YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SECURITY IN KENYA: THE
CASE OF KWALE COUNTY (2010-2018)

BY

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY-AFRICA

SUMMER, 2019
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A Thesis Submitted to the School Humanities and Social Sciences in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Masters of Arts Degree in International Relations (IR)

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY - AFRICA

SUMMER, 2019
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: ______________________

Brian Riechi ID 651567

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

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ABSTRACT

The study sought to examine the perceptions relating to youth unemployment in Kwale County. The study was guided by the following objectives: to identify factors influencing youth unemployment in Kwale County; to examine the effects of youth unemployment on security in Kwale County and to identify approaches that have been employed by Kenya’s government on youth unemployment and security in Kwale County. Qualitative research design was used and the target population was leaders drawn from the youth, police, Kwale County government officials, national government administration officers in Kwale County and the religious sector. The study utilized both primary and secondary data. The researcher used questionnaires for the majority of leaders, interviews for key informants and focused group discussion for the youth leaders. Data was analysed using quantitative analysis approach. The results obtained from the model were presented in tables, charts and graphs to aid in interpretation and ease with which the inferential statistics was drawn. The study has argued that youth unemployment in Kwale County has been securitised with a majority of leaders terming unemployed youth as a threat to security.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Notwithstanding whatever else, I give my thankfulness and humble gratefulness to the Almighty God for the gift of life, a sound personality and grand fortune that empowered me to consider this proposition.

Plus, I wish to appreciate my Supervisor, Dr. Mercy Kaburu for guiding me throughout the writing of this project paper. Without her insights, this project would not be complete. God Bless You.
DEDICATION

This study is devoted to my family who endured my long absence as I worked on the project, and my peers whose constructive criticism made this project worthwhile. May the Almighty support each one of you.
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<tr>
<td>AfDB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>COK</td>
<td>Constitution of Kenya 2010</td>
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<td>COMY III</td>
<td>Conference of Ministers in Charge of Youth</td>
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<td>EFCC</td>
<td>Economic and Financial Crimes Commission</td>
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<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>GoK</td>
<td>Government of Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICGLR</td>
<td>International Conference on the Great Lakes Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISIS</td>
<td>Islamic State of Iraq and Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KES</td>
<td>Kenya Shillings</td>
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<td>KNBS</td>
<td>Kenya National Bureau of Statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>MRC</td>
<td>Mombasa Republican Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYS</td>
<td>National Youth Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVET</td>
<td>Technical and Vocational Education and Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
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<td>VE</td>
<td>Violent Extremism</td>
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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND
Youth make up 37% of the working-age population in Africa, but 60% of them are unemployed (World Bank, 2015). Young people are likely to work longer hours under insecure work arrangements, characterized by low productivity and meagre earnings. Females particularly face strong challenges in entering the labor force, due to early motherhood and lack of education (Njari, 2015).

Unemployment presents a challenge for global economic growth and individual countries’ advancement. Lack of jobs for the youth has been cited as one of the causes of radicalization, with idle youths turning to terrorism for a sense of identity and financial security (Njari, 2015). The issue of rising youth unemployment has occupied the agenda of successive governments in post-colonial Kenya. Some policies, programs and initiatives have been crafted to try and address youth unemployment. Some of the youth employment programs and policies that stand out include the National Youth Service (NYS), Youth Polytechnics, and Youth Empowerment Centre among others (Nichols, Mitchell & Lindner, 2013).

The study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter provides a detailed introduction and background to the study, the problem statement, and purpose of the study, objectives, significance of the study, and scope of the study, theoretical framework and definition of key terms. The second chapter reviews the relevant literature on youth unemployment and securitization as the theoretical framework of analysis. The third chapter discusses the methodology/research methods and techniques used. The fourth chapter analyses and
presents the data collected in the study while the fifth chapter gives a summary of the findings as well as the conclusions and recommendations.

1.1 Background to the Study

A report by the Centre for American Progress (2013), suggests that since World War II, the labor market became unfavorable for the youth (Olaiya, 2014). For instance, employment and labor-force participation among Americans aged 16–24 years declined, resulting in an increased unemployment rate (Berkman, Boersch-Supan & Avendano, 2015). Relating this to the African continent, Ayorinde (2013) affirmed that Africa which has more than 70 per cent of its population currently under the age of 25 years is the fastest growing and most youthful population in the world. According to Gallup surveys of 148 countries, unemployment was highest in the Middle East and North Africa (22%) and sub-Saharan Africa 17% (Echibiri, 2013).

It has been argued that the large rates of youth unemployment make countries unstable in general and thus more prone to armed conflict (Ruhm & Black, 2014). In a 2013 study by the African Development Bank (AfDB) on the effects of youth unemployment on political instability, the authors find empirical evidence that youth unemployment is significantly associated with an increase in the risk of political instability, particularly in countries where youth unemployment, as well as social inequalities and corruption, are high (Azeng & Yogo, 2013). Although empirical linkages between youth unemployment and insecurity remain somewhat contested Zadeh, (2015), a large pool of youth cohorts can increase the risk of armed conflict as it may reduce recruitment costs for militia through the abundant supply of labour with low opportunity cost (Ajufo, 2013). If young people are left with no
alternative but unemployment and poverty, they are more likely to join a rebellion group as an alternative way of generating an income (Collier, 2008).

It is widely recognized in the broader development and peace building literature that it is important to consider the relationship of identities; social cohesion and state legitimacy in fragile states (Sebahara, 2014). Jobs can create economic and social ties and have the potential to build incentives to work across boundaries and resolve conflict (Milburn, 2014). They can thus contribute to social cohesion, including how societies handle differences and manage tensions among different groups, and how they avoid and resolve conflicts (Berg, Coman & Schensul, 2009). African states have made significant progress in recognizing the dire challenges and great opportunities that youth present in Africa. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union (AU) (2013) declared the period 2009 to 2018 as the “Decade on Youth Development in Africa”, during the Executive Council meeting held on January 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This was followed by the development of a Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment and Development in Africa, adopted by the Conference of Ministers in charge of Youth (COMY III) in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe which serves as a road map for implementing the African Youth Charter (Griffiths, 2012).

Youth unemployment is a problem which is experienced practically everywhere in the world. The United Nations defines youth as individuals between the ages of 16-24 years (Fuller, 2013). In Kenya the legal age where one is no longer considered a minor start at 18 years and is signified by the issuance of a national identity card. For this study, the youth age bracket is between 18-35 years (Constitution of Kenya, 2010). Unfortunately, the perception of leaders on youth unemployment tends to take a security angle (Leon, 2014).
When youth unemployment is securitized, many development initiatives exclude young people from decision making and young people are seen as a risk to security.

1.1.1 Security

Security as a concept has been defined differently by different scholars. It, however, is generally defined as the freedom from threats, anxiety, danger or political coercion (Fierke, 2015). This research conceived security as conceptualized from a human security approach. Human security is an emerging paradigm for understanding global vulnerabilities whose proponents challenge the traditional notion of security by arguing that the proper referent for security should be the individual rather than the state (Newman, 2010). Human security refers to much more than security from violence and crime (Chandler, 2012). Human security can also be used to look into the personal, community and political security.

In addition, human security is the requirement to maintain the survival of the state through the use of economic power, diplomacy, power projection, and political power (Thomas, 2014). The concept developed mostly in the United States after World War II. Initially focusing on the military might, it now encompasses a broad range of facets (Gjorv, 2012), including the non-military or economic security of the nation and values espoused by the national society (Tang, 2015). Security threats involve not only conventional foes such as other nation-states but also others such as violent non-state actors, narcotic cartels, multinational corporations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (Andruseac, 2015). The United Nations Development Programme 1994 Human Development Report in its definition of security expands the concept to cover threats in seven areas. These are economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political security.
Some threats include natural disasters that cause severe environmental damage in society. For instance, Biko (2013) found that unemployment has led to soaring crime rates among youth in Nigeria. High youth unemployment has perpetrated youth crime, and this is particularly evident in Nairobi’s poorer regions. According to a crime survey conducted in Nairobi by UN-Habitat and the County Government (2013), youth delinquency and crime is a major problem (Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, 2013).

In Kenya, 80 per cent of the unemployed is believed to be below the age of 35. The rate of unemployment in Mombasa, Kenya’s second-largest city and home to the region’s largest port is estimated to be 44 per cent (Waddilove, 2017). Youths make up a larger percentage of the active population of any society (Balwanz, 2012). The active population of any society is its productive sector and this determines to a large extent the level of development of that society. When the youths are made unproductive, consciously or unconsciously, that society tends to remain stagnant in its developmental strides (Kikechi, Owano, Ayodo & Ejakait, 2013). According to Bunei, Rono and Chessa (2013) unemployment of the youth (aged between 15-24 years) is currently one of the greatest global development challenges. Unemployment of the youthful population is a pressing economic and social issue in both developed and developing countries (Masese & Muia, 2016). A study by Hope (2012) notes that; the scenario is not any different in Kenya where the employment challenge has been growing over time with the youth being the main casualties. More than fifty years after independence, and despite numerous policy efforts, unemployment continues to afflict many Kenyans.

