

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
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**YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND ITS EFFECTS ON PERSONAL
SECURITY OF LOCAL COMMUNITY IN OROMIA REGIONAL
STATE OF ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF DAMBI DOLLO TOWN**

By

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Youth Unemployment and its effects on Personal security of Local Community in
Oromia Regional State of Ethiopia: The Case of Dambi Dollo Town

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine youth unemployment and its effects on personal security of the local community in Dambi Dollo town. To achieve the main objective of the study a mixed research design was used. The data collected through key informant in-depth interviews and FGD were analyzed thematically while data collected from document review were analyzed by bar graphs, pie charts, and percentages. Participants of the study were selected using purposive and snowball sampling based on their lived experiences and expertise. The result obtained from both sources reveals that youth unemployment has significant effects on the personal security of the local community. The prolonged youth unemployment resulted in increments of crime and violence in the study area. Though all unemployed youth are not engaged in committing crimes and violence, those youth with prolonged unemployment became the sources of personal insecurity in the study area. Hence, those unemployed youth engaged in theft, robbery, damaging people's property, physical assault, burglary, and group fighting are identified as sources of personal insecurity to the local community in the study area. The study also indicated that different types of theft, breaking the rule of law, sexual harassment (Rape), different sexual crimes (verbal and physical abuse), lying and fraud, using and trading illegal weapons, and stealing commodities on a car are among personal security threats of the community in the study area. This study identified youth unemployment as the main source of personal insecurity that led to the expansions of crimes and violence in the study area. This implies that the main sources of personal insecurity emanate from youth unemployment in the study area could be addressed through a strong partnership between concerned government sectors and by promoting vibrant private investment.

Keywords: *Dambi Dollo, youth unemployment, Personal Security, Crimes, Violence*

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ACRONYMS

CSA	Central Statistical Agency
E.C	Ethiopian Calendar
EIDO	Enterprise and Industrial Development office
FDRE	the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
G.C	Gregorian calendar
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Virus/Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
ILO	International Labor Organization
ICJ	International Crisis Group
ICLS	International Conference of Labor Statistician
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MOYSC	Ministry of Youth Sport and Culture
MSE's	Micro and Small-Scale Enterprises
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
NYP	National Youth Policy
OPEDC	Oromiya Planning And Economic Development Commission
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNs	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

USAID	United States Aid
VCP	Vagrancy Control Proclamation
The US	The United States
WDR	World Development Report
WB	World Bank
Who	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Human being needs security in his/her daily life. Security is one of the essential values for human beings. During the 17thC an English philosopher, Thomas Hobbes, stipulated the importance of security and its place for human survival. He stated in his book 'Leviathan' published in 1651 that in state nature, there was no governing body to safeguard the security of the society. Thus, life in the state of nature was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short". In such condition, there's no place for industry, because the fruit thereof is uncertain: and consequently no culture of the earth; no navigation, nor use of the commodities which will be imported by sea; no commodious building; no instruments of moving and removing such things as require much force; no knowledge of the face of the earth; no account of time; no arts; no letters; no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear, and danger of violent death; and therefore the lifetime of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short (Hobbes, 1651).

Different issues became security problems in the contemporary world. For instance, environmental degradation, the spread of HIV/AIDS, terrorism, human trafficking, intra-national conflicts as well as transnational criminal activities, the exodus of refugees, violations of human rights, infectious diseases, terrorism, anti-personnel landmines, children under armed conflict, and so on pose significant threats to human beings in the contemporary world (Obuchi, 1998). Human security addresses the full scope of such human insecurities irrespective of differences across people. It has a multidimensional character including but not limited to violent conflict and extreme impoverishment as well as their interdependencies (both sectoral and geographical) (United Nations (UNs), 2009). To this end, human security was introduced to deal with such threats to human beings. Though not recent phenomena, personal insecurity of the local community emanated because of long term youth unemployment from human security perspectives were not sufficiently addressed by academicians and scholars.

Youth are energetic sections of society, but when they are left unemployed, they could participate in different kinds of crimes and violence that affect the peace and security of the local community. For instance, when youth lack a job for a long time, changing one's life falls under jeopardy due to lack of survival means. To this end, the personal security of the local community could be threatened by negative survival measures taken by unemployed youth in line with anger and hopelessness resulted from prolonged unemployment. Youth unemployment has negative consequences on the development of unemployed youth like finding alternatives to generate means of livelihood both survival measures and in extreme cases, involvement in criminal activities (Mengistu, 2012). To this fact, youth unemployment has a decisive effect on the personal security of local communities which needs further investigation via the lenses of human security. This is because illegal survival strategies and other deviant behaviors emanated from unemployed youth are threats to personal security. For instance, a study conducted by Fougère, Pouget, and Kramarz (2009) identified that increase in youth unemployment increased crime such as theft, robbery, and burglary. According to them, the main reason for the expansion of crime and violence are an increase in youth unemployment. Thus, youth unemployment and the security of the local community were linked. Hence, youth unemployment, if not properly addressed results in the expansion of crimes and violence which has a decisive effect on the personal security of the community.

In Dambi Dollo town, there is massive unemployed youth but since there was no employment opportunity that absorbs these labor force most of them pass their time without gainful things while others wander in the town to hunt gained opportunity. Due to a lack of jobs that generate means of survival most youths used negative survival measures affecting the personal security of the local community. Therefore, this study examines youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the local community by describing the prevalence of youth unemployment, how it affects the personal security of the local community, and examines the measures taken by local authorities to address the personal insecurity of the local community emanated from youth unemployment in the study area. In so doing, the researcher attempts to find out youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the community from human security perspectives in the case of Dambi Dollo town.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

For many people, today's insecurity is about fear for everyday lives rather than fear of war. Consequently, threats such as natural disasters, violent conflicts, and their effect on citizens, food, health, and financial and monetary crises tend to acquire transnational dimensions that move beyond normal thinking of security (Gierszewski, 2017). From these complex and highly interrelated security issues, youth unemployment and its effects on human security have got greater attention in the contemporary world. More recently, youth unemployment experienced violent social uprisings in which the youth population played an essential role in the North Africa region (Azeng and Yogo, 2015). Such prolonged youth unemployment would destabilize a state by bringing political instability, violence, and crimes.

Youth unemployment is a fundamental issue related to crime and violence among unemployed young people. It has several socio-economic, political, and security consequences. Research indicated that crime and violence are often strongly associated with the increase and proportion of youthful populations' i.e. young males (United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), 2007). But it is clear that it doesn't mean all youth automatically lead to increased violence, but it could be long term unemployment of youth- who affected by socio-economic problems like exclusion from participation in decision making on issues touching their life, having very few/no options in employment opportunities gear them participation in increased crime, fall in criminal gangs, fundamentalist associations, identity politics, and could be easily mobilized for destructive violent ends (United Nations Development Program(UNDP), 2006). Thus, growth in the unemployed youth population in a specific area with no job opportunity affects the personal security of the community by engaging in different destructive ends. Within this context, threats to personal security are growing and exist on top of continuing patterns.

Studies on youth unemployment in Ethiopia concentrated on the reason for youth joblessness, its characteristics and causes, underemployment, and scarce employment in Ethiopia (Berhanu, Abraham, and Deijl, 2005). Besides, Daniel, (2016) viewed the causes and socio-economic effects of educated youth unemployment. In addition, Mengistu (2015) studied factors influencing youth unemployment, Reda and Gebre-eyesus, (2019) carried out a study on

graduate youth unemployment using secondary sources, while Dale (2014) viewed educated urban youth unemployment experiences.

Moreover, much researches conducted on youth unemployment was undertaken with combatants and former combatants who are asked about their motivation in resorting to violence and crime, and then a conclusion on a general youth population was made (Baron, 2008). Baron identified the positive correlation between unemployment and property crimes such as burglary, theft, and shoplifting but was not conducted from human security perspectives. Though such researches examined youth unemployment, they have not covered youth unemployment in relation to the personal security of the society.

In the study area, there are many unemployed youths. Most of them engaged in illegitimate survival measures and participate in different crimes and violence that are inimical to the security of the local communities. Yet, there is no study conducted youth unemployment and its effects on personal security of the local community of the Dambi Dollo town from human security perspectives. Therefore, this study examined youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the local community from human security perspectives with references to Dambi Dollo town. In doing so, the researcher attempts to find out how youth unemployment is prevailed and manifested, examine how youth unemployment affects the personal security of the community, and evaluates measures taken by local authorities to address the personal insecurity of the community in the study area.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to examine how youth unemployment affects the personal security of the local community with reference to Dambi Dollo Town.

Specific objectives of the study were:

- ✓ To describe the prevalence and manifestations of youth unemployment at Dambi Dollo town
- ✓ To examine how youth unemployment affect personal security at Dambi Dollo town

- ✓ To evaluate the mechanisms the local authorities employed to address youth unemployment and its effect on the personal security of the community.

1.4. Research Questions

To address the objectives of the study the following research questions are raised.

1. What is the status of youth unemployment prevailing at Dambi Dollo town?
2. How does youth unemployment affect the personal security of the community at Dambi Dollo town?
3. How are the measures taken by local authorities effectively and efficiently handle the youth unemployment and its effects on personal security at Dambi Dollo town?

1.5. Scope of the study

The concept of human security is an overly broad concept that needs to limit the scope to effectively manage the study. Among the seven types of human security listed in 1994 HDR namely economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security, this research focused on personal security due to financial and time constraints. Therefore, the researcher prioritized personal security and its threats that emerged because of youth unemployment in the study area. Though youth unemployment has several socio-economic and political consequences, its effects on the personal security of the local community from human security perspectives were not explored in the study area.

To analyze the prevalence of youth unemployment in the town, the researcher took the number of registered unemployed youth graduates and non-graduate from the 2010-2012 E.C. To this end, the researcher took registered unemployed youth graduates and non-graduate in this year to achieve the objective of the study. In addition, the research used registered crimes and violence conducted by unemployed youths 2011-2012 E.C by comparing the data to achieve the objectives of the study. Furthermore, the 2013 G.C estimated population of Dambi Dollo town was used to analyze the rate of youth unemployment.

1.6. Significance of the Study

Researching on youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the local community would add to the existing body of knowledge on how prolonged youth unemployment affects the personal security of the society. It adds new knowledge about the link between youth unemployment and personal insecurity of the community. Thus, the finding of this study intended to provide new suggestions and policy implications. It contributed to policymaking by indicating prolonged youth unemployment in a specific area leads youth to participate in crimes and violence. Hence, addressing youth unemployment could reduce potential participant in crimes and violence. Addressing youth unemployment reduces frustrated and hopeless unemployed youth who has a decisive effect on the personal security of the community by engaging in different crimes and violence. Therefore, addressing youth unemployment contributes for ensuring sustainable personal security of the community. Thus, addressing youth unemployment is a precondition to bringing sustainable personal security to the community. Besides, it may serve other researchers on the same issues for further study as a steppingstone and as reference material.

1.7. Limitations of the Study

The target of the study was youth unemployment and its effect on the personal security of the local community regarding Dambi Dollo town. Obtaining exact information from authorities, unemployed youth, and the residents due to their reluctance to give important data as they were asked for cooperation hampered the study. The residents and unemployed youth during an in-depth interview were not happy with the plan to give needed information and felt doubtful to discuss the issue due to ongoing insecurities in the town. In addition, the absence of exact data on the population of the town and the level of youth unemployment has challenged the researcher to understand the extent of youth unemployment in the town. Moreover, the unwillingness of some research participants to disclose their personal information and all necessary primary data regarding the issue under study has challenged the researcher to obtain pertinent information. To deal with such problems, the researcher has employed his prior connection in reaching out to the participants and obtaining the data required for the research. Finally, a lack of ample budget to widen the participants of the study challenged the researcher in undertaking the study.

1.8. Operational Definitions

This thesis aimed at examining how youth unemployment affects the personal security of the local community of Dambi Dollo Town. In this research, the following keywords and terms are operationalized in relation to the research context.

Crimes and Violence: it refers to threats in the form of theft, pocket-picking, robbing, damaging personal physical body, beating, and so on.

Security: Security implies stability and continuity, free from pervasive insecurity and fear. It includes the steadiness of income, predictability of one's everyday life, safety from crime, and violence.

Personal security: It refers to an essential value, requirements, a condition in which freedom of the people (both physically and mentally) to get on with their daily life without unwarranted fear around them.

Unemployment: In this study, the definitions of unemployment given by ILO (2013 P:6) refers to any person who used to be now not in paid employment or self-employment, currently for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period work, and looking for work i.e. who has taken particular steps in a particular recent period to search for paid or self-employment.

Youth: For this study, youth refers to both male and female whose age ranges 15 to 29 as stated in The Ethiopian National Youth policy.

Youth unemployment: Youth unemployment represents the conglomerate of youths with various backgrounds, willing and capable to work, but cannot discover any or any type of job that they are trained (Uddin and Uddin, 2013). It refers to those youth, not in school or in working (not self-employed and employed in both private and the public).

