value in which to hold arms, and the society thinks as arms holder as a source of status and security. This is often referred to as a 'gun culture'. 'Macho' cultural norms may prevail. Even women can also play an involvement in inspiring and encouraging young men to criminal acts with arms, like, youth to go out on cattle raids.

Small arms can find their way into society through many diverse routes among them are; diversion, stealing, Misuse by governmental security forces, civilians or militias arms held by governments, recycling from conflict to conflict, brokers are the driving factors of arms proliferation and make to understand in detail in the following;

Diversion: According to the United Nations, it has been estimated that as much as percent of the licit global arms trade has been diverted through illicit markets to the regional conflicts that have erupted since 1990.

Theft: All stockpiles are subject to the risk of stealing. It is required to safe and secures the physical security and stockpile management of the procedures and activities of the storage, transportation, and handling of munitions and weapons, to reducing the risk of theft.

Misuse by government security forces: sometimes governments employed individuals with arms to misuse their weapons. For example, police officers sometimes "rent out" their official police weapons to others to boost low income when they are off-duty, for instance, the case in Cambodia in the late 1990s.

Arming of civilians or militias by governments: Governments sometimes deliver arms to their supporter groups to fight another opposing armed group in one state.

Recycling from conflict to conflict: Conflict is one of the main to the rising demand for small arms and can quickly flow across borders.

Brokers: private arms brokers have a high role in the proliferation of small arms by facilitating the transaction between the suppliers and the intended client. They have played a negative role in supplying weapons to the areas of actual or potential conflict. They include negotiators, financiers, exporters, importers, and transport agents (ibid).

Adetiba cited in John et al. (2007) the disparity between the rich and the poor countries and people are the driving factors of arms proliferation. Thus, the dangerously high rate of poverty, unemployment and unfair distribution and management of the nation's resources, and the lack of genuine democratic values and one form of the ethnically-based social group within which they can struggle for their share of the resources. Let take an example; Nigeria is a chief producer of crude oil, only a few have benefited from it. In essence, the socio-economic disparity in the society has mid-wife the enormous rise in rebellions and crime which has indirectly turn out to be a haven for the teaming poor and unemployed youths who seem to be earning a living through it.

Home-made weapons: These are usually circulating in small quantities, used by militia groups that do not have the resources to obtain proper arms and bullets (ibid).

2.6. Sources of Small Arms

Chelule (2014) stated that an estimated 70 million to 100 million AK-47 attacking weapons have been manufactured in the national inventories of at least 58 states. In Africa, it is estimated that of 2,100 million SALW. As Chelule cited in the Small Arms Survey (2009), at least 38 companies produce weapons in sub-Saharan Africa, with the largest production facilities sited in Africa, and South Africa is the leading producer among Africa. Europe is known to have been the main producer of small arms and light weapons next to Africa (ibid).

Chelule (2014) cited in Abdel-Fatau (2001) there are various sources of producer and supplier of new weapons both inside and outside Africa and contribute to arms proliferation in the continent, adding up to the remnants of weapons, which are shipped into Africa in the 1970s and 1980s and early 1990s by the former Soviet Union, the United States, and their partners to facilitate diverse interstate and intra-state proxy wars, or the Cold War.

Chelule (2014) stated that when the Cold War over, the circulation of free highly promoted arms has continued to transfer into the region. Among them, China, Iran, Russia, and Ukraine, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the US are known as the major legal sources of weapons to African. In Africa, it is an estimated 79% of weapons are in the hands of civilians and if they get lost or taken by theft, the same weapons find their way back into the black market adding to the number of weapons in illegal possession.

Conflicts have been a ready market to arms and lead to the arms proliferation and the rising flow of small arms into the Horn of Africa. It is contributed to affect negatively on the governments such as in Ethiopia (1991), Rwanda (1994), Somalia (1991), and Uganda (1979 and 1986), among others. Some African countries have added to the supplier of Arms to insurgents and private dealers in countries. There is illicit small arms trade in Africa and the core suppliers are known to be Russia and China (WCC, 2012; Stohl, 2010; African Union, 2001).

Malam (2014) cited from the Ghana National Commission on Small Arms are 56 % o a total of 230,000 small arms manufactured in Ghana remain unlicensed, there are some 100,000 illicit small arms trades.

Generally, the largest source of small arms production is Africa and in Africa is Europe is the leading producer of small arms due to the presence of conflicts and has been a ready market for arms in Africa especially in the horn of Africa.

2.7. The management of small arms

Dunne (2007) stated that gun registration is one part of arms management and control system that is obligatory and widely accepted and the most dependable indicator of overall private gun ownership. Small arms are relatively easy to production but difficult to control seriously. Even with proliferation controls of the legal trade, there will be an illicit trade and even with control of new weapons, there is an enormous and well-organized black market around the arms environment. There has also been the prevalence of market through the failure of various states, particularly ex-Soviet Union countries. It is also central to know that arms are important not to be advanced technologically to be lethal (ibid).

2.7.1. The proliferation of SALW and its Security Implications

Aborhey (2019) stated that Africa as a continent has several challenges with which it clashes every day. Among the one is the impact of SALW proliferation on the continent. The consequences of this phenomenon are heard daily on various mainstream media which affect negatively from the individual to the entire countries faces challenges and complications that have been sourced through the continued spread of SALW among various parties in a conflict or individuals for protection, thus leading to a sustained cycle of SALW proliferation on the continent (Ibid). According to Danwanzam (2019), Nigeria is a source, transit, and destination of

small arms and light weapons (SALW) through various causes of crimes, social, electoral, and political events or movements. Various scholars concentrated on various supply factors of SALW concentrate on the willing and demand factors. The willing factors are to sell illicitly to the illegal buyers, as a profitable business endeavor and porous borders, while another concentrates on demand factors of crime, armed violence, ethnoreligious conflict, riot, and political violence. The proliferation and use of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in ethnoreligious clashes, post-election violence, insurgency, and armed robbery have killed many innocent Nigerians and rendered many homeless victims in their own country. The majority of the affected people were the victims of Small and light weapons (SALW), as a result, some sustain permanent injuries or disabilities (ibid).

2.7.2. Approaches to control SALW

Regarding Geneva Declaration (2011) The Security Council, in its resolution 2457 (2019), has drawn the means to certify strong support for the initiative of Africa. Efforts in Africa have been sustained in the context of the Quieting the guns by 2020 initiative under the agenda 2063 of the African Union. It welcomed the admission into force in March 2018 of the Central African resolution for the Control of Small Arms and their bullets and all Parts and Components that can be used for their Production, Repair, and Assembly. The United Nations is supporting the execution of the Agreement through the provision of legal support and provision for the progress of an operation guide. Generally, Efforts have continued to strengthen and improve harmonization in the area of small arms control at the regional and subregional levels, with regional efforts particularly serious to combating cross-border trafficking of small arms (Ibid).

UNDP (2008) stated that the rising proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms are complex that affect negatively the people and communities in a variety of ways. Inter alia the fall of physical security, the discouragement of development prospects, the deprivation of access and accessibility of social services, etc. are among them that affect negatively. The range of people and activities involved to control at the local, national, regional, and international levels of SALW proliferation to combating and control is crucial coordinately by governments at the national level. Combating arms proliferation and illicit circulation requires a multisectoral approach through a wide variety of actions and tactics, including legislation and regulation, stockpile

administration, law execution, civil society collaboration, collection and destruction, and development (ibid).

According to GRIP (2017) violence reduction, safety and peace are the ultimate objectives of arms control. These objectives are questionable to happen through arms control alone. Rather, arms control strengthens an international system separating legitimate versus illegitimate arms holders. Small arms control thus, regarding Galtung's definition, at best contributes to negative peace (defined as the absence or reduction of personal violence), but is not likely to contribute towards social justice i.e. 'positive peace' or 'vertical development'. Arms control, then, has less to do with peace research which Galtung defines as research into the past, present, and future conditions of realizing peace but is more connected with conflict research (ibid).

2.8. Arms proliferation and its consequences in Ethiopia

The experiences observed in the Ethiopian contexts about this problem of the alarming rise in the proliferation of small arms are similar to those witnessed in the global trend. According to Arms Management Program (AMP) (2008), Ethiopia is one of the countries that has seriously been affected by the problem of the proliferation of small arms, and is ranked high in terms of the ease of access to them; despite tremendous interventions being made in terms of arms control measures. Also, the workshop report of the Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA) (2006) showed that there was an estimate that in Ethiopia there were more than one million weapons illegally possessed by individuals, which all caused many casualties in many parts of the country. The situation in the Amhara Region, which is one of the ten administrative regions in Ethiopia. According to Amhara public militia office (2021), there are more than 508,991 legally certified weapons or small arms. Of those; 84,755 (16.7%,) are holed the government-owned weapons in the hands of public militia and government officials while 424,236 (83.3%) are in the hands of the public or civilians hold privately in the Amhara region. But, due to the deep-rooted tradition of arms more illegal arms are expected to be available in the region which could far exceed the legal one. And also, in the S/Gondar zone, Amhara region more than 76,906 small arms are registered and provided a license for both governmental and private-owned arms holders (S/Gondar militia office,2021).

Hence, according to the 2019/20 one-year report of the Amhara Regional Police Commission, more than one thousand one hundred people were reported to have been killed, more than one thousand five hundred injured, and six times car stop lotting crime committed through small arms.

Arms control and Arms tradition in Ethiopia

Mehari Taddele (2008) stated to small arms have various cultural and pragmatic uses among the Ethiopian population. In many parts of the Ethiopian highlands, a person who owns a weapon is respected and considered to be a 'great heroic man', and in areas like Armacheho and Samre, the majority of the population consider themselves to be a 'warrior race'. Whereas in the lowlands of Ethiopia, much of the population practices nomad pastoralism. There is an armed conflict between communities that is often more dominant during drought and famine when the shortage of resources happened. Because, the pastoralist societies attribute high value to arms to defend, or gain access to, water supplies, grazing lands, and livestock. Previously cattle rustling was carried out through bows and arrows, but it is now followed with small arms. like the traditions of Afar and Somalis, rifles (and camels) are used as bride wealth (ibid).

According to Dunne (2007), Small arms are comparatively easy to produce and difficult to control and administer. Even with the proliferation of arms control of the legal trade, there will be illicit trafficking and even with control of new weapons, there is an enormous and well-organized second-hand market. These markets are fragmented through the failure of various states, specifically ex-Soviet Union countries. It is also important to diagnose those weapons need not be advanced technologically to be lethal.

Krause et al (2011) stated that Global Burden of Armed Violence considers there is an inverse relationship between armed violence and development. When the rising of armed violence, it is difficult to practiced security, human, social, and economic development rather than devastating. Hence, there is a nexus Countries with higher respect for the rule of law including effective criminal justice demonstrate lower levels of crime committed deliberately. Thus, there is a relationship between higher levels of armed violence and fragile institutional capacities, in addition to insecurity and underdevelopment related directly. when high homicide rates, a high proportion of homicides committed with firearms. some examples of these issues are; El Salvador and Jamaica may risk entering a spiral of increasing violence and impunity.

Mehari Taddele (2008) stated Ethiopia is a party to the Nairobi Protocol for Prevention, Control in Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa, which obliges signatories to set of impounded and unlicensed small arms and light weapons (SALWs). This provision is also included in the Ethiopian firearms proclamation.

