

UMF:  
The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

Running Head: The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

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The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention: A Case of the Drug  
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Airport

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Work

By

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**The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention**  
**Statement of the Author**

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## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AIRCOP-Airport Communication Program

GDP-Gross Domestic Product

EFY- Ethiopia Fiscal Year

IMF-International Monetary Fund

INCB- International Narcotics Control Board

INTERPOL-International Police Organization

MENAFATF- Middle East and North Africa Financial Task Force

ODDCCP-United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

UNODC-United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

USAID- United States Agency for International Development

US\$-United States of America Dollar

## **Abstract**

*This research aims at investigating the scaffolding of illegal drugs prevention and controlling of the Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division, at Bole International Airport. The study used both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Data pertinent to the study were gathered through close-ended questionnaire, open-ended questionnaire, and key informant interviews. Samples of the study were picked by using census method and purposive sampling. While quantitatively generated data were analyzed by using percentile, the rest collected from open-ended questionnaire and key informants interviews have been thematically interpreted. The findings of the study indicate that illegal drugs trafficking are steadily increasing and the airport is highly manipulated by experienced traffickers. Cocaine, cannabis, heroin, and methamphetamine drugs were caught while they were being trafficked. The study also identified the need to strengthen the unit with skilled police officers, ethically esteemed police officers, and advanced police technologies. The study could identify the salience of forming cooperation with internal and external stakeholders having great role to stop the epidemic of drugs. Finally, unskilled and inadequate officers, absence of advanced technologies, minimum sentence for imprisonment of traffickers and less attention by the Federal Police Commission are discovered as challenges to improve the efficiency of the unit of Counter Narcotics Controlling Division.*

## **Chapter One**

### **1. Introduction**

#### **1.1. Background of the Study**

Globalization has transformed the world economy over the past forty years. The spread of ideas and technology across borders has facilitated new avenues of trade, creating new markets and expanding others (Jenner, 2011). This scholar also states that the somber side of globalization is a complicated network of illegal markets ranging from drugs and arms trafficking to the smuggling of humans into slavery and prostitution. These illegal industries, or black markets, are the product of globalization. They represent some of the gravest problems in all societies spanning the globe, jeopardizing international safety and security. One of the largest and most profitable of these industries is the market for illegal drugs. Estimated at over \$500 billion a year, the illegal drug trade is an international business that has sustained itself for over forty years (Jenner, 2011).

Africa has historically held a peripheral role in the transnational illegal drug trade, but in recent years, it has increasingly become a locus for drug trafficking, particularly of cocaine. Recent estimates suggest that in recent years, apart from late 2008 and 2009, between 46 and 300 metric tons of South American cocaine may have trafficked from West African route to Europe. Recent cocaine seizure levels are sharply higher than those in the late 1990s and early 2000s, which in all of Africa rarely exceeded 1 metric ton a year. Africa's emergence as a trafficking nexus appears to have resulted from structural shifts in international drug trafficking patterns. These trafficking patterns include heightened European demand for cocaine, international counter

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narcotics pressure driving drug traffickers away from traditional trafficking routes, and the operational allure for traffickers of low levels of law enforcement capacity and high rates of corruption in many African countries (Wylter & Cook, 2010).

Illegal drug trafficking often closely linked to organized crime, illegal drug production and trafficking damage communities, undermine security and impede economic development. In supporting small farmer families to move away from cultivating illegal drug crops towards legitimate economic activities, there is a strong need of promoting sustainable alternative income-generating opportunities. These opportunities not only decrease cultivation of illegal drug crops but also reduce poverty, food insecurity and environmental harm (UNODC, 2014). On the other hand, drug trafficking – like other forms of transnational organized crime – threatens political, economic, and social development: it can also foster corruption and violence, undermine rule of law and good governance, jeopardize economic growth, and pose potential public health risks (USAID, 2011).

There are different factors that affect African continent to make illegal drug trafficking and to have a major problem on it. On this regard, Africa Union Plan of Action on Drug Control (2013-2017), stated that the impact of drug trafficking and use continues to be felt in the Continent in the context of rapid socio-economic changes and its attendant consequences. For instances high levels of income inequality, a high share of youth in the society, high rates of urbanization, low levels of criminal justice resources, firearms proliferation, wars and civil conflicts as well as weak controls over criminal activities are some of the changes and attendant consequences. The report also describes that drug profits are distorting the economies of many African countries, and in some poorest states, the value of trafficked drugs exceeds the country's gross national

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income. Countries have also withstood the worst of negative health consequences and costs associated with fighting drug-related crime (AUPA, 2013-2017).

Drug trade also undermines to strengthen democratic institutions like spur economic growth, trade, and investment; advance peace and security; and promote opportunity and development in Africa. In Ghana, for example, money from drug has supported the election of members of the parliament, weakening the official's accountability, and undermining democratic institutions. Moreover, in Mozambique, the business community has complained of the unfair competition from drug traffickers, whom they accuse of evading customs excises and container inspections (USAID, 2011). Furthermore, in Guinea Bissau, the drug trade has exacerbated political instability, including the double assassination of President Joao Bernardo Nino Vieira and Chief of Defense Staff General Batista Tagame Na Wai. In addition, in Kenya, increasing drug use is linked to robbery, Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and broken families (USAID, 2011).

Different reports and literatures stated Ethiopia is becoming as a transit and destination route for drugs, which are internationally controlled. Drugs transited and trafficked in Ethiopia through different ways and the most important are Bole International Airport and through borders. However, drug trafficking through the airport is more prevalent and controlling carried in a more organized way than border controlling. The researcher believed that controlling drug trafficking as primary prevention strategy and this strategy needs to be strengthening by assessing and examining efforts made by Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division Therefore, this research aimed to assess the situation of illegal drug trafficking, scaffolding of drugs controlling and prevention and challenges the drug controlling unit faced at Bole International Airport.

## 1.2. Statement of the Problem

In our world, drug related problem is one of the most complex challenges facing the world at large. It directly or indirectly affects everyone and poses a serious threat on health ranged from illegal cultivation, production, manufacture, sale, demand, trafficking, and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, due to the consequence of the abuse of prescription drugs (INCB, 2015). A number of researches conducted to understand the problems of drugs revealed that the findings are dissimilar in their type and nature of trafficking across borders of frontiers.

In compliance with the above statement, United Nations office on Drug and Crime conducted research and reported on the illegal of financial flows resulting from drug trafficking and other transnational organized crimes. The research report states that, the most widely quoted figure for the extent of money laundered has been the IMF 'consensus range' of 2% to 5% of global GDP, made public by the IMF in 1998. A meta-analysis of the results from various studies suggests that all criminal proceeds are likely to amount to some 3.6% of global GDP (2.3%-5.5%), equivalent to about US\$2.1 trillion in 2009 (UNODC,2011). The IMF (1998) study also states that industrialized countries have found that, increases in money-laundering activities were associated with reductions in overall annual economic growth rates. Each US\$1 billion laundered reduced overall economic growth by 0.04-0.06 percentage points (IMF, 1998 as cited UNODC, 2011). While the picture is somewhat more mixed once money-laundering affects foreign jurisdictions, financial centers have developed a self-interest of not being associated with 'tainted money' and have signed relevant international instruments to avoid the inflow of such criminal finance (UNODC,2011.).

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The study findings presented on East African ministerial meeting by UNODC (2009), states that Cannabis is the most widely consumed and trafficking illegal drug in the region. The amount of seizures of cannabis herb in 2006 in the region amounted to 228 tons, rising by 40% in comparison to 2005 (UNODC, 2009). East Africa collectively accounted for 4.3% of global seizures of cannabis herb in 2006, 3.4% of cannabis oil, 2.5% of cannabis plant, and 2.3% of cannabis resin (UNODC, 2009). Tanzania alone seized 225 tons of cannabis herbs, while Kenya reported seizures of 44 tons of cannabis herb in 2007. In addition, the level of cannabis oil seizures in Madagascar in 2006 was the fourth highest in worldwide (after Canada, the Russian Federation, and Jamaica) (UNODC, 2009). The report also describes new development that is the growing concern in the region in which it is the flow of opiates, and it causes Eastern African countries to be the place for both the destination and traffic countries. Most seizures of heroin are made at international airports, with the airports servicing Addis Ababa and Nairobi being the two most important one due to their extensive connections outside the region, but there is also an increasing use of postal and courier services for heroin, as well as hashish and a lesser extent cocaine (UNODC, 2009).

Ethiopia is one of the African states that cultivate cannabis, in which it is predominantly growing in urban as well as rural areas, where agriculture is the dominant means of subsistence economy to the inhabitants. Counter Narcotics Service Units have units structured to conduct undercover surveillance inside and outside the airport by using various techniques and drug sniffer German shepherd dogs making random screening of cargo and luggage to seize drugs such as cocaine, cannabis, and heroin (UNODC, 2009). The report also found that Ethiopia Federal Police Counter Narcotics Service routinely screens passengers, luggage, and cargo of flights arriving from "high risk" origins such as Dubai, Bangkok, New Delhi, Karachi, and Islamabad. The Federal Police Counter Narcotics Service in 2006 seized 482 kilograms of cannabis, and 2.7

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention kilograms of heroin. Ethiopian Federal Police report indicates that the confiscation rate was nearly about 16 kilograms of heroin in 2004, and roughly 12 kilograms of heroin in 2005. On December 29, 2007, Ethiopian Police arrested five local sellers attempting to market 73 kilograms of marijuana. According to the report released by UNODC, it was the largest drug busts in the country's recent history (UNODC, 2009).

The study held by Moges Chekol (2010) revealed that three prevention measures and strategies were taking pace to strengthen and to enforce law enforcement and to undertake searching programs on illegal drugs, to strengthen the intelligence service on drug trafficking, and to create awareness among the society by Federal Police of Ethiopia Drug Controlling Unit. This researcher also pointed out that the external factors were impeding the illegal drug prevention measures projected by the Ethiopian Federal Police. Accordingly, the most common impediments were shortage of international support, rapid development of technology, weak cooperation between responsible bodies, negative impact of globalization, increase in the supply and demand of illegal drugs, and poor control systems of other countries (Moges chekol, 2010).

As per the knowledge of the researcher, the studies conducted by different researchers are few and inadequate to show the magnitude of illegal drug trafficking and the strategies developed by the Federal Police to effectively overcome drug trafficking problems at bole international airport.

Therefore, the studies conducted to examine the strength and competence of the Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division controlling that are scant and inadequate, it is necessary to critically assess the gaps exploited by international drug traffickers to traffic drugs in different countries including Africa and the rest of the world through Bole International Airport. Moreover, the researcher of this study also intended to show the interests of probing the extent to which strategies have to be taken to tackle the problems effectively. This research also examines the

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention challenges the drug controlling unit faced and the role of stakeholders in controlling traffickers at the Airport as a conduit to destine at the African countries and the rest of the world. It was hence, argued to say that the study was new in its kind, and investigated the attributes that could not be included in the previous studies. In addition, this research study also aimed at examining the trends of illegal drugs trafficked through bole international airport in the past five years (2011-2015) and recommending the possible ways forwarded to the policy makers, planners, and stakeholders to better understand the influx of drugs and its debilitating effect in disabling the productive group across the nation.

### **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1. General Objective**

The general objective of this study was to assess the scaffolding of illegal drugs prevention and controlling of Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division at Bole International Airport.

#### **1.3.2. Specific Objectives**

The study has the following specific objectives:

1. To examine the trend of illegal drugs trafficked and drugs most trafficked in Bole International Airport in 2011-2015 ,
2. To examine the current controlling strategies applied by the Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division to reduce trafficking rate through Bole International Airport;
3. To find out the challenges that the Federal Police Counter Narcotic Controlling Division encountered not to effectively combat the trafficking of illegal drugs to different

countries through Ethiopia as a country with regulators unskillful to control in counter check points,

### **1.4. Research Questions**

The research tries to answer the following research questions:

1. What were the trends of illegal drugs trafficking through Bole International Airport in the past five years (2011-2015)?
2. How were the controlling strategies applied by the Ethiopian Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division at bole international airport looks?
3. What were the challenges that the Narcotic Drug-Controlling Unit encountered not to effectively manage its tasks of controlling and apprehending illegal drug traffickers?

### **1.5. Limitations of the Study**

There were some limitations the researcher faced while conducting the research. The first was lack of researches conducted on illegal drug trafficking through airports. Most researches focused on drug abuse and it was rare to find researches conducted on drug trafficking through airports. This created a challenge in some extent. Second, even if the researcher employed census method, some members of the Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division were not participated due to different factors.

Finally, financial challenges hindered the researcher not to get experience how counter drug-controlling looks through airports and due to this to the researcher did not compare the status of the drug-controlling unit of Bole International Airport with other abroad airports.

### **1.6. Significance of the Study**

The researcher believed that the findings of the research would benefit both organizations and individuals including the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission, Sector of Crime Prevention, police colleges, and schools. It was hoped that the study might also propose guidelines for police officers who wish to find out problems related to drug trafficking. Furthermore, this study would lay a basis for researchers who are interested on the same topic.

### **1.7. Scope of the Study**

This study was intended to examine the illegal drug trafficking prevention and controlling mechanisms of Ethiopian Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division. The study was similarly delimited in to a geographic area of Bole International airport, which is prone to transit drugs from abroad and within as a conduit to different African and other countries. The study used five-year (2011-2015) data to present illegal drug trafficking through the airport.

## **1.8. Definition of Terms**

**Illegal Drugs:** refers to drugs that are controlled under the three International Drug Control Conventions (Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 protocol. Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and United Nations Convention against illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988) and that is not considered as illegal drug in Ethiopia.

**Scaffolding:** refers to activities and mechanisms Ethiopia Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division applied to control and prevent the traffic of illegal drugs through the Bole International Airport.