1.9. Organization of the Study

This thesis is organized into five chapters:- The first chapter focuses on the background of the study, description of the study area, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, the significance of the study, organizations of the study, limitation

of the study, and operational definitions of terms whereas the second chapter reviews existing literature on the issue under study. The third chapter discusses the research design, The sources of data, sampling techniques, and sample size, the data gathering tools, techniques of data analysis, ethical considerations, and validity and reliability of the study. While the fourth chapter presents and analyzes the data gathered through different methods, chapter five concludes and suggests recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

CONCEPTUALIZING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND PERSONAL SECURITY NEXUS

2.1. Introduction

This chapter tries to review the existing literature on youth unemployment and its effects on personal security based on the research questions. It encompasses how different kinds of literature directly or indirectly conceptualized youth unemployment and its effects on personal security. Finally, it concludes with the formulation of the conceptual framework of the study.

2.2. Conceptualizing Unemployment

Different organizations and peoples viewed unemployment from different perspectives. For instance, The International Labor Organization (ILO) defines an unemployed person as segments of the population who are active and available for a job but who are without a job and looking for a job, and it includes people who have missed their jobs and those who have voluntarily quit their jobs (World Bank, 2007). Also, Mellow (1969) defines that a person is unemployed if s/he is no longer in a situation of remunerative occupation regardless of his desire to do so. He further defined that unemployment is a deprivation of the chance to a person to fulfill his social duties for which his training and different endowments have qualified him.

Literature also identified various forms of unemployment. For instance, Alao (2005); Fajana (2000) elaborated on the five types of unemployment. Residual unemployment is triggered by subjective factors such as old age, bodily or mental disability, negative work attitudes, and insufficient training. He also discussed frictional unemployment is instigated by industrial friction in which jobs may exist yet, the employees can also not possess the quintessential skills, or due to the fact, they are not conscious of the existence of such jobs. In addition, structural unemployment occurs when there is a change in the structure of an industry or the economic activities of the country. It could happen due to the deficiency of capital resources to their demand. Finally, open unemployment occurred where categories of young men and women who

are roaming the streets looking for jobs, but there is no job for them to do or refused to do the job(s) they see because of certain reasons best known to them (Alao, 2005); Fajana, 2000).

However, the definitions and understanding of unemployment are not holistic to capture all active labor force in the economy. The understanding of unemployment doesn't capture people who participate in all informal sectors. For instance, Belchamber and Schetagne (2013), argued that people who are employed in housekeeping are not added to the labor force and not jobless. Though they are employed in informal sector in paid arrangements, they are not included in employed category. According to him, the definition excludes the home workers, and seasonally employed rural youths. As a result, the definitions of the labor force are misleading because it also excludes employed housekeeping workers and rural youths who engaged in seasonal agricultural activities from the labor forces.

To address the above problems the 19th International Conference of Labor Statistician (ICLS) has revisited the concept and of unemployment (ILO,2013b). The reviewed conceptualization of unemployment widens the labor force sphere and reflects the present precarious and underemployment fact faced by many youth in the developing countries. To this end, the 19th International Conference of Labor Statistician (ICLS) on unemployment definitions stipulated unemployment in such a way that a person is considered unemployed if s/he was not in paid employment or self-employment, currently available for work for waged employment or self-employed i.e. who were available for waged employment or self-employment during the reference period, and looking for work i.e. who has taken specific steps in a specified latest time to search for waged or self-employed were used to conceptualize youth unemployment (ILO,2013b).

The conceptualization of unemployment stated in the ILO report that stated unemployed person as a person who is without employment, ready for employment, and searching for employment including those people temporarily layoff or people discouraged of job prospects is broadened to capture all employed and self-employed people. Therefore, if a person is employed or self-employed in generating pay or profit, labeling an individual as unemployed is impossible. Though the new definition includes paid and self-employment it does not specify the organization who employ the unemployed peoples. Thus, it has to be indicated since the

employing body is both public and private organizations. Furthermore, the definitions of unemployment failed to encompass issues in relation to the formality of the sector and ownership of employing sectors. Hence, employment in either public and/or private organizations or self-employment for young peoples is relevant as far as it provides means of living for them. Thus, the new definition of unemployment by ILO 19th International Conference of Labor Statistician (ICLS) holds to label an individual as employed or unemployed as far as it captures all active labor force in the economy. However, most unemployed young people regard being self-employed and employed in private institutions as unemployed unless they are employed in public sectors.

2.3. Conceptualizing the Youth Unemployment-the Personal Insecurity Nexus

Security was one of the important human needs all over the world irrespective of any differences based on the level of development, modernity, culture, and so on. To this end, the concept of human security specifically personal security is emerged to address threats to the security of individuals and groups. From a broader understanding of human security, personal security got political attention in the 1970's when different researches were conducted to form a stable world order from the view pint of securing the human security of individuals (Gierszewsk, 2017). Thus, the war was no longer perceived as the only threat to human beings. Internally driven threats to human security such as transmitted diseases, prolonged youth unemployment, crimes, violence, and so on pose significant threats to human beings. To this end, the seven interdependent components of human security explained threats to human security¹.

The insecurity of one component directly affects the security of the other. Moreover, scholars like Marry (2010) cited in Eshetu, (2019) indicated human security has interrelated multi-dimensional explanations. Thus, human security is all about the security of individuals and communities. It is about avoiding different threats from menaces and risks, its freedom from

¹ UNDP:1994 Threats to human security: Health security (an individual's freedom from various diseases..., Economic Security: (an individual's enjoyment of a basic income, either through gainful employment or from a social safety net), Environmental security: (the integrity of the land, air, and water..), Food security: (an individual's access to food..),Community security: (cultural dignity and to inter-community peace..) and Political security:(Protection against human rights violations) and, Personal security: (an individual's freedom from crime and violence)

fear, and wants respectively. Hence personal security is one of the components of human security making an individual a referent object.

Also, Gierszewsk (2017) stipulated that threats to the security of individuals can quickly and easily transform into much more serious social conflicts. Consequently, threats to human security could emerge from internal sources like environmental degradation, poverty, crimes, violence, and youth unemployment, and so on. Furthermore, threats to personal security were indicated in the 1994 Human Development Report as follows: Furthermore, UNDP (1994) described threats to human security by indicating its sources and potential threats. For instance, threats could be stemmed from the state in terms of torture, external threats like war and aggression, ethnic tensions, threats from individuals and groups such as crime and violence, sexual crimes such as rape and domestic violence, child abuse, and threats directed against self. Most of these threats affect the human security of the community by making the community vulnerable to insecurity. However, personal insecurity stemmed from individuals and groups as a result of subjective issues such as unemployment that were not indicated in the report.

Most threats to personal security emerged internally from/among individuals such as crimes, violence, and sexual violence which affect the security of the community. Despite, sources of personal insecurity, the insecurity may be derived from subjective problems like prolonged unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the community. Hence, personal security could be threatened by expansions of violence and crimes because of prolonged youth unemployment. This in turn affects the personal security of the community in everyday life. According to Fougère, et al, (2009), youth unemployment because of a lack of a job is a source of security challenges for local communities. However, the effects of crimes and violence on the personal security of the community from human security perspectives are not comprehensively explored in the literature.

Despite this fact, many scholars and academicians observed the effect and consequences of youth unemployment from Macroeconomic perspectives and potential drivers in crimes and domestic violence. For instance, Marcus & Gavrilovic (2010) indicated the effects of the economic crisis on youth. The effect of the financial crisis on families and social support for young people could

be crucial in determining the involvement of youth in crime than the immediate effects of poverty and youth unemployment.

Increased poverty of youth can create a fertile ground for the involvement of youth in theft robbery, and joining gang groups which exacerbated youth crimes and overall crime rates. Increased youth unemployment means much-unemployed youth with abundant time on their hands due to limited job opportunities may be expressed through crimes and violence. The expansions of crimes and violence in the community because of youth unemployment affect the personal security of the community (Marcus and Gavrilovic, 2010). But, the youth unemployment as one of the security challenges on the security of the local community was less explored from the viewpoints of human security.

Youth unemployment vis-à-vis crimes and violence

Empirical evidence indicated that youth unemployment is a serious security problem in urban areas. It contributes to the prevalence of crime and violence in societies where employment opportunities are scarce. Scholars such as Okojie (2003) and Haji (2007) stated a large number of unemployed youth engage in criminal endeavors occupied with brutality, well-founded theft, auto grabbing, illicit fuel deals, and unlawful importation of arms. Nevertheless, studies focused on prolonged unemployment of the youth as security challenges such as involvement in crimes and violence were explained yet its effects on the personal security of the community from a human security perspective were not clearly shown. In addition, Eze (2012) indicated that a large number of youth that involve in criminal activities are those who lacked gainful employment. Hence, youth unemployment is out of the factor behind social instability and insecurity.

Contrary to this, Buonannon (2003) argues that unemployment does not necessarily lead to criminality since employed persons are also involved in criminal activities. In support of Buonannon, Becker (1968) argued individuals consider cost-benefit analysis to commit crimes i.e. if the potential gain from crimes is productive over legitimate means of acquiring income, individuals prefer the former. There is also a situation in which additional income is needed even in being employed. Hence, both employed and unemployed involve in criminal activities when they are not satisfied with their employment benefits and absence of options for generating

means for survival respectively. Therefore, it is identified that in areas where there was a high rate of unemployment, there are high crime rates and vice versa (Buonannon, 2003).

Hence, many scholars argued long-term unemployment of youth as a deriving factor of being involved in criminal endeavors (Fougère et al, 2009). Youth employment makes individuals hopeless thus; its effects on the security of the society have to be examined via the lens of securing the vital core of human security from pervasive-threats specifically crimes and violence. So, unemployed youth because of prolonged unemployment engaged in an illegitimate means of achieving societal expectations via stealing, pick-pocketing, and other illegal activities (Chigunta, 2002; Sanusi, 2012). Yet, the effects of those crimes and violence on the victims i.e. the community has to be explored via the lenses of human security to ensure the personal security of the community in practices.

Youth unemployment in Africa resulted in the involvement of youths in criminal enterprises such as violence, armed robbery, car snatching, illegal fuel sales, and illegal importation of arms, many of which have reached alarming levels in several African cities (Bennel, 2000). The unemployed youth used such survival strategies within the community, affecting the peace and security of society daily. According to him due to unemployment urban society in Africa is becoming increasingly criminalized, especially with the proliferation of youth gangs and their criminal enterprises have developed a 'Career Pass' with a ladder of promotion, and status attainment where the participants see a horizon of 'personal development. When there is a scarce job opportunity that absorbs large unemployed youth, joining and forming gang groups might be the last option because this type of activity may ensure survival needs yet it was an illegitimate way of gaining means of survival.

Besides, Chigunta (2002); Olukayode (2016) supported that youth unemployment brought an increase of gang groups in Africa, bringing security threats to the local community. Thus, the increase in unemployed youth in the community resulted in youth to form a gang group to negotiate means of survival because it tempts or provokes the youths to resort to anti-social behaviors that are inimical to the security of the local communities.

Rural-urban migration and personal insecurity nexus

The study conducted by Fila, Mansingh, and Legesse (2016) indicated that youth unemployment has significant consequences on society by increasing the number of youth migrating to urban areas from rural areas. Rural-urban migrants (due to pull and push factors) came to urban centers by assuming that more jobs are available in towns (Ogbu and Ikriana, 1995). As a result of such movements, the urban informal economic sector, some of them are criminal (petty smuggling, theft, and extortion), and provide opportunities to youth (U.S. Agency for International Development, 2005). As a result of such movements, urban areas are becoming areas of unrestrained competition for survival rather than areas of constructive socialization- which builds the economy and facilitate sustainable peace and security. These authors saw the effects of youth unemployment largely on the unemployed but the threats emanated from youth unemployment on the personal security of the community which were not addressed through the lens of human security.

The unrestrained competition of unemployed youth for survival lasted in involvement in crimes and violence, inhibiting the human security of the local communities. When the urban economy (formal and informal) cannot absorb youth coming from different areas, and other institutions cannot provide support for unemployed youth, engagement in crimes and violence are more likely to happen. Therefore, an increased level of youth unemployment complicates the security of the community in such a way that scarce job opportunity leads to unrestrained competition for survival. Some of the competition is extremely criminal which lasted in crimes and violence such as theft, burglary, and pocket-picking, and so on to negotiate survival needs (Mengistu, 2012).

Youth unemployment as causes for violence and political violence

Young people are contributors to the security, development, and seed of democracy. But these unemployed youth in urban areas because of prolonged unemployment would boil over and affect the personal security of the society. Unemployed youth in the town because of a lack of decent jobs could last with involvement in violence and crime leading to political chaos. Though the study by Berman, Callen, Felter, Joseph, and Shapiro (2011) nullified the relationship between unemployment and political violence, Winckler (2002) cited in Urdal (2012) supported the relationship and its effects on the outbreak of political violence due to existence of large

numbers of unemployed youths. As Urdal (2012) indicated manifested highly educated unemployed youth population may induce frustration and grievances that motivate political violence. He also acknowledged that absorbing these surplus university graduates into public sectors is necessary as done by the government of Egypt. Hence, it could be argued that as the magnitude of youth unemployment increased frustration and grievances of unemployed youth which led to political violence. However, youth unemployment and its potential threats to the personal security of the community were not holistically observed. Despite this, the argument insisted on how unemployment affects peace and security from political security angles but the effects of youth unemployment on the security, in general, were convincing. Besides, Mude (2014) also attributed the political violence to high levels of youth unemployment in Zimbabwe, particularly among urban youth i.e. over 80 percent of who are unemployed. Though the above authors saw youth unemployment via the lens of political violence, it's potential to bring insecurity to the local community related to expansions of crimes and violence from human security perspectives was not stated.