Hence, the Ethiopian Police stated that, between 2003 and 2004, there were 9,531 arrests and prosecutions for illegal arms transfers and possession. In addition, Ethiopia destroyed more than 11,700 small arms, 3,000 hand grenades, and 170,000 rounds of assorted types of ammunition in 2006 and 2007. These arms and ammunition had either been confiscated by the police or had been voluntarily surrendered (ibid).

Mehari (2008) cited from Global Peace Index (2008) stated to the access of arms, Ethiopia is ranked highly in access to SALWs. Access to SALWs is in neighboring countries as a result highly demanded in Ethiopia's rural areas. The availability of SALWs has extremely altered the nature, conduct, and lethality of inter-community and inter-ethnic conflicts.

Generally, the cultural demand for small arms in Ethiopia has various on various regional states. Some of them are, arms are used as a hero or warier rice and others for prevention of their life and property from others in high and low land parts of Ethiopia respectively. Ethiopia has its law and a party of Nairobi Protocol and ratified other international Laws for Prevention and to control the illicit small arms trafficking to minimizing and stop the devastating of human lives and properties through small arms. but Ethiopia is ranked highly in terms of the ease of access to arms circulating on various factors of both the internal and external problems.

How to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms

According to Gillis (2009), the actual reduction of the threat from SALW will require a more strategic approach from multilateral organizations of practical solutions on the local to global levels with the available resources to control SALW. An activity to control small arms empowers other stakeholders, detects common goals, improves coherence among existing instruments, encourages transparency, Uses the “bully pulpit, and creates an improved evidence base (ibid).

ECOWAS provides the Preventive measures against the illicit small arms circulation are: developing a culture of peace and stability, training for military, security, and police forces,

enhancing weapons control at border posts, the establishment of a database and regional arms register, gathering and destruction of illegal weapons, facilitating dialogue with producers and suppliers, reviewing and harmonizing national legislation and management procedures and mobilizing resources (Ayissi, 2005).

As regards Asif Efrat (2010) in 1995 the United Nations (UN) launched a political process proposed to contest the negative effects of small-arms proliferation and misuse. The primary agreement resulting from the UN small-arms process is the program of action to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit small arms circulation and light weapons in all its aspects (Program of Action or PoA), approved at a UN conference in July 2001. The international guideline of PoA intends to reduce human suffering and following devastation through small arms.

Government preferences on international regulation involve three theoretical innovations. One innovation is the replacement of protection with negative externalities as the main stimulus for trade restrictions and control. Governments favor international regulation, first and foremost, to curb primary externalities the trade's negative effects on their own countries (ibid).

According to UNDP (2008) Combating proliferation and illicit trafficking, therefore, requires an integrated multisectoral that provides for inclusive measures and tactics to control, including legislation and regulation, law enforcement, civil society cooperation, stockpile management, collection and destruction, and development. Given the array of people and activities involved at the local to international levels in combating arms, proliferation is vital that small arms control efforts are coordinated by governments at the national level.

A second innovation is moral concerns about secondary externalities of the foreign countries affects the trade negatively opposing to the focus of conventional trade models on material incentives. The third innovation is the government's role: not only a policymaker but also a market actor exporter or consumer (ibid).

Grip (2017) controlling small arms in all Africa rather than northern sub-region groups of states have approved legally binding conventions and protocols for improved control at the national and regional levels. Regional arms control is often perceived by institutionalists as a sum-sum agreement, developed in response to the cross-border threat of small arms proliferation.

Ayissi (2005) stated about the Protocol, art.3 within ECOWAS indicates; conflict prevention, management, and resolution, peacekeeping, and security by member states and they aim to create and unite the conditions in which West Africa can react promptly to crises, in the areas of conflict prevention as well as by formulating and implementing policies to control the illegal activity. According to the Secretary-General report (2015) stated about the weapons management of Poor weapons management is an area of alarming concern. The many States lack thorough planning, consistent attention, and adequate resources to ensure safe storage, handling, transportation, and disposal.

Small arms control thus, according to Galtung's definition, at best contributes to negative peace (defined as the absence or reduction of personal violence), but is not likely to contribute towards social justice i.e., 'positive peace' or 'vertical development'. Arms control, then, has less to do with peace research which Galtung defines as research into the past, present, and future conditions of realizing peace but is more connected with conflict research (ibid).

CHAPTER THREE

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter comprised six sections that generally dealt with the manner and the procedures of how the study tracked its line of inquiries for eliciting the necessary evidence to answer its research questions and serve its purposes. More specifically, the first section endeavored to describe the study design employed in the study. The sections that followed attempted to present brief descriptions for the sources of data employed in the study, and several methods, procedures, and techniques that were employed in the study to draw the samples, and gather and analyze the necessary evidence. The final section addressed the ethical issues that were taken into account while approaching the study participants. Hereunder were presented the details.

3.2 Design of the Study

This study employed a mixed research paradigm, in which both quantitative and qualitative procedures with case study and were followed to strictly align to its four research questions, and to appropriately serve its study objectives. Hence, the study employed a concurrent mixed study approach to see whether the quantitative and the qualitative set of findings were in harmony with each other, and to triangulate the themes that emerge from both sets of data (Creswell, 2005). More specifically, the quantitative procedures were executed to generate the pertinent data that were meant to serve the study's two objectives that were concerned with determining the status of the prevalence of small arms, and its impact that gathered statistical data from the Police and Militia document at the study area.

The qualitative procedures were followed through involving semi-structured interviews and FGDs to generate evidence that could serve the study's purposes of identifying the status of arms proliferation and its impacts qualitatively, the driving factors for the rise in the proliferation of small arms, and examining the effectiveness of the law enforcement organs against the problem at the study area. Hence, most importantly, the qualitative methods involved in this study were meant to help the researcher understand the issue of this study by describing the perception and

practice of participants in the study about the small arms proliferation and factors in detail. Particularly, its flexibility and detail nature would allow the researcher to extract and probe or explore adequate information that cannot be revealed by the quantitative one.

3.3 Sources of Data

This study made use of both primary and secondary sources of data by which several data-gathering instruments were employed to generate the necessary quantitative and qualitative data to serve its grand objectives.

3.3.1 The Primary Sources of Data

The key informants (security officers, Attorney group, and brokers) who were involved in the semi-structured interview sessions and the other participants (residents) who took part in the FGD sessions were the primary sources of data that were involved in this study to provide first-hand evidence for the study.

3.3.2 Secondary Sources of Data

Security documents of the respective woreda offices and zonal departments at the study area, which were made on the statistical data on the frequency of the proliferation of small arms and the subsequent casualties and calamities, were used in this study as the secondary sources of data.

3.4 The Samples, and the Sampling Techniques and Procedures

Several sampling techniques were employed in this study to draw the various samples of the study in several different procedures.

3.4.1 Purposeful Sampling

To begin with, a total of four (4) kebeles (local districts), three from Fogera woreda and one from Woreta city administration, were selected through the purposive sampling technique. These four kebeles were selected purposively on such criteria as they were thought to be with the significant prevalence of the small arms registrations sequentially. These purposively selected kebeles included Wageketera, Kedest-Hana, and Kokite; all from Fogera woreda, and Kebele 01 from Woreta city administration.

These all were followed by the drawing of a total of eleven (11) key informants (Fogera 6 and Woreta 5) through employing also purposive sampling technique. These study participants were involved in the semi-structured interview sessions. These key informants included woreda/city administration staff of militia (4), police officers especially for arms and crime prevention department (4), peace and security officer (1), and attorney department staff (2). These key informants were chosen purposively on such criteria as position, responsibility, and occupation, and only those key informants who were believed to have extensive experiences about the phenomenon, and were willing to give consent were drawn and included in the study.

Consequently, the purposive recruitment of these key informants in this study was conducted mostly on a one-to-one quest basis depending on the criteria indicated above. The quest arbitrarily began at any key informant of any place, and purposively advanced to another until the required data saturation was reached; with the required number of participants, and with the required participant characteristic proportions of the socio-demographic variations, was attained. Hence, according to Catherine (2007), purposive sampling is an important way of selecting study units based on personal judgments rather than randomization as it helps to find those key informants who have conscious knowledge and experiences, and are capable of reflections and articulations of their practical experiences which all the researcher needs.

3.4.2 Snowball Sampling

Two (2) brokers in the illegal gun market system at the study area were accessed and selected through snowball sampling technique and were included in the study as the other key informants. Hence, snowball sampling is one of the sampling strategies by which the researcher selects the individuals based on information obtained from previous informants. The researcher was tried to select based on the rationale that the qualitative inquiry intends to not generalize to population but to develop an in-depth exploration, of the central phenomena. Thus, the selected participants would accomplish this with the help of informants and some intelligence groups who know the illegal act of small arms and weapons better than the researcher and other individuals.

3.4.3 Convenience Sampling

According to Etikan et.al (2016) convenience sampling also known as accidental Sampling and is a type of non-probability sampling where members of the target population that meet certain

practical criteria, such as easy accessibility, geographical proximity, availability at a given time, or the willingness to participate are included for the study. It is also referred to as the researching subjects of the population that are easily accessible to the researcher (Ibid).

Thus, a researcher attempted to get the kebeles civilians for interviewed through convenience method based on more availability of small arms that provided the data by Fogera and Woreta militia sectors'. Thus, respondents in the selected kebeles did base on the highest number of small arms which were 3 and 1 kebeles in Fogera and Woreta respectively and for each kebele 6 and 5 respondents respectively and a total; 23 informants would select conveniently.

The researcher tried to ask what they would agree first to respond to the interviewed. Thus, regarding their permission, they asked about the proliferation of small Arms (the demand and supply) on human security and stability, and the effectiveness of law enforcement on trafficking of small arms, and what comment provide to minimize the demand of small arms to promote the human security and sustainable peace were interviewed and responded.

Hence, a researcher used a convenience sampling technique to selected the participants who were volunteered and convenient to the researcher due to the sensitivity of a study area.

3.5 The Data Gathering Instruments

This study employed several types of data gathering instruments that included a semi-structured interview, focus group discussion (FGD), and desk review of documents to appropriately address both the qualitative and the quantitative procedures followed in it and serve its objectives.

3.5.1 Semi-Structured Interview

A semi-structured interview was the major qualitative data collection instrument that was used in this study to gather textural evidence in the qualitative procedures. Thus, several semi-structured interview sessions were held with the purposively sampled out key informants and the two brokers who were chosen through the snowball sampling technique. The semi-structured interview was, thus, primarily employed in this study as a major tool to fundamentally address the study's objectives that were concerned with identifying the status and impacts of small arms, the causing factors for the rise in the proliferation of small arms, and examining the effectiveness of the law enforcement organs against the problem at the study area. The qualitative data that were

generated through the semi-structured interview sessions were also meant to secondly address the study's that pertained to determining the status of the prevalence of small arms and examining its impact in terms of statistical data at the study area.

Hence, according to Davidson (2002), interviews are often used in most qualitative research and they provide in-depth information on the topic Thus, it is an instrument and would collect data from key and selected respondents by prepared interview guide and which employed to study based on interviewed schedule using open-ended questions for the key informant, brokers and other convenient respondents to be interviewed in an unstructured way to gathering the primary data.