The frustrations of poverty are instrumental in leading the youth to escape from hopelessness using alcohol or drugs, which makes the problem worse, and push people
towards criminal means of making money (Nichols, Mitchell, & Lindner, 2013). The rationale behind this link is firmly grounded in strong and deeply considered economic theories, which are reviewed in a substantial new literature survey (Burgard, Brand & House, 2017). Most crimes committed by young people in Kenya are financially motivated (United Nations, 2013). The crimes most likely to be committed by young people are house break-ins, shoplifting, muggings, stock theft, and commercial sex work (Cleven, 2013).

The youth are also the most volatile and yet the most vulnerable segment of the population in terms of social-economic, emotion and other aspects (Were, 2017). It is pertinent to note that if the current spate of unemployment continues unabated, many of Kenyan youths will eventually be recruited into the rank of armed robbers, kidnappers, militants and insurgents; while their female counterparts will end up as prostitutes (Finn, Momani, Opatowski & Opondo, 2016).

Kenya has a large population of young people below the age of 35 years (Hope, 2012). This population segment presents both a challenge and opportunity to the country’s development agenda (Njeru, 2014). The main challenge brought about by this population is the ever-growing need for social services such as health, education, and other social amenities. Youth in Kenya are experiencing much higher unemployment rates than the rest of the Kenyan population (Awiti & Scott, 2016). Youths are aged 15-19 and 20-24 years had unemployment rates of 25 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively which is about double the overall unemployment of 12.7 per cent for the entire working-age group (Kenya National Population and Housing Census, KNPHC, 2009). Based on the 2009 census, the open unemployment rates declined for youth, but among youth aged 15-19 and 20-24 years, these
rates were about 15.8 per cent and 13.1 per cent, respectively, relative to a total unemployment rate of 8.6 per cent (Hope, 2012).

Interestingly, in recent years, the unemployment rates of females and males aged 15-19 and 20-24 years are quite comparable, though this trend is similar across all age groups in Kenya (Sharu & Guyo, 2015). For example, in 2009, male youth aged 20-24 years had an unemployment rate of 13.6 per cent relative to the females’ rate of 12.6 per cent (KNC, 2009). There is a substantial variation in unemployment rates in urban and rural regions. In 2012/2013 as well as 2014, the respective urban total unemployment rates of 19.9 per cent and 11.0 per cent were about twice as large as the rural rates (Edet, 2015). Like the national trends, within these regions, youth unemployment was much larger than that of the working-age population (Honorati, 2015). In urban areas in 2013, for instance, the overall unemployment rate was about 11.0 per cent relative to youth (20-24 years) unemployment rate of 19.1 per cent (Sam, 2016).

1.1.2 Kwale County

Kwale is endowed with natural resources such as land and minerals and a strategic location close to the ocean, and these may be exploited to provide opportunities, jobs and livelihoods of many locals (Ogada, 2013). Poverty is endemic and the educational gap with the rest of the country is substantive and this leads to a sense of marginalization and hopelessness in many of Kwale’s indigenous citizens (Abuya, 2016). The resulting feelings of humiliation and disaffection have been seized on by cynical politicians, radicalizers and recruiters (Akeke, 2016). Poverty together with unemployment are the most commonly mentioned issues in Kwale devolvement plan, predisposing people to crime and violence (Balwanz, 2012).
Kwale County, located in the south of Kenya’s coastal area has a population of around 650,000 with 80% belonging to indigenous Mijikenda tribes (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010). A high majority (75%) of the population is Muslim. Poverty is widespread with nearly half of all households in the region (49%) receiving less than KSHS. 10,000 as their total monthly income (Ipsos, 2013). Wage employment comes largely from the tourism sector, although locals are usually employed only in menial tasks (Cytonn, 2013). Around 30 per cent of the total labour force aged between (15-64 years) is either unemployed or underemployed (KNPHC, 2009). Kwale County is confronted by the security, social and political challenge of violent extremism (VE). There are multiple kinds of violent extremism but the ones that most impact Kwale County are separatism as put forward by the Mombasa Republican Council and the Salafi-jihadism of Al Shabab, Al Qaeda and ISIS (Githigaro, 2018).

Figure 1: Map of Kwale County
1.2 Statement of the Problem

Unemployment is the source of a series of social and, by extension, political problems any country can face (Azeng & Yogo). In addition, unemployment is in itself an indicator of several possible malfunctions and wrongdoings as far as public policy or the very structure of a society and an economy are concerned (Okafor, 2011). High unemployment rates in parts of Africa have been so far the norm with relatively high rates of criminal activity and an increase in the risks to National Security (Kayoda, Arome & Anyio, 2014). The youth in Kenya face serious challenges including high rates of unemployment, under employment and limited investment opportunities. The overall unemployment rate for youth is double the adult average at about 21 per cent. Statistics on joblessness suggest that the magnitude of the unemployment problem is larger for youth with 38 per cent of youth neither in school nor work (Ponge, 2013). These challenges have made it very difficult for the youths to engage in any meaningful contribution in the society. Consequently, most of the youths have resulted to anti-social behaviours such as drugs and substance abuse, the HIV and Aids pandemic, crime, school drop-out and gambling among others (Kenya National Youth Policy 2013).

The youth form a substantial percentage of Kenya’s population today and it is crucially important to ensure that they are adequately engaged and prepared to fit in the dynamic and turbulent environment in the society. The Government has indeed come up with ventures that are meant to develop and grow the youth with a view to making them self-reliant and actively involved in community development. These ventures include the National Youth Policy, the Youth Development Fund, Kazi kwa Vijana in addition to other youth serving organizations such as the World Bank, OXFAM (United Kingdom), ACTION-AID and the Commonwealth Youth Programme among others.
Despite these efforts made by the government and other organizations; the problems affecting the youth are still escalating and in particular crime. Available data indicate that 30 to 45 per cent of the youth have been involved in crime in one way or another (GOK, 2015). This therefore makes youth unemployment a major issue of concern and in particular given the high number of youths involved in crime across all counties. This forms a good basis for this study to examine the effects of youth unemployment on human security in Kenya, a perspective of Kwale County.

Kwale County, has a population of approximately 650,000 (KNBS, 2009) with 80% belonging to indigenous Mijikenda tribes. 75% of the population is Muslim. The area is blessed with large stretches of white coral sand and is a popular tourist destination, as well as a desirable site for the second homes of wealthy Kenyans. Local people, however, often do not proportionally benefit from this boost to the economy. Poverty is widespread, unemployment is high, and the county is underdeveloped in terms of infrastructure outside of the tourist areas. Education is also lagging behind the rest of the country and girls, in particular, drop out of school at a young age, often due to arranged marriages (Mkutu, Wandera, Opondo & Kajumbe, 2016). This, according to Hellsten (2016) makes the youth an easy prey for terrorist recruiters.

In terms of informal employment, the main industries are the transport industry, subsistence agriculture and herding, jua kali (outdoor) manufacturing and small businesses. However, the study failed to identify the factors influencing youth unemployment and insecurity in the county. This forms the basis for this study that sought to examine the causes and impact of youth unemployment on security with a focus on Kwale County. The choice of 2010-
2018 was considered appropriate to evaluate the gains made in youth employment and security since the promulgation of the constitution.

1.3 Purpose of The Study

The purpose of this study is to examine causes and impact of youth unemployment on security with a focus on Kwale County.

1.4 Specific Objectives

The following specific objectives will guide the study: -

1.4.1 To identify factors influencing youth unemployment in Kwale County.

1.4.2 To examine the effects of youth unemployment on security in Kwale County.

1.4.3 To identify approaches that have been employed by Kenya’s government on youth unemployment and security in Kwale County.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What factors influence youth unemployment in Kwale County?
2. What are the effects of youth unemployment on security in Kwale County?
3. What approaches have been employed by Kenya’s government on youth unemployment and security in Kwale County?
1.6 Limitations of the Study

The first limitation to this study was the authenticity of information given by the respondents. The subject of security is a sensitive one and respondents may not feel free to give this information. To delimit this, the researcher assured the respondents of confidentiality and informed them that the findings would be used for research purposes only. Another limitation was the language barrier especially for the religious and youth leaders. To deal with this, the researcher conducted the focus group discussions as well as some of the interviews in the local language (Kiswahili) this eliminated any language barrier and ensure that the affected leaders expressed themselves effectively.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The findings of this research might be useful to the Government of Kenya in helping it understand the issues surrounding the security situation in the country and the unemployment rate of the youths. The findings will also help the local administration, parents and other security stakeholders like the Kwale county security committee to understand the drivers of unemployment and insecurity and how to solve them.

The findings are important to academicians and researchers as they provide basis for further researches. The study will provide the background information to research organizations and scholars who would want to carry out further research in this area. The study will facilitate individual researchers to identify gaps in the current research and carry out research into those areas.
1.8 Scope of the Study

This study sought to examine the effects of youth unemployment on security in Kenya: The case of Kwale County for the years 2010 to 2018. 2010 marks the year since the Constitution of Kenya 2010 was promulgated. The study was conducted in Kwale County. The scope was limited to both community and government leaders within Kwale county. Target population was drawn from Government administrators, security officers, religious leaders and youth leaders. Leaders were selected as the target population on the basis that they were considered the securitizing agents of youth unemployment.