Nevertheless, it was agreed by different scholars and academicians that young people who are excluded from legitimate economic activities may either turn to illegal activities or become easily mobilized by opposition parties. The political parties (both ruling and competing) use unemployed youth to intimidate rivals, threaten challengers, and fill campaign coffers. Therefore, if youth are neglected in areas of their concern especially lacked employment, they can stimulate not only political violence but also to involve crimes and violence-which affect the security of the community.

They could also be exposed to youth criminals, addicting to hazardous drugs, commercial sex, begging, living on the street, and other related social ills (Minsitry of Youth Sport and Culture(MoYSC), 2004). Furthermore, Broussar and Tsegay (2012) indicated that youth unemployment creates ground for social and political unrest and could affect the security of society at large. As stated in MoYSC (2004) the result of the study carried out on 500 beggars in Addis Ababa indicated that 60% have been under the age of 30 years. All of these indicated that many youths spend their most energetic years, not in engagements that are beneficial for their human development, however in activities that expose them to health problems and criminal offenses (Ministry of Youth Sport and Culture(MoYSC), 2004).

Youth unemployment vis-à-vis joining the gang and armed groups

Youth in Central America are sources of different sources of insecurity such as participation in brutal acts of violence, violence against women, and forced displacements of many peoples (ICG, 2017). In this report, it was indicated that about 85,000 young men are members of gangs in this region. Most young men in this group join the group due to lack of options and to earn a decent living. Even these gang groups are becoming challenges to state sovereignty, especially in Central America. This fatality is linked with youth unemployment due to poverty and inequality in the region. Thus, youth unemployment is not only understood as subjective economic problems of youth but also objective security problems affecting the security of the local community.

Furthermore, Idris (2016) indicated that youth unemployment is associated with criminality, youth participation in armed groups, and political violence. It was stressed that a job is necessary for youth without which participation in crimes, violence, and joining armed groups is a reality. Hence, creating viable jobs play a decisive role not only to bring economic development but also ensure the peace and security of society. Unless and otherwise, prolonged unemployment will destabilize the peace and security of the community in the long run. For example, unemployed, educated young people were the driving force behind the 2011 political uprising in the Middle East and North Africa.

The Arab Spring used to be ignited in Tunisia, by grievances of youth over excessive unemployment and authoritarian rule. Young people have been additionally outstanding in the mass occupation of Tahrir Square in Cairo that precipitated the downfall of the regime in Egypt. Lack of productive employment possibilities coupled with aspirations for political freedom, social justice, and a better economic future were vital factors that fueled the protests” (ILO, 2012a). More recently, In Ethiopia, following the 2005 national election, political protest erupted into riots among primarily jobless young men in Addis Ababa (Mains, 2012). Though it is difficult to generalize youth unemployment as the only sources of political violence, it shares some contributions in igniting political violence. When youth remained without employment, participating in political violence is common as what happened in Egypt in 2011.

Furthermore, youth exclusion and marginalization could bring economic strains increased poverty, expansion of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, reduction in human capital, political protest, unrest, crime, and mobilization to rebel groups or terrorist organizations. Most importantly, youth unemployment has a contribution to the existence of crimes inhibiting the personal security of the society. As crimes are one of the cheapest options that young people choose to solve their immediate necessities of life, such crimes directly affect making the community vulnerable to personal insecurity. No one is born a criminal, but it is the circumstance that makes her/him, so, not because he or she wants to be a criminal, but rather forced to lend to criminality (Olukayode, 2016). This circumstance is largely lacking a job to earn a living and cutting hope for the future leads an individual to commit crimes to solve survival needs. This situation has more and more stimulated criminal activity amongst youths such as armed robbery, murder, assassination, and arson (Ogbebor, 2012).

Youth unemployment and engagement unlawful strategies for survival

Unemployed youth change survival strategies during prolonged unemployment. Lacks a decent job, some of these strategies are survival types, while others are criminals. For instance, hustling is the most behavior manifested by urban unemployed youth in countries with huge youth bulges. In his study DI Nunzio (2012) described the survival strategies of young people in poor urban areas specifically Addis Ababa. Hustling involves being smart and finding a way to make money for survival. According to him this type of activity includes brokering small transactions, running errands for a small fee, working as an informal tourist guide, and grabbing any opportunity that would generate money. Sometimes hustles may involve in illegal activities such as pick-pocketing, thieving, and drug selling. Though some of these strategies are survival type, other threats to personal security, such as pocket-picking and thieving, and its effects on the personal security of the community from human security perspectives were not comprehensively addressed.

Besides, gambling is an alternative form of work that allows income generation and survival, but pushes an individual to criminal and hence condemned. For instance, unemployed youth participate in gambling to generate income for survival. It is popular among young people due to the fact it has the practicable to convey quick cash with little effort (Namuggala, 2017).

The issue here is that in gambling there are gainers and losers. If a person loses many times during gambling, it lasted with coercion and may involve in killing and looting during the game. At the end of the day, a person who lost many times may engage in criminal activities like thieving and robbing the community to facilitate the gambling by assuming S/he may win the game on the other day. Gambling has different social consequences, but the Ethiopian criminal law did not recognize gambling as a crime. Hence, it has several personal security consequences on the community. All the above-listed crimes and violence have negative consequences on personal security emanated from youth unemployment that have been agreed by different academicians and scholars. All of them are accommodated structure of generating means of income for survival. However, the effects of such actions on the personal security of the community from the human security perspectives were not explored.

Youth unemployment as an instrument of other ends

Prolonged urban youth unemployment has several precautions that affect the security of the local community. While crimes and violence are conducted by unemployed youth to negotiate survival needs others use unemployed youth as an instrument for personal and political gain. For instance, unemployed youth are used as an instrument to achieve political objectives or recruited to violent groups for immediate economic gains. When there is a limited opportunity, large groups of youth compete with each other to reap the opportunity, bring frustration which ends with deviant behaviors. For instance, USAID youth and conflict report (2005) described that when youth specifically men are uprooted, jobless, intolerant, alienated, and with few opportunities, they represent a ready to be recruited for groups seeking to mobilize violence.

When young people compete together for a limited opportunity, they would feel frustrated and deviate collectively or individually, which would bring insecurity and at the end of the day. Also, Ademola and Olajubutu (2009) argued that unemployment has been recognized as fundamental reasons for societal evils together with robbing by using weapons, commercial sex, political violence, illegal seizing of a person by force, etc. They identified the consequences of youth unemployment, but their effect on personal security from human security perspectives was not observed. Yet, youth unemployment and its effects on personal security from human security perspectives were not addressed as it is all about freedom from fear in all day-to-day activities.

There was a contestation between the rational choice to commit crimes and violence made by unemployed youth. For instance, an individual could rationally decide whether to involve or not in criminal activities by conducting a cost-benefit analysis. If the potential gain from legitimate means of generating income is below illegitimate means, individuals could choose the latter (Idris, 2016; Becker, 1968). However, in areas where there is a prevalence of much-unemployed youth populations the potential to undertake cost-benefit analysis is unimagined because survival would be prioritized over other means. Fortunately, cost-benefit analysis could be done after an individual has a certain amount of means of income. If no labor market absorbs unemployed youth's tendency to negotiate survival strategy is common. Thus, using illegitimate survival measures such as theft, robbing, burglary, and so on would be taken despite undertaking a cost-benefit analysis. Though potential drivers to crimes and violence by the unemployed youth were debated among scholars and academicians, the effects it has on the security of the local community was less explored. Hence, the researcher conceptualized youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the community from human security perspectives.

2.4. Theoretical Frameworks

This study used three theories to operationalize the existing nexus between youth unemployment and personal security. Thus, Gurr's (1970) Relative deprivation theory, Dollard, Miller, Doob, Mowrer, Sears (1939) Frustration Aggression theory and Merton (1965) Strain theory was used. These theories explain the interrelatedness between youth unemployment and insecurity. For instance, Gurr's relative deprivation thesis addressed in pinpointing that the larger the discrepancy between what is sought and what appears attainable, the larger will be the probabilities that anger and violence will result (Gurr, 1970). Deprivation is blockage of what s/he feels deserved, it is not denial of desires and goals that person does not deserve. When a person feels s/he denied for what s/he deserves a person is deprived, but if s/he feels do not deserve for what s/he needs a person is not deprived. Hence, objective deprivation in line with frustration may push individuals to aggression as instrument of relief. As Dollard et al (1939) explained aggression induced by frustration is a motivating force that disposes people to aggression. When desires and goals are blocked by any external sources (deprivation) an individual may frustrate which resulted in irritation and anger to that frustration (aggression).

If a person is denied for what s/he deserves (for the purpose of this study i.e. unemployment) deprivation will result which ends with aggression. Frustration caused by scarcity of employment opportunity is a potential for youth engagements in crimes and violence. Therefore the gap between what youth deserved and what youth actually experiencing leads to frustration which ends with aggression. Thus, when youth remains without unemployment for which s/he deserves deprivation resulted in involvement in violence is commonplace. Furthermore, while frustration is caused by relative deprivation, the resulting strain manifested in crimes and violence. To this end, Merton (1965) cited in Olukayode (2016) who advocated strain theory argues that when a legitimate means of acquiring a culturally defined goal is limited by the structure of the society, the resulting strain may lead to crimes and violence. When an individual is unemployed the culturally defined goal is blocked, participation in crimes and violence is common. Thus, engaging in criminal and violent acts as a result of blocked opportunity is put on the way people consciously or unconsciously engaged in any deviant activity that destabilizes the personal security of the society.

The researcher argued deprivation because of long-term unemployment causes frustration that eventually results in aggression making the community vulnerable to personal insecurity. Hence, the occurrence of crimes and violence in the community presupposes the existence of frustration or frustration result from long-term unemployment leads to some form of aggression. When the unemployed youths' legitimate means of acquiring culturally defined goals are blocked because of prolonged unemployment, the resulted strain may also lead to crimes and violence to achieve desired goals. Therefore, these theories are relevant as it links personal insecurity of the local community because of prolonged youth unemployment in the study area. By applying these theoretical underpinnings, youth unemployment and personal insecurity of the society were operationalized from human security perspectives in Dambi Dollo town.

2.5. Conceptual Frameworks

For this study, examining youth unemployment and personal security from human security perspectives involves linking broad and narrow approaches to human security. The broad approach includes economic, political, social, and environmental factors affecting the livelihoods and dignity of the people while the narrow approaches aimed at addressing survival and safety against vulnerabilities and risks. The implementation of human security needs security via

development hence, connecting the two approaches is important to provide a wider unanimity needed for forming a more working human security. Hence, addressing youth unemployment and personal security of the community involves linking both approaches. Since human insecurity originates from human development problems, it's necessary to address the issues to achieve human security in practices. In the study area, the sources of personal insecurity are youth unemployment by inducing violence and crimes in the community. Thus, linking twin community problems and addressing them is necessary. For this study, the researcher bridges the linkage between youth unemployment and personal security issues. Human security could be affected by development deficits and vice versa. Hence, obstacles to youth employment affect human security and the other way around and improvement in youth employment enhance human security.

As Busumtwi-Sam (2008) indicated human security complements human development by addressing those particular threats to human security. The positive outcomes emerged from development process is necessary to address causes for peoples' insecurities making the community vulnerable to crimes and violence. As much of the insecurities in the study area are caused by employment deficits, ensuring security is possible via development strategies. Personal security of the community could also addressed by addressing youth unemployment via effective and efficient interventions to bring sustainable security. Human development via employment and human security via crime and violence protection and reduction is necessary to achieve human security in practice. This end seeks collaboration between sectors to mitigate the causes of insecurity within the study area. To realize this, the role of the EIDO to deal with youth unemployment is important by taking necessary measures to address youth unemployment.

Addressing personal insecurity also needs community policing via crime prevention and reduction to protect the community's insecurity manifested in terms of crimes and violence and to require corrective measures. Since the central principle in community policing is community empowerment, empowering the community is important to address the problems of personal security. Besides, addressing personal insecurity of the community needs a partnership among sectors. The partnership between community policing, the EIDO, and therefore the community are the simplest strategies to address personal insecurity manifested in terms of crimes and violence, which make the community vulnerable to personal insecurity.

Finally, collective and justifiable measures taken by local authorities to deal with the personal insecurity of the people stemmed from youth unemployment needs to be viewed to achieve personal security of the community in practice. The researcher evaluates the collective, context-specific, and comprehensive strategies used to address youth unemployment and prevention and reduction of personal security threats in the study area. By doing so, the human security principle of protecting people from threats and vulnerabilities of the community stemmed from youth unemployment works sufficiently.

CHAPTER THREE

THE RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

This research design is fundamentally interpretative. In this design peoples' subjective knowledge about the study under investigation was examined through an in-depth examination of the phenomena of interests. Therefore, in this thesis, the participants' subjective experiences and knowledge regarding the issue under study were obtained. Thus, the researcher prefers this design since the issue under investigation is explored through a variety of lenses which allowed the researcher for multiple facets of the phenomena to be revealed and understood.