## Chapter Two

### 2. Literature Review

#### 2.1. Introduction

This chapter contains reviewed literatures, which support the problem under study. At the beginning illegal drugs trafficking is the production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, offering, distribution, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch of any narcotic and psychotropic substances contrary to the provisions of the 1961 convention, the 1961 convention as amended in 1971 convention. Different literatures also state the overview of illegal drug trafficking globally. Accordingly, this paper reviews the overview in globally, in Africa and Eastern Africa. There are different theories related to illegal drug trafficking and alien conspiracy theory, rational choice theory, deterrence theories, and availability-proneness theories reviewed in detail.

The review also covers mechanisms of controlling illegal drug trafficking. These options are available for countries to apply based on contexts. Therefore, mechanisms such as increased militarization, alternative development, demands or harms reduction, legalization, or decriminalization used by countries globally. On the other hand, elements of a comprehensive, integrated, and balanced approach for world drug problem include availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, demand reduction and related measures, supply reduction, socio economic aspects, socio cultural aspects and security and stability are important. Finally, balloon effect nature of drug trade, poverty, and corruption discussed as challenges to control illegal drug trafficking.

## 2.2. Definition of Illegal Drug Trafficking

A drug listed in the schedules to the international drug control conventions can only be called an illegal drug if its origin was illegal. It means drugs are licit when it used for medical and scientific purpose. Therefore, if the origin was licit, then the drug itself is not illegal but only its production, sale, or use in particular circumstances. The drugs listed in the schedules to the various drug control conventions are under control and their use for solely medical or scientific purposes is licit (ODCCP, 2000).

On the other hand, according to United Nations Convention against Illegal Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, illegal drug trafficking is defined as follows:

- i) The production, manufacture, extraction; preparation, offering, offering for sale, distribution, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in traffic, transport, importation or exportation of any narcotic drug or any psychotropic substance contrary to the provisions of the 1961 Convention, the 1961 Convention as amended or the 1971 Convention;
- ii) The cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush or cannabis plant for the purpose of the production of narcotic drugs contrary to the provisions of the 1961 Convention and the 1961 Convention as amended;
- iii) The possession or purchase of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance for the purpose of any of the activities enumerated in i) above;
- iv) The manufacture, transport or distribution of equipment, materials or of substances listed in Table I and Table II, knowing that they are to be used in or for the illegal cultivation, production or manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;

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- v) The organization, management or financing of any of the offences enumerated in i), ii), iii) or iv) above;

### 2.3. Types of Drugs

In medicine, drug refers to any substance with potential to prevent or cure disease. In common usage, the term often refers to especially to psychoactive drugs, and often, even more specifically, to illegal drugs like Heroin, cocaine, cannabis, (UNODCCP, 2000).

According to UNODC (2008), drug types are described in various ways, depending on origin and effect. They can either be *naturally occurring*, *semi synthetic* (chemical manipulations of substances extracted from natural materials) or *synthetic* (created entirely by laboratory manipulation). The main categories are:

#### 2.3.1. Depressants

Opiates is the generic name given to a group which includes naturally occurring drugs derived from the opium poppy such as opium, morphine and codeine, semi-synthetic substances such as heroin (the foregoing are opiates); and opioids - 'opiate-like', wholly synthetic products such as methadone, pethidine and fentanyl. Opiates depress the central nervous system and are used therapeutically as painkillers, as cough suppressants and against diarrhea; in non-medical as a means of reducing anxiety, boredom, physical or emotional pain (UNODC, 2008).

#### 2.3.2. Central nervous system stimulants

Central nervous system stimulants include naturally occurring plants such as coca, khat and betel nuts (which are not under international control), products extracted from the leaf of the coca bush - coca paste, cocaine hydrochloride and crack cocaine - and synthetic substances in the form of

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention amphetamine and amphetamine-type compounds. Cocaine has some therapeutic value as a local anesthetic, while some synthetic stimulants are used as anorectics (sleeping pills), in the treatment of narcolepsy and of children suffering from attention deficit disorder. The non-medical reasons for using these substances include elevating mood, to overcome fatigue and to improve performance (UNODC, 2008).

### **2.3.3. Hallucinogens**

Hallucinogens include naturally occurring substances such as psilocybin (from the *Psilocybe Mexicana* mushroom), mescaline (from the peyote cactus); semi-synthetics such as lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and synthetics such as phencyclidine (PCP). Apart from some traditional uses and for rare therapeutic use in psychiatry, hallucinogens are taken illegally for their mind-altering or 'psychedelic' effects. Even in small doses, LSD causes perceptual distortions of time and place, visual hallucinations and synesthesia (a merging of the senses such that sounds are "seen" and colors are "heard"). In comparison to the powerful sensory distortions, the physiological after-effects are relatively slight, but may include dizziness, disorientation, anxiety, depression and distressing flashbacks (UNDCP, 1992).

### **2.3.4. Sedatives**

Cannabis has by far the highest rates of prevalence globally. It is mainly consumed as marijuana (the dried flowering tops of the *Cannabis sativa* plant), as hashish (resin from the plant), or as an oil extracted from the resin. These preparations are generally smoked, often mixed with tobacco in a cigarette or "joint," but they can also be swallowed. Cannabis is a sedative, but it also has hallucinogenic effects, which may last up to several hours. It remains in the body for up to one month after consumption. When smoked, the drug is absorbed quickly into the bloodstream and reaches the brain within seconds. Depending on the quantity and frequency of consumption,

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cannabis may impair motor coordination, shorten attention span, and modify perceptions of time and space. In low doses, it has a relaxing and mood enhancing effect but in higher doses and/or in certain individuals it can cause anxiety, panic, or paranoia. Smoking the drug carries a similar and possibly aggravated series of risks to those associated with cigarette smoking and respiratory cancers, bronchial and cardiovascular problems and the increased likelihood of fatal and neonatal complications (UNODC, 2015).

Cannabis is the world's most widely used illegal substance: the global number of people who used cannabis at least once in 2007 is estimated to be between 143 and 190 million persons (UNODC, 2009). In addition, it has been proved that there are between 119 million and 224 million cannabis users worldwide, and consumption is stable. Recent foundations also confirmed that Cannabis use is increasing (UNODC, 2015).

### **2.4. Overview of Illegal Drug Trafficking**

#### **2.4.1. Global Overview**

Different researches and literatures revealed that drug trafficking is increasing globally. In Africa, there has been a sizeable increase in the trafficking of opiates through East Africa and cocaine in North and East Africa, as well as a sizeable increase in the illegal manufacture and trafficking of methamphetamine in the region; abuse of opioids, cannabis, amphetamine-type stimulants, and cocaine is also increasing (INCB, 2013). This report also states Central America and the Caribbean continues to be affected by drug trafficking and high levels of drug-related violence. The region remains a significant traffic route for cocaine destined for North America and Europe. Large-scale illegal methamphetamine manufacture is a cause for serious concern (INCB, 2013).

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The clearest trend to emerge from the 2011 data is the increase in global seizures of methamphetamine. In recent years, the global market for methamphetamine has expanded significantly. After relatively stable levels of seizures in the period 2001-2007, the annual amount of methamphetamine seized globally rapidly increased in 2011. According to the provisional statistics for 2011, in that year, seizures of methamphetamine worldwide were almost three times the amount in 2008; analysis of the provisional data suggests that total methamphetamine seizures for 2011 are likely to exceed 60 tons (Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 2013). Afghanistan continued to account for most illegal opium poppy cultivation worldwide. Opium poppy cultivation in that country covered an estimated 154,000 hectares (ha) in 2012, 18 percent more than the estimated 131,000 ha of cultivation the previous year. However, plant diseases and bad weather damaged crops, resulting in a 36 percent drop in potential opium production (Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 2013).

It also revealed that Parts of Africa continue to face significant challenges related to tackling the increased abuse and production of major drugs of concern. Sub regions of the continent have witnessed an increase both in seizures of cannabis resin and in trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants. Central America and the Caribbean continue to be exploited by local and international organized criminal groups as a trans-shipment route for illegal drugs originating in South America and destined for North America and Europe. Drug abuse appears to be on the increase in many countries of the region (INCB, 2014).

Even if the total area under coca bush cultivation remained stable in 2011, with three Andean States continuing to account for virtually all cultivation of coca bush worldwide, it states that Cannabis continued to be the most widely produced, trafficked, and used plant based illegal drug worldwide. Data available at the time of preparing this report suggest global seizures of cannabis

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention herb were stable. In 2011, global seizures of cannabis resin were stable, but there were shifts in seizure trends (Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 2013).

In his message on the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illegal trafficking on 26 June 2011, the UN Secretary-General said that the \$61 billion annual market for Afghan opiates is funding insurgency and international terrorism. In West Africa, the \$85 billion global cocaine trade is exacerbating addiction and money laundering while fueling political instability and threats to security. Every \$1 billion of pure cocaine trafficked through West Africa earns more than ten times as much when sold on the streets in Europe. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) issued a recent report in June 2011 indicating that while the global markets for drugs such as cocaine, heroin, and cannabis have declined, there is a significant increase in the consumption of psychotropic substances (Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force, 2011).

According to the report, globally 149 - 272 million people representing 3.3 to 6.1% of the population aged 15 - 64 used illegal substances at least once in 2009. Global opium cultivation fell by 4,860 tons in 2010 as the result of a blight that wiped out much of the opium harvest in Afghanistan, while opium production in Afghanistan was 8,200 tons in 2007 according to the INCB report (Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force, 2011).

#### **2.4.2. Africa Overview**

In the mid-2000s, Africa saw a notable increase in drug trafficking. In the cocaine trade, traffickers increasingly began using West Africa, and to a lesser extent Southern and East Africa, as transshipment hubs for smuggling South American cocaine to Europe. In the heroin trade, traffickers increasingly began using East Africa as a hub for moving heroin from Asia to Europe and other regions. Like other traffic locations, local drug use has risen along African trafficking

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention routes, and Africa is becoming a destination for cocaine and heroin flows. By most conservative estimates, some 13 percent of the cocaine seized in Europe in 2009 trafficked via West Africa; however, many assessments arrive at a much higher proportion, and perhaps a more common calculation is that up to one third of the shipments arriving in Europe have been trafficking through West Africa in recent years. Moreover, the UNODC estimates that 40 to 45 tons of heroin flowed into Africa in 2009 out of global flows of 460 to 480 tons, giving Africa 9 percent share in global heroin trafficking (USAID, 2013).

Cannabis remains the most widely cultivated, trafficked and abused drug in Africa, the smuggling of cocaine from South America through Africa and into Europe has emerged as a major threat. The amount of cocaine trafficked via Africa seemed to decrease in 2008 and 2009; however, there are indications that traffickers have simply modified their modus operandi, finding new methods for smuggling cocaine through West Africa that entail concealing the drug in maritime cargo containers. The increasing number of large seizures of cocaine hidden in such containers in or en route to West African countries in 2010 and 2011 is evidence of that development. Reports indicate increasing levels of abuse of cocaine in some countries affected by such trafficking (International Narcotic Control Board, 2011).

Heroin enters Africa through airports and seaports in East Africa. From there, it is smuggled, either directly or via West Africa, into Europe and other regions. In 2011, record seizures of heroin were affected in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania. Heroin is also smuggled via Mozambique into South Africa, where it is abused by the local population or smuggled into other countries in Southern Africa and elsewhere. The increasing flow of heroin entering Africa has led to increased drug abuse throughout the region, particularly in East Africa and Southern Africa (International Narcotic Control Board, 2011).

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West Africa is under attack from international criminal networks that are using the sub region as a key global hub for the distribution, wholesale, and increased production of illegal drugs. Most drug trade in West Africa involves cocaine sold in Europe, although heroin is also trafficked to the United States, and the sub region is becoming an export base for amphetamines and their precursors, mainly for East Asian markets and, increasingly, the United States (Brown, 2013). It also mentioned that the most important of these criminal networks are drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) from Latin America-primarily from Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico-collaborating with West African criminals. These criminals, particularly Nigerians and Ghanaians, have been involved in the global drug trade for several decades, first with cannabis and later with heroin. As part of this new Latin America West Africa criminal nexus, Guinea-Bissau is generally recognized as a Narco-state where state-capture by traffickers has already occurred (Brown, 2013).

### **2.4.3. Eastern Africa Overview**

While Eastern Africa is not particularly threatened as a destination for drug trafficking, most countries in the region are used as traffic points to other destinations. Cannabis is the most cultivated, smuggled, and consumed drug in the region, followed by heroin and to a much lesser extent cocaine (UNODC, 2009). Low seizure figures reported by Governments are more likely to be an indicator of weak border controls and insufficient resources to drug control activities, rather than a sign that drug trafficking is not taking place. West Africa has recently received considerable attention as a drug route, and as mechanisms are strengthened there, the Eastern Africa region will come under threat as traffickers seek new routes across the continent (UNODC, 2009).

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A review of drug seizures from 1998 indicates an increase in the trafficking of heroin to Eastern African countries from Pakistan, Thailand, and India. Tanzanians and Mozambicans are becoming involved in the trafficking of heroin from Pakistan and Iran, highlighting the extent to which the eastern coast of Africa is increasingly a transit point (UNODC, 2009). Other indications for the increasing importance of Eastern Africa in the heroin trade stem from seizures in Pakistan, an important traffic country for opiates originating in Afghanistan. Details of 1,344 heroin seizures occurring in the period 2005-2007 were reported from Pakistan. Among these, the number of cases in which the destination was identified as a country in Eastern Africa increased from 9 in 2005 to 15 in 2006 and 27 in 2007. In addition, it is worth noting that law enforcement experts from Iran and Pakistan have reported the increasing activities of Eastern African drug cartels in their own countries (UNODC, 2009).