1.9 Definitions of Key Terms

Unemployment

Unemployment is the term for when a person who is actively seeking a job is unable to find work (Denilson, 2014).

Youth

According to the African Youth Charter, a youth means every person between the ages of 15 and 35 years. This is also adopted by UNESCO and the GOK.

Securitisation

This is where an object is often labelled as a security threat and by referring to it as a ‘security issue’ then it becomes a security problem (Wæver, 1995).
1.10 Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to examine “youth unemployment and security in Kenya: A case of Kwale County”, based on the following objectives: to identify factors influencing youth unemployment in Kwale county; to examine the effects of youth and security in Kwale county; and to identify approaches that have been employed by Kenya’s government on youth unemployment and security in Kwale County.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the existing literature on youth unemployment and security. Various studies have been carried out but, they fail to provide a critical view on the factors influencing youth unemployment. For example; (Mkonu, 2013) studied the gaps in knowledge about youth unemployment in the labour market in Nairobi County. The findings reported that vigorous evaluations by the government need to be conducted to build an evidence base from which interventions can be formed to help poor youth make successful transitions to working life so as to minimize the youth unemployment rate in Nairobi.

2.2 Youth Unemployment

The International Labour Organization (ILO, 2013) defines the unemployed as numbers of the economically active population who are without work but available for and seeking work, including people who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntarily left work (Condratov, 2014). However, this definition does not account for the percentage of unemployed youth across the world (Ellonen & Nätti, 2015). While some developing countries and developed countries are experiencing a higher rate, some are at the moderate/lower level. The alarming rise in youth unemployment and the equally disturbing high levels of young people who work but still live in poverty shows how difficult it will be to reach the global goal to end poverty by 2030 unless we redouble our efforts to achieve sustainable economic growth and decent work (World Bank, 2014).
Youth unemployment is increasingly recognised as a driver of instability and violence in many African countries. Young people are potentially a tremendous force for change in conflict-affected countries, both positively and negatively. Accordingly, it has been suggested that large rates of youth unemployment make countries unstable in general and thus more prone to armed conflict. In a 2013 study by the African Development Bank (AfDB) on the effects of youth unemployment on political instability, the authors find empirical evidence that youth unemployment is significantly associated with an increase in the risk of political instability, particularly in countries where youth unemployment, as well as social inequalities and corruption, are high (ECDPM, 2019).

This is particularly relevant to the many I.C.G.L.R Member States because, in recent years, they have directly or indirectly been impacted by political violence and conflict. The rate of youth unemployment, including those who have stopped actively seeking employment, stands at approximately 34% in many African countries. Although empirical linkages between youth unemployment and violence remain somewhat contested (Cramer, 2010), a large pool of youth cohorts can increase the risk of armed conflict as it may reduce recruitment costs for militia through the abundant supply of labour with low opportunity cost (Collier, 2000). If young people are left with no alternative but unemployment and poverty, they are more likely to join a rebellion as an alternative way of generating an income (Urdal, 2006). Inequality can also play an important role. The mismatch between high rates of economic growth and job creation is widening income inequalities and ultimately fuelling social tensions (Korongo, 2012).

Unemployment is cited as the major economic reasons why young people engage in violence. In Kenya, the economic growth rate has been insufficient to create enough
employment opportunities to absorb the increasing labour force of about 750,000 annually. Only about 25% of youth are absorbed, leaving 75% to bear the burden of unemployment. (GoK 2006). Additionally, some of those absorbed in the labour market have jobs that do not match their qualifications and personal development goals which may lead to frustrations and disappointment. In Burundi, according to the 2008 census, the unemployment rate of youths who had completed university studies was 13%. Such unemployed youth may be taken advantage of by political leaders leading them to engage in violent acts. In Tanzania, the consequences of lacking livelihood and employment opportunities for the youths are increasing; the rates of youth who migrate out of rural areas, the number of young criminals and prostitutes, and drug abuse and HIV and AIDS infections (GoK 2006). Structural changes in the local economies are among some of the factors making youth at risk in most areas. For instance, parents in the Kilimanjaro region increasingly complain about the huge deterioration of coffee prices and that they can no longer afford to keep their children in school (Korongo, 2012).

Jobs can create economic and social ties and have the potential to build incentives to work across boundaries and resolve conflict. They can thus contribute to social cohesion, including how societies handle differences and manage tensions among different groups, and how they avoid and resolve conflicts. Employment may cause people to feel greater inclusion in a community either by generating higher levels of respect or through membership of professional groups, influence social cohesion through its effects on social identity, networks and fairness (ECDPM, 2019).

The unemployment rate in Kenya, by the end of 2017, stood at 39.1 per cent with the majority of the unemployed being the youth. Academic institutions have largely been
blamed for producing half-baked individuals who cannot fit in the current evolved job market. The greatest employer in Kenya is currently the informal sector (Jua Kali) which employs more than 86 per cent of the workforce and controlling close to 80 per cent of the economy. The sector, however, faces numerous challenges including inadequate funding, tough business environment, and inadequate training among those within it (Soko Directory Team, 2018).

Kenya faces a significant unemployment problem that affects mostly young people. Youth unemployment rates are several times higher than the rates among adults and particularly high in cities and among females. As young people grow up, they stop depending on other people’s income and become independent. During their transition from childhood to adulthood, access to good jobs of acceptable quality is essential for youth to acquire independence from their parents, brighten their prospects in the job market and enhance their prospects of forming a family (Maronga, Maroria & Nyikal, 2015).

A study by Mbiiri, Kilifi, Joshua and Chidongo (2018) posits that in Kenya, youth unemployment is a serious development issue. It is estimated that 64 per cent of unemployed persons in Kenya are youth. Interestingly only 1.5 per cent of the unemployed youth have formal education beyond secondary school level and the remaining over 92 per cent have no vocational or professional skills training and the majorities are found in rural Kenya (KNBS, 2016). Due to inadequate employment and livelihood opportunities in rural areas the tendency is that they migrate to urban centres to look for job opportunities (Magombeyi & Odhiambo, 2016). The economic growth rate in Kenya has not been sufficient enough to create productive employment opportunities to absorb the increasing labour force of about 500,000 annually. Most of these are the youth and only about 25 per
cent are absorbed, leaving 75 per cent to bear the burden of unemployment (Ekeh, 2013). Further, some of those absorbed are doing jobs that do not match their qualifications and specialization (Nzau, 2014).

2.3 Security

The concept of security is highly complex. Individuals and states have different definitions based on the value placed on what aspect of security—economic security, social security, political security and territorial security. Security is commonly based on fear of actual and potential attacks on public authorities, persons and properties. To a certain degree, security has objectively definable physical aspects, such as whether a country’s borders are safe from attack and whether a state can guarantee a reasonable degree of law and order so that citizens can live free from physical harm. At the same time, there is also a more subjective dimension to the notion of human security—the degree to which people perceive themselves to be secured from harm (Oluwaseun, 2013).

The term has demonstrated controversies regarding its conceptualization; however, its simplest explanation is characterized as the freedom from threats, anxiety, danger or political coercion (Fierke, 2015). According to Paul (2015), Security refers to a stable, relatively unchanged atmosphere in which individuals or groups may pursue their ends without fear of loss or injury. For example, a study done by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP 2013) found that in Nigeria, as in most less developed countries, the position is not one of low poverty but of mass poverty. About 80 per cent of the population has an annual income of less than N200.00. This implies that poverty in Nigeria is synonymous with gross underdevelopment and lack of security. The system may
be designed to provide maximum security against attack or incursion. It is the safety of a state or organisation against criminal activity such as terrorism and theft (Kuperman, 2015).

A study by Giroux (2015) conceives national security, as the aggregate of the security interest of all individuals, communities, ethnic groups and the entire political entity. (Maslow, 1942), describes an insecure person as; A person who perceives the world as a threatening jungle and most human beings as dangerous and selfish; feels rejected and isolated anxious and hostile; is generally pessimistic and unhappy; shows signs of tension and conflict, tends to turn inward; is troubled by guilt feelings, has one or another manifestations of low self-esteem; tends to be neurotic; and is generally selfish and egocentric. Insecurity may contribute to the development of shyness, paranoia, and social withdrawal, or it may encourage compensatory behaviours such as crime-related offences, arrogance, aggression, or bullying in some cases (Raina & Bhan, 2013).

National Security is the requirement to maintain the survival of the state through the use of economic power, diplomacy, power projection, and political power. Initially focusing on the military might, it now encompasses a broad range of facets, including the non-military or economic security of the nation and values espoused by the national society. Security threats involve not only conventional foes such as other nation-states but also others such as violent non-state actors, narcotic cartels, multinational corporations and non-governmental organizations. Some authorities include natural disasters that cause severe environmental damage in society (Giroux, 2015).

Human security is about everyday realities of violent conflict and poverty, humanitarian crises, epidemic diseases, injustice and inequality. It is about freedom from fear and
freedom from want. It is much different from state-related security with its emphasis on military force, territory and sovereignty. Human security places the security of individuals, communities and global humanity ahead of the security concerns of the state (Georg & Klein, 2007).

