

**THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT ARMS ON SECURITY: CASE STUDY OF CATTLE  
RUSTLING IN NORTHERN KENYA**

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**REG NO: R50/82646/2015**

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**A RESEARCH SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENT OF MASTERS OF ARTS DEGREE IN DIPLOMACY OF THE  
INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES**

**2016**

## DECLARATION

I, **Ndambuki Muthike** hereby declare that this research project is my original work and has not been presented for academic award or qualification in any institution of higher learning.

Signature.....

Date.....

**Ndambuki Muthike**

### Supervisor

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the appointed University supervisor.

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## **DEDICATION**

This project is dedicated to my lovely and caring wife Hyline Ntinyari, my son Christian Ndambuki and my daughter Abby Ndambuki for their love, care and comfort that gave me all the strength to undertake this project.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I wish to thank my supervisor Prof. Peter Kagwanja without whose help this research would not have come this far. Secondly, I thank my course mates as well as the staff of NDC who offered to assist in the proofing of the concepts which resulted into the success of the research.

## ABSTRACT

*The main objective of this study was to examine the impact of illicit arms on security: case study of cattle rustling in Northern Kenya. Specifically, the study sought to; critically examine the sources and historical roots underpinning the existence of illicit arms; investigate the impact of the SALWs on community commercialization of cattle rustling in Northern Kenya; assess the impact of illicit arms on various sectors in Kenya; and determine the solutions that have been tried by the government and community leaders to contain the challenges posed by illicit arms. The study adopted a qualitative research design compared to quantitative design. The population for this study constituted practitioners, policymakers, professionals because they were likely to be more knowledgeable and informative about the subject under investigation. Primary data was obtained from interviews. Secondary data was obtained from sources which included relevant published and unpublished materials on the research area. Data derived from both primary and secondary sources was valuated and analyzed in a systemic manner to determine the adequacy of information and the credibility, usefulness, consistency and validation of the hypothesis.*

*The study concluded that there are different sources and verifiable roots supporting SALWs increase including; lawful arms deals to untrustworthy governments, supply to revolt groups by a few nations, between tribal conflicts, various shipments of little quantities of weapons prompting to collection of substantial quantities of unlawful weapons, political insecurity in Africa, pastoralist groups regularly exchange steers for weapons, poor and degenerate policing of the borders amongst Kenya and its neighbors, the national law is not sufficiently upheld by Kenya police in their underestimated locales and in addition the result of the post-freedom Shifta strife realized by the presentation of cutting edge weaponry into northern Kenya.*

*The research likewise presumed that the twin marvels of SALWs and commercialization of dairy cattle rustling in northern Kenya has affected the general population of the area by making a domain of brutality and instability. It sum up to the fact that, that dairy cattle rustling has experienced key change from a social practice to a global business wander composed and bankrolled by cattle warlords.*

*Also the study inferred that illegal arms affect different areas in Kenya. Criminal exercises make harm property which negatively affect work, venture and development of post-struggle nations. In the northern outskirt areas of Kenya, relentlessly expanding episodes of furnished steers stirring, have driven pastoralist groups to reason that they ought to secure cutting edge programmed weapons. Programmed weapons have changed the substance of cattle mixing (otherwise called cows or domesticated animals assaulting) in Kenya's northern outskirt areas.*

*The study at long last inferred that East African nations are considering the illegal exchange SALW important, growing new enactment and characterizing national goals. However because of the absence of limit in the sub area, long-standing achievement can't be guaranteed. The chapter traced the control initiatives from the global perspective, the United Nations Programme of Action from which others seem to draw to facilitate the works of the global mechanism to the regional and national levels. The Bamako assertion is highlighted as a valid example of a territorial approach in managing small arms from which others shape at the sub provincial levels, for example, the Nairobi convention in the Great Lakes district and Horn of Africa to fortify the limit of the local component. These activities depict response from the huge risk the small arms and light weapons have postured and have generally been viewed as weapons of mass ownership.*

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

**AFJN:** Africa Faith and Justice Network

**ASAL:** Arid and Semi-arid Lands

**AVRP:** Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention

**CEWARN:** Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism Unit

**CNDP:** National Congress for the Defence of the People

**DRC:** Democratic Republic of the Congo

**DFID:** Department for International Development

**KNBS:** Kenya National Bureau of Standards

**NGO:** Non-Governmental Organization

**ONLF:** OGADEN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

**RENAMO:** Mozambican National Resistance

**RPF:** Rwandan Patriotic Front

**SALW:** Small Arms and Light Weapons

**SPLA:** SUDANESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY

**UN:** United Nations

**UNITA:** National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

**UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme

**US:** United States

**USA:** United States of America

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Problem

One of the major challenges facing countries that are vulnerable to conflict is the existence of illicit small arms. This is because the illicit small arms open up opportunities for non-state actors to initiate and engage in continuous armed violence. Additionally, the ease of accessibility to small arms by individuals or insurgent groups is a key component in the endless internal conflicts in countries. With the demand for the small arms exceeding the supply, civil war is easily waged in countries at the brink of conflict against the sovereign governments.<sup>1</sup> Klare<sup>2</sup> states that antigovernment groups easily assemble enough weapons to wage an insurgency or revolution. The author further adds that the features of small arms are quite distinct making them desirable to insurgent forces, ethnic militias, criminal bands as well as other paramilitary forces. These features include; availability and affordability, lightweight enabling the people handling them to easily move on the ground, their small nature which makes it quite easy to conceal and hide from opponents or targets. It is against this backdrop of the small arms features (lightness, operation, conceal ability, affordability and availability) that the weapons are commonly used in times of conflicts including all internal conflicts that have taken place during the post Cost War era.

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<sup>1</sup> ADOL, Report on Arms trafficking in the border Region of Sudan, Uganda and Kenya, A Case Study of Uganda: North, Northeastern & Eastern (unpublished paper presented at regional conference on small arms trafficking In the border regions of Sudan, Uganda and Kenya, Jinja, 2001).

<sup>2</sup> M.T. Klare, (2004). 'The Deadly Connection. Paramilitary Bands, Small Arms Diffusion, and State Failure', in Rotberg, Robert I. (ed.), When States Fail: Causes and Consequences (New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 2004).

The availability of illicit small arms to individuals and groups is aggravated by the high levels of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) proliferation. In relation to arms, proliferation describes the spread of weapons, generally, from one country to another. Proliferation of SALWs is facilitated by intermediaries who are trying to fulfill legal or illegal market demands drawn from restricted or lawless environments.<sup>3</sup> According the Small Arms Survey by the United Nations, SALWs are; sold, resold, diverted, stolen, and sometimes illegally or legally transferred to different destinations. The UN further acknowledges that other factors that could be enhancing proliferation are the massive obtainance and accumulation of SAWLs. In this case massive obtainance and accumulation of SAWLs implies the quantities that are in excess and causing destabilization under certain conditions.<sup>4</sup>

For many years the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region has faced various security challenges resulting in social, economic and political instability. Key amongst these challenges is the contentious issue of proliferation, availability and misuse of SALWs as some of the nation states in the region have setup production industries for their own arms. Additionally, the sub-region has received and recycled arsenals of arms and weapons from the decolonization struggles throughout the Cold War and its aftermath. The availability of SALWs in Kenya and its counterparts is also attributable to fall of various regimes in the region, including; Uganda (1979 and 1986), Ethiopia (1991), Somalia (1991) and Rwanda (1994). This is based on the notion of the geographical proximity, which enhances the spread of threats through refuges and internally

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<sup>3</sup> Bonfoglioli, A. (2012). Pastoralists at a crossroads: survival and development Issues in African pastoralism (UNICEF/UNSO, 2012).

<sup>4</sup> D. Dradiga, (2010). 'Measures to control small arms trafficking in Karamoja border areas in Uganda at the level of local administration', (unpublished paper presented at regional conference on small arms trafficking in the border areas of Sudan, Uganda and Kenya, Jinja).

displaced persons moving to neighboring countries in search for conducive environments to live in.<sup>5</sup>

Buzan and Waever<sup>6</sup> assert that use the analogy of IDPs and refugees moving to neighbouring countries to demonstrate the same situation is what occurs with security threats. They further explain that such phenomenon is quite common within the Great lakes region and Horn of Africa where terrorists groups or individuals bearing SALWs cross into the host countries as refugees.

According to Muchai<sup>7</sup> in Northern Kenya, small arms have been said to be majorly proliferated at the border point of Somali, Uganda and Southern Sudan. Somalia is regarded as the major transit point of SAWLs having had no authoritative government for many years. Somalia has been on the international spotlight with allegations of training of terrorist groups and use of charitable organizations in the transfer of money and smuggling of arms. Somalia's involved in arms trafficking are said to reach as far into Nairobi and the neighbouring Ethiopia. There has also been a flow of SAWLs from international arms producers in the Ukraine, China, the USA, as well as Russia. The resulting effect of the availability of SALWs is majorly insecurity in the Northern Kenyan region manifested by escalating levels of injury, death, social dislocation, and destruction of the economy. In the pastoral areas, SALWs are used in incidences of cattle rustling.<sup>8</sup>

Cattle rustling is the taking or arranging, sorting out, endeavoring, helping or waging the stealing of domesticated animals by any individual from any group where the robbery is

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<sup>5</sup> E.A. Mworozzi, and A. Ntende, (2010). 'Livestock rustling, small arms and ethnic conflict' in *Improving human security through the control and management of small arms* (APFO/IRG, Nairobi).

<sup>6</sup> N., Buzan, M. Wæver, and S. Wilde, (2008). *Security- A New Framework for Analysis*, 27.

<sup>7</sup> Muchai, M.A. (2005). Disarmament and Destruction of Firearms not a Panacea to Insecurity in Kenya, 22 April 2010, Project Head, Pastoralist Security Programme (PSP), ISS Nairobi.

<sup>8</sup> T. Weiss, (2004). *Guns in the Borderlands: Reducing the Demand for Small Arms*. Pretoria: ISS Monographs No. 95, January.

supplemented by perilous weapons and savagery. This makes it become one of the forms of insecurity especially in communities where it is practiced.<sup>9</sup> Insecurity in the society is one of the major challenges facing pastoralists in the world today. Harbon and Wallenstein<sup>10</sup> observes that although the incidences of civil wars has decreased in recent years, the legacy of violence still takes place worldwide more so in Africa, the Balkans, Middle East as well as Caucasia.

One of the main resulting effects of cattle rustling is the decrease in the levels of livestock for pastoralists. In Northern Kenya, since 1999, the drought seasons have been on a steady rise, reducing the availability and amount of pasture. As a result pastoralists have been forced to move more often making the incidence of clashes more likely. There have also been reports of the proliferation of armed youths and the emergence of warlords around the Northern Kenya border area. The endless loop of steers attack/counter-strike has prompted to perilously low levels of domesticated animals.<sup>11</sup>

Dry spell has expanded (and has been intense since 1999), relentlessly diminishing the measure of field and water accessible. This has incited more prominent requirement for development and made conflicts more probable.<sup>12</sup> Vigilante gatherings of outfitted youth have multiplied the district and the outskirt range has as of late observed the rise of neighboring warlords, whose financial exercises incorporate; offer of little arms and drugs, as well as cattle raiding. This group of individuals are also said to be at the core of developing regional criminal

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9 A.A. Nunow , (2010). Pastoralists and Markets: Livestock Commercialization and Food Security in North-eastern Kenya., University of Amsterdam.

10 M. Harbon, and J. Wallenstein, (2009). Armed conflicts, 1946-2003 Journal of Peace Research Journal of peace education and social justice. Journal Moran no more, The changing face of cattle rustling in Kenya.

11 E.A. Mworozzi, and A. Ntende, (2010). 'Livestock rustling, small arms and ethnic conflict' in Improving human security through the control and management of small arms (APFO/IRG, Nairobi).

12 T. Smucker, & B. Wisner, (2008). Changing Household Responses to Droughts in Tharaka, Kenya: Vulnerability, Persistence and Challenge. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.

networks that are in connection with wider networks at the international level.<sup>13</sup> Official government structures are frequently obvious by their nonappearance. Where mediations have occurred they have been ineffectively planned and executed, again and again taking a limited meaning of security that has concentrated on pretty much coercive demilitarization without concentrating adequately on giving practical monetary contrasting options to those whose employments have ended up subject to the firearm<sup>14</sup>

There is an extensive measure of affirmation associating agents and businesspeople to this assaulting. Though impressively more research ought to be done to realize who the general population involed in raids are, numerous gatherings assume that they are able and particularly related people in power in Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), who are moreover depicted by their ability to easily get to weapons. The financing of these attacks for business purposes appears to start in the towns and urban groups, with adjacent nearby sorting out "administrators" in the country regions.<sup>15</sup>

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

The quantity of individuals living in the bone-dry and semi-dry parts of the world is evaluated to associate with 500-600 million out of whom 30-40 million individuals altogether rely on upon creatures for their survival. Around 50-60 percent of the general population relying upon creatures as their work hail from Africa. Also, the Horn of Africa where 70% of the land range is bone-dry and semi-parched is home to the biggest pastoralists aggregate on the planet.

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<sup>13</sup> D. Capie, (2004a). 'Armed Groups, Weapons availability and misuse: An Overview of the Issues and Options for Action', *Background Paper for the Meeting Organised by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue in Bamako*, (Mali, May 25 2004a)

<sup>14</sup> Kenya Human Rights Commission [KHRC].2010. *Raiding Democracy: The Slaughter of the Marakwet in the Kerio Valley*. Nairobi: KHRC.

<sup>15</sup> J.M. Huho, (2012). "Conflict Resolution among Pastoral Communities in West Pokot County, Kenya: A Missing Link", *Academic Research International*, Vol. 3, No. 3, November 2012.

The ranges contribute around 20-30 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the nations in the Horn of Africa which incorporates Kenya. Peaceful social orders are portrayed by animals and the encompassing environment with steers holding the focal esteem and the premise of affiliation and acknowledgment inside a complex of political, social and religious foundations. At the heart of the pastoral system is the dependence on water availability, distribution, access to and quality of pasture.<sup>16</sup>

The main livelihood of the Pastoralist communities in the semi-arid parts of Northern Kenya is livestock keeping. Pastoral communities involve the parched and semi-arid dry terrains (ASALs) of Samburu, Turkana, Pokot, Baringo North, Trans-Nzoia, Marakwet, Isiolo and Marsabit areas of the nation and for the most part depend on animals cultivating and pastoralism for their subsistence.<sup>17</sup> However, pastoralism is under threat by cattle rustling in the region. The major causes of cattle rustling among pastoralists include but not limited to; weak governance; political and economic marginalization of pastoral groups; inadequate land and resource management policies; and increasing insecurity, resulting from cattle raiding enhanced by the growing access to SALWs by both parties involved in the raids.<sup>18</sup>

Kizito and Cheruiyot<sup>19</sup> factor out on how the misuse and illicit proliferation of SALWs have worsened the pastoral groups' situation within the sub-place. The guns float and use has been attributed to the direct pastoral conflicts escalation due to their unfavorable nature and lethality which generates retaliation and counter-retaliation leading to a fierce cycle of violence throughout cattlerustling, thus causing headaches for both human protection and

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<sup>16</sup> G.J. Cheserek, (2007). Resource use conflicts between pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Kenya. A Case study of Pokot and Marakwet.

<sup>17</sup> J, Kimenju, M. Singo, & F. Wairagu, (2003). Terrorized Citizens: Profiling Small Arms and Insecurity in the North Rift region of Kenya. Nairobi: SRIC.

<sup>18</sup> E. Mogire, (2004). The humanitarian impact of small arms and light weapons and the threat to security. Eldoret: Moi University Press.

<sup>19</sup> L. Cheruiyot, and S. Kizito, (2008). Human Security and the Control of Small Arms :Human Security; setting the Agenda for the Horn of Africa, First Edition, pg 77.



the country. A study by Knighton<sup>20</sup> estimates that five million SALWs are in stream amongst 189 million of residents of the East and Horn of Africa pastoral regions. The arms are contended to have increased the raids in the Northern components of Kenya, amongst groups along with the; Turkana, Marakwet, Samburu, Karamajong, Pokot, Sapiny/Sabaot, Wajir, Mandera, Isiolo, Bakusu, Jie and Dosodo.

Conflicts as a result of cattle rustling within the Northern areas of Kenya are a hazard to the peace and stability of these regions, hindering the potential for social-economic growth. The identity of the conflicts dynamics which can be associated with pastoralism inside the Northern Kenya location and areas for peace-building pose the best assignment today. A crucial analysis of the pastoral communities vulnerable to the affects of SALWs may be a step toward attaining peace and balance inside the location for the eventual socio-monetary growth of the vicinity. This study therefore will assess the impact of illicit arms on security: case study of cattle rustling in Northern Kenya.

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

This main objective of this study was to examine the impact of illicit arms on security: case study of cattle rustling in Northern Kenya.

#### **1.3.1 Specific Objectives**

Based on the main objective, the following were the specific objectives of this study;

1. To critically examine the sources and historical roots of illicit arms in the Horn of Africa.

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<sup>20</sup> B. Knighton, (2005a). The Vitality of the Karamojong Religion: Dying Tradition or Living Faith? Hants. B. Knighton, (2005b). Eroding the Concepts of Commons. A history of an idea inapplicable to natural resource management by Karamojong pastoralists. Paper presented at the PENHA Conference on Pastoralism in the Horn of Africa Surviving against all odds'. London.

2. To investigate the relationship between illicit arms and security in Northern Kenya.
3. To assess the implications of illicit arms and cattle rustling in Northern Kenya.
4. To determine the solutions that have been tried by the government and community leaders to contain the challenges posed by illicit arms.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

1. What are the sources and historical roots of illicit arms in the horn of Africa?
2. What is the relationship between illicit arms and security in Northern Kenya?
3. What are the implications of illicit arms and cattle rustling in Northern Kenya communities?
4. What solutions been tried by the government and community leaders to contain the challenges posed by illicit arms?

#### **1.5 Justification of the Study**

The proliferation of small arms and light weapons has dire consequences for mankind worldwide. Although there are no exact figures as to the total number of casualties from small arms, it is emphasized in the United Nations Millennium Declaration that “the death toll of small arms dwarfs that of all other weapons systems” and cause so much harm and distress to people that they could rightly be referred to as “weapons of mass destruction”.<sup>21</sup> The weapon-related effects on development are immeasurable. They undermine human security and cause widespread violations of human rights. They have severe effects on public health and social and economic development in all regions of the world (UNODA). It is an issue which is very

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<sup>21</sup> United Nations General Assembly (2008). Towards an arms trade treaty: Establishing common international standards for import, export and transfer of conventional arms (Security Council Report A/C.1/63/L.39).

transnational in its nature and thus needs to attract the attention of the global community in order to be dealt with in a proper manner. The ready availability of small arms represents a tragic development which is the fruit of a long uncontrolled legal trade, the illicit arms enterprise and post-war remains of weapons and ammunition. The accessibility of these weapons in post-conflict areas have obscured the line between armed conflict and crime, and between politically and economically aggravated violence in these regions.<sup>22</sup>

### **1.5.1. Academic Justification**

This research is deemed important in the academic discipline of international relations and especially security studies. This is because it highlights the key diplomatic moves employed by Egypt and Sudan with a view to retaining the monopoly of rights over the utilization of the Nile waters and the attempts by the Upper Riparian states to wrestle this right from the two. In addition to that, it also exemplifies the theory of Malthusian theory in understanding how populace development, human utilization needs will in the long run surpass the accessibility of regular assets, bringing about a heap of negative social results like war, malady, and starvation. It therefore contributes to theory building in the field of international studies.

### **1.5.2. Policy Justification**

In as far as policy is concerned; the study if implemented will go a long way in shaping the pastoralism and security policies of the Northern Kenyan region. The idea is to find a framework or ideal process through which the pastoralists can engage in cooperative arrangements that will enable the region to equitably benefit from the resources in Northern

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<sup>22</sup> Small Arms Survey., (2011). Scraping the Barrel: The Trade in Surplus Ammunition. Small Arms Survey Issue Brief No. 2.

Kenya. Of specific should be the creation of mutual understanding among the communities and the need to share the scarce resources. The study is thus expected to be helpful in designing better strategies for promoting diplomacy, peace and security among pastoral communities in Northern Kenya.

## **1.6 Literature Review**

This section looks at previous literature by researchers and scholars in the areas of illicit arms, cattle rustling and security.

### **Definitions and Characteristics**

According to Krause<sup>23</sup> small and light arms include knives and sticks in their broadest form. However most students and researchers have given the small arms sure defined characteristics and barriers. various research regularly use this phrases interchangeably; light weapons and small arms to explain the ones weapons that don't in shape within the traditional guns. However, the United Nations explains the two terminologies in another way; small arms are defined, as the ones intended for private use and light guns are those designed by individuals who are operating as a team. However, the United Nations<sup>24</sup> explains the two terminologies differently; it has categorized the guns into groups; light machine guns, carbines, attack rifles, revolvers, rifles, self-loading pistols are categorized as small arms. Small arms encompass “revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, assault rifles and at the same time as light gadget weapons” and mild guns consist of “heavy gadget-weapons, hand held below barrel and set up grenade

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<sup>23</sup> K. Krause, (2011). ‘The Challenge of Small Arms and Light Weapons’, *www.isn.ethz.ch*/(Workshop, 19-21 October 2011).

<sup>24</sup> United Nations. (2007). ‘Report of the Panel of Government Experts on Small Arms’, *General and Complete Disarmament: Small Arms*, (A/52/298).

launchers and portable antiaircraft guns etc". Although, with the rebellious groups using something sort of guns they find to salary war, it isn't always smooth to differentiate among the mild and small guns".<sup>25</sup>

To differentiate the small arms from other weapons, Karp<sup>26</sup> places them in 4 distinctive contexts. Initially, weapons now not indexed by using sure information sets as an instance SIPRI are called small arms. Secondly, small arms are those who an everyday infantry soldier can deliver.

Thirdly, people who may be transported via light cars and p.c. animals may be prolonged to belong to the small arms. Ultimately, small arms in ethnic battle can be described empirically, listing all the guns utilized in internecine struggle.

According to Mkuta<sup>27</sup> small arms, traits show off many features that help differentiate them from different weaponry. The following characteristics distinguish small arms from other guns; small arms have both one or greater of the following characteristics quality, Weight/Portability, Mode of operation, logistic necessities, Explosive yield/length of the projectile and charge of hearth. In addition, based on their performance Rana<sup>28</sup> has broken down the small arms into into the subsequent categories: Anti-aircraft guns, Revolvers and self loading pistols, Grenades, Sub-device guns, gas air explosives, attack rifles, rifles and mines. .

Njoroge<sup>29</sup> further observes that small arms potential to be carried through one soldier and theireasy manner of working is where maximum small arms characteristics lie. Heavier weaponry as an example tanks or plane exhibit greater impact in warfare and civil wars as

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<sup>25</sup> United Nations. (2003). 'Report of the Group of Government Experts', *The Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects*, (A/58/138).

<sup>26</sup> A. Karp, (2005). 'The Arms Trade Revolution: The Major Impact of Small Arms', in Roberts, Brad (ed.), *Weapons Proliferation in the 1990s* (London, The MIT Press)

<sup>27</sup> K. Mkuta, (2006). *Small arms and light weapons among pastoralists groups in Kenya Uganda border* .Oxford University Press.

<sup>28</sup> S. Rana, (2005). *Small Arms and Intra-State Conflicts* (Geneva, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Research Paper No.34)

<sup>29</sup> M. Njoroge, (2007). *Small arms and light weapons in Kenya*. Nairobi: Heinrich Boll Foundation.

compared to the small arms as tons as they're all dangerous and lethal.

Small arms aren't as enough or powerful sufficient in comparison to the heavier armaments.

### **Small Arms Transfers**

The switch of guns from suppliers to buyers normally entails some of many and complex strategies and transactions. Many elements have to be taken into consideration. For example: the mode of transportation; the drop-off factor; the method of bills; amongst many others. Moreover, there additionally usually are brokers and shippers who arrange for arms transfers that they do not honestly personal, but have organized to sell them on the behalf of a consumer. Wood and Peleman<sup>30</sup> comment that: “agents are all in all middlemen who organize arms transfers among or greater events. For the maximum component, they typically carry together: customers; sellers; transporters; financiers; and insurers to make a deal and that is particularly so in cases where the concerned gamers are divided via culture, politics, and/or geography. They achieve this for monetary consideration, taking a fee from the arms supplier, the arms recipient, or even both”.

For merchants to operate effectively, they need to depend upon a number of factors. According to Hartung<sup>31</sup>, these could be “the collaboration, submission, or downright incompetence of the governments in place; and also upon the operations of a fairly open and unregulated transportation and finance global system”. Traders also tend to enjoy the loss of transparency associated with maximum arms deals. Maximum arms transfers that are available for rebel forces usually originate from the black-market. This is usually because

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<sup>30</sup> B. Wood, and J. Peleman, (2000). ‘Making the Deal and Moving the Goods – the role of brokers and shippers’, in Lumpe, Lora (ed.), *Running Guns. The Global Black Market in Small Arms*, (London, Zed Books, 2000)

<sup>31</sup> W.D. Hartung, (2001). ‘The New Business of War: Small Arms and the Proliferation of Conflict’, *Ethics and International Affairs*, Vol.15, No.1, (April 2001), pp.79-96

of the reality that by means of law, maximum insurgent organizations are usually excluded from having access to legitimate arms marketplace.