Reports from the Ethiopian police indicate that cultivation of cannabis has greatly expanded in recent years. The first cannabis eradication campaign was carried out in 1996, when 320 hectares were reportedly destroyed by the Counter-Narcotics Unit and 21 individuals arrested. The crackdown on cannabis cultivation has triggered a response among many farmers: production is increasingly diffused into parts hitherto untouched by drug production. Cannabis cultivation has in effect been scattered into areas that are more difficult to monitor. Increasingly, Ethiopian farmers with some land to spare are being paid by cannabis producers to devote a small area of their farmland to cannabis cultivation. This development has already begun to complicate efforts by the Counter-Narcotics Unit to monitor trends in cannabis cultivation (ODCCP, 1999).

Between 1993 and 1997, cannabis plants were seized from farmers in many parts of the Ethiopia, including the Alemaya district of eastern Hararghe, the Shebendia district of Sidamo and in many parts of the Oromia region, especially Shashamene. The recent discovery of commercial farming of cannabis at the Debrilbanos monastery, 110 kilometres north of Addis Ababa, raises

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the possibility that the traditional centers of cannabis cultivation for religious purposes may now be opening up to wider market forces(ODCCP,1999).

This report also identified the following key areas that would need to be strengthening in order to have in place a more effective response to the problems of drug trafficking in the Eastern Africa region. These areas are, increased border control in the region, Coordinated actions between government agencies and institutions, Enhanced capabilities of special drug units throughout the region through training and adequate equipment (such as drug detection dogs and x-ray machines at airports); and increased awareness among citizens about the dangers of drugs(UNODC.2009).

### **2.5. Drug policies in Ethiopia**

In Ethiopia, there are policies formulated to control illegal drug producing, trafficking, and consumption. Ethiopian national drug policy formulated during the transition period of 1993 with the respective purpose of:

1. To meet the country's demand for essential drugs and to systematize, its supply, distribution and use,
2. to create conducive situations to make the prices of drugs compatible with the people's purchasing power,
3. to ensure the safety, efficacy and quality of drugs,
4. to develop a domestic drug manufacturing capacity and gradual supply to the export market.
5. To expand the training of manpower and drugs research and development. 6. To devise ways and means for the utilization of traditional drugs in the regular health services after ensuring their safety and efficacy (Ethiopian national drug policy, 1993).

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The Ethiopian criminal code (2005) criminalizes individuals who participated in producing, making, trafficking in or using poisonous or narcotic and psychotropic substances drugs. Article 525 of the criminal code (2005) state as follows:

(1) Whoever, without special authorization and with the intent of trafficking:

(2) a) plants, produces or makes, transforms or manufactures poisonous, narcotic or psychotropic plants or substances; or

b) possesses, imports, exports, transports, stores, brokers, purchases, offers for sale, distributes, utters, hands over or procures for another, one of the substances listed in (a) above; or

c) makes, possesses imports or exports means used for producing, composing or manufacturing one of the substances listed in (a) above; or

d) furnishes, leases or permits a house, premise or land under his ownership or possession, for the making, states that trafficking composition, production sale or distribution of one of the substances listed in (a) above, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment for not less than five years, and fine not exceeding one hundred thousand Birr. The punishment shall be rigorous imprisonment for not less than ten years, and fine not exceeding two hundred thousand Birr:

a) where the crime is committed by a member of a band or association organized nationally or internationally for the trafficking in such substances or committing crimes, or by a person who makes a profession of such unlawful activity; or

b) where the criminal, for gain, with base motive or for any other improper motive, knowingly furnishes the forbidden substances; or permits access to his premises for the

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taking of such substances; or where the user is an infant or a young person or a mentally deficient person or a drug addict; or

c) where the criminal employs children or a person with mental illness as a means for the commission of the crime; or

d) where the crime is committed in prisons, in schools, on the premises of institutions for social service, or in places where children or young students engage in educational, sporting or other social activities; or

e) where the criminal has been previously convicted for a similar crime.

(3) Whoever possesses, transports, stores or hands over poisonous or narcotic or psychotropic drugs or plants, which he knows to have been procured through or intended for the commission of one of the crimes specified in sub-article (1) or (2) of this Article, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment for not less than five years, and fine not exceeding one hundred thousand Birr.

(4) Whoever:

a) plants, buys, receives, makes, possesses, sells or delivers one of the substances mentioned in sub-article (1) above, to be privately used by himself or another; or

b) uses or causes to be used one of these substances without medical prescription or in any other unlawful manner, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment not exceeding seven years, and fine not exceeding fifty thousand Birr.

(5) Any person who, intending to use narcotic or psychotropic substances for unlawful purposes, fraudulently causes a medical practitioner to give him a medical prescription, or transfers a prescription obtained lawfully or unlawfully to an unauthorized third

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention person, or any medical practitioner who intentionally makes out an unlawful prescription for narcotic or psychotropic substances, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment not exceeding five years, and fine.

Ethiopia ratified international conventions on drugs and these conventions have taken as drug policies of Ethiopia based on Article 9(4) of the constitution, which states that all international agreements ratified by Ethiopia are integral part of the land. Therefore, Ethiopia has ratified all the three key United Nations conventions on Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances. These three conventions are the single convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 protocol, the convention Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the convention against illegal drug trafficking on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (Ethiopia Federal police, 2015).

Therefore, Ethiopia has different policies regarding drugs. National drug policy of 1993 (there are policies which formulated to enforce the national drug policy), the three international conventions on drugs (the single convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 protocol, the convention Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the convention against illegal drug trafficking on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988), and criminal code of Ethiopia (2005) are stated as drug policies of Ethiopia.

## **2.6. Theories Related to Illegal Drug Trafficking**

There are different theories, which explain issues relating illegal drug trafficking. Therefore, theories that described below are relating to the problem under study. Accordingly alien conspiracy, rational choice, deterrence, and availability-proneness theories are selected for the purpose of this research.

### 2.6.1. Alien Conspiracy Theory

This theory is the most widely held theories of organized crime. This theory blames the outsiders and outside influence for the prevalence of organized crime in United States societies. Over the years, unsavory images, such as well-dressed men of foreign descent standing in shadows with machine gun and living by codes of silence, have become associated with this theory (Layman & Potter, 2007). It posits that organized crime (the mafia) gained prominence during the 1860s in Sicily and that Sicilian immigrants are responsible for the foundations of United States organized crime. Ethnicity is the key to the alien conspiracy theory of organized crime phenomenon. Studies also support that the limits kinship, ethnicity, and violence and proceed to form lucrative partnerships based on rational business decision and common needs (Layman & Potter, 2007).

In the researcher's point of view, this theory has explained some characteristics, which are practiced by drug traffickers. First illegal drug trafficking is carryout through organized criminals and it has its own structure. The members of the structure is selecting based on kinship like ethnicity, relatives, families. Second according to this theory, outsiders have an influence on the formation of organized criminals. Accordingly, the Latin America drug traffickers contributed to the formation of cartel group's structure in West Africa countries of Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, and others.

### 2.6.2. Rational Choice Theory

When we consider theories of organized criminal behavior, we consider why some people conduct themselves in a manner that potentially entails risks, personal injury, arrest, or imprisonment. Some theorists believe that regardless of the reason for committing crime, the decision to do so is a rational choice made after weighing the benefits and consequences of the action. This school views organized crime members as possessing free will and as being able to

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention make rational decisions regarding their involvement in crime and wrongdoing (Layman & Potter, 2007).

Because offenders were considered to be rational thinkers, punishment for their crimes was based on the pleasure-pain principle. This meant that the pain of punishment for the offense must outweigh the pleasure the offender received as a reward for committing the crime (Layman & Potter, 2007).

This theory tells us that organized criminals who participate in illegal drug trade consider first all possible benefits and punishment they may face before involving. They make calculations and accordingly they decide to participate or refrain. Therefore, from this theory we can understand that drug traffickers participate in trafficking after considering benefits and risks.

### **2.6.3. Deterrence Theories**

General deterrence theory holds that crime can be thwarted by the threat of punishment. If people are afraid that they will be arrested, they will choose not to commit the criminal act. Capital punishment is an example of general deterrence (Layman & Potter, 2007). Special deterrence theory holds that penalties for criminal acts should be sufficiently severe that convicted criminals will never repeat their acts. For example, if a person arrested on a first-time marijuana possession charge is sentenced to spend sixty days in a boot camp designed for first-time offenders, the punishment is to convince him or her that the price for possessing marijuana is not worth the pleasure of using it (Layman & Potter, 2007).

The main idea of deterrence theory is that criminal acts are preventable. However, it requires severe sentences or punishment for criminals. According to this theory, severe and rigorous punishment deters criminals from participating in criminal acts.

#### **2.6.4. An Availability-Proneness Theory of Illegal Drug Abuse**

Most simply stated, the availability-proneness theory of drug abuse involves the proposition that drug abuse occurs when a prone individual is exposed to a high level of availability. It is argued that the availability of or ease of access to all drugs varies enormously, as does proneness to use of these drugs for social or psychological reasons. Tendencies to use drugs should vary directly with both availability and proneness, and the two should sum to create an "addiction tendency." This suggests that both availability and proneness need not be high for all drug abusers. Where availability is excessively high, the level of proneness required among users could be lower than in situations of low availability. Where an individual's psychological or social proneness is very high, he or she may become a drug abuser in situations in which availability is low. Treatment of drug abusers should be successful only where large reductions are made in availability or proneness. Where relapses occur after treatment, they should be in situations in which a return to earlier levels of availability or proneness is made. Continuation of drug use should occur whenever availability and proneness remain constant and acceptable to the drug user or abuser (National institute on Drug Abuse, 1980).

The theory supports the supply and demand reduction strategies of drug abuse strategies. To make this happen coordination between law enforcement and other sectors, which have interest on the subject, must strength their cooperation. It also expects from the government to provide alternative development economic activities for farmers and producers of drugs in a way enabling them self-reliant.

#### **2.7. Mechanisms of Controlling Illegal Drug Trafficking**

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, (1994) identified the following mechanisms for successful drug control strategies. These strategies are-

### 2.7.1. Increased Militarization

The failure of law enforcement agencies to control the supply of drugs in producing countries has led, in many cases, to an increased reliance on military intervention to bolster drug control efforts. This approach has been particularly emphasized by the United States in its relations with the Andean countries. To date, the so-called war on drugs in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru has involved large increases in US military assistance for anti-drug activities and the granting of aid to local militaries in addition to the anti-drug police. The US army has had little direct involvement in drug producing countries, but it has expanded its role in training, advising and assisting with electronic surveillance (UN research institute for social development, 1994).

Even if this policy is implemented especially in North America countries and brought changes, there are critiques and these are first, such policies work to strengthen the military at the expense of civilian governments. Second, the army tends to focus on peasant drug crop growers as the easiest targets in its anti-drug operations, leading to a very real potential for a major escalation in human rights violations. Third, there is concern that increased military involvement will not be able to destroy the drug trade, but instead will lead to increased violence by prompting drug traffickers to strengthen their own military capacities. Fourth, given the levels of poverty and the power of drug money in drug producing countries, increased contact between the military and drug traffickers may well result in increasing institutionalized corruption within the armed forces. Finally, it is argued that increased militarization cannot be effective because it does not address the roots of the drug problem: poverty in developing countries and demand for drugs in developed countries (UN research institute for social development, 1994).

### **2.7.2. Alternative Development**

In drug producing regions, the creation of alternative income opportunities through agrarian and other kinds of reform has been proposed to wean existing and potential growers away from production and trade in illegal drugs. Such strategies are termed "alternative development." They are intended to address the reason that so many farmers in developing countries grow drug crops in spite of the risk involved: the fact that they have no other comparable economic opportunities. This approach recognizes that, in order to achieve long-run success, it is necessary to integrate peasants, producers and traffickers into the social and economic mainstream, and it emphasizes tailoring interventions to specific local level needs (UN research institute for social development, 1994).

Alternative development in its many guises (e.g. crop substitution, socio-economic development, integrated rural development) has been attempted most vigorously in Bolivia and Thailand. Alternative development is more politically acceptable than more direct ways of reducing illegal drug supplies, since it promises new income opportunities within a context of socio-economic development. However, continued interdiction programs are required for alternative development to work: disruption of the network of processors and traffickers reduces demand for raw drug crops, and thus leads to a fall in prices that is necessary for alternative economic activities to become attractive (UN research institute for social development, 1994).

### **2.7.3. Demand or Harm Reduction**

Efforts to reduce demand for illegal drugs include both sanctions and incentives. Sanctions focus on law enforcement initiatives meant to apprehend and deter consumers through fines, jail sentences, and loss of privileges. Positive incentives have also been developed to offer people reasons to cease, or at least greatly to reduce, illegal drug use. The combination of sanctions and

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incentives is meant to create a climate wherein non-users are reluctant to take up the habit. Aside from law enforcement initiatives designed to raise risks for consumers, the demand reduction strategies of principal consuming countries have focused on popular education in the classroom and through the mass media, initiatives in the workplace, civic action, anti-contagion treatment programs, and efforts to develop an anti-drug ethos (UN research institute for social development, 1994).

Intensifying the negative component of demand reduction strategies through increased reliance on prohibition, combined with law enforcement efforts that are increasingly tough on users, is likely to be effective only among two types of people: those who have something of value to lose and those who see themselves as having a future worth sacrificing for. Crack cocaine and heroin users who are members of the underclass might therefore not be much affected by such strategies (UN research institute for social development, 1994).