But not a fixed number of participants was necessary before conducting sound qualitative research, however, sufficient depth of information needs to be gathered to fully describe the phenomena being studied (Davidson, 2003). Thus, the researcher was selected respondents rationally to discuss the topic in more detail in the research area. Hence, the number of interviewed participants would be determined on the processes of data gathering rather than before known as data saturation. Thus; an interview would be prepared and translated to Amharic for whom respondents to understood easily and tried to respond based on the research objectives.

3.5.2 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Focus group discussion sessions were held separately with the community member study participants who were chosen through the convenient sampling technique. Hence, two focus group discussion sessions, each comprising 7-6 members, were held with the conveniently sampled out participants and were conducted in Fogera and woreda kebeles' respectively, and hold on various categories of people for not more than an hour-long for each based on predefined checklists with groups. These FGD sessions were employed in this study for similar purposes as those of the semi-structured interview sessions. All the semi-structured interviews and the FGD sessions were conducted in Amharic. This was done to make better communication with the study participants, and hence, for ascertaining the validity of the evidence.

The researcher was tried to selected and discussed with civilians on the different classes to understand the demand and culture of the society on the small arms, the influence of small arms on sustainable peace and human security, and also the role of the law enforcement agency toward

small arms circulation are the main issues of discussions. The selected participants had chances to know the demand of the community on guns and also a researcher was tried to discussed and understood easily the aspects of their (respondents) belief and culture of small arms and its factors that supported the interviewer to identified more.

3.5.3 Desk Review of Documents

Desk reviewing of secondary source security documents was conducted in the respective woreda offices and zonal departments of public militia and the police sector at the study area to draw the statistical data on the registration of small arms and the frequency of the proliferation of small arms and the subsequent casualties and calamities brought about thereby. This was done to generate pertinent evidence that was tailored to the study's two objectives which were concerned with determining the status of the prevalence of small arms, and its impact in terms of frequency of cases of human casualties and calamities at the study area.

3.6 Methods of Data Analysis

Two sets of data analytical techniques were employed in this study to work on the data that were generated in the quantitative and qualitative procedures. In the quantitative procedures, frequency counts and percentages were computed on the statistical data that was generated through reviewing secondary source documents to determine the status of the prevalence of small arms, and its impact in terms of frequency of cases of human casualties and calamities at the study area.

Qualitatively, thematic analytical techniques of coding and categorization were worked on all the transcripts of the semi-structured interview and FGD participants to identify the status and impacts, causing factors for the rise in the proliferation of small arms, and examining the effectiveness of the law enforcement organs against the problem at the study area. Before the commencement of all these qualitative analytical schemes, verbatim transcriptions were conducted in Amharic for the complete responses of the interview key informants and the FGD participants. These all were followed by translations of all the Amharic transcripts back into English.

3.7 Ethical Considerations in the Study

The ethical issues considered in this study were grouped into issues that were pertinent to the informed consent procedures; deception or covert activities; confidentiality and anonymity of the

participants, and making disclosures to the participants that they were taking part in a study and explaining the purpose and the nature of the study. Firstly, all the semi-structured interviews and the FGD participants who were involved in this study were requested to give their consent before the sessions and after receiving adequate explanation about the purpose and the type of the interview and the FGD questions, and how they could give their responses. They were also told about the significance of their participation in the study, and the anonymity and confidentiality of their responses and their rights to withdraw from the study, and not to provide any responses whenever they feel uncomfortable. Hence, there was no researcher's engagement in any deceptive or covert activities about the nature and the purpose of the study during the semi-structured interview and FGD sessions.

Since the phenomenon being investigated in this study was the one that was politically, socially, and security-wise sensitive as witnessed by the dire contemporary Ethiopian political and security situation, strict attention was given to the confidentiality and anonymity of the responses of all the interview and FGD participants. This was undertaken by executing several specific procedures and considering certain aspects. Thus, while the researcher in this study was writing the study reports and gathering the data, he endeavored to protect the anonymity of the study participants through assigning numbers or pseudonyms to individual participants and through presenting cases of individual participants that represented a composite picture and avoiding the development of an individual picture.

Besides, the researcher in this study stored the audio responses of the participants in an electronic device in which the information was represented with codes and protected with passwords so that it could be accessible to no one other than the researcher. This was also applied to all the individual interviews and FGD transcripts. Furthermore, any of the political stances of the study participants, which might be discovered during the interview and FGD sessions or while working on the transcripts, was never disclosed to anyone other than the researcher.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND FINDINGS

4.1 The status of Small Arms in the Study Area

Participants in the study area are officials, brokers, attorneys, and residents employed in Fogera woreda and Woreta city administration were asked about the status of small arms proliferation and other related issues of interviews.

Accordingly, all respondents in one voice stated that during the time the number of small arms particularly in Fogera woreda is higher than the previous time. but it is difficult to estimate the exact No. of small arms. because, householders which have more than one weapon are not few, which is illegal and masked are considered for the next generation especially for their coming sons. Many individuals not only have small arms and also have light weapons like of brain and sniper to prevent them and their resources due to various factors.

Moreover, participants of FGD are convinced that the demand and trafficking of small arms in the study area are high and increasing in the future due to increasing the value of guns and the uncertain situation. Thus, they conclude that the number of small arms is horrible to increasing from time to time in both Fogera and Woreta residents or civilians. Because the trend of the community regarding small arms is to persistence.

This indicates that the majority of households in the study area possess small arm at least one and the society have a strong culture for small arms demand and have persistence with arms as a result of arms proliferation. Hence, the demand and supply of Small arms are an increase from time to time and increase suddenly in number beyond those need for legitimate national security (Tukur, et al., 2021).

In addition, about the accessibility to get small arms were asked the key respondents. Accordingly, they replied that recently the circulation of small arms is difficult to control and to make the decision for the security parts and lawyers. They considered as the time that encouraged smugglers and illegal trading of small arms and increased the accessibility to get weapons and

resulted in high demand to purchase small arms. Furthermore, one key respondent in Fogera woreda policy stated as follows:

Recently the only thing to purchase weapons is money. If someone has money and wants to buy weapons, it is easy to get anywhere and anytime without any threat of law execute forces. Because when brokers or traffickers are under control by the security forces, they are released by the court and now the police forces have discouraged to control illicit trafficking of small arms.

This implies that the accessibility to get small arms is easy for the community who have the potential to buy.

Brokers describe the interest of the people to possess small arms as that; people in the study area have persisted with arms and the holding weapon is cultural. Recently, the types of small arms are supplied and demanded in the study area known as Kalashnikov and have sold up to 100, 000 birr per weapon. Therefore, there is high interest or demand of the people to possess small arms in the study area.

Furthermore, the convenient respondents in the selected kebeles stated about the community attitude toward small arms imply that there is high cultural demand for small arms to prevent themselves from the current rising crimes. Following this, there are many suppliers and brokers parallel to the demander which trafficking illicit small arms in the study area. Those individuals have got easier with a high price at any time.

In addition to the respondents, there are specific numbers of small arms which are recorded and provided license (explicitly) in both in Fogera and Woreta Militia office. Accordingly, the numbers of small arms recorded on two terms have shown in the table below:

Table 1: No. of SA registered in two terms of 2015 & 2019

District	2015	2019	The sum on 2 terms recorded	Total SA in the district		
				Private arms holder	Government arms holder	Total SA
Fogera	3,897	4,448	8,345	10,178	347	10,525
Woreta	455	1,204	1,659	1,689	51	1,740
Total SA	4,352	5,652	10,004	11,867	398	12,265

Source: Woreta and Fogera woredas' Militia (2021)

Hence in two terms; 2015 and 2019 small arms had been permitted to be registered based on Amhara regional state proclamation 44/2009. Accordingly, the woreda and city administration militia documents (2021) there are 3897 in 2015 and 4,448 in 2019 recorded and provided licensed in Fogera woreda. Whereas, in Woreta city administration as stated as Fogera, the number of small arms were 455 and 1204 in two terms respectively were registered and supplied license to small arms holder. This indicates that the rising of small arms from 2015 to 2019 is 53.3 % & 72.6% formally recorded in Fogera and Woreta respectively.

Since, the previous of two terms, the total numbers of small arms registered in both Fogera and Woreta are 10,525 and 1,740 respectively are high No. of small arms are both the governmental and private-owned. Thus, the total number of small arms both in Fogera and Woreta who hold privately are; 10,178 and 1,689 whereas, arms who hold governmental owned arms are 347 & 51 respectively. In addition to these, there are high small arms than expected which are not registered and licensed due to lack of information and other factors and is difficult to mention the exact number of small arms found in the study area.

In addition to the status of small arms, key respondents were stated about the skills of civilians to hold arms are; all those which hold guns had not been trained to use properly rather than the public militia and reserved forces. because those which hold in private, they have not liked and permitted to take training about their weapons. it is not the only them but also has no responsibility and authorized bodies to trained them.

This implies that arms holders especially the private-owned have not to skill for their weapons. Because they do not want to be trained in addition to the absence of responsible authority to provide training as a result they are exposed to various problems of human security.

Generally, it indicates that the No. of small arms in the study area is high which found in civilian hands rather than the security force and it is difficult to conclude, the exact and real number due to the presence of many masked small arms and has contributed to negative consequences to human right and security to become rampant and threat under the study area.

4.2 The impact of small arms on human security and sustainable peace

Pytlak (2010) stated that the proliferation and misuse of small arms is a worldwide, progressively complex, and multifaceted phenomenon that affects people of all religions. weapons are the leading contributors to the escalation of a culture of violence and the militarization of civil society. Accordingly, the impact of small arms proliferation replied on various participants are the following;

Key respondents replied that Security is a prerequisite to development and stability whereas inequitable and unsustainable development often exacerbates conflict and insecurity lead to devastating lives and properties through small arms. since the last 6 years there are highly distributed of small arms in the countries particularly in Amhara precisely in the study area and have consequences of many lost their lives and properties and on the other hand, the preparators either in prison or displaced from the resident environments to other parts of the country. These are regular crimes that have not more than individuals' conflict violent to make instability in the study area. Thus, small arms highly contributed to committed crimes.

In Addition, FGD and brokers discussed and replied respectively that, there is a various crime committed in the study area. Among them are human killing, revenge, theft, devastating properties through the fire, car stop looting are some crimes that are committed intentionally or not with the help of weapons in the study area.

Furthermore, convenient respondents on the ground stated that there are various crimes through weapons that have been lost from human lives to the property in various kebeles. Among them assassinated, injured, looted are common crimes in our surroundings which created a threat to move freely anywhere and anytime.

This indicates that small arms are not the root cause of conflict rather than the immediate cause of violence. The root causes are variable social and economic factors that lead to conflict and

ultimately changed to violence. Arms are push factors to aggressiveness rather than dialogue at conflict time. Because, arms holders are considered themselves more hero, warrior and respected by others than that have not weapons. Hence those who do have not small arms are threatened and violated by those who hold arms. Therefore, arms are contributing to distraction rather than development small arms have impacted negatively on social security and human right on regular crime and various conflicts as a result most humans lost their lives, injured, displaced through small arms. Small arms are the primary tools of violence of many people, especially innocent civilians in developing countries including the research area (Colonel Nganga ,2008). In addition, arms proliferation is a major source of destruction to lives and properties and exacerbates inter-communal tensions (Malam, 2014).

