STUDENT’S DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this is my original work and has not been submitted to any other college, institution or university other than the United States International University in Nairobi for academic credit.

Signed: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________
Anaro Emmanuella Taban

This thesis has been presented for examination with my approval as the appointed supervisor.

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Mr. George Kabongah

Signed: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________
Dr. Tom L.S Onditi
Dean, School of Humanities and Social Sciences (SHSS)

Signed: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________
Ambassador Professor Ruthie Rono
Deputy Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs (DVCAA)
DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this thesis to my dear parents, siblings, my children and my husband. I also dedicate it to Mr. George Kabongah who supervised and mentored me throughout the research work. I must admit that his diligent effort and supervision helped me reach this far. Finally, I would like to bestow this scholarly work to the entire USIU fraternity, including my lecturers, friends and colleagues.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

My sincere gratitude to the United States International University-Africa for offering me the opportunity to venture into the field of research writing in order to explore and apply the skills and knowledge I acquired. I must admit that the experience was filled with new discoveries and independent learning skills. I am also grateful and humbled to acknowledge my supervisor Mr. George Kabongah, who devoted his time and intellectual capacity in assisting me to prepare and complete this research. Thank you for your mentorship, ideas and constructive criticisms that contributed to the success of this thesis.

Moreover I would like to extend my gratitude to the people who helped me through this academic journey. First and foremost, my father Mr. Taban Luka: your support and dedication during this academic journey is indeed golden and I will forever be grateful to you. Secondly, special acknowledgment goes to my dear mother Mrs. Florence whose dedication, time, love and assiduous support helped me to realize my potential.

My sincere gratitude to all my friends, course advisors Wilberforce Tonui and Lynette Nzioki, my colleagues and those who assisted me with ideas and other contributions on my research, albeit it was an experience of stress and frustration, I am glad that the end result is worth it. Thank you all and may God bless you.
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G H O A</td>
<td>Greater Horn of Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labor Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNO</td>
<td>United Nations Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>United States Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEET</td>
<td>Not in Education, Employment or Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDs</td>
<td>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>Commonwealth of Independent States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPR</td>
<td>Employment and Population Ration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.E.O</td>
<td>African Economic Outlook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISIS</td>
<td>Islamic State of Iraq and Syria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHO: World Health Organization

STIs: Sexually Transmitted Infections

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States
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ABSTRACT

This thesis investigates the relationship between youth unemployment and insecurity in Munuki Payam, a suburb in Juba county of South Sudan. The youth of South Sudan live in a precarious state characterized by limited access to education, abject poverty and inadequate economic opportunities; they constitute over 70% of the country’s population. Unfortunately, the country’s independence in 2011 did not change the situation as many young lives are spent in violence and illegal activities that create a security challenge. Hence, in such a historically volatile environment where causes of violence are always changing, it is important to explore and understand the different elements that cause violence and insecurity in the country.

The research used the survey method of data collection. Out of 100 respondents selected for the interview, only 97 completed the questionnaires. The study also relied on secondary data sources that included the University library, academic journals, previously published theses and internet. For data analysis, the research study used tables, pie-charts and bar charts. The research findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between youth unemployment and insecurity in Munuki Payam, thus there should be sustained effort by the Government of South Sudan to address the issue of youth unemployment as a growing challenge in the Payam and nation wide. The study recommends further research on the role of youth in post-conflict reconstruction and development in South Sudan.

Key words: youth, unemployment, Greater Horn of Africa, insecurity, security, Munuki Payam.
CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Youth unemployment in South Sudan continues to threaten peace and security in the country. According to South Sudan Baseline Household Survey in 2009, unemployment has led to lack of inclusive growth and reduced absorption and participation of youth in the labor market. A survey by the Overseas Development Institute (2011) asserts that insecurity in South Sudan is caused by frustration as a result of unemployment and lack of regular salaries for people working with the government. In addition, the Survey points that lack of job opportunities for urban youth is a leading cause of increased cases of gang activity in the capital Juba.

According to Trading Economics (2015), South Sudan unemployment rate remains unchanged at 12 percent since 2008. Unemployment remains a major concern in the country particularly affecting several school leavers and employable adults who find it difficult to secure jobs despite the abundant resource in the country. Furthermore, unemployment among the youth is perceived as one of the key ingredients that influence South Sudanese youth to join rebel movements and militia. Similarly, a report by the African Economic Outlook (2012) argues that idle youth in South Sudan are a potential threat to themselves and their environments. The report emphasizes a number of factors that limit youth absorption into the labor market such as: insufficient labor demands; incoherent government policy; lack of sound legal and regulatory framework and absence of vocational and educational opportunities which generally create long-term unemployment, social exclusion and marginalization particularly in urban areas where a
person’s social status is associated with his/her career. The African Economic Outlook further adds that youth marginalization and exclusion from the labour market can cause frustration and desperation that eventually incite youth to become violent and unresponsive hence causing insecurity.

In a report on South Sudan Crime and Safety (2015), the United Nations states that widespread crime and insecurity in South Sudan is caused by many factors that include ethnic violence, political unrest and economic privation such as unemployment that result to extortions at gun points and violent crimes by many of the unemployed. The UN report further reveals that due to the country’s legacy of civil war, the population had easy access and knowledge of weapons. It is common to hear the sounds of gunfire particularly at night. Nonetheless, crime threats and violent crimes such as murder, armed robbery, burglary and non-violent thefts are pervasive. On the other hand, outside Juba, road ambushes and banditry are fairly common and often involve violence. However such crimes mostly affect the local population living in the outskirts of the City. As of today it is not surprising that no area of Juba is immune to crime and often neighborhoods where wealthy government leaders, business professionals, Non-Governmental Organization staff, and foreign diplomats are particularly targeted by criminals. (UN crime and Safety report, 2015)

In the face of such security challenges, South Sudan is sending a negative signal to the international community that it is not a safe place to live in, particularly at this time when the country needs external investors and expatriates to help boost its economy. It is crucial for the country to be safe in order to attract potential investors. Nonetheless, lack of security is a risk factor for investors world-wide because it sends warning signals to take their investible funds to another country where there is adequate or a fair of security.
1.2 Statement of Research Problem

Barely one year after its independence in 2011, South Sudan began to experience several security challenges as a consequence of poverty, poor governance, weak institutions and harsh economic conditions, characterized by cattle raids, ethnic-violence; intra-governmental armed conflict and widespread violent crimes. Nonetheless, unemployment in the country, particularly among the youth has been identified as one of the prime factors affecting security. The economically active young cohort constitutes more than 70% of the total population in South Sudan, yet they struggle under the saddle of lack of education, inadequate marketable skills and limited work opportunities. The latter in particular has contributed to youth participation in violent crimes, in addition to being key targets for politicians who seek foot soldiers to fight for their political struggles.

According to Madut (2013), increase in youth unemployment in South Sudan compounded by poverty, frustration, despair and the lack of commitment by the government to address the plight of the youth has influenced many into violence and crime. In 2013, political rivalry within the ruling party culminated in armed conflict that left thousands dead and many internally displaced. Today, there is no person or place that is totally secure in the country- many people are forced to flee to neighboring countries for lack of security. This research intends to investigate the relation between youth unemployment and insecurity in South Sudan, a case-study of Munuki Payam which is one of the largest neighborhoods in Juba County that is affected by violent crimes and insecurity.
1.3 Significance of the Study

South Sudan is one of the world’s youngest nations and with over 70 percent of its population under the age of 30 implies that youth are now more than ever at the center of the nation’s struggle for peace and development. However, this has not been the case as many South Sudanese youth continue to face many challenges. First they are predisposed to early hardship from childhood, inability to complete education due to poverty, and unfavorable socio-economic conditions. Many youth end up in a more distressing situation of joblessness. Thus as a young South Sudanese scholar, I believe that it is important to examine the challenges facing the youth particularly at this time when the country needs their contribution. This study is my opportunity to not only put emphasis on the problem of youth unemployment, but also the security threat it poses to South Sudan.

Additionally, the study is relevant in identifying and analyzing the component of youth unemployment and national security in South Sudan. The study is also important in emphasizing the need for policies and strategies to address youth unemployment in South Sudan. As a matter of fact if youth unemployment and disenfranchisement are not addressed, then South Sudan is likely to continue facing a toxic cycle of insecurity and poverty that will continue to undermine its social and economic development.

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 General Objective

The main objective of the study is to empirically investigate the nexus between youth unemployment and insecurity.
1.4.2 Specific Objectives

Specifically the research study seeks:

i. To examine the correlation between youth unemployment and insecurity in Munuki Payam of Juba County in South Sudan;

ii. To find out if there is an employment policy for youth in South Sudan;

iii. To contribute to future youth employment policies.

1.5 Research Questions

The research study will answer the following question:

i. How is youth unemployment linked to insecurity in Munuki Payam?

1.6 Research Hypothesis

The research hypothesizes that there is a significant relationship between youth unemployment and insecurity in Munuki Payam. In recent years, young people in South Sudan have been at the center stage of violent crimes across the country including gangs, armed militia, cattle raids and other social mischief. Although a large body of literature on insecurity in South Sudan exists, there are a few that actually analyze the component of youth unemployment. Several scholarly writings and publications on conflict and insecurity in South Sudan tend to focus on general causes of insecurity such as extreme poverty, illiteracy, corruption, ethnicity, economic disparity, and underdevelopment (Zambakari, 2013; Nyamilepedia, 2014; Madut, 2013). However, this study focuses specifically on the correlation between youth unemployment and insecurity in South Sudan.
1.7 Theoretical Framework

1.7.1. Economic Theory of Criminal Behavior

One of the theoretical models that can carefully explain the premise of youth unemployment and insecurity in South Sudan is the Economic theory of criminal behavior by Gary Becker (1968), Ehrlich (1996) and Freeman (1983). The theory contends that the tendency to commit crimes in countries like South Sudan depends on the comparison of the expected costs and benefits of legal and illegal activities (Becker 1968; Ehrlich1996). Becker argues that unemployed people are deprived of legal income resources (except for unemployment benefits), and, thus, are more likely to derive income from illegal activities. Similarly, Freeman (1983) argues that criminals are normally driven by economic motives hence economic crime, this is manifested in offenses in which individuals or a group of people act in an illegal way to gain financial returns such as robbery, drug selling, burglary, theft etc.

However, not all crimes are driven by financial returns. According to Becker crimes such as ethnic violence, hatred, revenge, and thrill have multiple motives and economic gain may be a secondary goal. Besides, offenders themselves are not always conscious of their motives and they may be unable to distinguish between the reasons that precipitated their actions and the rationalization that follows them.

In the context of South Sudan, the growing economic and lifestyle gap between the ordinary citizens and the political elite is detrimental to many particularly young people who are challenged by lack of basic services, underdevelopment, lack of education, and high unemployment rate. This economic gap has resulted in increased xenophobia against foreign migrant workers as well as South Sudanese youth from the Diaspora who are seen by local youth as having stolen their jobs and living better lives. In other states with strong pastoral
communities and cattle-based economies such as Jonglei, Unity, Warrap, Lakes, and Upper Nile; increase in dowry for marriage has often culminated into incidents of cattle raids, displacement and death of thousands of people by groups of frustrated youth.

Furthermore, the unemployed and destitute youth have been mobilized and often end up as primary recruits for rebel groups and militias, spearheaded by prominent politicians and leaders. The young are a formidable force for the government as well as rebel groups. In 2013 intra-governmental armed conflict, both parties to the conflict recruited young males to fight their battles because youth provide cheap and reliable labor.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

Diagram showing the relationship between the dependent and independent variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent Variable</th>
<th>Dependent Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Youth unemployment due to:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Insecurity due to:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>influx of returnees and nationals from Diaspora; high illiteracy level; ongoing armed conflict; unclear Government programs and agenda for youth; high dependency on foreign labor and expertise; nepotism, tribalism and corruption</td>
<td>Unequal distribution of resources; marginalization of the youth, idleness; failure by the government to fulfill promises and reforms for the youth after independence; youth are used as tools by politicians to fulfill political motives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commented [GKB]: Have only one independent and one dependent variable e.g. Youth unemployment and Insecurity
According to Miles and Huberman (1994), a conceptual framework refers to a visual or written product, which “explains, either graphically or in narrative form, the main things to be studied the key factors, concepts, or variables and the presumed relationships among them”. The conceptual framework diagram above explains the relationship between two variables of the study i.e. Youth unemployment (Independent variable) and Insecurity (dependent variable).