### **2.7.4. Legalization or Decriminalization**

Legalization (officially authorizing currently illegal behavior) and decriminalization (removing some penalties or at least looking the other way) may occur at the user, producer or trafficker levels in the drug chain, and may range from complete abandonment of controls to the selective relaxation of absolute prohibition. Most arguments in favor of some kind of liberalizing policy concentrate on decriminalizing or legalizing consumer drug use; a few advocate the same policies for drug production; hardly any are in favor of removing penalties for drug trafficking. Most proposals for drug use decriminalization focus on marijuana, several on cocaine, a few on heroin's, while some would legalize all but crack cocaine. Another variant of the liberalization approach is medicalization, which allows those who need a certain drug to obtain it legally. Such

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention a policy would obviously have to distinguish between different kinds of drugs and their effects both on the individual and on society (UN research institute for social development, 1994).

## **2.8. Elements of a Comprehensive, Integrated and Balanced Approach for World Drug Problem**

The International Narcotics Control Board (2015) released a report that describes world drug problem and also the report provides the following approaches for controlling world drug problem which the report called "elements of a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach for world drug problem."

### **2.8.1. Availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes**

The outcome of a comprehensive, integrated, and balanced approach to addressing the world drug problem must be to not only prevent illegal production of, trafficking and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, but also to facilitate the availability of controlled substances for the medical and scientific purpose. Ensuring the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes is the fundamental objective of the drug control system and an obligation of states parties under the international drug conventions. Acting under its mandate to assess licit consumption of controlled substances in members states, the international narcotics control board was among the first to signal that major discrepancies existed among various regions in terms of availability of narcotic drugs, and that inadequate access to controlled substances affected a great number countries (INCB,2015).

Data on availability of opioid analgesics indicate that, despite progress made on in some regions, i.e., Latin America and West, East and South- East Asia, approximately, 5.5 billion people live in countries with low levels of, or non-existent, access to medicines containing narcotic drugs and

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention have inadequate access to treatment for moderate to severe pain, while 92% of the world's morphine is consumed by 17% the world's population, primarily in North America, Oceania and Western Europe (INCB,2015).

### **2.8.2. Demand Reduction and Related Measures**

The international narcotics control board has continually encouraged member states to implement a comprehensive package of demand reduction measures as one of the first priorities of their drug control policies. The board has also clarified that different approaches are required in relation to two objectives. The legal framework for measures to counter illegal drug manufacture, production, transport, trafficking, and diversion must be established at the international level. Preventing illegal drug use and abuse involves communication strategies that should take in to account the social, cultural, and economic backgrounds of the target population groups. Demand reduction as a policy objective requires understanding drug addiction as multifactorial health disorders that requires evidence –based approach and involves a wide variety of complex measures that provide continuum of education, prevention and care in health and social services, from primary prevention through early intervention to treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration (INCB,2015).

### **2.8.3. Supply Reduction**

Supply reduction strategies and measures are aimed at eliminating or significantly reducing the quantity of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances available for illegal use while ensuring their availability for medical and scientific purpose. Supply reduction measures utilizing law enforcement, judicial cooperation, and sustainable alternative development programs are designed with the purpose of combating illegal crop cultivation and dismantling organized criminal groups involved in the illegal production and trafficking of controlled substances. The

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention long history of supply reduction efforts and the experiences gained have led to the conclusion that success in reducing the availability of controlled substances for illegal use cannot be achieved without placing equal emphasis on demand reduction, making equal efforts in that regard, and overcoming the root causes of the world drug problem (INCB, 2015).

#### **2.8.4. Socio Economic Aspects**

Poverty, food insecurity, economic inequality, social exclusion, deprivation owing to migration and displacement, a shortage of comprehensive educational and recreational facilities and employment prospects, poor parental engagement and guidance during early childhood, and exposure to violence and abuse are some of the socioeconomic factors that have an impact on both the supply and demand sides of the drug problem, and that affect the interaction between the two sides. There is not direct causality between these factors and illegal drug use and abuse or involvement in the supply side, in the sense that not all people affected by these factors are necessarily involved in one form or another in the drug problem. However, these are important drivers of the illegal drug phenomenon and they need to be deemed as relevant elements to be taken into consideration within a comprehensive, integrated, and balanced approach to the world drug problem (INCB, 2015).

#### **2.8.5. Sociocultural Aspects**

Cultural attitudes have a significant impact on the world drug problem. Certain symbolic meaning is associated with the use or non-use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Such attitudes and meanings influence the likelihood of a person becoming involved in illegal activities. Influencing or changing people's perception in relation to illegal drugs is seen as mainly a prevention matter, but it is also affected to a certain extent by the overall structure of drug control policy and the image it projects (INCB, 2015).

## 2.8.6. Security and Stability

Security and stability are basic requirements for solving national and international problems that are of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian nature and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights. Violence and corruption undermine the stability and legitimacy of states, including the rule of law, and in extreme case may lead to conflict. Violence is inherent feature of illegal drug markets, but can occasionally occur if certain conditions are met. Most of the violence associated the illegal drug is found in regions or countries where the presence of the state or its control over territory is weak, the national institutions lack the capacity to ensure the protection of the state's citizens and to enforce the law, and respect for legal norms is low because laws appear to benefit only specific groups and because the institutions mandated to apply those laws are mistrusted owing to their corruption, impunity, and partiality (INCB.2015).

## 2.9. Challenges to Control Illegal Drug Trafficking

### 2.9.1. Balloon Effect Nature of Drug Trade

A larger effort would prove too costly, especially because the United States already spends about \$50 billion a year on antidrug programs around the world. Experts also believe that interdiction causes a balloon effect: when interception efforts increase in one region, production merely moves to another region, rendering interdiction efforts ineffective (Jenner, 2011).

Traffickers are highly mobile and unrestricted by national boundaries. They shift their laboratories and trade routes virtually at will, preferring to go where national governments are least in control. Thus in the Golden Triangle (Laos, Myanmar, Thailand), for example, traffickers border operations concentrate at points of least resistance and change from year to year. When the Colombian government cracks down on its drug operators, they take up temporary residence

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention in Bolivia, Miami, Panama, or Peru and direct their operations from there (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1994).

### **2.9.2. Poverty and Corruption**

Traffickers have been aided by three phenomena. First, raw materials are easy to obtain because, as noted above, rural poverty and the failure of rural development have attracted many poor farmers to drug crops. Second, the low salaries paid to the local, national, and international officials involved in fighting drugs, at least compared to the amount of money traffickers are able to offer as bribes, have increased the ability of traffickers to corrupt such officials. Third, drug processing is facilitated by lack of effective controls over the necessary chemicals - both on the part of local governments, and on the part of the North American and European countries where the chemicals originate. In addition, weak communication and transportation infrastructure allows drug production and processing to be sited in very remote areas relatively outside the control of the state (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1994).

## **2.10. Effects of Illegal Drug Trade in Africa**

### **2.10.1. Illegal Drug Trade as Development Challenge**

Drug trafficking like other forms of transnational organized crime – threatens political, economic, and social development: it can foster corruption and violence, undermine rule of law and good governance, jeopardize economic growth, and pose potential public health risks. Research conducted for this guide reveals how the drug trade undermines these goals both directly and indirectly. In Ghana, for example, drug money has supported the election of members of parliament, weakening their accountability and undermining democratic institutions. In Mozambique, the business community has complained of unfair competition from drug traffickers, whom it accuses of evading customs excises and container inspections. In Guinea-

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention Bissau, the drug trade has exacerbated political instability, including the double assassination of President Joao Bernardo Nino Vieira and Chief of Defense Staff General Batista Tagame Na Wai. Moreover, in Kenya, increasing drug use is linked to robbery, Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and broken families (USAID, 2013).

### **2.10.2. Drug Traffickers and Terrorism**

Although limited concrete evidence exists that Al-Qaida in Islamic Maghreb directly engages in drug trafficking, a United Nations assessment in December 2011 found that “terrorist groups, such as Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, have begun to form alliances with drug traffickers and other criminal syndicates. It is likely that AQIM and other armed groups in the Sahel exact tolls to provide security to drug traffickers moving through areas under their control. The leaders of the AQIM-splinter group, Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO), including are known to be drug traffickers involved in the drug trade in the Sahel and southern Algeria and Mokhtar Belmokhtar, former AQIM commander and current leader of an al-Qaeda affiliate called “Those Who Sign With Blood,” is a significant smuggler in the region of a variety of goods including cigarettes and illegal drugs. Insurgent groups and terrorist organizations operating in producer countries such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the Taliban may also generate revenue by transporting drugs through Africa (USAID, 2013).

### **2.11. Conclusions**

The researcher reviewed different literatures that he believed important for the research. From the review the researcher understands that preventions strategies specifically reduction of drug supply are important to the study. Because, Drug -Controlling Unit at the airport mainly operates in interdicting traffickers for reduction of illegal drugs for users. On the other hand, theories like deterrence and rational choice are important for controlling effort of drugs. These theories has

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention implications for the study that if the drug controlling unit put severe punishment for traffickers and proactively understands the rational choice of traffickers (cost and benefit analysis), it enables the controlling unit to make preparations accordingly.

The researcher also reviewed the trend of illegal drugs trafficking globally, Africa and east Africa. From these trends, it could possible to understand that the trends are increasing specifically of cocaine. Drug Traffickers are changing their modes operandi according to contexts. Therefore, countries that has strong controlling and prevention strategies, the likelihood of the trend decreases and traffickers shift areas where the controlling is weak. Therefore, this research has the role to assess the level of controlling efforts and trends of illegal drugs trafficking through Bole International Airport.

The literature review showed challenges of controlling drug problem globally. The existence of weak coordination among stakeholders, lack of skilled manpower, porous borders, weak controlling and monitoring, corruption are among the challenges. Therefore, this research aimed to assess whether the challenges faced the drug-controlling unit are consistent with other countries or not.

Generally, the researcher used literatures to prepare research question guidelines. So by using ideas of different reports and researches, questions (open and close ended questions, likert item questions and semi structured questions) were prepared after reviewing of different literatures.

### **3. Research Methodology**

#### **3.1. Research Design**

In this study, both quantitative and qualitative research methods were employed. The researcher used these methods for generating data to understand to what extent the scaffolding of controlling and preventing illegal drugs at Bole International Airport is effective in order to prevent the airport from turning into a conduit from the drugs coming from the source countries.

#### **3.2. Target Population and Sampling**

##### **3.2.1. Target Population**

A researcher draws a sample from all items in any field of inquiry constitute a 'Universe' or 'Population' (Kothari, 2004). Therefore, the target population for this research was members of Ethiopian Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division. The population of the division was about 45 sworn police officers who search luggage and control the traffickers at checkpoints within the airport.

##### **3.2.2. Sample Size and Sampling Technique**

The researcher used census method to assess the trends of illegal drug trafficking through the airport and challenges the division faced. Kothari (2004) stated that all items in any field of inquiry constitute a 'Universe' or 'Population' and a complete enumeration of all items in the 'population' is known as a census inquiry. He also stated that, when all items are covered, no element of chance is left and highest accuracy is obtained. Therefore, the researcher chose census method because the population was not vast and not difficult to manage. Therefore, the total population of the study site was included since their size was manageable. Among the total of 45

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention sworn in police officers, 33 did participate in the study. The remaining 11 respondents were absent due to different reasons. Eight respondents had annual leave and sick leaves when the researcher gathered the data. On the other hand, the rest three respondents were not volunteer to participate in the study.

On the other hand, to draw key informants, different researchers employ purposive sampling technique which is a non-probability sampling methods, where the investigator uses their judgment or prior knowledge to choose people for the sample who best served the purposes of the study (Monette, Sullivan & Dejong, 2005). Therefore, the researcher of this study used purposive sampling technique to select key informants from Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division. Therefore, to get in-depth information of the study problem, the researcher selected participants purposively from heads of the Counter Drug Controlling Division based on their long service experiences and their managerial level. Thus, four key informants were interviewed. The interview carried out in interviewees respective offices and took an average of 1:30 hours. The researcher established strong rapport to the interviewees prior to the interview.

### **3.3. Data Collection Instruments**

To collect data, which were fundamental to the research, different data collection instruments were used. The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data.

#### **3.3.1. Primary Sources of Data**

The primary data are those, which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character (Kothari, 2004). Therefore, the researcher collected primary data through questionnaire and key informant interview.

**Questionnaire:** both close ended and open-ended questionnaire were applied to collect data. Close-ended questionnaire was used to collect background information of respondents and to

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention examine prevention and controlling strategies employed by the division. Hence, the researcher developed 5-scale likert item to evaluate the scaffolding of illegal drugs prevention and controlling strategies. The researcher developed likert scale by reviewing literatures. While open-ended questionnaire used to gather information regarding how to control flow of illegal drugs and the challenges the division faces not to effectively combat illegal drug trafficking. Open-ended questions have also been designed to permit a free response from the respondent rather than to limit certain stated alternatives given by respondents. Such questions gave the respondents considerable attitude in phrasing a reply (Kothari, 2004). The questionnaires were first prepared in English language and then translated in to Amharic language.

**Key informant interview:** the major purpose of using this method of data collection was to triangulate the data sourced from both closed and open-ended questionnaires. Key informants are those whose social positions in a research setting give them specialist knowledge about other people, processes or happenings that is more extensive, detailed or privileged than ordinary people, and who are therefore particularly valuable sources of information to a researcher (Geoff & Judy, 2004). Therefore, individuals who had in depth knowledge and experience in the field of drug trafficking were interviewed. For the purpose of key informant interview, Semi structured interview guide was used. Semi-structured interviewing is perhaps the most common type of interview used in qualitative social research. In this type of interview, the researcher wants to know specific information, which can be compared and contrasted with information gained in other interviews. To do this, the same questions need to be asked in each interview (Dawson, 2007). Therefore, the researcher developed semi-structured questions and interview key informants. However, the questions might be adjusted during the interview. Because semi structured interview is not always rigid, sometimes it is flexible (Dawson, 2007).

### 3.3.2. Secondary Sources of data

Secondary data, on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process (Kothari, 2004). The researcher used statistical data, which was collected and stored by Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division.