For this study, the researcher employed a mixed research approach. It was used both qualitative and quantitative approaches to examine the issue under study from different perspectives. The study used primarily qualitative, but a quantitative approach was used to enhance data collected from primary sources. Using both methods enables the researcher to cross-check data collected from multiple sources and analyzing them to enhance the credibility of a research finding.

Qualitative research affords the researcher rich insights and understanding of a situation in its natural setting (Creswell, 2014). According to him, qualitative research deals with assumptions, a world view, the possible use of the theoretical lens, and the study of the research problems inquiring into the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problems. Thus, the researcher conceptualizes different views on youth unemployment and personal security by looking through different theories. Besides, the researcher links how youth unemployment affects the personal security of the local community by collecting and interpreting data. By doing so, the researcher makes meaning by interpreting the qualitative data collected via primary sources and quantitative data collected from secondary sources. Therefore, the researcher preferred a mixed research method to obtain data to analyze the prevalence of youth unemployment. Moreover, it deals with how youth unemployment affects the personal security of the local community, and how effective and efficient the measures taken by local authorities to address the youth unemployment and personal insecurity of the local community at the Dambi Dollo town.

As Yin (2003 (2014), case study research uses multiple data sources that enhance data credibility by exploring and describing a phenomenon in its contexts. Since the case study used to probe deeply and intensively to understand phenomena that are new and unexamined, the researcher understands the how and why of the issue under investigation by undertaking in-depth exploration and discovery from multiple perspectives in a real situation. The effects of youth unemployment on the personal security of the local community could not be obtained by simple descriptions of the phenomena but needs an in-depth collection of data from primary sources and viewing from different perspectives. Thus, how youth unemployment affects the personal security of the local community was examined by exploring different sources of data to enhance data credibility and triangulation. Hence, the researcher used an exploratory case study approach, the collection of data in a natural setting to the people and places, inductive data analysis, and establishes themes. Finally, the researcher analyses and reports the voice of the research participants, gives a reflection on a complex description of the problem under study. By doing so, how youth unemployment brings personal insecurity to the local community could be explored and the conclusion was made.

3.2. Sources of Data

The study uses both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected from residents of Dambi Dollo town, Dambi Dollo town EIDO, Dambi Dollo town EIDO one-stop service in every four sub-cities in the town, from unemployed youth in the town, Dambi Dollo Town police station community policing officers. Secondary data were collected from Dambi Dollo Town police station registered crimes and violence approved by a witness and unemployed youths' data from labor and social affairs were analyzed. Thus, the researcher collected the data from key subjects by taking a cross-section of the population regarding both the study population and obtained secondary data for investigation.

3.3. Population, Sampling Techniques, and Sample size

The target populations of the study were residents and unemployed youth in Dambi Dollo town. In this research, the researcher employed both purposive and snowball sampling techniques to select the subjects of the study. These techniques enable the researcher to select the research

participants' deliberately to obtain relevant data that cannot be obtained from other choices (Maxwell, 1996). To this end, snowball and purposive sampling were used to select interviewees and participants of focus group discussion from the residents, unemployed youths, and public organizations.

From the sample population, the researcher selected participants from each sub-cities of the town. Hence, eight residents (two from every cluster i.e. four sub-city), who experienced personal insecurity directly and indirectly from youth unemployment were selected by snowball sampling and participants from unemployed youth in the town (two from each sub-city) were selected through snowball sampling. Moreover, four participants from every EIDO one-stop service and one participant from EIDO were selected by purposive sampling. Furthermore, participants from Dambi Dollo Town community policing officers (one from every sub-cities), two participants from police station senior officials were selected purposively based on their expertise. In this research, 16 unemployed youths, eight residents, two police senior officials, and one EIDO officer were interviewed hence 27 in-depth interviews were undertaken. Furthermore, three FGDs with EIDO one-stop services official scattered in all sub-cities which have 4-4-3 members in each group and one FGD with community policing officers which has four members hence four FGDs were undertaken to achieve the main objectives of the study.

3.4. Data Gathering Tools

To collect the necessary information sufficiently and achieve the desired goals of the study, the data were collected from primary sources through in-depth interviews and Focus group discussions (FGDs) and the secondary source was collected from the labor and social affairs office and police station of the town. In this study, an in-depth interview and Focus Group Discussion was used as the base for answering the research questions, whereas and Document analysis is complimentary.

In-depth Interview

An in-depth interview is one of the techniques employed for collecting primary data in this research. To this end, Kvale (1996) viewed an in-depth interview as a technique of generating data in which the interviewer extracts valuable information to get objective facts or to get pieces

of essential meaning. To this end, the researcher digs out information from informants' pure experiences based on prepared unstructured questions that guide the interview. This interview was conducted with eight residents; two from every four sub-city, sixteen unemployed youth within the town, Dambi Dollo town EIDO head. Also, the key informant interview was undertaken with the Police station head, Police station crime investigator of Dambi Dali town, and the head of Dambi Dollo town EIDO to collect primary data. Thus, three key informant in-depth interviews and 24 in-depth interviews were undertaken to answer the research questions listed in the first chapter of this study. Generally, 27 people are interviewed by the researcher face to face, including one interview through a telephone call. The interview was held in "Afaan Oromo" and translated to English by the researcher.

Focus group discussions

Focus group discussion is a qualitative data collection instrument in which participants engage in discussion in free and non-intimidating situations. As Manoranjitham and Jacob (2007) described a qualitative data collection technique engages 8 to 12 people having similar backgrounds or experiences particular to specific topics or interests. In this technique, the more experienced, and knowledge the informants have on a particular issue, the smaller the group should be. Thus, the researcher held Focus group discussions with Dambi Dollo town EIDO one-stop services scattered in each sub-city with three groups having four, four, and three members and Dambi Dollo Town community policing officers having four members. To achieve this end, an in-depth interview was prepared to obtain deep information from these key informants' collaborative experiences. This in-depth interview and discussion were held in "Afaan Oromo" and translated into the English language by the researcher.

Document review

For this study, the researcher collected secondary data from the Labor and Social Affairs office of the town on the number of registered unemployed youth from the 2018 -2020 G.C was to show the prevalence of youth unemployment. Besides, youth criminal statistics in the town which are approved during crime investigations from 2019-2020 were also reviewed in the study.

3.5. Techniques of Data Analysis

Data analysis in qualitative research consists of preparing and organizing the data (i.e., text data as in transcripts, or image data as in photographs) for analysis, then reducing the data into themes through a process of coding and condensing the codes, and finally representing the data in figures, tables, or a discussion (Creswell, 2007). Along with this idea, the collected data by the researcher were coded, checked, and processed for analysis. The primary data were analyzed thematically while secondary sources were quantitatively analyzed using graphs, percentages, and pie-chart.

3.6. Ethical Considerations

Considering research ethics is very essential. From planning-up to implement research processes, the researcher has responsibilities such as not to lie to the supervisor, not to harm participants during interviewing, not to make copy-paste, keeping the privacy of subjects, and ask informants' consent. During the collection of primary data, the key informants will have been assured i.e. their voluntary participation, informed consent, secrecy, and confidentiality were observed. The study also followed the researches' code of conduct such as protecting from plagiarism and falsification of data, not using other's work without acknowledgment and paraphrasing, the participants' agreed to participate, withdraw from the interview at any time, and their willingness to record their voice and videos were protected. Finally, in both in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, the researcher assigned codes for the participants to maintain confidentiality.

3.7. Ensuring Validity and Reliability

In this study, ensuring validity and reliability is important. Thus, ensuring the validity and reliability of the research, identifying the consistency, trustworthiness, and credibility of data is necessary. As such, triangulations have been used within the literature review where more than one type of source both in literature review and during the collection of primary data has been utilized to obtain an unbiased understanding of key concepts.

Cross-checking of sources and methods were used in this research to verify data from different informants and cross-referencing findings via interviews, FGDs, and data collected from secondary sources. In this thesis, peer review was also employed to reduce bias and enhance the validity of the research findings. Thus, all the above methods have assisted the researcher in articulating a balanced argument within the research.

CHAPTER FOUR

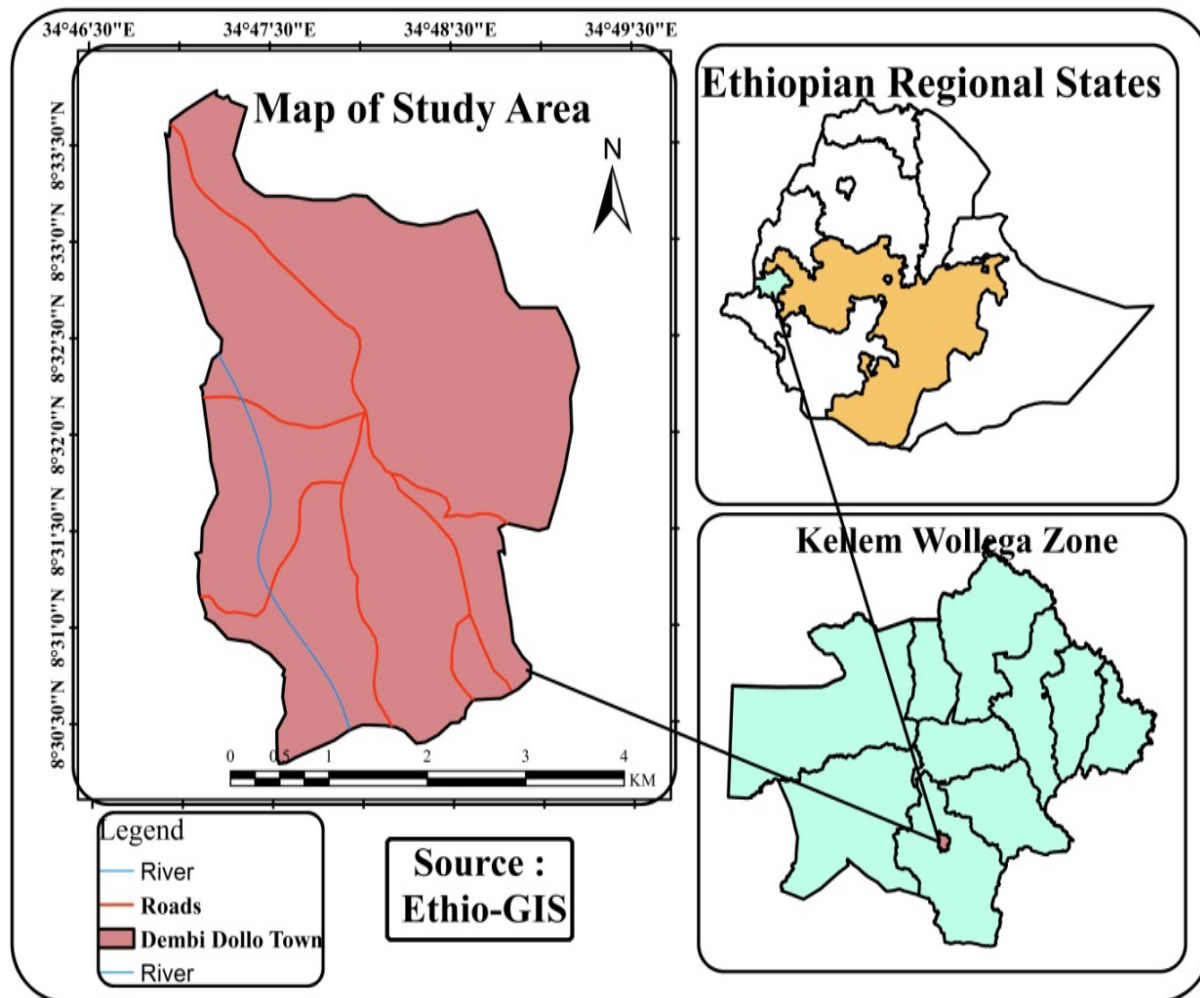
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter begins with a description of the study area. Then, it presents an analysis of the data collected from the research participants and secondary sources on the status of youth unemployment in the study area. It then deals with how youth unemployment affects the personal security of the local community and evaluates how effective and efficient the mechanisms local authorities employed to address youth unemployment and personal insecurity of the local community at Dambi Dollo town. The findings from primary sources would be analyzed thematically and findings from secondary sources would be presented in graphs, pie-charts, percentages as presented below.

4.1. Description of the Study Area

Dambi Dollo town is located in the Oromia National, Regional State, Kellem Wollega Zone, found in Western Ethiopia. It is the administrative seat of the Kellem Wollega Zone. The name of this town is given depending on the history of a person called ‘Dolloo’ who had lived in the part of the town at that time. This place where ‘Dolloo’ lived was currently called ‘Dolloo kebele’ (Oromiya Planning And Economic Development Commission(OPEDC),2019). At present, the town has four sub-cities (Biiftuu, Yabaloo, Laaftoo, and Dolloo) all of which merged from seven kebeles to make these kebeles sub-city later. This town is located 652 km southwest of Addis Ababa. The town has a total area of 17km², 1700 hectares. And found 1500 meters to 2500 meters above sea level. The town is highly characterized by semi-highland highly suitable for agriculture. Approximately 80 percent of the people in this town are Christians while the rest 20 percent are Muslims (OPEDC, 2019). Small-scale agriculture and trade are the major economic activities of the town as well as the sources of cash crops such as coffee, which was transported to the Gambella region and the central market (OPEDC, 2019).