The illicit transfer of weapons to non-state actors is emerging as one of the more serious challenges in countries politically, economically, and socially (IPI, 2009). Thus, uncontrolled illicit small arms contributed affected negatively in the study area. Among those are social, economic, cultural, and political impacts and as a result of instability and insecurity between the individuals, communities, and government parts. therefore, the various impacts of small arms are understanding in detail on the following condition that responded by the participants in the research area are presented and analyzed here the following;

4.2.1 Social impacts and illicit small arms

As many researchers and authors had written about the arms proliferation in Africa and have contributed to the huge number of human casualties that might be caused. Many people have had family members, friends, neighbors, and close relatives killed by individuals, revengers, thefts, gangs through uncontrolled arms. So, until now, humans lost their lives and properties through small arms and continue revenge between humans, violence between family groups.

Oxfam research report (2017) stated that Global experts estimate that at least 500,000 people die every year, on average, and millions more are displaced and abused as a result of armed violence and conflict. Hence, Small arms and light weapons as the primary tools of violence, causing deaths and injuring thousands of people, among them innocent civilians (Nganga, 2008).

Hence, key respondents and FGD stated and discussed social impacts through small arms covenanted that, people who are innocents are killed and injured every year and month by the

causes of various root factors. But weapons are contributed to an immediate cause to killed and injured humans by various factors.

Moreover, key informants in the study area stated that many families get into conflict on different factors and transformed to violence through small arms and also, the culture of the community encourage revenge seriously which removed the social life of the residents and finally youth, women, Children could attack by killing, displaced, families without header could be imposed. particularly children are vulnerable when they lost their family head and they became orphans, children from single-parent families or families headed by children and socially deprived of education, and quality standard of living resulted poor and street children, displaced from their environment.

The importance of small arms to lived in peace; FGD participants discussed and were convinced that small arms are not used for any individuals who lived peacefully. Because the nature of arms is used for either protecting themselves or attacking others. Here both of them may result in devastating life or properties of someone's and the violated ones or families come to the revenge to equalize the previous loss. The culture of the environment encourages revenge which seriously killed individuals, neighbors, families resulted lapsed in the social life of many persons and created a psychological impact of trauma on others who are living.

This indicates that most human rights abuse through small arms especially children were those either the criminals' or the assassinated ones are exposed to displaced from the rural areas to another area by the cause of lost and masked their family head. Therefore, small arms are used for violence rather than live peacefully in the pretext of protecting lives and properties. More human rights abuses are committed with small arms than with any other tools (GRIP,2017).

In Addition to the above informants, the 5-year police documents indicate that humans lost their lives and were injured through small arms and the illicit SAs were controlled and could understand on the following table:

Table 2: The Number of People Killed and injured from 2008 to the 2012 year (E.C) in Fogera and Woreta:

District	Year in EC.	No of a human killed per year	No of a human killed through SA per year	No human injured through SA per year	No. of SA. & Ammunition respectively under controlled per year
Fogera	2008	39	24	8	20 & 267
Woreta		7	4	10	7
Fogera	2009	34	25	9	26
Woreta		4	3	6	11
Fogera	2010	21	9	10	12 & 99
Woreta		4	3	1	3
Fogera	2011	50	37	15	9 & 522
Woreta		8	6	7	12
Fogera	2012	30	25	4	29 & 4,431
Woreta		10	5	9	67 & 1242
Total		207	141	79	196 & 6561

Source; Fogera and Woreta community police departments (2021)

Malam(2014) cited from Stohl and Hogendoorn (2010) in non-conflict areas; small arms may be used in criminal violence or may be used in homicides, suicides, and accidents. Hence, in 5 years, the total numbers of human whose lost their lives and injured through small arms in the study area are; 141 (68.12 %) and 79 respectively and also the total No. of various illicit weapons and ammunition under controlled in red-handed by security forces are 196 and 6561 respectively. But it is not the exact No. because, it is more estimated that, there were enormously small arms have uncontrolled and distributed to the people. This indicates that more human rights abuses and committed with small arms than with any other tools. Hence, small arms are more contribute to the rising of crime to devastate human life and ultimately affects negatively the social life and economic growth in terms of devastating labor forces.

In addition to casualties and injured humans tensional, arms holders particularly the private owners have held without trained may cause violence without tension in the research area.

Here, there was an interview about the trained of civilians to hold guns and key respondents stated as; most which participated in the public militia were trained by the woreda and city's militia

sectors but others were not trained resulted misusing of small arms. Because small arms are fueling the criminal behavior as the result contributed more to aggressiveness rather than dialogue. Moreover, one key participant in Woreta police stated the following;

Most training providing for the kebeles' militia by the militia sector is carried out. In addition, some guards which keep the government and the private organization had made awareness by the community police awareness organizer. But most arms holders have not trained and unawareness due to uninterested to take trained about their weapons and those have a high probability to misuse their weapons and exposed to the crime committed intentionally or not.

Therefore, this indicates that the rising of SA. is contributing to the wider committed crime of causalities, injured, displaced in between families, neighbors and others by the cause of arms holder especially the private-owned hold without training may expose to the crime committed.

4.2.2 Economic Impact

Without security, not only economic development but also social and cultural development could not assure. Thus, the rising of small arms beside the law executive agency would be affected negatively the stability and peace of the population.

As we observed that, the distribution of small arms has direct and indirect losses the economic progress due to costing for small arms and its' inputs, deteriorating productive workers, absent children without family leaders, worsening wealth, and ultimately contributed to affect negatively the economic growth.

According to McIntyre and Weiss (2003), Security is a prerequisite to development, and that the absence of equitable and sustainable development often exacerbates social conflict and insecurity and thus, small arms undermine development and contribute to widespread human insecurity and unvirtuous cycles of violence. Accordingly, respondents about the proliferation of SA. and its impact on economic aspects stated as on the following;

key respondents replied that small arms are an immediate cause of violence as a result make threat and anxiety in wealthy individuals and other income holders are used to discourage to invest. Because they have not confidence to work freely and are assumed to be looted and theft. In

addition, those who have armed people have constrained those who are not armed are minimized to participate in development. Small arms affect negatively many families and have been left without family leaders. Because, mostly accidental violence, bloodshed due to revenge and counter revenge makes lost one to the other of human lives and ultimately families had lost their fathers, mothers and in the contradictory side or others members of the family forced to displaced too far apart especially from Fogera and Woreta to Oromia and other regions due to frustrated the revenge.

Thus, family members without the head are fussed seriously economically. Not only they lost their family head but also displaced families were also affected negatively economically, mentally, and socially. The only difference is the degree of affected economically and physically are on those who lost their lives are preferable to the killers' families.

Moreover, one key respondent in Fogera Militia stated that; many brokers and arms traffickers lived by the trading of illicit small arms in the research area. Trading illicit small arms area exposed to other additional illegal acts and become wealthy in a short way. On the other hand, those who buy weapons and input to the arms are costed rather than income generated. Because the weapon is not used for building construction or cultivating the farm in a stable situation. Conversely, any reduction in arms proliferation is unlikely to have any significant effects on the economy (Dunne, 2014).

FGD discussed that the rising of small arms are; due to some of them used small arms for livelihoods like of illegals and criminals and they have made; arms circulate, looting, smuggling, and theft through arms which influenced the community and the security forces for their benefits only. Here, the government and people lost their income by the transaction of nontaxable goods, hard currency constraint, lost lives at work age and children without a family head, lack of investments, and make people without worked and invest freely as a result affected negatively the stability and development. In addition, small arms have impacts on child laborers when lost their family head. Because children are responsible for labor when they are lost or injured and disabled their fathers and mothers are not profitable as their family leaders. Victims of these issues are not only by economic decline but also by physical and mental health problems created trauma and

resulting in an inflated cost in terms of treatment for firearm-related injury and lost productivity through disability or productive human death.

Convenient respondents stated that; small arms are causes of an event to committed crime like killing and injuring of the productive men or women and harm economic progress.

This indicates that small arms have negative impacts and contribute to devastating humans who are at the working age. On the other hand, firearms are part of livelihood for some illegal actors and perpetrators by circulating and making crimes through SA. to get income for survival. Here, those related to livelihood, including Food shortages; Child labor, Socioeconomic status, association with drug cartels, and other organized crime groups used Firearms to become a part of livelihood strategies to live (McIntyre and Weiss,2003). The rising of livelihood through small arms contributes to instability and discourages investment which is not to carry out sufficiently has an economic impact. The absence of stability resulted in various sources of income and infrastructures might be devastated and constraint to development. Thus, the costs to development included for example damage caused to infrastructure, investments and other economic activities, and health costs (Oy, 2017), and ultimately Small arms undermine development and contribute to widespread human insecurity and unvirtuous cycles of violence on many families in the study area (McIntyre and Weiss, 2003).

Therefore, the economy of individuals, family members, kebeles, woredas up to a Nation could be affected adversely due to the community trend to buy weapons and killed one to the other would expose to cultural violence of productive humans especially labor force.

4.2.3.Challenges of small arms on political impacts

The Proliferation of SALW harms economic development and security to deter economic development, sustenance initiatives and cause increased military spending, which diverts national resources to military spending (Nganga,2008).

Upreti (2010) states arms are a profitable business as it provides huge profits, the traders approach and pay lucrative amounts to the political parties to support their activities. Thus, Political parties can be either the promoters of the proliferation of illegal arms or their controllers depending upon

how they perform their role. If they continue crime and use of coercive force as the means to attain vested interests, it supports promoting illegal arms and weapons.

Thus, the challenge of the SA. on the political aspect implies, some groups organized in terms of political parties to trafficking small arms and related acts used as political coverage. And those kinds of political parties encourage the trafficking of small arms and are used as a source of income and the rest is to distribute for their supporter to influence the governmental bodies and as a result established the insurgents' groups. It is not only the opposition political parties but also the government that imported and produced and disseminated SA. for it's a supporter to manipulate.

Accordingly, key respondents in the study area stated that, until now, as a party, there are no political parties that could involve extroverts in these kinds of illegal acts rather than individuals for income benefit. Individuals out of the political parties are organized through one network for illegal acts of SA. to income generated for their own and have many arms traffickers and brokers in the study area. But, some politicians as an individual has made noise to released illegally when small arms traffickers are under controlled red-handed by the security forces.

Moreover, the FGD stated that trafficking of illicit small arms is a serious problem in Ethiopia to make stability and peace. Recently, the government has diverted from development to security safeguard as we have seen recently in Benshangul, Oromiya regions and particularly in Tegray and others have a high probability to abused human rights and sustainable peace. Hence, people in the study area have a high threat to the neighbors' regions based on ethnic violence through small arms and other tools by the conspiracy of the government officers with insurgent groups. In addition, the involvement of some corrupted security forces and justice parts of the government to control weapons are not accounted whether they are made wrong or not and helped the traffickers to circulate easily. Therefore, investors would not like to come to the environment to invest their wealth without frustration on the presence of illegality in the study area. And also, merchants are frustrated to trade freely rather than arms circulators and smugglers to reduce the state income to develop. Hence the spread of small arms is aggravating crime and affecting negatively human security and sustainable peace. These kinds of violence carried out by the ethnic political

entrepreneurship exposed people to handle small arms to protect their lives and properties in the study area.

This implies that the government security forces are weak to control the illicit arms trafficking by the interference of politicians in the security agents, the absence of accountability, and the presence of corruption help to raise the status of small arms. The main problem with political parties observed so far about security and arms control is their political interference in the functioning of the state security forces (Upreti, 2010).