2.4 Nexus between Youth Unemployment and Security

A random sampling study conducted by Escudero and Mourelo (2013) shows that youth unemployment has become a major challenge in the 21st Century. Sub-Saharan Africa is one of the regions highly affected by youth unemployment. It is estimated to be more than 21% (ILO: 2013). According to ILO, Sub-Saharan Africa has witnessed substantial growth in the additional labour force of 28 million - 30 million between 2013 and 2015. There are several dimensions to the problem of youth unemployment. There’s a demographic dimension. Africa's population profile is shaped like a typical pyramid and has a 'youth bulge at the base (Anyanwu, 2014). Almost half of Africa's population is under 25 and about 75 per cent is under the age of 35. It is estimated that by 2050, Africa will account for 29 per cent of all people aged 15 to 24 (Okafor, 2014).

A study conducted by Rankin and Roberts (2011) shows that the involvement of youth in criminal activities is noted to be on the increase. Many of the youth remain idle even after formal education for long periods. As a consequence, they try their hands in all openings, legal or illegal, with some ending up with deviant behaviour.

Moreover, Salami (2013) asserts that many unemployed within Africa has become an instrument of evil in the hands of the politicians in perpetuating their hidden agenda before, during and after the elections. For instance, in the 2011 Nigeria’s presidential election, over
500 lives were lost including nine youth corps members and thousands of lives and properties were displaced mostly in the northern part of the country (Fatoki & Chindoga, 2011). Also, many ethnoreligious crises were perpetrated by the youth. Therefore, the high level of crime rate weakens the human security of the country which poses a threat to lives and properties (Mains, 2012).

A study conducted by Nepstad (2013) shows that the Arab Spring that happened recently was carried out by restive youths who were frustrated by the way their countries were governed. Also, the role of the restive youth in the Niger/Delta region before the declaration of amnesty by the Federal government was key (Orji & Iwuamadi, 2015). These youths constituted a menace in the society by terrorizing and kidnapping oil workers and foreigners to demand huge ransoms. Many lives and property were lost during the period of their restiveness (Gbosi, 2014). Currently, kidnapping is the latest self-employment unemployed youth in Niger delta are engaged in. Several politicians, actors/actresses, young ones, aged among others have been victims in the hand of kidnappers (Thornton, 2014). Despite several arrests carried out by the police, the business of kidnapping keeps flourishing every day (Adesina, 2013). Many youths have turned themselves to “area boys” engaging in nefarious activities and a ready evil instrument for the politicians during political activities (LaGraffe, 2012).

Moreover, an analysis conducted by Congolese Prisons Service and the National Bureau of Statistics (2014) in Congo reveals that there has been increased involvement of youth in numerous anti-social activities. For instance, persons admitted into the prisons by age group between 2014 and 2017 shows that 31,700 youths were admitted in 2014 (National Bureau of Statistics 2014). According to another study conducted by Philip, Samson and Ogwu
(2013) in Nigeria, youth unemployment has also led to the emergence of insurgent groups. The study defines insurgent groups as a set of rebellious people that shares a common belief system or ideology in a particular society.

A typical example is the Boko Haram sect. Several scholars have written about the sect however, it should be noted that most (if not all) of the members are youths that are involved in the terrorism (Bamidele, 2014). According to Flood (2011), many lives and property worth millions of dollars have been destroyed since 2010 up till date most especially in the northern part of Nigeria. Currently, the Nigerian government is attempting to give amnesty to the Islamic sect however Lazaridis and Wadia (2015) argues that the government should understand that the higher the rate of youth unemployment, the more frustrated youth will be increasing and forming a rebellious group that will wage war against the state for its injustice, exploitation, inequity and every state apparatus including its security.

A descriptive study done by Olayemi (2014) shows that Cybercrime is another problem of youth unemployment. Cybercrime is a term for any illegal activity that uses a computer as its primary means of commission. The United States Department of Justice expands the definition of cybercrime to include any illegal activity that uses a computer for the storage of evidence (Png, Wang & Wang (2008). Cybercrime can take many shapes and can occur nearly anytime or anyplace. Criminals committing cybercrime use several methods, depending on their skill-set and their goal. The Council of Europe’s Cybercrime Treaty uses the term “cybercrime” to refer to offences ranging from criminal activity against data to content and copyright infringement (Trump, 2017). However, Hansen and Nissen Baum (2009) suggests that the definition is broader, including activities such as fraud, unauthorised access, child pornography, and cyber stalking.
A recent study by Tate (2017) shows that the menace of cybercrime has dented the image of many countries before the international community. For instance, a study conducted by Collier and Lakoff (2015) shows that North Korea’s scams cost the British economy about £150 million a year. However, the cost to society goes beyond just losing money. Some victims have attempted suicide, while many others watch their marriages crash and their businesses go bankrupt. Another study by Shafqat and Masood (2016) also revealed that Australians lost at least $36 million a year to Nigerian scammers. The study found that Australians sent about $3 million a month to Nigeria of which at least 80% was fraud-related. Also, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) claimed to have thwarted internet scams that would have left victims with losses running into five billion in India. This was achieved during covert operations targeting cybercrime activities in various parts of India (Joiner, 2017).

Similarly, Adebayo (2013) posits that youth employment is a recipe for economic security and that economic security is a major element of security. It is composed of basic social security which pertains to health, education, social protection as well as work-related security. Irrespective of how one looks at national security, there can be no question of the need to include the economic viability of a nation. It is important to note that without capital, there is no business; without business, there can be no profit (Oladiran, 2014). Without profit, there are no jobs and without jobs, there are no taxes, and there is no military capability. Economic security is a major phenomenon that must be pursued as part of the formidable aspect of securing a country (Gilbert, 2014).
A study done by Oluwajodu, Greyling, Blaauw and Kleynhans, (2015) shows that South Africa is the second-largest economy in Africa yet the effect of unemployment tells on economic growth. The youth that is supposed to be productive agents of the economy and be the greatest assets in terms of human resources are still dependent on their parents, relatives or friends. Hence, the high rate of youth unemployment renders economic security ineffective. A recent statistic by World Bank (2015) shows that the unemployment rate among young people aged 15–34 in South Africa was 38.2%, implying that more than one in every three young people in the labour force did not have a job. This simple statistic causes the country a loss of about two trillion dollars annually from the absence of commercial activities that ordinarily should have taken place but did not. The security implication of over 30 million unemployed youths is unimaginable. Therefore, the government needs to devise policies that will stimulate economic growth that would increase human capital development and productivity output (Burger, Steenekamp, van der Berg & Zoch, 2015).

As reviewed in the literature, many studies have been conducted on the link between youth unemployment and security. These studies, though useful in providing the background information for the current study, many did not address the issue of securitisation of unemployment by the leaders. Further, none of the studies has been conducted in Kwale County in Kenya. The current study sought to address this gap.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

Since the end of the cold war, several studies have tried to redefine the concept of Security to look at the emerging new threats, risks and security challenges. This research paper seeks to establish the inter-linkage between youth unemployment and insecurity in Kenya. In
analysing youth unemployment and security in Kenya, several theories can be used. For instance: the classical and communist view of unemployment. However, this particular study will employ the theory of Securitisation.

**Securitisation Theory**

Securitisation refers to a situation where an object is often labelled as a security threat and by referring to it as a ‘security issue’ then it becomes a security problem (Weaver, 1995). The concept of securitisation can be traced to the scholars who made enormous contributions at the Copenhagen School of Security Studies. Some of the scholars are; Buzan, Weaver and Jaap de Wilde (1995) define securitisation as a process of social construction of threats which includes securitizing actor who are mostly the political elite, who declares certain matter as urgent and a posing threat for the survival of the referent object, that, once accepted with the audience legitimizes the use of extraordinary measures for neutralization of the threat. Thus, the issue is securitized and removed outside the normal bounds of the democratic political procedure and put on the “panic politics” agenda (Buzan, Weaver and de Wilde, 1995).

Security is conceptualized by the Copenhagen School of security studies, as a speech act in the securitisation theory. This means that an actor can use language or expression to label something as a threat to securitize the action. The Securitizing actor allows the audience an opportunity to choose either to accept or decline the agenda proposed by the actor. Only consent by the audience justifies the use of extraordinary actions to eliminate the threats (Buzan, Weaver and de Wilde, 1998).
The four components in the securitisation theory are: 1) A securitizing actor/agent. This is an entity that makes the securitizing move/statement; 2) an existential threat which is an object (or ideal) that has been identified as potentially harmful; 3) A referent object which is an object (or ideal) that is being threatened and needs to be protected; 4) An audience which is the target group of the securitisation act that needs to be persuaded and accept the issue as a security threat.