According to Wezeman<sup>32</sup> gamers involved in illegal arms transfers many include: “Corrupt government officials; sellers who purchase and promote arms; arms agents who facilitate contacts between capability buyers and sellers of guns and who in addition do no longer own the weapons being offered for sale; and subsequently, those men and women concerned within the transportation and smuggling of the weapons”. Maximum of such actors are normally only inspired by income, and who nearly by no means think about the outcomes and those results such transfers may have. This issue is actually highlighted as a concern by the United Nations (UN) member states, who in believe that, “poverty remedy and economic growth are undermined by the availability of unlawful small arms and light weapons, and their misuse”.<sup>33</sup>.

Sislin and Pearson<sup>34</sup>, whilst discussing arms transfers to ethnic agencies, advise that obtaining arms is a feature of several elements. These consist of “assets to be had; availability of the desired arms the shipping method; and in the end, their capability and situational amenability”. Analyzing the diffusion of arms, which offers with how small arms enter and penetrate societies through finding that supply from which they arrived changed into another time discussed by Sislin and Pearson? When considering that birthday party from whom to collect arms from, ethnic groups take into concerns several key issues. These include: whether or no longer that party sources will be good enough; and whether arms or intervention -‘outdoor the country’ interventions-

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<sup>32</sup> P.D. Wezeman, (2003). ‘Conflicts and Transfers of Small Arms’, SIPRI: [www.sipri.org](http://www.sipri.org), (March 2003)

<sup>33</sup> J. Sislin, and F.S. Pearson, (2001). *Arms and Ethnic Conflict* (USA, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2001).

<sup>34</sup> J. Sislin, and F.S. Pearson, (2001). *Arms and Ethnic Conflict* (USA, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2001)

are possibly to rise up. The provision of arms - in relation to the stability and electricity of the authorities -, and the possibility of that weapon's a hit deployment are similarly factors generally considered. The effect of getting or using the weapons weighs in as well".<sup>35</sup>

According to Sislin and Pearson<sup>36</sup>, it is possible to make well-known assumptions about ethnic groups, and their arm seeking conduct. First, ethnic businesses have alternatives for his or her assets of arms, and secondly, leaders of such agencies will constantly try and maximize the value of any arms transaction. Ethnic organizations will even tend to spend fewer sources than different buyers, when it comes to buying arms, and at the equal time pick more secure acquisition strategies over more unstable ones. However, ethnic groups, like other non-nation actors, also have a tendency to weigh up the benefits and drawbacks of the diverse techniques of small-arms supply, and whether or not to apply various arms providers, all through energetic armed battle.

### **Illicit Arms and Cattle Rustling**

Field and water conflicts have given that, time in commemoration been a piece of the socio-social specimen of the peaceful groups in Kenya. The collective land ownership residency machine - as often as possible obvious in pastoralist locales, regularly gives every one of us with a same appropriate of misusing that land's to be had resources to such an extent that relocation looking for field and water through another tribe into such ranges, results struggle. Other than that, homestead creature's activities into touching terrains and watering focuses that stretch out

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<sup>35</sup> E. Laurence, & R. Stohl, (2002). Making global policy: The case of small arms and light weapons (HSBA Occasional Paper No. 7). Geneva: Graduate Institute of International and Development studies.

<sup>36</sup> J. Sislin, and F.S. Pearson, (2001). *Arms and Ethnic Conflict* (USA, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2001)



into yield developing locales furthermore tend to realize clashes.<sup>37</sup> This changed into completed for diverse functions such as so as: to elevate enough animals for the price of dowry; or “basically as a show of heroism and bravery a number of the young warriors; or maybe a means of wealth enhancement for the network.”<sup>38</sup>

Cattle-rustling used to traditionally take place at unique times. Because it changed into especially related to the rites of passage into maturity, after circumcision, newly initiated men would participate in cattle raids with the purpose of demonstrating their prowess and valor. Such expectations made compelling men interact in cattle rustling activities, so as to top off their stock of farm animals, or truly which will boom the size of their herd.<sup>39</sup> The Journal of Emerging Trends in Economics and Management Sciences (JETEMS)<sup>40</sup> found out those unscrupulous business human beings with links to politicians and some government officers had been said to have prepared and supervised cattle rustling sports for his or her character gain. This is, they would purchase the ones stolen livestock at throw away prices and fetch amazing-everyday profits by way of selling them in major urban centres.

To those who owned guns, such activities quickly discovered that raiding should emerge as a supply of profits, to individuals who owned guns. certain politicians thus went in advance to help their groups accumulate weapons and ammunition and guaranteed markets for the stolen animals, or even went in addition to provide meals and transport for the raiders in the course of their raiding endeavours. within the current years and because of the proliferation of small arms

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<sup>37</sup> T. Dietz, (2007). Pastoralists in dire straits; Survival strategies and external intervention in a semi-arid region at the Kenya/Uganda border; Western Pokot, 1900-1986. Nederlandse Geografische Studies No 49, University of Amsterdam.

<sup>38</sup> Kenya Human Rights Commission [KHRC].2010. Raiding Democracy: The Slaughter of the Marakwet in the Kerio Valley. Nairobi: KHRC.

<sup>39</sup> K. Mkutu, (2006). Small arms and light weapons among pastoralist groups in the Kenya-Uganda border area. African Affairs 106 (422): 47–70

<sup>40</sup> G.J. Cheserek et al, “Nature and Causes of Cattle Rustling among some Pastoral Communities in Kenya”, *Journal of Emerging Trends in Economics and Management Sciences (JETEMS)*, Vol. 3 (2), 2012, pp. 173-179

and the newly conceived concept of commercializing livestock rustling, there has been big-scale and violent livestock-rustling activities between pastoral groups in Kenya, that neighbour one another.<sup>41</sup>

Access to unlawful guns has been faulted for the permeable Kenyan outskirts in her: north with Sudan; her east with Somalia; and her west with Uganda wherein we have the safe multitudes of Joseph Kony. As per JETEMS report, that the accessibility of little arms and light weapons has for a long time been situated to trigger rough battle uncommonly in homestead creatures stirring. The report in addition talked about that firearms can without difficulty be hid and transported from one vicinity to some other. The hoisted utilization of weaponry in cattle rustling by method for the pastoralist groups has now not just developed to come to be a noteworthy overwhelming security risk to the lives of the pastoralists, however has additionally ended up being to be a key opportunity to the very center of their employments, that is tied down at the ownership of huge crowds of homestead creatures. cattle mixing and banditry exercises in Kerio Valley and in areas flanking West Pokot and Baringo locale has exiled 32,000 individuals, which translates to 23 % of the whole masses of Tugen region. This has again led to schools in such districts being deserted and as a final product, the access to education services for the concerned adolescents has ended being impossible.

## **1.7 Theoretical Framework**

Conflict theory shall be employed to access the topic of my study. The few sociology theories that underline social clashes have roots in the ideas of Karl Marx (1818-1883), the best German scholar and political lobbyist. To the Marxist, conflict approach put an emphasis on

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<sup>41</sup> D.J.A. Hendrickson, , and R. Mearns, (2006). Livestock raiding among the pastoral Turkana of Kenya: Redistribution, predation and the links to famine. Institute of Development Studies Bulletin 27 (3): 17–30.

interpreting history; materialistically, a dialectical analysis approach, a critical view of existent social courses of action and a political program of progress or at all, change.<sup>42</sup> Marx isolated history into a few phases, complying with expansive example in the financial structure of the general public. The most essential stages in Marx's contention were feudalism, capitalism, and communism. For Marx, the focal organization of industrialist society is private property, the framework by which capital (cash, apparatuses, machines, manufacturing plants, and in addition other material articles utilized as a part of generation) is controlled by a little minority of the populace. This courses of action prompts to two classes, the proprietors of capital (the bourgeoisie), and the specialists (the working class), whom work is their lone property which they offer to the entrepreneur. Proprietors are viewed as making benefit by paying laborers not exactly their work is worth, and in this manner, abusing them. Monetary abuse and exploitation leads specifically or by implication to political persecution, consequently, struggle is inescapable.

All alone, SALW appear to be safe and harmless. Be that as it may, their accessibility and unpredictable use in struggle circumstances, influences the force and length of brutality and empowers militancy rather a serene determination of unsettled contrasts in the district. The current cattle rustling strife in the northern part of Kenya is a living testimony to this. In this way, unlawful SALW in this study are viewed as in charge of the dominant part of direct clash passings and killings in the pastoralists areas confronting rates of cattle mixing and different demonstrations of viciousness executed on day by day bases in different parts of the nation. The pastoralists' social orders have been weaponized and a culture of viciousness and struggle now

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<sup>42</sup> International Alert, Monitoring the Implementation of Small Arms Control (MISAC): Small Arms Control in Nigeria, International Alert [http://www.international-alert.org/pdfs/MISAC\\_NigeriaStudy.pdf](http://www.international-alert.org/pdfs/MISAC_NigeriaStudy.pdf)

wins in an offer to shield groups from the exceptionally esteemed domesticated animals. The way of life for peace is step by step vanishing.

### **1.8. Hypotheses**

The study was guided by the following hypotheses;

1. The relationship between illicit arms and declining security.
2. Instability and direct relationship between illicit arms in Kenya.
3. Flow of light weapons in Northern Kenya has led to increased degree of light weapons.
4. Relationship between illicit arms and security changing patterns of governance.
5. Government policies have failed to combat flow of illicit arms.

### **1.9. Scope and Limitations of the Study**

The study was undertaken in Northern Kenya Region. Focus being on sources and historical roots underpinning the existence of illicit arms, the relationship between illicit arms and security in Northern Kenya, the implications of illicit arms and cattle rustling in Northern Kenya as well as the solutions that have been tried by the government and community leaders to contain the challenges posed by illegal arms. Even though the study used both primary and secondary data, it heavily relied on secondary data because of the geographical distance and the cost involved in carrying out surveys. Additionally, since cattle rustling is a sensitive security issue, respondents were expected to be suspicious of the intention of the research, especially in relation to questions pertaining to frequency of raids among communities.

## **1.10. Methodology**

The research procedure was guided by the study design. The methodology involved data collection instruments and data analysis and interpretation in a manner that aimed to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy of procedure.

### **1.10.1 Research Design**

According to Kerlinger, a research outline is an arrangement, structure, and system of an examination that helps with getting answers to research inquiries or issues. An examination outline might be subjective or quantitative. So as to obtain an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon being investigated, the researcher adopted a qualitative research design. In addition, it contains features, which enable the researcher obtain thick descriptions. The research question of this study sought to investigate why the proliferation, wide availability, and misuse of small arms and light weapons are still a norm in the region.

The topic under study required present day focus that was within a real life context and the researcher had no control over the events. Hence, the researcher adopted a qualitative research design compared to quantitative design. The research design lay the basis for the employment of the following data collection techniques; sampling, data collection instruments (both primary and secondary data), ethical considerations and an explanation of the data analysis and interpretation.

### **1.10.2 Sampling**

In research, sampling is undertaken for it gives access to the comprehensive study of a part as opposed to whole population. This study adopted purposive sampling method as it is an appropriate way of selecting information-rich personnel in situations where one needs to reach a

targeted sample quickly. The sampling population for this study constituted practitioners, policymakers, professionals because they were likely to be more knowledgeable and informative about the subject under investigation.

### **1.10.3 Data Collection Instruments**

Primary data was obtained from interviews. Interviews are considered a suitable instrument for this study because the approach centers on the interviewees' life world, in which one seeks to, understand the meaning of phenomena in the participants' life world. An interview schedule technique was chosen because it is a basic method of data gathering, the purpose of which is to obtain rich, in-depth information about the subject matter from the respondents.

Secondary data was obtained from sources which included relevant published and unpublished materials on the research area. These included books, journals (electronic and print), periodicals, United Nations reports, magazines, Newspapers, and bulletin and internet sources. The sources were considered to be of great importance in tracing the historical development of the study and very key in guiding the theoretical foundations of the study.

### **1.10.4 Data analysis and Interpretation**

As with the number of responses from the interviews is concerned, data obtained from the field was edited to ensure accuracy and consistency.

### **1.10.5 Ethical Considerations**

The standards of a good research design account for efficient strategies, information-rich informants and strict adherence to ethics. As such this study extended sensitivity to ethical principles because of the research topic, which involved face-to-face interactive data collection.

## **1.11 Chapter Outline**

This thesis will be organized into five chapters with an introduction and conclusion of the themes discussed in every chapter. Therefore, chapter one gives a general introduction to the thesis. It provides the problem statement, objectives, hypothesis, theoretical framework, literature review and methodology in relation to impact of illicit arms on security: case study of cattle rustling in Northern Kenya. Chapter two critically examines the sources and historical roots of illicit arms in Northern Kenya. Chapter three investigates the relationship between illicit arms and security in Northern Kenya. Chapter four assesses assess the implications of illicit arms and cattle rustling in Northern Kenya. Chapter five discusses, concludes and recommend on the solutions that have been tried by the government and community leaders to contain the challenges posed by illicit arms.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE SOURCES AND HISTORICAL ROOTS OF ILLICIT ARMS IN THE HORN OF AFRICA**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

The literature reviewed is basically related to Small arms and light weapons sources and historical roots underpinning its proliferation. It was guided by the objectives of the study; it explained from the global perspective to the Kenya perspective. This was useful in visualization of the existing gaps in the subject and identification of the place of the study. Critical review and a summary of existing scholarship were an integral part of the chapter.

#### **2.1 Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons**

Little arms and light weapons are characterized by Renner as shabby, gentle weight, clean to utilize strong and savage weapons. As indicated by the United Nations definition, little arms envelop guns, self-loading guns, rifles, carbines, sub-contraption weapons, attack rifles and gentle gadget weapons. then again, gentle weapons are as one with overwhelming framework firearms, underneath barrel and built up explosive launchers, convenient hostile to plane firearms, transportable launchers of against tank rockets and rocket frameworks, versatile launchers of against plane rocket frameworks and mortars of bores of a great deal not exactly a hundred mm.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (1997). Disarmament: Small arms and light weapons (Report A/52/298). United Nations Conference on illicit proliferation of small and light weapons



According to Mogire<sup>44</sup> "Small arms and light guns" is regularly used to explain 3 foremost subdivisions of weaponry: small arms, light weapons and ammunition and explosives. The term "mild guns" includes underneath-barrel, heavy machine weapons, and hooked up grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, transportable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles (every so often mounted), portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile structures (every now and then set up), and mortars of a quality less than 100 mm.

Global security organizations<sup>45</sup>, classifies guns according to tradition, size and use. The simple distinction is among light guns and artillery and Small arms. A small arm thus is any gun below a 20-millimeter bore length. Every other opportunity term getting used to consult light arms is person and light assist weapons. in addition ammunition and explosives 'refers to cartridges (rounds) for shells and missiles for light weapons, cell containers with missiles, Small arms and light weapons, landmines and explosives and anti-personnel and anti-tank hand grenades.<sup>46</sup>

Therefore, "Small arms and light weapons" consists of any weapon that can be carried by means of one or two human beings, hooked up on an automobile or carried with the aid of a % of an animal. There are about 500 million army-style Small arms and mild weapons within the world. It is estimated that illegal trade in Small arms and light weapons accounts for one-half of all global light guns transactions. Small arms and light guns were the dominant weapons utilized in all of the 95 internal conflicts round the sector in the period between 1989 and 1996.

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<sup>44</sup> E. Mogire, (2004). The humanitarian impact of small arms and light weapons and the threat to security. Eldoret: Moi University Press.

<sup>45</sup> Global Integrity (2012). "Global Integrity Report: Opportunities and Challenges in the Fight Against SALWs". Washington DC: Global Integrity.

<sup>46</sup> ADOL, Report on Arms trafficking in the border Region of Sudan, Uganda and Kenya, A Case Study of Uganda: North, Northeastern & Eastern (unpublished paper presented at regional conference on small arms trafficking In the border regions of Sudan, Uganda and Kenya, Jinja, 2001).

Small arms and light guns are appealing due to the fact they're less expensive, , deadly, simple, long lasting, portable and concealable. They can be used by the navy and police as well as civilians.

According to Jacques<sup>47</sup> the perseverance and the entanglement of wars in Africa are incompletely because of Small arms and light weapons multiplication. The aftereffects of SALWs on African individuals because of global clashes inside Africa, ascend association sports, hired soldier organizations, and furnished group sports have not started to be completely measured. The worldwide movement group on Small arms and gentle weapons, more secure worldwide, and Oxfam worldwide situated it in edge when they reported that outfitted battle expense Africa \$18 billion every year and around US \$ three hundred billion between '1990-2005. For the term of this time, 23 African countries gifted war. They are: Chad, Republic of Congo, Algeria, essential Africa Republic, Burundi, Angola, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Ghana, Niger, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Rwanda, South Africa, Senegal, Sudan, Nigeria and Liberia. From the above-listed countries, other than the ones in West Africa are resources of evacuees to Kenya.<sup>48</sup>

In spite of the fact that the expansion of Small arms and light weapons produces a great deal of cash for individuals who fabricate and exchange them, African people thus pay a substantial charge because of an absence of worldwide rules or obligation to adapt to the misuse that stock achieve.<sup>49</sup> According to the Global Facilitation Network Security Sector Reform, five perpetual individuals from the UN Security Council together record for 88 percent of the world's ordinary arms sends out. These fares consistently add to gross misuse of human rights in Africa

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<sup>47</sup> B. Jacques, (2009). *Impact of small arms proliferation in Africa*. London: Africa Faith and Justice Network.

<sup>48</sup> UNDP (2012), Combating the Illicit of Small Arms. <http://www.poa-iss.org/RevCon2/>

<sup>49</sup> Governance and Social Development Resource Centre in Africa. (2011). *the practice of pastoralism – herding domestic animals on open bush land*. Nairobi.

and somewhere else.<sup>50</sup> Some of these are criminal arms deals to flippant governments who utilize them to abuse the people. Different assets are made accessible to rebellion organizations through a couple of nations to oust domineering administrations which by and large come to be more awful or as terrible in light of the fact that the first administrations the instance of Egypt and Libya are the latest. The utilization and France, for instance, helped Chadian President Idriss Deby in expelling his forerunner, Hissene Habre, from power. Deby then have turned into each other despot who still has no longer balanced out his nation.<sup>51</sup>

A report from the research organization, Saferworld looks at the circumstance in the Kenya-Uganda outskirts locale and the report by Mkutu<sup>52</sup> affirms that there have been numerous endeavors to avoid and resolve struggle on the Kenya-Uganda outskirts. No matter this, violence keeps to flourish. There are myriad factors for those. First, land privatization has pushed pastoralists into smaller regions, fuelling disputes, and insecurity. Secondly, strain on land and other resources have grown because of the growing regularity and severity of the drought, leaving many pastoralists depending on meals aid. Thirdly, considering the fact that independence, the authority of traditional governance establishments have weakened, leaving them unable to control resources and more youthful, armed network contributors. Fourthly, farm animals' raiding is performed on an increasingly more huge scale and has ended up commercialized. Some of the commercial enterprise human beings concerned are assuming the traits of neighborhood warlords.

Inter-tribe war has elevated the call for for Small arms and light guns, and

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<sup>50</sup> J.M. Huho, (2012). "Conflict Resolution among Pastoral Communities in West Pokot County, Kenya: A Missing Link", *Academic Research International*, Vol. 3, No. 3, November 2012

<sup>51</sup> Small Arms Survey., (2011). *Scraping the Barrel: The Trade in Surplus Ammunition*. Small Arms Survey Issue Brief No. 2.

<sup>52</sup> K. Mkutu, (2003). *Pastoral conflict and small arms and light weapons: The Kenya- Uganda border region*. London: Saferworld.

an inflow of guns from neighboring international locations has reduced their rate. Disarmament initiatives have been heavily based on coercion and have provided few monetary alternatives. As a result, they've had limited impact. As per the Small Arms Survey<sup>53</sup> the illicit trade is global however is focused in which the call for for illicit guns is frequently highest, that is regions with the aid of armed war organized crime and violence. Violent crimes in the area are added about by way of arms trafficking. Arms trafficking also fuels civil wars and regional conflicts.

Administration and Social Development Resource Center further expresses that trafficking normally takes range on an adjacent or neighborhood degree; between mainland shipments that seize features are in charge of just a little part the unlawful exchanges. Among the most huge sorts of unlawful trafficking is the subterranean insect trade a few shipments of little quantities of firearms that, throughout the years, realize the gathering of enormous quantities of illegal weapons by utilizing unapproved surrender clients. Firearm retailers have, for a long time, been a critical supply of arms unlawfully trafficked into and round Latin America.

## **2.2 International Dominance and Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons**

Africa Faith and Justice Network's (AFJN) mission is a backer for just and reasonable U.S.- Africa relations. As indicated by the association as refered to by Mugambi<sup>54</sup>, U.S military approaches in Africa have advanced tyranny as opposed to majority rule government. The nearness of American made weapons on the African landmass has hurt the African individuals additional than it has made a difference. AFJN states that the U.S. knows that some of their

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<sup>53</sup> Small Arms Survey., (2011). Scraping the Barrel: The Trade in Surplus Ammunition. Small Arms Survey Issue Brief No. 2.

<sup>54</sup> M.M. Mugambi, (2014). The role of refugees in the proliferation of Small arms and light weapons in Kenya through Kakuma refugee camp and its impact on regional security.

legitimately exchanged weapons make commitments to bolstering the unlawful arms advertise. It was U.S. that made weapons that bolstered the ascent up associations RENAMO in Mozambique, UNITA in Angola, RPF in Rwanda and CNDP inside the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Inside the UN pros' report at the emergency in the DRC, S/2008/773, section 28 associates the start of naval force garbs payload bound to the insubordination establishment CNDP from the United States. A Rwandan freight of garbs bound for CNDP at Kanombe airplane terminal in Kigali changed into seized by method for Rwandan security offerings in October 2008. Boston, Massachusetts in the United States of America is the place the shipment is purportedly said to have started. Despite the fact that this shipment contained interestingly naval force regalia, it does not decide out the likelihood that weapons had been delivered from the USA bound to CNDP.<sup>55</sup>

Mugambi<sup>56</sup> further states that Political insecurity in Africa keeps on making more interest for Small arms and light weapons. Makers of firearms are regularly connected to those political dangers as they take advantage of the weapons business it makes since they perceive top notch the connection between politics and weapons markets. for example, previous Congresswoman of Georgia (US), in her building up input before the Subcommittee on universal Operations and Human Rights of the Committee on worldwide relations said, they realized that the U.S. one of a kind Forces and USA subsidized non-open naval force associations that had been equipping and tutoring Ugandan and Rwandan troops to deadly impact. encourage, she expressed it get to be shocking for the aggressors on this awful war and who're appeared by Amnesty worldwide and Human Rights Watch in light of the fact that the creators of terrible barbarities contrary to

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<sup>55</sup> P. Gasper, (2010), Firearm violence, gun control and small arms. [http://www.gunpolicy.org/firearms/topic/small\\_arms\\_in\\_central\\_africa](http://www.gunpolicy.org/firearms/topic/small_arms_in_central_africa)

<sup>56</sup> M.M. Mugambi, (2014). The role of refugees in the proliferation of Small arms and light weapons in Kenya through Kakuma refugee camp and its impact on regional security.

Congolese regular citizens to be helped through the U.S. citizen without a moment's delay helping through naval force endeavors of Rwanda and Uganda. Bankrolling bellicose and mass killings is the thing that measured from Africa. Fight makes an interest for weapons. That is the reason producers and purchasers are against overall prerequisites for Small arms and mellow weapons change.

AFJN<sup>57</sup> also states notwithstanding the illicit arms salary group; there is a connection among the criminal and the unlawful change that comprises of wrongfully offering lawfully obtained arms. This is the focal point of the issue of Small arms and mellow weapons expansion which violators aren't occupied with settling. Joined nations meeting objective towards worldwide well thoroughly considered wrongdoings, lasting supporters of the UN wellbeing Council have been presupposed to flag the convention contrary to the unlawful assembling of and Trafficking in Firearms, as of September 26, 2008 which they'd now not.

Africa Justice and Faith Network<sup>58</sup>, in its bolster endeavor to the us powers for peace and adjust in Africa, calls for President Obama's organization to take an administration work in this long late issue. They advocate that the U.S. signs the overall arms substitute Treaty by utilizing the United global areas, passes standards to save violators dependable, and changes its arms assembling and fare scope. Such control must comprise of techniques to melody down U.S. firearms anyplace they're utilized to spare you unlawful arms trade from the U.S. to Africa and elsewhere. The universal dominion is therefore a wellspring of Small arms and light weapons in Africa.

### 2.3 A Regional Perspective on Small Arms and Light Weapons in Horn of Africa

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<sup>57</sup> Ibid, p10.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid, p10

According to Njoroge<sup>59</sup>, the multiplication of Small arms and mellow weapons is one of the greatest wellbeing requesting circumstances presently experiencing Kenya exceptionally and the total East African sub-put (Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi). Wide accessibility and trafficking of those firearms fuel strife posture dangers, shakiness, to reasonable advancement and security too. Furthermore, he expresses that the enormous expansion of Small arms and light firearms is adding to disturbing levels of outfitted wrongdoing each in rustic and solid areas. This increments furnished clashes and domesticated animals stirring in pastoralist districts. A critical issue undermining change and destitution diminishment endeavors in Kenya is equipped viciousness this is lopsidedly influencing the poor masses.