Thus, as we observe recently in Ethiopia there are various political organized groups through ethnic-based and competed to have to hold modern arms due to the absence of a strong central government. People were lived out of their native environment have going to make threat by being killed, displaced, lost their properties, and have not considered as a citizen of a Nation since the last 30 years ago. This indicates that the violence has been committed through structural based on the organized groups. And the groups which imported arms illegally and distributed them to the insurgent group to assault another racial group as a result many lost their lives and properties, displaced from the resident area. And many violated racial groups are raised and expressed their grievance through demonstrations and various situations. Therefore, Small arms are used by the insurgent groups for illegal purposes to influence the government and people and to address their objectives to make violence.

This indicates that some politicians as an individual have involved with the circulation of illicit small arms for lucrative business and they do not want to control as a result rising small arms in No. and affect negatively the stability to make peace. Hence, those some memberships of political parties are associated with illegal activity of arms trading secretly by the coverage of political parties make political failure at a macro level. In addition, a government which is not controlled the illegal trading of small arms contributed to violence based on ethnic by the pretext of natives and settlers, and when coming to the study area the uncontrolled arms circulation is contributed to threat to any governmental officers and the residents due to the weak security forces and lack of good governance resulted in civilians prefer to hold small arms to protect themselves. the wake of security continues to threaten democracy and stability thereby impacting negatively trade and economic growth. Poor governance and insecurity, coupled with corruption and, contributed to

the inability of the country concerned to deter the trading and spread of weapons in the region (Nganga, 2008).

4.3 Factors that drive for the proliferation of small arms

According to Danwanzam (2019), the causes of the circulation of SALW are crime, insurgencies, sabotage, ethnoreligious, crisis, social agitation, terrorism, riots, militancy, post-election violence, cross-national border smuggling, porous borders, black marketing, local manufacturers, insecurity, poverty, economic crisis, unemployment is the driving factors of illicit arms trafficking and trafficking of small arms are a lucrative business venture. Thus, there is a high status of small arms proliferation. There is a lot of reasons behind the illicit circulation of small arms. Accordingly, key respondents replied that; are small arms are not controlled effectively in the study area due to; the Amhara region firearm administration and control directive 44/2009, recently the FDRE firearm administration and control Proclamation No.1177/2020, the threat of insecurity, the presence of economic growth (producing cash crop) in the environment rising the demand of SA, small arms are easy to carried and transported to arms traffickers to address where they wanted, the absence or unconstitutional Firearm Administration or Supervising institution, the lucrative business of SA, the disintegration of stakeholder institutions, providing license without criteria, poorly trained security forces and the presence of conflict in between individuals by variable factors, the norms of community which saw small arms holder as virility or hero are considered the means of the proliferation of small arms in the study area.

In addition, FGD discussed and convinced that the reason behind the rising of small arms is the security problems of various committed crimes, lack of confidence in security agents, the widespread corruption carried on some Lawyers and security forces, black marketing, the cultural demand of the community, small arms are portable and move easily place to place, the disparity between the rich and poor, are the driving factors to the arms proliferation. The disparity between the rich and poor are the driving factor for the rising of small arms due to, the trafficking of illicit small arms to become a lucrative business in the study area. Because people observed those who were illegal actors were more wealthy than that those who did not. Thus, recently most persons especially youth men have wanted rich on the cross way about the trading of illicit small arms and other illegal acts to do. And also, as we have seen in our country particularly in our Region, the one who was rich by illegal acts of trading are among one part is small arms.

In addition, the convenient respondents also convinced that people have frustrations and have no confidence in Law enforcement agencies to executed the law properly resulted in arms proliferation.

This indicates that it is going to rise the No. of small arms due to various security problems by the weakness of law enforcement agencies, the rising of arms traffickers, arms are portable easily and can be easily carried place to place and it also manufactured in developing countries and can easily be disguised as cargo caused to proliferation easily (UNICEF, 2007). In addition, the economic disparity between the rich and poor is through illegal activity could be the driving factors to the proliferation of SAs of Adetiba (2012) cited by John et al. (2007). Because innocents saw and consider, the illegal actors have richer than the formal ones and they understood the economic disparity between the formal (innocent) and informal (illegal) persons is high recently. And this is a push factor to involve and associate with illegal acts of small arms to become rich and caused the proliferation of small arms.

Then, major reasons for the possession of small arms and the demand for small arms in the study area is based on the data obtained from the selected various participants responded and some of them could be understood in the following;

4.3.1 Culture

The context of culture is varied between researchers and authors to defined. But in the research area is defined as a common trend, value, and norms of community which is used as to whether in life with peace or violence, in sadness or happiness. It varied from community to community to lived together and understood or violated one to the other in the environment. Among those are; wedding, sadness, respecting, feeding, clothing, revenge, etc. have their own cultures that are various from community to community in various areas and let us see some of the types of cultures.

Respecting is one among cultures of the community which is various its degree from society to a society based on providing status to individuals, family or class of the community in the living or ceremonial area. Some of them are arms holder, literate, rich, someone who helps others is some of them are people give status for an individual which is respecting and provide dignity. Some bodies who are known to respect are not providing a similar degree of status. Respecting is

varying in between communities and individuals related to their cultures based on one's known events are heroic in terms of killing enemy and others.

In many parts of the Ethiopian highlands, a person who owns a rifle is respected and considered to be a great heroic man, and in areas such as Armacheho and Samre, the majority of the population possess small arms as they consider themselves to be a 'warrior race (Alusala, 2008). Hence, the key respondents replied that culture is the major reason for the possession of small arms in the study area manifested to great heroic man and respecting someones by the community members and used for various occasions like marriage, funeral and religious ceremonies for shooting as common to the environments especially recently it considered as cultural for the community and resulted in there are highly demanded to small arms in the research area. One key respondent in Fogera police stated in related to the culture of the community as the following;

Small arms in the research area are often perpetuated a cultural demand where guns are used as problem-solving tools to exert power and influenced over others. For instance, when a person dies especially with a had weapon, many people attend his funeral ceremony with the help of cultural events of Hoyeta, Mesho, and Fukera, and have accompanied with carried guns for the departed individual considered as a hero. These cultural events are respected through weapon shooting for whom is the disparity humans and used to emphasize as a hero, good manners when at the time of life. And also, small arms have a variety of cultural values, for instance, those who have bloodshed individuals, intentionally carry weapons to protect themselves from revenge.

In addition, one key participant in Woreta attorney stated the following;

Small arms by themselves are no problem but humans using without skill through cultural events lost and injured many and converted to bloodshed and revenge. Revenge is when a member of one family is killed, the victim's family is also killing what he did the previous one. The victim of the first has a traditional notion of bringing justice by force rather than taking the case to the courts. Revenge is acceptable until now when violated by manmade unless and otherwise the violated families would isolate from the society and had a consequence of negative psychological impact. Thus,

the option of the violated family become revenging through small arms is preferred as a result of a bad cultural event.

Moreover, participants of FGD confirmed that the community has a great connection with small arms in most parts of the research area. The community used small arms for; pride or respecting, shooting, revenge, committed the crime on properties and human, occasion, etc. are cultural to the environment. During the wedding and sadness ceremony, those who have not to skill to weapons, killed and injured their family and others converted from happiness to sadness within the microsecond of the ceremony. Especially, one focus group participant in Woreta raised and stated and the group made convinced as follows;

Weapons are highly demanded in the study area not the only of the current situation. But also, for the next coming baby and the Family leader or father should buy guns as a reserve. In addition, most farmers which have enough money did not accumulate in the bank rather than buying weapons and disguised it and implies encouraging them to hold weapons for the cultural event of revenge, happiness, sadness, and other events.

In addition, brokers replied that, in most rural parts of the Woreda, arms holders are respecting and used to protect their lives and properties. Because people have not confidence in the security forces to protect their rights.

As we observed, revenge is one part of the cultural event which encourages an individual by the community when killed him or her family by someone and the family retake action and avenge what he killed before. Mostly, it is very common in the Amhara region. Thus, the demand of the community toward having small arms to the minimum is one gun is the cultural factor of the community.

This indicates that; the cultural event is an energizer to carry weapons for both the sadness and happiness community to become strong enough in their ways. Those cultural events used as war chants & heroic recitals are cultural factors for the demand and possession of small arms in the study area. People have an inherent love for small arms through the cultural events of happiness and sadness since the previous era are the main and most contribute to the driving factor to the proliferation of small arms and exposed to the crime committed in terms of lost lives and injured.

4.3.2 Security dilemma

The security dilemma is defined as the mistrust and fear between individuals, communities, societies, and governments on various factors which is inevitable is one of the driving factors of arms proliferation.

According to Bilgic (2013), security dilemma endeavors to achieve security result in more insecurity have assumptions. Among them are; actors who survive and interact in an anarchic political structure characterized by uncertainty, security is a scarce resource and it can only be achieved for the self in competition with others.

Accordingly, about security dilemma and arms proliferation; key respondents in Fogera replied that there is the rivalry between individuals, families to hold weapons more qualify to respect and to exerting power in the research area. Especially, recently, individuals who can buy and has a gun, and used guns to create distrust in mutual relation resulted in fear of kill other individuals. Moreover, one key respondent from Fogera militia stated about security dilemma as the following;

people during the time could not forecast the future security at the national stage. Because they have assumed and considered a threat in Ethiopia by providing internal and external forces assessment to become instability. Here, the cause of uncertainty is the developmental processes especially the renaissance dam, and the conspiracy of TPLF to dismantle Ethiopia is a challenge to stabilize the security. Thus, everyone wanted their weapons to protect their lives and properties.

Moreover, FGD were considered and discussed whether the security dilemma or not as a driving factor of arms proliferation stated that the security of Fogera and Woreta's stability is determined by the country's stability. Currently, there is mutual distrust on ethnic political attitude, and violence as a whole makes a threat and rising the demand for small arms. And also, there have been committed crimes in the study area by the cause of barney on land between the farmers, the weakness of law enforcement agency are anxiety in the research area and resulted in the rising demand of small arms. Moreover, one key respondent from Woreta's peace and security stated as the following;

people have perceived that the existing ethnic-based instability, displacement, and violence in the country could aggravate more anxieties on the environment and more residents accepted the threat situation to be more demanded to small arms in the study area.

In addition, most convenient participants stated that the rising demand for small arms in the research area is the doubtfulness of the stability or worried in the future due to the past destabilized and killed people based on ethnic violence. Thus, people want weapons to protect their lives and properties from offenders and perpetrators in terms of self-defense.

This indicates that the security forces have gaps and weakness to safeguard security and law execute as a result the people are perceived that, without weapons could not be secured and stabled and the society are highly related to possessing to weapons in the study area. Because, most of them are displaced in the residential area, lost their lives and properties in terms of settlers based on ethnic political conspiracy. Therefore, the security dilemma is one of the driving factors to the proliferation of small arms and makes it a threat to the study area. people have not full confidence in law executive agency rather than themselves to crime prevented caused the rising demanded small arms. Thus, one of the fundamental features of the fatalist logic is the idea that what happened in the past is likely to repeat itself in the future (Bilgic, 2013).