Map 1: Map of the study area



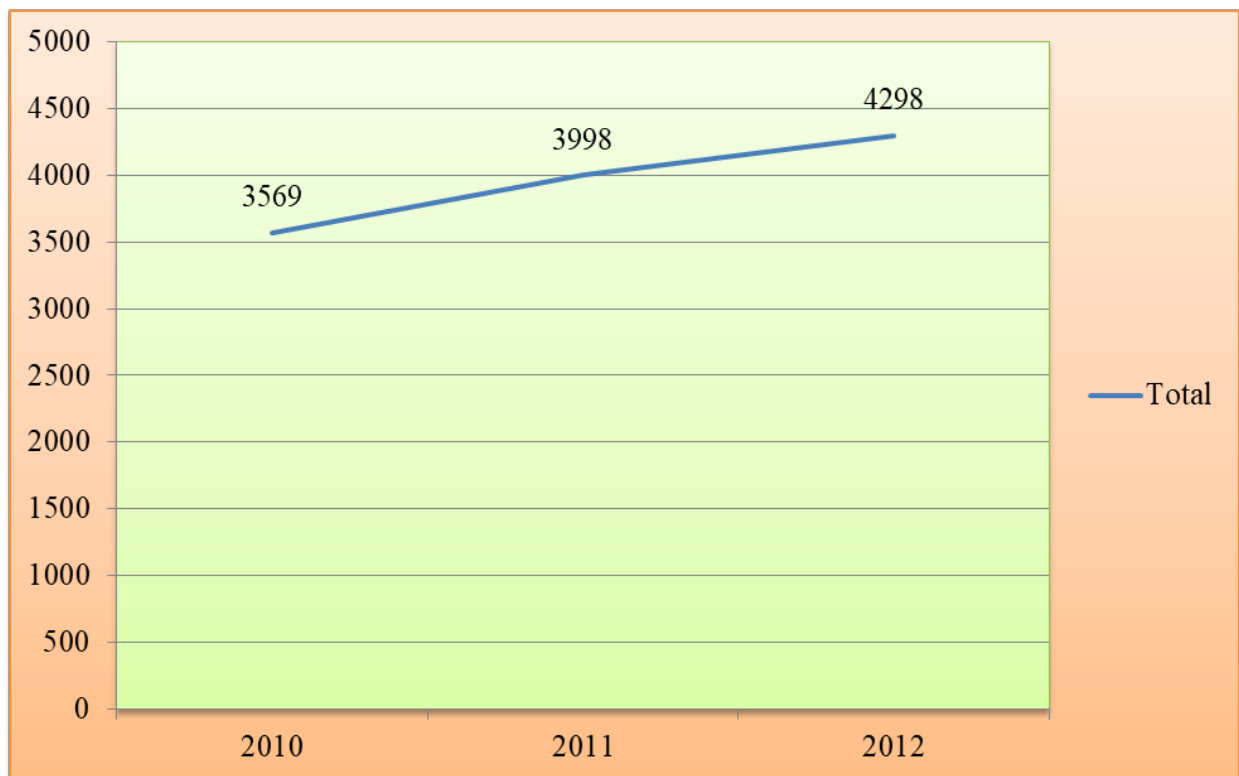
Source: (Ethio-GIS, CSA, 2007)

4.2. The Prevalence and Manifestations of Youth Unemployment in Dambi Dollo Town

Youth unemployment is a challenging issue in Dambi Dollo town. Though the exact number of unemployed youth is not known, the data obtained from labor and social affairs offices of the town revealed youth unemployment was increasing from year to year and becoming an economic and security problems.

The population of the town is estimated to 37,841 in 2013 G.C.². From this, the youth whose ages 15-29 accounts for male 8252 (43%), female, 7,696 (40.9%), total 15,948(42%) of the total population. The youth unemployment in the study area is 3569, 3998, and 4298 in 2017/8,2018/9 and, 2019/20 G.C., respectively as shown in the graph shown below.

Graph 1: Unemployed youth from 2010- 2012 E.C



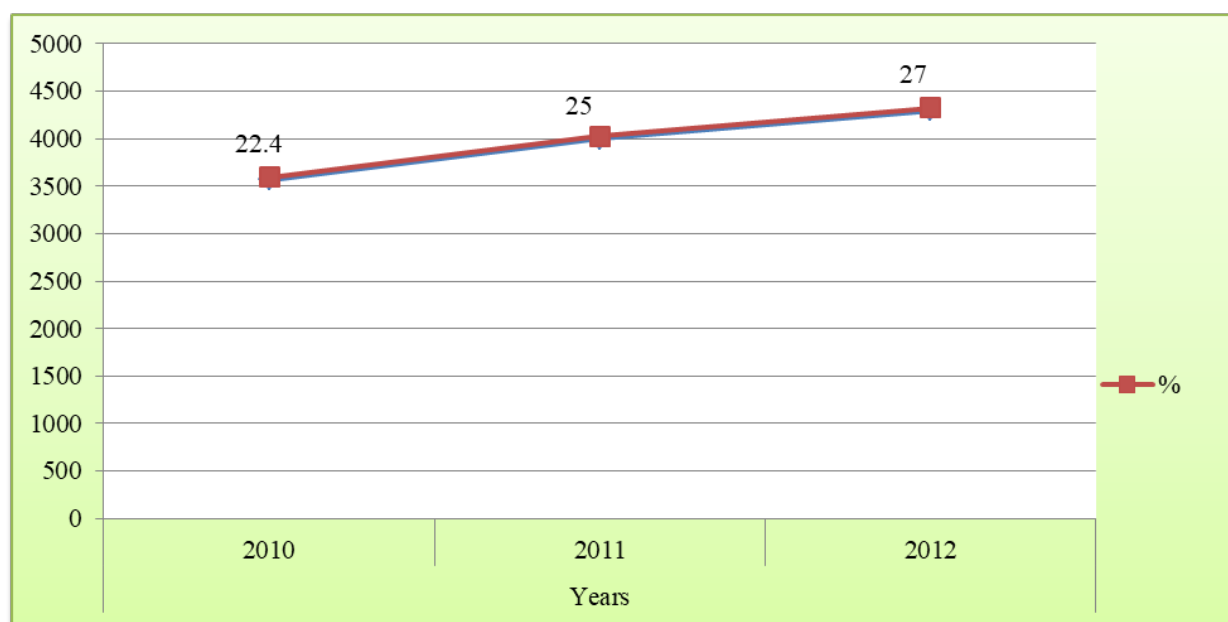
Sources: (Dambi Dollo town Labor and Social Affairs, 2012)

As shown in the above graph the number of unemployed youths has increased from 2010 to 2012 E.C. But the number of unregistered unemployed youth in the town was not less than registered. During FGD with EIDO one-stop service officials, they indicated that the number of unregistered unemployed youth scattered in each sub-city is expected to be not less than those registered (FGD 1-3, pc, March 13-14, 2020). It was also indicated that the increment of youth unemployment has resulted as youth migrated from rural to the town to search for better job opportunities. Youth unemployment has occurred because most unemployed youth largely not

² The Dambi Dollo town population as stated and used by Ministry of Urban Development & Construction: Urban Revenue Enhancement, Fund Mobilization and Finance Bureau, 2017, and still used by the Mayor office of the town were used for this study.

preferred to be registered and organized by the government under MSE's. Though being organized under MSE's promotes self-employment both registered and unregistered unemployed youth disregard it and consider it as a last option for survival. Besides, the youth unemployment rate from 2017/18 to 2019/20 G.C in the study area increased slightly. Thus, the youth unemployment rate from 2010 to 2012 was (22.4%), (25%), and (27%) respectively as shown below.

Graph 2: Youth Unemployment rate 2010-2012 E.C.



Source: (The authors' completion, 2020)

As was indicated in the above table, the youth unemployment rate increased from year to year. However, the data showed that the number and the rate of youth unemployment are increasing from year to year. Youth unemployment in the study is also manifested in the town in different ways. The respondents from the residents of the town indicated the manifestations of youth unemployment by stating that unemployed youth in the town wander in the different corners of the town. Consequently, unemployed youth gather together and sit on the verandah till the sunset. They stand behind the main and inner road as if they wait for something in the evening (RI01, pc, March 04, 2020).

Youth unemployment was manifested by the wandering of unemployed youth in the town, especially on the main road and the inner road. One of the participants in FGD with community policing also supported the manifestations of youth unemployment as follows:

“In the Laafto sub-city, I occasionally support the Enterprise and Industrial development office on issues of youth unemployment. Due to the existence of many unemployed youths, We lacked jobs on which we organize them”(CP4, pc, April 2,/2020).

In every sub-city, there is a tendency to register unemployed youth under MSE’s based on the preferences of the unemployed youth. Most youths are organized into seven potential areas, namely industry, manufacturing, wood and metalwork, agro-processing, construction, animal husbandry, agriculture, trade, and services and, on minerals (IOHi, tc, March 14, 2020). Most youths preferred to be organized in trade and services. Besides, few unemployed youths having related education with manufacturing sectors were organized in manufacturing. As many youths preferred to be organized into services providing areas, organizing unemployed youth in similar businesses become beyond the study area. As a result, the town was crowded with tea/coffee selling houses. It shows that the number of unemployed youth is high and became beyond the capacity of the study area. The EIDO officers also indicated that because of the existence of many unemployed youths the employment need for such youth remains unresolved for the last three years (FGD 1-3, pc, March 13-14, 2020). Furthermore, one respondent from Dambi Dollo town residents indicated the manifestation of youth unemployment as:

“I have rented classes in my home. Four youths rented the classes and lived for the last two years. All of these youths come from other districts of the zone to search for employment opportunities.” (RI 02. pc, March 8, 2020, Biiftuu kebele)

It was indicated that many youths having no work pass their time sitting throughout the day. As a result, most of them exposed to deal with unstructured and overburdened time. Therefore, sitting without any work and waiting for support from others became common characteristics of most unemployed youth.

4.3. Causes of Youth Unemployment in Dambi Dollo Town

Different factors are responsible for youth unemployment in Dambi Dollo town. Amongst the following are worth mentioning.

The weak absorbing capacity of the economy and limited public sectors

Most of the problems of youth unemployment in Dambi Dollo town were the result of weak economic capacity and limited public sectors that absorb unemployed youths. The size of unemployed youth and the number of vacancies posted for public office mismatched. One of the unemployed youth stated the problem like this:

“In public sectors, many unemployed youths compete for existing vacancies that may employ two or three of us, but the numbers of competitors are many. Even employers prefer to employ competitors having a Diploma over a Degree due to differences in monthly salary. Sadly, since I graduated with electrical engineering, I passed three years of unemployment... because of such problems and lack of money to search vacancies that may be posted elsewhere” (Uyi, pc, April 19, 2020, Dolloo Kebele)

The problem of youth unemployment was exacerbated due to the limited capacity of public sectors to employ these unemployed youths. The problem was not the only increment of unemployed youths, but also the government’s incapacity to employ unemployed youth. Besides, the market demand for the qualifications of the unemployed youths is also less demanded in the town. Also, during an interview with all residents, the unavailability of private companies that absorb massive labor force was indicated as the contributing factor for youth unemployment in Dambi Dollo town. Consequently, youth unemployment was prolonged and becoming an economic problem as massive labor force abstained from any productive work and security issue when survival strategies are negotiated from legitimate to illegitimate.

Rural-urban migration

Youth unemployment has prevailed in Dambi Dollo town because of massive rural-urban migration. Most of them came from different districts to this town for searching of job opportunities. But things are not as they expect which ended up staying in the town without any

purpose. It was also indicated that perceived employment opportunities in the town attract many youths in different rural areas (UYiC, pc, April 19, 2020). As a result, the town was crowded with unemployed youths who expect either public offices to work or to be organized under MSE's for self-employment.

Due to rural-urban migration higher youth unemployment, the community is exposed to insecurity. For instance, in their criminal investigation police found that migrated unemployed youth from rural areas are also involved in criminal activities. Those youth involved in criminal activities are either failed in their academic history or had limited job opportunities in rural areas. So, they come to the town. Since the available work in the town was very little to absorb all labor forces, most of them remain unemployed for a longer period. Thus, the increase of youth unemployment has resulted from the weak state response, migration from rural to the town, and low economic capacity to absorb this labor force. It was also stated that during patrolling the community, the unemployed found in "Shisha smoking house" which is legally forbidden. These youths revealed that most of them are migrants from rural districts of the zone and lack of daily jobs pushed them to go to such places (PCIi, pc, April 22, 2020).

Lack of interest

In the study area, most unemployed youths prefer public jobs and have no interest in being organized under MSE's. This is related to the choice of the type of job youths are interested in working are scarce. The participants of all EIDO one-stop-service office's experts boldly figure out the reason behind lack of interest to be organized under MSE's as follow.