Youth unemployment in South Sudan is caused by a number of factors that include the influx of returnees and nationals from the Diaspora that resulted into high population density and limited resources and job opportunities. Additionally, the youth in South Sudan feel marginalized and left out from post-independence reconstruction and development programmes as many of the job opportunities created by the Government after independence were allocated to the older cohorts who were mostly war veterans. Other factors include unclear Government programs and agenda for the youth; illiteracy; ongoing armed conflict; high dependency on foreign labor and expertise, nepotism compounded by tribalism and corruption.

As a result of unemployment, many young South Sudanese including those with university degrees and other academic credentials end up spending greater part of their lives in illegal activities that constitute insecurity in the country. The growing insecurity has further affected investment and development programmes in the country as many investors are frightened and discouraged from investing in South Sudan. Consequently, there is loss of investment that further widens the unemployment gap as many job opportunities are lost in the process which further leads to low capital and slow economic growth in South Sudan.
1.9 Limitation of the study

Financial constraint was one of the limitations encountered in the study. Initially, the survey was based on administering 200 questionnaires to the target population. However, due to inadequacy of funds needed to prepare, print and translate questionnaires into the common dialect, the number of questionnaires was reduced to 100. Also, there was the issue of economic crisis in South Sudan and increase in prices of goods and services, high standard of living, thus the research budget was affected.

Furthermore, there are waves of insecurity in the country following the December 2013 intra-governmental fighting between the Government of South Sudan and the rebels led by former Vice President Riek Machar. The country’s security remains uncertain. There was fear and uncertainty of being arrested by security agents since the research tackles insecurity. However, to resolve the issue, an authorization letter issued by the University was presented to the informants stating the purpose of the research study in details.

The research was also limited by time. There was a delay in completion and return of the questionnaires by the respondents as per the agreed deadline. Many of the respondents explained that due to the busy nature of their jobs, they could not meet the deadline set to return the questionnaires. This eventually led to a delay in data processing and analysis.

1.10 Operational Definition of Terms

**Youth:** According to the United Nations, youth refers to persons between the age of 15 and 24 years old (United Nations, 2007). Albeit the UN definition is globally acceptable, many countries and communities tend to differ in their operational definitions of youth and so is the demographic, political, institutional, and cultural element in it. In Uganda for instance, youth are
persons between 12-30 years; 18-35 in Nigeria and Bangladesh (ILO, 2005) and 18-35 years in South Sudan and 14–28 years in the United Kingdom. However, Sociologists define youth as the transition from childhood to adulthood; in which case the age at which the transition begins tend to vary greatly between societies.

**Unemployment:** This is a state in which a person does not have a job but is actively seeking one. Hence, in order to qualify as unemployed for official and statistical measurements, the individual must be without employment, but willing and able to work. According to the International Labor Organization, unemployment constitute the following: people who are out of work; want a job; have actively sought work in the previous four weeks and are available to start work within the next fortnight; or out of work and have accepted a job that they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.

**Greater Horn of Africa:** This is a peninsula in Northeast Africa. It juts hundreds of kilometers into the Arabian Sea and lies along the southern side of the Gulf of Aden. The area is the easternmost projection of the African continent and includes the following countries: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and South Sudan.

**Youth Bulge:** The youth bulge is a common phenomenon in many developing countries particularly in the least developed countries. It is often due to a stage of development where a country achieves success in reducing infant mortality but mothers still have a high fertility rate. The result is that a large share of the population is comprised of children and young adults (Justin Lin, 2012).

**Insecurity:** Insecurity is the state of being open to danger or threats caused by the absence of protection.
**Employment:** This refers to the relationship between two parties, based on a contract where one is paid for, where one is described as the employer and the other the employee.

**Gross attendance rate in Primary School (GER)** is defined as the number of students attending primary school (Grade 1-8) regardless of age, as a proportion of population in primary school going age (6-13 years).

**Gross attendance rate in Secondary School (GER)** refers to the number of students attending secondary school (Grade 9-12) regardless of age, as a proportion of population in secondary school going age (14-16 year).

**Net attendance rate in Primary school (NER)** is children in primary school going age (6-13 years) attending primary school (grade 1-8) as proportion of children in primary school going age (6-13).

**Net attendance rate in Secondary School (NER)** is the number of students in secondary school going ages (14-16) years old attending secondary school (grade S1-S3) as proportion of all children in secondary school going age (14-16).

1.11 Ethical Considerations for Human Subjects of Research

An authorization letter was issued by the administration to facilitate data collection from the field. The authorization letter was also important when conducting visits to various offices and arrangement of meetings with the respondents. During the discussions and interviews, the researcher reassured the respondents of confidentiality, the right to privacy and anonymity. The researcher indicated in each cover letter of the questionnaires that participation in the survey is
voluntary and any information given by the respondents shall be concealed and the findings will be reported in aggregate, also identities of the respondents shall be hidden.

The respondents were also briefed on the objectives and purpose of the research prior to filling in the questionnaires, and that any information given is for the benefit of the research and thus shall not be used for any dubious purpose. Neutrality was also a central theme during the field work. The researcher maintained absolute neutrality during the interviews.
CHAPTER TWO

2.0. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Review of Related Literature

According to the former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan:

“Youth employment offers the most obvious bridge between the development and security agendas embodied in the Millennium Declaration, since a poor economic and social environment can foster conditions in which people are recruited into armed conflicts in their own and neighboring countries. The burden is borne by all those living in communities and societies where youth unemployment is the root cause of destructive and self-destructive behavior, ranging from activity in neighborhood gangs to membership of local militias, where unemployed young people desperately seek not only income, but also recognition and a sense of belonging.”

Annan’s statement signals the seriousness of youth unemployment as a threat to global security; the growing rate of youth unemployment continues to influence young people into criminal activities and militia as alternative means of living. Consequently the outcome is adverse for economic and social development (UN office for West Africa, 2005).

First, it is important to know that there are three functional words that are constant in this discourse and will be explained in the course of the study. These words are youth, unemployment and insecurity. The term youth refers to the younger generation of a population, and its definition tends to vary across nations and societies. However, many societies perceive youth as a simple transition from dependency to independency. This is largely associated with certain distinct features such as leaving the parental home and establishing a new living
arrangement; Completing full-time education; Forming close, stable personal relationships outside of the family, often resulting in marriage and children and; venturing into the labor market, finding work and possibly settling into a career and achieving a more or less sustainable livelihood (Osakwe, 2013).

Today, youth all over the world are facing a major challenge of unemployment that has inflamed a rise in sectional violence, crime and terrorism (Rotimi, 2011). Rotimi argues that when youth have no clear jobs then they are more likely to be available for odd jobs which take any imaginable criminal dimension such that unemployed youth have a higher tendency of engaging in burglary, theft, muggings, drugs and other violent activities as alternative sources of income compared to employed youth. Rotimi further states that youth unemployment creates huge burdens to world economies, such that unproductive youth not only reduce income generation of a state, but are also unlikely to press on their children to go to school due to poverty and financial constraints hence resulting into a cycle of young people less involved in economic activities and the outcome is more often reflected on their personal lives, echoed in drug abuse, gangs, militia and armed conflict etc.

Similarly, Rotimi stresses that unemployment is a serious security challenge to democratic governance, unemployment in urban centers and creates huge security implications compared to rural areas. Rotimi explained that rapid growing urbanization and socio-economic exclusion of youth have had serious social ramifications such that uncontrolled urbanization concentrates the most at-risk demographic group into urban enclaves of poverty, unemployment, and disenfranchisement. Consequently, the disaffected young people in urban areas who lack the economic opportunities to raise themselves out of poverty are exposed to violence, crime, gangs, drug trafficking, and other unlawful activities. Similarly, rapid urban growth without an increase
in job opportunities for youth increases the risk of political and social turbulence. The risk of political violence for example has doubled in countries with high rates of urbanization and low levels of GDP per capita according to the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Instability and conflict in less developed countries are linked to growing youth populations, particularly those who have had limited economic opportunities (Ali, 2014).

Osakwe of the Nigerian Defence Academy Department of History and International Studies argues that although the youth are not the only employable group in the demographic structure, the importance of youth unemployment should not be overemphasized. The issue of unemployment with respect to youth is responsible for all manner of social pathologies not least of which are violence, crime and criminality. Osakwe was focusing on Nigeria where youth bulge and unemployment are two events that threaten the country’s national security. He further explains that when the Nigerian youth have little or no prospects of a comfortable livelihood, they become hapless victims as well as perpetrators of insecurity. As for unemployment, it only adds fuel to the burning issues and challenges of national security (Osakwe, 2013).

In 2003, a Security Demographic report by the Population Action International on post-cold war civil conflicts around the world indicates that a country with more than 40 percent of its population aged between 15 and 29 was 2.3 times more likely to engage in civil strife than one with lower youth proportions and the severity and length of conflict is also demonstrated to be greater in such countries. The report also adds that the lives of many of this generation’s urban youth will be characterized by uncertainty and violence, predominantly in developing regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and South East Asia. According to the report, the unprecedented increase in gang activities in different parts of the world are linked to youth bulge; ideal gangs of young men between the ages of 15 and 25 years in cities of Latin
America, the Caribbean, and Sub-Saharan Africa. The report cites the Mexican government which suffered over USD 10 billion in lost investments, sales, and jobs in 2007 as a result of criminal activity and violence. Similarly, a study by the Institute for Economics and Peace found that South Africa spent USD 51.2 billion on violence containment in 2012 alone.

Since the 1960s, several studies have attempted to discover the link between youth unemployment and the growing rates of crimes worldwide. Therese F. Azengand Thierry U. Yogo (2013) explain that youth unemployment is significantly associated with an increased risk of political instability. Their hypothesis was based on a study of 24 developing countries from 1980 to 2010. The study suggests that high rates of youth unemployment associated with socio-economic inequalities and corruption have caused political instability in those developing countries. Similarly, following increasing body of literature on the causes of political instability and conflict by scholars Collier and Hoefler (2002) and Miguel et al (2004), cross-country evidences suggest two sets of theories to explain causes of such political instabilities, first is political repression theory. This notion suggests that conflict and political instability occur in undemocratic and socially divided societies, where ethnic groups that feel oppressed tend to form armed insurgencies against the state, such occurrence is also common in socially divided societies where people feel marginalized due to extreme poverty or lack of jobs (Miguel, 2004).

Another theory focuses on economic factors particularly poverty and falling income. The argument is that poverty and unemployment breed violence demonstrated in form of looting of assets and natural resources particularly in poor states with weak institutional capacity to repress armed uprisings (Miguel, 2004; Collier, 2002).

According to Urdal (2006) the presence of youth bulge increases the risks of conflict and political instability in a state. Urdal argues that youth unemployment and underemployment are
to blame for social, economic and political instability of many nations. Based on his statistical analysis that shows relationship between youth population and conflict, Urdal contends that an increase in youth share of adult population increases the risk of conflict by more than four percent i.e. when youth represents more than 35% of the adult population, as it is the case in many developing countries, the risk of armed conflict rises to 150% higher than in countries with an age structure similar to most developed countries. For example in the year 2000, 15–24 years old were representing 17% or less of the total adult population in almost all developed countries, the median being 15%. The same year, 44 developing countries experienced a youth bulge of 35% and above. Consequently, such demographic trends and pressures caused tensions that culminated into low-intensity conflict such as riots, protests and more organized political upheaval and internal armed conflicts.

Other scholars like Collier (2000) argues that presence of large youth cohorts reduces the cost of recruitment to armed militias by offering cheap supply of rebel labor with low opportunity cost hence increasing the risk of armed conflict in a state. This is particularly plausible when young people have no hopes in life other than poverty and unemployment as such they resort to militancy and rebellions as alternative way of living. On the contrary, Collier’s concept is practical when the would-be gains from joining a rebel group is higher and the expected cost is lower, hence the unemployed youth will prefer being recruited to rebel groups as opposed to seeking other alternative opportunities.