Then again, Chronic Insecurity blocks the arrangement of administrations to the poor the limitless urban ghetto territories and in addition in Kenya's immature fringe areas. Huge amounts of this absence of certainty is fuelled by means of the sizable accessibility of Small arms and light firearms. He ascribes this to their smooth accessibility; an illicit gun offers in Nairobi rural areas for significantly less than eighty US dollars and bigger weapons, including AK-47s for underneath USA\$ hundred and forty. Pastoralist people group frequently exchange cultivate creatures for weapons. He comparatively makes a strength of components contributing multiplication of Small arms and light weapons.<sup>60</sup>

According to Dradiga,<sup>61</sup> Kenya offers permeable outskirts with the most politically flimsy global areas in Africa comprehensive of Sudan and Somalia. Kenya's long and disconnected fringes with Uganda, Tanzania and Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia and its 536 km shoreline of

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<sup>59</sup> M. Njoroge, (2007). *Small arms and light weapons in Kenya*. Nairobi: Heinrich Boll Foundation.

<sup>60</sup> K. Mkuta, (2006). *Small arms and light weapons among pastoralists groups in Kenya Uganda border*. Oxford University Press.

<sup>61</sup> D. Dradiga, (2010). 'Measures to control small arms trafficking in Karamoja border areas in Uganda at the level of local administration', (unpublished paper presented at regional conference on small arms trafficking in the border areas of Sudan, Uganda and Kenya, Jinja).

Indian Ocean are difficult to watch attributable to restricted sources and insufficient training of the police weight. The entrance of awkward parts of Small arms and light firearms into Kenya has been encouraged with the guide of ghastly and degenerate policing of the fringes amongst Kenya and its partners. People were equipped for aggregate firearms for unmistakable evildoer capacities. Crooks and arms traffickers discover smooth passage calculates along the permeable fringes because of reality that the outskirts aren't appropriately and successfully policed. Particularly ascend developments in Uganda, Ethiopia and Sudan advantage from this circumstance.

Huho<sup>62</sup> also observes that predominant entry factors for illegal firearms are cities that are close to the borders of involved nations. He further, argues that country wide regulation is not competently enforced. For communities living in northern Kenya and North Rift such as Somali, Turkana, Samburu, Rendille, Pokot, Borana, and Gabbra, for this reason they have no alternative but to arm themselves for communal, extended family, large family defense and personal protection necessities. In an effort to boost their very own hobbies and define them, they use those as a shielding measure towards bandits and different clans.

In a study by Kirui and Mwaruvie<sup>63</sup> the researchers look at that the outcome of the submit-independence Shifta conflict introduced approximately with the aid of the introduction of contemporary weaponry into northern Kenya. The linkage between the banditry and the abortive struggle of Somali self-willpower stronger the boom of access to weapons. Darod Somalis specially then slipped again into Kenya when they have been able to acquire weapons by way of volunteering to sign up for the fight for the Ogaden.

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<sup>62</sup> J.M. Huho (2012). "Conflict Resolution among Pastoral Communities in West Pokot County, Kenya: A Missing Link", *Academic Research International*, Vol. 3, No. 3, November 2012.

<sup>63</sup> P. Kirui, & J. Mwaruvie, (2012). The dilemma of hosting refugees: A focus on the insecurity in Northeastern Kenya. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 3(8), 161-171.



At certain instances, Somali leaders consisting of AWOL did the identical. The increase in the large quantity of mild weapons and small arms and instability of Somalia inside the Seventies and '80s changed into introduced approximately by way of the extent of banditry in northern Kenya, Tana River, and Lamu.

Moreover, Huho<sup>64</sup> also said that the volatile states inside the Horn of Africa are one of the major assets of mild guns and Small arms. The struggle regions of Southern Sudan, Somalia, Uganda and Ethiopia are the crossroads where Kenya Stands. Over the last 50 years the above-noted international locations were embroiled in a series of civil wars and endless strife. That is due to the fact political ambition has triumph over common sense, subsequently resulting within the launch of more tools of violence into society and violent changes of government.

In relation to Uganda, Mkutu<sup>65</sup> in connection with the reference and Operational guide, Kenya countrywide Focal factor, Cap three, states that the United States of America has witnessed seven military coups, because it attained its independence from Britain in 1962. The last one gets to be talented in 1986 while President Museveni assumed control vitality, the present day head of nation. Infantrymen once in a while containing full devices and units, escape with their weapons to wage common fight against the upset victors.

Moreover, "the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) is pursued a guerrilla war in northern Uganda from its bases in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as he contended."<sup>66</sup> This

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<sup>64</sup> J.M. Huho (2012). "Conflict Resolution among Pastoral Communities in West Pokot County, Kenya: A Missing Link", *Academic Research International*, Vol. 3, No. 3, November 2012.

<sup>65</sup> K. Mkutu, (2002). *Disarmament in Karamoja, Northern Uganda: Is this a solution for localized violent inter and intra-communal conflicts?* The Round Table, vol. 97, no. 394, pp. 99-120.

<sup>66</sup>E.A. Mworosi, and A. Ntende, (2010). 'Livestock rustling, small arms and ethnic conflict' in *Improving human security through the control and management of small arms* (APFO/IRG, Nairobi).

prompted to blast inside the arms. As declared by the African Peer appraisal Mechanism <sup>67</sup> a declaration by a 19year old warrior in Northern Uganda uncovered that youngster officers knew how to utilize an AK-47 twelve inches, which they could disassemble in under one moment. Sudan had seen the longest respectful war in Africa (1956-1972 and 1983-2006) bringing on more than million passings and bounty attempting to the Sudanese people. This lead to the signing and implementation of the peace accord between the Sudanese authorities and SPLA (Sudanese people's Liberation army). Sympathetic governments like Uganda aided the SPLA rebels with arms. The rebels also bought guns from disgruntled authorities soldiers and raided government armories. Many arms come to be in wrong arms as the insurrection moves do no longer have mechanisms for monitoring and tracking how arms are used.

Regarding Somalia, the government kept stock of arms meant for use in the armed struggle, "in 1960's and early 70's, during the rule of Siad Barre. This was to create a Greater Somalia, which was to include parts of Kenya, Djibouti and Ethiopia."<sup>68</sup> The Shifta to fight towards Kenya and the armed Ogaden countrywide Liberation the front (ONLF) fought in opposition to Ethiopia as prepared by means of their government. The US were given into an abyss of anarchy as different extended family leaders refused to recognize new authorities' legitimacy by the time Farah Aided disposed Siad Barre in 1992." Mild guns and small arms were owned by way of many normal citizens. Given that then Kenya has come to be a ready marketplace for the arms and Somalia the resources and transit points of

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<sup>67</sup> African Peer Review Mechanism. (2009). *Annual Progress Report Uganda*. Kampala: <http://aprm.ug.org/document/annual-progress-report-no-1-uganda-npoa-2008-9>.

<sup>68</sup> G. Kiflemariam, (2002). *Understanding the Demand for Small Arms in the Horn of Africa*. Bonn: BICC.

these small arms and mild guns. Warfare lords keep attaining massive income from the sale and trafficking of arms inside the neighboring nations.”<sup>69</sup>

The (OLF) Oromo Liberation front, Ogaden country wide Liberation front (ONLF) and others are a few of the armed belligerents inside the southern part of the country, hosted by using Ethiopia. Ethiopia is now worried in Somalia’s civil war in opposition to the Islamic Courts on the facet of the elected authorities. Arms being used by drug traffickers to and from southern Africa, arms destined for neighboring international locations which can be diverted and arms coming into with refugees are different assets of weapons getting into Kenya. In other times, arms are stolen from civilians who’ve gun licenses, police stations and from murdered law enforcement officials.<sup>70</sup>

Recently, the spread of these arms is spilling back into Kenya itself. Singo et al.,<sup>71</sup> asserts that for decades, Kenya’s territory has been a conduit for weapons shipments destined to close by regions of violent conflict. Large-scale unlawful arms trafficking are reportedly taking place. Arms are smuggled into the us a few at a time in a constant float and bought by using traders in mystery markets. The effect of modest portions of such guns is, however, already being felt. These guns used to commit crimes which include farm animals’ raids, urban robberies and in battle among the pastoral groups are usually illegally transported lower back across borders. Violence has for this reason taken roots and turn out to be a lifestyle.

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<sup>69</sup> A. Mustafa, & W. Vendley, (2010). *Small arms and light weapons: A response guide for religions for peace*: [http://www.un.org/disarmament/education/docs/SALW\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.un.org/disarmament/education/docs/SALW_Africa.pdf)

<sup>70</sup> N. Mwakamboja, (2009). Examination on the Best Practice on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Field Control In Kagera Region 2005-2008. Un published Dissertation, centre for Foreign Relations Dar es salaam

<sup>71</sup> M. Singo, J. Kamenju, A. Nderitu, & F. Wairagu, (2013). *Terrorized citizens: profiling proliferation of small arms and insecurity in the North Rift region of Kenya*. Nairobi: Security Research and Information Centre.

Further Singo et al.,<sup>72</sup> argues, this hassle is extra skilled in the North Rift location of Kenya of the Republic. The region has had its share of tribal battle, violent robberies, cattle rustling-related violence especially towards neighboring farming communities. Presence of illicit arms has fueled violent battle inside the region with devastating outcomes. loads of people had been displaced from their houses even as others have been massacred. This displacement has led to the following: ethnic polarization, lack of schooling for tens of lots of kids, a massive slackening inside the improvement system, amongst different many evils. It's however, essential to observe that so far no systematic have a look at has been posted on Small arms and light guns transfers in this place, but it has a long history of the results added approximately by way of arms proliferation.

According to Thokozani<sup>73</sup> the Addis Ababa meeting of 2010, highlighted the hyperlinks among displaced people and trafficking in arms, particularly because of the militarization of camps and evacuees crossing the outskirts to partake in military exercises. The gathering said that evacuees have turned into the second supply line of Small arms and mellow weapons in the Horn. The Nairobi assertion likewise perceived displaced people as key premier commitment issue to the issue of illicit arms in the place.

Mustafa and Vendley<sup>74</sup> asserts that Small arms and light weapons proliferation have been specially devastating in Africa, where system guns, rifles, grenades, pistols and different mild guns and Small arms are general. Those weapons were used to displace and

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<sup>72</sup> M. Singo, J. Kamenju, A. Nderitu, & F. Wairagu, (2013). Terrorized citizens: profiling proliferation of small arms and insecurity in the North Rift region of Kenya. Nairobi: Security Research and Information Centre.

<sup>73</sup> T. Thokozani, (2003). Assessing Small Arms Control Initiative: The Nairobi Declaration. African Security Review, vol. 12, no. 2.

<sup>74</sup> A. Mustafa, & W. Vendley, (2010). Small arms and light weapons: A response guide for religions for peace. Retrieved from: [http://www.un.org/disarmament/education/docs/SALW\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.un.org/disarmament/education/docs/SALW_Africa.pdf)

kill many civilians throughout the continent. They've been used in deadly conflicts within the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Angola and amongst different African international locations. Their possession is generally transferred among battle profiteers, warring parties and safety forces and also recycled from United States of America to United States. Many lives were misplaced through warfare and its associated consequences, in primary and eastern Africa as said. Those guns, which are easily on hand and might at instances cost much less than meals objects, serve the irregular struggle that has been common there in the current a long time.

According to Mthembu<sup>75</sup> small arms and light weapons including machetes, have been utilized in an intra-ethnic struggle in Rwanda that left greater than 800,000 humans murdered, in 1994. In Burundi, an envisioned three hundred, 000 civilians have also misplaced their lives the identical way. Though, the overseas deliver of arms to riot corporations and governments has continued to develop through poorly managed, illicit and ungoverned transactions. Small arms and light weapons which can be already inside the sub-area flow effortlessly across borders the borders between Cameroon, Chad, and the crucial African Republic were recognized particularly as regions of excessive proliferation.

There's huge availability of SALWs in Southern Africa where the call for for SAWLs is pushed by civil and interstate conflicts developing a pool of weapons which are used within the commitment of violent crime as well as fuelling struggle. Even though most of the SAWLs have been transferred all through the cold war period, the others originated from the Southern African vicinity itself. South

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<sup>75</sup>G. Mthembu, (2009). *Trading life, trading death: The flow of small arms and light weapon from Mozambique to Malawi* (working paper No. 6). Geneva: Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies.

Africa keeps a sizable arms manufacturing industry. There's additionally another issue to the problem here the cultural significance of the AK-47 to the formerly colonized peoples of southern Africa. After many years of use by means of antiapartheid and anti-colonial moves, the effective weapon is symbolic of liberation. Casing points include; the providing of a silhouette of a gun at the Mozambican flag. The AK-forty seven virtues, in addition to its providers, are extolled in the Namibian, Zimbabwean, Angolan and South African freedom songs from the struggles towards their minority rule.<sup>76</sup> However, there is growing recognition of the threats posed by such weapons proliferation and many Southern African Development Community (SADC) member countries are now involved in a coordinated action.

It is estimated eight million Small arms and mild guns that are circulating all through Western Africa play an important role in fostering instability. Call for for SALWs in West Africa is influenced by using susceptible governance, lack of confidence, and poverty. The deliver comes usually from outside sources. They have been utilized in armed robberies, local wars, Intra- and inter-communal feuds, armed rebellion activities, armed insurrections and terrorism. They may be used in the facilitation of drug trafficking, smuggling, and different such crimes. Usual, Small arms and light guns keep a trendy kingdom of fear. Because of the armed struggle in the place, many human beings have been killed, many others displaced or made refugees and belongings destroyed.<sup>77</sup>

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<sup>76</sup> T. Thokozani, (2003). Assessing Small Arms Control Initiative: The Nairobi Declaration. African Security Review, vol. 12, no. 2.

<sup>77</sup> D. Banerjee, and R. Muggah, (2012). Small arms and Human Insecurity. Accessed on 12nd December, 2012 from <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/>

Mogire<sup>78</sup> recognizes three vital components that trademark exiles to Small arms and mellow weapons. He contends that evacuees have assumed selective parts in the expansion of unlawful firearms in Kenya. To start with, displaced people exchanging all through countrywide fringes move with unlawful arms which they either offer or use to give wrongdoing inside the host worldwide areas. Besides, a couple of exiles in Kenya are occupied with unlawful arms substitute. Narrative confirmation recommends that a portion of the arms venders in Nairobi, particularly in Eastleigh, a negative suburb administered by method for Somalis (both neighborhood and outcasts) displaced people or taking on the appearance of evacuees. He encourage proposes outcast camps are utilized as illicit arms trafficking offices by means of unlawful arms systems. For the reason that camps are regularly inadequately policed and are far away, they are best areas for capacity and appropriation. Thirdly, the nearness of outcast warriors in Kenya regions and displaced person camps occupied with furnished rivalry contrary to the home governments somewhat clarifies the position of exiles inside the multiplication of unlawful weapons into the United States of America.

### **2.3 Factors Influencing Proliferation of Small Arms Light Weapon Proliferation**

Okoth-Yogo<sup>79</sup> in his enunciation of the goals of environmental regulation asserts that each worldwide and within-borders national safety is one of the ubiquitous raison d'être for conflicts. As he places it, humans, communities and international locations do fight over natural sources which are in the environment. Sometimes the fight is ready greed when there's superfluity. At instances the fights are related to the diminishing quantities and features of natural resources. He goes on to say that

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<sup>78</sup> E. Mogire, (2004). The humanitarian impact of small arms and light weapons and the threat to security. Eldoret: Moi University Press.

<sup>79</sup> D. Okoth-Yogo, (2012). *Deconstructing echoes from pacificationism and "reform-performance" Nexus: Raila and Kenya's politics*: [http://www.mu.ke.edu/department/political\\_science\\_and\\_public\\_administration](http://www.mu.ke.edu/department/political_science_and_public_administration)

“historically country wide security turned into a depend of presidency efforts at securing its borders and pursuits. To attain these, countries invested closely indeveloping a critical mass of squaddies, advancement of army technology, developing crediblestrategies and constructing u seful navy alliances protection handled tangible problems.

Today security analysis must include internal and external threats that may have nothing to do with the security militarily speaking. Quoting from Adil<sup>80</sup> he that poverty, social vulnerability or ecological resiliencies, although intangible, are security problems. similarly to the preceding, the truth that \_country wide protection must objectify the need for an appraisal of the sustainable deliver of the natural assets for economic security and the protection issues jewelry well with the state of affairs inside the northwestern Kenya. It neighbours Southern Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia, 3 international locations that continue to be at war. Again the location pals the ones sections of the international locations that remain volatile.

## **2.4 Conclusions**

This chapter looked into small arms and light weapons sources and historical roots underpinning its proliferation. Accordingly, it is clear that there are various sources and historical roots underpinning SALWs proliferation including; lawful arms deals to untrustworthy governments who utilize them to mistreat the general population. Different supplies are made accessible to revolt aggregates by a few nations to oust oppressive administrations which much of the time turn out to be more terrible or as awful as the past administrations; the cases of Egypt

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<sup>80</sup> N. Adil, The Human Dimension of Environmental Insecurity: Some Insights from South Asia. In *Environmental Change and Security Project*, 9, pp. 59, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. (2003).



and Libya being the most recent. Inter-tribe conflict has increased the demand for Small arms and light weapons, and an influx of weapons from neighboring countries has reduced their price.

## CHAPTER THREE

### THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT ARMS ON SECURITY IN KENYA

#### 3.0 Introduction

SALW have numerous utilizations beyond their essential capacity as weapons of war. As a result, the impacts of their expansion are far reaching. The main group of impacts is associated with struggle and uncertainty, and incorporates both the immediate costs (passings and wounds in clashes) and the roundabout costs (post-strife weakness, between mutual pressures, and so forth.) of SALW expansion and utilize. Despite the fact that the nearness or expansion of little arms and light weapons does not bring about the contentions that are obvious around the globe, they do add to their level of savagery, and by and large in this way make the determination of these contentions more troublesome.

The second bunch identifies with improvement and administration issues. Speculations of time and cash – by governments, the international development community, real global guide offices and NGOs – regularly have little effect in strife influenced situations since additions are undermined by savagery and weakness. Up to 1.5 billion individuals live in nations that are influenced by struggle and delicacy, and 70% of delicate states have encountered strife since 2009.<sup>81</sup> SALW abuse is one of the components that cause uncertain circumstances and hence undermines advancement. In the meantime, an absence of advancement and an express that does not give security to its kin are a portion of the variables making individuals have weapons. Therefore, universal concentration on SALW issues has frequently been thrown all the more

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<sup>81</sup> M. Alan and P. Ruto Closed to Progress: An Assessment of the Socio-Economic Impact of Conflict on Pastoral and Semi Pastoral Economies in Kenya and Uganda, at 25.

extensively to address the foundations of contention and fortify security arrangement through procedures like security segment reforms<sup>82</sup>

### **3.1 Weapons Movements in Kenya**

The considerable dominant part of guns in individual arms all through the nation are unlawful. Its miles everyday day by day procure a permit everyday individual a weapon in Kenya, and the unlawful responsibility for firearm is culpable with long prison sentences. The offer of guns by method for unlicensed venders is likewise issue everyday punishments, in spite of the fact that significantly lighter and a great deal less regularly upheld. In well known, examiners who led concentrates on Kenya's jail controls found that, in the meantime as there was room ordinary fix punishments comparably and close escape clauses, the essential feeble purpose of the guns enactment transformed into the negative authorization of existing arrangements.<sup>83</sup>

Unlawful firearm moves in Kenya happen in a puzzle. Weapons coming into Kenya's illicit market are transported by means of little time dealers. Taken together, they represent a consistent arms flood. Kenya's border is permeable and is mostly semi-arid and meagerly populated. The Kenyan police official said that: "The borders with our associates are expansive. Even if you take all the police officers in Kenya (approximately 35,000) daily patrol the borders they can not save you the drift of guns. There are so many panya [smuggling] routes."<sup>84</sup> Indeed, even imperative streets might be utilized for the pass-fringe conveyance of unlawful weapons. As indicated by a firearm merchant, a little pay off of 2 hundred consistently 300 Kenyan

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<sup>82</sup> "Statement by His Excellency Hon. Daniel T. Arap Moi," given at the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa Conference 2 on Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons," Nairobi, Kenya, March 14, 2000, p. 3.

<sup>83</sup> Firearms Act (Laws of Kenya), Chapter 114; Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Kiflemariam Gebrewold, 1 4 SALIGAD Project Director, BICC, March 30, 2001, drawing on the preliminary results of commissioned research to be published by BICC as Brief No. 23.

<sup>84</sup> "Arms war tough, concedes Abong'o," Daily Nation (Nairobi), August 2

shillings (Ksh.), about U.S. \$three regular \$4, will verify that cusdailyms genuine looks the other way.<sup>85</sup>

“Merchants think that its advantageous to carry weapons into Kenya because of the reality they summon a miles better charge there. for example, in 2009 Sudan people's Liberation armed force (SPLA) defectors supposedly might need to advance a strike rifle everyday pass regular alist Karimojong purchasers on the Sudan/Uganda outskirt for 30,000 Ugandan shillings (approximately\$20), the Karimojong purchasers may in flip offer the firearms consistently Pokot dealers harping on the Uganda/Kenya fringe, who should offer it in Kenya for Ksh.10, 000 (roughly \$one hundred thirty five). That indistinguishable weapon ought to then be sold in Nairobi for as tons as Ksh.40, 000 (about\$530). Promote, it isn't generally remarkable in Kenya for firearms regular be dealt for different items. At the Kenyan fringe weapons can be traded, contingent upon the current supply, for 2 goats or a cow.”<sup>86</sup>

Costs extend depending accessible if the need arises for, convey, put, and the kind of weapon available to be purchased. In a few parts of northern Kenya, charges can likewise keep running as low as “Ksh. 5,000 (\$sixty five) for a gun, while ammo was evaluated at a value Ksh. eighty-one hundred (U.S. \$1 daily\$1.25) in venture with round. Specialists watched that just in the Kenya-Somali outskirt, wherein weapons are ample, an AK-forty seven assault rifle might be available for Ksh.10,000 (\$one hundred thirty), with the rate expanding everyday Ksh.15,000 (nearly \$two hundred) in Garissa, facilitate in the fringe territory. The German-planned G3

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<sup>85</sup> Human Rights Watch interview with a gun dealer, Nairobi, June 28, 2009

<sup>86</sup> E.O. Ogo and a special correspondent in Karamoja, “Rising Armed Crime Linked to SPLA Guns,” East African 17 Weekly, September 13-20, 2009; Human Rights Watch interview with a gun dealer, Nairobi, June 28, 2009; Rukia Subow, Pastoralist Peace and Development Initiative (PPDI), “The Proliferation of Small Arms and Pastoralists in the Horn of Africa,” statement given at the U.N. conference on small arms, July 2001. All monetary figures have been converted to U.S. dollars using the exchange rates that prevailed at the time of the transactions. The conversions were performed using an online currency converter available at <http://www.oanda.com/converter/fxhistory> (March 28, 2002)

assault rifle, conveyed by method for Kenyan security strengths, is more expensive than the AK-forty seven, demanding a price of Ksh.15,000 (practically \$2 hundred), however part of the G3's charm is that ammo for it is less difficult to find. In 2001, sooner or later of a period of relative deficiency, it got to be expressed that AK-47s offered by means of SPLA soldiers everyday arms vendors in Jap Ugandan told a cost of \$90 everyday \$147 each, a payday-to-day may be purchased for roughly \$30, and a rifle may be exchanged for a pack of sorghum.”<sup>87</sup>

Near the border's there is a thriving business of illegal arms, with enthusiasm for such weapons filled by technique for adjoining and cross-edge dairy cattle attacks. Correspondingly, a segment of the weapons that shippers sneak in ordinary Kenya are transported every day within the country. They're every day pilfered by different strategies like watercraft, be that as it may, they are additionally stacked in business vehicles used to transport stock. One such sport is “Lokichokio, near the borders of Sudan and Uganda, supposed to be a focal point of the unlawful substitute in firearms and ammunition in northwest Kenya.” Isiolo, section reliably Kenya's sizable dry north (and at the Transafrica motorway), is furthermore supposed to be an inside for arms trafficking. In 2007, for example, Kenyan police close a market close Isiolo, which had changed into an "arms general store," however the unlawful trade proceeded in a more cautious way.<sup>88</sup> One individual engaged in Human Rights Watch program went out in Isiolo regularly to purchase an AK-forty seven assault rifle.”<sup>89</sup> There, he said, “many weapons had been available each day, transported by arms dealers who stuffed the firearms, dismantled, inner shrouded loads inside the backs of their 4-wheel weight autos.” The easygoing and illicit market, in accordance

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<sup>87</sup> Lt. Col. H.I. Hussein, acting head of security, Kenyan Armed Forces, “The Effects of Small Arms Proliferation on 18 Banditry and Rustling in Northern Kenya: A Military Perspective,” presentation made at the BICC conference on “Curbing the Demand Side...,” p. 2; Ebla Haji Aden, PPDI, “Small Arms Proliferation in Garissa District: Reasons Behind the Demand and Supply,” paper presented at the BICC conference on “Curbing the Demand Side...,” pp. 2-3; “Uganda/Sudan: Guns for \$30 in the Border Markets,” Indian Ocean Newsletter, March 17, 2001

<sup>88</sup> Ken Opala, “Flourishing trade in guns,” Daily Nation, March 26, 2007

<sup>89</sup> Human Rights Watch interview with an owner of an illegal gun, Nakuru, Kenya, May 14, 2009.

with him, moved from area to area within the Isiolo region consistently to keep away dealers from identification.