"Unemployed youth thinks being organized under MSE's as the political interests of the government. But they do not think being organized as solving their economic problem"
(FGD 1-3, pc, March 12-14, 2020, Biiftuu, Dollo, and Laaftoo kebele)

Thus, unemployed youths remain unemployed because of the failure of either to be organized under MSE's for self-employment or waiting for public sector jobs for a long time. As the data obtained in an interview with residents that most unemployed youths in Dambi Dollo town give priority for a particular job and undermines other jobs as good and bad (RI04, pc, March 08, 2020; RI07, pc, March 10, 2020). Unemployed youths believe in public sector jobs as decisive

and lacked interest in self-employment because of the social recognition of public sector jobs. Due to limited social recognition of self-employment in jobs like shoe shining, carrying quintal, waiter, working as daily labor indirectly contributed to youth unemployment in the study area (UYi A, C, F, and G, pc, April 18-21, 2020), and (FGD3, pc, March 12-14, 2020). This negative attitude seriously destroyed positive gain from the fruits of being organized under MSE's and self-employment in others jobs. Due to this, many unemployed youth remain unemployed for a long time in Dambi Dollo town.

Lack of necessary loan

Partnership and collaboration between government sectors to address the problems of youth unemployment is very critical. During discussions with EIDO one-stop-service office's experts, they magnified the issue as:

“There is downgrading the proposals prepared by our office and preferring proposals presented by micro-finance institutions. For instance, if we prepare a proposal which requires 200,000 (two thousand hundred Ethiopian Birr) loan to open a business work for unemployed youths, micro-financial institutions downsize the amount of Birr to even 20,000 (twenty thousand Ethiopian Birr) which is very small to open business for the unemployed youths (FGD 1-3, pc, March 12-14, 2020, Biiftuu, Dollo, and Laaftoo kebele)

Opening business for unemployed youth needs money, but this money has to be provided as far as opening businesses are concerned. However, the money proposed to be given to unemployed youths is exceedingly small to open the business. There is a situation in which the business proposals prepared by enterprises' offices are downsized by Micro-financial institutions. The money allowed to be given in the form of loans is too little for facilitation let alone opening the perceived businesses.

The mismatch between the qualification and market demand

The market demand and qualification have to be related to absorbing the active labor force. But, the failure of the labor market to absorb qualified manpower resulted in youth unemployment. That qualification and demands are always mismatched in a different place.

In the study area, it was indicated that many unemployed youth have stayed unemployed due to the less demanded their qualifications in the labor market. One unemployed youth explained this fact:

“Even though I have a BA degree in psychology, I stayed unemployed for the last six years...I never saw a vacancy in my fields of study. As a result, I remain unemployed and engaged in daily labor for surviving my life” (UYiC, pc, April 19, 2020, Laaftoo kebele.)

Thus, it was explicitly indicated that though many of the youths have the necessary qualifications, but the mismatch between the qualification youths has and the demand in the labor market resulted in the unemployment of most unemployed youths.

Lack of vibrant private investments in Dambi Dollo town

Private investments play a pivotal role in absorbing the labor force. During an interview with the police inspector of the town, it was identified that the recent insecurity and instability of the town exacerbate youth unemployment. This ended with the moving of wealthy individuals to other places because of fear for their security (PIi, pc, April 22, 2020). This situation hampered private investors that might open job opportunities for unemployed youth. Besides the distance of the town from the capital city of the country and the inaccessibility of the market demanded commodities contributed to massive youth unemployment in the study area. In such a situation, it is difficult to address youth unemployment and personal security of the community (FGD1-3, pc, March 12-14, 2020).

Lack of Entrepreneurial skills

In the study area, most unemployed youths have no necessary entrepreneurial skills that would help the creation of new jobs. During an interview with EIDO one-stop service experts, it was indicated that a lack of entrepreneurial skills hampered that lasted with prolonged unemployment. Most unemployed youths have the necessary qualifications, but most of them wait for public sector work than creating businesses. Though self-employment could address youth unemployment, lack of entrepreneurial skills directly brought youth unemployment to the study area. Most qualifications the youths have not been business-oriented hence creating a new

business is so difficult. Consequently, waiting only for public sector employment prolongs the unemployment of the youth (FGD1, pc, March 13, 2020; EIOHI, tc, March 1, 2020).

4.4. The Effects of Youth Unemployment on Personal Security

Youth represents a decisive factor in any society that constitutes most of the active labor force. However, in the absence of employment and jobs that ensure livelihood, they would be frustrated, which would gear youths towards criminal and violent activities affecting the personal security of the society. Employment brings means of income to satisfy survival. But when there are no work survival needs were blocked. Hence, unemployed youth changed the survival strategy from legitimate to illegitimate. For instance, participants of FGD representing community policing officers explained that those unemployed youths' prolonged unemployment pushed them in crimes and violence in the town. These youths participated in criminal and violent activities from time to time in different sub-cities (FGDCPp1; FGDCPp3, pc, April 23, 2020)

Youth unemployment is also a factor behind the expansions of crime and violence. Employment is a source of income to generate survival means in its absence unemployed youth could find other options that are criminals and violent. Hence, illegitimate survival measures used by unemployed youth affected the personal security of the community. Most of unemployed youth disclosed that lack of survival option pushed them to participate in crimes which, in turn, affected the personal security of the local community (PCIi, pc, April 22, 2020). This participant also added that the cyclical manner of committing the crime and violence was happening by changing their basis from one sub-city to another to facilitate their way of living. In such situations, the personal security of the community remains in jeopardy by expansions of crimes and violence like pocket-picking, stealing, and even beating people to fulfill their needs. Furthermore, one participant during FGD with community policing stated that:

“Some unemployed youth legally organized under MSE’s having the letter of assurance, but they are doing nothing and even they are not paying necessary taxes to the government let alone solving their unemployment problems”. Largely those who are not organized under MSE’s are the most personal security threats by skyrocketing the price of their labor (CP4, pc, April 23, 2020, Laaftoo Kebele).

Youth unemployment in Dambi Dollo town is hampering the personal security of the community. It was manifested in such a way that unemployed youths are increasing the value of their labor for doing things. There is a situation in which asking value of the labor that is beyond the prices of the commodity (RI08, pc, March 11, 2020). There is a situation in which these unemployed youth asks beyond the expected price while doing something. When the community denied paying beyond what was done, beating and insulting was the reality. They skyrocket the price of their labor for putting down a small commodity from the car.

The participants from EIDO one-stop services also supported the above idea in such a way that those unemployed youth, who are not organized under MSE's are also personal security threats by illegal way of accumulating benefits via theft and burglary while others skyrocketed the price of their labor (FGD1P1, pc, March 13, 2020, & FGD3P2, pc, March 14, 2020). According to these participants, most unemployed youths preferred not to be organized under MSE's because if they are organized under MSE's, they were controlled by the EIDO one-stop service offices. All respondents from community policing officers also pointed out that because of the scarcity of employment opportunity unemployed youth became sources of crimes and violence across each sub-city. The unemployment of youth become sources of personal insecurity in such a way that changing the way of life of the legitimate survival type of extremely illegal survival type became common (FGDCPp1; FGDCPp2, pc, April 23, 2020). Thus, prolonged youth unemployment resulted in the expansions of crimes and violence affecting the personal security of the community.

Theft

Job creates a means of survival, but when this is not realized survival measures could be changed to other illegitimate means to fulfill the present needs. Thus, prolonged youth unemployment resulted in stealing people's property. This affected the personal security of the local community by inducing fear and insecurity daily. Youth unemployment thus resulted in the cutting of hope for future life. Thus, prolonged unemployment in the study pushes youths to the illegitimate way of gaining means of livelihood in stealing the property of the people (FGDCPp4, pc, April 23, 2020). This participant also added that lack of employment opportunity, unemployed youth used the principle of living only for today and dying tomorrow that resulted in engaging in a theft

which threatens to the personal security of the society. Besides, stealing in the form of picked pocket is among common personal security threat in Dambi Dollo town. The unemployed youth take part in such activity because of a lack of jobs. Because of a lack of options, these youths used pocket-picking as a method of survival. During an interview with a crime investigator officer, it was stated suspects are forced to engage in criminal activities for survival as they lacked alternative sources due to prolonged unemployment (PCIi, pc, April 22, 2020).

Employment generates means of income, but in the absence of it, youth survival means fall under jeopardy. Protecting the security of the community from threats resulted from crimes and violence is necessary, but in the areas of high youth unemployment rate with a scarce job opportunity stealing became the last option of survival strategy used by unemployed youth. Hence, the present situation of youth unemployment in Dambi Dollo town is the subjective economic problem of unemployed youth that pushes them to engage in thieving. Whilst theft is the illegitimate survival strategies used by unemployed youths, youth unemployment is a key reason behind involvement in such deeds affecting the personal insecurity of the society. One of the unemployed youth during the interview supported the above fact.

“When I lost all options I engage in theft (pocket-picking mobile phone and money (UYIK, pc, April 12, 2020, Yabaloo Kebele)”

The scarce employment opportunity in the town lasted in participation of unemployed youth in the theft as survival strategies. Hence, unemployed youth used to steal as a method of negotiating survival needs.

Robbing

Prolonged youth unemployment is a reason behind the deterioration of the personal security due to high crime rates in society. During the nighttime, people are robbed suddenly. Youth unemployment is the main driving force that facilitated robbery affecting the personal security of the community in Dambi Dollo town. For instance, due to unemployment, unemployed youth participate in robbing the community. One of the residents of the town witnessed, he was robbed 2000 Birr in the evening while he was going to his home (RI04, pc, March 8, 2020). A life free from fear is threatened by such actions conducted in the community.

During FGD with EIDO one-stop services, one respondent stipulates that many unemployed youths in the town rob the people on the market day. When people returned from the market, these youth seriously beat and rob the people. In extreme cases, there is a situation when unemployed youth puts ‘*enjera*’ from females’ heads going to sell to the market on the road (FGD2P3, pc, March 13, 2020). Consequently, beating then robbing was resulted from prolonged youth unemployment in Dambi Dollo town.

Vandalism

When there are high youth unemployment in particular areas job opportunities became scarce. When employment opportunity is scarce, the competition to reap gained opportunity is a reality. Thus, there was a stiff competition between unemployed youth to hunt gained white-collar jobs. To reap opportunity from the fruits of their labor, there was competition among these groups. For example, one of the residents explained how stiff and greed competition between unemployed youth damaged personal property (RI05, pc, March 8, 2020). Hence, the competition on who should do the task between unemployed youth and their greed, interest in gaining jobs resulted in damaging peoples’ property. This competition ended in damaging society’s personal property.

At the apex, the communities are in fear of letting laborers accomplish tasks because unemployed youths’ greed competition and the value of their labor were extremely high. Consequently, the personal security of the members of the community was threatened as far as they refused to let the unemployed youth not to accomplish the task on one hand and to pay beyond the expected prices of accomplished tasks on the other hand. It was indicated that not all unemployed youths are actors of violence and crimes, but those who lost employment opportunities cut hope for future aspirations resort to deviant behaviors to negotiate their societal goals. The respondents indicated that these youth lived in the community for years. Since their number and the labor market mismatched, they competed to reap the opportunity to accomplish the obtained tasks.

Physical assault

Youth unemployment in Dambi Dollo became sources for different crimes and violence. The beating of individuals is one of the personal security threats emanated from unemployed youths.

They use force to take personal property. During the market day, some of the unemployed youth beat individuals on the road and take their property while returning home (RI04, March 8, 2020). Besides, one participant from community policing officers indicated youth unemployment as a driving factor for the personal insecurity of the community (FGDCP, pc, April 23, 2020). The participants during the above interview and FGD explained how serious personal security threats frightened the people.

Burglary

Not all unemployed youth is damaging the personal security of the people, but deprived unemployed youth whose unemployment prolonged engaged in crimes and violence because of lack of employment. Hence, they participated in breaking people's homes (burglary), picking money, mobile phones etc. from pocket of individuals due to a lack of decent jobs (PCIi, pc, April 22, 2020). It also indicated that unemployed youths engaged in breaking people's houses, shops, especially during night time around 5-6 0'clock. During patrolling most of them were arrested and revealed that unemployment is a factor behind involving in such illegal activities (FGDCPp4, pc, April 23, 2020). Thus deprivation of youth from employment was the reason for engaging in such crimes. Consequently, the Dambi Dollo town community became vulnerable to personal insecurity in their daily life.