In other studies, scholars Cincotta et al, (2003); Winckler, (2002); Lia, (2005) and Colino, (2012), stress that the role of labor markets in promoting civil violence and unrest has been overemphasized. According to Cincotta et al (2003), the failure by labor markets to absorb sudden surplus job seekers normally results into a pool of unemployed youth with strong
frustration. It is such frustration that presents fertile grounds for recruitment of terrorists (Lia, 2005). Choucri (1974) argues that high unemployment among educated youth is one of the most destabilizing and potentially violent socio-political incidences in many regimes. Similarly, Goldstone (2001) observes that a number of educated youth have been associated with historical upheavals in many regimes around the world; Goldstone cites how the expansion of higher education in many countries in the Middle East, with large carder of educated youth that the labor market cannot absorb, has had a radicalizing effect and provide new recruits to militant organizations in the area. Radicalization and terrorism in the Middle-East and other parts of the world has been largely blamed on the inability of many labor markets to absorb learned youth. An example is the emergence of ISIS in Syria and Iraq. The terror organization succeeded in recruiting thousands of young educated Muslims from all over the world, majority who are either unemployed or underemployed.

Rachel Brett and Irma Specht (2004) conducted a study that revealed the effect of youth unemployment on security. The scholars interviewed young soldiers from conflict situations in ten countries namely: Afghanistan (refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran), Colombia, the Republic of Congo (referred to here as Congo-Brazzaville, and formerly known as Middle Congo), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC, formerly known as Zaire), Pakistan, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, and two separate situations in the United Kingdom: young people associated with paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland and young members of the British armed forces. The purpose of the study as stated by the scholars is to understand how things look from the perspective of the young soldiers themselves reflected in the particular choice of these very different socio-cultural and economic national contexts reflects the global nature of the problem. During the study, the scholars discovered that poverty, lack of
schooling and low alternative income opportunities were the main reasons behind forced or willful recruitment of the youth into armed militias and rebel groups in the seven countries mentioned above. (Brett & Specht, 2004: p15)

Kirby (2011) argues that insecurity rises with unemployment and poverty, this is because unemployment leads to loss of income which affects peoples’ ability to pay their bills and provide basic necessities for their households and dependent relatives. Kirby asserts that it is because of insecurity associated with unemployment, that advanced countries of the West are compelled to provide social security payments to their unemployed population in order to keep them off the street until they get jobs. However, the case is different in developing countries where there are no social security systems and policies in place to cater for the unemployed, as such they are not able to fend for themselves hence they resort to activities of criminal dimensions that constitute insecurity.

According to Cramer (2010), the existence of a large number of youth cohorts is likely to increase the risk of armed conflict as the youth may be easily recruited into armed militia given the fact that they offer cheap and abundant labor at a low opportunity cost. Similarly, young people who are unemployed are at higher risk of joining armed militia as an alternative source of living compared to the employed youth. Cramer argues that poverty and economic inequality are driving factors for youth participation in violence that create social tension in many countries. Cramer however emphasizes that although there seems to be a correlation between youth unemployment and violence, the nexus is still contested.

Grönqvist (2011) investigates the correlation between youth unemployment and crime in Sweden. Grönqvist discovered that young Swedish males are particularly overrepresented among
criminal offenders as opposed to female youth. In the study, Grönqvist also notes that young Swedish who are jobless for more than six months are more likely to commit violent crimes by 2% and theft by 33%. This shows a significant statistical effect of unemployment on crime. Furthermore, Grönqvist also identifies evidence that linked joblessness to substance abuse, drug offences and drunk driving. Based on his empirical findings, Grönqvist asserts that the effect of unemployment on overall crime in Sweden constitutes almost one quarter of the crime gap between youth aged 19-24 years old and those between 29-34 years. He also notes that unemployment particularly explains why a meaningful portion of male youth accounts for a disproportionate share of total crime in Sweden.

In another study, Witte and Tauchen (1994) used data from a cohort sample of young men from the United States to provide more convincing evidence to prove that crime is linked to unemployment. The researchers discovered that working and going to school significantly decrease the probability of committing criminal acts and by virtually identical amounts this implied that not attending school and being jobless increases the probability of committing criminal acts. They also found that Parochial school education and higher IQ are also significantly associated with lower criminal proclivities, but a high school degree has no significant effect. These findings suggest that participation in legitimate activities (employment or school) per se has a greater effect on criminal behavior than does the higher income associated with employment or educational attainment.

Furthermore, scholars Denis, Julien and Francis examined the influence of unemployment on violence and property crimes in France from 1999 to 2000, a period when the unemployment rate kept fluctuating. However in 1997, the economy started to recover and
during this time the scholars noticed a rise in crime rates and property crime as unemployment rate was unsteady. Initially the scholars examined the effects of changes in unemployment rate on crime; the scholars then compared the effects of such changes and changes in the share of unemployed among adults and youth. The scholars concluded that a change in the economy of a country has an adverse effect on unemployment and crime rates. (Fougère et al. 1999)

Other scholars Thornberry and Christenson (1984) investigated the causal structure between unemployment and crime rate. According to them, unemployment has significant instantaneous effects on crime and crime has significant but lagged effects on unemployment. Similarly, Cantor and Land (1985) try to identify two distinct and potentially counterbalancing mechanisms, criminal opportunity and criminal motivation, through which unemployment may affect crime rates in the aggregate. Some have tried to relate income inequality and crime (Kelly 2000; Fajnzylber, Lederman & Loayza 2002). They confirm that more income inequality is associated with higher crime rate. On the contrary, several others have attempted to show that although there is some correlation between crime and employment, it is not very clear that unemployment and national security have direct link (Vanguard, 2012).

Garcia and Fares (2008) argue that investment in youth reduces threats to future development and security. The scholars explain that youth are the backbone of every society; thus the vast energies of youth should be treated as a potential asset for society, both in the design and implementation of national and regional development programmes, rather than as a threat or a liability. Youth constitute a larger percentage of the world’s population and they are often at the forefront of denunciations of injustice and demand for reforms.
According to Lamido (2013), unemployment in Nigeria is caused by improper orientation of the youth, absence of policy on social welfare, societal attitude towards vocational and technical education and inadequate training and teaching facilities. These are manifested in the alarming rate of armed robbery incidents particularly in southwest of the country, militancy and arson in the south, terrorism in the north, north central and north eastern regions and kidnapping as well as hostage taking in the south-east regions of Nigeria. He adds that all these have impact on the security situation in the country as well as businesses and investments, social-political processes and governance. Lamido also blamed the rulers for the adversity of the situation stating that when rulers raise the cost of governance, then the unemployed individuals are left with no option but to find a means of livelihood, hence they may alternatively engage in crimes that make them available to the political class as thugs, assassins and street urchins.

Osakwe (2013) argues that youth unemployment has become a central political-security issue in West Africa. Osakwe adds that youth who are able-bodied but unskilled, jobless and alienated are readily available to take up arms in exchange for small amounts of money together with the promise of recognition, loot and wives. The youth are also more likely to be drawn into the influence of warring factions or criminal gangs to gain this empowerment. Osakwe further argues that although the youth are not the only employable group in the demographic structure, the importance of youth unemployment cannot be over-emphasized. The issue of unemployment with respect to the youths is responsible for all manner of social pathologies not least of which are violence, crime and criminality.

The popular maxim quotes that “the idle hand is the devil’s workshop”, and considering the high rates of unemployment around the world, unemployment is undoubtedly a threat in many societies. According to Niyi (2015), unemployment in Nigeria is a security threat given the
high number of unemployed youth on the streets. The majority of the people are poor and majority of the youth who represent 60% of the total population are jobless with less hopes of getting employed. It has become a norm to see thousands of young unemployed Nigerians turn up in response to advertisement for jobs where only a handful is to be employed. This situation coupled with the high level of poverty and corruption in the country has driven many young Nigerians to various activities that constitute crime and violence thus causing insecurity in the country. Niyi cites a story in a news magazine on 26 September, 2011 that captioned “graduates bandits on the prowl”. According to the report, most of the graduate robbers that were interviewed claimed that they took to crime as alternative jobs.

A study by the African Development Bank in 2013 revealed that young people are potential drivers of political instability and violence in many African states. Empirical evidence from the study shows that increase in the number of unemployed youth has led to political instability particularly in countries where social inequalities and corruption are high. According to the report, in Sub-Saharan Africa a rough estimate of 10 to 12 million young people enter the labor market every year, although this trend provide a demographic dividend, it also presents the risk for soaring rates of youth unemployment. According to World Bank report in 2011, Sub-Saharan Africa is characterized by a young population; an economically active population that constitutes an average of 53% of the total population of the region for the past two decades. Over 40 % of these youth are without jobs or stable economic income. Also, 64.1% and 50.7% of the region’s total youth population live below U.S$1.2 per day.

Alabi (2014) argues that although the world constitutes over 1.2 billion young people, the idea that such youthful population is an essential asset for innovation and creativity in society is far-reaching particularly if the peculiarities of the youth are not well harnessed. Alabi also asserts
that poverty, unemployment, frustration, hopelessness, and the total lack of commitment of the leaders to the plight of the struggling youth are some of the reasons behind youth involvement in crime. In Nigeria for instance, unemployment has turned into every youth's nightmare such that the reality is no longer about schooling and graduating, but about joining the carder of unemployed with no hope of a better tomorrow. According to Alabi and Osagie (2006), unemployment and the ever widening social gap are the reasons for youth participation in illegal activities such as oil bunkering, kidnapping, and arms dealing in the Niger Delta. Similarly, Gilbert (2010) posits that the religious crises experienced in some parts of Nigeria can be equated to high level of youth unemployment and poverty.

In Nigeria, youth unemployment and poverty are blamed for anti-social behavior such as rise in number of street children, youth involvement in crimes and militancy in the Niger Delta, extremism by the Boko Haram and increased prostitution among young women (Curtain, 2000; Chingunta, 2002; Okojie, 2003; Alabi & Alana 2012). Furthermore, unemployment in the Niger Delta is highly correlated with the high incidences of youth restiveness and conflicts (UNDP, 2006). An unwholesome aspect of youth unemployment and underemployment in many cities in Nigeria is visible ‘idleness’ where youth congregate at bars and eating places to drink, watch football matches, converse or smoke marijuana, for substantial parts of the day (Chigunta, 2002). Such places encourage the development of street gangs and criminal activities.

Somavia (2012) argues that when young people are denied the legal way of livelihood, they end up growing into a culture of criminal behavior. They will involve in criminal activities such as petty trading, casual work, borrowing, stealing, pick-pocketing, prostitution, touting and other illegal activities. In Nigeria, there are cases of youth surviving on internet and financial fraud, while others have become drunkards and drug abusers. The situation has worsened to the
extent that unemployed youth roaming the streets have been given various names in different cities, such as “Area Boys” Yan-iska, kwanta kwanta.

In the South Zone of Nigeria, youth have established gangs engaging in blowing up of oil pipelines, oil bunkering and operation of illegal refineries, and other criminal activities. Hundreds of jobless and poor youths have died from explosions trying to scoop petrol from broken oil pipelines or overturned oil tankers (Vremodia, 2012). The lack of employment opportunities has also encouraged prostitution in several towns and cities. The situation further deteriorated following the trafficking of women and girls across international borders where they are then trapped within illegal migration environment and exposed to many forms of abuse including bonded labour and forced prostitution. Girls trafficked from Nigeria come mainly from Niger Delta states such as Edo State, Delta, Imo and other states in the Southern part of Nigeria. (Gilbert, 2010; Alabi, 2012)

According to Ekwu (2008), the sex industry in Nigeria offers a lucrative business particularly for traffickers of migrants. Victims of trafficking are mainly young women between the ages of 17 and 20 years with some as young as 14 years. Egwu adds that many of these young women are exposed to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Similarly, other scholars stress that poverty, unemployment and lack of economic prospects, the absence of regular migration opportunities, parental and peer pressures, and misconceptions concerning job prospects in North American and European countries, are among the principal factors giving a push to massive migration of educated as well as educationally and socially disadvantaged youth, including young women from Nigeria (Alabi, 2012; Vremudia, 2012).

Egunjobi (2007) also argues that many social problems such as prostitution, robbery, alcoholism, domestic violence, social, religious, civil unrest and suicide become more severe in
times of high unemployment. There is a linkage between unemployment, poverty and crime, when people cannot earn an income from legal, legitimate and socially acceptable work, they turn to illegal activities. The challenge of social and crime control become alarming as the rate of unemployment becomes increasingly unchecked (Alanana, 2003; Oni 2007). Security problems remain a universal phenomenon and continue to take frightening dimension. Security weakness in itself could be provocative (Olusegun, 2008; Adejumo, 2011).