**Document review:** the researcher used this instrument to collect data from the Ethiopia Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division about major drugs trafficked through the bole international airport and trends of the trafficking. Documents are 'things that we can read and which relate to some aspect of the social world'. Such documents may include minutes of meetings, legal reports, transcripts of parliamentary debates, diaries, autobiographies, newspapers, photographs, songs, posters, wills, bills, maps, films, official records, and logs of decisions (Matt, Mark & Nick, 2006). Therefore, the researcher collected documented five-year (2011-2015) drug seizure data at bole international airport.

### 3.4. Data Analysis Procedures

The researcher analyzed the data gained from both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Thematically, according to the issues raised under each research questions to hypothesize the problem under study. Therefore, open-ended questions were prepared in English and translated to Amharic. Then the collected qualitative data coded in to concepts and sub concepts in Amharic language. Finally, data that were coded in to concepts and sub concepts in Amharic language transcribed to English and analysis made accordingly. Quantitative data were analyzed using different instruments which best fit the objective set. Therefore, major drugs that were trafficked through the airport and its trends analyzed yearly basis by taking amounts of drugs seized each year (2011-2015) in kilograms. To make more clear and attractive these data

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displayed in graphs using EXCEL. To examine prevention and controlling strategies of Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division, likert 5-point scale used. Each item in likert scale analyzed using percentage and SPSS version 20 used.

### **3.5. Pilot Study**

The researcher conducted pilot study to evaluate the reliability of both open and closed ended questions. Concerning likert scale, the researcher prepared 16 items to evaluate the scaffolding of illegal drugs controlling and prevention at bole international airport. Therefore, by using SPSS item correlation, 10 items that had Cronbach's alpha of 0.85 administered for final research. Therefore, items of Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division uses x-ray technologies to detect drug traffickers, heads of Counter Drug Controlling are corrupted and received money from drug traffickers, Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division has enough policies and strategies to carry out its activities, and Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division provide consistent capacity building trainings to officers were among some that failed the test. On the other hand, open-ended questionnaire were delivered for pilot study and the final questions administered after improvements made.

### **3.6. Data Assurance**

To get valuable outcome and to provide important recommendations to the problem, the researcher applied different mechanisms to assure reliability and validity of the data. To make the questions representative of the study problem, expert knowledge and pilot study carried out. Specifically for likert scale, pilot study was applied. Different data collection instruments employed for the purpose of data triangulation.

### 3.7. Ethical Considerations

It is argued that in planning a research project involving human subjects, it is important to consider the ethical guidelines designed to protect the subjects of the research (Best & Kahn, 1993). It is also believed that ethics in research involves getting the informed consent of those who are going to be interviewed, questioned or observed (Van As & Van Schalkwyk, 2001). Hence, in this research, the informed consent of the subjects obtained through written consent and the subjects told that participation is voluntary, that their identities would remain confidential and that they informed that the outcome of the research have no any harm. Among the respondents, three were involuntary to participate. It also told that no incentives paid for participating in the study. The researcher promised to submit a copy of the thesis to the division. The researcher also informed the participants the objectives of the study and its significance for the division. Finally, the researcher identified himself to participants of the study as member of the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission and social work masters' student at Addis Ababa University.

**Chapter Four**

**4. Data Presentation and Analysis**

**4.1. Background of Respondents**

The total population of the study area was 45 sworn police officers. Among these, 33 respondents have participated and the rest were not participated due to annual leaves, sick leaves and not voluntary to participate.

**Table 4.1: Respondents by their sex, age, and educational status**

Respondents by their sex			Respondents by their age			Respondents by Educational status		
Sex	Frequency	Percent	Age group	Frequency	percent	Educational level	Frequency	Percent
Male	30	90.9	20-30	17	51.5	10 grade complete	9	27.3
Female	3	9.1	30-40	8	24.2	12 grade complete	8	24.2
Total	3	100.0	40-50	8	24.2	Diploma	7	21.2
						Degree	9	27.3
			Total	33	100.0	Total	33	100

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2016

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As table 4.1 indicates, males were greater than females and they represented with 90.9% and of 9.1% respectively. This was not a chance rather the distribution of female in illegal drug control were low in number as compared to male in general.

Regarding age of respondents, table 4.1 indicated that the age of participant officers were ranged from 20-50. A significant proportion of the respondents that accounts more than half of the total respondents(51.5%) were found to be within the range of 20-30 age groups. the rest of respondents whose age were ranged from 31-40 and 41-50 were unfortunately accounts equal proportion (24.2% each).

Concerned educational status, table 4.1 stated that participants of the study ranged from completion of grade 10 to degree. Accordingly, participants who had completed grade 10 and under graduate degree account 27.3% each, and 24.2% of respondents were completed grade 12 and the rest 21.2% were diploma holders.

**Table 4.2: Respondents by their police rank and service year**

Respondents by their police rank			Respondents by their service year		
Police rank	Frequency	Percent	Service year	Frequency	Percent
Constable	1	3.0	1-5	4	12.1
Assistant sergeant	1	3.0	5-10	12	36.4
Deputy sergeant	6	18.2	10-15	6	18.2
Sergeant	11	33.3	15-20	6	18.2
Chief sergeant	3	9.1	20-25	5	15.2

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Deputy inspector	2	6.1	Total	33	100
Inspector	5	15.2			
Deputy	3	9.1			
Commander	1	3.0			
Total	33	100.0			

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2016

In table 4.2, it indicates that respondents had police rank of Constable, which is the lowest rank in Ethiopian police rank level to Commander. Therefore, majority of respondents (33%) were belonged to Sergeant Rank followed by Deputy Sergeant and Inspector, which accounts 18.2% and 15.2% respectively.

On the other hand, table 4.2 stated that respondents served in the counter narcotics division from 1 to 25 years. Most respondents served more than five years and it showed that respondents had long experience of the study area.

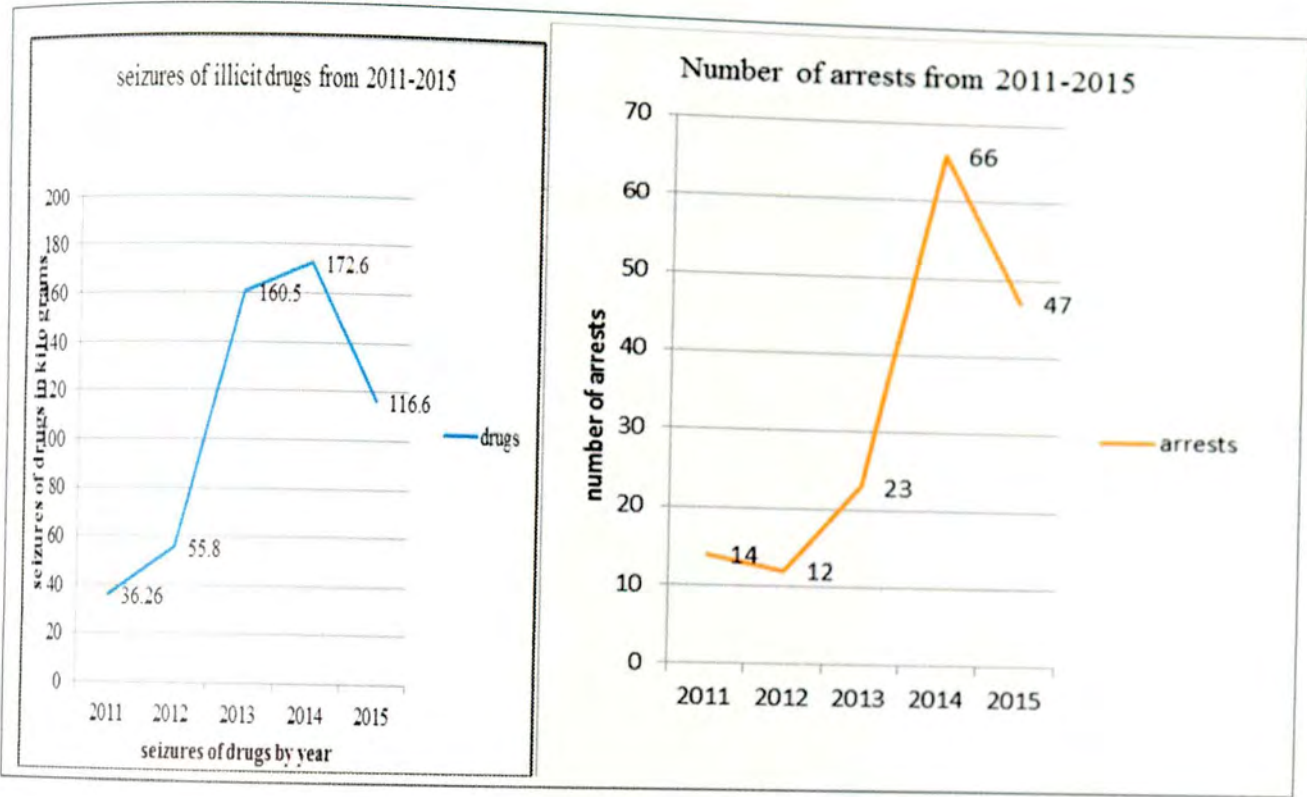
### 4.2. Trends of Illegal Drug Trafficking through Bole International Airport

The trend of illegal drugs trafficking through bole international airport analyzed in to two ways. The first is analyzing the general trend of drugs and the second is analyzing trends by their type. according, the trends looks as follows:-

#### 4.2.1. General Illegal Drug Trafficking

General illegal drug trafficking analyzed annually based on summation of all drugs seized in each year and five-year trend showed below.

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**Graph 4.1: illegal drugs seized and arrests from 2011-2015**



Source: Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division, 2016

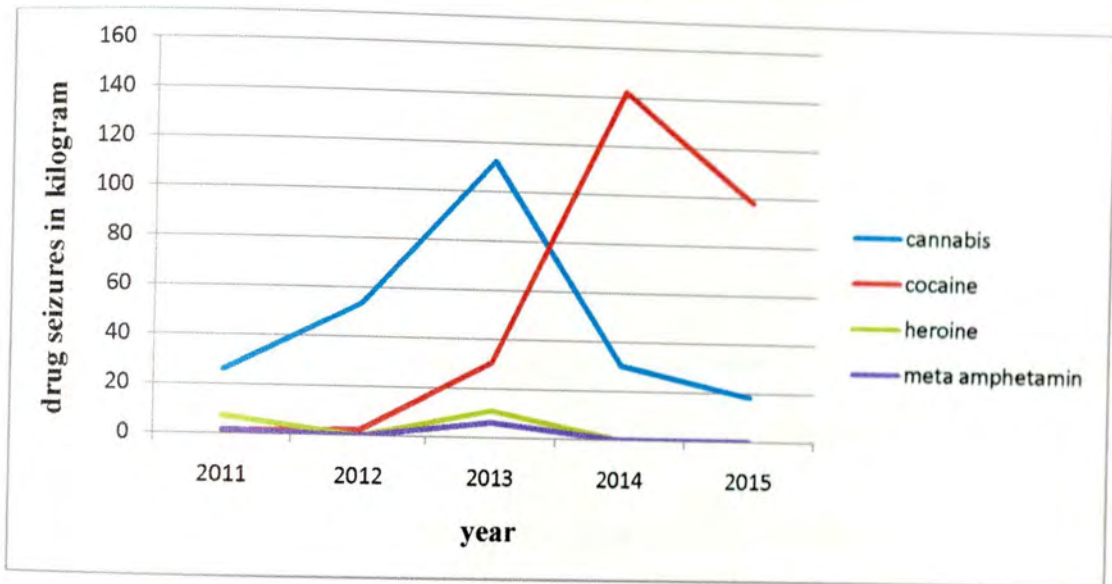
The above graph 4.1 displayed the trend of illegal drugs seized at Bole International Airport and arrests from 2011-2015. As the graph indicated, the trend of seizures increased from 2011 to 2014 and declined in 2015. In 2011, 36.26 kg of illegal drugs were seized and 14 suspects arrested, in 2012, 55.8 kg of illegal drugs are seized and 12 traffickers arrested, in 2013, 160.5 kg seized and 23 traffickers arrested, in 2014, 172 kg of illegal drugs seized and 66 traffickers arrested and in 2015, 116.6 kg of illegal drugs are seized and 47 traffickers arrested by illegal drug controlling unit. It also revealed that four illegal drugs namely cannabis, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine seized in the past five years. Totally, in the past five years 541.76 kg of illegal drugs seized and 162 traffickers arrested.

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### 4.2.2. Illegal Drug Trafficking Trend by Type

Since, not all illegal drugs seized have the same trend, it is important to see the trends of drugs by type in the past five years. therefore, the trends displayed in graph 2 as follows.

**Graph 2: The trend of illegal drug trafficking by type, 2011-2015**



Source: Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division, 2016

As Graph 4.2, indicate the trends of illegal drugs through the airport showed variation.

Therefore, trends of drugs by type presented as follows.

**Cocaine:** - among other illegal drugs seized at the airport, the trend of cocaine displayed increment from 2011 to 2014 and declined in 2015. Hence, 1.36 kg in 2011, 2.4 kg in 2012, 30.7 kg in 2013, 142.3 kg in 2014, and 98.3 kg in 2015 seized. Totally, in the past five years 275.06 kg of cocaine seized at the bole international airport. Compared to other drugs trafficked through the airport, it is the most seized drug.

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**Cannabis:** - the trend of cannabis seizure displayed growth from 2011 to 2013 and dropped 2014 to 2015. Therefore, 26 kg, 53 kg, 112.5 kg, 30.3 kg, and 18.3 kg of cannabis seized at bole international airport in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively. Totally, in the past five years about 240.5 kg of cannabis seized while it was trafficked. It is the second seized illegal drug during the past five years next to cocaine.