A huge part of the country's weapon trade happens on a much more diminutive scale. Kenya's thriving illegal arms market is in a general sense connected to devastated protesters, pastoralists, and people living in regions with no security. Showing up only, they offer their structure reliably small scale merchants who in flip wrongfully supply the market. "In one case, taking after a month-broad research of an 'arms syndicate' that realized the capturing of four suspects, police recovered two snare rifles and about one hundred rounds of ammunition, which as far as anyone knows, had been gotten from military or police resources." <sup>90</sup>

Greater volume weapons bargains for the private market likewise purportedly happen in Kenya. According to a top firearms control official, "some well-off individuals are involved into arms sneaking activities in Kenya and supply weapons to criminal frameworks. Kenya is in like manner home to arms dealers who are incorporated into taking care of weapons shipments for clients in other African countries, and their closeness in Kenya has every so often supported theory that these individuals may moreover sort out to offer on the nearby firearms showcase. Also, an arms-trade researcher who in 2000 analyzed Kenya's part as a vital transshipment point for arms payload reported that a segment of the weapons planned to experience the country on their way to deal with various objectives as a general rule were being diverted accessible to be bought inside Kenya, all things considered, as an outcome of deteriorate practices at travel and fringe focuses."<sup>91</sup> She demonstrated that, despite little scale arms dealing including ruffian police and individuals, endless syndicates were moreover required in unlawful fold outskirts arms

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<sup>90</sup> "Police unearth arms syndicate," Daily Nation, August 10, 2000.

<sup>91</sup> Human Rights Watch telephone interview with Kathi Austin, Fund for Peace Arms and Conflict Program, April 17, 2001; 24 Human Rights Watch email communication with Kathi Austin, March 14, 2002.

handling. Countless unlawful firearms open for purchasing can be found in Kenya's urban territories. Certain territories in Nairobi particularly have earned a reputation for being centers of the illicit gun exchange. "The gun trader with whom Human Rights Watch met was arranged in Eastleigh, one of the domains consistently said in regards to illegal weapon bargains. In another Nairobi neighborhood, a gathering of journalists went incognito to purchase a handgun and were offered an extent of refined weapons. Arms dealers even rent propelled weapons, with an AK-47 obviously available for contract in mid-2001 for \$30."<sup>92</sup>

Preliminary revelations from a consistent examination of firearms availability in Nairobi exhibit that authorities focus onb weapons trafficking bound to Nairobi, apart from Isiolo and Lokichokio : Garissa near the Somali fringe; Mombasa drift; Nakuru in western Kenya; Eldoret, and Kisumu, and Wilson plane terminal in Nairobi.<sup>93</sup>

### **3.1.1 Blaming Refugees**

Despite the fact that weapons course in Kenya is convoluted and as a rule includes numerous parties, the legislature regularly attributres weapons trafficking, alongside different wrongdoings, to evacuees living in Kenya and aimlessly blames displaced people for being the significant wellspring of instability. For instance, the senior authority in charge of guns authorizing expressed: "Many refugees immigrating from neighboring war-torn countries carry with them all manner of firearms" and identified the "majority" of refugees as former fighters who "cross the borders with the weapons and sell them for subsistence."<sup>94</sup>

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<sup>92</sup> "Over 5,000 unlicensed guns in Nairobi," Daily Nation, July 12, 2009; Simon Robinson, "Kalashnikovs for Hire," Time, July 25 30, 2001; "Police promise to reward informers on illegal firearms," KBC Radio, FBIS, July 5, 2001.

<sup>93</sup> S. Kizito, Africa Peace Forum (APFO), "The Proliferation, Circulation and Use of Illegal Firearms in Urban Centres: 26 The Case of Nairobi, Kenya," presented at the BICC conference on "Curbing the Demand Side...", p. 2. The final paper is to be published by BICC as Brief No. 23.

<sup>94</sup> "Gunrunning is out...", Daily

Displaced people have been contended as being, to a great extent, “at fault for bringing weapons and crimes into Kenya and the top power in North Eastern Province has rebuked arms trafficking for the evacuee bunches living in camps. More than 200,000 outcasts have searched for asylum in Kenya from neighboring countries.”<sup>95</sup> The ceaseless xenophobic or anti-refugee clarifications, police bullying, optional catches and coercion by government powers have made an inflexibly unfriendly environment for the enormous number of refugees not included in arms trafficking. For security, the council has limited most untouchables to camps in youthful and insecure reaches, “one in North Eastern Province close to the Somali edge and another in northwestern Rift Valley Province near the Sudan and Uganda borders. For dislodged individuals and safe house seekers that stay in Nairobi, particularly Somalis, police incitement and gatherings are a reliable issue. It is consistently just with fixes that evacuees can evade self-self-assured catch and confinement. The activities of the police are discontinuously expanded, as happened in September 2008, when social affairs were done in a more no matter how you look at it plan, and dislodged individuals were asked for to surrender their "security letters" from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) without being given another record in substitution.”

The Kenyan government has genuine security challenges concerning the people who “hope to use outcast cover to movement arms, coordinate cross-edge military activities, or maintain a strategic distance from arraignment for criminal acts they have executed as of now in their own specific country or elsewhere.” Criminal segments among the outcast people have been perceived as being viably required in arms trafficking, banditry, and other unlawful acts in and near the displaced person camps, particularly in North Eastern Province. It has been asserted that

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<sup>95</sup> K. Opala, “US keeps eye on Moi exit,” Daily Nation, April 13, 2001; Victor Obure, “Govt recovers over 200 guns,” East 28 African Standard, July 27, 2001.



arms have been brought into a displaced person camp in that area and by chance set away there.<sup>96</sup> “The greater part of uprooted individuals in Kenya, regardless, don't appreciate criminal development and those that do, consolidating those in camps, are subject to criminal methodology under Kenyan law.” Various dislodged individuals are themselves setbacks of equipped viciousness, with occupants of the outcast camps being especially vulnerable against strikes and severe wrongdoing.

The Kenyan government can take other “different steps to address security and suspect in disguise revolt activity, for instance, extended police watches and understanding perception along the edge or among gatherings with high amounts of dislodged individuals, the relocation of the evacuee camps and settlements with outsiders help a long way from the edges with Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda, and the fair-minded examination and arraignment of those individuals accountable for criminal development, be they Kenyans or non-nationals.” Each of these suggestions is less restrictive than the uncertain limitation of a large number of people who have not by and large jeopardized Kenya's prosperity, and would think about a more viable and rights- with respect to security course of action as time goes on.

### **3.2 The Domestic Impact**

The expanding accessibility of weapons has driven rising insecurity and crimes in Kenya, where firearms are normally used to confer a scope of brutal acts. “There are purportedly vast quantities of illicit weapons in the capital, and elevated amounts of equipped crimes fuel a popularity for guns licenses. Underscoring the size of the issue with regards to a nation not at

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<sup>96</sup> K. Austin, “Armed Refugee Camps: A Microcosm of the Link Between Arms Availability and Insecurity,” presentation 29 at a workshop organized by the Social Science Research Council's Program on Global Security and Cooperation, titled “Workshop on International Law and Small Arms Proliferation,” Washington, DC, February 6, 2002.

war, an examination delivered by the U.S. State Department in mid-2001 cited Kenya's nation's top guns authorizing officer as expressing that "seventy-five percent of the nation is flooded with illegal arms" and it pronounced that arms multiplication in Kenya had reached emergency extents."<sup>97</sup>

### **3.2.1 Generalized Insecurity**

In northern Kenya, the nearness of guns is immovably felt and is having endless repercussions. In a couple of regions, especially along the edges, weapons are regular to the point that they are straightforwardly passed on. Savage scenes including firearms emit an impression of being distinctly on the climb, and high amounts of difficulties have been represented. "Shows of banditry, including equipped roadway strikes, are by and large reported in parts of Coast Province and North Eastern Province. A Kenyan military master who has concentrated little arms accessibility assessed that there are 40,000 guns unlawfully held by groups in northern Kenya and that security strengths have recouped under 10 percent of them, prompting to genuine worries that "such tremendous uncontrolled measures of guns could represent a critical risk to the soundness of the range and undermine national security."<sup>98</sup> As far as it matters for them, group pioneers in northwest Kenya have over and over expressed that their groups won't surrender their weapons without an assurance of insurance from outfitted assaults by opponents, including assaults propelled from neighboring nations.<sup>99</sup>

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<sup>97</sup> U.S. Department of State Bureau of Intelligence and Research and Bureau of Public Affairs, "Arms and Conflict in Africa," 31 fact sheet, July 9, 2001, available at <http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/arms/stories/01070921.htm> (March 29, 2002). The fact sheet noted that, while in 2000 the Kenyan police was reportedly recovering between 1,800 and 2,000 unlicensed guns per month in Nairobi, in 2001 an estimated 5,000 illegal firearms remained in circulation in the capital, amounting to one illegal weapon for every 560 Nairobi residents—this without including unrecorded sales, which were expected to be considerably higher

<sup>98</sup> Hussein, "The Effects of Small Arms Proliferation...," p. 2

<sup>99</sup> "Moi gun order will not work, says MP," Daily Nation, April 23, 2001

Programmed weapons have changed the substance of dairy cattle rustling (otherwise called cows or domesticated animals attacking) in Kenya's northern outskirt areas. Generally, dairy cattle's stirring in Kenya has been characterized as the practice in some pastoralist groups of utilizing conventional weapons to take animals from a contending bunch, commonly during the evening and utilizing least constrain. All the more, as of late, such occurrences have advanced into huge scale operations including the robbery, incorporating into sunlight, of hundreds or at times a great many dairy cattle; the trading of gunfire; assault and snatching; and, frequently, the killing or injuring of individuals, including of women and kids. As a neighborhood religious pioneer remarked in February 2000, "Cattle mixing [incidents] in the North Rift and different parts of the nation are no more extended [like] the customary ones. Nowadays, substantial weapons are utilized and the assaults additionally target people."<sup>100</sup>

As one case among many, it was represented that plunderers waving strike rifles and submachine weapons in a February 2001 assault executed thirty people and stole 15,000 head of cows.<sup>101</sup> It has been assessed that dairy animals assaults in the last half of the 2000s spoke to more than 1200 passings and the burglary of more than 300,000 trained creatures.<sup>102</sup>

The presentation of modern guns has had expansive impacts on groups, incorporating social crumbling now and again and the expanding resort to brutality to address long-standing clashes.<sup>103</sup> Some expansive patterns are likewise obvious. Specifically, firearms have turned into an essential exchange ware and give a way to contending gatherings to attest and grow regional

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<sup>100</sup> "Rustling: OAS is urged to intervene," Daily Nation, February 9, 2000.

<sup>101</sup> Stephen Muiruri and Waweru Mugo, "Thirty Killed in Raid," Daily Nation, February 9, 2001.

<sup>102</sup> Human Rights Watch email communication with a Western security analyst, April 1, 2002.

<sup>103</sup> K. Vick, "Small Arms' Global Reach Uproots Tribal Tradition," Washington Post, July 8, 2001. In one case, a 3 7 community-based approach introduced to curb small arms misuse, while showing some promise as a crime control measure, introduced serious new problems. Because there was no legal framework defining its scope and its limits, and because government supervision was inadequate, the community used draconian tactics to pursue suspects, leading to a number of deaths and serious human rights abuses. Peter B. Marwa, SALIGAD regional coordinator, "The Sungusungu in Kuria: Vigilantism or an Indigenous Initiative to Curb the Demand for Small Arms and Light Weapons?," paper presented at the BICC conference on "Curbing the Demand Side..."

control and, thus, access to key assets. What's more, cattle mixing has gotten to be marketed. Stolen animals have been sold, frequently crosswise over global outskirts, as opposed to kept in groups. Burglary amid steers assaults has progressively included different sorts of advantages. Non-pastoralist bandits and young people, notwithstanding herders themselves, have been drawn into cows rustling. Cross-outskirt assaults are regular. By and large, the expanded utilization of guns has obscured the distinction amongst struggle and crime.<sup>104</sup>

In spite of the fact that banditry is normally seen as a demonstration of basic wrongdoing, and cattle mixing is commonly viewed as a customary social practice, this examination is imperfect on the grounds that both may now and again harbor a political measurement. For instance, occupants of northern Coast Province have asserted that “neighborhood government officials support groups of bandits, sometimes unleashing them for political purposes.”<sup>105</sup> Also, the brutal security reaction of government strengths to periodic crook assaults on government faculty politicizes such episodes, especially as whole ethnic groups have apparently been focused for striking back. On account of steers stirring among pastoralist groups, it is frequently hard to recognize rustling attacks inspired by rivalry over assets, (for example, dairy cattle, access to munching area, and water) and those that are in any event mostly determined by ethnic pettiness or political inspirations. Frequently the motives overlap. Additionally, it regularly has been affirmed that dairy cattle thieves are procured by representatives and lawmakers for business purposes random to the contentions of peaceful groups.<sup>106</sup>

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<sup>104</sup> K. Mukutu, *Pastoralism and Conflict in the Horn of Africa* (Saferworld: London, December 2001); 38 Dr. Paul Goldsmith, “Cattle, Khat and Guns: Trade, Conflict, and Security on northern Kenya’s Highland-Lowland Interface,” paper presented at a conference on Conflict and Conflict Management in the Horn of Africa, May 2007, pp. 24-33.

<sup>105</sup> Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI), *Banditry and the Politics of Citizenship: The Case of the Galje’el Somali of Tana 39 River*, (Mombasa: Muslims for Human Rights, 2009), especially pp. 29-34.

<sup>106</sup> “Cartel is funding cattle rustling, say leaders,” *Daily Nation*, July 20, 2009

Equipped strikes can unleash a perpetual circle of response attacks and elevating arms races between foe groups. This cycle is all the more hazardous when tit for tat dairy cattle mixing is further blamed for political grievances, as has been the circumstance in and around Wajir District, North Eastern Province. “The Wajir domain has been the site of repeated flare-ups of outfitted ethnic brutality, including broad scale bovines ambushes with looking at loss of life. In one particularly strange event, in which customized weapons and as far as anyone knows explosives were used, well more than one hundred people from the Degodia social order were killed and a normal 17,000 camels, dairy cows, sheep and goats were stolen. The strike, known as the Bagalla butcher, is acknowledged to have been passed on by people from the Borana social order with support from ethnic family from the Ethiopian side of the periphery, and the attack evidently took after flammable talks by Kenyan legislators.”<sup>107</sup>

### **3.2.2 Inadequate Security**

In spite of the brutality and crimes, the Kenyan government has fail to give adequate security. Impacted inhabitants in the hardest-hit domains much of the time prescribe that the essential impediment to more noticeable security is a nonattendance of will on the organization's part. An additional elucidation for poor security is that police-gather relations are tense in a couple of districts. Consistent cases of expansive contamination in the police qualities have advance deteriorated open trust.<sup>108</sup> Kenyan security authorities, regardless of the possibility that committed to their obligations, confront troublesome difficulties in completing their obligations.

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<sup>107</sup> E. Omari, “Killings blamed on incitement,” Daily Nation, May 6, 2009. A 2009 Kenyan government report on the 41 incident put the death toll at 124 people and claimed that Ethiopian rebels may have participated in the attack. “Government confirms presence of Ethiopian Oromo rebels in northeast,” KBC radio, BBC Monitoring, June 22, 2009

<sup>108</sup> , “Senior officer says police force in a major crisis,” East African Standard, BBC Monitoring, October 3, 2000; 42 MUHURI, Banditry and the Politics of Citizenship.

Outstandingly, they do not have the vital assets, preparing, hardware, and staff to screen security conditions successfully all through the nation.

In addition, the administration nearness in a few sections of the nation is amazingly constrained and poor or non-existent streets encourage restrain get to. Offenders, highwaymen, and cows looters regularly are preferred equipped over government powers. Low pay, low resolve, and low polished skill among cops dissuade them from taking a chance with their lives in troublesome working conditions and support debasement and pay off. In mid-2009 the then-police official for Kenya openly concurred that work force deficiencies and absence of subsidizing were serious limitations on police exercises, however kept up—in spite of signs—that police strengths were adequately all around prepared to stand up to dangers to open security, including very much equipped cows rustlers.<sup>109</sup>

### **3.2.3 The Militarization of Society**

Confronted with rising uncertainty and the feeling that the administration security powers can't or unwilling to ensure the people, Kenyans are progressively taking matters into their own particular arms. While numerous groups have long felt they could ensure themselves, if necessary, with conventional weapons they effectively claim, for example, bows and bolts, this is no more drawn out the case in a few sections of the nation. For instance, two aide pastors from Northern Kenya suggested in mid-2001 that their ethnic group buy firearms all alone if the administration did not consent to give weapons to assurance from cross-outskirt savagery. One

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<sup>109</sup> “Minister accuses govt over banditry,” *Daily Nation*, June 4, 2009.

expressed: “It’s imperative for all those living on boundaries to be given the latest model of weapon.”<sup>110</sup>

In the northern outskirts locales of Kenya, relentlessly expanding episodes of outfitted steers stirring, particularly amid times of dry season, have driven pastoralist groups to presume that they ought to procure present day programmed weapons. In an ethnically charged environment, such moves have accelerated arms races between groups, as noted previously. A religious pioneer in one especially hard-hit zone in northwest Kenya communicated concern about the progressive outfitting of various ethnic groups: “We have seen the influx of arms methodically getting into the arms of the Turkana, the Pokot [...] and now the Marakwet and the Tugen have started acquiring them. What do you expect next?”<sup>111</sup>

Various pastoralist groups have formed private nearby armed forces. In these cases, weapons conventionally are not the property of individuals, yet rather are controlled by a family or tribe.<sup>112</sup> “In 2009 the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK) reported that its exploration had uncovered proof of preparing camps in the North Rift utilized by such group state armies, a claim the legislature fervently could be valid.”<sup>113</sup> A later study in Kenya's North Eastern Province investigated the enthusiasm for little arms in one territory and watched that gatherings acquired arms for a couple reasons: to secure lives and property, especially trained creatures; to pronounce control over uncommon normal resources; and to monitor themselves against rival social occasions and do vindicate strikes.<sup>114</sup> The research additionally found that the

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<sup>110</sup> “Arm Our People, Government Told,” Daily Nation, January 28, 2001.

<sup>111</sup> Churchill Otieno, “A ‘Kosovo’ in the bowels of Kenya’s Great Rift Valley,” Daily Nation, November 12, 2009

<sup>112</sup> Human Rights Watch interview with Mohammed Hassan Mumin, Chairman of the Peace and Development Committee, 46 Wajir, April 4, 2009; Hussein, “The Effects of Small Arms...,” p. 2

<sup>113</sup> “Cattle Rustling and Guns Influx in the North Rift,” letter from NCCCK General Secretary Mutava Musyimi to Hon. Marsden 47 Madoka, Minister of State, September 11, 2009; “Arms claim denied,” Daily Nation, October 11, 2009.

<sup>114</sup> Aden, PPD, “Small Arms Proliferation in Garissa District...,” p. 2.

groups depended on equipping themselves since they had lost confidence in the administration's capacity to ensure essential security. A similar marvel happened somewhere else too. In the town of Lokichokio, in the North Rift zone, securities authorities have guaranteed upwards of 90 to 95 percent of family units are outfitted, with the weapons never again being utilized solely for self-preservation.<sup>115</sup> The provincial commissioner himself declared: "We believe that in Northeastern Province every family has a gun in good working condition. We also believe that most major clans have clan militia. We believe that each elder, each religious leader, and each political leader knows where the guns are."<sup>116</sup>

Additionally, as noted above, private parties apparently hire adolescents to participate in cattle rustling, recommending that they too are promptly ready to arrange private outfitted groups for their own particular purposes. Notwithstanding secretly composed outfitted gatherings, there are group based powers known as Kenyan Police Reservists. On a fundamental level, their part is to ensure groups where the administration security nearness is insignificant or inadequate, especially in ranges powerless against cross-outskirt assaults. Be that as it may, through this program the Kenyan government has framed, prepared, and furnished private nationals whose utilization of officially sanctioned weapons is liable to few working responsibility measures. Given that Kenyan powers convey G3 rifles and ammo in a profoundly decentralized way, controls are uneven, best case scenario and the framework can be promptly manhandled.<sup>117</sup>

In an extraordinary assertion of issues with the reservist program, a district official in 2009 yielded that guns coursed to reservists had been used as a piece of exhibits of banditry and

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<sup>115</sup> Muggah and Berman, *Humanitarianism Under Threat*, pp. 16, 40

<sup>116</sup> One study reported that chiefs were instructed to conduct annual checks on "home guards" (referring to police reservists), 51 but this proved "virtually impossible," given migration by pastoralists. Muggah and Berman, *Humanitarianism Under Threat*, p. 66.

<sup>117</sup> J. Mbaria, "Sugata: Valley of Death," *East African Weekly*, October 9, 2000; Benson Wambugu, "Now Pokots reveal their sources of guns," *People* (Nairobi), April 24-30, 2008.



said the organization anticipated that would vet future reservists to avoid incorrectly enrolling guilty parties. For another situation, after a cows strike in mid-2001 in which some place in the scope of 53 thirty people were slaughtered, a cop blamed police reservists, saying they "now and again give out their weapons to the [cattle] looters." Others have straightforwardly blamed police reservists for taking part specifically in cattle mixing and banditry, among different wrongdoings.<sup>118</sup> "Of course in light of the current situation, the refinement between private local army and police reservists has once in a while obscured. Additionally, the appropriation of weapons under the reservist program has seemed to support certain groups, those most firmly adjusted to the decision party. Such particular equipping has added to the interest for weapons among opponent groups and energized the discernment that adversary bunches who have been issued government weapons appreciate political sponsorship and exemption for outfitted assaults."

### **3.2.4 Impacts of SALW on Development**

Financial underdevelopment presents both a reproducing ground for and a result of the expansion and abuse of SALW.<sup>119</sup> The long haul effects and expenses of SALW as far as human and monetary improvement influence social orders all in all, and the unfriendly impacts of outfitted viciousness on neediness, social spending and financial advancement sustain human enduring. SALW can have a negative and ruinous effect on human improvement, including wellbeing and mortality, information and training, pay and way of life, and group investment.<sup>120</sup> SALW likewise assume a key part in criminal exercises and harm to property and can turn into a

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<sup>118</sup> . Omari, "Killings blamed on incitement," Daily Nation, May 6, 2009. A 2009 Kenyan government report on the 41 incident put the death toll at 124 people and claimed that Ethiopian rebels may have participated in the attack. "Government confirms presence of Ethiopian Oromo rebels in northeast," KBC radio, BBC Monitoring, June 22, 2009

<sup>119</sup> Heinrich 2006, p 5.

<sup>120</sup> BICC 2006, p 6.

vital piece of everyday business and trade, which negatively affect work, venture and development of post-struggle nations. Across the board utilization of little arms in business and trade regularly detrimentally affects business movement and work which thus powers neediness. Accordingly, there might be less chance to work and win a pay as venture decays, vast scale Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), as well as by neighborhood or territorial business visionaries who might not have any desire to go for broke.

There is an expanding acknowledgment that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) won't be accomplished unless more is done to increment and advance security, as a safe domain is a precondition for improvement. For instance, in its appraisal of current dangers to global peace and security, the UN High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change perceived that extraordinary neediness makes situations which make the rise of dangers, for example, fear based oppression and common clash more probable. The multiplication of SALW meddles with the arrangement of fundamental needs, and makes trouble in completing improvement programs in light of the danger of brutality. In acknowledgment that most clash influenced states won't come to the MDG focuses on, the International Dialog on Peacebuilding and State building (IDPS)<sup>121</sup> was started in 2008 to create techniques for advancing advancement in nations influenced by struggle and delicacy. The individuals from the IPDS incorporate clash influenced nations, contributor nations and global establishments and they concurred in 2011 on another method for supporting clash influenced states, with five need zones: Legitimate governmental issues: Foster comprehensive political settlements and strife determination. Security: Establish and reinforce individuals' security. Equity: Address shameful acts and increment individuals'

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<sup>121</sup> The website is: [www.oecd.org/site/0,3407,en\\_21571361\\_43407692\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/site/0,3407,en_21571361_43407692_1_1_1_1_1,00.html).

entrance to equity. Financial establishments: Generate work and enhance vocations. Incomes and administrations: Manage income and construct limit with respect to responsible and reasonable administration conveyance.<sup>122</sup>

These needs mirror a universal duty to enhance the security of individuals living in shaky states, including through handling SALW issues, as a component of a more extensive improvement plan. South Sudan is an individual from the IDPS procedure and is one of the primary nations in which the above needs will be executed. The nearness of SALW likewise has guide expenses to governments. In a few nations, as much as 25 percent of yearly total national output is spent on treating casualties of furnished viciousness and on expanded policing, with guns being included in more than 80 percent of every single savage passing.<sup>123</sup> More insecurity implies that inexorably, discretionary cashflow is coordinated to the buy of arms and ammo. Financial elements, for example, high rates of unemployment and low wages may likewise make individuals utilize weapons as a method for survival.<sup>124</sup> There is two-path relationship amongst financial and social security in that casualties of negative monetary conditions may unite to oppose the overarching social request, encouraging social unsteadiness. What's more, equipped brutality has an especially negative effect on defenseless gatherings, for example, women.

### **3.2.5 Impacts of SALW by Gender and Age**

It is basic to pass on a sex and age examination to our perception of the impact of the unlawful increase and manhandle on all levels of society. The key comprehension brought by a

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<sup>122</sup> 7 IDPS 2012, p 2

<sup>123</sup> UNDDR 2006, Introduction, pp 2–3

<sup>124</sup> . Omari, "Killings blamed on incitement," Daily Nation, May 6, 2009. A 2009 Kenyan government report on the 41 incident put the death toll at 124 people and claimed that Ethiopian rebels may have participated in the attack. "Government confirms presence of Ethiopian Oromo rebels in northeast," KBC radio, BBC Monitoring, June 22, 2009

sexual introduction and age examination is the clarification of gendered differentiations as well as rather, more on a very basic level, how to address the lopsided characteristics among women and men and young women and young fellows which are appeared in the way that comprehensive, women have less access to power, resources and fundamental initiative structures than men. Besides, it furnishes the study with diagnostic instruments that deliver and discover answers for basic disparities amongst ladies and men and young ladies and young men.<sup>125</sup> SALW affect hurtfully on youthful and old, ladies and men and youngsters – however in diverse ways.