In Sub-Saharan Africa a large number of young people aged between 15 and 24 years engage in self-employment in the informal and agricultural sectors. However, their employment compared to the total population remains dormant regardless of the increase in size of the age group. Consequently more youth are neither fully absorbed into the economy nor make significant income. According to the United Nations (2010), the African urban population is expected to grow by 0.8 billion to reach 1.2 billion by the year 2050. However the challenge is the expected rise in population of educated youth that will pose greater impetus for ongoing plans of promoting stability and youth production in the continent (World Bank, 2011).

In an attempt to address the youth-led Arab Spring in 2010, African Heads of States decided to accelerate the 2009–2018 Decade of Youth Action Plan at the African Union 2011 Summit in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. Deliberations at the Summit noted that high youth unemployment is an impending threat to stability in Africa (AU, 2011). This concern is certainly valid as Africa’s young population (15–24 year olds) has continuously increased faster than in any other part of the world (Population Research Bureau, 2009). According to the World Bank, 200 million people in Africa fall into this category, making up 20 percent of the population, 40 percent of the workforce, and 60 percent of the unemployed in the continent. Youth in Africa are a great potential in economic growth as source of labor and consumers of
goods and services. However, a youth population that is not gainfully employed can also be a liability that further undermines growth prospects.

According to the Population Research Bureau (2009), Africa has the fastest growing and youngest population in the world. The continent has a high fertility rate that is responsible for such a trend. The Bureau emphasizes that as the population expands, jobs must be created otherwise if existing jobs are not enough, there will be many young people who are unemployed. The severity of the situation was articulated in the World Bank (2008) report entitled ‘Youth employment in Africa: the potential, the problem and the promise’, which explains that youth employment is widespread in Africa’s urban areas, as a result there is high rural-urban migration of youth in search of job opportunities. However, the influx of youth to urban areas creates a challenge of unemployment due to limited job opportunities. Examples of cities affected by this trend as mentioned in the report include: Lagos, Ibadan, Aba, Zaria, Accra, Darkar, and Johannesburg.

In the Greater Horn of Africa, there are vast areas that provide shelter for rebel groups, terrorist organizations and international criminality which have spawned high profile piracy attacks in the seas around the Horn and beyond, consequently affecting security, social cohesion and development in the region and beyond (Regional Strategy for the Horn of Africa, 2011 – 2015). According to the Strategy, the current population in the Greater Horn of Africa stands at approximately 214 million people, however, by the year 2050, experts warn of a double increase to 480 million people. Nonetheless, such demographic change is of great concern for a region with a population pyramid that is composed of a significant proportion of youth. The fear is that continued population growth verses the decline in natural resources can be prime ingredients for conflict, not unless employment led economic growth is spurred. Additionally, the availability of
productive and decent work opportunities is critical for the growing young population if the fuelling of conflict is to be stemmed.

For many years the Horn of Africa region has not only been defined by its geographical location but also its history of numerous conflicts exacerbated by continuous struggle for regional power and supremacy among its states. (Mwagiru, 2004). Initially the region constituted five states of, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti and Eritrea; however the spillover of conflict in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia led to the extension of the region to include, Kenya, Uganda and recently South Sudan. Despite the variation in strength, size and capabilities, countries of the Horn share similar conflict and security problems. The security complex in the region can be defined as an enduring pattern of conflict between incumbent regimes and opponents operating from neighboring countries. As stated by Iyob (2001), regional security in the age of globalization must identify the historical narratives, ideological streams, social political constructions, communal perceptions and identities created by the people of the region in the process of interaction with each other over the centuries. These factors have had an impact on the security of the region for many years, until recently when the rise in radicalization and terrorism has made the situation worse.

2.2. Security Analysis in the Horn of Africa

Historically, security in International Relations was associated with war and peace since the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. A state was considered the most powerful unit in the international system for the simple reason that it represents the universal standard of political legitimacy. Thus for many decades, states’ interests is national security defined in terms of military capability. The Realists notion of security as state’s main interest became more crucial
in the period after the Second World War. This intensified throughout the Cold war period with the emergence of nuclear weapons.

According to Strategic analysts, security is the absence of attack, espionage and sabotage. In the Mid 1950s, Palme Commission redefined security by looking at poverty, unemployment, inflation and the threat to world recession (Mwagiru, 2004). The Commission explained that each of these factors could threaten the security of all, and the economic development in the third World should be viewed as integral to any long term scheme for global security more so the growing economic and social disparities between North and South which could result into worldwide chaos and international conflict.

Elsewhere, scholars Mwagiru (2000) and Oculli (2005) argue that a number of key issues and challenges are of concern in the framework of a broader conception of security. Issues such as struggles over oil and other resources that have fueled geopolitical maneuvering; water scarcity among farmers, nomadic pastoralists, ranchers and resource extractors that depend directly on the health and productivity of the resource base but often have incompatible or directly conflicting needs.

The scholars further mentioned food security as a critical element in ensuring peace and stability. The availability of food is one of the basic indicators of how secure or insecure life can be. Mwagiru and Oculli argue that food security is at the intersection of poverty, water availability, land distribution and environmental degradation. However, war and social disruptions also do play an important role in some cases. Other factors include infectious diseases, environmental decline and natural disasters.
Another assertion is the uncertain economic prospects, rapid population growth and unemployment. These factors are a potential volatile mix that can erupt into conflict and violence. According to the International Labour Organization, three quarters of the world’s workers live in economic insecurity. However, the most worrisome in this case is the immense reservoir of unemployed youth in developing countries of the Middle-East, Sub-Saharan Africa and South America where frustration of a large number of young people in search for status and livelihood become a likely destabilizing force to societies (Mwagiru and Oculi, 2005).

2.3. Past Security Concerns in the Greater Horn of Africa

In order to understand the present security concerns in the Greater Horn of Africa, it is equally important to revisit the past security dynamics. Since the independence era of African states in the 1950s and 1960s, the continent has been the site of many deadly conflicts most of them internally motivated, but with spillover effects on neighboring sub-regions and continent at large. In the Horn of Africa region, Somalia, Sudan and Eritrea have since independence been major destabilizing entities in the region. First was the total collapse of the Somali State in the 1990s and then the raging civil war in Sudan that affected its neighboring states of Uganda and Kenya. In addition, the political situation in Uganda and Eritrea escalated insecurity in the region.

In the Greater Horn of Africa, there are many countries where youth unemployment has accounted for widespread insecurity. In Somalia for example, 67 percent of the youth are unemployed and 89 percent live in abject poverty in South and Central parts. This trend has been blamed for widespread extremism, piracy, political instability and poverty across the country and beyond. This is particular among informal settlements in the outskirts of the capital Mogadishu,
where many unemployed youth fall victims to extremist groups like the Al Shabab who continue to take advantage of the disenchantment of the youth to recruit them into militia cells that have created fear and insecurity with spillover effects to neighboring countries of Kenya and Uganda (UNDP Human Development report, 2012).

Similarly, another part of the Horn of Africa where youth unemployment has been considered a component of insecurity is Kenya. In a study on Slum dwellers by the Nairobi-based Security Research and Information Centre in 2014 youth unemployment accounted for 61% of motivation to commit crime in four slums of Kibra, Bondeni, Manyatta and Mishomoroni in Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu and Mombasa counties. The study revealed a high number of organized crime gangs with a total of 21 gang groups in the four slums. The gangs are mostly involved in extortions, levying of protection fees, muggings, heckling/disrupting political rallies and events, drugs-trafficking and kidnapping. Further research findings indicate that all residents of the four slums felt unsafe and insecure (Musoi, K, Muthama, T, Kibor, J & Kitiku, J, 2014).

In a related survey in Mathare slum in Kenya, unemployment surfaced as a major cause of premarital sex and defilement (Muiya, 2014). The Survey findings showed that unemployment is the driving force in cases where fathers raped and defiled their daughters as they returned home drunk and frustrated. Unemployment has also led to increased prostitution among female youth in Mathare slums. In desperate need of fulfilling their daily needs, the girls end up in prostitution as a way of life and means of income generation. In most cases they end up contracting HIV/AIDS while some are exposed to unwanted pregnancies or early birth that often led to abortions (Muiya, 2014). There is also the issue of security threats posed by the
radicalization of Kenyan youth; the country has experienced series of terror attacks since 1990s. Today the government of Kenya struggles to fight violent extremism and radicalization of youth by the Al Shabab terror organization. Although many of such recruits were believed to be persuaded by religious motives, youth unemployment is also blamed for such a trend as many young men and women are promised huge amounts of money in exchange for their lives as jihadist.

In South Sudan, the legacy of militancy and ethnic violence plunged the country to decades of insecurity. Subsequent to the country’s independence in 2011, the issue of security emerged as the most anticipated benefits of the political transformation. Many citizens embraced the independence jubilee with hopes and dreams of a peaceful and safe place to live in. Soon after casting his vote in the South Sudan referendum in 2010, a voter remarked:

“That we will not have to keep running away from our homes, that our children can be safe and our communities will no longer be constantly in fear that Khartoum might drop bombs on them, which is the biggest relief that independence will bring us even if we do not have enough to eat” (Madut, 2012).

Elsewhere, opinion surveys on peoples’ perceptions and expectations of the new government of South Sudan show that security has always been selected as the most important service the government is expected to provide. Everything else from development to food security to stability of the nation hinged upon the government’s capacity to protect life and property.

According to Madut (2012), security in South Sudan has not lived up to the expectation of the citizens since independence. Barely a year after independence, security became a
challenge to the new Government, moreover South Sudanese were living in fear as political and ethnic violence escalated in large urban areas across the country. There was deteriorating sense of personal safety everywhere, with armed robbery becoming a common phenomenon, evening muggings of Aid workers on the increase and abduction of civil rights activists, besides the failure by the government to grant justice to the victims’ families further worsened the situation, and moreover the behavior of security services personnel is increasingly questionable.

Madut further argues that insecurity in South Sudan has risen to a level where fear has started to hold people hostage in their neighborhoods at night. Foreign migrant laborers have been targeted both by elements in the security agencies and local unemployed youth, who only see growing economic and lifestyle disparities between themselves and the few young people who are relatives of the political class. There was also increasing xenophobia against migrant youth from East Africa, as they are seen by the local youth as having stolen their jobs and living better lives than the citizens. These are only a few examples of how insecurity, rather than the promise of opportunity now characterizes everyday life in post-independence South Sudan and will probably do so for the foreseeable future.

However, in rural areas, insecurity was largely ethnic based; Madut cites that in 2008, major incidents and reports of insecurity in rural areas occurred in Jonglei State among the Nuer, Dinka, and Murle tribes. The extreme forms of ethnic violence and destruction witnessed in Jonglei and many other states of South Sudan since the end of the North-South war have threatened the livelihoods and lives of the people. However, if such a trend continues unmitigated, then it could jeopardize the stability of the whole country. Similarly, in urban centers many foreign workers and investors conducting businesses in Hospitality, real estate, construction materials, food commodities and other menial occupations have been constantly
harassed and killed. Civil society activists and critics of the government have been threatened, kidnapped, or killed. Robbery has become common over the past year, especially in major urban centers like Juba. Physical assaults by ordinary citizens on other citizens have become so common that the entire society is engulfed in fear, uncertainty about who or what should protect them.

According to Zambakari (2013), post-independence South Sudan was confronted by two major challenges in its attempts to build a state. The first challenge was that of maintaining security, law and order. The second challenge was building a powerful state capable of spearheading the national objectives contained in Vision 2040 framework. Zambakari argues that for sustainable development to occur violence must be contained and the rule of law must be instituted and enforced. Zambakari laments that it is unfortunate that while the deep rooted hostility with Sudan ended in 2005 with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the greatest existential threat to the country’s security lies internally. These problems include poor infrastructure; heavy dependence on oil as the single and major source of revenue; widespread corruption compounded with post-secession disputes that hinder growth; not to mention the issue of a generation of unskilled civil servants and institutional weakness exacerbated by violence and decades of civil war; systemic tribal clashes, unemployment, illiteracy, extreme poverty affecting predominantly women and youth, and an inflow of refugees and internally displaced persons. There is also the issue of heavy dependence on international aid.

Regardless of its rich natural resources and abundant oil reserves, South Sudan is ranked one of the poorest countries in the world with more than 90% of its population living on less than
a dollar a day (World Development Indicators, 2013). The situation is particularly hard for young people who are subjected to extreme poverty and limited opportunities to work and earn a steady income, this is worse for uneducated youth and female youth who remain marginalized with lower educational levels and no opportunities to work.