**Heroin:** - in contrary to the above two illegal drugs, heroin trend was inconsistent. It seized only two times and zero seizures reported in the other three years. In 2011, 7.2 kg and in 2013, 11 kg of heroin seizures reported but there was no seizures in 2012, 2014 and 2015. Totally, 18.2 kg of heroin held in the past five years.

**Methamphetamine:** - like heroin, the seizure of this drug was inconsistent. Only for two times that, means in 2011 and 2013, 1.7 kg and 6.3 kg seizures reported. From the past five years 8 kg of methamphetamine seized and compared to others it is the least seized drug.

### 4.3. Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

Police institutions use different controlling and preventing strategies to deter the occurrence of crimes. Accordingly, the Federal Police Commission Counter Narcotics Controlling Division has different strategies as part of the police department. Therefore, by using different data collection instruments, the scaffoldings of the division assessed and evaluated as follows.

**Table 4.3: Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division has skilled and sufficient officers to effectively prevent and control drug trafficking at the airport.**

Believed there is skilled officers in the division	Believed there is sufficient officers in the division
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### The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

Agreement level	Frequency	Percent	Agreement level	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	6	18.2	Strongly agree	2	6.1
Agree	15	45.5	Agree	13	39.4
Neutral	2	6.1	Neutral	2	6.1
Disagree	8	24.2	Disagree	15	45.5
Strongly Disagree	2	6.1	Strongly disagree	1	3.0
Total	33	100.0	Total	33	100.0

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2016

From the above table 4.3, 63% of respondents positively agreed (18.2% of respondents responded strongly agree and 45.5% agree) that the division had skilled officers. Moreover, 30.3% respondents disagreed (24.2% disagree and 6.1% strongly disagree) that the division had not skilled officers to effectively interdict illegal drug traffickers at the airport. On the other hand, 6.1% of respondents were neutral.

Related to sufficiency of officers deployed at the airport, 45.5% of respondents positively agreed (6.1% of respondents strongly agree and 39.4% of respondents agree) that the division had sufficient officers. So it could prevent and control traffickers by deploying sufficient number of

From table 4.3, it is observed that most of the respondents agreed that the division had skilled officers. However, still significant number of respondents believed that there were availability of unskilled officers. It was also found the division had not sufficient number of officers required for effective achievement of the activities.

## The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

On the other hand, as the data gained from open-ended questions, respondents described that skilled officers were central for effectiveness of work and have advantages of using advanced technologies, respecting the rights of suspects, searching and interrogating suspects ethically, able to communicate with suspects, and generally working on the standards of police work profession. As a result, such benefits obtained when skilled officers deployed in illegal drug trafficking interdiction roles at airports.

Accordingly, among respondents, 21 of them stated that the division's role to having skillful and sufficient officers was limited. The division had not sufficient and skilled officers as the work required. According to these respondents, the division had interest to fulfill required skilled officers but the intention and interest remained being for paper consumption due to different reasons. Those reasons stated by respondents were lack of due emphasis of Federal Police Commission, limited capacity of the division to pressure the concerned body and less cooperation with international organizations who have interest to drug related issues. On the other hand, 11 respondents described the effort the division has done in achieving sufficient and skilled officers exists at good level. These respondents stated that the division was trying its best to have sufficient and skilled officers and accordingly it has done a lot. However, they included that the division should go beyond this to have of sufficient and skilled officers

Therefore, majority of survey respondents (likert) believed the division had skilled officers, but lacks sufficient number of officers. Significant number of respondents believed that the division requires officers that are more skilled. From open-ended questions most of the respondents believed the division effort to have skilled and sufficient officers is scant and stated the division should struggle more to solve the problem.

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Concerned trainings provided, open-ended question respondents replied that training as regards illegal drug prevention and controlling has given to officers both in the country and abroad. However, trainings given in abroad were rare and not accessible to most officers where as domestic trainings were better in terms of numbers of officers involved and its consistency though the latter does not mean significantly consistent. Concerning trainings given and facilitated by the division, three categories of responses identified.

First, among the respondents, 18 of them stated that trainings given by the division was scant so that consistent training is highly demanded. They also stated traffickers were skilled and changing themselves with contexts that made the prevention and controlling efforts challenging which in return requires officers deployed should to take trainings which best-fit current situation and can make their effort effective and efficient. These respondents put that trainings were not adequate, consistent and not involved significant number officers' specifically abroad trainings. They also included when trainings obtained, heads of the division participated mostly, and officers ignored. The respondents also stated trainings related to language are too limited and because officers had contacts too many travelers who speak plenty of languages, officers should communicate to do their jobs effectively.

Two, even if 18 respondents said that trainings given are inadequate, the other 8 respondents stated that trainings provided were adequate. They said consistent and work related trainings had adequately given. According to this group of respondents previously trainings were given both in domestic and abroad, but currently trainings given domestically by people who came from abroad. Hence, they believed that the division has provided and facilitated adequate trainings to officers.

Third, the rest 7 respondents believed that there were no trainings provided to officers. According to these respondents, they carried out activities based on their first initial training.

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Therefore, they described trainings were not provided domestically and abroad concerning drug trafficking.

Therefore, concerned open-ended question respondents, most of them believed that the division had not delivered and facilitated trainings as the nature of the work required. Specifically trainings from abroad were so rare and involved few numbers of officers and these prohibited officers not to update themselves with contexts. Even if domestic trainings were not satisfactory, it was better than trainings provided in abroad in terms of frequency and number of participants. This finding supports those respondents in the survey (likert) who said the division has not required skilled officers. It also supported by open-ended questions who respond that the division has not skilled officers when they asked to give their view on the division's status of skilled officers.

**Table 4.4: Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division carrying out its activities manually**

Agreement level	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	11	33.3
Agree	15	45.5
Neutral	3	9.1
disagree	4	12.1
Total	33	100.0

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2016

In table 4.4, 78.8% of respondents agreed (33.3% strongly agree and 45.5% agree) that the division prevent and control illegal drug trafficking at the airport manually. These respondents believed that the division had not advanced technology to effectively prevent and control drug

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention trafficking. However, 12% of respondents disagreed with the former idea and believed that the division had advanced technologies. On the other hand, 9.1%, respondents were neutral.

On the other hand, concerned open-ended questions, as per the respondents' response, they stated the existence of advanced technology as among or even the major one to prevent and control illegal drug trafficking through airports. It is very difficult to start work at airports to prevent and control the trafficking without having advanced technologies. Among 33 respondents, 30 of them agreed that the division had no advanced technologies. According to these respondents, modern technology available currently at the airport was field test kit; which identifies whether something is drug or not after detections of drugs made manually. Officers developed many experiences in searching of suspects whom they supposed seized drugs. According to the respondents' flight check in and time of arrival at the airport from and to the bole international airport are supposed to categorize the flights by the division in to high risk, middle risk, and low risk flights. High-risk flights came from golden crescent and golden triangle countries where illegal drugs produced and gave high emphasis for its probability of illegal drug trafficking. Middle risk flights mostly came from countries used as traffic for illegal drugs and gave second concern whereas passenger flights came from North America and Europe categorized under low risk flights and detection in searching for suspects of illegal drugs was considered and applied to be low or almost none.

Airlines also categorized in different levels (high risk, middle risk and low risk) based on their destinations. Accordingly, Ethiopian Airlines and Fly Emirates categorized under high-risk airlines. Respondents also stated persons who possess drugs show different signs and such experience gained through time that enables to prevent and control illegal drug at the airport manually with the absence of advanced technologies and shepherd dogs.

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The data obtained from key informants' interview also supported the above statement. Almost all activities in the airport had been carried out manually and no advanced technologies engaged. Therefore, scanning machines, metal detectors, and other technologies necessary for detection of drugs at airports are too scant.

Hence, from survey (likert), open-ended question and key informant respondents, it is found that the division had not used advanced technologies other than filed test kit.

**Table 4.5: Officers who deployed by Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division are involved in corruption related activities while they are on duty.**

Agreement level	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	1	3.0
Neutral	2	6.1
Disagree	12	36.4
Strongly Disagree	18	54.5
Total	33	100.0

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2016

In table 4.5, 90.9% of respondents disagreed (36.4% agree and 54.5 strongly disagree) with the idea that officers were participated in corruption related activities. According to these respondents, officers deployed at Bole International Airport were not participated in corruption related activities. 3 % of respondents agreed that officers are participated in corruption related activities. 6.1% of respondents remained neutral.

As far as open-ended questions concerned, 33 respondents stated that officers are loyal to the job they belong to and did it bravely. According to these respondents, officers are not involved in

## The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

corruption and bribe activities. Even if all respondents believed that ethical problems not observed, the way officers became ethical is due to different factors and two opinions revealed.

First, among the respondents 22 of them agreed that officers are ethical due to the divisions controlling and monitoring systems were strong. These respondents described that officers were briefed every morning before deploying, officers deployed in-group, no officer allowed to be out of airports CCTV camera, and if some unethical problem is observed, the officer would transferred to other work places and they are required to submit daily report, and through one to five peaceful army development organization. Therefore through these mechanism the division controls and monitors officers.

Second, on the other hand, 11 respondents stated officers were ethical not because of divisions effort rather due to officers are initially ethical by themselves. According to these respondents, the division made little effort in building officers ethics through behavior changing short-term trainings.

From the key informants' interview, it has found that no officer accused of corruption related activities. Key informants stated, even if no officer held in such issues, it is impossible to conclude that officers were free from corruption related threat. The work is exposed to corruption related concerns and due to this; strong monitoring and evaluation strategies are applied; following attentively officer's activities, deployed officers in-group, exchanging information with airport workers, checking their personal life and other measures such as relocating officers to office whom behaving different like having connection with many people and many phone contacts. Generally, leaders' ears are always open to information about officers' activities. From key informant interview it has obtained that, some officers relocated due to they displayed unwanted behaviors like contacted and make a call with many people.

## The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

Hence, survey, open-ended and key informant respondents believed that officers were ethical and not involved in corruption related activities. Even if no respondent in the open-ended questions stated officers are involved in corruption related activities, 3% of survey respondents stated some officers are involved. Therefore, even if this percent is insignificant, the division should consider it. From open-ended response, it stated that even if officers are ethical the determination the division played to make officers faithful showed there are unfinished business. Hence, the division should strive more to provide consistent training that enable officers to bring behavioral change concerning corruption related issues. From the key informants also approved that no officers seized and accused of corruption even if they stated it is impossible to conclude officers are free from such threat.

**Table 4.6: Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division works in collaborate with internal stakeholders, international organizations and neighboring countries effectively prevent and control illegal drug trafficking at the airport.**

Cooperation with stakeholders cooperation			Cooperation with international organizations			Cooperation with neighboring countries		
Agreement level	Frequency	Percent	Agreement level	Frequency	Percent	Agreement level	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	12	36.4	Strongly agree	8	24.2	Strongly agree	7	21.2
Agree	18	54.5	Agree	20	60.6	Agree	18	54.5
Neutral	1	3.0	Neutral	1	3.0	Neutral	2	6.1

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Disagree	1	3.0	Disagree	4	12.1	Disagree	5	15.2
Strongly Disagree	1	3.0	Total	33	100.0	Strongly Disagree	1	3.0
Total	33	100.0				Total	33	100

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2016

In the above table 4.6, 90.9% of respondents agreed (36.4% strongly agree and 54.5% agree) that the division worked in collaborate with internal stakeholders. On the other hand, 6% disagreed (3% disagree and 3% strongly disagree) the idea which stated the division works in collaborate with internal stakeholders. 3.0% of respondents were neutral.

On the other hand, concerned open-ended questions, among 33 respondents, 29 of them stated that the division had strong relations with internal stakeholders who work in Bole International Airport. According to these respondents, Airport Security, Ethiopian Airlines, Airport Emigration and Custom Authority, Civil Aviation Enterprise and Flight Crewmembers described as internal stakeholders who had strong relationship with the division. Among the supports of these stakeholders, Ethiopian Airline facilitates accommodation and flight time for travelers who they are believed as suspect. They also provided passenger profile whenever the division requires. Other internal stakeholders share information with division members when drug related issues happened in the premise of the airport.

As far as the key informants' interview, the division established strong relation with internal stakeholders and Ethiopian Civil Aviation Enterprise, Airport Custom and Emigration, Ethiopian Airports, Airport Security identified as stakeholders. Accordingly Ethiopian Civil Aviation

## The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

Enterprise provided office and phones, Ethiopian Airports arrange passenger profile and covers accommodations and flight time when suspected passengers are free, airport security support incases when suspected passengers are not voluntary to be stopped, and airport custom and emigration inform the division when some suspicions regarding drug exist.

Therefore, from survey, open ended and key informant respondents, the researcher found that the division established good relations with internal stakeholders specifically offices working in Bole International Airport. Airport Security, Civil Aviation Enterprise, Airport Emigration and Custom and Flight Crewmembers identified major stakeholders.

On the other hand, concerning external stakeholders, the survey in table 4.6, stated 84.8% of respondents agreed (24.2% strongly agree and 60.6% agree) that the division worked in collaborate with international organizations who have interest in drug related matters. 12% of respondents disagreed. On the other hand, 3% of respondents remained neutral.

As far as open-ended questions concerned, respondents described that the division had worked in collaborate with international organizations that has matters to drug problem. Accordingly, 24 respondents stated the division's cooperation with international organizations levelled at good status. These respondents also stated UNODC, AIRCOP, and Interpol cooperate with the division. UNODC supported the division through trainings, provided materials necessary for, and had had two-year project established even if it is over. Interpol supports the division through information sharing, sometimes facilitated, and organized trainings for officers. According to respondents, Interpol share information when new modes operandi connected to drug trafficking happened somewhere and accordingly the division made search. Respondents also stated AIRCOP is a new partner working in collaborates with the division and signed agreement to

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention build advanced technologies at the airport and to provide short-term training for the operation staff.