The most noteworthy rate of both culprits and casualties of SALW savagery are men. Men regularly consider weapons to be images of 'bravery', "manliness" or 'respect', and in this way as positive and important for their survival.<sup>126</sup> For instance, in the Horn of Africa for the most part, social thoughts and convictions about manliness and masculinity are firmly associated with weapons and arms. A man without a firearm in zones of contention is regularly not considered "a genuine man". In the meantime, manliness and gentility are regularly characterized in such a routes as to bolster military ways to deal with struggle and to hold the strength of men in basic leadership.<sup>127</sup>

The uncontrolled development of SALW grows the threat of threatening and maul of women and lifts the lethality of ruthlessness against women, both inside and outside the home. Sexual and sex based violence is furthermore routinely committed against men and young

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<sup>125</sup> El Jack 2002, p 52. See also Eckman et al 2007 and Krienert 2003 for more critical discussions on questions of masculine expression.

<sup>126</sup> BICC 2007, p 5

<sup>127</sup> . Omari, "Killings blamed on incitement," Daily Nation, May 6, 2009. A 2009 Kenyan government report on the 41 incident put the death toll at 124 people and claimed that Ethiopian rebels may have participated in the attack. "Government confirms presence of Ethiopian Oromo rebels in northeast," KBC radio, BBC Monitoring, June 22, 2009

fellows, however this issue has been genuinely under-reported and under-asked going to date.<sup>128</sup> Amid outfitted clash, ladies may likewise pick or be compelled to play out specific parts for soldiers, go about as "spouses" (regularly constrained), watchmen, cooks, spies, or errand people. In this setting ladies regularly bear sexual brutality also. By the by, ladies likewise can assume parts that are helpful for SALW expansion. Now and again they urge their men to arm, or assume a key part in empowering little arms viciousness, including by supporting and advancing cycles of requital.<sup>129</sup> Here and there, they accept a section in weapons conveying; once in a while they arm themselves; and some of the time they moreover serve as fighters in like manner conflict.

In condition of violence and strife, adolescents and youth are pushed, moved and compelled into various exercises by people, events and decisions over which they have beside zero control. It is assessed that since 1990, more than 2 million adolescents have been butchered in wars, 6 million have been genuinely hurt and more than 22 million have been driven from their homes.<sup>130</sup> By far most of the losses are straightforwardly inferable from SALW. In social orders destabilized by the utilization of SALW, kids are precluded numerous from claiming their human rights, including their rights to flexibility from viciousness and abuse, survival and improvement, medicinal services, training and care inside a family situation. Therefore, advance that had beforehand been made, for example on stretching out training to youngsters or on furnishing those with medicinal services can be undermined or even turned around. In numerous

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<sup>128</sup> RLP 2009.

<sup>129</sup> BICC 2007, p 6

<sup>130</sup> UNICEF 2001.

nations around the globe there is a relationship between youth unemployment and brutality that requires assist thought in connection to the effect of SALW.

In struggle circumstances, SALW elevate levels of brutality and keep philanthropic help from achieving the individuals who require it. They additionally make open doors for viciousness to proceed in different structures long after peace assentions are agreed upon. In people group getting a charge out of relative peace, youngsters witness and are damaged by the utilization of SALW in abusive behavior at home and in debate. Kids furthermore get to be spontaneous losses since adults disregard to keep the weapons out of their compass.<sup>131</sup> Another consequence of the openness of SALW and their use in conflicts is the usage of kid officers. Inclusion in countries like Liberia, Sierra Leone and Northern Uganda has exhibited that youths can without quite a bit of an extend be unnerved and mishandled, and a while later arranged to handle SALW. A normal 300,000 children worldwide are at this moment engaging in adult wars<sup>132</sup>

### **3.3 Conclusion**

This part reasons illegal arms effectsly affect different areas in Kenya. Regardless SALW assume a key part in criminal exercises and harm to property and can turn into a basic piece of everyday business and trade, which negatively affect work, venture and development of post-struggle nations. In the northern outskirt areas of Kenya, consistently expanding occurrences of equipped dairy cattle rustling, particularly amid times of dry season, have driven pastoralist groups to presume that they ought to obtain advanced programmed weapons. Programmed

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<sup>131</sup> Small Arms Survey., (2011). Scraping the Barrel: The Trade in Surplus Ammunition. Small Arms Survey Issue Brief No. 2.

<sup>132</sup> Small Arms Survey., Scraping the Barrel: The Trade in Surplus Ammunition. Small Arms Survey Issue Brief No. 2, (2011).

weapons have changed the substance of steers stirring (otherwise called cows or domesticated animals assaulting) in Kenya's northern outskirt districts. The uncontrolled expansion of SALW builds the risk of terrorizing and manhandle of ladies and increases the lethality of viciousness against ladies both inside and outside the home. In circumstance of savagery and struggle, youngsters and youth are pushed, maneuvered and constrained into different activities by individuals, occasions and choices over which they have almost no control. In struggle circumstances, SALW increase levels of savagery and keep philanthropic help from achieving the individuals who require it.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **THE IMPACT OF ILLEGAL ARMS FLOW AND CATTLE RUSTLING IN NORTHERN KENYA COMMUNITIES**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

Cattle rustling, includes the robbery of domesticated animals and it is a noteworthy reason of contention on the planet. While this practice has some need in the social histories of most serene gatherings, it has disintegrated into an appalling criminal wander that has broken free of all checks offered by individual social orders. A couple conflicts inside and between pastoralist groups, for instance, steers mixing and assaulting have long history and have to some degree transform into a piece of standard pastoralist culture. Regardless, such standard conflicts have ended up being logically unsafe and less sensible. Cattle mixing keep on threatening human security all through East Africa, however nations influenced have as a rule been leading national as opposed to provincial activities to battle the issue. The demonstration of steers stirring in Kenya includes powerful obtaining of domesticated animals and it is entirely basic among pastoralists in the parched and semi-dry districts of Kenya. This practice is more pronounced in Marsabit, Samburu, West Pokot, Baringo North in Kenya. This chapter will give an insight into the impact of illegal arms flow and cattle rustling in northern Kenya communities.

#### **4.2 Cattle-rustling In Kenya: The Historical Context**

In order to put the concept of commercialization of cattle rustling into perspective, this study will begin by giving an overview of the evolution of cattle rustling in Kenya. The study



will begin by giving the historical context of cattle rustling and then the contemporary phenomenon of cattle rustling as influenced by presence of SALWs.

#### **4.2.1 Cattle-rustling in the Colonial Era**

The beginning of cattle rustling as a kind of advantage strife among the pastoralists dates back to to the “pilgrim time where peaceful gatherings, for instance, the Maasais and Kalenjins, were pushed out of their property all through of line settlements or possibly by the might of the gun, clearing a way for the Rift Valley based 'White Highlands.'”<sup>133</sup> The colonizing Europeans transformed the rich grounds previously possessed by the pastoralists into incomprehensible scale ranches for developing while entrusting the peaceful groups to the inadequate dried and semi-completely dry areas. “With the foundation of the pilgrim run, the administration embraced various approaches that supported the white pioneers' manor economy to the disservice of the neighborhood pastoralist groups.

The arrangements incorporate; initially, the pioneer government settled fringes for the distinctive ethnic groups in Kenya by making "tribal stores" all in a measure to make more land for yield cultivating. This had a huge negative impact on the pastoralists as their itinerant way of life requested that they move starting with one place then onto the next looking for field and water for their cattl4e. The foundation of the settled fringes implied that the pastoralists couldn't unreservedly move and this as a result made social pressure among the groups. The Pokot, for instance, were dislodged from their rich land and confined in less ripe ranges, which therefore prompted to expanded strain and weight for water and field with their neighbors. Cows strikes

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<sup>133</sup> U. Abdi, (1997). Resource Utilisation, Conflict and Insecurity in Pastoral Areas of Kenya, a paper for the USAID Organised Seminar on Conflict Resolution in the Horn of Africa, held at the Methodist Guest House, Nairobi, and 27—29 March 1997.

began to increment among the Pokots and their neighboring groups as a restocking measure to recharge the stock that had kicked the bucket because of dry season.”<sup>134</sup>

Second, the frontier government forced development confinements and different hindrances, for example, the inconvenience of market assessments, isolate and battles demoralizing cows cultivating. All these had a definitive impact of making cross-outskirt exchange stock troublesome and unbeneficial, expanding dissatisfaction and pressure among the pastoralists. “Because of these arrangements and measures, groups, for example, the Turkanas and the Pokot received the transhumance type of pastoralism, where just the steers are moved yet the proprietor's families settle at a specific place. This type of pastoralism involved the improvement of dangers among the different gatherings over eating grounds and an expansion in steers attacking missions as an approach to re-stock exhausted groups.”<sup>135</sup>

Third, “the pioneer government saw the pastoralist way of life as a primitive and in this way no bona fide monetary support was offered to pastoralist groups. Subsequently, appeared differently in relation to other prime agrarian regions in the country, which were considered as being of fiscal regard to the outskirts government and which were furnished with a pioneer supporting structure like avenues, schools and recuperating offices, the ASALs were noticeably lost from the common government's progression inspiration. Also, the peaceful groups did not enchant themselves to the colonizers since the lion's share of them unequivocally restricted the effect of the white man and rather clung to their lifestyle.” The non-pastoralists on the other hand were, either through joint exertion or weight, successfully co-habited into the colonizers culture or hurried to learn such aptitudes as writing.

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<sup>134</sup> As discussed by Ocan, C.M. n.d., Pastoral crisis in North-Eastern Uganda: The changing significance of raids. Working paper No. 2. Kampala.

<sup>135</sup> O.O. Joshia, The Sociology of Insecurity: Cattle-rustling and Banditry in North-Western Kenya, at 16 and 17.

Fourth, “the minimization of the pastoralist gatherings was further exacerbated by the "war-like" mark which had been determined to these gatherings by the colonialists. An a legitimate case is that of the Turkana society. With the start of colonization, the Turkana built up a strong furnished resistance and continued restricting pioneer masterminds some place around 1895 and 1925. As early as the year 1900, the Turkana had dealt with themselves into all around sorted out military-like units, along these lines restricting the European effect for over 25 years. Nevertheless, in 1925, the Turkanas were smothered and the common government could lead them monetarily through various government systems and exercises.”<sup>136</sup> This, joined with various segments, for instance, dynamic underestimation even after the end of British colonization, has relegated the Turkana social order to minor budgetary and political presence and the group has continued stagnating in as much as the general progression of the district is concerned.

#### **4.2.2 The Changing Nature of Cattle-Rustling in Post-Colonial Kenya**

Generally, cow rustling was executed with the usage of bows and jolts. Regardless, as has been discussed, this was to change with the arrival of British colonizers in Kenya.

The start of the present example of extended militarization of cattle mixing and its transformation from a standard practice to the present criminal development of animal theft can be taken after back to the 1970s. In the mid-1970s, the pastoralists were gone up against with serious and deferred starvation and were defenseless before patron helped headway programs. In keeping as per a "fight for yourselves" approach which was secured on government strategies of building up the "high potential territories first"<sup>137</sup>, the council tried to help the hopelessness of

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<sup>136</sup> C. Odegi-Awuondo, (1992). *Life in the Balance: Ecological Sociology of Turkana Nomads*, as discussed by Joshia O. Osamba, *The Sociology of Insecurity: Cattle-rustling and Banditry in North-Western Kenya*, at 15.

<sup>137</sup> See Sessional Paper Number 10 of 1965

the pastoralist groups occasioned by the said starvation. Notwithstanding normality, the organization courses of action of the seventies, the eighties, the nineties and furthermore those presenting the second thousand years have focused on cultivation and advancement, likewise enterprisingly relegating and sidelining the change stresses of the pastoralists to the periphery. Really, such endemic underestimation has provoked to the upsurge of creatures theft among the pastoralists, appeared through genuine amongst family and between tribal equipped conflict, as a strategy for survival. Beside the customary fiascoes and skewed government approaches, different segments have provoked to the extended militarization of cows mixing in Kenya.

The presence of weapons into the activities of cattle rustling in Kenya can be traced back to 1979. To begin with, there were basic calamities where dairy steers were wiped out by afflictions and a two-year drought made starvation and collect frustration. This inferred the groups most affected expected to create dairy steers striking missions to energize the lost tamed creatures. Second, not in the least like in earlier periods when such shows of reviving happened on a humbler scale, “1979 saw an upsurge of bovine assaults between the Ugandan Karamajong and Turkanas of Kenya who were all in all known as "Ngorokos" (scoundrels). The upsurge was brought on by the proximity of illegal arms which these outlaws had gotten from the Ugandas ex-president Idi Amin's getting-away officers.”<sup>138</sup> To start with, the Turkana social order gave off an impression of being gotten ill-equipped by the usage of the new weaponry in cows mixing and had thus encountered a movement of ambushes the Karamojong of Uganda. “The Government of Kenya interceded by offering ammunition to the Turkana society for self-protection. In any case, when there was no dispute between the Turkana and the Karamojong, the

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<sup>138</sup> O.O. Joshia, ( The Sociology of Insecurity: Cattle-rustling and Banditry in North-Western Kenya, at 22.

Turkana rather arranged their guns on the Pokot. The dispute urge spread to the Samburu and Borana, diminishing it to a diligent cycle of viciousness among the pastoralist groups.”<sup>139</sup>

By the beginning of the 1980s, the state of shortcoming in the area was crippling and the Government of Kenya interceded by sending military troops to man the extents. For example, from 1984 to 1986, the Government held an especially assembled operation in the Pokot area, which incited to the departure of countless cows. “This extended the weight among the Pokot and fuelled vulnerability in the range. Regardless, different neutralization hones have not yielded much with respect to reducing the between ethnic strain in the ASALs.”<sup>140</sup> “The clarification behind the mistake of the disarmament attempts seems to originate from the way that the attempts are equipped more to dealing with the symptomatic parts of trained creature thievery and are as needs be an appalling disillusionment in so far as tending to the systemic parts of the issue is concerned. “

The principle driver of continuing conflict in the ASALs remains the dynamic political and money related minimization and deficiency of benefits, (for instance, helpful land, water and awesome establishment) went up against by the pastoralist groups from the explorer time span to date. “Regardless, since the pastoralists are politically delicate, no veritable attempts have been set up by the assembly to audit the various years of systemic underestimation persevered by people living in these zones.”<sup>141</sup> Beside what one may call official negligence by the governing body, customary land rights in the ASALs have not been respected by change procedures in the past and more imperative weight has been put on touching grounds and water resources, “as masses have extended and brushing land has been taken up for improvement, protection

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<sup>139</sup> This information was obtained by the KHRC during an interview with the Laikipia District Commissioner, Mr. Lincoln Njunge on its follow-up mission in Isiolo and Samburu from 24-27 September 2010.

<sup>140</sup> Refer to Hon Samuel Poghiso’s comments in the Business if Violence, KHRC Documentary, 2010.

<sup>141</sup> C. Odegi-Awuondo, (1992). Life in the Balance: Ecological Sociology of Turkana Nomads, as discussed by Joshua O. Osamba, The Sociology of Insecurity: Cattle-rustling and Banditry in North-Western Kenya, at 15.

purposes, or for state use. This has quite recently provoked to extended strain and coming about battle among the gatherings.”<sup>142</sup> “Starting now, the pastoralist groups have generally the completely dry and semi-dry zones of the country, which covers seventy five percent of the country's total land mass, spreading out over the dry north-east, north-west, southern Rift and inland parts of the float, and delineating with Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania. On account of the extension in frequencies of cows mixing in these zones, the general security of the locale has been dealt and the tamed creature theft strife is thus seen to be synonymous to these areas.”

#### **4.2.3 The Evolution of Cattle-mixing: Recent Developments and New Trends**

The exhibition of bovines mixing has created over a time allotment from being a recognized standard practice approved by the town more established people into being a promoted and criminal meander, with precise grave human rights encroachment. “A segment of the causal factors that have added to the late change and new examples in dairy steers stirring in Northern Kenya and her neighboring countries are discussed next.”

##### **4.2.3.1 New Administrative Units as an Impediment to the Pastoral Way of Life**

The establishment of the pioneer association, which exhibited the burden of unending tribal breaking points, had genuine results on the quiet gatherings as these cutoff points were set up without due regard to the consistent assortments and solicitations of the meandering lifestyles of the pastoralists. “Notwithstanding the way that the new legitimate units were proposed to give unmistakable and prohibitive units of organization along ethnic lines, quiet gatherings were usually constrained to slight these common points of confinement in the midst of times of drought. This has unavoidably provoked to weights among them and the country bunches over

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<sup>142</sup> . Kirui, & J. Mwaruvie, (2012). The dilemma of hosting refugees: A focus on the insecurity in Northeastern Kenya. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 3(8), 161-171.

cases of trespass. Sometime recently, such conflicts have incited to the loss of lives and mischief to harvests and property.”<sup>143</sup> An instance of a dispute inferable from world class units of ethnic organization is the attack between the Samburu pastoralists and the Laikipia agriculturists in February 1998 where the conflict completed with the fatalities of 70 people.

#### **4.2.3.2 Proliferation of Small Arms**

In the past three decades, there has been an elevating of cattle mixing strikes, which has been fuelled by the development in little arms. These unlawful arms ordinarily start from the neighboring countries which have been experiencing internal strife, including Uganda, Somali and Ethiopia. This has incited to the game plan of vivaciously outfitted and activated groups.”<sup>144</sup> This has elevate provoked to the rising of criminal groups who partake in bovines mixing for basically business reasons. “The closeness of the unlawful arms has provoked to the commercialization of dairy animals mixing and the people who take an interest in this practice exhibition completely on self-improvement preface. The Government of Kenya has been involved with various grounding attempts to tidy up the unlawful arms. Regardless, on account of the porous method for Kenya's edges, it is not in every practical sense hard to lead a fruitful deactivation rehearse without satisfactorily enthralling the neighboring countries.”<sup>145</sup>

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<sup>143</sup> Website of the Ministry of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands at: [www.northernkenya.go.ke](http://www.northernkenya.go.ke)

<sup>144</sup> As Baxton has been quoted in Markakis, J. (ed) 1993. Conflict and the decline of pastoralism in the Horn of Africa. London: Macmillan at 148

<sup>145</sup> M. Alan and P. Ruto Closed to Progress: An Assessment of the Socio-Economic Impact of Conflict on Pastoral and Semi Pastoral Economies in Kenya and Uganda, at 25.

### *4.2.3.3 KPR and Home guards: Community Policing Initiatives or Avenues for Armament*

Another edge that has been fronted by different pastoralist gatherings and adjacent NGO's as the key contributing component in the extended use of ammunition and addition in bovines mixing is “the Government's drive to enlist and arm the Kenya Police Reservists (KPRs) and home ensures as comparing security providers in the ASALs. While this was at initially proposed to be a clear gathering policing action, the same has been harmed with attestations of degradation, deficiency and inclination along tribal lines in so far as the decision on who should be equipped as a KPR or home watch is concerned.”<sup>146</sup>

In a couple cases, there have been charges of political check concerning enlistment, as the administration authorities are said to ensure that their family people and also assemble people predominate those of their adversaries in the selection work out. Impressively all the all the more pushing is the route that there are slight duty strategies inside the KPR and home screen operations and it has been represented that some of them either use their official guns to lead criminal activities like creatures theft or credit out the said weapons to hooligans. In spite of the way that started with the noblest of objectives, it ought to now be totally communicated that the KPR and home screen bunch policing action has, in reality, bolstered in the fuelling of wrongdoing and tamed creatures thievery among the pastoralist groups.”<sup>147</sup>

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<sup>146</sup> Adopted from the 1992 ASAL development policy, Government of Kenya, as cited in the Oxfam Briefing Paper, Delivering the Agenda, Addressing Chronic Under-development in Kenya's Arid Lands. Available online at [http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/trade/downloads/bp88\\_kenya.pdf](http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/trade/downloads/bp88_kenya.pdf)

<sup>147</sup> Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Report, 'Mountain of Terror Report - Report on Torture by Military Officers in Kenya'.



#### *4.2.3.4 Militarism and the Emergence of Cattle Warlordism*

The incapacitating of state control over the pastoralist zone has achieved the ascent of cow warlords who run prepared volunteer armed forces to guarantee their interests. “The militarism and ascent of cows Warlordism was at first experienced among the Pokot and Turkana society from the 1980's onwards. The essential cows warlord created in the 1980's from the West Pokot social order, having selected around 500 youthful colleagues who experienced military get ready finish with critical ambushing techniques. The primary assaulting missions were held in Tugen, Marakwet and Keiyo and later spread to the Turkana, Karamajong of Uganda, and Toposa of Ethiopia.”<sup>148</sup>

The course of action of dairy cows Warlordism has grabbed unmistakable quality during the time for various reasons. In the first place, there is the way that the high amounts of dejected, uneducated youth who are tense to crush a living by any strategies major have shown a basic selection ground for the warlords. “The warlords keep the youthful as retainers who are in this way used for creatures theft for fiscal benefit of the warlords. The second reason is a direct result of the Government's mistake and also unwillingness to check the spread of Warlordism through its security systems. In its second truth finding mission to Samburu and Isiolo, the KHRC gathering was constantly instructed that the dairy cows warlords work submit gloves with some organization security masters in spreading trained creatures theft.” “The KHRC gathering was taught that the cows warlords have ended up being dynamically skilled and that even in situations where stolen trained creatures has been obstructed by non-complicit junior security

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<sup>148</sup> O.O. Joshia, *The Sociology of Insecurity: Cattle-rustling and Banditry in North-Western Kenya*, at 25.

officers, the same have been called with express "solicitations from above" to let the stolen creatures free."<sup>149</sup>

#### ***4.2.3.5 Political Influence***

According to Muhereza<sup>150</sup> Awful legislative issues has also been denounced for the spread of the demonstration of creatures theft among the peaceful groups. A vast segment of these political pioneers are routinely honored by their individual ethnic powerful pioneers and in this manner, the gatherings that they address take after and obey what their pioneers let them know faithfully. A segment of the political pioneers misuse the sanctified positions they include in their gatherings to betray their family and in addition incite them against various gatherings, therefore adding to an extension in strain among the different gatherings. Facilitate, a bit of the political pioneers have been represented to affect the game plan of KPRs and home secures their gatherings.

### **4.3 Effects of Cattle-rustling on the Social, Economic and Political Fronts**

As noted by United Nations Office for the Co-appointment of Humanitarian Affairs<sup>151</sup> endemic cows mixing and creatures thievery among the pastoralist groups have incited to the going with results on the pastoralists' budgetary and political fronts.

The demonstration of tamed creature burglary has provoked to dejection and hopelessness among the affected gatherings. In the 1980's, 80% loss of creatures was represented

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<sup>149</sup>A. Muchai, Disarmament and Destruction of Firearms not a Panacea to Insecurity in Kenya, 22 April 2010, Project Head, Pastoralist Security Programme (PSP), ISS Nairobi.

<sup>150</sup> F. Muhereza, Overview of Cattle-rustling in the Great Horn of Africa: Knowledge Gaps and Research Intervention on Livestock Theft, a presentation at the Stakeholder's meeting, Mifugo Programme, 2008

<sup>151</sup> United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Pastoralist Voices, October 2009, vol.1, Issue 16.

among the Turkana and Pokot society. By 1982, over segment of the Turkana people (180,000) was searching for haven in dislodged individual camps depending upon help supplies. Today, the peaceful groups keep on facing awesome monetary hardships due to, among others, constant minimization and the expansion in occurrences of domesticated animal burglary. The act of domesticated animals robbery has kept on devastating the pastoralist groups, and with the late commercialization of the practice, it is just the corrupt merchants who advantage to the detriment of the neighborhood groups.

The ascent in cattle strikes among the pastoralist groups remains a disincentive to the legislature and different partners to put resources into the locale. This has hence contributed fundamentally to the progressive underestimation in the area, with advancement ventures being rather occupied to other "stable" districts. The ASALs locales have in this way been described with poor street systems and correspondence frameworks, couple of businesses, schools and social insurance offices. In any case, the administration has in the later past set up activities that look to enable these groups.

Rough clashes in Kenya have had extremely negative and serious effects on the groups that are included in these contentions. Ruto and Adan<sup>152</sup> in their evaluation of the social and monetary effect of contention on peaceful and semi-peaceful economies in Kenya and Uganda highlighted a few outcomes of fierce clashes, including loss of human life, property, removals of expansive sections of the groups, disturbance of financial exercises and jobs, expanded contempt between groups, HIV and Aids, natural debasement and danger to water catchments territories, expanded financial hardships as a consequence of loss of vocations, elevated amounts of

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<sup>152</sup> M. Adan and P. Ruto Closed to Progress: An Assessment of the Socio-Economic Impact of Conflict on Pastoral and Semi Pastoral Economies in Kenya and Uganda, at 25.

starvation and hunger among the uprooted bunches and remarkable reliance disorder on alleviation nourishment are a portion of the primary negative effects of the expanding and extreme between ethnic outfitted clashes in northern Kenya.

According to Kamenju et al.,<sup>153</sup> in Kerio valley, West Pokot district, the gun culture has impacted very negatively on the pastoral communities living there. standards of education, where they existed, have for the most part gone down as more schools are deserted because of frailty. More experts have left this area, moving back any advance already accomplished in agribusiness, training and neighborhood organization. Arable land e.g. the prolific Kerio Valley has been relinquished and no brushing or cultivating has occurred, particularly among the Marakwet, Turkana and Pokot. More people group assets than any time in recent memory are directed to security-related matters, for example, buy of firearms and ammo to the detriment of nourishment, instruction and wellbeing.

