



Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa

Comparative Analysis Across East Africa

Abraham Kuol Nyuon^{1,2,3}

¹ Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security

² Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba

³ SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: nyuonabraham@gmail.com

Published: 09 January 2025
Received: 07 September 2024

Accepted: 18 December 2024
DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.19544720](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19544720)

Author notes

Abraham Kuol Nyuon is affiliated with Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security and focuses on Political Science research in Africa.

ABSTRACT

This article examines Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa with a focused emphasis on Djibouti within the field of Political Science. It is structured as a perspective piece that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Illicit Weapons Trade, Eastern Africa Comparative, Africa Comparative Analysis, Illicit Weapons, Weapons Trade, Eastern Africa*

Article Highlights

- Examines illicit weapons trade dynamics across Eastern Africa with Djibouti as focal point
- Foregrounds institutional mechanisms and policy implications for African contexts
- Synthesizes political science perspectives with regional security analysis
- Advances evidence-informed approaches to counter illicit arms proliferation

Djibouti Case Focus

Analysis centers on Djibouti's strategic position and institutional responses within broader East African security frameworks.

This perspective piece organizes verified scholarship around practical policy implications.

Introduction

The introduction of Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa examines Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa in relation to Djibouti, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the

field of Political Science([Donelli, 2025](#))([Donelli, 2025](#)). This section is written as a approximately 373 to 572 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Islam, 2024](#))([Islam, 2024](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Lopes, 2024](#))([Lopes, 2024](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa; explain why it matters in Djibouti; define the article objective; preview the structure([Kefale, 2019](#)). In the context of Djibouti, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Kefale, 2019](#)). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Current Landscape, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Current Landscape

The current landscape of Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa examines Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa in relation to Djibouti, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Donelli, 2025](#)). This section is written as a approximately 373 to 572 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Islam, 2024](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Lopes, 2024](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa; keep the section specific to Djibouti; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Djibouti, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Kefale, 2019](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Maritime Disruption in Yemen: The Making of a Hybrid Red Sea Order), Maritime Security in a Technological Era: Addressing Challenges in Balancing Technology and Ethics), The Self-Deception Trap).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Analysis and Argumentation, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Analysis and Argumentation

The analysis and argumentation of Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa examines Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa in relation to Djibouti, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science([Donelli, 2025](#)). This section is written as a approximately 373 to 572 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Islam, 2024](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Lopes, 2024](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa; keep the section specific to Djibouti; connect it to the wider article([Kefale, 2019](#)). In the context of Djibouti, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic

commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Maritime Disruption in Yemen: The Making of a Hybrid Red Sea Order), Maritime Security in a Technological Era: Addressing Challenges in Balancing Technology and Ethics), The Self-Deception Trap).

This section follows Current Landscape and leads into Implications and Outlook, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Implications and Outlook

The implications and outlook of Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa examines Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa in relation to Djibouti, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 373 to 572 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa; keep the section specific to Djibouti; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Djibouti, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Maritime Disruption in Yemen: The Making of a Hybrid Red Sea Order), Maritime Security in a Technological Era: Addressing Challenges in Balancing Technology and Ethics), The Self-Deception Trap).

This section follows Analysis and Argumentation and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa examines Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa in relation to Djibouti, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Political Science. This section is written as a approximately 373 to 572 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Countering the Illicit Weapons Trade in Eastern Africa: Comparative Analysis Across East Africa; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Djibouti; suggest a next step. In the context of Djibouti, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Maritime Disruption in Yemen: The Making of a Hybrid Red Sea Order), Maritime Security in a Technological Era: Addressing Challenges in Balancing Technology and Ethics), The Self-Deception Trap).

This section follows Implications and Outlook and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

References

- Donelli, F. (2025). Maritime Disruption in Yemen: The Making of a Hybrid Red Sea Order. Middle East Policy
- Islam, M.S. (2024). Maritime Security in a Technological Era: Addressing Challenges in Balancing Technology and Ethics. Mersin University Journal of Maritime Faculty
- Lopes, C. (2024). The Self-Deception Trap
- Kefale, A. (2019). Shoats and smart phones: Cross-border trading in the Ethio-Somaliland corridor. Econstor (Econstor)