4.3.3 Various domestic and regional dynamics

Future is uncertain and it is dynamics due to various factors of natural and manmade processes and movements. Dynamics is the movement of objects based on situational activity and when we have observed since the last 4 years, the domestic and regional dynamics on the security issues in both directions have been involved in the conflict and complex situations are factors for the proliferation of small arms. Hence, various domestic and regional dynamics contribute to the widespread proliferation of SALW in the Horn of Africa (Beek, 2012).

Thus, key respondents about the dynamic situation contribute to the arms proliferation stated that the changing or dynamics situation is the main factor to the proliferation of small arms by the lack of government control from the sources and instability (continued conflicts) precisely since the previous system of government (EPRDF) caused the demand and circulation of small arms have

aggravated to distributed in the study area through various factors. Many of them in Ethiopia have done to facilitate the illicit trade and spread of weapons through the black market particularly in Amhara precisely in the study area. Moreover, one key respondent stated that;

The presence of conflict is one of the factors to arms proliferation. Hence, the present conflict in Ethiopia and converted to army conflict violence. During the time in Ethiopia, the war between the defense force of Ethiopia and TPLF forces have to contribute the more circulation and easily accessible to get small arms in the research area. In addition, sources of SAs. are from neighboring countries that are contributing to arms proliferation when they have in conflict or war situations in intrastate and interstate wars and as a result, the insurgent's group or states diffused arms in Ethiopia. When we take illustrates of South Sudan, Sudan and Somalia have intrastate wars due to incompatibility resulted in spillover of arms through insurgents and states to our country. Because, the war is a major factor of small arms to circulate through; transported or imported, looted from the stockpile, and killed soldiers could accessible to get easily.

Most informants specifically brokers replied that small arms are a big business in the research area which increase the number of illegal arms dealers and brokers and then, they supplied and sold many for the community with a big profit which encourages the involvement to the rising of small arms in the study area.

Factors in Africa include the nature of SALW, internal and structural factors that contributed to the proliferation of small arms (Malam, 2014). Thus, one broker stated that as the following;

The cause of proliferation of small arms is the one and the most when the previous system of the defense force of Ethiopia during EPRDF time had many conspiracies. Those were, some defense memberships organized based on a racial pretext and were deliberately looted weapons in the stockpile and sold to the arms traffickers and those were sold to the individuals by the help and coverage of those defense force membership contribute to the rising of the small arms. During the transitional period of the Abey Ahmed government, it is more aggravating to circulate and more demand to small arms without strong controlling of security forces.

Those the above issues indicates that conflict dynamics due to incompatibility either intrastate or interstate conflicts are contributed to the proliferation of small arms by the help of insurgent group and state to import and selling to illicit arms traders and brokers to disseminate to the people what they have the interest to buy arms based on various factors to hold arms. the biggest contributor to the continued need for weapons in the region has been the persistent conflicts that have occurred in Africa (Colonel Ngagna, 2008).

4.3.4 Other security-related factors

Factors related to small arms which are to aggravate the proliferation of small arms that are not categorized and stated earlier and could state in the following based on the respondents to understood and stated;

Hence, key respondents stated that other factors to drive the proliferation of small arms in the research area are; weapons registered and provided license without serial numbers, the presence of war, the absence of work together in between stakeholders associated with small arms, and the rising of crimes, small arms used as a business in the study area contributed for illegal trading of small arms in the study area resulted to arms proliferation.

Moreover, war is compatible with the circulating of illicit small arms and more available in the study area recently because during the war between National Defense Force and TPLF force, have a lot of small arms contributed to circulate anywhere within the favorable price. Ultimately, illicit small arms proliferation has a threat to peace and stability in the study area. Related to other factors to arms proliferation one key informant from woreda police stated the following;

During the time, the factors to drive for the proliferation of small arms are; weapons registered without serial numbers, providing license, the absence of committed security force and the widespread of corruption, the limitation of budget to control illicit small arms circulation, scrutiny, and checkup have not done anywhere are causes to aggravated the proliferation of small arms.

Registration without serial No. is much difficult to control. Because someone used to circulate SA. with grinding the serial No. to circulate many small arms through a once provided license. the responsibility of the security force has to check whether has a license or

not and when the license occurred, they released even if the illegal small arms are known. These events discouraging the security forces to have control the illegal small arms.

In addition, brokers from woreda city stated that; trafficking of small arms is a source of income highly for them and become one major job opportunity for most youths, and have easy access to buy or sell recently to the people with easily masked for the security forces. In addition, one broker stated about the root wave of small arms that are the factor to be proliferated stated that the trafficker brought small arms without frustrated the law executive forces on two directions from S/sudan to Gambelia and N/sudan to W/Gondar are imported and transported using Public, and their own to Woreta and Fogera and sold to the community and other places which have highly demanded to have got profit and many traffickers and brokers in Woreta worked in related to arms. Hence, the security forces have no cooperated, integrate to control the root wave of small arms circulation.

According to Beeck (2012), the presence of poorly-paid and poorly-trained security forces further ensures a steady supply of weapons to civilians. One key respondent from woreda police stated impressively could understand as the following:

During the time, police training school is not trained effectively as we have seen the outcome of new coming police in our city. Most police members which graduate and come with us have no; sufficient skill, are ethical, committed, and do not care about whether successful or not the organizational goal rather than to full fill their economic interest in shortcut. but, the payment per month is not sufficient to live for police and it is contributed for illegal acting rather than working properly to address the organizational goal and ultimately becoming the arms proliferation.

This indicates that the status of small arms is high as a result of arms proliferation and having the driving factors to the rising of arms. Among them are the weakness of security forces, weapons registered and provided license without serial numbers, the presence of war, the absence of work together in between stakeholders associated with small arms, and the rising of crimes, small arms used as livelihood and the widespread of corruption are factors to arms proliferation. The weakness of security forces may be the presence of poorly-paid and poorly-trained are created to be unethical and not protect crimes and illegal events as a result not preserve the security of the

people and contributed to arms proliferation. And the arms proliferation is contributed and aggravated to devastating or crime.

4.4. The effectiveness of law enforcement organs on illegal small arms circulation

Effectively manage and controlling small arms are very important roles of government to fostering long-lasting peace and sustainable peace. Thus, Laws related to arms are policies which declared by the concerned body of government and provide authority for concerned Law executed agency to administer and control firearms intensively to minimize crime and reduce harmful effects of violence through arms.

According to Efrat (2010), most countries have gun-control laws that regulate the import, sale, and possession of small arms. Why, then, is there a need for international regulation to reduce gun violence? Accordingly, about the effectiveness of law enforcement related to small arms replied by key respondents in Woreta attorney stated that Ethiopia has its Laws which enforce international agreements concerning to conduct to control and administer to minimize and combat the illicit firearm trafficking. But have not clear criteria for who is imports and sells arms and who is administers the arms are not restricted and difficult to practice in the research area.

According to ISS Arms Management Programmed (2008); Ethiopia is a party to the Nairobi Protocol for Prevention, control in reduction of small arms and light weapons in the great lake's region and the horn of Africa.

The Law executive agencies in Ethiopia associated with SALW are National Defense, National Security, Police, Militia, Peace and Security, Courts, Attorney are stakeholders and responsible which protect from unwanted or illegal acts and make to peace in Ethiopia by preventing illicit arms circulation precisely.

Hence, let us see some concerned agencies found in Amhara state that have any authority to make peace and security based on provisional Law concerned with small arms and other illegal acts are; police, Militia, and peace and security, other justice institutions are responsible and have mandated to control the illicit small arms circulation to minimize the devastating events.

Countries to executed law properly with higher respect for the rule of law including effective criminal justice show lower levels of intentional homicide. At the same time, there is a nexus between the proportion of homicides committed with firearms, and a low proportion of cases solved by law enforcement agencies (Global Burden of Armed Violence, 2011).

Accordingly, key respondents who replied about the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies stated that the rule of law is an instrument to protect illegal events and crimes when the law executive forces apply properly and people respect effective justice. Because there is a nexus between crimes and small arms with law enforcement. That means, when the No. small arms increase with the weakness practice of law enforcement agency, the No. of crimes will be raised and are directly related one to the other. Therefore, law executive agencies and people must be worked effectively and respect the rule of law respectively to protect illegal trading to minimize the No. of crimes through small arms in the study area.

FGD discussed and stated about the effectiveness of law enforcement organs on the illegal small arms control and related crimes are not strong because, the cooperativeness and controlling system of security agencies are weakly related to small arms as a result small arms are raised from time to time indicates that, the security agencies and justice institutions could not work together cooperatively to control small arms resulted highly distributed of small arms in the population and contributed to committed crime highly through weapons.

In addition, convenient respondents replied that, during the time, small arms are easy to circulate and difficult to control by various factors. Because there are many brokers to facilitate the transaction and some security forces have their limitation to control and they have to work with arms traffickers through corruption and, has lack of good governance are some of the factors to the absence of security force effectiveness to the proliferation of small arms in the study area.

This indicates that the law enforcement agency is not strong to control cooperatively and made decisions properly rather than finding the laws gap related to small arms are some of them are exposed to corruption. In addition, one convent respondent at Kedist Hana stated the following;

Shooting noise special at night in our kebele is adopted and it takes as a culture. No one controls it rather than the owner of the weapons to stop. Hence the people have

no confidence in the security agency. Because the security forces have threat due to the people hold arms more than them and has difficult to execute the law properly.

Key respondents about the Law executing related to small arms are stated that; there is a lack of transparency around the arms trade involvement, arms policies, or law especially Amhara firearm directive No.44/2009 and recently FDRE. Proclamation No.1177/2020 are not so strong which is hard to penalize smugglers or arms circulator. and also, recently arms suppliers which promote or exposed the security force to be corrupted and involved in illegal activity, the absence of transparent and unpracticed of Firearm Administration and Control agency are caused to the rising of small arms circulation in the study area. In addition, as an experience of a broker stated about the security forces controlling related to small arms is the following;

most of the time he had not to face problems by the user of shared little income for security forces like; some police members not to controlled as the law stated rather than their interests of money.

According to the constitution of Ethiopia, Article 51 & 55 No. 21 & 2(h) stated that enact laws regulating the possession and bearing of arms are the power and the function of the House of Peoples' Representatives of the Federal government. Thus, based on the providing Authority, the house of people's representatives was declared about Firearm Administration and control proclamation No.1177/2020.

In addition, regarding the law and the authority, one key respondent from the attorney stated the following;

During the time the proclamation 1177/2020 makes an advantage for the small arms trafficker due to the absence of directive to execute to control arms circulation and it has gaps to execute. When we see the article one sub-article 2(1) of the proclamation is set up on the supervising institution is the Federal police commission and its delegators are regional police commissions are provided an authority to control and administrate the small arms was declared. But the Law has still not in practice in the research area.

And also there is the rising of small arms trafficking based on the FDRE Proclamation No.1177/2020 article 8 sub-article-1 which permitted when individuals who carry a firearm and

the residents of localities where firearm traditionally carried shall be given a license following a directive to be issued based on after the expiry of the period specified, if a resident in a specified area requests a firearm license, he shall be granted a permit within the two year time taking in to account the special circumstances of the community. There is a gap here with the unaccessible technological controlling method and without the administrative organization of SA in the environment has been exposed to corruption which controlling and make decisions of illicit small arms. This indicates that law without practice is not law rather than draft and used for corrupted bodies.