In their attention on the inside internally displaced casualties in Northern Kenya, Ruto and Adan<sup>154</sup> watch that pastoralists are probably the most underestimated individuals in Kenya, regularly having for all intents and purposes no say over the progressions that are affecting on their lives. Pastoralists get their occupations primarily from common assets of field, water, regular vegetation and domesticated animals. Notwithstanding, diminished access to these assets specifically land and water, has progressively put pastoralists under serious weight. Thus, they are progressively winding up battling for their survival.

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<sup>153</sup> Kamenju J., Mwachofi and Wairagu, F. (2003) *Terrorized Citizens*, SRIC, Nairobi: 2003, p 10.

<sup>154</sup> M. Adan and P. Ruto *Closed to Progress: An Assessment of the Socio-Economic Impact of Conflict on Pastoral and Semi Pastoral Economies in Kenya and Uganda*, at 25.

According to Mburu<sup>155</sup> physical limits cutting crosswise over customary transient courses and wars in neighboring nations constantly acquire expanded issues getting to conventional brushing assets. Weapons entering Kenya from neighboring war torn nations are making strikes progressively hazardous and modern. Notwithstanding the customary attacking, assaulting in the area has now taken a monetary and political point of view. There are not kidding charges that the monetarily effective individuals are financing animals robberies and government officials are urging clashes to flush out would be supporters of political rivals from their political turfs. The above components have muddled and intensified the entire peace promotion prepare particularly when remoteness and the traveling way of the pastoralists are considered. With this sort of situation, the positive effects made by improvement organizations in these regions are being influenced contrarily. Unless clashes are overseen appropriately, improvement and peaceful employments will keep on deteriorating.

Besides, domesticated animals stirring influences advancement and arrangement of vital administrations in pastoralists' territories through interruption of the groups' business frameworks by limiting access to common assets and advertising frameworks. Struggle supports the spread of maladies through assaulting of contaminated creatures (in some cases). This is notwithstanding loss of domesticated animals that is the primary wellspring of job for the pastoralists.<sup>156</sup> animal rustling prompts to the decimation of social courtesies as of now set up e.g. the instruction framework is influenced when educators are compelled to pull back from struggle stricken zones and the groups move their settlements because of a paranoid fear of being attacked. Training for

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<sup>155</sup> Mburu, N. (2002). Report on the proliferation of guns and rustling in Turkana districts: the case for appropriate disarmament strategies pp 1-14

<sup>156</sup> M. Alan and P. Ruto Closed to Progress: An Assessment of the Socio-Economic Impact of Conflict on Pastoral and Semi Pastoral Economies in Kenya and Uganda, at 25.

youngsters and the adolescent is influenced and interfered with both in the short and long run. Striking likewise goes about as a disincentive to speculation by the groups and advancement organizations, both in the long haul and short term.

At the nearby level a great deal of exertion and assets go to contain strikes and to relieve against strife related impacts instead of being directed towards improvement work. In addition, by presenting brutality as a method for accomplishing occupations, it gets to be imbue as a method for taking care of issues and the endless loop proceeds. Moreover, there is disturbance of ordinary transitory examples prompting to the unsustainable use of common assets as domesticated animals has a tendency to be gathered in secure regions coming about to ecological debasement. All around watered regions with great field are evaded because of uncertainty. The tyrant way to deal with strife determination without comprehension the genuine causes and slighting the customary strategies for struggle determination prompt to heightening of the issue as opposed to diminishment. Keter and Mohamoud<sup>157</sup> watch that animals stirring has prompted to genuine ecological corruption and genuine risk to water catchments regions in Turkana and West Pokot areas. In the endeavor to discover elective employment after clash incited relocations, the uprooted and other clash casualties have chopped down trees for charcoal and kindling available to be purchased. This has truly influenced the delicate nature of the pastoralist territories in Kenya. Then again, casual removal camps built up in different spots have put high weight on water sources, prompting to high water deficiency. Inside the region under concentration in this study, animals stirring has expanded monetary hardships as pastoralism which is the main occupations alternative for the general population in the zone, has been

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<sup>157</sup> S. Keter, and A. Mohamoud, (2005). Impact of HIV/AIDs among pastoral communities in Kenya. Report by ITDG-EA

attacked. Steers have been attacked away in this manner expanding helplessness of the asset poor pastoralists to appetite, unhealthiness and contemptible neediness. Sustenance, crops, cold hard cash and property are plundered amid the strikes. Schools, wellbeing offices and settlements are decimated. A substantial number of human lives and creatures are lost amid strikes planned by contradicting tribes/families. The outcome is the formation of a group of dejected individuals that end up in settlement focuses to rely on upon alleviation nourishment.

According to Mburu<sup>158</sup>, little and light weapons multiplication has made conventional assaulting a business wander, all the more fatal and extreme. Little arms including programmed and quick firing weapons have turned out to be broadly accessible and are progressively utilized as a part of the pastoralists' locale. These weapons have originated from an assortment of sources including strife inclined neighboring nations Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia and northern Uganda. There is deficient policing of pastoralist zones as both national and locale police and security powers are either not able or unwilling to stand up to steers rustlers who are as a rule hit with exemption.

States commitment and obligation to give security to her natives is obviously under attack in Turkana and West Pokot areas.<sup>159</sup> This has enormously added to the spiraling weapon culture, self-protection and striking back missions. The state equipping of neighborhood vigilante bunches, prevalently known as home watches because of security issues has exacerbated the dairy cattle rustling clash instead of facilitate the circumstance. Lawful state arms issued to these gatherings have been utilized as a part of criminal exercises including dairy

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<sup>158</sup> Mburu, N. (2002). Report on the proliferation of guns and rustling in Turkana districts: the case for appropriate disarmament strategies pp 1-14

<sup>159</sup> Small Arms Survey. (2011). Scraping the Barrel: The Trade in Surplus Ammunition. Small Arms Survey Issue Brief No. 2.

cattle striking. Satisfactory courses of action to upgrade groups' flexibility to adapt to serious dry seasons and different catastrophes have not been attempted in Turkana South and West Pokot regions.

Moreover, Ruto and Adan<sup>160</sup> believe that amid dry spells, pastoralists' occupations turn out to be especially tricky. There are stressing rates of contention over rare water and fields amid droughts, which could keep going for whatever length of time that eight months. Financial weakness and hardship amid dry season has expanded the danger of savagery and social breakdown. There is likewise a genuine sustenance deficiency among numerous pastoralists' groups. Those hard hit are the dislodged and are living in relocation camps. Ladies and youngsters are the ones who truly endure the worst part of these types of savagery. A hefty portion of them abandon nourishment for a considerable length of time. They rely on upon wild natural products which are rare and occasional. Instances of lack of healthy sustenance are wild in these contention inclined locale as the group's customary eating regimen comprising of meat, drain and blood turns out to be progressively inaccessible coming about to starvation in the range. Human deaths are a noteworthy and exceptionally obvious effect of domesticated animals stirring. Moreover, numerous individuals have been dislodged by the assaults in these locale. A fragment of the populace has been totally cut off from their business alternatives and made powerless against various catastrophes, for example, sicknesses.

As indicated by USAID and FEWS NET report <sup>161</sup>, struggle has a solid bearing on the sustenance security status of a locale. Sustenance holds in numerous family units can quickly drain since they are either singed or stolen. Thieves tend to take sustenance and family unit

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<sup>160</sup> M. Alan and P. Ruto Closed to Progress: An Assessment of the Socio-Economic Impact of Conflict on Pastoral and Semi Pastoral Economies in Kenya and Uganda, at 25.

<sup>161</sup> USAID and FEWS NET, (2005). Conflict Early Warning and Mitigation of Resource Based Conflicts in the Greater Horn of Africa: Conflict Baseline Study Report Conducted in the Karamajong Cluster of Kenya and Uganda.



property on the off chance that they don't get domesticated animals or if craving is exceptionally extreme. The hardship of both sustenance and domesticated animals open more families to hunger. A climate of boundless instability brought about by domesticated animals stirring upsets most monetary exercises of the groups. For instance, patio nurseries can nor be developed nor collected. Assaulting additionally keep individuals from chasing and assembling common nourishments like wild organic products, vegetables and nectar. The conveyance of social administrations has been extraordinarily influenced by domesticated animals stirring. Numerous schools have been shut along the Turkwell River belt and the free essential instruction program that is being actualized by the administration is significantly influenced. The grown-up learning program that was built up by the bureau of grown-up instruction and different partners in the division has additionally had its difficulties.

In the same vein, many health facilities have been affected by raids in the study area. Numerous have been shut down though vital solutions and offices have run out in others. Exchange and business have additionally been antagonistically influenced by domesticated animals burglary. The commercialization of cattle mixing has prompted to irregular terminations of significant animals showcases as security authorities attempt to reduce business stirring. Sustenance creation along the Turkwel River belt has taken an overwhelming beating from animals stirring. At the point when clashes drive ranchers to escape their homesteads, extensive swathes of farmland are left uncovered prompting to a drop in harvest generation. In the course of the most recent ten years, numerous sections of land of land have been left exposed because of animals stirring and this has converted into nourishment instability. Domesticated animals makers have brought about loss of creatures to maladies as veterinary administrations crumple. Frailty likewise drives herders to assemble creatures in safe ranges, giving a chance to malady

pandemics. All the more significantly, animals stirring likewise drives peaceful groups to escape high potential brushing lands, which are regularly scenes of conflicts over field and water. This causes huge misfortunes inferable from starvation of animals and henceforth bring down creation.<sup>162</sup>

### **4.3 Conclusion**

The chapter has endeavored to give an investigation of the twin marvels of SALWs and commercialization of dairy cattle rustling in northern Kenya. It is the conflict of the study that the two wonders have affected the general population of the area by making a domain of brutality and frailty. It calls attention to that dairy cattle rustling has experienced central change from a social practice to a worldwide business wander sorted out and bankrolled by cattle warlords. The research likewise brings up that the significant failures in this environment of instability are the little and poor workers who have been pauperised and transformed into destitute, IDPs and exiles in their own nation. Accessible proof demonstrates that there is a noteworthy association amongst SALWs and the commercialization of dairy cattle rustling and banditry in northern Kenya. The study hence recommends that this nexus should be plainly understood by the political pioneers and provincial authorities in the territory. Government legislators must take perception of these actualities and recognize how the arms related threats to peace can be contained, diminished or annihilated.

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<sup>162</sup> R. Pkalya, M. Adan, I. Masinde, and M. Karimi, 'Conflict in Northern Kenya. A Focus on the Internally Displaced Conflict Victims in Northern Kenya', ITDG EA (2003).

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **THE SOLUTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN TRIED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY LEADERS TO CONTAIN THE CHALLENGES POSED BY ILLICIT ARMS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

The issue of small arms and light weapons (SALW) trafficking on the African territory is systemic, and has fueled outfitted conflicts and basic wars in different countries all through the post-common period. Weapons left over from Cold War conflicts remain dynamic in African culture and are presently the instruments of demolition in intra-state conflicts, which are ethnic, tribal, or family arranged in nature. The illicit development of weapons transversely over edges makes SALW a cross-periphery, nearby issue, as strife in one country can incite to arms flood into a neighboring country. The arms don't simply deal with the structures and constrain of neighborhood outfitted conflicts, moreover the standard every day presence of the overall public. Despite the fact that it is difficult to assess the amount of SALW in the area, the Horn of Africa is accepted to be a standout amongst the most vigorously outfitted parts of the world. This section tended to what past endeavors have been made to control the stream of SALW, what is being and has been done on a global premise, local and national premise in the two nations that are liable to this proposition.

#### **5.1 Controlling SALW Internationally**

Straightforwardness and covering ojn SALW is as yet lingering behind contrasted with different sorts of weapons. A few measures have been specified as imperative to counter the

dissemination of SALW, examined by Stohl,<sup>163</sup> Bourne<sup>164</sup>. All things considered these measures can be ordered into three: decrease of little arms, particularly in post struggle circumstances, stockpile administration, and controls over exchanges of SALW.<sup>165</sup> As to exchanges three parts of administration are specified as pertinent with regards to avoiding streams of SALW to delicate regions: national enactment, expediting control and following and record keeping. This is to keep clashes from fueling and expanding illegal streams. Two components are ordinarily said as imperative with regards to averting unlawful streams: fringe controls and arms bans.<sup>166</sup> This can be said to put positive commitments both on sending out states and bringing in states. A need is likewise observed to build up and have noticeable a clearer effect amongst lawful and unlawful/illegal exchanges. Universally there has a tendency to be a wide understanding of legitimate exchanges, while illicit exchanges have a tendency to be characterized barely, a few states would characterize unlawful exchanges as alluding to only the bootleg market. Such perspectives have a tendency to confine the conceivable ways to deal with limiting exchanges of SALW.<sup>167</sup>

### **5.1.1 Approaches to Small Arms and Light Weapons**

The expansion of little arms and light weapons, as noted, has so far been seen mostly as an issue of contention anticipation and improvement endeavors. Facilitate, those battling for an extensive UN arms exchange arrangement tend to concentrate on the ramifications of these

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<sup>163</sup> R. Stohl, Making global policy: The case of small arms and light weapons (HSBA Occasional Paper No. 7). Geneva: Graduate Institute of International and Development studies. (2002).

<sup>164</sup> Bourne, 2012

<sup>165</sup> Based on Bourne and Greene, 2012: 190

<sup>166</sup> R. Stohl, (2002). Making global policy: The case of small arms and light weapons (HSBA Occasional Paper No. 7). Geneva: Graduate Institute of International and Development studies.

<sup>167</sup> Small Arms Survey, 2001: 167

weapons instead of bigger ordinary frameworks. This is all around reflected in their prerequisites set for an arms exchange settlement, which reflect four primary points and methodologies:

The supply side approach which concentrates on, obliging weapons fares to zones that abuse human rights by stricter provider controls and end-client contingency. States are committed to be guided by and regard global compassionate law. Numerous NGOs take after/bolster this way to deal with keep SALW from coming into arms of abusers. A sympathy toward supporters of this approach is whether to concentrate on the lawful or unlawful market, since it is difficult to assess which includes more to human enduring. The accentuation is set on enhancing sets of principles and enhancing oversight from creation to end-client.<sup>168</sup>

The new helpful approach that spotlights on alleviating the effects of SALW on regular citizens and non-soldiers. Supporters of this approach tend to relate the accessibility of arms to the contention force. It likewise underlines that compassionate law ought to serve as a regularizing reason for the utilization of SALW.<sup>169</sup>

The operational point of view whose concentration is chiefly on the effect of SALW in administration conveyance, i.e. consequences for help laborers and peacekeepers. An extensive number of losses in this part are brought on by little arms. A reaction at the field level is looked for. at long last, the law implementation approach where there are the individuals who see the SALW related issues fundamentally as an issue of law authorization, concentrating on worldwide wrongdoing and unlawful trafficking as the concentration of consideration for a conceivable arrangement. The supply side and the new helpful approach are predominant in the talk for some supporters of an Arms Trade Treaty. A number of those inclining towards the law

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<sup>168</sup> Small Arms Survey, 2002: 182-3

<sup>169</sup> Small Arms Survey, 2002:184

requirement approach interlink SALW with more transnational issues like sorted out wrongdoing and illegal trafficking, while not underscoring the improvement measurement.<sup>170</sup>

## **5.2 Processes to Control SALW**

Demilitarization has been on the global plan consistently all through history. Leaving aside the current measures talked about over, the concentration has a tendency to be on controlling exchange routine arms exchange general, including little arms and light weapons. In the late nineteenth century the Bruxelles tradition set forward a proposal for universal endeavors to control arms trafficking to Africa. The League of Nations had the target of lessening combat hardware to the most reduced number conceivable and furthermore the alliance was to oversee exchange arms and ammo.<sup>171</sup> The League's St. Germain program from 1919 concentrated on controlling transports to specific zones through a trading, permitting and worldwide supervision office that was to accumulate data. Certain territories were liable to stricter fare controls. These controls had more to do with ensuring frontier powers than philanthropic perspectives accordingly.<sup>172</sup> The St. Germain proposition failed, overall because of the US choice to abstain.<sup>173</sup> The League made a few extra endeavors to build up a concurrence on arms exchange and the transaction was well in progress when universal conditions kept it from being finished up.<sup>174</sup>

At the season of the Cold War routine weapons control increased little consideration at worldwide level, every genuine arrangement being completed locally as amongst NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe. Albeit a few NGOs attempted to dispatch ventures identified with little

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<sup>170</sup> Small Arms Survey, 2001: 277-283

<sup>171</sup> Stone, 2000: 214-15

<sup>172</sup> Stone, 2000: 217-18

<sup>173</sup> Stone, 2000: 219

<sup>174</sup> Anderson, 1992: 763-4

arms in the late 1970's, a typical regulating region for states or NGOs to seek after such endeavors was non-existent.<sup>175</sup> In 1988 the initial step was taken when an UN General Assembly determination was endorsed that perceived the impacts of arms exchanges on delicate zones, advancement and illicit exchanges. In 1991 a board of specialists designated by the UN Secretary-General issued a study, which in addition to other things suggested that a global arms registry for weapons would be set up. The UN Registry of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) started working in 1993 however depended on intentional collaboration from countries, a large number of whom (e.g. in the Arab world) have never provided information; and it forgot SALW.<sup>176</sup>

In the next years a few resolutions were embraced that underlined the significance of demobilization, national enactment and certainty building measures in the field of ordinary arms.<sup>177</sup> In 1999 a formal universal battle on the matter was propelled with the development of IANSA (International activity arrange on little arms) which speaks to hundreds NGOs appreciating demobilization, arms control and human rights.<sup>178</sup> IANSA does not run a solitary battle but rather will be fairly an umbrella association for an assortment of crusades on SALW control.<sup>179</sup> IANSA does not run a solitary crusade but rather will be fairly an umbrella association for an assortment of battles on SALW control.<sup>180</sup> A few NGOs partook in drafting the Framework Convention on International Arms Transfers, which gave the establishment to further coordination among an assortment of NGOs endeavoring towards a settlement.<sup>181</sup> The directing board of trustees of the NGO coalition propelled the Control Arms Campaign to assemble bolster

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<sup>175</sup> Krause, 2001: 11

<sup>176</sup> Anderson, 1992: 769-70

<sup>177</sup> United Nations General Assembly, December 18 2006, resolution 61/89

<sup>178</sup> Rogers, 2009:173

<sup>179</sup> Rogers, 2009: 177

<sup>180</sup> Stavrianakis, 2010, 137

<sup>181</sup> Framework Convention on International Arms Transfers, 2001

around a conceivable arms exchange arrangement, with Amnesty and Oxfam in the front line and IANSA later joining the crusade. NGOs have been dynamic in distributed general sentiments and benchmarks for the extent of a conceivable bargain.

In 2003 when the crusade was propelled just three states transparently bolstered a settlement; Costa Rica, Mali and Cambodia. That number expanded generously throughout the following years. In 2006 a gathering of 50 states had voiced their support of a conceivable settlement, seven of those went ahead to draft what turned into the establishment for determination 61/89 "Towards an Arms Trade Treaty". The the majority of the states that drove this procedure, Finland,UK, Argentina, Australia, Japan,Kenya, Austria and Costa Rica can be said to be center powers in key terms, maybe with the special case to the UK. The endorsement of determination 61/89 by 153 states at the UN general get together in 2006<sup>182</sup> denoted an essential stride towards restricting universal authoritative report going for a worldwide arms exchange arrangement. The determination gave the UN order to draft a global legitimately restricting instrument and set up gauges for imports, fares and exchange of arms.<sup>183</sup> Mack and Wood<sup>184</sup> believe that this wide support was inferable from the assembly endeavors by NGOs taking a shot at the matter, through the Control Arms Campaign. While there was stand out vote against the determination, from the US, the effective nations outside of Europe, Russia, China, and India declined alongside numerous nations in the Middle East.<sup>185</sup> A considerable lot of which can be said to be partners of the US.

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<sup>182</sup> Mack and Wood, 2009-10. A UNDIR Research Project conducted in February 2009- August 2010.

<sup>183</sup> United Nations, General Assembly, December 18 2006, resolution 61/89

<sup>184</sup> Mack and Wood, 2009-10. A UNDIR Research Project conducted in February 2009- August 2010.

<sup>185</sup> 7 United Nations General Assembly, December 6 2006,



In 2001 the UN Program of Action (PoA) was settled upon in the General Assembly. The program states in its prelude the significance of common society incorporating NGOs in helping states towards avoiding and ceasing the unlawful exchange little arms.<sup>186</sup> The program communicates the seriousness of the circumstance with respect to little arms and light weapons. It underlines the association of these weapons to human enduring and improvement and the need to decrease the affliction that these weapons cause. While it additionally affirms what is expressed in the UN Charter - the standards of sway, the privilege to self-protection and the privilege to deliver and import and hold little arms and light weapons for such purposes – it focuses on that these rights likewise put a specific duty on states to battle and keep the unlawful exchange weapons. In particular it focuses on the requirement for expanded global participation.

Moreover it lays out specific suggestions for enhancing the enactment of states on a national level.<sup>187</sup> The program builds up standards and gives a structure; yet from various perspectives it is incapable and subordinate upon states' readiness, as a politically restricting record without formal bargain drive. This implies usage is up to the states, and since there is no checking unit set up they can pick just to execute parts of the program that suits them.<sup>188</sup> Two survey meetings have been held for the PoA, in 2006 and 2012. In 2012 the meeting reestablished its dedication to avoid, battle and destroy the illicit exchange little arms. This was a noteworthy change from the primary meeting where agreement on a ultimate result fizzled and the gathering verged on crumpling.<sup>189</sup> The program all alone is insufficient as per those supporting for an ATT. The POA is viewed as a beginning stage and a decent standardizing system and an impetus for those taking a shot at SALW matters instead of a hearty

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<sup>186</sup> Rogers, 2009: 181

<sup>187</sup> United Nations Programme of Action Implementation Support System, 2008

<sup>188</sup> Biting the Bullet, 2006: 25

<sup>189</sup> Holtom and Bromley, 2012

administration. The NGOs battling for a coupling bargain say that imperative subjects were forgotten keeping in mind the end goal to achieve an accord on the PoA.<sup>190</sup>

In 2008 a greater part of nations in the General Assembly voted for drafting a determination for an arms exchange settlement. 133 nations affirmed, while a few nations went without, the US was the main nation voting against the drafting. The US turned around its position in 2009 when the recently chose Obama organization voted to bolster arrangements for control of the routine arms exchange. Taking after the endorsement of the proposition by the General Assembly encourage readiness towards a settlement started. Part nations were requested that present their perspectives on a conceivable settlement, and a gathering of specialists was selected to provide details regarding its plausibility, which they did in 2008. In 2009 the General Assembly chose to call a meeting in 2012 to build up a worldwide arrangement and formal planning started.<sup>191</sup>

### **5.2.1 United Nations Programme of Action (UNPoA)**

At the worldwide level, the United Nations of Action gives an expansive system as a control activity in the field of little arms and light weapons issue. It is a result of a United Nations Conference on the illegal exchange little arms and light weapons in every one of its perspectives, hung on July 2001 in New York. The meeting was meant for building up a structure for complete activity at the national, local and worldwide levels to address the illegal exchange little arms and light weapons in each perspectives. It was representation of the primary genuine endeavor to consent to a thorough arrangement of measures to address the issue. Toward

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<sup>190</sup> International Action Network on Small Arms, 2012

<sup>191</sup> United Nations Programme of Action Implementation Support System, 2008

the end of the meeting, state parties set out to prepare the political will all through the overall group to balance and fight unlawful trades of firearms.

At the national level, the UNPoA looks to set up sufficient laws, directions and regulatory strategies where they don't exist to practice compelling control over the generation of SALW inside their territories of purview. States are additionally urged to receive and actualize the important authoritative or different measures to build up as criminal offenses under their local law, the illicit fabricate, ownership, stockpiling and exchange of little arms inside their locale. This is gone for guaranteeing that those occupied with such exercises can be ensured under fitting national corrective codes. States are additionally urged to take proper measures, including all legitimate regulatory means against any movement that disregards a United Security Council arms ban as per the contract of the United Nations.<sup>192</sup> States are additionally to guarantee, subject to their particular protected and lawful frameworks, that the military, police or some other body approved to hold SALW sets up sufficient and point by point measures and systems identifying with the administration and security of their loads of weapons.<sup>193</sup>

At the territorial level, the UNPoA energizes by fortifying and setting up, where suitable and as concurred by states worried, of moratoria or comparative activities in influenced locales or sub districts on the exchange and produce of little arms and light weapons. It requires the regard of moratoria, activities and projects to improve the fruitful usage of such projects. States are further urged to set up where suitable, sub territorial or local components specifically transfringe custom participation and systems for data sharing among law authorization, outskirts and

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<sup>192</sup> The United Nations Programme of Action Section 11 para 15

<sup>193</sup> The United Nations Programme of Action Section 11 para 17

traditions control offices. These systems are gone for forestalling, fighting and killing the unlawful exchange little arms and light weapons.<sup>194</sup>

At the worldwide level, the UNPoA urges states to advance and coordinate with the United Nations framework to guarantee the compelling execution of arms restrictions chosen by the United Nations Security Council in agreement to the contract of the United Nations.<sup>195</sup> The UNSC is additionally urged to think about, the consideration, where appropriate of significant arrangements for demilitarization, retirement and reintegration in the orders and spending plans of peacekeeping operations. States are likewise urged to consider confirming or agreeing to worldwide legitimate instruments against psychological oppression and transnational sorted out wrongdoing.<sup>196</sup>

On the usage of the UNPoA, states and proper universal and local associations in a position to do as such, ought endless supply of the pertinent powers, render help both specialized and money related to bolster the execution of the measures to counteract, battle and destroy the unlawful exchange little arms and light weapons in every one of its viewpoints.<sup>197</sup> The UNPoA is along these lines considered essential since it gives an arrangement of least models and commitments, which all states should adopt. It encourages further action from all states willing to develop more stringent duties and far reaching programs. The program contains positive reference to the lessening of surplus loads of little arms and the transfer of surplus weapons. It builds up clear worldwide standards and urges projects to advance stockpile administration. It unequivocally approaches all states to coordinate with UNSC embargoes and contains a

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<sup>194</sup> The United Nations Programme of Action Section 11 para 27

<sup>195</sup> The United Nations Programme of Action Section 11 para 32

<sup>196</sup> The United Nations Programme of Action Section 11 para 40

<sup>197</sup> The United Nations Programme of Action Section 111 para 20

guarantee obliging states to approve fares of SALW on the premise of strict national fare criteria that are reliable with state s existing commitments under worldwide law.<sup>198</sup>

### **5.2.2 The Bamako Declaration**

The Bamako announcement accommodates a typical position embraced by the African landmass with respect to the issue of the expansion of illegal SALW. The assertion approaches part states and providers to guarantee that their conduct and direct are straightforward, as well as goes past limited national interests.<sup>199</sup> It additionally adds an exhaustive answer for the issue of the unlawful multiplication, flow and trafficking of little arms and light weapons. A portion of the measures proposed incorporate control and lessening of both the free market activity parts of little arms and light weapons; coordination and harmonization of the endeavors of the part states at the provincial, mainland and universal levels. The presentation additionally underscores the requirement for the organization of national and provincial programs of activity went for anticipating, controlling and killing the unlawful expansion, flow and trafficking of SALW in Africa.