The general overview of South Sudan’s economy can be described in simple terms as a post-conflict economy that is fragile and underdeveloped with weak government institution, underdeveloped infrastructures and weak social cohesion. The country is an oil producer that heavily relies on oil as the main source of revenue; there is also the agricultural sector, which is the second largest economic sector. However, the production remains below average due to devastation of the civil war and insecurity in many rural areas where agriculture is widely practiced. Also there is inadequacy of advanced equipments and mechanisms to promote agricultural production hence the country remains a net importer of agricultural products in the East African region.

Since independence in 2011, the country’s economy was relatively steady with an outstanding growth in the same year, marked by favorable oil production and prices, increased donor support and inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from East Africa and Asia. However, in 2012, border conflict with Sudan over oil transit fees led to interruption of oil shipments to Sudan via pipeline and drastic fall in production and loss of oil revenue. Such challenges hindered diversity, inclusivity and economic growth of the country to the extent that public service sector have been offered very poor or non-existent services. All of which made it difficult to create conditions for a diversified, inclusive and sustainable economic growth.
South Sudan has an estimated population of 8,260,490 a home to over 60 tribes, the country has different clans and sub-clans that account for 90 heterogeneous nationalities. Women make up 65% of the total population and represent 92% of the illiterate, men on the other hand account for 35% of the total population. The youth make up the majority of the population with 16 percent of the population under the age of five, 32 percent under the age of ten, 51 percent under the age of eighteen, and 72 percent under the age of thirty. A UNESCO report showed that only 38 percent of adults in South Sudan are literate (UNESCO, 2012). However another report by South Sudan’s National Bureau of Statistics showed that the percentage of those that are literate is estimated to be 27 percent (South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics, 2011).

2.4. Youth and Transition into Adulthood

According to International Alert (2009), age is a universal marker of youth such that people between the ages of 15 and 29 are considered as youth; however there are other markers that tend to differ across nations. In South Sudan there are cultural markers such as marriage and financial independence. The latter is perceived by many countries as a pre-requisite for marriage particularly for men. As a matter of fact employment for young men is of importance to their social status since failure in achieving financial independence implies that they will not be considered and treated as adults as such unqualified for marriage. In South Sudan, employment and financial independence are important steps towards adulthood, thus unemployed and unmarried youth face many challenges and lack respect in society. The notion of being able to perform certain tasks associated with adulthood is therefore importantly considered in understanding “youth” as a social category.
2.5. Youth in South Sudan Labor Market

As mentioned before, youth in South Sudan constitute majority of the population. As such they have been an active group since the liberation struggles with Sudan. However, outcomes of the 21 years of civil war left a whole generation of youth without access to education or employment. A study on South Sudan labor market indicates that youth participation in the labor market is much higher in rural areas than urban areas. (Guarcello, L., Rosat, F & Lyon, S, 2011). Besides, male participation in the labor force is generally higher than that of females. The trend is attributed to many factors such as; insufficient labor demand; lack of skilled labor supply; incoherent government policy; weak information flow between employers and employees; a poor work ethic among some youth and the absence of legal and regulatory framework that often limit the absorption of youth into the labor market.

There is also the issue of youth applicants lacking the necessary experience, skills and qualifications to match job descriptions. This is common among young applicants with degrees from institutions that are not internationally accredited. In most cases the degrees are incompatible with government policies, hence there are mismatch of qualifications with government priorities in the development agenda. This situation underscores the need to develop a human resource development strategy delineating the areas of priority both for the public and private sectors.

Furthermore, the South Sudan government lacks a standardized system that would identify accredited institutions. Therefore, in the absence of coherent government policy and a legal and regulatory framework, the few foreign-owned private enterprises tend to single-source
skilled labor from their countries of origin. A handful of South Sudanese are normally hired as office messengers, tea-ladies, loaders, sweepers or cashiers.

Another challenge is poor communication systems characterized by weak flow of information from employers to prospective employees. Job advertisements take up 10% of space in local daily and weekly newspapers. This is the only major advertising channel. Besides a number of open-air bulletin stands also regularly advertise jobs. However, these are mainly used by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and a few private sector entities. Some advertisements find their way into the electronic media but these are few and far between.

The absorption of youth into the labor market has also been affected by many ethical issues, many employers complain of poor attitude to work by the youth. This is common among refugees and internally displaced persons who are affected by decades of overdependence on donations and food support programmes from international NGOs. In addition, many employers complain that local youth tend to seek high salaries and wages contrary to the amount of work they performed. Moreover, many job seekers tend to equate themselves with the well organized, more experienced and better paid youth from neighboring countries. On the other hand, there are cases of bitter relationship between employers and their young employees; young employees complain of constant harassment and discrimination by their foreign employers and domestic employers as uncommunicative. Such indifference is the reason why many South Sudanese youth are more disappointed in the labor market.

Additionally, after independence there was influx of South Sudanese from the Diaspora. However many of these returnees lived in urban centers and are urbanized in their approach to life. Since their arrival in the rural areas following massive transportation of returnees to their
home villages, more than 80% decided to return and settle in urban centers. This further creates rural-urban migration crisis where most of them become idlers in the urban centers, unemployed and many participated in petty crime to earn money. Similarity, the loss of skills by the youth during the war period has also created a potential to participate in violence and crime.

2.6. Government Policies and Programmes for the Youth

It is important to note that South Sudan does not have a youth employment policy per se. According to the UNICEF press release in 2012, South Sudan has an existing youth policy that is under revision, the policy document was developed prior to independence in 2011 through a national consultation entitled ‘Youth LEAD’. The result was a full report in 2012 followed by a revised summary in 2012. The new policy which was expected in the 2012 is a revised blue print of the 2006-2007 youth policy. Nonetheless, there are certain ministries and programmes that are primarily responsible for the youth including: Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Human Resource Development. The latter Ministry is the only government entity with specific policy governing vocational training such as: technical, vocational education and training; apprenticeships and business plan competition.

There is also a unit in the South Sudan Ministry of Education which is responsible for instructing and coordinating youth and adult education targeting those who have missed schooling at the right age. Such policy has been plausible with support of NGOs and faith based organizations. Other Ministries and programmes that are concerned with youth is the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare Which has a fully fledged directorate dedicated to youth issues. The Ministry established the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programme which is significant in promoting youth employment.
Furthermore, there is the Payam Youth Service that was launched in 2011. With a cadre of ten volunteers per payam; the Payam Youth Service is a voluntary, community-driven development initiative in which the Ministry of Labour Public Service and Human Resource Development works in collaboration with county government systems in all the ten states of South Sudan. Its objective is to deliver government priorities for state and county development in the Payam and Boma (the lowest local government levels) using a community-driven approach and to boost livelihoods and stimulate economic growth and development at the grassroots level. The initiative was funded by Government of South Sudan (GoSS) to the tune of USD 50 million over a three-year period (2011-13).

There are also unofficial apprenticeships in the fields of carpentry, metal work and vehicle mechanical establishments. These are spontaneous individual efforts by some of the trained entrepreneurs. The Business Plan Competition (BPC) was initiated to catalyze the entrepreneurship potential of South Sudanese. It was launched in early 2008 when 25 women and 20 men were selected. BPC is meant to promote competition among entrepreneurs for new and pioneering ideas at increasing efficiency and productivity, and to demonstrate to the South Sudan commercial banks that lending to SMEs is an attractive and viable business line.

Further support to young entrepreneurs has been provided under a number of training programmes in multi-service training centers in the main towns of Juba, Wau and Malakal. The centers offer courses that include basic training of three-week short courses; intermediate training, one-year courses; and advanced training, up to a maximum of three years. Despite government policies and programmes for the youth, there is lack of an organized forum where the youth can raise their issues to the government and exchange best practices. Although there are a few existing South Sudanese youth forums online, the credibility and effectiveness of such
forums remain questionable. This has further undermined the inclusion and participation of youth in development programmes that are specifically designed for them by the government.

With more than 70% of the population under the age of 30, South Sudan’s stability and future development depend on its government efforts and ability to support the young generation. By ensuring that these young people experience a safe, healthy, and productive transition to adulthood, South Sudan will also be on its way towards the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and ensuring internal stability.
CHAPTER THREE

3.0. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

The research used the survey research design; a simple technique in collecting data from large groups of people on a large scale. Moreover it is the most common research design and information gathering method used in social science. The research used self-administered questionnaires as data collection instruments. According to Gray (2004), questionnaires are free from biasness of the interviewer and they give the respondents adequate time and space to indicate well thought answers.

The questionnaires used in the research consisted of three types of questions. First are the closed ended questions with many alternative answers from which a respondent can select an answer. Secondly are the attitude questions based on respondents’ opinions or attitudes, these questions are represented in a Likert scale with attitude statements ranging from agree, strongly agree, disagree, strongly disagree to don’t know. The final type of questions is open ended; these are usually placed at the end of the questionnaire as an adjunct to the main theme of the research study, these questions allow the respondent to elaborate upon an earlier more specific question providing additional information to the researcher.

Furthermore, each questionnaire was divided into two sections: Section A which comprised of a theme and a covering letter showing the subject of the questionnaire, the name and contact details of the interviewer, the reasons for the interview, an assurance of confidentiality and results of contacts which shows whether the interview was completed or not.
and reasons for non-participation if any. The covering letter ensured that the respondents knew what they were committing themselves to, and that they understood the context of their replies. The second part was the demographic information of the respondent; the section focused on personal data of the respondent that included: gender, age, marital status, educational level, occupation and residential address.

The second part of the questionnaire was Section B which focused on respondent’s opinions of the research topic. That was the main theme of the research, focusing on respondent’s criminal history, victimization or knowledge of violence and crimes committed within the Payam. In addition, there was the Neighborhood disorder questions represented on a Likert scale, the questions were formulated to examine the types of crimes committed in the Payam, and answers on the scale included never, almost never, sometimes, often, very often, always and Don’t know. There was also a second Likert scale designed to determine any form of criminal victimization of the respondents. The questionnaires were designed to enable the respondents express their true feelings so that the answers given are analyzed. This method of data collection is both qualitative (expressed in the form of words) and quantitative (expressed in the form of number).

Furthermore, in order to gather firsthand information on security situation in the Payam, ten questionnaires were specifically designed for the Munuki Payam police station. Initially, the researcher met with the Director in charge of the Payam’s Police Station to prepare for the forthcoming interviews. However, due to the busy nature of their work, the researcher was compelled to interview no more than ten police officers. Also due to language barrier the researcher was obliged to issue the questionnaires to few individuals who were conversant in English.
However, not all questionnaires were completed as planned. Three were returned incomplete as some of the respondents declined to participate due to personnel reasons. The respondents explained that insecurity in Juba creates a lot of uncertainties and fear thus they declined to fill the questionnaires for personal safety. At the end of the interview, a total of 97 questionnaires were completed and returned.

For data processing and analysis, the research used tables, pie charts and bar charts to analyze and express the data collected from the field. There was also the use of descriptive statistic and coding system where data was reduced by a system of numbers and percentage tables. The information was then summarized and interpreted in narrative form.

3.2. Study Location and Population

The research location was South Sudan. The country is landlocked bordering Sudan to the north, Ethiopia to the east, Kenya, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the south and the Central African Republic to the west. The country has a land area of 644,329 square kilometers and is administratively divided into ten states and 79 counties. As of 1st January 2016, the population of South Sudan was estimated to be 12,620,097 people. The sex ratio of the total population was 1.015 (1,015 males per 1,000 females) which is lower than global sex ratio. Total life expectancy (both sexes) at birth for South Sudan is 55.1 years. Male life expectancy at birth is 54.1 years and female life expectancy at birth is 56 years.

The case-study is Munuki Payam in Juba County; the County is an administrative area in Central Equatoria State. It is the largest county in the State and one of the largest in the entire Equatorian region. In March 2011, Juba, Kator, and Munuki payams were consolidated into Juba proper under the administration of the Juba City Council.
3.3. Study Sample Size

Kothari (2004) defines a sample size as the number of items to be selected from a population to constitute a sample. Sample size should be optimum, meaning that it should exhibit the following characteristics: efficiency, representation, reliability and flexibility. The research surveyed 100 people from Munuki Payam including: 10 police officers and 90 Payam residents of mixed ages, occupations and educational qualifications. There were also key informants interviewed including payam chief, elders and payam administrators.