Group fighting

Youth unemployment is a factor behind the creation of group fighting. The unemployed youths created groups and recruited others in the group to fight among youths between the sub-cities. The unemployed youths change personal issues to common issues which led to group fighting. For instance, personal conflict between youths changed to the group fighting between 'Laaftoo' and 'Biiftuu' by creating a false perception that 'Laaftoo' residents are original to Dambi Dollo while 'Biiftuu' residents are migrants from different zonal districts. Though the fighting among these groups is not based on ethnic, cultural, political, the tendency of changing private issues to group issues is common among 'Biiftuu' and 'Laaftoo' youth. Unfortunately, the magnitude of the problem not similar in 'Dolloo' and 'Yabaloo' sub-city with what was observed in 'Biiftuu' and 'Laaftoo' sub-city (RI05 & RI07, pc, March 10, 2020). As a result of the deprivation of employment opportunities in relation to overburdened unstructured time, unemployed youth are

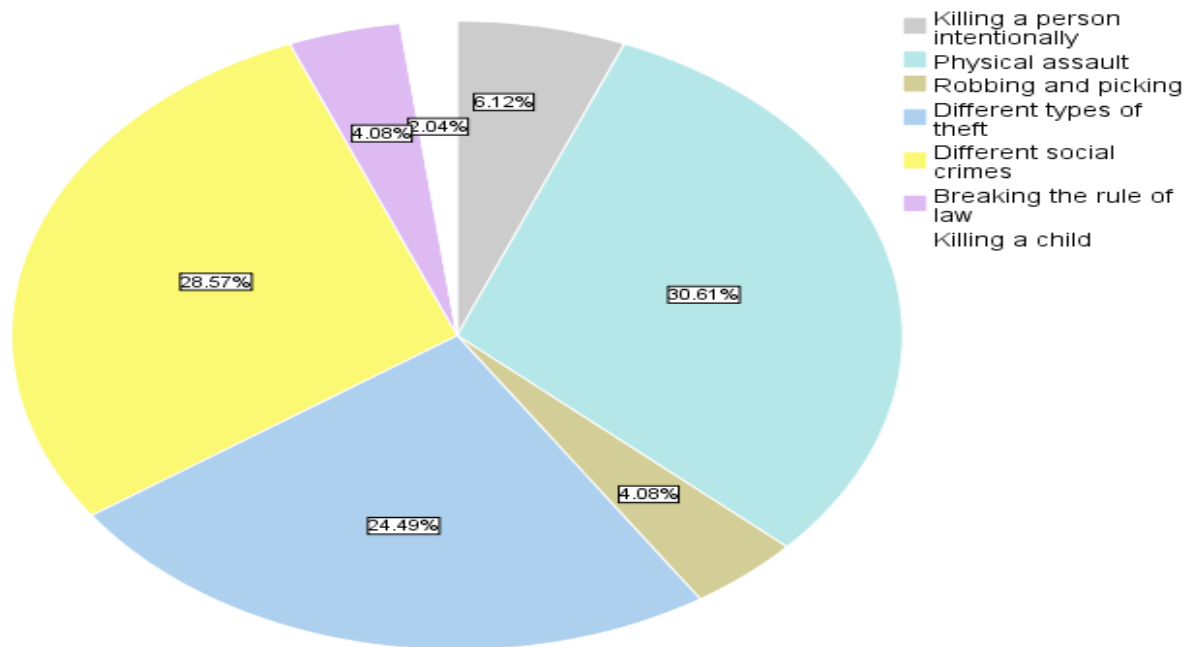
exposed and engaged in group fighting making the whole community vulnerable to personal security. Consequently, the entire community is exposed to personal insecurity manifested in terms of crimes and violence (RI01, pc, March 8, 2020).

The data which are gained from document reviews from the police station report also show that youth unemployment is a factor for the expansion of crimes and violence affecting the personal security of the community. Youth unemployment coupled with various factors became security threats by increasing the number of criminal offenders. It was stated that due to lawlessness and disorder in 2018 and 2019 in Dambi Dallo town, arresting and bringing youth criminals who destabilize personal security were the most difficult.

In 2019, the proportions of youth criminals from a total population of unemployed youth account for 49 (1.22%). Eventually, youth criminals are non-existent in 2018 while very few in 2019 and 2020 (PCIi, pc, April 22, 2020). Though the number of unemployed youths is many in 2019, the number of youth criminals registered at the police station approved by witnesses is slightly fewer. However, the community of Dambi Dollo town becomes vulnerable to crimes and violence committed by both registered and unregistered unemployed youth criminals. Youth unemployment together with the shadow of insecurity in Dambi Dollo town exacerbated the expansion of crimes and violence (PIi, pc, April 2, 2020). It created fertile ground for criminal groups to function well. Hence, physical assault, different types of theft, different social crimes such as insulting, intimidating and slap, killing a person intentionally, breaking the rule of law, robbing and picking and killing a child are personal security threats conducted by unemployed youth in 2019 in ascending order.

In the study area, physical assault different social crimes, and different types of theft covered the lion's share of personal insecurity threats making the community vulnerable to insecurity. Due to a lack of information to arrest all criminals, the number of registered crimes and criminal youths becomes very small (PCIi, pc, April 22, 2020). However, unemployed youths engaged in such crimes because of deprivation resulted from long term unemployment and frustration, which make the society vulnerable to personal security. The personal insecurity of the community manifested in the form of crime and violence emanated because of youth unemployment in the town as summarized by the following diagram.

Diagram 1: Crimes and violence committed by unemployed youth in 2019 G.C.



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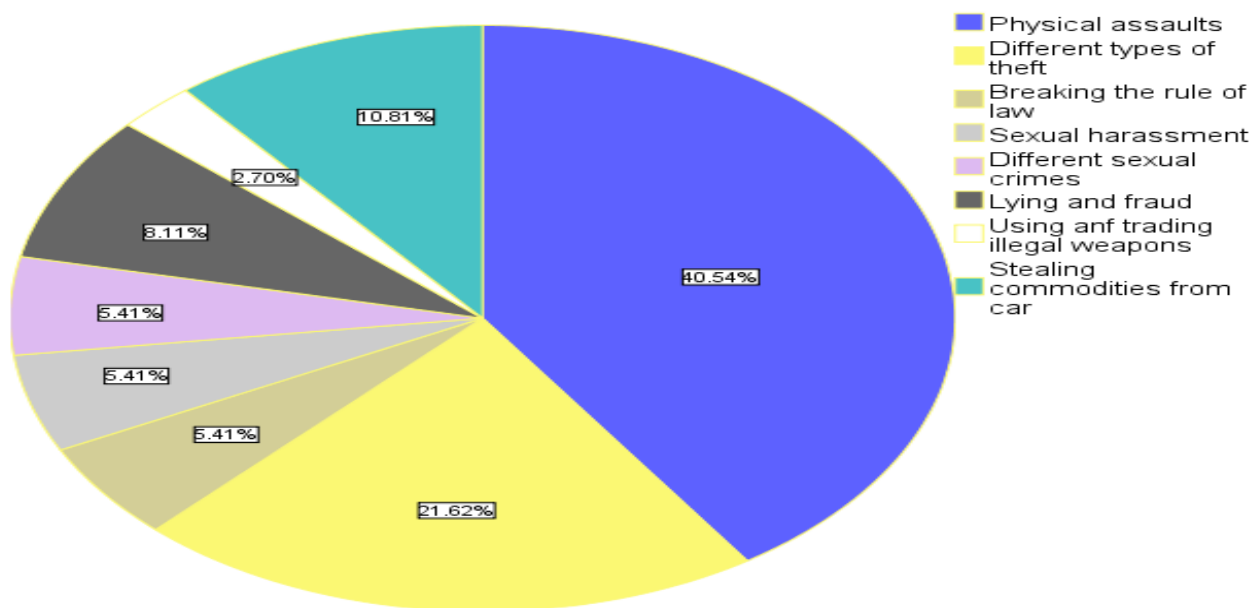
source: (Compiled from Dambi Dollo town police station report, 2012)

In 2020, Dambi Dollo town police station 9 months report indicated that the number of youth criminals accounts for 37 unemployed youth criminals. Hence, the proportions of youth criminals from a total population of unemployed youth account for 37(0.86%). Though the number of employed youth is slightly many in this year, the number of youth criminals registered at the police station approved by witnesses is slightly few. During FGD with community policing officers it was indicated that unemployed youth criminal's changes place of committing crimes from one sub-city to another. The criminal investigation on arrested suspects lacked witnesses which resulted in releasing criminals freely (PCIi, pc, April 22, 2020). Thus, lack of sufficient information necessary for taking proper measures created fertile ground for the expansions of crimes and violence(FGDPC1 and 2, pc, April23, 2020). Consequently, the community of Dambi Dollo town becomes vulnerable to personal insecurity emanated from unemployed youth criminals.

The shadow of insecurity in Dambi Dollo town also exacerbated the expansion of crimes and violence that negatively affected the personal security of the community (PIi, pc, April 2, 2020). The crime investigator of the town supported this idea by indicating that with a lack of

information to arrest all criminals, the number of registered crimes and criminal youths becomes very small (PCIi, pc, April 22, 2020). Hence, physical assault, different types of theft, stealing commodities from a car and, lying, and fraud are the major personal security threats manifested in the form of crimes and violence in the study area. Besides, though few in number crimes and violence, such as different sexual crimes(verbal and physical abuse), sexual harassment(rape), breaking the rule of law, and using and trading illegal weapons and in ascending order are making the community vulnerable to personal insecurity in 2020. The unemployed youths engaged in such crimes because of deprivation resulted from long term unemployment and frustration, which make the society vulnerable to personal security. The personal insecurity of the community stemmed by unemployed youth was summarized by the following diagram.

Diagram 2 Crimes and violence committed by unemployed youth in 2020 G.C.



Source: (Compiled from Dambi Dollo town police station report, 2012)

Generally, throughout the year, physical assault, and different types of theft are crimes mostly manifested in the town. The evident prolonged youth unemployment resulted in expansions of crimes and violence in the study area. Therefore, we can conclude that youth unemployment brought the personal insecurity of the community by inducing crimes and violence in the study area. When young people remain without employment, it lasted in involved in crimes and

violence that directly affected the personal security of the community. Whilst the lack of sufficient employment opportunity in public, private, and self-employment is the root causes for participation in crimes and violence, the effects of such unemployment on the personal security of the community were very threatening.

4.5. The Measures Taken to Address Youth Unemployment and the Personal Security of the Community

To address youth unemployment on the one hand and personal insecurity of the community, on the other hand, certain measures have been taken. This section presents measures taken by the local authorities and examines how the measures taken were effective and efficient in handling personal insecurity because of prolonged youth unemployment in the study area.

4.5.1. The Role of Enterprises and Industrial Development Offices

In recent years, Dambi Dollo town has been facing personal security challenges resulted from youth unemployment. To address youth unemployment and ensure the personal security of the community, the administration of the town has not turned a blind eye. In line with the policies and programs of the government, there is a tendency to address these twin social problems as follows.

Organizing unemployed youth under Micro and Small Scale Enterprises

To overcome the problem of youth unemployment, employment creation is essential. Employment is a priority for peace, security, and achieving sustainable development goals. In Ethiopia, the issue of youth unemployment was given more due attention in GTP II, which yields solutions for youth unemployment by organizing young people under Micro and Small Scale Enterprises (MSEs) (MoFED, 2015). This policy has played a great role in reducing the number of unemployed youth. During an in-depth interview with the head of EIDO, it was indicated that some unemployed youth are organized under MSEs to enhance self-employment. As a result, some of them enter into businesses. This was done by registering unemployed youths and arranging them on different business works in the town. After these unemployed youths are organized under MSE's, other issues such as necessary loans, land, and legal issues are discussed with other sectors (EIOHI, pc, March 14, 2020).

To emancipate youth from the status of unemployment, the empowerment of youth, and creating a favorable environment for them was undertaken to address youth unemployment and personal security of the community (FGD1-3, pc, March 12-14, 2020). To this end, registering and organizing unemployed youths on different jobs has sometimes happened, which are enhanced by follow up for self-employed youths. Though it became difficult to provide loans for unemployed youths, those youth pass through the preconditions of gaining the loan were enter into a business while most of the unemployed youths remain without work for a long time due to the inability to fulfill the preconditions laid down by micro-finance institutions (EIOHI, tc, March 14, 2020).

Giving skill development and vocational training

To reduce youth unemployment, skill development, and training on how to self-employed is very mandatory. It reduces the number of unemployed youths and redresses personal insecurity because of prolonged youth unemployment. The skill development and vocational training was given for unemployed youth on how they became actors of economic development and security as well as entrepreneurial skills that enhanced self-employment (FGD 1-3 pc, March 12-14, 2020). As a result, many unemployed youth registered to be organized for self-employment.

To reduce the number of unemployed youth, seven potential areas such as industry, manufacturing, wood and metalwork, agro-processing, construction, animal husbandry, agriculture, trade, services and, on minerals were identified (EIOHI, tc, March 14, 2020). This was done in line with what has been planned at federal level to reduce the number of unemployed youth. There is also a tendency to support self-employed youths by giving loans and follow-up services. To do this, there is a situation in which community policing officers supported self-employed youth by giving moral and technical support. Especially EIDO gave awareness to unemployed youth on how to open a small business. Doing such things is intended to reduce youth unemployment on one hand and reduce potential recruits of criminals. By doing so, some unemployed youths became self-employed and becoming an example for other unemployed youths (FGD 1-3, pc, March 12-14, 2020). Fortunately, some youth who took a training has some initiatives to organize themselves under MSE's for self-employment while others were living in waithood for public sector employment.

4.5.2. Challenges of Ensuring Employment Opportunities

To overcome the challenges of youth unemployment and maintain the personal security of the community unemployed youths are organized under MSE's. Self-employment opportunities by organizing unemployed youths based on preferences and interests existed. However, as the number of unemployed youth increased from time to time it was challenged by a lack of budget to start a business. There is also a tendency of giving priority to private business owners who have money to run business (UYiH, pc, April 21, 2020). Since the unemployed youths lack the necessary budget to enter into a business, fruitful business is given to others at the expense of unemployed youths. Consequently, registered unemployed youths remain unemployed due to a lack of necessary budget for entering into the business, hence, ignored from participation. Some unemployed youths enter into small businesses according to their interests and areas of knowledge. However, nothing was done on how to link the business with the market. In the end, the business work on which unemployed youth organized is bankrupted and become a bad example for other unemployed youths. Consequently, interests to be organized reduced significantly which exacerbated youth unemployment in Dambi Dollo town (FGD1-3, pc, March 12-14, 2020).