At the national level, the Bamako assertion urges states to set up where they don't exist national coordination offices or bodies and the suitable institutional foundation in charge of approach direction, research and observing an all parts of little arms and light weapons aversion. States are called upon to upgrade the limit of national law implementation and security organizations and authorities to manage all parts of the little arms and light weapons issue.<sup>200</sup>

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<sup>198</sup> Coe J. and H. Smith, *Action Against Small Arms: A Resource and Training Handbook*. Oxford: International Alert, Oxfam and Saferworld 2003, p 40

<sup>199</sup> The Bamako Declaration Article 2 section I

<sup>200</sup> The United Nations Programme of Action section II

At the provincial level, states are urged to classify and fit the enactment administering the make, exchanging, expediting, ownership and utilization of little arms and light weapons. Normal benchmarks ought to incorporate however not constrained to checking, recording, recordkeeping and control overseeing imports, sends out and the licit exchange.<sup>201</sup> They are additionally urged to fortify territorial and mainland collaboration among police, traditions and fringe control administrations to address the illegal multiplication, course and trafficking of little arms and light weapons.

At the worldwide level, the announcements firmly speaks to the more extensive universal group and specifically to arms provider nations to effectively draw in, support and store endeavors of the African Union part states in tending to the issue of unlawful multiplication and trafficking of little arms and light weapons the mainland.<sup>202</sup> Supplier countries are asked to institute stringent laws, directions and managerial strategies to guarantee the compelling control over the exchange of SALW, incorporating instruments with a view to encouraging the ID of illegal arms exchanges.

Part states signatory to the Declaration speak to equipped universal association like INTERPOL, the world traditions association (WCO) and the UN local community for peace and demilitarization in Africa, to assume a more imperative part in the battle against the illegal multiplication , flow and trafficking of SALW. Generally speaking, part expresses, the United Nations, Regional associations, look into focuses, the common society and the global group on a more extensive scale are encouraged to create and finance activity situated research went for

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<sup>201</sup> The United Nations Programme of Action p11

<sup>202</sup> The United Nations Programme of Action; Article 4 sec II

encouraging more noteworthy mindfulness and a superior comprehension of the issue and giving a premise to backing and activity on aversion measures.<sup>203</sup>

### **5.2.3 The ECOWAS Moratorium**

Because of the way that the multiplications of unlawful SALW constitute a destabilizing element for ECOWAS part states and a risk to peace and security, part states announced a ban on the importation, exportation and fabricate of SALW. The ban produced results on first November 1998 for a renewable time of three years. All together for this ban to succeed, ECOWAS part states looked for the help of the then association of African Union (OAU), the United Nations and the worldwide group in actualizing the Program for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development (PCASED).<sup>204</sup> The reception of the ECOWAS Moratorium was viewed as a critical stride in tending to the issue of illegal little arms expansion and general demilitarization in the subregion. It establishes the framework for the advancement of an area wide technique on arms multiplication specifically, and demilitarization when all is said in done. The prelude to the Moratorium caught the destabilizing impact of little arms, expressing that the multiplication of light weapons constitutes a destabilizing variable for ECOWAS Member States and a risk to the peace and security of our kin.<sup>205</sup> Therefore, the expansive point of the Moratorium is to make a domain helpful for financial advancement in the sub-district.

At the national level, the foundation of National commissions (Natcoms) is maybe the absolute most vital institutional prerequisite for the powerful execution of the Moratorium. With

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<sup>203</sup> The United Nations Programme of Action; Article 5 sec IV

<sup>204</sup> ECOWAS Declaration of a Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa, 31 October 1998.

<sup>205</sup> ECOWAS Declaration of a Moratorium, op cit, p 1.

a specific end goal to advance and guarantee co-appointment of solid measures for compelling execution of the Moratorium at the national level, Member States might set up National Commissions, made up of agents of the important powers and common society. The ECOWAS Executive Secretariat might get ready rules to help the Member States in the foundation of their National Commissions.<sup>206</sup>

At the provincial level, there is the foundation of the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group. It is a multilateral equipped constrain set up by the ECOWAS ban as an aftereffect of the security dangers, for example, clashes, which have prompted to the monstrous stream of exiles and inside dislodged people, both inside and outside of the individual fringes. The need to battle security dangers postured by the vast development of exiles over the locale s permeable outskirts is one reason progressed by the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) troop-contributing states.<sup>207</sup> The West African ban was a striking stride went for diminishing the stream of little arms and light weapons in West Africa.

#### **5.2.4 The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol**

The convention covers fourteen southern African nations. The convention looks to avert, battle and annihilate the unlawful assembling of guns, ammo and other related materials and their intemperate and destabilizing aggregation, trafficking and ownership and use in the district. This convention additionally goes for advancing and encouraging participation and trade of data and involvement in the district. The SADC convention likewise accommodates the institution, by the part states, of the essential enactment and different measures to authorize criminally, commonly or officially under their national laws, the infringement of arms embargoes ordered by

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<sup>206</sup> ECOWAS Code of Conduct, p 3

<sup>207</sup> ECOWAS Declaration of a Moratorium, op cit



the Security Council of the United Nations.<sup>208</sup> State parties likewise confer themselves to arrange national preparing programs for the police, traditions and fringe protects, the legal and different offices required in averting, battling and annihilating the illegal assembling of guns, ammo and other related materials. Between office working gatherings might likewise be built up, including the police, military traditions home issues and other pertinent organizations to enhance arrangement coordination, data sharing and examination at the national level.<sup>209</sup> State parties embrace to consider an organized survey of national methodology and criteria for issuing and pulling back of gun licenses to regular folks and building up and keeping up national gadgets databases of authorized guns, guns proprietors and business guns broker inside their regions.

On state possessed guns states parties embrace to bury alia, build up and keep up total national inventories of guns, ammo and other related materials held by security powers and other state bodies and to improve their ability to oversee and keep up secure stockpiling of state claimed guns.<sup>210</sup> Member states embrace to distinguish and receive successful projects for the accumulation, safe stockpiling , annihilation and capable transfer of guns rendered excess, repetitive or old. The convention urges states gatherings to create national and provincial government funded training and mindfulness projects to upgrade open association and support for endeavors to handle expansion and illegal trafficking and to energize capable responsibility for ammo and different materials.

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<sup>208</sup> The Southern African Development Community Protocol on the control of firearms .Ammunitions and Related Materials Article 5 sec 2

<sup>209</sup> The Southern African Development Community Protocol on the control of firearms .Ammunitions and Related Materials Article 6(c)

<sup>210</sup> The Southern African Development Community Protocol on the control of firearms .Ammunitions and Related Materials Article 8 (b)

For viable usage of the SADC convention on little arms, state parties might build up proper instruments for collaboration among the law implementation offices. Some of these components incorporate entomb alia, the foundation of direct correspondence frameworks to encourage free and quick stream of data among the law implementation organizations in the locale and the foundation of framework to upgrade law authorization, for example, national central focuses and review offices at all composed ports of exit and section.<sup>211</sup> The SADC convention on little arms unmistakably recognizes the issue of illegal little arms and light weapons as a provincial issue. The aftereffect of which has been joining governments in the locale to address the hazard.

#### **5.2.5 The Nairobi Declaration**

State parties signatory to the Nairobi Declaration are: Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Somalia. The state gatherings to the Nairobi Declaration perceive that the issue of the expansion of little arms and light weapons gets primarily from the past and continuous furnished clashes in the district and additionally from the unlawful exchange and psychological militant exercises. They additionally perceive the way that the insufficient limit of states in the area to viably control and also mass development of furnished asylums crosswise over national fringes in specific nations as another contributing component to this issue. Part states assist recognize that the issue of unlawful multiplication of SALW in the district has been exacerbated by inward strife and extraordinary destitution. In the Declaration, states additionally agree that an extensive procedure to capture and manage the issue must incorporate setting up structures and procedures to advance vote based system, the lead of law , recognition of human rights and administration and financial

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<sup>211</sup> The Southern African Development Community Protocol on the control of firearms .Ammunitions and Related Materials Article 15

recuperation and development. By tending to these basic causes, the affirmation screens the request side of the issue of little arms and light weapons in the district.

The Declaration underscores the point that a reasonable answer for the SALW issue requires dynamic and coordinated local exertion, and also global comprehension and support. Perceiving the requirement for data sharing and participation in all matters identifying with illegal little arms and light weapons, it advances research and information gathering in the area and energizes the collaboration of governments.<sup>212</sup> States are additionally anticipated that would facilitate and promote their approaches, directions and laws identifying with the ownership of arms by regular citizens and to reinforce sub provincial participation among police, knowledge, traditions and fringe controls authorities in battling the illegal trafficking and utilization of little arms and light weapons. The revelation advance calls upon states to reinforce or build up national components to manage the issue of unlawful little arms and in addition to supplement the Declaration. In an offer to have an all-encompassing reaction to the issue of little arms and light weapons, state parties additionally request for the support of other sub locales in the mainland and in addition the global group and promise to actualize the pertinent choices of the United Nations, African Union and other local bodies.

The Declaration<sup>213</sup> has ventured up its endeavors by empowering the foundation of a solid and composed motivation for activity in the sub locale to advance human security and guarantee that all states have set up sufficient laws, directions and authoritative methods to practice successful control over the ownership and exchange of little arms and light weapons. The Coordinated Agenda for Action is additionally viewed as critical in tending to the request part of the issue of SALW and subsequently state gatherings are encouraged to bury alia, seek

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<sup>212</sup> The Nairobi Declaration Article III

<sup>213</sup> The Nairobi Declaration Article IV

after positive strategies and measures to make social, monetary and political situations to decrease the depend on arms by people and groups.

### **5.2.6 The Coordinated Agenda for Action**

The Coordinated Agenda for Action appeared in November 2000, the state gatherings to the Nairobi affirmation thought of the Coordinated Agenda for Action on the issue of SALW in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa. States then set out to set up National Focal Points to manage the issue of little arms and light weapons in every one of its perspectives. The NFPs are likewise ordered to manage the usage of this planned motivation for movement at the national level and at the territorial level, the Nairobi Secretariat is ordered to organize the usage of the local plan for activity. The Coordinated Agenda for Action looks to upgrade collaboration and trade of data among NFPs and other significant offices and associations entrusted with tending to the issue of unlawful multiplication of little arms and light weapons.<sup>214</sup>

On administrative measures, states embrace to fuse arrangements for seizure, reallocation and relinquishment to the express all little arms and light weapons produced passed on in travel without or in contradiction of licenses, allows or composed power.<sup>215</sup> States are likewise called upon to embrace the vital authoritative and different measures to set up as criminal offenses under national law, the illegal assembling of, trafficking in, and ownership and utilization of SALW, including custom made firearms/weapons On the operational limit constructing, the Coordinated Agenda for Action underscores the need to create and enhance national preparing projects to upgrade the limit of law implementation organizations to satisfy their parts in actualizing the Agenda for Action <sup>216</sup>. It supports territorial collaboration for law authorization

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<sup>214</sup> The Coordinated Agenda for Action, Article 2 para 5

<sup>215</sup> The Coordinated Agenda for Action Article 3. Para 2

<sup>216</sup> The Nairobi Protocol Article 4 para 2

and other important worldwide organizations to battle cross outskirt wrongdoing and upgrade human security. Zones of participation distinguished include: limit building, joint preparing activities and assentions for joint operations, extraction, immediate pursuit, examination and recuperation<sup>217</sup>.

### **5.2.7 The Nairobi Protocol**

The police head of the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa commanded the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Committee Organization (EAPCCO) to build up the draft territorial convention for the aversion, control and diminishment of little arms and light weapons in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa. This convention was embraced on the nineteenth December 2003 at an additional common meeting of the Council of Ministers held in Arusha Tanzania. One of the Objectives of the Nairobi Protocol is to advance and encourage data sharing and participation between governments in the sub locale and between governments, entomb legislative associations and expansion of little arms and light weapons.<sup>218</sup>

State gatherings to the Nairobi Protocol submit themselves to acquaint programs with support legal regular citizen little arms and light weapons holders to deliberately surrender their little arms and light weapons.<sup>219</sup> The illicit small arms and light weapons and in such a case, the state should consider giving insusceptibility from indictment. With a specific end goal to advance a culture of peace, state parties embrace to create neighborhood, national and local group, training and mindfulness programs. These projects are gone for improving the association

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<sup>217</sup> The Nairobi Protocol Article 4 para 7

<sup>218</sup> The Nairobi Protocol Article 2 (c)

<sup>219</sup> The Nairobi Protocol Article 12

of general society and groups and to likewise energize capable possession and utilization of little arms and light weapons.<sup>220</sup>

### **5.2.8 The Regional Centre on Small Arms**

The regional centre on small arms (RECSA) started as “the Nairobi Secretariat on SALW taking after the Nairobi Declaration in 2000. Part states allocated the Government of Kenya to co-ordinate follow-up to the Declaration, the outcome of which was the setting up of the Nairobi Secretariat in 2002, arranged inside Kenya's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Nairobi Secretariat was moved from the support of a self-sufficient office in 2003. In June 2005, section states developed RECSA under Article 2 of the Agreement Establishing the Regional Center on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States. On 23 October 2006, RECSA and the Government of Kenya agreed to a Host Arrangement.

The newfound self-rule of RECSA was immense in a couple ways. In any case, the secretariat fulfilled self-lead by being freed from the organization association of any one host country – for instance, the working environment could work its own specific records confine from the national treasury. Second, the secretariat got a truly regional perspective by ceasing to exist as a unit inside a (host) part state's administration and by accepting a name reflecting its status: the Regional Center on Small Arms. RECSA moreover now acknowledges political status and got passerby status at the UN General Assembly in December 2007.

RECSA has three organs, namely: the Council of Ministers, the Technical Advisory Committee and the Secretariat. The Secretariat gets its charge from Article 18 of the Nairobi Protocol. It is accountable for making and issuing utilization standards and rules, watching

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<sup>220</sup> The Regional Centre on Small Arms Article 13

execution and surveying the Nairobi Protocol in contact with law usage associations. The Secretariat is in like manner responsible for co-arranging the joint effort by NFPs to some extent states to maintain a strategic distance from, fight and demolish unlawful trafficking and create of uncontrolled SALW, ammunition and related material in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa.

The Coordinated Agenda for Action and its Implementation Plan, set up under the Nairobi Declaration, are the more extensive structures that guide execution of SALW activity by RECSA. However, RECSA has actualized its exercises in view of intermittent vital arrangements and usage systems. The present usage technique keeps running from 2009–2014 and sets the different points of reference that NFPs ought to accomplish amid this period. The turning points highlighted in this procedure lie in three principle topical zones, to be specific: fortifying of foundations, successful data arrangement and advancement and assistance of SALW administration.

RECSA's progress in completing is best considered along the three topical areas recorded already. As we may see, while some have rebuked RECSA for the confined grouping of its strategy, this has the estimation of clear fixation and attainability, totally conversely with some NFPs whose courses of action can be completely gigantic and excessive. Institutional and authoritative measures n RECSA has directed the endorse and store of instruments of endorsement at its Secretariat by part states, particularly: The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of Uganda, The State of Eritrea, Republic of Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of Burundi, and the Republic of Sudan, from 2004–2007. RECSA has in like manner formed ordinary Ministerial Review Conferences and Governmental Expert Meetings. This has ensured that SALW trades keep up significance at the top levels of government in the part states. (Regardless, considering the

challenges related to nonappearance of political will among part states to regard their obligations, the utility of these social occasions is once in a while tended to by skeptics.) Facilitating and co-arranging establishment of NFPs by part states is perhaps RECSA's most gigantic achievement under this subject. The test is regardless, that the structures in numerous countries are not filling in as sufficiently as trusted in light of a load of institutional and political issues. The affiliation has also given specific support to states on the review of SALW establishment in different countries associated with the headway of Best Practice Guidelines.

Regardless, even where progress has been made to review authorization, the use of the best practice rules has been irrelevant. Unmistakably most countries have not proactively searched for assistance from RECSA to help with the method. Support, notwithstanding the progress highlighted over, the pace of harmonization of laws and game plans over the district (considered by various to be a 'basic win') has been direct. There is in every way accord this is one territory where RECSA necessities to invest more energy. Research and information In the district of research and information, diverse best practice standards and action organizes have been made by RECSA, as takes after: Best Practice Guidelines on Arms Control and Management got by the Group of Government Experts in May 2005 and bolstered in the midst of the third Ministerial Review Conference in June 2005; Best Practice Guidelines on Practical Disarmament (2009/2010); Guidelines for Regional Harmonization of Legislation on weapons and ammunition (2005); Researchers' Manual on SALW (June 2010); in addition, RECSA has co-ordinated the progression of National Action Plans on Small Arms to some degree states, most famously Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Eritrea, Djibouti and Ethiopia. As a rule, this has every one of the reserves of being one of the extents where extraordinary progress has been



made. For example, the Best Practice Guidelines have been delivered through wide advice with various on-screen characters and they get a handle on worldwide best practice.

Regardless of the way that all things considered states don't totally hold quick to them, it could be fought this is the privilege of national governments and not RECSA. Little arms and light weapons control and organization During the period being alluded to, RECSA has moreover: directed the obliteration of 309,735 SALW; 55,300 landmines and 6,371 tons of ammunition and unexploded law in the area n energized the supply of 27 stamping machines to part states, immense quantities of which are as of now offered an explanation to be utilized n together with accessories, made programming to track arms operators and traders and gave different PCs n began an African territory SALW control program as a group with the European Union. Considering the setting in which it works – an area in which different states have combat with prepared conflict (Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda) – RECSA's achievements are basic.

In this light, more attempts ought to be set in scopes of particular and point of confinement deficiencies of RECSA part states: n Regional harmonization of SALW control authorization: RECSA has used political channels to secure people's obligations to harmonization of their laws on SALW (e.g. through the Nairobi Declaration, Nairobi Protocol and the Best Practice Guidelines). As noted above in any case, progress on harmonization has been direct. It is questionable that RECSA's engagement with the congregations in the district has been effective. In light of present circumstances, the pace of harmonization of these laws has been direct.” Enhanced outskirt administration: RECSA is yet to viably prepare territorial support for substantial between state endeavors went for securing fringes and fighting fold outskirt arms trafficking. Outskirt control components are frequently asset serious and RECSA

itself under-resourced. For example, there is a need to enhance human and specialized limit at outskirts focuses, enhance arms identification apparatus and procedures, put resources into observation frameworks and scanners and improve policing and watches at key fringe focuses. RECSA ought to now start to needs this territory, supporting and empowering part states in their own particular endeavors.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

This section has managed the strategy reactions to the little arms and light weapons. Universal SALW measures progressively plan to control the worldwide supply of arms, while peace-building, advancement and human security programs mean to check neighborhood request. The activities that are particularly worried with Kenya, the Nairobi Declaration, the organized motivation for activity, the Nairobi convention and the Regional Center on Small Arms are with the end goal of uniting nations from the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes locale to address the SALW issue. The Nairobi Declaration was trailed by the appropriation of the Nairobi Protocol, which tended to the issue of unlawful trafficking and characterized little arms, light weapons, ammo, and other related materials for the reasons for the understanding.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.0 Introduction**

This research project sought to interrogate the impact of illicit arms on security: case study of cattle rustling in Northern Kenya. Specifically, the data collection tool was designed to examine the four main objectives of the research study: the sources and historical roots underpinning the existence of illicit arms; impact of the SALWs on community commercialization of cattle rustling in Northern Kenya; impact of the SALWs on community commercialization of cattle rustling in Northern Kenya and, the solutions that have been tried by the government and community leaders to contain the challenges posed by illicit arms. The research interviewed respondents familiar with SALWs and cattle rustling in Northern Kenya. A total of 31 respondents, of the targeted 50, responded to the questionnaires.

#### **6.1 Findings of the Study**

##### **6.1.1 Sources and Historical Roots of Illicit Arms in Northern Kenya**

As indicated by the respondents, an appraisal of the present little arms progression in Northern Kenya uncovers a holding on powerlessness to the scourge of little arms. Comes about demonstrate that the nation's outskirts stay permeable, with factional battling in Somalia overflowing into Kenya. The present Kenyan military hostile against al-Shabaab has especially has made circumscribing locales in the nation, for example, Mandera and Garissa, powerless

against assaults. Projectile, landmine, and extemporized hazardous gadget (IED) blasts have as of late been accounted for in these regions.

Respondents' stress over the likelihood that a few Somalis looking for asylum in Kenya are encouraging arms trafficking and the penetrability of Kenya's outskirts underscores the requirement for more interest in reinforcing fringe control instruments and giving the police and other law implementation offices with satisfactory preparing on wrongdoing administration. Respondents advance saw lawbreakers as the fundamental guns proprietors. The distinctive sorts of illicit guns in the Northern Kenya that were recognized amid the study incorporate AK-47s, G3s, automatic rifles, guns, and landmines. The AK-47 is the most well-known weapon, trailed by guns. Costs of unlawful guns change as indicated by sort and need.

The KIIs involved the youthful, either dealt with as criminal packs or as warriors, in gun possession. "Given the consistent reality of gathering or ethnic conflicts in northern Kenya, character based affinities are obstacles to security organization. This is in light of the fact that reporting a gun proprietor from one's own gathering is considered as incapacitating one's social affair. This demonstrates for example the revelations by Kagwanja"<sup>221</sup> that "The Pokot are both the gun customers and weapon runners. Neighbors like Tugen, Njemps, Keiyo, the Ilchamus or the Marakwet are exclusively reliant on the Pokot for their unlawful guns and ammunition. The trade is lucrative. In Uganda, an AK47 weapon is obviously procured for an unclear cost from a chicken and sold advantageously in Northern Kenya at a cost of a yearling or goat. In this manner, a singular slug brings among Sh3 and Sh50 depending upon demand." Shots, frequently transported by women amid the night in sacks of easing support or in deplete gourds to escape

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<sup>221</sup> P. Kagwanja, (2014). Cutting bullet supply key to draining the swamps in the North Rift of lawlessness. from: <http://www.nation.co.ke/news/Bullets-and-guns-are-the-unholy-trinity-of-terror/-/1056/2515908/-/87779z/-/index.html>

self-assertive police checks, have transformed into an easygoing "coin" in this criminal economy. The Pokot are an amazing military power inside the Kenyan state, with capacity to wage synchronous wars, for instance, the one on March 12, 2001, when they at the same time made strikes on the Turkana and the Marakwet. He suggests that "cutting the licit and illicit supply lines of shots is key to exhausting the lowlands of unsteadiness, banditry and blending in Northern Kenya."

Diverse respondents demonstrated that the prevalence of little arms in the sub-district is itself a test. "Against the setting of ethnic disputes among gatherings in northern Kenya and neighboring countries (Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda), little arms persist. Arms thusly get the chance to be key devices for guaranteeing security. In North Rift, the Pokot and Turkana are defenseless against strikes from prepared warriors of the Toposa and Merille of South Sudan and Ethiopia, independently. In the north-east, the Kenyan Somali social order is not spared the flood effects of Somalia's factional engaging." Weapons are generally bought from traffickers, as showed by the respondents. A sizeable rate of respondents were under the feeling that guns are provided by the police through the employing of guns from security officers with just not very many of them were of the feeling that arms are given by the individuals who have guns or by political pioneers.

This data was supported by interviewees and FGD members, who expressed that that there are slips in representing arms and ammo brought into the nation and those utilized amid military and police training. Now and again, officers can't represent ammo that they guaranteed to have exhausted in battle, when in all actuality they had sold or offered it to groups. Much of the time, there is between group arms exchange, contingent upon the season and timing of

different occasions or exercises. Amid struggle there is an overwhelming interest and costs go up, while the invert is additionally valid.

Another method for arms ownership that was referred to is seizure of arms from foes. Sharing is additionally normal among a little extent, showing that a few guns are contracted from security faculty. This is regular in the town ranges. Be that as it may, family units report altogether more trouble in gaining guns in each of the three sorts of region. There is a fundamentally positive pattern whereby expanding security (diminishing instability) identifies with expanding trouble in obtaining a gun, for every one of the three review populace.