3.4. Sampling Procedure

3.4.1. Purposive Sampling

The research used the purposive sampling technique, also referred to as judgmental sampling. It is a non-probability sampling technique where respondents are selected according to the purpose they serve in the research. In this case study, the researcher selected the youth, the police and other residents of Munuki Payam based on the first hand information they contribute to the research and the significant role they play in the community.

3.4.2. Snowball sampling

Snowball sampling is also referred to as chain sampling, chain-referral sampling or referral sampling. It is a non-probability sampling technique where existing study subjects recruit other subjects from their acquaintances. For that reason, the sample grows like a rolling snow and as the sample builds up, sufficient data are incorporated into the research. Snowballing sampling technique was relevant during data collection exercise where some of the respondents
willfully referred the researcher to other individuals who were able to give further contributions and information for the research.

3.5. Data Collection Method

The research used both primary and secondary data collection methods. Primary data collection included visits to Ministries and other offices at County and Payam levels. The researcher visited the Ministry of Labour and Public Service for Central Equatoria State, the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Central Equatoria State), Munuki Payam Police Station, Munuki Payam Administrative office and one of the most prominent research institutions in South Sudan known as the SUDD Institute.

Secondary data was obtained from sources that include: the university library, e-journals and other online resources, documentary survey, the World Wide Web, published reports, published theses, and newspapers. For statistical purpose, the study relied on quantitative secondary data collection which is defined as information expressed in numerical forms that can be measured in standard scales. In addition, an in-depth and critical examination of existing research and writings on youth in South Sudan, through the specific lens of “youth unemployment and conflict” was also carried out. A desk-based review of international literature was also carried out to contextualize the study within the wider international debates on the topic.
3.6. Data Analysis Strategies

Data collected from the field was processed and presented in form of simple percentage distribution tables, bar charts and pie-charts. The findings were then analyzed, summarized and interpreted according to the percentages obtained and responses in the questionnaires.
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND INSECURITY IN MUNUKI PAYAM

In this chapter, data collected from the field is decoded in form of pie-charts, tables and bar charts. The results are then summarized, analyzed and interpreted. The first part of the research is the profile of the respondents. Basic information was collected from each respondent including their: age, gender, marital status, educational qualification and occupations. These findings are useful information in assessing the level of social development of the selected population and interpretation of other findings in the research.

4.1. Age of the respondents

Figure 1: Age of the Respondents

Source: Survey N=100 where N is Sample Size
In figure one, 29 respondents are within the age range of 26 and 30 years (30% of the total number of respondents); 23 are between the age of 31 and 35 years (23% of the total number of respondents interviewed); 20 are aged between 36 and 40 (21% of the total number of respondents interviewed); 8 respondents are aged between 41 and 45 years (8.2% of the total number of respondents interviewed); 5% of the respondents are aged between 46 and 50 years; while 5% are within the age of 51 and 60 and only 3 are aged between 65 and 70.

According to these findings, 78 percent of the respondents are less than 41 years old, 19 percent are between 41 and 60 years and only 3 percent are 60 years and above. The findings show that majority of the respondents are young people of the working age population. According to the 5th Sudan Population and Housing Census in 2008, South Sudan’s population is young with 16 percent under the age of 5 years, 32 percent under the age of 10, 51 percent under the age of 18 and 70 percent under the age of 30. This indicates that South Sudan is one of the world’s youngest nations with 70% of its population under the age of 30.

4.2. Gender of the Respondents

Table 1: Gender of the Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>56.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>99.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey N=100, where N is Sample Size
Table one shows that 55 respondents were males (56.7% of total number of people interviewed) and 42 respondents were females (43.2% of the total number of people interviewed). This indicates a higher ratio of male to female in the research. In the year 2008 population Census, the country’s population was 8.26 million: 4.29 million were males and 3.97 million were females. In Central Equatoria state where the research was conducted, males account for 581,722 while females account for 521,835 of a total population of 1,103,557. According to South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics, Juba County has a total population of 488,509; with 254,660 males and 233,849 females. There is also a wide difference in literacy level between males and females, with males’ literacy rate doubling that of the females.

The results in table 1 also imply that there is gender disparity in the public domain. The findings show that males were more reliable for interviews compared to females. This trend can be explained by a number of factors. In South Sudan similar to many other African countries, females are predisposed by cultural beliefs, norms and practices that shape and define their actions and perceptions in the public domain. The majority of females are more involved in domestic chores and taking care of their families than education and pursuing careers. Moreover, the low level of education in the country has significantly affected the role of women in society as a whole; in areas where women are less educated, their participation in public discussions is minimal compared to the males.
4.3. Respondents’ Occupations

Figure 2: Respondents’ occupations

Source: Survey N=100, where N is Sample Size

In the Survey, respondents were asked about their main source of livelihoods or the type of work they do to meet their basic needs. The findings in figure 2 above shows that 24 percent of the respondents are casual workers, 10 percent own business enterprises, 10 percent are police officers, 10 percent teachers, 6 percent are medical officers, 5 percent civil servants, 5 percent office assistants, 3 percent administrators, 3 percent security guards, 3 percent social worker and 3 percent hold secretarial posts, another 3 percent were students while 12 percent were unemployed.

In summary 10 percent of the respondents owned business enterprises, 72 percent worked to earn wages and salaries and 12 percent were unemployed and looking for jobs. A significant number of respondents engage in casual (menial) work as means of livelihood. On the other hand
a good number are employed with NGOs, Government and local businesses, while others are jobless. In urban centers like Juba almost half of the population depends on wages and salaries as the main source of income, another portion of the population are subsistence farmers who dependent on crop farming.

In analyzing figure 2, few of the respondents work in private and public sectors, while majority are casual workers. Lack of skills, poor educational qualification and competition in the labour market are some of the reasons for such a trend. Majority of the respondents doing businesses have admitted to work for local or privately owned-businesses; some are interested to own business however they lamented that they could not due to lack of capital, poor infrastructure and distorted markets.

In addition, some of the people surveyed argue that a considerable factor thwarting many young people in their pursuit of jobs is the country’s over-dependence on foreign labor and expertise particularly in the private sector. Today, there are many foreign business owners and laborers who flocked the country following its independence in 2011, many of these investors are from East Africa, Ethiopia and Sudan.

However, there has been growing mistrust in the ability and competence of South Sudanese labor with many employers admitting that foreigners including Sudanese, Ugandans, Kenyans and Ethiopians are far better than the locals in businesses and office work. Nonetheless, in the face of limited job opportunities in the country, it is more likely for foreign workers to secure jobs over the locals even when the hiring managers are South Sudanese.

As a result of the decades of civil war, post-independence South Sudan faces many challenges of poor infrastructure, underdevelopment, unskilled labor, corruption and heavy
dependency on oil revenues. The effect is exemplified in its labor market where majority of the civil servants lack formal education and training. In addition, institutional weakness is aggravated by violence, unemployment, illiteracy, widespread poverty which primarily affects women and youth who find themselves readily available for casual work to make money. Some respondents shared that casual work does not call for specific educational qualification or skills, hence it is much easier to earn a living. Moreover there are no other options given their educational background and the prevalence of unemployment in the country.

4.4. Educational Qualifications

Figure 3: Educational Qualifications of the Respondents

Source: Survey N=100, where N is Sample Size

According to figure three, 36% of the respondents completed secondary school, 25% are certificate holders, 23.7% are degree holders, 10.3% completed primary school and 5% have not reached any level of qualification and have no formal schooling. In analyzing the findings, it is
apparent that educational completion in the Payam is low and inequitable. The main causes of such a trend are abject poverty that accounts for low enrollment rate in schools, a high rate of school dropout and non completion of school. There is also gender barrier that compel students to drop out of school.

According to South Sudan National Baseline Household Survey, the country’s Gross Attendance Rate in primary school is 65 percent, while Net Attendance Rate is 40 percent. This implies that South Sudan is far from reaching the Millennium Development Goal number two which is to achieve universal Primary Education by the year 2015. On the other hand, Gross Attendance in secondary school is 22% while the Net attendance is only 3%. The difference in the educational qualifications among the respondents can also be related to a number of factors such as: the relentless political instability in the country, poor infrastructure, and limited access to schools, cultural beliefs and gender barriers that mostly affect the girl child. However, the highest shares of literacy are in urban centers, and the rate among males is more than double that of females. Illiteracy level remains high in the country with great gap in gender parity i.e. Index gender difference in school participation.

In sum, South Sudan has well educated citizens who left the country during the civil war and never returned due to unfavorable political and economic conditions in the county. The few that returned find it hard to secure jobs that match their qualifications. So what is important is for the government to create a better environment that will attract home the educated citizens living abroad.
4.5. Respondents experience concerning crime

To explore their views, knowledge and opinions on insecurity in the Payam, respondents were asked if they have ever been part of or experienced any form of crime as victims, offenders, witnesses, observers, to support accused or support the victim. This question excluded the 10 policemen.

Figure 4: Respondents experience with crime in the Payam

[Pie chart showing percentages of respondents as victim, offender, witness, observer, support for victim, support for accused, or none.]

Source: Survey N=100, where N is Sample Size

According to figure 4, there are 18 respondents (21% of total number of respondents) who witnessed crime, another 18 (21% of total number of respondents) who have never experienced crime; 15 (17% of total number of respondents) were observers; 12 (14% of total number of respondents) were actual victims of crimes; 10 (11% of total number of respondents) supported victims; 5 (5% of total number of respondents) supported the accused and 9 (10% of
of respondents) respondents admitted to have committed crime at some point in their lives. When asked the motives behind their criminal acts, they blamed their actions on social economic factors including family break-down, self-defense, poverty, unemployment, gang culture and the desperate need for money.

In analyzing figure four, there is a noticeable trend of violent crime in the payam. The Payam police officers admitted that the community has suffered series of violent armed robberies and burglaries for the past few years. However, the station is challenged by limited financial resources, lack of training and weak command and control that has weakened the provision of security services to the payam. There is also the issue of underpayment which has enormous effect on the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS). The SSNPS and other national security services are irregularly paid due to unfavorable economic conditions. Irregular payment of the police compounded by the rise in standard of living has further demoralized many officers from carrying out their duties; in addition it encouraged corruption and predation on civilians for money.

In the face of such crisis, the residents decry the unbearable insecurity that engulfs their homes and how life has become more difficult after voting for the country’s independence. One of the respondents lamented that:

“Human life is taken every day without consequence and yet people voted for the sovereignty of this nation with all the hopes of peace and development that independence had promised.”
4.6. Neighborhood Safety

Furthermore, residents were asked about the safety of the community at night and during the day by sharing how they or any other relative or friend would feel while visiting or staying at the neighborhood.

Table 2: Neighborhood safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safe</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsafe</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>78.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>87</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey N=100, where N is Sample size

Research findings in table 2 indicate that 68 respondents (78% of total number of respondents) felt unsafe in the Payam. While 15 (17.2% of the total number of respondents) felt safe and 4 respondents (5% of the respondents) were indecisive.

In analyzing the findings, it is apparent that security in the Payam is frightening to the residents. Many of the respondents shared their criminal encounters in the payam and felt insecure due to random attacks by unknown gunmen who terrorize the neighborhood at night. Respondents also lamented increased cases of armed robbery, burglary, random killings and sounds of gun shots at night.

Similarly, when asked about the prevalence of crime in the Payam, the police acknowledged that the crime rate has rapidly increased over the past two years. The police...
further identified the prime causes of such trend to include: poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and politics. Out of the ten police officers interviewed, three admitted that the Payam has more cases of crime compared to other parts of Juba; three were of the view that crime in the Payam is the same as other parts of Juba. The Police also emphasized that illegal possession of fire arms by some residents is a security threat. They explained that due to many decades of civil war, ethnic violence and political unrest in South Sudan, the population has been rendered easy access to and knowledge of firearms. Nonetheless, several disarmament exercises by the Government have not been successful to address the issue.

4.7. Youth Unemployment and Crime in Munuki Payam

Respondents were further asked whether youth unemployment is the main cause of insecurity in Munuki Payam. The question sought to determine whether youth unemployment is the major cause of insecurity in Munuki Payam. The table below summarizes the opinions of the respondents. This section excludes police opinions.