On the other hand, seven respondents described that the divisions' relation with international organizations had limitations. Divisions' effort in terms of delivering and facilitating trainings and having technologies revealed limitations. Respondents stated the division is not working hard to have strong rapport with them.

From key informants, most of them believed that the division established good cooperation with external stakeholders, even if some believed that the relations are not so strong. Therefore,

UNODC, AIRCOP, Interpol, and Germany companies have described as external stakeholders.

Most of Survey respondents believed Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division established good relations with international organizations who have concern in drug related issues. UNODC, AIRCOP, and Interpol identified major international organizations who work closely with the division. Most respondents from open-ended questions also supported the previous idea. However, there are respondents in both sides stated there are limitations of relations established with international organizations. Therefore, the division should consider these limitations and strength the relations.

In table 4.6 also indicated, 75% of respondents agreed (21.2% strongly agree and 54.5% agree) that Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division had strong relations with neighboring countries. On the other hand, 18.2% of respondents (15.2% disagree and 3% strongly) opposed earlier response. These respondents believed the division did not establish strong relations with neighboring countries. 6.1% of respondents were neutral.

Therefore, concerning cooperation with internal and external stakeholders, most survey, open-ended questions, and key informant respondents believed it is strong. Airport Security, Civil Aviation Enterprise, Airport Emigration and Custom, Flight Crewmembers and Ethiopia Airlines

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention identified as internal stakeholders while UNODC, AIRCOP, Germany companies, and Interpol as international stakeholders. However, concerning international cooperation, some respondents stated it is weak and the division should consider their opinion.

**Table 4.7: Respondents asked to provide their view on Ethiopian airlines cooperates when requested and Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division provides necessary logistics**

Bole international airport cooperates when requested by drug controlling unit			Federal Police Counter Narcotic Division provides necessary logistics to effectively manage illegal drug trafficking at the airport		
Agreement level	Frequency	Percent	Agreement level	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	15	45.5	Strongly agree	1	3.0
agree	12	36.4	Agree	4	12.1
Disagree	3	9.1	Neutral	6	18.2
Strongly Disagree	3	9.1	Disagree	12	36.4
Total	33	100.0	Strongly disagree	10	30.3
			Total	33	100.0

Source; survey questionnaire 2016

Regarding cooperation of Ethiopian Airlines respondents put their view and according to table 4.7, 81.9% of respondents agreed (45.5% strongly agree and 36.4%) that Ethiopian airlines is highly collaborated with the division when requested. On the hand 18.2% of respondents disagreed (each 9.1% disagree and strongly disagree) with the idea of the airline highly collaborated when requested and they believed that the airport was not collaborate when requested.

## The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

On the other hand regarding Federal Police attention to the division, table 4.7 indicate that, 66.7% disagreed (of which 36.4% and 30.3% has responded disagree and strongly disagree respectively) with the issue of provision of necessary logistics to effectively manage illegal drug trafficking at the airport. Only 15.1 % of the respondents have agreed with the effective provision of logistics for the division (12.1% and 3% responded agree and strongly agree respectively). 18.2% respondents were neutral. Therefore, most respondents believed that the Counter Narcotics Controlling Division has not provided sufficient logistics for illegal controlling unit at the airport, which in turn may need improvement by the Federal Police Commission.

**Table 4.8: Court decisions given based on criminal code of Ethiopia is deterred criminals and as a result enabled them not trafficking drugs again through the airport**

Agreement level	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	8	24.2
Agree	9	27.3
Neutral	9	27.3
Disagree	5	15.2
strongly disagree	2	6.1
Total	33	100.0

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2016

In table 4.7, 51.5% of respondents agreed (24.2% strongly agree and 27.3%) that the decision given by courts based on criminal code of Ethiopia is deterred traffickers as a result it helped them not committed such crime again. On the other hand 21.3% of respondents disagreed (15.2%

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention disagree and 6.1% strongly) with earlier respondents. These respondents believed that court decisions given based on criminal code of Ethiopia was not enabled to deter traffickers. There were also 27.3% respondents remained neutral.

Concerned key informant interview, most of them supported the idea that the decision given by courts was not deterred criminals. Due to this, traffickers seized two and more times while trafficking illegal drugs. Of course one key informant stated decision were enough and deterred criminals.

From survey data, it found that most respondents believed that the decisions given are deterred criminals. A key informant also supported this statement. Of course, significant number of survey respondents remained neutral and other respondents not believed court decisions deterred drug traffickers. Most key informants also stated decisions are not enough to deter criminals and harsh decisions according to criminal code should imposed.

Generally, as far as the open-ended questionnaire and key informants concerned, they had given their view regarding the scaffoldings of illegal drug trafficking at airports. Accordingly, trainings, availability of sufficient, skilled, and ethical officers, application of modern technologies, cooperation with stakeholders and international organizations, and sound policies has identified for effective prevention and controlling strategies of illegal drug trafficking at the airport. Therefore, both the division and the Federal Police Commission should consider the gaps and strengths of each scaffolding.

#### **4.4. Challenges Faced Counter Drug Controlling Unit**

From both open ended-questions and key informant respondents, the following identified as major challenges faced the division not to effectively and efficiently tackling illegal drug trafficking at the airport.

## The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

### **Lack of advanced technology**

Among the open-ended questions respondents, 26 of them stated that low-level availability of modern technologies was the most challenging. They said that the division only had field taste kit, radio, and limited internet connection and as compared to the work requires, these technologies were almost nothing. Controlling and preventing of illegal drug trafficking at the airports requires appropriate modern technologies as a result; it is possible to control the problem. Respondents added that sometimes the division used drug detection machines by borrowing from Ethiopian Federal Police Referral Hospital, which is too far from the airport. Therefore, advanced technologies should be build in the airport and accordingly the division can accomplish tasks effectively. These respondents believed that advanced technology was the most important instrument to prevent and control illegal drug trafficking at airports and it was the most challenging thing the division faced. Key informant interview also supported the previous idea and stated that drug detection machines, database systems, luggage-packing devices, special toilet rooms and other technologies, which are useful for the task, should fulfilled. From both respondents these technologies were not available and not used by the division currently. They also stated that even if skilled shepherd dogs had used previously, currently they are non-existent. Skilled Shepherd dogs are as important in the detection of drugs as modern technologies so that it should be given due attention.

### **Presence of Insufficient and unskilled officers**

As far as open-ended questions concerned, 16 respondents stated that the division had not adequate skilled and sufficient officers. Respondents stated skilled and sufficient officers are important to accomplish tasks effectively. However, due to lack of skilled and sufficient officers, it created challenges on tasks. Respondents stated due to its strategic location, accessibility, comfort, and convenient services made the airport to have plenty of customers who came from

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention different parts of the world and this requires skilled and sufficient officers to carry out tasks effectively. The respondents stated language was among the challenges of officers and the division strives more to have officers who speak languages, which most people used like English.

#### **Short passengers transit time**

Based on open-ended question and key informant respondents, the existence of short transit time created challenge in the interdiction effort at Bole International Airport. Respondents stated that due to the transit time was short, it was difficult to interrogate and search who supposed suspects. Drug detections and searches were conducted manually and it requires sufficient time to interrogate and make physical search. However, due to this challenge officers were unable to search and interrogate many suspects. Key informant respondents stated that most of the time, transit time was between 15-30 minutes and it was insufficient to make search and interrogation.

#### **Low attention given by Federal Police Commission**

Concerning other challenges described by open-ended questions respondents, Federal Police Commission had not given appropriate concern for the division and as a result, the controlling and prevention efforts being ineffective. According to these respondents, the commission did not give equal priority as other crime prevention departments of the commission. Federal Police Commission gave high emphasis to crimes other than drug trafficking and necessary inputs like trainings, sufficient officers, advanced technologies, vehicles, and others had not still fulfilled.

On the other hand key informants stated, Federal Police Commission did not give due attention to the division. The division requested to have adequate and skilled officers, but the commission did not respond well. The division had only one vehicle and it was not enough to carry out activities effectively. They also indicated that drug-controlling unit at Bole International Airport structured in coordination level. Key informants believed that such structure was too narrow and

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention should be wide. Because of the narrow nature of the structure, officers have not promoted in the division and prohibited not to compete in other job openings in the commission due to they are "professionals." They also said officers worked at Bole International Airport needed special uniform like other workers in the airport. However, the commission still not allowed having uniforms and it created problems. All the above problems occurred due to the commission has not given due attention to division. The other issue rose in the key informant was due to the above reasons, the commission did not give due attention as other crime prevention departments. However, if the structure would wide officers can easily promote and it increases their motivation. The second benefit of enlarging the structure it enables to cover wider area in the country.

### **Minimum court decisions**

Concerning open-ended questions, around six respondents stated that Ethiopian penal code is not effective in deterring criminals. Significant number of respondents also remained neutral. This has an implication that some challenges available about court decisions given to drug traffickers. As far as key informants concerned, it was stated that the penal code by itself had no problems. However, the decisions given by courts were not rehabilitated criminals and as a result, committers committed it again. According to key informants, most traffickers sentenced below 4 years and this did not make traffickers getting lessons from punishment. Key informants added there are countries who allowed death penalty for drug related crimes. Of course, key informants stated that Ethiopian penal code is sufficient and can deter criminals if appropriate decisions made. However, courts are decided minimum punishments. Because of minimum punishment imposed on traffickers, criminals seized them more than two times.

From both data, it observed that court decisions were minimum and not deterred them. Because of this, traffickers were trafficked drugs more than two times through airport.

## **5. Discussions**

The researcher found that the seizures of illegal drugs at Bole International Airport showed an increment from 2011 to 2014 and a fall in 2015. In the past five-year (2011-2015) totally 541.78 kg of illegal drugs were seized and 162 traffickers arrested. On the other hand, cocaine, cannabis, heroin, and methamphetamine drugs were captured at the airport. Among these drugs, cocaine is the most seized followed by cannabis. These two illegal drugs were trafficked consistently while heroin and methamphetamine were seized only for two years each. This indicates that the seizures of heroin and methamphetamine were insignificant compared to cocaine and cannabis. Tsegaye Weldehawariyat (2006) found that from 2001-2005: 73.81 kg of heroin were seized at Bole International Airport and 63 traffickers arrested. UNODC (D.U) in its report of drug abuse and trafficking in Ethiopia, the Addis Ababa International Airport is one of the major hubs of drug trafficking in the world and heroin is predominantly trafficked on transit through the airport. It also described the incidence of cocaine trafficking as not significant. East Africa is increasingly being used as a traffic route for heroin (INCB, 2014; Wyler & Cook, 2010). Gberie (2016) added that there has been a general increase in drug trafficking in West Africa.

Therefore, the above-mentioned literatures stated that heroin was the most trafficked illegal drug through East Africa and Bole International Airport, while cocaine was less trafficked. This showed that the trend of illegal drug trafficking is increasing in Ethiopia through time and the airport is shifted being a traffic route for cocaine and cannabis even if heroin and methamphetamine were trafficked in small quantity. Therefore, the trends of illegal drugs were not only increased in number but also type of drugs too.

## The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

The existence sufficient, skilled, and ethical officers, advanced technology, sound policies, support from Ethiopian Federal Police and cooperation with internal and external stakeholders were identified as scaffolding of illegal drugs trafficking controlling and preventing at the airport. Therefore, when such involvements fulfilled, the controlling and preventing efforts become effective. The findings of this research seems similar with UNODC (2009); increased border control, coordinated actions between government agencies and institutions, enhanced capabilities of special drug units through training and adequate equipment (such as drug detection dogs and x-ray machines at airports), and increased awareness among citizens about the dangers of drugs as strategies to control drug problem in East Africa. Therefore, the finding of this research is consistent with the UNODC report. This research also identified gaps and strengths with the above stated scaffolding. Accordingly, gaps identified in areas of sufficient and skilled officers, advanced technology, court decisions, and attention of Ethiopian Federal Police Commission. Research conducted on West Africa drug problem, stated that police support as the gaps and state that police forces in West Africa display great deficiencies in preparation, equipment, and technical knowledge (AMERIPOL, 2013).

Ethics of officers was paramount in illegal drug prevention and control effort. This research revealed that corruption was not the problem in Federal Police Counter Narcotics prevention and controlling efforts in the airport, even if fears were still there. The division's strong monitoring system including briefing officers before deploying every morning, deploying officers' in-group, no officer allowed being out of CCTV camera, officers required to submit daily report, peaceful army development program, and relocating officers whom seem performed unethical. in contradiction to this research, Aning and Pokoo (2013) stated that the involvement officers in corruption were challenging drug interdiction efforts in West Africa and evidenced five Ghanaian police officers were arrested in September 2012 for their role in the transport of 1.5

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention tons of cannabis. On the other hand, Gebre (2016) described both Guinea and Mali; drug traffickers have exploited widespread poverty and corruption to co-opt government officials, military and law enforcement officers, and political and traditional leaders into an opportunistic network that underpins a very profitable criminal enterprise. Wyler & Cook (2010) stated that illegal drug traffickers operating in many West African countries are likely to face relatively lower risks of apprehension by law enforcement than in many other world regions where police and the justice system are more effective or less susceptible to corruption. Therefore, the findings of this research on involvement of officers in corruption related issue was in contrast to (Aning & Pokoo, 2013; Gebre, 2016; and Wyler & Cook, 2010).

This research found that strong cooperation has established internally and externally. Most respondents stated the division has built strong relations with internal and external stakeholders. Of course, some respondents disagreed with the above statement that even if cooperation has existed, it was not as expected level and should go beyond. Airport Security, Ethiopian Airlines, Airport Emigration and Custom, Civil Aviation Enterprise and Flight Crew members identified as internal stakeholders, while UNODC, AIRCOP, Interpol described as external stakeholders.