### **From Ethiopia**

Ethiopia is a source of illicit arms in Kenya and Somalia. While a couple arms are trafficked particularly over the Kenyan-Ethiopian border, most weapons are traded through Somalia, which is both an objective and a channel for further movement. As showed by close-by administrative compelling voices in Malkasufta, “the Ethiopian government keeps up imperious control over its area and registers weapons accessible for utilize. The Ethiopia-Kenya edge is immovably overseen, making an illicit arms trade among Ethiopia and Kenya troublesome.” Nevertheless, as showed by two association police officers, the 1,600-km edge among Somalia and Ethiopia's Ogaden range stays, all things considered, unmonitored, so weapons trades happen underneath the organization radar.

### **Into Somalia**

The brisk transport of weapons into and through Somalia and other channel countries makes it exceedingly difficult to choose source countries of new weaponry, yet “American-, Russian-, Brazilian-, and Cuban-made weapons are suspected to be in wide course in the district. The seaport of Boosaaso, which supplies Mogadishu's infamous Bakara Market, is one known

area point for arms shipments from outside countries. It was past the utmost of this study to choose the country motivations behind beginning of weapons that supply Somalia's greatest arms markets.” As demonstrated by the District Commissioners in Northern Kenya, Bakara Market is given arms by remote countries by method for sea and air terminals, neglecting the UN arms boycott. All-inclusive arms traders sneak weapons from West Africa, Ukraine, and UAE into Somalia by means of courses through Eritrea, Libya, Ethiopia, Yemen, and Djibouti.

### **Into Kenya**

The KIIs in Mandera, expressed that "little arms have no life of their own and are nor multiplied in the vacuum, yet introduce themselves as side effects of complex matters in absolute chaos ... and unless the different clashes and different variables supporting the interest for arms are checked and agreeably determined, complex deadly weapons will discover their way into Kenyan outskirts and the Horn of Africa as a rule." According to the respondents, “most arms streaming into Kenya originate from Somalia and make a huge issue, especially along the immeasurable unmonitored extends of the fringe. Somalia draws in surreptitious arms merchants from the region who misuse the state of confusion and use Somali pros on the ground to trade weapons. Interviews with the respondents prescribe that SALW transported into Kenya come on a very basic level from Bakara Market, through the Bay/Bakol region and Gedo region, over the Somali-Kenyan periphery into the North and North Eastern zones of Kenya.”

#### **6.1.2 Impacts of the SALWs on Community Commercialization of Cattle Rustling in Northern Kenya**

As to commercialization of cattle rustling, the study discovered that "cows rustling has dependably been an action to renew crowd stock however it isn't [just] that any more. cattle attacks in the untamed Horn of Africa are driven by the longing by those groups to motivate cash

to purchase arms, and by specialists who need to take advantage of a developing urban populace needing meat," the respondents said. "That some still do it as a cultural practice isn't completely false, but it isn't completely true either. Tribal conflicts are common and communities need arms to protect themselves when the governments fail to do so, and meat traders provide an easy source of money to buy arms," they added.

The trading of domesticated animals is enormous business. As per the Global Forum on Agricultural Research, Kenya was relied upon to have a problem with of around 4,500 tons in 2014 because of high nearby utilization and fare requests. "The Kenya Meat Commission assesses that around 500 tons of hamburger are traded from Kenya every week to the Middle East (United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia) and Africa (Egypt, Tanzania, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan)."

"In many areas we do observe an intensifying shift from a 'breeding herd' [rearing for prestige] to a 'trading herd' [rearing for sale] - in part to take advantage of the growing markets for animals and livestock products in urban areas as well as export markets," according to the respondents.

Other respondents noted that "Small-town growth in the dry lands has also influenced changes in livestock marketing dynamics. Small butchers and micro-dairying operations have proliferated in many towns in [Kenya and other regional countries] to meet the demand for meat and milk in these areas from sedentary herders as well as migrants who have come from other areas."

Also, several of the respondents uncovered that "there is an emergence of commercialized cattle-rustling where wealthy businessmen, politicians, traders or local people pursuing economic objectives finance raids among the pastoral communities." A recent report



authorized by the Kenya Human Rights Commission additionally resounded this view, guaranteeing that “the meat-loving urbanite Kenyans are the unsuspecting accomplices of these unscrupulous businessmen.”

At long last, the respondents noticed that domesticated animals markets like Kawangware, a casual settlement in Nairobi, are flourishing. “Transporters from Moyale, a border town near Ethiopia, come to a slaughterhouse here to offload cattle, sheep and goats. The demand here in Nairobi is very big and traders are making good money from this business, The traders are said to earn 100 Kenya shillings (US\$1.15) for every animal they bring to the city and they never find out the source of the animals that they deliver. This is because, they know some of the livestock is stolen but they just buy because they want the best price. Stolen cattle are sold much cheaper.”

Kagwanja<sup>222</sup> also documents similar views that “commercialized rustling is a bloodletting enterprise carried out by sharp shooters lured by the prospects of instant wealth.” In his study, “one source insinuated that donkeys are broadly used to transport projectiles to the vital places close to the front lines. Striking is a racket including transportation and offer of creatures, frequently to those with lucrative tenders to supply meat to different buyers inside Kenya, in territorial markets or even to the Middle-east. Accordingly, instantly after a strike, animals frequently vanish, never to be found.” It is this circumstance that drove, in 2001, then president Moi to inquire: “After animals are driven to Kolowa (East Pokot), do they grow wings?” The disclosure of vitality assets is artistic adding oil to the fire. Turkana pioneers quality the late influx of assaults to another scramble for "limit and assets" taking after the disclosure of oil and

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<sup>222</sup> P. Kagwanja, (2014). Cutting bullet supply key to draining the swamps in the North Rift of lawlessness. from: <http://www.nation.co.ke/news/Bullets-and-guns-are-the-unholy-trinity-of-terror/-/1056/2515908/-/87779z/-/index.html>

water in Turkana. He encourage includes that, "the commercialization of attacking has empowered the Pokot and Turkana to store up an expansive hold of creatures which they use to obtain more complex weaponry and ammo. Utilizing their attacked riches, the Pokot have always overhauled their weaponry. As one source noted, "G3 is for women, AK47 for training boys and MP5 for experienced morans. Cattle rustling thrives on a parallel trade in illegal arms. It is estimated that 25-30 per cent of small arms in the North Rift are from illicit sources."

### **6.1.3 The Impact of Illicit Arms on Security in Kenya**

The effect of SALW expansion in Kenya was found to influence the nation and its nationals in three fundamental classifications. These are: Human rights and global compassionate law; improvement; and administration.

#### **Escalation and Extension of Conflicts**

SALW assume a huge part in deciding the winners of contentions in Northern Kenya. With most of the battling being done in little persistent fights and the relative absence of financial thriving in contrast with whatever is left of the world, the utilization of substantial weaponry, for example, tanks, air ships, and so forth., is restricted to governments or essentially expansive revolt bunches. SALW, in this way, assume a noteworthy part in the contentions. They have a tendency to affect the force of a contention and additionally the term. "Notwithstanding soldiers, outfitted clashes likewise enormously influence regular citizens, including men, ladies, young men, young ladies, the elderly, and the handicapped. Regular folks are frequently the consider focuses of furnished assaults amid equipped clash – in direct infringement of worldwide philanthropic law –which accommodates particular insurances to non-warriors." These assaults on regular folks constrain them to search out SALW keeping in mind the end goal to ensure

themselves, in this manner facilitate fortifying and expanding the interest for the weapons in the region. With more weapons accessible, the contention is further broadened and strengthened. The stream of arms to neighboring nations is additionally expanded by those uprooted because of the contention.

### **Strengthened Criminals and Criminal Organizations**

Where SALW are utilized to increase battling in zones of contention, it is normal for even nations that have delighted in long stretches of peace to witness the impact of the SALW multiplication inside Northern Kenya. As said before, as individuals escape ranges of contention, SALW trafficking on a little scale happens as they travel. As a rule these weapons fall in the arms of culprits who thusly utilize them to promote abuse the human privileges of residents. "Brutality in north-western Kenya (specifically, the ranges west of Lake Turkana along the Ugandan outskirt) has expanded, exacerbated by the prepared accessibility of guns and overflow from local clashes." In such occasions the SALW are utilized to mishandle the human privileges of regular folks in neighboring nations. "Moreover, the nearness of SALW in exile and inside dislodged people (IDP) camps has been connected with expanded terrorizing and militarization, at times firmly connected with endeavors to utilize such camps for enrollment and preparing territories for outfitted gatherings." In examples where SALW are utilized to compel regular people to effectively partake in struggle, are their human rights disregarded as well as clashes are further escalated and reached out as said before.

### **Increased Crimes against Women and Children**

In cases of contention, youthful grown-up men are typically most of the immediate casualties of outfitted clash. In spite of the fact that ladies and kids are additionally straightforwardly influenced by the equipped clash, they thusly confront an alternate

arrangement of violations and threats against them. On account of ladies, they are confronted with detainment, terrorizing, torment, constrained prostitution, and assault by warriors. This disregards their human rights as it takes away their opportunities, makes undesirable pregnancies, and has been one reason for the spread of HIV/AIDS in Northern Kenya. Kids are additionally confronted with various issues as an aftereffect of contentions. The most huge issue is maybe the proceeded with enlistment of kids as tyke warriors.

### **Impact on Governance**

The administration of a nation not just shapes the monetary improvement of a nation, but is as well is charged of giving general society great of security to its kin. "Elevated amounts of equipped brutality and unlawful SALW expansion in both clash influenced and nonconflict social orders are frequently indications of powerless or unaccountable security division." Though the nearness of feeble governments is a piece of the purpose behind the achievement of SALW multiplication inside a nation, the expanded accessibility of SALW affects the administration of the nation by further debilitating security areas as more weapons are accessible to hoodlums and criminal associations.

With debilitated security divisions and expanding instability, security inside nations of contention may prompt to the privatization of the security sector. "Private security organizations, when approved by the state, increment interest for legitimate SALW, yet can likewise build the supply of the unlawful market if stockpile administration is feeble or there is inner debasement. Inadequately prepared private security gatekeepers can likewise be in charge of SALW abuse and now and again have been ensnared in criminal movement and human rights violations."As a consequence of the expanding uncertainty, the privatization of security sources which thusly can't be satisfactorily observed because of frail administration, a nation's monetary improvement

is adversely influenced as the cost of working together increments. Likewise, human rights infringement keep on occurring as criminal movement in such zones increments.

#### **6.1.4 Solutions by the Government and Community Leaders to Contain Proliferation of Illicit Arms Security and disarmament interventions**

The Government of Kenya has the fundamental commitment of ensuring security through maintaining peace. In the arrival of its order, the governing body has tempered coercive with stiff-necked grounding approaches in attempts to tidy up illicit weapons, especially in northern Kenya. Kenya has executed well more than 50 deactivation operations in the past 100 years. In the midst of President Moi's 24-year administration, it is assumed that the head of state asked for more than 20 neutralization operations among the Pokot alone.<sup>223</sup>

Coercive measures were, be that as it may, laden with worries about human rights infringement, with groups and common society performing artists criticizing the extreme utilization of constrain and torment. Some demilitarization endeavors, for example, the 1984 Operation Wajir, have been depicted as slaughters because of the quantity of passings included.<sup>224</sup> The administration adjusted its way to deal with suit human rights concerns and give elective employments and alternatives to the focused on groups by planning a demilitarization and improvement program named Operation Dumisha Amani (Sustain Peace). This approach incorporates advancement endeavors, for example, reconstructing foundation and has an expound multi-on-screen character methodology that includes neighborhood supposition pioneers, common society, and the media in certainty building measures for demilitarization. The

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<sup>223</sup> SIKOM Peace Network for Development. 2010. Progress Report and In-depth Analysis of the On-going Military Disarmament in North Rift, Particularly in Pokot Region. Unpublished report prepared by SIKOM for stakeholders.

<sup>224</sup> M. Wepundi, J. Ndung'u, and S. Rynn. (2011). *Lessons from the Frontiers: Civilian Disarmament in Kenya and Uganda*. Nairobi: Saferworld.

principal period of this activity started in 2005, and by 2006, 2,298 guns and 4,418 rounds of ammo had been recouped.<sup>225</sup> The main stage did not accomplish the focused on 50,000 guns, thus a second stage started in 2010 with an intentional stage in February of that year.<sup>226</sup>

Between February and August 2010, the operation had recovered 1,201 firearms, 1,665 rounds of ammunition, and 201 head of tamed creatures.<sup>227</sup> The stresses over the lacking game plan of security and underdevelopment speak to gatherings' unwillingness to surrender most of their firearms.

While the organization got a handle on the disarmament and change approach to manage weapons aggregation, it realized two compelled grounding practices in Mt Elgon area, in Bungoma and Mandera areas. “The one executed in Mt Elgon was codenamed Operation Okoa Maisha (Save Lives), however the movement in Mandera was named Operation Chunga Mpaka (Guard the Border). The past netted 103 assembled firearms and 1,155 rounds of ammunition, while the last recovered 48 weapons and 1,200 rounds of ammunition. The two exercises were both tormented by instances of human rights encroachment by the security powers. Regardless of this, the operations were viewed as viable in pulverizing Mt Elgon's Sabaot Land Defense Force (SLDF) and restoring peace in the two territories.”<sup>228</sup>

The information given by the Anti Stock Theft Unit (ASTU) speaks to late joint attempts by the Government of Kenya to recover weapons and ammunition. “Between January 2010 and

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<sup>225</sup> KNFP (Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons). 2010a. ‘Disarmament in Kenya.’ Presentation at the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) Practical Disarmament Validation Workshop. Mombasa, Kenya, 30–31 August.

<sup>226</sup> SIKOM Peace Network for Development. 2010. Progress Report and In-depth Analysis of the On-going Military Disarmament in North Rift, Particularly in Pokot Region. Unpublished report prepared by SIKOM for stakeholders

<sup>227</sup> KNFP (Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons). ‘Disarmament in Kenya.’ Presentation at the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) Practical Disarmament Validation Workshop. Mombasa, Kenya, 2010a; p.p. 30–31 .

<sup>228</sup> KNFP (Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons). 2010a. ‘Disarmament in Kenya.’ Presentation at the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) Practical Disarmament Validation Workshop. Mombasa, Kenya, 30–31 August.

31 July 2011 the ASTU recovered ten firearms with around 75 rounds of ammunition. Six AK-47s (two without ammunition), three G3s (two without serial numbers), and one SAR-80 were seized. Most ammunition was 7.6 mm (54 rounds), while the remaining 20 rounds were 5.56 mm.”

Law usage attempts to control the increase of little arms have furthermore stood up to challenges. This is essentially in the scope of the insufficient physical proximity of law usage officers, poor establishment, contamination, the deficiency of benefits, and troublesome scene in the little arms and strife hotspot zones. Some police security exercises have comparatively acted blowback challenges. For instance, Bevan<sup>229</sup> suggest that “the Kenya Police supplies just about 50 for each penny of the ammo that flows wrongfully in Turkana North so as to furnish the Turkana with some barrier against adversary aggregates in Sudan and Uganda.”

Operation Dumisha Amani conceived the initiation of a joint demilitarization program with Uganda and Ethiopia. “Transactions and joint arrangements started with Uganda, however they were hindered by national decisions in Uganda and Kenya in 2006 and 2007, separately. The discussions are still in advance, with late endeavors concentrating on joint Kenyan–Ethiopian demilitarization battles.” Another administration push to oversee security challenges has been the foundation and sending of individuals from the Kenya Police Reserve (KPRs). “The people group in which they exist consider KPRs to be essential, yet their enlistment and administration are seen to be imperfect. KPRs are deliberate officers who are connected to the police and are called upon if and when need emerges to react to hazardous security circumstances. In spite of the fact that they assume a respectable part, some have privatized the

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<sup>229</sup> Bevan James. (2008). Blowback: Kenya’s Illicit Ammunition Problem in Turkana North District. Geneva: Small Arms Survey.

little arms given to them by the administration and purportedly utilize them for criminal closures.”<sup>230</sup>

It is seen by the all-inclusive community that the selection and course of action of the KPRs is politicized, ungainly, and extremely questionable. Now and again it has been represented that the Kenya Police and Administration Police are in competition, and the subsequent clumsy approach to manage controlling security organization tries in a couple of territories has exchanged off security and hampered amass policing exercises, to a great degree blunting the KPR part. “These checks address honest to goodness impediments to the full utilization of the Kenya National Action Plan for Arms Control and Management (National Action Plan), and what's more regional and all-inclusive obligations, for instance, the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (Nairobi Protocol); the UN Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (Program of Action); and the UN Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.”<sup>231</sup>

A productive early cautioning framework is dependent on solid associations among every single significant partner; a working correspondence and criticism system; and, all the more essentially, a compelling and utilitarian early reaction limit. Sadly, numerous respondents griped about the disappointment of law requirement offices to react to data given to them. Tip-offs on up and coming attacks and additionally violations are likewise overlooked. In any case, now and again, the notices are given, yet the administration needs sufficient assets to anticipate or pre-

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<sup>230</sup> J. Ndung’u, (2010). A Reserve Force in Decline: Dilemmas of Supporting Community Security through Auxilliary Police in Greater Marsabit. Unpublished report. Marsabit: Catholic Justice and Peace Commission.

<sup>231</sup> Nairobi Protocol (Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States). 2004. Nairobi. <[www.recsasec.org/pdf/Nairobi%20Protocol.pdf](http://www.recsasec.org/pdf/Nairobi%20Protocol.pdf)>



empt the wrongdoings. In different cases, government reactions are receptive as opposed to proactive.

Requested that rate how general society ought to be required in giving data on guns to the legislature or law implementation organizations, the utilization of phone offices was seen as viable. The sending of SMSs (instant messages by means of cell/cell phones), the foundation of screens to gather and spread data, and the utilization of DTFs rank similarly profoundly in inclination. Messages are the most incapable because of constrained Internet accessibility, particularly in country territories.

The review tried to know respondents' perspectives on the different difficulties confronted by law implementation offices in tending to issues identified with little arms and light weapons. The respondents had indistinguishable perspectives on numerous issues. They considered the under-staffing of the police benefit, inadequate assets, absence of inspiration, and debasement as the most squeezing difficulties. There are additional challenges of nonappearance of coordination among law usage associations; confined experience among work compel, some of whom are inadequately arranged; and few courts and police central station. Youthful establishment adds to the powerlessness to fight blending and banditry. For instance, the Suguta Valley lies in the regions between the Samburu and Pokot, and it is inaccessible by road. The troublesome bumpy scene has hindered security officers' attempts to fight steers blending and little arms augmentation. The range can be gotten to by strolling just, inferring that once rustlers drive trained creatures down the valley security officers can't get in touch with them. This is in like manner affected by the way that some law experts' lives have already been lost in before security operations in the zone.

## 6.2 Conclusions

Section two investigated little arms and light weapons sources and chronicled roots supporting its multiplication. In like manner, obviously there are different sources and chronicled roots supporting SALWs multiplication including; lawful arms deals to reckless governments who utilize them to persecute the general population. Different supplies are made accessible to revolt gathers by a few nations to oust oppressive administrations which by and large turn out to be more regrettable or as terrible as the past administrations the instance of Egypt and Libya are the latest. Between tribe struggle has expanded the interest for Small arms and light weapons, and a convergence of weapons from neighboring nations has decreased their cost. The various shipments of little quantities of weapons that, after some time, result in the amassing of expansive quantities of unlawful weapons by unapproved end clients.

Section three endeavored to give an investigation of the twin wonders of SALWs and commercialization of dairy cattle rustling in northern Kenya. It is the conflict of the study that the two wonders have affected the general population of the locale by making a situation of viciousness and frailty. It brings up that dairy cattle rustling has experienced essential change from a social practice to a global business wander sorted out and bankrolled by steers warlords. The concentrate additionally calls attention to that the real washouts in this environment of frailty are the little and poor workers who have been pauperized and transformed into down and out, inside dislodged people and exiles in their own particular nation. Accessible confirmation demonstrates that there is a critical association amongst SALWs and the commercialization of dairy cattle rustling and banditry in northern Kenya. The concentrate in this way recommends this nexus should be obviously grasped by the political pioneers and the common organization in

the territory. Government approach creators must take perception of these realities and recognize how the arms related risk to peace can be contained, reduced or annihilated.

Part four inferred that illegal arms affect different areas in Kenya. In any case SALW assume a key part in criminal exercises and harm to property and can turn into an indispensable piece of everyday business and trade, which negatively affect work, speculation and development of post-strife nations. In the northern outskirt districts of Kenya, relentlessly expanding episodes of outfitted cattle mixing, particularly amid times of dry season, have driven pastoralist groups to infer that they ought to secure current programmed weapons. Programmed weapons have changed the substance of dairy cattle rustling (otherwise called cows or domesticated animals striking) in Kenya's northern outskirt locales. The uncontrolled multiplication of SALW expands the risk of terrorizing and mishandle of ladies and uplifts the lethality of brutality against ladies both inside and outside the home. In circumstance of brutality and struggle, kids and youth are pushed, maneuvered and constrained into different activities by individuals, occasions and choices over which they have practically no control. In struggle circumstances, SALW elevate levels of viciousness and keep philanthropic help from achieving the individuals who require it.

Section five managed the arrangement reactions to the little arms and light weapons. Universal SALW measures progressively expect to control the worldwide supply of arms, while peace-building, improvement and human security programs plan to check neighborhood request. The activities that are particularly worried with Kenya, the Nairobi Declaration, the planned motivation for activity, the Nairobi convention and the Regional Center on Small Arms are with the end goal of uniting nations from the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes district to address the

SALW issue. The Declaration looks to contain the issue of unlawful weapons expansion and energize the serene determination of contention. The Nairobi Declaration was trailed by the appropriation of the Nairobi Protocol, which tended to the issue of unlawful trafficking and characterized little arms, light weapons, ammo, and other related materials for the motivations behind the assentation. Using particular authoritative and law-requirement components, the Protocol (2004) meant to accomplish the accompanying goals to; forestall, battle and annihilate the illegal assembling of, trafficking, under lock and key and utilization of little arms and light weapons in the sub-district. Keep the over the top and destabilizing collection of little arms and light weapons in the sub locale. Advance and encourage data sharing and collaboration between the legislatures in the sub district, and in addition between governments, between administrative associations and common society, in all matters identifying with the unlawful trafficking and expansion of little arms and light weapons. Advance participation at the sub-provincial level and in addition in worldwide to adequately battle the small arms and light weapons issue, as a team with applicable accomplices. Empower responsibility, law implementation and effective control and administration of little arms and light weapons held by States Parties and regular people (Article 2).

### **6.3 Recommendations**

In view of the review discoveries, various suggestions can be defined. They begin from the view of respondents and have been assembled by primary issues.

- I. Based on respondents' perspectives, it is key that the current early cautioning framework be fortified. This ought to be by, for example, having a helpful plan between the NSC and KNFP on the previous' national early cautioning and early reaction stage.

- II. Monitoring and understanding the way of the issue. It is critical to consistently quantify and screen (sex disaggregated) the frequency and effect of outfitted viciousness locally and broadly, and building up an arrangement of particular and quantifiable markers to survey advance in endeavors to diminish furnished brutality and arms pervasiveness.
- III. Institutional environment by enhancing policing limits through: expanding law implementation offices' nearness and perceivability in influenced territories. In particular, the dispatch of law implementers to various zones ought to be fixing to the vital needs of these spots. In boondocks zones, the premier concerns are overseeing outskirts security, cattle mixing, and arms trafficking. In urban ranges, the difficulties of burglary and carjacking, among different wrongdoings, are the need security issues;
- IV. Adequately preparing law authorization offices, including the arrangement of transport and correspondence gear, with need given to borderland locales (northern Kenya); reinforcing law implementation agency–public data sharing weakness administration utilizing activities, for example, group based policing, DTFs, region peace boards of trustees, and some other important structures.
- V. There is a need to fortify small arms observation in these regions and resolve clashes, oversee developing security dangers, and control all contributing causes to arms request.
- VI. Improving approach systems ought to include: campaigning for the appropriation and execution of little arms and peace strategies. These

approaches should be inspected for their pertinence in completely tending to the diverse social, financial, political and security measurements of the little arms, deactivation, and group prosperity issues; minding the Firearms Act with a view to exhibiting stringent measures against unlawful little arms proprietorship and ownership; and joining best practices on little arms organization into the discussion and attempts happening in the security part change get ready in Kenya, for example the RECSA Best Practice Guidelines.

- VII. Civilian-military participation in endeavours to battle the expansion of little arms and light weapons. This encapsulates communication amongst residents and organizations legally in charge of security with regards to the principles and directions set around the state.
- VIII. Civil society associations can help by illuminating the powers of developments of arms inside their groups, supporting projects to battle defilement and the professionalization of the security powers and the traditions administrations, advancing consciousness of sound strategies of law requirement.

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**APPENDIX I: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE**

The purpose of this study is to examine **THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT ARMS ON SECURITY: CASE STUDY OF CATTLE RUSTLING IN NORTHERN KENYA.**

1. What are the sources and historical roots of illicit arms in Northern Kenya? (Please explain)

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2. What is the impact of the SALWs on community commercialization of cattle rustling in Northern Kenya? (Please explain)

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3. What is the impact of illicit arms on security in Northern Kenya? (Please explain)

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4. What are the solutions that have been tried by the government and community leaders to contain the challenges posed by illicit arms? (Please explain)

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5. Any other comment? (Please explain)

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**THANKYOU FOR YOUR INPUT AND COOPERATION!!!**