When we come to see the Amhara firearms administration and control directive No.44/2009 about the license providing for arms holders is one and most causes for the proliferation of small arms in the Environments. Hence on the issues, key participatory from attorneys and police stated that most residents encourage to buy small arms based on the directives not only to hold but also for commercial cases in the study area. Because they think of small arms as a common good when today is cheaper than tomorrow and they assume as highly profitable goods for the next time. But, registration of SAs. is somewhat used for crime prevention and investigation that of with not registered. Because, when somebody committed a crime, it has a probability of high chance to get through the laboratory testing of the suspected weapons. Moreover, one attorney about the procedural of law stated as the following;

The directive 44/2009 of small arms is not procedural to declared in Amhara Region because According to the constitution of Ethiopia Article 51 & 55 No. 21 & 2(h) stated that, enact laws regulating the possession and bearing of arms is the power and the function of the House of Peoples' Representatives of the Federal Government indicates not given for the regional government. This is controversial to execute the law to make decisions and controlling and let us see an illustrates of the controlling and administer institution both federal and regional institutions are Federal police and Militia respectively give an authority to manage small arms.

one key respondent about where could the transaction of small arms was carried out replied that neither Federal nor the Region has not indicated to where the weapons are to buy to permitted

rather than providing license to hold a weapon. This is one criterion to provoke small arms traffickers for the proliferation of small arms.

Moreover, one key respondent from Woreta police about the criteria to providing license-related small arms stated that;

one of the causes of the proliferation of small arms is an authority that has no criteria (restriction) to permitted and provided a license for the weapons holders and resulted in the rise in No. and misuse of small arms. He takes an illustration of the 2011 E.C. which is most who got licenses had a high role in criminal behavior. Hence, those arms holders which have the experience to committed crimes through small arms are not few. In general, in Ethiopia, there is no uniform and comprehensive law to controlled and administered small arms to minimize illegal activities.

This implies that; the effectiveness of law enforcement organs on illegal small arms control and related crimes are not so strong indicates that there is a gap of regulation or/and practice to execute the rule of law. Because, small arms are easy to circulate and difficult to control when if there is a lack of transparency around the arms trade involvement, lack of combined arms laws or arms policies especially Amhara firearm directive No.44/2009 and recently FDRE. Proclamation No.1177/2020 which have not clear criteria who are importer and sale arms, responsible body to administer the arms are not restricted and difficult to practiced, lack of clear criteria to provide arms license, law and principle related small arms have gaps and exposed to corruption to make a decision, and others are among the factors which have not executed the law to control the trafficking of small arms contribute the proliferation of small arms in the study area. Thus, the rule of law is an instrument to protect illegal events and crimes when the law executive forces apply properly and people respect with effective justice the illegal activity and criminal will be diminished. When the reverse would be happening the criminal activity would be raised.

4.4.1 Preventive measures against trafficking illicit small arms

GRIP (2017) stated that the ultimate objective of arms control can be violence reduction, safety, and peace, these objectives are likely to be met through arms control, an international system that

separating legitimate from illegitimate holders. Hence, the key participatory about the preventive measure of small arms trafficking stated that government shall enact strong legislation related to arms, make reform and establish a strong organizational structure to control and administer the small arms and arms shall be managed by central government only. Because, as we have seen since the past 3 years between the regional states in Ethiopia there is a rivalry with regional governments to establish the army groups in terms of a special force of police to make dominate and threat one to the other regions and not the only the region but also it made anxiety to the federal government as a result it contributed and exposed to war in between TPLF. and the Federal government and Amhara. Thus, arms are contributed to war if not properly managed and controlled.

On other hand, it is very essential to make awareness the community about the demand for small arms which have negative effects. To minimize or stop the demand for small arms is more favorable than those of other instruments to protect arms proliferation. Hence, key participants stated also, about the role of the woreda to change the attitude of the people towards possession of small arms is not so strong. But some community police officers tried to provide awareness to the community on how to hold and used their arms to minimize the crime committed intentionally or not.

In addition to the current issue, perpetrators used small arms for devastating rather than development, and thus, the government must give attention to control the circulation of small arms anywhere in the country to minimize violence and to become development and make peace.

According to GRIP (2017), Galtung's definition of small arms control at best contributes to negative peace (defined as the absence or reduction of personal violence), but is not likely to contribute towards social justice i.e. 'positive peace' or 'vertical development'. One key respondent from Fogera police stated as follows;

Recently, absolute arms control could not assume rather than minimizing. But if the government makes reform the security agents and give attention to the field of arms could to minimizing the circulating of arms rather than stop making negative peace. Because, there are many conflicts violence both inside and outside neighbor countries to become imported arms easily by arms

traffickers, insurgent groups, and state. Hence, make peace is an instrument to minimize the import of small arms in a nation.

According to the Secretary-General report (2015), Poor weapons management is an area of alarming concern. The many States lack thorough planning, consistent attention, and adequate resources to ensure safe storage, handling, transportation, and disposal.

key respondents from the attorney department stated about the management of small arms replied and commented that the 1177/2020 arms proclamation set up the supervisor institution of the arms are federal police and it's delegates of regional polices are responsible. But still, now it is not practiced and not give attention in the study area. Therefore, the federal government must be enacted to declared the directive of small arms of the declared proclamation and provide sufficient resources to execute properly for the concerned bodies or security parts of the government and the concerned bodies must be accountable strongly to minimize the trafficking of small arms and related crimes.

Regarding Geneva Declaration (2011); Efforts have continued to reinforce and enhance coordination in the area of small arms and light weapons control at the regional and subregional levels, with regional efforts especially critical about combating cross-border trafficking. Accordingly, about to combat the illicit arms circulation through integrations between states and stakeholders, one key participant in the Woreta militia stated that as the following;

Illicit arms circulation is not combating in one institution and by limited resources, without the participation of people, other neighbor states, and other concerned bodies. Hence states, people, and the concerned bodies have to coordinated by providing resources, information, and control to combat the circulation of small arms and ultimately to minimizing the devastating rate. Thus, from the sources to destination; the government of Ethiopia has to coordinated to work cooperatively to combat and minimize illicit arms circulation.

In addition, Convenient respondents stated about to combat arms trafficking that, to minimize and combat the trafficking of small arms and related crime should be coordinating the stakeholders, institutions, and security forces to executed law properly, the government must be given attention

to the executive agencies to minimizing and combat small arms and related crimes are some of the reasons to minimize devastating events through small arms.

According to UNDP (2008) Combating proliferation and illicit trafficking, therefore, requires a multisectoral approach that provides for a wide variety of measures and approaches, including legislation and regulation, law enforcement, civil society cooperation, stockpile management, collection and destruction, and development.

Accordingly, the FGD group discussed how to combat the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms are convinced that the government enacted strong law enforcement related to arms to control, it needs civil society cooperation by providing information, the security parts of the government must be accountable and transparent on their responsibility are some of used to combat the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms.

This indicates that there are many gaps to control the illicit small arms trafficking as a result making arms proliferation. Therefore, the federal government shall contribute to adjusting the organizational structure of legislation and regulation, law enforcement, civil society cooperation, stockpile management, coordinating the stakeholders, controlling cross-border trafficking, enact to declare the directive of small arms to arms proclamation, and provide sufficient resources to execute properly for the concerned bodies or security parts of the government and the concerned bodies must be accountable strongly to minimize the trafficking of small arms and related crimes.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of findings

- Small arms designed to be carried and fired by a single person; often held in the hand, confined to automatic, semi-automatic, and non-automatic weapons, pistols, and grenades held by the community in the study area.

Hence, there are more than 508,991 legally certified small arms held both the private and government-owned weapons are 83.3 % & 16.7% respectively in the Amhara region. And also, in S/Gondar more than 76,906 total small arms are registered and provided a license for both governmental and privately owned arms holders. but, due to the deep-rooted tradition of arms more illegal arms are expected to be available in the region which could far exceed the legal one.

- The status of the proliferation of small arms in the Amhara regional state specifically in the study area is high by various driving factors. Hence, the total No. of small arms in the study area is 12,265 whereas in two terms; 2015 and 2019 the No. of small arms are 4352 and 5652 had been registered and provided license respectively and increased 129% the size of small arms in four years are legally possessed.
- Thus, the total No. of small arms in the Amhara region, S/Gondar, and precisely in the study area are; 508,991, 76,906, and 12,265 are registered and provided license. But more illegal arms are expected to be available in both areas which could far exceed the legal one.
- Arms have to contribute and affecting negatively the peace and stability in a certain area due to various root factors. Recently, the wellbeing of communities challenged through various factors of Ethnic, religious, and cultural factors are sensitive to conflict and are affected negatively in Ethiopia. Everyone has the right to live in various International and National provisional declarations included the Ethiopian constitution. But as we observed most are lost their lives and devastating properties. For instance, most regions in Ethiopia

have a fresh memory about the massacre of thousands of civilians by the case of racism politics. Particularly, let alone the crime committed through weapons on human life is; in Amhara regional state which is; 1,171 and 1518, S/Gondar zone; 278 and 188, and in the study area; 30 and 13 humans killed and injured respectively through small arms in the last one year. In addition, in the Amhara region and S/Gondar which is a car stop looted through small arms are 60 and 4 times respectively were crimes committed.

- Moreover, the total No. of crimes committed through small arms of the last five years in the study area is 141 and 79 humans killed and injured respectively, and also, the total No. of illicit SA & ammunition under control are 196 and 6,561 respectively. Small arms have escalated conflicts, undermine peace, intensified violence, and impacted crime under the vicious cycle of revenge and other problem in the study area.
- The driving factors to the proliferation of small arms in the study area are; cultural, security dilemma, local and regional dynamics, the weakness of Laws and principles are the major causes contributing to the rising of small arms, as a result, affect negatively the social, economical, political and cultural development.
- Small arms are relatively easy to circulate and difficult to control. Because the effectiveness of law enforcement organs to control illicit small arms circulation is not so strong on various factors. Among them are; the absence of cooperativeness or integrity, un initiative to more understand the law and regulations, security forces covered their weakness on the pretext of the proclamation and directives, the presence of corruption, lack of skill and poor payments (police), the absent of ethics, lack of commitments, etc. are some of the issues contributing the weakness of law enforcement agency are cause to the rising of arms circulation, as a result, the rising of crime related to small arms and impose a serious challenge on the well-being of the society in the study area.

In general, Arms proliferation is contributed to the major threat to human security and sustainable peace due to various factors in the study area and also national and Africa content. Because arms stimulate Aggressiveness instead of dialogue and have many undesirable effects as we have seen in most environments.

5.2 Conclusion

This study employed a mixed research paradigm, in which both quantitative and qualitative procedures were followed to strictly align to its four research questions, and to appropriately serve its study objectives of exploring arms proliferation and its impacts on sustainable peace and human security in the cause of Fogera and woreda in Amhara region.

The sampling method to gather the primary data employing nonprobability sampling of purposive, FGD and convenience techniques are used. Hence, the data are gathered from participants of; key respondents total 13, FGD total 13 (two groups), convenience total 23(in four Kebeles) are held to interview and discussion. The data-gathering instruments are Semi-structured, FGD and Deskreview Documents are used to address both the qualitative and qualitative design. By this study approach, the researcher addressed the following four research questions.

Accordingly; The status of the proliferation of small arms in the Amhara regional state specifically in the study area is high. Has no accurate data is available to estimate the exact size. Because civilians show that it is increasing demand from time to time at an alarming rate and are more accessible to hold arms by various factors as a result more illegal arms are expected to be available in which could far exceed the legal one in the research area.