There seems to be a thin line between unemployment and crime, violence, drug abuse and depression. According to The World Bank’s Economic Overview of Kenya for May 2013, youth unemployment is among the critical development challenges facing Kenya (Soko Directory Team, 2016). Unemployment is not conceived as a threat per se. Nonetheless, the opportunities that it granted to security are conceived as a big risk. There’s no consensus on how the two phenomena are linked, and how they relate to each other, so this paper will propose a possible explanation for the same (Umansky, 2015-2016). This is why this theory was considered very appropriate for the current study. The main thesis for the study is that despite a clear disconnect between the two concepts, youth unemployment has been securitised by leaders in Kwale.
2.6 Conceptual Framework

Figure 2: Conceptual Framework

2.7 Chapter Summary

This study sought to add to the existing knowledge gap of securitisation of youth unemployment. The research established among other studies the effect of poverty, youth unemployment and social-economic status. Different studies have examined the relationship between unemployment and security in a different context; some have found a significant positive relation, other studies have found a negative relation, while others found no evidence that there is a relationship between poverty and security. Studies of economic participation have taught us a lot about what lies behind actual economic participation, and how economic equality in modern democratic states is reflected in actual participation (Blomberg and Hess 2014). Most of these studies state that a central prerequisite for actual participation is some degree of economic development involvement or engagement. As Collier (2012); Fearon, Laitin (2014); Djankov, Querol (2014); and Jakobsen (2013) have argued, it is hard to imagine that at least some psychological
engagement with development is not required for almost all forms of economic participation. The literature has demonstrated clearly that there is indeed some relationship between youth unemployment and the stability of a nation. The next chapter (chapter three) will discuss the methodology to be adopted to undertake the primary research.
CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter has distinctive sections aimed to exhibit the procedures used to grasp this case study with the target of answering the three specific objectives of the study. The segments are as follows: - research design, population and sampling procedure, data collection methods, research procedures, data analysis methods and summary of the chapter.

3.2 Research Design

The study used both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. These approaches provided insights into the problem and also helped to develop ideas or hypotheses of the study.

This investigation utilized a descriptive research design. Descriptive research is used to depict the current circumstance, what individuals at present accept, what individuals are doing right now et cetera (Collins, Onwuegbuzie and Jiao, 2007). Descriptive research portrays the situation as it exists at (Kothari, 2004).

3.3 Population and Sampling

3.3.1 Study Location and Population

Kwale County is located in the Coastal region. Its border to the north-west by Taita Taveta County, Northeast by Kilifi and Mombasa Counties, South East by the Indian Ocean and
South-West by the United Republic of Tanzania. The county has a land area of 8,270.2 square kilometres and is administratively divided into four constituencies; Matuga, Kinango, Msambweni and Lunga. Kwale County was selected because of its high unemployment rate and the fact that it is believed to be the home of the Mombasa Republican Movement.

The target population of the leaders in Kwale County is estimated to be 120 people. The study however targeted leaders in five different categories namely; administrative leaders’ political leaders, religious leaders and youth leaders at the county level. The target population of the study is the administrative leaders, political leaders, religious leaders and youth leaders in Kwale County from which a sample will be drawn. The study sampled government officials representing government agencies, political leaders, and religious leaders and youth leaders. The government officials are the administrative officers in both the national and county level and the police.

### 3.3.2 Sampling Design and Sample Size

The research first used purposive sampling to identify leaders then applied random sampling on the leaders. This is a probability sampling method where respondents are selected on the purpose, they serve in the research being done by the researcher. In this case study, the researcher selected the youth leaders, Government officers police bosses, County Commissioners, Deputy County Commissioners, Sub-county administrators, religious leaders, and political leaders based on the first-hand information they contribute to the study and the significant role they play in the community.
The study used the formula below (Mugenda and Mugenda 2003)

\[ n = \frac{Z^2pq}{d^2} \]

Where \( n \) is the desired sample size

\( Z \) is the standard normal deviation at the required confidence level

\( p \) is the proportion in the target population estimated to have the characteristics being measured (or 50% of the population)

\( q \) is 1-\( p \)

\( d \) is the level of statistical significance set

With a confidence level of 95%, therefore the sample size will be:

\[
n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{(5)^2}
\]

The sample population for the study if the population is greater than 10,000 is therefore 384

However, since the population of all leaders in the county is less than 10,000, the following formulae as suggested by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) will be used:

\[
n_0 = \frac{N}{1+n/N}
\]

Where \( n_0 \) is the desired sample size,

\( n \) is the sample size if the population was greater than 10,000
N Population Estimate

The sample population for this study was, therefore:

\[
f_n = \frac{120}{(1+384)/120)}
\]

=39.89

The total sample population was 40 leaders.

The sample size of 40 will be divided into four strata so that every stratus will have ten respondents.

3.4 Data Collection Methods

The present examination utilized both primary and secondary data. The study used questionnaires, interviews and focused group discussion. The advantage of using a questionnaire in this study is that it ensured that confidentiality was kept, it is easy to administer, cheaper and saves on time. Newton (2015) found that questionnaires give a more noticeable opinion subsequently encouraging open responses to fragile questions and are free from bias, guaranteeing accuracy and significant data. In addition, a questionnaire was ideal for this examination because the researcher could accumulate information from a greater sample size.

The questionnaire had closed-ended and open-ended questions to bring out specific responses for quantitative and qualitative examination respectively.
Secondary data was derived from journals, online resources, government records; publications bases on information from the World Values Surveys; non-governmental organizations (NGOs) records, media articles.

3.5 Data Analysis Methods

Data analysis is the process of evaluating data using analytical and logical reasoning to examine each component of the data provided (Bell, Bryman & Harley, 2018). Different data analysis methodologies were used for the various kinds of data collected. Qualitative data in the questionnaires were used to describe and explain the quantitative data. All the quantitative variables were chronologically organised with respect to the questionnaire outline and this ensured that the correct coding was issued for variables. Editing was then done to ensure that information entered for each questionnaire in each variable was correct. Using the coded variables and the questionnaire numbers, it was used to edit erroneous data and verify the data entered (Fowler, 2013).

For qualitative data, which was mainly gathered from key informants, interviews and the open-ended questions in the questionnaires; a qualitative data checklist was developed. The checklist was clustered along with the main themes of the research to ease the consolidation of information and interpretation. The main themes in the checklists included; the demographic characteristics like; age, sex and occupation for the first section, and the second section were fixated on the questions from the four specific objectives. The checklist made it possible to collate the scattered information under particular themes. This was in turn used to aid a generation of discussions, analysis and interpretation of information under these main themes.
3.6 Ethical Issues

The projected study did not present significant ethical issues. Research integrity was being upheld by properly citing authors to avoid plagiarism. Respondents were informed appropriately of the purpose, duration and potential use of the research results. The identities and personal data gathered were treated with all confidentiality. Research permits and authorisation were also obtained from the relevant establishment. Any information collected during the study was not exposed to any other third party without explicit consent from the respondents.

3.7 Chapter Summary

Section three has anchored the techniques to be used to finish this case study. The investigation utilized a questionnaire as the key instrument for primary information accumulation. The target population is the youths, police, Kwale County government officials, national government administration officers in Kwale County and other selected residents based on their contribution to the study. The following chapter will present the primary findings and discuss the literature review in association with the primary findings.
CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data collected from Kwale County on the perception of leaders on youth unemployment and Security. The sample population was picked from all the three sub-counties and was divided into 4 strata to ensure equal representation from different sectors of leadership. Stratum 1 was made up of Religious leaders. In this stratum, leaders from both Islamic and Christian religions were targeted. Once the religious leaders had been identified, random sampling was applied to ensure that each had an equal chance of being selected. A total of ten religious leaders were sampled. Leaders from stratum one filled in the questionnaires.

The second stratum was made up of youth leaders. Youth leaders were selected from representatives from registered youth groups. Purposive sampling was applied to ensure that only members of registered youth groups were targeted. Care was taken to ensure that gender strata were met. Youth leaders participated in a focus group discussion to allow them to express general opinions on the topic under study.

The third stratum was made up of officials from the National Government attached to the County Government of Kwale. Purposive sampling was used to sample ten leaders directly charged with security in the county; this is, both members of the county commissioner’s office and the police. Of the ten individuals in this stratum, eight filled in the questionnaires.
while two, who were considered senior and whose in-depth information on the subject of study was required were interviewed as key informants.

The fourth and final stratum was made up of ten county government leaders both from the executive arm and the political arm of the county government. The leaders were also purposively selected to ensure that only those who, by virtue of their offices, had access to security and unemployment information and policy information on the same were selected. In this stratum, eight people responded to the questionnaires while two, whose in-depth analysis of the subject under study was required, were interviewed. In total, 26 people from the sample population responded to the questionnaires, ten youth leaders participated in the focus group discussion and four leaders were interviewed as key informants.

The chapter analyses the data in four sections. Section one presents General demographic information of the respondents, section two presents both quantitative and qualitative data collected from the leaders on factors contributing to youth unemployment in Kwale County. Section three presents and analyses data collected on the effects of unemployment on insecurity and information on security in the county. The final section presents data on approaches by the Government of Kenya on youth unemployment and insecurity. The chapter summary wraps up all the sections by giving the general themes that emerged in the four sections. The data is presented in themes derived from the research objectives.
4.2 Demographic Information

Questionnaires to this study had a total of twenty-six respondents from religious leaders, national government leaders in the county and county government leaders as explained in the introduction above (4.1). Questionnaires were administered and each respondent was allowed adequate time to fill and give back the questionnaire. The researcher was available to make clarifications and collect the filled in questionnaires.