Table 3: Youth Unemployment and Insecurity in Munuki Payam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Ratings</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is youth unemployment the main cause of insecurity in Munuki Payam</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>78.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>99.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey N=100, where N is Sample size
According to the findings in table three, 68 respondents (78% of total respondents) agreed that youth unemployment is one of the main causes of crime in Munuki Payam, 11 respondents (13% of the total respondents) disagreed with the statement that youth unemployment is the main cause of crime in Munuki Payam; while 8 respondents (9% of total respondents) were indecisive as to whether youth unemployment causes crime in the Payam.

In analyzing the findings in table three, 68 of the people surveyed admitted that youth unemployment is one of the major causes of insecurity in Munuki. They argued that unemployed youth are generally desperate to survive, and for the same reason many end up indulging in gangs and other social misfits. This is particularly common among males aged between 15 and 25 years. According to one of the respondents, violent crime and insecurity in the Payam is exacerbated by high unemployment rate and economic suffering that influenced many jobless youths some of whom are graduates into violence, armed robbery, petty theft and other illegal activities. In Juba city, gang culture known as “Niggas” is a common phenomenon. This is particularly promoted by idleness of unemployed youth and those who dropped out of school. This cohort meet at bars and street corners to drink alcohol; watch football or play video games and cards; to gamble or sometimes abuse drugs for a significant part of the day. Residents are concerned that if such groups are neglected and deprived off legal way of livelihood, they will continue to pursue illegal activities such as petty theft, gambling, stealing and other illegal activities as way of life.

In order to further validate the research hypothesis, different questionnaires were issued to the Munuki Payam Police Station to collect data on the types of crimes committed, the age and gender of the offenders, reasons behind the crimes, the percentage of crimes committed by unemployed youth according to police reports.
When asked the type of crime commonly committed in the Payam, the police respondents mentioned: theft, armed robbery, burglary, murder, sexual assaults, vandalism and kidnappings.

The police were further asked to estimate the percentage of crimes committed as a result of youth unemployment in a scale of 10% to 100%.

Table 4: Percentage of Crimes Committed as a Result of Youth Unemployment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-30%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-70%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-100%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey N=100, where N is the Sample Size

According to table four, all ten police officers interviewed (100% of the total number of police respondents) admitted that youth unemployment accounts for 40-70% of crimes reported at the Payam’s Police station. Analysis of the finding suggests that unemployed youth are responsible for committing 40-70% of crimes in the area; this implies that unemployment is one of the factors driving young people into violence and crime. When asked the age of the offenders, majority of the study participants were of the view that offenders are of mixed ages.
Table 5: Age of offenders according to Police and Community surveys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratings</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 and younger</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-17 years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 years</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39 years</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed ages</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>57.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>97</strong></td>
<td><strong>99.9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey N=100, where N is the Sample size

According to table five, 56 respondents (57% of the total respondents) were of the view that the offenders were of mixed ages, while 17 respondents (17% of the total respondents) believed that the offenders aged between 25-39 years of age, 14 respondents (14% of the total respondents) agreed that the offenders were aged between 18 and 24 years. While 5% think that the offenders were between the ages of 12 and below, 2% of the respondents acknowledged that the offenders were between 13 and 17 years. The findings indicate that offenders are of mixed ages, however majority are between the ages of 18 and 39 years.

According to the research findings, youth unemployment does affect security in Munuki Payam, hence failure to contain the situation could worsen security situation that can spill over to neighboring counties. The research shows that violence in the community is caused by a number of factors such as poverty, gang culture, illiteracy and politics. Given the fact that many residents in Munuki Payam still live in fear and uncertainty indicates that there is need to improve the
security situation in the Payam. Also the finding on educational qualifications of the respondents’ calls for measures to support and improve the literacy level in the community.

In conclusion, what is important is to address the factors influencing youth into violent crimes. One way is to create and encourage youth forums and programmes where they can share and discuss the issues affecting them. For success of such initiatives, it is important that other members of the community, such as the chiefs, the police and government bodies do participate in such forums in order to find mutual grounds and solutions for the problems. Besides it is the responsibility of the Government to ensure the safety of its people and provision of the much needed services. Therefore if no security guarantee is in place, then investment and development is affected which mean that poverty will continue to exist and there will be no job opportunities for the local population hence the cycle of insecurity is bound to continue.
5.0. CHAPTER FIVE

5.1. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In analyzing the research findings and previously published literature on youth unemployment and insecurity, it is noticeable that although there is a considerable link between youth unemployment and insecurity in the Payam, the trend indicates a long and enduring problem in respect to national security. Nevertheless, both youth that are employed or unemployed can perpetrate or be influenced to perpetrate violence that can threaten national security. Therefore, it is not exclusively unemployment that project youth violence as having a direct connection to national security, but it is in other factors such as education, wealth, poverty, bad parenting, bad governance, corruption, religion, ethnicity, geographical groups, political groups that can affect youth attitude and acceptance of violence and crime.

According to the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO, 2012), education is the right type of conflict prevention strategy to any society. The Organization advocates for the right type of education with good educational curriculum such as education of citizens on citizenry and tutorial. This is why most countries educate citizens on citizenry and aspects of the nation’s history. On the other hand, bad education or the lack of it can cause conflict. The Organization argues that insecurity is fostered when there is lack of education, poor educational curriculum or a twisted educational system. Thus during times of conflict, the young ones are less likely to be in school, child mortality rate is high and youth are less likely to be literate thus increasing their chances of engaging in violence. What is important for South Sudan is to reflect on the country’s long history of slavery and oppression by the Sudan government.
The lessons learnt from such cycle of insecurity should be used wisely to seek peace and security in the country in order to ensure that there is no repeat of the jeopardy.

First and foremost, the Government of South Sudan and other relevant bodies need to act and incorporate programs that will create an enabling environment to support the youth in their transformation from educational system into the labor market. Moreover, the energy, skills and inspiration of young people are valuable access to employment and pre-conditions for poverty eradication, sustainable development and lasting peace.

According to the African Development Bank chief economist Prof Ncube, ‘it has become clear that there are no quick fixes to ensuring that all Africa’s young people get off to a good start. Stronger job creation mechanisms grounded in a deliberate strategy for inclusive growth and social development is needed’. Ncube argues that addressing youth unemployment in Africa requires an integrated holistic approach because shortcuts will not work. There is also the World Bank 2008 Report that advocates for a comprehensive model that supports rural development, rural-urban migration, preparation of young people for the labor market and investments in agriculture. South Sudan can refer to such ideas and policies to enhance youth participation in its labor market in order to reduce on rampant unemployment and the associated insecurity.

Ncube also argues that the aim of every government in Africa should be to create an enabling environment to promote investments. This includes provision of power, maintaining law and order, and adequate security. The justice system must also be able to facilitate strong contracts and protect mutual trust. Regional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the East African Community (EAC) must ensure that policy for economic integration is not just on paper but clearly implemented in real terms, across
the borders. Minimum standards should be set for products that will cross borders. Free movement of people and goods should be allowed, within the limits of regional and international trade treaties. Foreign investment is crucial in South Sudan, as a nation that emerged from many decades of civil war, the country is in need of investment that will help its economy to prosper and grow. Furthermore, such investments will create more job opportunities for the youth who are overwhelmed by the high unemployment level in the country. However, for investment to be successful, the government needs to ensure peace and security so that investors will not think of investing their capital elsewhere.

Furthermore, it is essential that the Education curriculum in South Sudan be immediately revised to incorporate skills and enterprise development. A special program should be designed for low-skilled youth in vocational centers and incentives should also be provided to SMEs that promote student internships. As supported by Ncube, the current state of youth unemployment in Africa requires shared responsibilities. It will take the ‘Power of We’ to solve it. Businesses will thrive in a safe and secure society. Government and foreign investors can implement developmental programs only in an atmosphere of peace of security. It is therefore incumbent on government to work closely with the private sector to promote internships, graduate trainee programmes, and community-based projects that create jobs for young people. Social Entrepreneurship is a viable tool that can create jobs for many young people.

On the other hand, agriculture is a viable source of investment for young people if it is made attractive. There should be a swift transition from subsistence to commercialized farming. Farm and non-farm activities should be better packaged to make them really attractive. There should also be adequate investment in rural education. This will boost rural opportunities and
reduce rural-urban migration and its concomitant challenges. South Sudan’s agricultural sector is promising yet it lacks the necessary gear to boost its systems. Therefore the government needs to encourage more investments and programmes in this sector in order to create more jobs and opportunities for the youth.

On the other hand, the concept of the youth bulge in Africa may be a merit in itself according to Ncube. He argues that the demographic transition is an opportunity for Africa to compete internationally. However, the main challenge is to employ the appropriate policies for the region to benefit from this unique opportunity’. He believed that individuals, organizations and governments in Africa will make appropriate decisions to maximize this opportunity. Ideal is the African Union Organization (A.U), the organization’s members encouraged more youth to enter into labor markets in order to enhance stability and cut-down on crimes. The Organization further created several youth-focused goals: to reduce youth unemployment by 2% per year from 2009 to 2018; to intricate a Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) framework; and to provide adequate funding to advance the Youth Agenda in Africa. The TVET is specifically helpful for African policymakers to establish what skills the youth need to gain employment, become better entrepreneurs and successful individuals.

In general Terms, African nations like South Sudan must determine at the country level the sectors with growth potential and develop youth skills that will serve labor demand. For example in Kenya, the Government Vision 2030 has identified sectors to focus on as a medium term economic growth strategy. For example, Information Technology (IT) enabled services are expected to provide 20,000 jobs. In order to fill these positions, Kenya designed a city at Konza to serve as an incubator for investment in IT enabled services. According to the Kenyan Vision
2030 website, the incubator site has been acquired and the feasibility study-master plan is complete. The incubator features a parallel plan to provide centers of specialization for education in IT enabled services. While the success of Kenya’s ambitious plan is yet to be realized, the concept is correct; policymakers need to determine sectors with potential for job growth and simultaneously develop the needed skills in the youth population.

In addition to training, the African governments should play a role in creating an enabling environment for youth to participate more in the labor market. African policymakers should focus more critically on creating favorable conditions in non-wage sectors by developing value chains in agriculture and expanding opportunities for self-employment. Very little attention is paid to the agro-allied sub-sector—those activities that transform farm outputs into final products. The agro-allied sector has great potential for youth employment because formal skill requirements are typically low at the beginning, which allows youth to learn by gradually moving from simple tasks to more sophisticated production. In line with improving conditions for entrepreneurs, policymakers need to provide incentives for financial institutions to innovatively find ways to deliver both financial and social capital to self-employed youth. The main setback for banks that would lend to youth has been lack of information. African governments can begin tackling this problem by expediting national identification and registration systems that can support the development of consumer and credit information systems. The information made available to lenders would facilitate the growth of credit and entrepreneurship among young people.

Furthermore, African nations should determine if any institutional barriers are preventing youth from participating in the economy. For example, youth in Ethiopia face restricted access to land due to customary land rights, which makes it difficult for them to succeed in the agriculture sector.
sector. Sub-Saharan countries also vary widely on land and property ownership for women, laws often exclude females as major economic players and restrict their access to collateral and farm land. Although institutions are slow to change, governments can play a vital role in opening political space that will allow females to participate equally in the economy without any form of discrimination. (OECD, 2011)

From the research findings and analysis, the way forward to address the issue of youth unemployment and insecurity in Munuki Payam and South Sudan as a whole can be summarized as follows;

The government should promote and prioritize security through extensive disarmament and fire arms control programs throughout the country. Easy access to and illegal ownership of firearms in the country has been pointed as one of the prime factors behind insecurity in the Payam and elsewhere, thus it is crucial to curb down illegal firearms. Nonetheless, at independence, personal safety and general security were among the most anticipated benefits of the political transition. Everything else from development to food security to stability of the nation hinges upon the government’s capacity to protect life and property.

There is need to indulge youth in rural areas into constructive and development programs that will reduce rural-urban migration and resultant unemployment and insecurity. The South Sudan government should concentrate on those activities where youth are known to have comparative advantage. Nationally, oil is the major export commodity of South Sudan which also creates significant job opportunities. The government should therefore explore how the oil industries can provide more jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities for the youth. They could then take advantage of these exploration activities to mobilize the energies of the youth from destructive tendencies to productive people.
Another strategy is the promotion of education from grass root levels, and the need to introduce and encourage vocational and technical education at all levels of education in the country. This will help reduce youth unemployment since it is skills-oriented and employment motivated. Similarly, entrepreneurship should be incorporated into education curricular at all levels starting from secondary schools to higher level institutions. This will help prepare youth to becoming more of job creators than job seekers and hence from social dependence to self-sufficient.