Arms have contributing to affect negatively the peace and security in a certain area due to various root factors. Recently, the wellbeing of communities challenged through various factors of Ethnic, religious, cultural, and other factors are sensitive to conflict and are affected negatively in Ethiopia. Following these, most people are held small arms in the study area and intensified violence and impacted on crime under the vicious cycle of revenge and other problem.

Some of the reasons behind the arms proliferation are cultural events and the weakness of Laws and principles are exempling. Thus, the cultural events need firearms to carried out

the ceremony either for happiness or sadness, and respecting or revenge are the common value of the people. Let take an illustrate, small arms have cultural and pragmatic uses for the people and the one who owns a rifle is respected and considered to be a great heroic man is one factor to drive for the arms proliferation in the study area.

In addition, Laws and principles are causes to the small arms proliferation due to the absence of directives to execute the proclamation, the gap of the proclamation, the impractical of the principle, different supervisor institutions between the federal and region to administer and supervising arms, providing arms license without serial No. are increased the trafficking of small arms, as a result, rising arms proliferation in the study area.

In general, the proliferation of small arms in the study area is high and contributing and affecting negatively human security and stability and have economic, social-political impacts. The driving factors of the rising of small arms are various cultural, security dilemmas, domestic and regional dynamics and the weakness of security forces are contributing to the proliferation of small arms in the study area.

5.3 Recommendations

The ultimate objective of arms control can be violence reduction, safety, and peace. Based on the understanding of the problem, the following recommendations are forwarded to the concerned bodies to combat the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms. therefore;

- According to the finding of the study, the number of small arms in the study area is increasing from time to time due to various factors, as a result, make threaten the community. Therefore, the primary and the backbone of government is to make peace as a result increase the trust and confidence of the people. Hence, the government has to assured peace and stability throughout the country first. If it happens the demand for people on small arms will be reduced and working extensively on local security problems.
- The government has filled the gap of the regulations and make compressive laws to control small arms circulation. Like; enacted directives to execute the provision and

administer of small arms. Because they helped to make to minimize the pretext of the security and justice agents to control arms circulation.

- Government shall establish one new and responsible organizational structure which controls and administer arms only. Because, many of them lost their lives, injured, displaced and devastating properties and infrastructures through uncontrolled arms are required to high insight.
- The security agents have to work cooperatively with inside the country and also the neighboring countries related to arms circulation and other security issues. Because one of the driving factors of arms trafficking from spillover from the neighboring countries makes security vacuum.
- Established and practiced the accountability of security and justice agents to improve the performance of small arms controlling and related crimes to handle.
- Requires a multisectoral approach that provides for a wide variety of measures and approaches, including legislation and regulation, law enforcement, civil society cooperation, stockpile management.
- Enforced the security agents on technology, skill, salary other inputs to control the arms circulation and to minimize related crimes.
- Reenforce and established local conflict resolution methods to negotiate the conflicted individuals within their environments. And also use social institutions to make and rising disarmament cultural attitude.
- Established local directives by the local council without opposing the federal law to take measures which discourage the armed individuals where anywhere they going with carrying weapons.
- Make continuous intensive awareness to people about the consequences of guns, traditional culture of revenge, and reinforce and promotes a positive culture of the community and worked with religious leaders to discourage the demand of SA.

- Conduct continuous, deep-rooted, and intensive awareness and train the people how to use the weapons and to minimize the cultural demand for arms.
- Security forces will work cooperatively with the residents of the porous border. Because mostly arms are spillover from the neighbor's countries
- Finally, Factors to the rising demand for small arms are lead to a security vacuum by violated groups are contributed to devastating lives and properties particularly in developing countries rather than developed including in our country Ethiopia. Therefore, the government enacted compressive law, provide quality education and make awareness on multi-dimensional aspects to use arms properly and minimize the demand for small arms.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I:

List of respondents

List of key respondents

Code Name	Age	Woreda/city	Educational level	position
Respondent 1	50	Woreta	1 st degree	Dpt. head on crime investigation
Respondent 2	46	Woreta	1 st degree	Head of Militia
Respondent 3	32	woreta	1 st degree	Human and properties (Militia)
Respondent 4	50	woreta	1 st degree	Head of Peace & security
Respondent 5	39	woreta	12+3	Dpt. head of human resources (police).
Respondent 6	46	Fogera	12	training officer (militia)
Respondent 7	53	Fogera	12+3	Police head
Respondent 8	37	Fogra	1st degree	Head of community police dpt.
Respondent 9	48	Fogera	1 st degree	Head of Militia
Respondent 10	37	woreta	1 st degree	Attorney
Respondent 11	34	woreta	1 st degree	Attorney

List of focus group participants

Code name	sex	age	Woreda/city	Educational level
Informant 1	M	25	Woreta	1 st degree
Informant 2	M	33	Woreta	9
Informant 3	F	28	Woreta	12
Informant 4	M	45	Woreta	11
Informant 5	M	56	Woreta	6
Informant 6	M	48	woreta	8
Informant 7	M	39	Fogera	diploma
Informant 8	M	27	Fogera	1 st degree
Informant 9	F	25	Fogera	1 st degree
Informant 10	F	34	Fogera	10
Informant 11	M	29	Fogera	7
Informant 12	M	34	Fogera	9
Informant 13	M	42	Fogera	4

List of interviewed Civilian informants

Code name	sex	Age	Woreda/city	kebele	Educational level	occupation
Respondent 1	m	35	fogera	wagketera	No grade	Farmer
Respondent 2	m	48	fogra	wagketera	No grade	Farmer
Respondent 3	m	26	fogra	wagketera	1 st degree	Unemployment
Respondent 4	m	55	fogra	wagketera	No grade	Farmer
Respondent 5	f	24	fogra	wagketera	1 st degree	Unemployment
Respondent 6	f	40	fogra	wagketera	No grade	Farmer
Respondent 7	m	45	fogera	Kedest hana	No grade	Farmer
Respondent 8	m	53	fogera	Kedest hana	10	farmer
Respondent 9	f	45	fogera	Ke dest hana	No grade	farmer
Respondent 10	m	20	fogera	Kedest hana	10	student
Respondent 11	m	35	fogera	Kedest hana	10+3	Teacher
Respondent 12	m	29	fogera	Kedest Hana	1 st degree	Un employed
Respondent 13	m	23	fogera	kokite	11	Unemployed
Respondent 14	m	32	fogera	kokite	10+1	Unemployed
Respondent 15	f	19	fogera	kokite	10	Student
Respondent 16	f	40	fogera	kokite	No grade	Farmer

Respondent 17	m	58	fogera	kokite	4	Farmer
Respondent 18	m	50	Fogera	Kokite	5	Farmer
Respondent 19	m	37	Woreta	01	12	Merchant
Respondent 20	m	43	Woreta	01	1 st degree	Governmental
Respondent 21	m	27	Woreta	01	1 st degree	governmental
Respondent 22	f	29	Woreta	01	1 st degree	Merchant
Respondent 23	f	43	Woreta	01	8	Merchant

List of broker respondents

Code Name	Age	Woreda/city	Educational level
Informant1	29	woreta	9
Informant2	36	woreta	10

Appendix II:

Interviewed Guide Questions

The design was to gather information concerning the “small arms proliferation and its impact human security and sustainable peace: in case of Fogera and Woreta city” for the partial fulfillment of Master’s Degree in the Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, Bahir Dar University. The information provided by the participants is accurate as possible. The name of the participants would not disclose without their consent. Thus, it also confirmed that when the data given by participants would be treated confidentially.

I) Key informant interview Guide questions for Fogera Worda & Woreta city administration of police, militia, peace & security, and Attorney office(sectors).

1. How could you say about the status of small arms in the hands of civilians that registered on the concerned body of the study area? And what is its implication?
2. Are small arms access easy or difficult? If yes, how? If not, why not?
3. What are the impacts of small arms proliferation regard to social, economic, and political influence?
4. Are civilians which hold guns have trained or not? If yes, by whom? If not, why not?
5. Do you think small arms fueling the increase in criminal behavior? If yes, what is the reason?
6. What are the driving factors to motivate the people for the proliferation of small arms?
7. Do you think firearm registration and licensing system prevent gun-related crimes and incidences? If so, how? If not, why not?
8. How do you see the law enforcement principle and providing licensed practice on small arms?
9. How do you think about the trafficking of small arms and the effectiveness of law enforcement toward arms controlling?
10. What challenges are faced to control small arms proliferation to curb the trafficking of small arms?
11. What would be the role of the woreda to change the attitude of the people towards possession of small arms?

12. What should be done from all concerned sectors (stakeholders) to control the proliferation of small arms in the study area?
13. How far the legal mechanism is strong enough to control small arms traders? If their cases, mention?
14. How to Prevent the proliferation of Illicit Trade in Small Arms?

II) Interview Guide Questions for kebeles' residents

1. How do you think about the proliferation status of small arms in your kebele?
2. What is the Community's attitude toward small arms?
3. What is the demand and supply of small arms are look like?
4. Do you have a small arms problem in your area? How do you define the problem?
5. How do you know small arms have an impact on sustainable peace and human security in your kebele?
6. What factors drive the proliferation of small arms in your kebele?
7. How do you describe the commitment of the security forces toward controlling the trafficking of small arms and related crime to control? And What major limitations do you observe?
8. How do you evaluate the feeling of security forces if the majority of the people arms holder?
9. How to Prevent the proliferation of Illicit Trade in Small Arms?
10. Do you think a firearm registration and licensing system is a good practice to prevent gun-related crimes and incidences? If so, how? If not, why not?
11. What would you advise for stakeholders' regard to control and minimize the proliferation of small arms in the area?

III) Interview Guide Questions for Brokers

1. How do you see the status of small arms?
2. What do you describe the interest of the people to possess small arms?
3. Do you know the sources and the trafficking root of small arms? What is the reason behind its circulation?
4. What types of small arms are supplied and demanded in the study area? And what is its price?
5. what are the impacts of small arms on human security and sustainable peace?

6. What are the driving factors regarding the demand for small arms proliferation?
7. Who are the major actors and their factors to circulate small arms?
8. What is the effectiveness of the security forces to control toward trafficking of small arms?
9. What do you benefit from brokering of small arms?

IV) Focus Group Discussion Guide Questions

1. How do you see the small arms proliferation and its implication?
2. What is the culture of the community regarding small arms?
3. Do you think small arms have an impact on human security and sustainable peace? If so, how do you define it? If not, why not?
4. could small arms be an immediate cause of conflict violence which lost human life and injured? If so, how? If not why not?
5. Do you think small arms use for any individuals who lived peacefully? If yes, how? If not, why not?
6. What are the driving factors of the proliferation and trafficking of small arms?
7. How do you see the commitment of the security forces regarding controlling the trafficking of small arms and related illegal acts?
8. Do you think a firearm registration and licensing system is a good practice, to prevent gun-related crimes and incidences? If so, how? If not, why not?
9. What should your suggestions be about how to control and minimize small arms circulation?
10. What should your advice on the efforts need from stakeholders to combat the proliferation of small arms?

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in any other university and all sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged and recognized ethically as much as possible.

Declared by:

Bisetagne Nega

Signature

Date

Confirmed By:

Kalewongel Minale (PhD.)

Signature

Date

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