The FGDs were made up of ten youth leaders each representing a different youth group. The FGDs had 6 males and 4 females all between the ages of 22 and 34. Their highest education level ranged from primary education to tertiary education. Majority of the members of the FGDs had a secondary school education.

Key informant interviews were conducted with four individuals who were purposefully sampled from key offices dealing with security within the county. The sample was picked from individuals within the top members of the County Security Committee. This was to ensure that the information received was official and correct. All four interviewees were each taken through an oral interview and were assured of confidentiality. This was because the issue of security in the coastal region where Kwale County is situated is both a sensitive and highly political issues; a statement of confidentiality of interviewees was therefore needed as an assurance of anonymity. Interviews were not recorded owing to this very fact of the sensitivity of the topic but the researcher took notes of all the important points made.
All the interviewees were senior officers both within the county government and national government working in the county. Care was taken to ensure gender representation among the interviewees; the key informants were thus made up of two males and two females. All four officers were based within the county administratively.

In total, therefore, the respondents were made up of 26 men and 14 women. The gender quota was affected by the fact that a majority of the religious leaders in the county were male. All respondents were above twenty-five years of age and had been in the county for over five years thus were able to make an informed judgment over the subject under study. Gender quotas can be summarized as follows:

**Figure 3: Number of Respondents**
4.3 Factors Contributing to Youth Unemployment

The youth leaders were asked to describe the youth in Kwale as a basis for understanding some of the factors contributing to youth unemployment. The youth leaders described the youth in Kwale as a neglected group of people who are often left out of government initiatives and often viewed as a threat to the rest of the population. The youth leaders, however, described the youth as industrious and hardworking people who often had to devise survival means within the community. The leaders also mentioned in the FGD that some of the young people engaged in negative habits and crime for survival. The youth were generally said to engage in self-employment through petty trade, *boda-boda* riding, tour guiding, farming, fishing and boat sailing.

The youth leaders said that the youth in Kwale were motivated by technology, they also said that they were hopeful of a bright future and were motivated by youthful leadership. The leaders said that the youth were fearful of getting into drug abuse. They were also afraid of being wrongfully targeted by the government for being members of, or for associating with terror groups. Finally, the youth leaders said that they were discouraged by poor leadership and mismanagement of public resources. The youth leaders said that the young people were generally religious and attended prayers either in mosques or in churches regularly. From this general information, it was clear that young people were left out of formal employment and were generally unemployed, self-employed or employed in the informal sector. The issue of securitisation of youth employment came out very strongly as the youth leaders described their fears. One of the participants stated that:
Security organs always see us as a threat. Most young men have been arrested and accused of either drug abuse, theft or being a member of an illegal group. Men are especially targeted for belonging to the MRC.

As relates to youth employment, respondents were asked to rate youth unemployment in Kwale County, majority of the respondents to the questionnaires (20) said that most youths are unemployed, five respondents said that some youth are unemployed while one respondent said that a few youths are unemployed. This information can be summarized as follows:

Figure 4: The Rate of Youth Unemployment
From the figure above, the research shows that youth unemployment in Kwale County is high. This agrees with assertions by Muoki (2013) who states that 64% of unemployed people are youth.

From the FGDs, the youth leaders decried the unemployment rates among the youth in the county. Participants said that over 60% of young people in the county were unemployed and more than 50% of those who were employed were either self-employed or employed in the informal sector. The leaders said that the youth who were self-employed were boda boda riders, jua kali artisans, tour guides or engaged in petty trade. Further, the youth leaders reported that many youths are forced to migrate to neighbouring counties to look for alternative sources of income.

All the four key informants concurred with the findings from the questionnaires and the FGDs and reported that youth unemployment was very high in the county. One interviewee said that it was about 80%; two said it was between 75-80% and one said it was above 70%. With a mean of 75%, the unemployment rate in Kwale is way above the national average. Two key informants in a follow-up question observed that this rate is much lower compared to unemployment rates in the county before the devolution process, but still higher than poverty rates in other counties in the country.

To achieve objective one, the respondents were asked to select reasons for youth unemployment in Kwale County. From the findings collected through questionnaires, a majority of the leaders said that youth unemployment was caused by low education levels,
followed by drug abuse, then inadequate jobs and other causes. The other causes attributed to unemployment included “beach boying” and sex trade, radicalization and poverty.

The table below summarizes the number of times each of the points below was picked. The total number goes beyond 100% as respondents were asked to tick all the answers that apply.

Table 1: Reasons for Youth Unemployment and the Number of Times each Point was picked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate job opportunities</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low education levels</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laziness</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engagement in crime</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug abuse</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepotism/Tribalism in employment</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Please specify)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Findings from the FGD were in tandem with findings above. The findings were further corroborated by the Key Informants who said that some of the reasons the unemployment rate was approximated to be this high were school dropout, alcoholism and drug abuse,
tourism which lures young men into becoming beach boys and girls into commercial sex work and poverty levels within the county.

These findings are in agreement with findings by KNBS (2016) which state that a majority of young people (92%) have no vocational or professional training.

Question three elicited mixed reactions from the respondents. Interestingly, there seemed to be no clear consensus on who bore the highest responsibility for youth unemployment. While 8 respondents said it was the responsibility of national government, another 8 said it was the responsibility of the county government. 5 respondents said it was the responsibility of the youth themselves, another 4 said it was the responsibility of the private sector while one respondent said it was the religious leaders who bore most responsibility.

This information can be summarized as follows:

**Figure 5: Parties that Bare the Highest Responsibilities on Youth Unemployment.**
Findings from this question indicate a lack of responsibility from the leaders. This could further be explained by the fact that the government (both national and county) did not have a substantial policy on youth employment; leaders were therefore not clear on who bore the greatest responsibility. Findings from the FGD, however, indicated that the County government and the National government bore the greatest responsibility. This was contended to by the Key informants who indicated that the government has a duty to create jobs and improve the economy so as to attract private investors.

The study further sought to establish what the unemployed youth engaged in. It was reported that the youth engaged in a variety of other activities. The table below lists all the activities mentioned by the key informants:

Table 2: Activities that Unemployed Youths Engage in.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Number</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Motorcycle (Boda-boda) riding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Small scale farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Beach boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Charcoal burning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Hawking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Commercial sex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4 Effects of Unemployment on Security.

The questionnaires sought to establish the opinion of the leaders on the correlation between youth unemployment and insecurity. Interestingly, all the respondents said unemployment contributed to insecurity in the county. Among the explanations given, one respondent said that "petty crime offenders were often unemployed youth. “Another respondent alluded to the fact that idle youth often ended up experimenting with drugs and alcohol while yet another one said that young unemployed youth ended up as victims of sex tourism both within the county and in neighbouring counties. It was also established that unemployed youth in Kwale County were more likely to be attracted to terror groups and other illegal groups such as the Mombasa Republican Council (MRC).

Respondents were asked to state their attitude linking unemployment and insecurity in Kwale County. They were provided with a Liker scale on which they were to state the likelihood of unemployed youth causing insecurity. The respondents were to tick the corresponding number against statements that relate insecurity to unemployment with 5 indicating very likely, 4 indicating likely, 3 indicating neither likely nor unlikely, 2 indicating unlikely and one indicating never. The following table has been reproduced to show the responses to each of the statements. The last column has been affixed for purposes of summation.
Table 3: Relationship between Unemployment and Crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very likely (5)</th>
<th>Likely (4)</th>
<th>Neither Likely nor Unlikely (3)</th>
<th>Unlikely (2)</th>
<th>Never (1)</th>
<th>Total No. of respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a Unemployed youth</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engage in crime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b Unemployed youth</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join terror group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Unemployed youth</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form violent gangs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d Unemployed youth</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disrupt social cohesion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e Unemployed youth</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are a threat to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f Unemployed youth</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk economic growth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g Unemployed youth</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribute to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecurity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the FGDs, the youth leaders tended to disagree with the statement that youth was a threat to security. At length, the FGD discussed and seemed to agree that security forces were a threat to the youth. Youth leaders found fault in the generalization of youth as criminals, especially by security forces. They discussed the labelling of youth as members of the MRC, they alluded to targeting of youth by anti-terror and anti-radicalization fights. They concluded that if the young people were included in security discussions and recruited in anti-terror campaigns, they were likely to achieve much. Pressed further, the FGD stated that as a result of youth marginalization and exclusion from the county’s economic activities, many young people ended up in criminal activities. Further, the leaders alluded to the extreme poverty in the county as a possible cause for young people joining illegal groupings including terror groups. The leaders were however quick to add that the percentage of youth who engaged in crime was minimal.
Finally, all four key informants said that they believed there was a direct relationship between youth unemployment and insecurity. One of the interviewees said that that idle youth were likely to deal with drugs either as uses or distributors. Another interviewee linked unemployment to sex trade by both male and female youth. One interviewee also referred to the fact that most of the petty offenders were unemployed youth.