School-to-work transition skills should be introduced into the circular of senior secondary schools and tertiary institutions in the country. Specifically, for the final year students who are about to enter competitive labor market. The training should create avenues for providing experience with a view to promoting and developing desirable work ethnics and culture for national development. Youth should be trained to possess skills that are congruent with real labour market demands.

Community policing and sensitization of community members on the laws governing the community is necessary. The need to create more community initiatives that can be run by and owned by the community is an important step in tackling the issue of insecurity; the youth can be encouraged to spearhead such initiatives in order to be more responsibility and accountable for their own community security, this will likewise reduce their participation in violence and crime.

The South Sudan government should introduce programmes and policies on poverty reduction and unemployment through massive youth employment and women empowerment agenda. These programmes will help the youth become more involved in their issues and voice out plans and ideas that would help reduce if not completely eliminate the problems from the society.
South Sudan can also visit and learn from other countries such as Kenya on how to implement youth programmes such as the NYS (National Youth Service) a youth empowerment programme that focuses on helping the youth discover and develop their potential since 1964. If introduced, such a programme can be an opener to many young people in South Sudan; as they will be prepared and trained to become more productive and independent citizens.

In a similar study on youth unemployment and insecurity in Nigeria, Adegoke (2013) makes a significant recommendation in addressing the issue of youth unemployment and national security that if incorporated in South Sudan can be useful. Since the two countries share similar experiences in terms of unemployed youth engaging in politically motivated violence and crimes. Adegoke suggests that there is need for more research on the attitudes of youth or unemployed people towards government’s policies and programmes of poverty and unemployment. This move will desensitize the unemployed of their aggression tendencies and hence change their perception of reality.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Vanguard. (2013, December 17). 54% of Nigerian youths were unemployed in 2012.


APPENDIX A

COMMUNITY SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Good Morning/Afternoon,

My name is Anaro Emmanuella Taban, a student at the United States International University in Kenya. I am conducting a survey in Munuki Payam to obtain your views and opinions on how youth unemployment causes insecurity in the Payam. Your feedback will assist me to investigate the link between youth unemployment and insecurity in the area.

Therefore, I am kindly requesting you to answer the questions as honestly as possible. Please note that your participation in this survey is voluntary and I shall not disclose your identity or information when reporting its findings. The findings will be reported in aggregate to conceal identities of all the respondents.

I would be very grateful if you can answer the few questions on the survey questionnaire. This exercise will take about 20 minutes.
Results of contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interview Completed</th>
<th>Interview not completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reasons for Non-participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>☐</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Could never contact the person selected for interview</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could never arrange time for interview</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondents refused to be interviewed</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others reasons (specify)</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respondent’s reasons for non-participation

---

Interviewer’s name and number.................................................................

Supervisor’s name and number.................................................................
DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Respondent’s Gender
   Male □  Female □

2. How old were you on your last Birthday?
   15-25 years □  26-30 years □
   31-35 years □  36-40 years □
   41-45 years □  46-50 years □
   51-60 years □  60+ years □

3. What is your Current Marital Status?
   Married □  Divorced □
   Separated □  Widowed □
   Common Law □  Single-never married □

4. What is the highest level of education that you have attained? (Single mention)
   No formal schooling □  some primary school □
   Completed primary school □  some secondary school □
   Completed secondary school □  some college certificate/ diploma □
Some University Degree □ Graduate □
Others specify □ refused to answer □

5. What were you doing for most of the past year?
   Working full-time □ working part time □
   Unemployed-looking for work □ unemployed-not looking for work □
   Student-fulltime □ student-part time □
   Home-maker □ retired □
   Disabled-unable to work □ hustling □
   Student and working full-time □ student and working part-time □
   Refused to answer □ other (specify) □

6. What is your current job or occupation?
   Businessman/woman □ Teacher □ Medical Officer □
   Artist/Musician □ Police □ Casual worker □
   Others (specify)........................................

7. What types of business or organization are you involved in?
   NGO □ Government □ individual business □
   Private Company □ others (specify).............................
8. How long have you lived in Munuki Payam?

- Less than six month
- six month to less than one year
- One year to less than 2 years
- two years to less than five years
- Five years to ten years
- More than ten years
- Don’t know
- Not a resident
- Refused to answer

(Now I am going to ask you a few questions on crime, violence and security in your neighborhood)

9. Have you ever been involved in a crime? For example as

- Victim
- Offender
- Witness
- Observer
- To support accused
- To support victim
- None

10. Have you ever committed a crime?

- Yes
- No
- Refused

11. If yes, why did you commit the crime?

- Poverty
- gang culture
- to make money
- Politics
- Self Defense
- Family Break-down
Hopelessness/Alienation □  Unemployment □

Others (specify) ………………………..

12. If unemployed, what in your opinion motivated you to involve in crime?

13. In your opinion, is unemployment a major cause of crime in Munuki Payam?
   Yes □  No □  Don’t Know □
   Refused to answer □

**NEIGHBORHOOD DISORDER QUESTIONS**

14. How often do the following occur in your neighborhood?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Almost Never</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Very Often</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People getting robbed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism or property damage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People using drugs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People selling or dealing drugs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People sexually assaulted or raped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People been drunk and rowdy in public place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erection of road blocks or police checks in the area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sounds of gun shots in your community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. Are there any other major problems in your community that I did not mention?

Yes ☐  No ☐  don’t know ☐

16. If yes, what are these problems?

17. In your opinion, in the past one year have some people left or moved from your community because of violence or fear of crime?

Yes ☐  No ☐

18. If yes, would you say?

Many people have left ☐  A few people have left ☐

Nobody has left because of crime ☐  don’t know ☐

Refused to answer ☐

19. In your opinion, if relatives or friends who do not live in this community came to visit you in your neighborhood (or area) would you say they are safe or unsafe?

Very safe ☐  Safe ☐

Unsafe ☐  Very unsafe ☐

don’t know ☐  refused to answer ☐

20. How safe do you feel in your community during day time?

Very safe ☐  Safe ☐

Unsafe ☐  Very unsafe ☐
21. How safe do you feel in your community after dark?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very safe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsafe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very unsafe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refused to answer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. Have you ever deliberately cancelled plans to go out because of fear of becoming the victim of crime or violence? Would you say?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not very often</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fairly often</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>fairly often</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refused</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Are there any other areas in Juba County that you avoid or stay away from because of becoming a victim of crime or violence?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused to answer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If yes, can you name them? (Optional)
24. At sometime in your life, have you or another member of your family ever been a victim of the following crimes? If yes, how many times?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Once</th>
<th>Twice</th>
<th>Three times-five times</th>
<th>10 times or more</th>
<th>refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor theft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Theft from motor vehicle</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Attempted Burglary</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Robbery with a gun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Robbery without a gun</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Larceny or theft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism/property Damage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat with a weapon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threat without a weapon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault with a weapon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Assault without a weapon</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual assault/rape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnappings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extortion</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other crime</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
25. Who in your opinion are the people who commit such crimes?

Children (12 and younger)  
Teenagers (13 to 17 years)  
Young adults (18-24 years)  
Adults (25-39 years)  
Mixed Ages  
Don’t know

26. What in your opinion causes crime and violence in your community?

Poverty  
gang culture  
to make money  
Politics  
youth culture  
Music/TV/Movies 
Poor Educational System  
Family Break-down  
Bad Parenting 
Hopelessness/Alienation  
Unemployment  
Other causes……………………..

27. In your opinion, would you say that youth unemployment is one of the major causes of crime and violence in your community?

Strongly agree  
Agree  
Strongly disagree  
Disagree  
Don’t know  
Refused to answer
28. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways of reducing and preventing crime in your community?

_______________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________

29. In general, do you think the amount of crime in the Payam has:

- Increased [ ]
- Decreased [ ]
- Stayed about the same over the past four years [ ]
- Don’t know [ ]
- Refused to answer [ ]

30. In general, do you think that the Payam has more crime, less crime or about the same amount as other parts of Juba County?

- More [ ]
- Less [ ]
- The same [ ]
- Don’t know [ ]
- Refused [ ]

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND PARTICIPATION IN THIS SURVEY
APPENDIX B

POLICE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Good Morning/Afternoon,

My name is Anaro Emmanuella Taban a student from the United States International University in Kenya. I am conducting a survey in Munuki Payam to obtain your views and opinions on how youth unemployment causes insecurity, your feedback will assist me to find out the link between youth unemployment and insecurity in the area.

Therefore, I am kindly requesting you to answer the questions as honestly as possible. Please note that your participation in the survey is voluntary and I shall not disclose your identity or information when reporting its findings. The findings will be reported in aggregate to conceal identities of all the respondents.

I would be very grateful if you can answer the few questions on the survey questionnaire. This exercise will take about 20 minutes.
Results of contacts

Interview Completed ☐ Interview not Completed ☐ No. of crime incidents Reports ☐

Reasons for Non-participation

Could never contact the person selected for interview ☐
Could never arrange time for interview ☐
Respondents refused to be interviewed ☐
Others reasons (specify) ☐

Respondent’s reasons for non-participation

Interviewer’s name and number…………………………………………………
Supervisor’s name and number…………………………………………………
(I will start by asking you a few questions about yourself)

1. Respondent’s Gender
   Male ☐ Female ☐

2. How old were you on your last Birthday?
   - 26-30 years ☐
   - 31-35 years ☐
   - 36-40 years ☐
   - 41-45 years ☐
   - 46-50 years ☐
   - 51-60 years ☐
   - 60+ years ☐

3. What is your Current Marital Status?
   - Married ☐
   - Divorced ☐
   - Separated ☐
   - Widowed ☐
   - Common Law ☐
   - Single-never married ☐

4. What is the highest level of education that you have attained? (Single mention)
   - No formal schooling ☐
   - some primary school ☐
   - Completed primary school ☐
   - some secondary school ☐
   - Completed secondary school ☐
   - some college certificate/diploma ☐
   - Some University Degree ☐
   - Graduate ☐
   - Others specify ☐
   - refused to answer ☐

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5. How long have you worked in Munuki Payam?

- Less than six month
- Six month to less than one year
- One year to less than two years
- Two years to less than five years
- More than five years
- Don’t know
- Refused to answer

CRIME SCREENER

6. In the past 12 month how many times have there been reports of the following types of crimes in the Payam?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>10-50 times</th>
<th>60-90 times</th>
<th>100 and More</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Refused to answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor theft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft from motor vehicle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Burglary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery with a gun</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Robbery without a gun</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larceny or theft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vandalism/property Damage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threat with a weapon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threat without a weapon</td>
<td>Assault with a weapon</td>
<td>Assault without a weapon</td>
<td>Sexual assault/rape</td>
<td>Kidnappings</td>
<td>Arson</td>
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</table>

7. In general, do you think the amount of crime in the Payam has:

- Increased □
- Decreased □
- Stayed about the same over the past two years □
- Don’t know □
- Refused to answer □

8. In general, do you think that the Payam has more crime, less crime or about the same amount as other parts of Juba County?

- More □
- Less □
- The same □
- Don’t know □
- Refused □

9. What in your opinion causes crime and violence in your community?

- Poverty □
- Gang culture □
To make money
Youth culture
Poor Educational System
Bad Parenting
Unemployment
Politics
Drugs
Family Break-down
Hopelessness/Alienation
Other causes (Specify)

10. How old were the offenders? Would you say they were?

Children (12 and younger)
Teenagers (13 to 17 years)
Young adults (18-24 years)
Adults 25-39 years
Mixed Ages
Don’t know

11. What kinds of crimes do they mostly commit? Please tick the most common crimes.

Theft
Robbery
Burglary
Assault
Murder
Kidnappings
Fraud
Vandalism
Sexual Assault
Others (specify)

12. How many of the offenders were males? How many were females?

Number of male offenders
Number of female Offender

Not sure but mainly males
Not sure but mainly females
13. What percentages of youth in your custody are from the neighboring country?

- 10-20% □ □
- 30-40% □ □
- 50-60% □ □
- 70-80% □ □
- 90-100% □ □

14. What proportion of crimes committed in the Payam is connected to youth unemployment?

- 10-30% □ □
- 40-70% □ □
- 80-100% □ □

15. What in your opinion influences unemployed youth into crime and violence?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND PARTICIPATION IN THIS SURVEY