Court decisions play an important role on deterring criminals. Survey respondents stated that court decisions given based on criminal code of Ethiopia (2005) had deterring criminals. Significant number of survey respondents also responded in the contrary. There was also significant number of survey respondents who remained neutral. On the other hand, most key informants stated even if the punishment described in criminal code of Ethiopia has no problems, decisions given by judges were not satisfactory so that traffickers commit crimes two and more times. According to key informants, court decisions are in favor of traffickers due to imposed minimal sentence. In addition, for most criminals, sentenced were below four year. This finding is acceptable with rational choice theorists where criminals doing wrongdoings after

considering cost and benefits (Michael D & Garry W., 2007). Deterrence theorists also believe that those penalties for criminal acts should be sufficiently severe that convicted criminals will never repeat their acts (Michael D & Garry W. 2007). Gallahue and Lines (2015) stated that there are at least 33 countries and territories that prescribe the death penalty for drugs in law.

There were different challenges the division faced not to accomplish its activities fully. This research shown that absence of advanced technologies, minimum decisions of judges, low attention of Federal Police Commission, narrow structure of the division, absence of sufficient and skilled officers identified as bottlenecks. The division had not advanced technologies like drug scanning machines, luggage packing devices, special toilet rooms. Concerning officers, this study showed gaps in their skilled and number so that it requires building their capacity through consistent training and sufficient number of officers are required to act better. Even if the penal code of Ethiopia has not problems in its legal matters, it was found that the judges were put minimum punishment and this stated as a challenge. The division has many functions on drug matters throughout the country and it requires broad structure to carry out its activities accordingly.

## **6. Conclusion and Recommendation**

### **6.1. Conclusion**

This research revealed that drug trafficking showed increment for the first four years and down the last year. Cocaine, cannabis, heroin, and methamphetamine drugs were caught in the past five years while being trafficked through the Bole International Airport. Cocaine and cannabis drugs seized consistently while heroin and methamphetamine seizures were inconsistent. This research has found that even if the seizures of illegal drugs at the airport were insignificant, Ethiopia is still a trafficking route of illegal drugs, and some evidences were available that the country is becoming destination place. The effect of globalization, economic growth of the country and imported Ethiopian from America were some of the reasons. This showed that Ethiopia is becoming as trafficking route and destination of illegal drugs and it needs urgent measures to slow both problems.

Different inputs required for effective and efficient interdiction of illegal. Therefore, the presence of sufficient, skilled, and ethical officers, presence of advanced technologies, sound policies, and cooperation with internal and external stakeholders has identified as scaffolding of illegal drug prevention and controlling at airport. The research revealed gaps and strengths of each scaffolding at the airport. The research indicated that officers are ethical and was not involved in corruption related activities. Hence, ethical conducts of officers are not stated as challenges and therefore the division should maintain it. It was stated that strong cooperation are established internally and externally. Airport security, civil aviation enterprise, airport custom, and emigration, flight crewmembers were internal stakeholders while UNODC, AIRCOP, and Interpol as external stakeholders. Therefore, the research found that the Counter Narcotic

The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention Controlling Division has established strong relations with internal and external stakeholders.

Some respondents stated even if the relation was at good status, it should go beyond.

The research also revealed that the challenges faced the drug controlling unit not to effectively interdict illegal drug traffickers at the airport. Lack of advanced technology is the most significant problem faced the division. The division had not drug detection and scanning devices, luggage packing device, special toilet rooms, and database. There was only field test kit, which are used in the detection of things after suspects manually searched. The roles of skilled shepherd dogs are important in the detection of drugs and the division had not skilled shepherd dogs. The research showed that the division lacks skilled and sufficient officers to control and prevent illegal drug trafficking. Due to accessible, suitability of service and strategic location of the Ethiopia, many passengers preferred to use the Ethiopian Airline and sufficient number of officers required. The division requires skilled officers in language, drug related issues, and ethical matters. It also obtained that the division structure is narrow and due to this, the division did not fully carry out its activities. The narrow nature of the structure created two challenges. First, wider area was not covered and second, officers had not promoted. Officers were not allowed to compete in internal job vacancy due to officers are "professionals of drug related matters."

Ethiopian penal code (2005) prohibits consumption, making, trafficking of illegal drugs and persons who violate article 525 of the penal code sentences not more than ten years. This research found that the fines and imprisonment stated in the penal code had no problems. The challenge revealed that judges set minimum punishment for traffickers so that the traffickers' committed crime more than two times at through the airport. Therefore, the judges' decision on drug traffickers created challenges on the prevention and controlling efforts of drug controlling unit at the airport.

## 6.2. Recommendation

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher recommended the following:

### To Federal Police Counter Narcotics Controlling Division

- ✓ Trend of illegal drugs trafficking is increasing in general and by types of drugs through time. Therefore, the division should consider to strengthening controlling strategies.
- ✓ The division lacks skilled and sufficient number of officers to effectively control and prevent drug trafficking through the airport. Therefore, the division should communicate with Federal Police Commission to get sufficient and skilled officers.
- ✓ It is found that trainings delivered domestically were better than abroad trainings in terms of numbers of officers involved and consistency. Hence, the division should consider to provide and facilitate trainings domestically.
- ✓ Even if the research approved officers are ethical, there were complains that the division was not did enough to make officers ethical. Therefore, the division should consider it and find different options to build their capacities.
- ✓ The division should put pressure the Federal Police Commission to make essential supports.

### To Ethiopian Federal Police Commission

- ✓ The division structure was narrow so that it created challenges to do activities according to the projected plans of the division. Therefore, Federal Police Commission should consider to broaden the structure of the division,
- ✓ officers are staying long time in the division without promoted and this has an influence to officers motivation, therefore the commission should consider alternatives to promote them and to boost their motivation,

## The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

- ✓ The division lacks skilled and sufficient number of officers to carry out its activities effectively and efficiently. Therefore, the commission should consider the interest of the division in such instances,
- ✓ The research identified decisions given by judges were created challenges, hence the commission should communicate with concerned bodies,
- ✓ Counter Drug controlling Unit at Bole international airport was not equipped with advanced technologies (drug scanning machines, luggage packing devices, special toilet rooms, and others), and this created huge problem on the prevention and controlling effort. Therefore, the commission should consider to fulfill advanced technologies by the commission and through opening the door to interested organizations,

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**Annex 1**

**Addis Ababa University**

**College of Social Sciences Graduate Program**

**School of Social Work**

My name is Abebe Teshome, graduate student at Addis Ababa University, school of social work. Currently I am conducting research at your organization on the topic of "*The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention: A Case of the Drug Controlling Unit of the Department of Crime Prevention, at Bole International Airport*" for the partial fulfillment of degree in Masters of Social Work.

Therefore, as described above the purpose of the research is for academic purpose and it would have a positive effect to Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division. Since the purpose is dual, your responses are highly critical for and whatever opinion you give, it is highly confidential. There are no ways that your information is not transmitting to third party and you would not liable for the opinion you deliver.

The researcher believes that, the opinions you would fill in the questionnaire are all right and your ideas has great impact on the quality of the research. Therefore, the researcher kindly requests you to give high attention for each question and fill accordingly.

Note: do not write your Name on the questionnaire

If you want clarification while you fill the questionnaire, please do not hesitate to contact.

Address: cell Phone: - +251933913393

Email: - ateshome50@gmail.com

# The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

## I. Background of respondents

1. Age

1/ 20-30, 2/ 30-40, 3/ 40-50 4/ 50-60 5/ other, please specify-----

2. Educational status

1/ 10th grade completed 2/ Preparatory completed 3/ Diploma 4/ first degree

5/Master 6/ others, please specify-----

3. Sex

1/male 2/ female

4. Police rank-----

5. Your position

1/ Member 2/ team leader 3/ coordinator 4/ division head 5/ other, please specify-----

6. Work experience in the division

1/ 1-5 years 2/ 5-10 years 3/ 10-15 years 4/ 15-20 years 5/ 20-25,

6/ others, please specify.....

## The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

### Annex 2

II. Likert item designed to evaluate the scaffolding of illegal drug controlling and prevention strategies of counter drug controlling unit at Bole international airport

Item	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
General police counter narcotics division has enough skilled man power to control trafficking at the airport					
General Police Counter Narcotics Division has enough human power to carry out its activities at the airport					
General police counter narcotics division uses modern technologies to detect illegal trafficking at the airport					
General police counter narcotics division has conducted out its activities manually at the airport					
General police commission gave high emphasis to the division for controlling of illegal drug trafficking at the airport					
Police officers at the airport involved in corruption related activities while they are on duty					
General police counter narcotics division works collaborate with stakeholders which are available in Ethiopia to control drug trafficking at the airport					
General police counter narcotics division works closely with international organizations like united nations office on drugs and crime, united states agency for					

## The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

ergovernmental development					
nal code is effective in deterring illegal g traffickers in Ethiopia, specifically ough Addis Ababa-bole international port					
hiopian airlines is willing to cooperate n drug control unit when requested to perate					
eral police counter narcotics division vide enough logistics for employs king at the airport					

Annex 3

III. Open ended questions for all respondents

Please write your opinion according to the questions provided below

1. How Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division control illegal drug trafficking through Bole International airport-----  
-----  
-----

2. What kind of strategies Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division applying to control and prevent illegal drug trafficking through the Addis Ababa Bole International airport -----  
-----  
-----

3. Do you think that Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division provides and facilitates consistent training on drug related issues in domestic and abroad? Please give your own reasons in detail-----  
-----  
-----

4. What do you think the capability of Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division to effectively control and prevent the illegal drug trafficking through Addis Ababa-bole international airport in terms of:-

3.1.Skilled man power-----  
-----

## The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

3.2. Using of modern technology (x-ray and other modern technologies which are helpful in identifying drug traffickers, employing of sniffer dogs), please list modern technologies used by drug controlling unit at the airport-----

3.3. Coordination with domestic and abroad organizations-----

3.4. Please add, if you have additional idea -----

5. What do you think the participation of other stakeholders to control illegal drug trafficking through the airport, please specify the stakeholders-----

6. Do you think the Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division is well organized in terms of human power, advanced technology, policy matters?

A) Yes B) NO

If your answer is yes for question 6, please give your own reason-----

## The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

If your answer for question 6 is no, please give your own reason-----

-----  
-----

7. Why illegal drug traffickers prefer the Addis Ababa bole international airport? Please give your reason -----

-----

8. What do you think the current major challenges to control and prevent illegal drug trafficking through the airport?-----

-----  
-----  
-----

9. What possible solutions you recommend to control and prevent illegal drug trafficking through the airport?-----

-----  
-----

10. If you have anything else you want to describe relating to illegal drug trafficking at Addis Ababa- bole international airport, -----

-----  
-----

Thank you for your participation

**Annex 4**

**IV. Interview guideline for heads of Federal Police Counter Drug Controlling Division**

1. What kind of controlling and prevention strategies the Federal Police Counter Narcotics Divisions applying at bole international airport?
2. How are controlling and preventing strategies effective and efficient to tackle illegal drug trafficking through the airport?
3. What are the basic inputs that are important for effective and efficient illegal drug interdiction efforts at international airport?
4. Does counter narcotics division employed modern technologies to control illegal drug trafficking at the airport? Please list
5. How the coordination with national and international organizations looks?
6. How can assess the threat of illegal drug trafficking through the airport?
7. What challenges faced the drug controlling division at the airport?
8. Why illegal drug traffickers choose the Addis Ababa-bole international airport to traffic drug?
9. Would you explain the policies the illegal drug-controlling unit has based on?

# The Scaffolding of Illegal Drugs Controlling and Prevention

## Annex 5

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK GRADUATE PROGRAM

Thesis title: The Scaffolding of Illicit Drug Controlling and Prevention; A Case of the Drug Controlling Unit of the Department of Crime Prevention, at Bole International Airport

### Informed consent agreement

I hereby agreed to participate in the study by recognized that the objective of the study is to assess the trends of illegal drug trafficking and challenges faced the drug controlling unit at the airport. I recognized that the information I provide would keep confidential and no harm will be happened. I did not accept any payment. I participated in the research by understanding the result of the study would have positive influence for the division future activities. I recognized the researcher is member of the Federal Police Commission.

Signature-----

Date-----

Annex 6

Output of pilot study

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	9	90.0
	Excluded <sup>a</sup>	1	10.0
	Total	10	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.768	.851	10

Item-Total Statistics

Coded items	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
skilled officers	21.22	23.694	.709		703
Sufficient officers	20.78	28.444	.317		767
uses only man power	22.00	29.750	.688		741
officers are involved in corruption	19.22	32.444	.171		773
drug controlling unit works collaborate with stakeholders	22.11	28.861	.814		730
have strong relation with neighboring countries	21.78	25.444	.795		703
works collaborate with international organizations	22.00	27.250	.813		716
criminal code has high influence in tackling traffickers	21.00	27.750	.210		804
airport workers support drug controlling unit	22.33	30.000	.639		741
the division supplies enough logistics	20.56	26.778	.261		797

Drug type	Year	No of arrest	Year	No of arrests	Year	No of arrests	Year	No of arrests	year	No of arrests
	2011	14	2012	12	2013	23	2014	66	2015	47
Cannabis	26003.02		53403.81		112500.05		30299.95		18300	
Cocaine	1366.42		2352.3		30659.89		141283.58		98531.13	
Heroin	7200		0		10999.06		0		0	
Methamphetamine	1663.65		0		6300		0		0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,233.09</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>55,756.11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>160,459</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>171,583.5</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>116,831.1</b>	<b>47</b>
										<b>Total arrests</b>
										<b>162</b>

Source: Federal Police Counter Narcotics Division, 2016

Note: Seizures of illegal drugs (in grams) and arrests from 2011-2015