On the question of common crimes in the county, the respondents mainly mentioned petty crimes, commercial sex, theft, assault, drug abuse, radicalization and alcoholism. The FGD agreed that the most common crimes included sex trade, drug use, domestic violence especially the fight over land, petty theft and assault.

The results from the key informants agreed with findings from both the questionnaires and the FGDs on common crimes that youth engaged in. The crimes mentioned included: violent extremism, drug use and abuse, defilement, incest, rape, assault, stock theft, murder resulting from land disputes and targeting of the aged as witches.

When asked to talk about what motivates them to engage in crime, there seemed to be a consensus that poverty and lack of resources was the biggest motivation. The leaders however also mentioned youth exclusion from government activities, radicalization and the allure of terrorism as motivators.

This finding supports the main thesis of this study that unemployment has been securitised by leaders. It can further be reported from this study that unemployed youth seek alternative
commercial activities to keep them busy. Some of these activities are positive while others are negative.

The chart below gives a summary of both the negative and positive activities that young people in the county engage in. The respondents were allowed to list up to three activities, thus the total number is higher than the total number of respondents. The activities are organised depending on the frequency in which they were stated. The findings correspond with findings by Ronis (2015) who states that unemployed youth are likely to try their hands on both legal and illegal openings.

**Figure 6: Negative & Positive Activities that Youths Engage in.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Frequency of response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art and music</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charcoal burning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial sex work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach boys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tour guiding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boda boda riding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The question on whether increased employment opportunities were likely to reduce insecurity was asked to compare results with the earlier question on whether unemployed
youth contribute to insecurity or not. Interestingly, there was a slight variation in the responses. While in the earlier question all the respondents answered in the affirmative, in this question, only 21 out of the total number of 26 said yes. The rest of the respondents (19.3%) did not think that increased employment opportunities would lead to reduced insecurity.

This information can be represented in the pie chart as follows:

**Figure 7: Will Increased Employment Reduce Insecurity?**

Both the FGDs and the key informants were also quick to state that increased employment would not necessarily reduce crime. The youth leaders argued that it was impossible to have all the youth employed.
4.4.2 Gender Face of Insecurity

The question seeking to find who between unemployed men and unemployed women, were more likely to engage in crime showed that unemployed young men were more likely to engage in crime than unemployed women. Out of the 26 respondents, 17 said that men were more likely to engage in crime while 7 said that women were more likely to engage in crime. Interestingly, 2 respondents ticked both men and women. In the explanations given for ticking both was that while men engaged in violent crimes, women often engaged in “softer” crimes such as commercial sex, conning, stealing from tourists, child labour and assault. The securitisation of unemployment can, therefore, be reported to have a gender face. While both young men and women were found to be unemployed, the leaders felt that unemployed young men were more likely to engage in crime than unemployed young women. This information was confirmed by both the FGDs and the key informants. They both agreed that unemployed men tended to engage in crime more than unemployed women.

4.5 Approaches to Address Insecurity and Unemployment

As concerns government initiatives to reduce unemployment, most respondents mentioned Uwezo fund, youth fund, women fund, trade fund, collaboration with NGOs and formation of microfinance initiatives. The key informants corroborated these findings and their responses included the different Social inclusion funds which are government initiatives to provide microfinance to young people. The initiatives mentioned include the Uwezo fund, the Youth fund, Women fund, the youth, women and people living with disabilities fund and the Trade Fund, a microfinance initiative for the County Government of Kwale. The leaders also talked about empowerment programs for youth employment which targeted
out of school youths. Young people were being trained in technical courses such as masonry, carpentry and tailoring. One informant referred to the National youth policy 2009 which made provisions for youth empowerment and engagement by government. The interviewees generally agreed that the youth response to government initiatives was good since many of them had benefited from microfinance. The leaders agreed that sensitization is often done by relevant government ministries and that many youth groups in the county had benefited from available funds.

On the question that sought to find out what the government has done to deal with insecurity, several initiatives were mentioned. Among the most frequently mentioned initiatives included: the strengthening of Nyumba Kumi initiative, amnesty offer for terror recruits, public sensitization barazas, intensified police patrols, arrest and prosecution, interfaith meetings, communal prayers and de-radicalization programs. The Key Informants said that some of how government had dealt with the crimes were de-radicalisation campaigns, arrests and prosecution and the presidential amnesty to terror recruits who surrendered.

The key informants while responding to the question on initiatives put in place to reduce crime include the Nyumba Kumi Initiative, sensitization through public barazas, increased police patrols, “Toa Habari kwa police” initiative, county interfaith meetings, county Islamic leaders meetings, Youth programmes, rehabilitation of drug abusers, crackdown on drug dealers, involvement of community leaders and civil societies in de-radicalization initiatives and the peace and security committees at every level.
Finally, on the question of what other initiatives government should have, respondents mentioned the construction of technical and vocational education and training (TVETs) centres, creation of employment, increased surveillance by police, compulsory free basic education and better infrastructure. This research found that even though there were initiatives by the government to reduce youth unemployment, more needs to be done considering the big numbers of youth unemployment in Kwale County.

Youth leaders through the FGDs seemed to contend with the leaders on the question of what could be done to improve security and reduce youth engagement in crime. The youth leaders talked about youth employment in the county, they lauded efforts by non-governmental organizations in empowering young people and further emphasized the need to engage youth in government initiatives. It was also said that even though access to loans and funding had been improved, the youth lacked the technical capacity and business acumen to fully take advantage of the microfinance. The leaders said that the capacity of young people to run businesses needed to be improved. They also said that there was a need for technical training institutes and youth polytechnics in the county.

The approaches can be summarised in the pie chart below:
4.6 Chapter Summary

This chapter presented data from all the three primary sources of information for the study. The data was divided into four sections organised into themes. In summary, all three sources indicate that youth unemployment is high; the data also confirms that unemployed youth engaged in crime and finally, the data confirms that there is a link between unemployment and insecurity. The most common crimes that were mentioned were; petty crimes, commercial sex, theft, assault, drug abuse, radicalization and alcoholism.
CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a key summary of the findings of this study thematically arranged in accordance with the main objectives of the study. The chapter then infers conclusions from the study findings and further makes recommendations on the study topic. The last part of this chapter gives recommendations for further research.

5.2 Summary of Key Findings

This is a summary of the findings presented in chapter four. The summary presents all the data collected using the three data collection tools namely questionnaire, interview guide and the focus group discussion guide.

5.2.1 Factors Influencing Youth Unemployment in Kwale County.

The study found that the unemployment rate among the youth within the county was high with a majority of respondents estimating an average of about seventy-five per cent unemployment rates. This rate is way above the country average but close to the World Bank figures which estimate youth unemployment in Kenya at about 70% (World Bank 2014).
The study established that the main causes of unemployment among the youth in Kwale were low education levels, the allure of money from the tourism sector, drug abuse and a general lack of job opportunities as the county has very few industries and corporate

5.2.2 The Effects of Youth Unemployment on Security in Kwale County.

One of the obvious effects of youth unemployment as deciphered from this study and which tends to support the hypothesis of the study is that unemployed youth end up engaging in crime. All the leaders who were sampled for this study seemed to agree with this. This finding agrees with assertions by Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, 2013, Biko (2013), Miranda, 2013, and Collier, 2008 who state that if young people are left with no alternative but unemployment and poverty, they are more likely to join crime as an alternative way of generating an income. Among the crimes identified by this study include sex trade, petty theft, drug abuse, assault and robbery.

Another effect of unemployment is hopelessness leading to drug and alcohol abuse. The youth in Kwale County have resorted to the use and abuse of drugs out of hopelessness. This finding agrees with Okezie, (2013), Payne (2015) and Dike, (2014).

Unemployment also acts as a fertile ground for radicalization leading young people to join violent movements and religious extremism. The study established that Kwale County was indeed a breeding place for radicalized youth. The county has been a focus of security agents as the youth of Kwale are targeted for radicalization. The study established that the Mombasa Republican Council was an active movement in the county. It was also
established that many of the young people believed to have been recruited into Al Shabab are from Kwale County. This finding agrees with assertions by Abdalla, (2012) who argues that unemployed youth are likely to be radicalized and thus attracted to violent extremism.

Finally, it was established that youth unemployment led to inter-county migration. The study established that young people in Kwale County often migrated to neighbouring counties in search for jobs and alternative sources of income.

5.2.3 Approaches that Have Been Employed by Kenya’s Government on Youth Unemployment and Security in Kwale County.
This study sought to establish the approaches used by both the National and county government of Kwale to address youth unemployment and insecurity within Kwale County. Through the study, it emerged that there was little of no direct engagement of young people in the county on matters of unemployment and security. The youth were often excluded from policy decisions and initiatives despite the potential risk of youth unemployment and insecurity to the county. It was established that general economic empowerment initiative both by county and national government existed through the equalization funds from national government and the County government. The county government had two funds, the trade fund and the Youth, Women and People living with Disabilities fund. It was further established that the government collaborated with development partners, civil society organisations as well as religious organizations to assist in economic empowerment of young people, de-radicalization efforts and peaceful co-existence among the people of Kwale.
5.3 Conclusion

This study sought to establish a relationship between youth unemployment and insecurity in Kwale County. From the findings of this study, it can be concluded that there is a direct co-relation between youth unemployment and insecurity. The majority of young people in Kwale County are either unemployed or under employed (engaging in informal petty trade). Those in the informal employment engage in boda riding, fishing, boat riding and petty trade.

It can also be concluded that the leaders in Kwale find a co-relation between youth unemployment and security in Kwale County. As reported in the findings, unemployed young people are reported to engage in criminal activities such as theft, drug abuse, sex trade and murder. This inference confirms the main thesis of this research paper. The paper therefore concludes that youth unemployment is highly securitised.

Finally, this study can conclude that even though there are general efforts by the government to address insecurity, the efforts to engage youth are minimal. At the same time, there are no specific initiatives addressing skilled gap, school dropouts and drug addiction as the major challenges affecting young people in Kwale County.
5.4 Recommendations

This study recommends that:

1. The county government of Kwale comes up with more specific policy initiatives to address unemployment in the county. The initiatives should centre on rehabilitation of drug addicts and abusers, the construction of TVETs and polytechnics and the creation of industries through private public partnerships.

2. Security initiatives including Nyumba Kumi, Toa habari kwa polisi, de-radicalisation and amnesty for returnees should particularly engage the youth and ensure that they are part of the decisions made by the government.

3. Economic empowerment initiatives should be better coordinated with young people first receiving training to equip them with money management and enterprise skills before being given loans. The study established that these skills are lacking and thus many youths who get loans to start businesses end up defaulting in payment. If enterprise and money management skills are taught, young people are likely to start more profit-making ventures.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

This research was not able to explore in detail the relationship between youth and leaders, a further study to establish this and thus determine the reasons for youth exclusion from initiatives within the county is a fertile area for research. Further, more research needs to be done to establish the relationship between poverty and the likelihood of violence extremism. This is also a fertile ground for research. Finally, research should be done to establish the attitude of young people on crime. There seems to be a general ethical decadence among young people. From the arguments of the FGD, the youth seem to have a general attitude that everyone is corrupt and thus to justify crime and criminality.
Research could help establish ways of addressing youth engagement in crime and help inform decisions on security and peaceful existence.
REFERENCES


Escudero & Mourelo (2013), Understanding the drivers of the youth labour market in Kenya. ILO


Hellsten, S. (2016). Radicalisation and Terrorist Recruitment among Kenya’s Youth; Nordic Africa Institute; Nairobi


68


Tate, B. P. (2017). A case study of policies and procedures to address cyberbullying at a technology-based middle school (Doctoral dissertation) Mercer University.


## APPENDIX A: RESEARCH BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount (Kshs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Typing</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Photocopying</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Binding (Three spiral cover of research proposal for defence)</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Questionnaire – distribution and collection</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Travelling expenses – data collection</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Data analysis.</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Printing final dissertation (2 copies)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Binding hard covers (2 copies)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### APPENDIX B: TIMEFRAME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identifying the Research Topic</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing Chapter One</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing Literature Review</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing Chapter Three</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal Draft one Submission</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal defence</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address the Panel Comments/Corrections</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submit for Supervisor Review</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data collection</td>
<td>February-April</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data coding &amp; analysis</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compilation of the final report</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission of Dissertation to USIU-Africa</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C: QUESTIONNARE

My name is Brian Riechi and I am currently studying for a master’s degree in International Relations at United States International University. I am conducting research into community leaders’ opinions on youth unemployment and security in Kwale County. The questionnaire consists of 2 sections and will take no longer than 10 minutes to complete. All responses will be kept anonymous and no one will be identifiable in the research.

Once complete, please e-mail back to brianriechi2014@gmail.com

Please tick the box to show your consent to be part of the research

SECTION A

Full name of respondent (optional)…………………………………………

Age of respondent………………………………

Sex of respondent:

Female………………………….1

Male…………………………..2

SECTION B Factors influencing youth unemployment in Kwale County

1. How would you rate youth unemployment in Kwale County? Tick one

[] Most youth are unemployed

[] Some youth are unemployed

[] Very few youths are unemployed

2. What are the possible reasons for unemployment? (Tick all that apply)
3. In your opinion, who is most responsible for the unemployment rates in the county?

Tick one

[] National government

[] County Government

[] private sector

[] religious organizations

[] The youth

[] Others (Please specify) ________________________________

..............................................................................................................................

Effects of youth unemployment on security

4. Do you think that youth unemployment contributes to insecurity in Kwale?

[] Yes
If yes, briefly explain your answer………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………..

5. Using a scale of 1-5, rate the following statements. 5-most likely, 4-likely, 3-neither likely or unlikely, 2-unlikely, 1-never

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Unemployed youth engage in crime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Unemployed youth join terror group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Unemployed youth form violent gangs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Unemployed youth disrupt social cohesion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. What kind of activities do unemployed youths engage in? State any three

6. Unemployed youth are a threat to tourism

6. Unemployed youth risk economic growth

6. Unemployed youth contribute to insecurity

7. Do you think increased employment opportunities in the County will reduce crime rates?

[] Yes

[] No

8. Between unemployed young women and unemployed young men, which group poses the greatest threat to security in the county?

[] Men

[] Women
Give reasons for your answer in 8 above.

........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................

9. Are there initiatives by government whether county or national to address unemployment?

[] Yes

[] No

If yes, which ones?............................................................................................................

If no, what should government do to reduce youth unemployment []

........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................

What has government done to address insecurity in the county?

........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................

What more can be done to improve security in the county?

........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................

If there is any other information related to youth unemployment and security, please write below

........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
APPENDIX D: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR YOUTH LEADERS

My name is Brian Riechi and I am currently studying for a masters in International Relations at United States International University. I am conducting research into youths’ opinions on youth unemployment and security in Kwale County. All responses will be kept anonymous and no one will be identifiable in the research.

FOCUS GROUP (PART 1): Demographic Details Questionnaire

Please answer the following questions in the spaces provided

1. Age: ..............................................................................................................
2. Are you: (please tick as necessary) Male ☐ Female ☐
3. Highest Education Level..................................................................................
4. Professional Background..................................................................................

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire

FOCUS GROUP (PART II): Guiding Questions

1. Youths in Kwale County

   Do you feel included in government activities?
   What do you mostly engage in?
   What motivates you?
   What are your fears?
   Can you describe yourself as a religious person?
2. Youths and unemployment in Kwale County

   How many of you are employed?

   How do you earn a living?

   Which sectors of the economy do you contribute to?

   What are your other sources of income?

3. Youth and Insecurity in Kwale County

   Do you think youths engage in crime?

   What motivates youths to engage in crime?

   What kind of crimes do youths engage in?

   Are they a threat to security?

   What can be done to stop this?
APPENDIX E: INTERVIEW GUIDE

My name is Brian Riechi and I am currently studying for a Masters in International Relations at United States International University. I am conducting research into government officials’ opinions on youth unemployment and security in Kwale County. The questionnaire consists of 2 sections and will take no longer than 10 minutes to complete. All responses will be kept anonymous and no one will be identifiable in the research.

Once complete, please e-mail back to brianriechi2014@gmail.com

Please tick the box to show your consent to be part of the research

SECTION A

Please introduce yourself in terms of name, gender, office held and administrative area

SECTION B

1. Tell me about the unemployment rates in Kwale County?

2. What do unemployed youths engage in the county?

3. Do you have any policies specifically targeting youth unemployment in Kwale County?
4. Do you do any sensitization of government initiatives such as the youth funds? What is usually the response?

5. What are some of the common crimes in Kwale County? How do you deal with some of these criminalities?

6. Do you involve youths and the community at large in the security policy implementation processes?

7. Please explain how?

8. What initiatives do you have to reduce crime, violence and drug abuse in Kwale?

9. Do you think that there is a direct relationship between unemployment and insecurity?

10. What policies have been put in place to curb crime?
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

22nd MAY, 2019

Dear Sir/Madam,

REF: PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH –BRIAN OKEYO RIECHI
STUDENT ID. NO. 651567

The bearer of this letter is a student of United States International University (USIU) -Africa
pursuing a Master of International Relations- Integrated Studies

As part of the program, the student is required to undertake a dissertation on the "Youth
Unemployment and Security in Kenya: The Case of Kwale County," which requires him to
collect data.

Please note that information provided will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will only be
used for academic purposes.

Kindly assist the student get the appropriate data and should you have any queries, contact the
undersigned.

Yours Sincerely,

Prof. Amb. Njuguna,
Dean – School of Graduate Studies, Research and Extension
Tel: 730 116 442
Email: amnjoguna@usi.ac.ke
APPENDIX G: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION LETTER

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI, KENYA

Ref. No. NACOSTI/P/19/81814/31643  Date: 12th July, 2019.

Brian Okeyo Riechi
United States International University
P.O. Box 14634-00800
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on “Youth unemployment and security.” I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in Kwale County for the period ending 11th July, 2020.

You are advised to report to the County Commissioner, and the County Director of Education, Kwale County before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit a copy of the final research report to the Commission within one year of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

BR. STEPHEN K. KIBIRU, Ph.D.
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Kwale County

The County Director of Education
Kwale County