To address youth unemployment, the measures taken were largely solving limited unemployment-related like registering and identifying youths' needs, giving training on self-employment, and organizing them under MSE's, rather than giving sustainable solutions. Though different skill development and training on entrepreneurial skills were given for unemployed youths in the study area, the labor market to absorb trained youths is very scarce (FGD1, FGD2; FGD3, pc, March 12, 2020). Despite limited self-employment opportunities in the study area it was challenged by a lack of budget to start a business and thus the number of unemployed youth increased from time to time.

4.6. Ensuring the Personal Security of the Community

To examine the measures taken by the community policing officers in protecting the personal security of the community, data were collected regarding its role in crime prevention and reduction. Thus, different measures were being taken in addressing the personal security threats

emanated from the unemployment of youths because of a lack of employment in Dambi Dollo town.

Community policing crime prevention and reduction role

Youth unemployment was a factor behind the physical insecurity of the community in Dambi Dollo town. To avert and lessen the magnitude of crimes and violence, community policing officers are doing their best to prevent crimes and violence before it has been committed. For instance, to prevent crimes and violence at the kebele level community policing of the town was undertaken different prevention and reduction strategies (PIi, pc, April 22, 2020). Jointly with the community, different crime control mechanisms such as working to address the community's physical security resulted from youth unemployment crime and violence control mechanisms such as arresting of criminals engaged in theft, robbery, burglary, and so on. To this end, problem-oriented initiatives have been carried out to safeguard the community's security from crimes and violence that emanated from unemployed youths (FGDCP1-3, pc, April 23, 2020). Thus, patrolling the community day and night is a mechanism by which threats to the personal security of the community were identified and controlled. Community policing officers patrol all days in each sub-city. For instance, during market days they look after the market and prevent the occurrences of theft, robbing, and physical assault. During night time each sub-cities are patrolled to protect personal security from burglary (PIi, pc, April 22, 2020). Besides, the police set solutions for those observed and identified threats through patrolling in all sub-cities to give remedies for those identified security threats (FGDCP1-3, pc, April 23, 2020).

The community policing officers have worked to improve the wellbeing of the community, interceding with unemployed youths who are at chances of getting to be guilty or casualties, and dealing with those unemployed youths who have already been involved in crimes and violence threats (FGDCP1-3, pc, April 23, 2020). Besides the community policing officers prevented crimes and violence by unemployed youths by strengthening social conditions and institutions like families, social norms, and values. To this end, different meetings with the community were held to discuss the physical security issues which were undertaken at the kebele level. The meeting was intended to approaching the society to cooperatively fighting crimes and violence and ensures the security of the community. By doing so, community policing officers are

engaged in protecting the security of the community such that low-level crimes and conflicts like assaults, conflicts between neighbors were resolved at kebele, Zone, and ‘Goti’ (the lowest administrative unit in kebele) level. High-level crimes like theft, robbing, beating, and reducing physical harm were brought for the investigation to give effective and efficient corrections ((FGDCP1-3, pc, April 23, 2020). To achieve this community policing officers play a role by bringing low-level crimes and resolving it at kebele jointly with kebele social courts.

The role of the community to address personal insecurity

In Dambi Dollo town, the personal security threats and the way to combat them are identified by the police and community policing officers. It was stated that before 2018 G.C., there was shared understanding and engagement in identifying and reporting crimes and violence to the police. The surrounding communities strongly worked on their security issues before this year but after this year insecurity and instability in the town deteriorated and even local security structures are dismantled. As a result, society’s decision-making power over their security issues reduced significantly (RI01, RI04; RI05, pc, March 8, 2020). The protection of the physical security of the community needs empowering the community to resolve the causes of insecurity. Thus, the communities are sometimes called for a meeting to discuss their security issues.

Engagement between Community policing officers, community, and EIDO

In principle, engagement plays a pivotal role in addressing youth unemployment and to protect the community from the personal security threats emanated because of youth unemployment. Community policing officers need to engage with society and EIDO to solve youth unemployment on one hand and ensure the security of the community on the other hand. To this end, police and community relationships play a pivotal role to achieve protection of the society from fear of crime and violence. Besides, it identified that there is limited engagement between the community and security providers due to the deterioration and dismantling of local security structures especially post 2018. This was largely because of the recent political change in the country in line with Oromo Liberation Front domination in the western part of the country. The existence of this group in the study area created a fertile ground for unemployed youth criminals to function well using the shadow of insecurity contributed to limited engagement between the security providers and the community (RI05, pc, March 8, 2020; RIO8, pc, March 11, 2020).

It also indicated that engagement with community policing on the issue of protecting the security without solving the causes behind the problem is meaningless (RI01, pc, March 8, 2020). Thus, there was working cooperatively with community policing and EIDO, and the community on the causes of youth unemployment and the community's insecurity in the study area. By doing so, shared understandings between these sectors were made on the win community problems.

4.7. Challenges to Ensure the Personal Security of the Community

Even though community policing and the EIDO play a crucial role in addressing youth unemployment to ensure personal security in the study area, some challenges hinder achieving its objective in its climax level. Among those challenging the following are observed in the study area.

4.7.1. Lack of Community's Cooperation

Achieving the personal security of the community without addressing the root causes of its threats is so difficult. Maintaining the personal security of the community needs cooperation between all stakeholders, but this objective was hampered by different things. For instance, the residents fear giving necessary information because of future personal security threats that emerged from unemployed youths that happened to them. Hence, most residents feel unsecured by actions conducted by unemployed youths and measures taken by security personnel. Though security is maintained if society jointly works on threats on their security with security providers, in the context of Dambi Dollo town it is difficult to expect to give information on who are committing crimes that affect the personal security of the society (RI07, pc, March 10, 2020). As a result, the communities are not engaged in identifying and reporting their security issues the implementation of community policing in curbing crimes and violence was practically too weak. To support this idea during FGD with community policing officers and interview with the residents, it was indicated that since there is no exchange of information between the community and the police regarding personal security issues, the role of the police was limited only to arresting if they saw criminals during patrolling (FGDCP, pc, April 23, 2020; Ri04, pc, March 8, 2020).

The role of the community in reporting their security threats is very minimal. Due to fear of security threats, working with the society was challenged. Because of fear of reporting who

conduct crimes and violence, the community of the Dambi Dollo town was personally insecure in their daily life. During FGD with police officers, they strictly pointed out that without society's information on who destabilizes their security it is impossible to bring criminals to justices. Hence, it is not easy to live in security where the magnitude of threats emanated from unemployed youths to personal security is high (FGDCP1-3, pc, April 23, 2020). To redress threats on their security, the community's essential role was very minimal.

4.7.2. Lack of Community Policing Officers' Will

Actions taken by community policing officers and security providers have to be efficient and effective in handling personal insecurity problems resulted from prolonged youth unemployment. But, the residents in the study area complained that the security providers are reluctant towards taking necessary measures on unemployed youth who commit crimes and violence (RI08, pc, March 10, 2020). Therefore, the security of society is maintained if security officers play their professional role in line with the rule of law. Law enforcers (community policing officers) are unwilling in protecting the personal security of society. As it was stated during FGD with community policing, the shadow of insecurity in the town created a fertile ground for crimes and violence. In extreme cases, the security of the security official is threatened using the shadow of insecurity in the town.

During an interview with residents, they depicted that there is a situation in which police officers refrain from taking appropriate measures because they fear for their life because of the experience of killing as revenge (RI09, pc, March 11, 2020). It was sound to say that there are limited measures taken by security providers to ensure the personal security of the society. In addition, during an interview with two residents have complained complained that very few measures are being taken because security providers are not taking necessary measures irrespective of perceived and actual revenge emanated from youth criminals ((RI08, March 11, 2020; RI09, pc, March 11, 2020).

4.7.3. Lack of a Strong Partnership Between Sectors

Strong relations between sectors are necessary to address youth unemployment and personal insecurity. Most of the time, community policing officers help the EIDO in facilitating the

organizing of unemployed youths under MSE's in each sub-city (FGD3P3, pc, March 14, 2020). However, the absence of shared understanding and common objectives between the two offices on the understandings of youth unemployment and security of the community hampered its realization. Hence, crime and violence prevention and control via addressing the unemployment problem were not captured holistically. Thus, community policing officers are invited to protect the security of the EIDO officials during assigning workplaces for unemployed youths. Thus, the weak collaboration between the community policing officers and EIDO experts on addressing youth unemployment challenges made the problem of personal security unresolved. Therefore, the community policing officers did not play their roles in promoting the physical security of the local community on one hand, and EIDO in addressing the problem of youth unemployment both effectively and efficiently on the other.

4.7.4. Challenges to Reconcile Security Via Employment Creation

It was indicated that there were critical challenges to reconcile ensuring the personal security of the community and resolving employment opportunities. For instance, personal insecurity of the community via curbing youth unemployment was not yet understood and implemented holistically (FGD1, pc, March 12, 2020, and FGD2, March 13, 2020; FGD3, pc, March 14, 2020). The role of EIDO is largely job creation and the role of security providers is protecting society from security threats. Employment creations for unemployed youth as a prerequisite for ensuring personal security of the community were not conjoined to bring sustainable personal security of the community in the study area. It was indicated that protecting the security of the community from crime and violence without addressing youth unemployment is problematic in the study area (RI06, pc, March 10, 2020). However, collectively working on protecting the community's security from threats from unemployed youth by addressing youth unemployment were not reconciled in the study area. Jointly addressing youth unemployment and protecting the security of the community from threats of crime and violence became too weak. Consequently, the people in the study area became vulnerable to security threats daily.

4.8. Adaption of Vagrancy Control Proclamation (VCP, 384/2004)

Prolonged youth unemployment has been one of the challenging security issues. To redress the security threats emanated because of youth unemployment different rules and regulation has

been promulgated. In addition to the employment and self-employment strategy to address youth employment, there have been rules to combat insecurity resulted as a result of prolonged youth unemployment. For instance, the government of Ethiopia has devised rules and regulations to bring social order and tranquility from threats to society either internal or external. To this end, Proclamation No. 384/2004 was devised to protect society's peace and security in their surrounding area. The preface of the proclamation explains the rationale: 'Vagrancy is increasing and wide-spreading in our country from time to time, thereby creating a threat to the tranquility and order of the people... the purpose is 'to permanently dispel this threat... to bring criminals to justice and create conditions for their social rehabilitation'(FDRE, Vagrancy Control Proclamation No. 384/2004, 2004). The proclamation defines vagrancy as:

"... Whosoever, being able-bodied, having no visible means of subsistence' but found committing actions restricted in the proclamation. Such restricted actions include 'betting and gambling in a public place, substance abuse, disturbing on the streets or around schools, participating in organized gang brawls."(FDRE Vagrancy Control Proclamation No. 384/2004, 2004 article 4. P.2)

This proclamation indicated that 'any able-bodied individual having no visible means of subsistence' which directly shows unemployed youth. It also related gambling, betting in public space, and participation in organized gang groups with youths with no means of subsistence. The proclamation indicated that the existence of many youths with no means of subsistence and the prevalence of vagrancies as a result. However, rather than labeling such unemployed youth as dangerous vagrants, the driving factors behind were overlooked. Vagrancy proclamation was introduced in the starting up of insecurity in the Capital following Addis Ababa University students protest in 2001. The government accused unemployed young people and opposition political parties as perpetrators of the violence and looting. The the causes of the protest was not youth unemployment, the scope of the protest was expanded to other areas and brought insecurities on local communities. Consequently, the governemnt devised dangarous vagrancy protection proclamation to halt the insecurrities largely dominated by unemployed youths in different place of the country.

The proclamation was intended to respond to political crisis of the time by labelling unemployed youth as vagrants and threats to the society. Unfortunately, the proclamation insisted the participants in the insecurity as unemployed youth. However, the youth unemployment could not only limited to engagement in political violence but also expansion of crimes and violence which affect and will affect personal security of the community. Fortunately, large unemployed youth with limited job opportunity could be recruited for political violence, domestic violence, crime, and other social vices. In this proclamation, the only solution set was 'transforming' criminals into law-abiding and productive citizen' but the ground causes of such problem was overstated through the political languages by overlooking other potential drivers of insecurity. The insecurity came from youth unemployment and its effects on society's security, such as expansions of crimes, violence, riots, and insurgency, and so on are overlooked.

This proclamation made unemployed youths the main proprietors of violence and crimes without addressing the root cause of behind involvement in such deeds. Though it has such interpretation, its practical implementation, particularly in the study area is minimal. For instance, employed youth passed most of their time betting and gambling on the verandah, Shisha, hotels, and tea rooms. There is also a situation in which unemployed youths are organized in gangs in a hidden manner bringing personal insecurity to the community. However, the implementation of the proclamation into practice is unobservable on the ground, particularly in Dambi Dallo town.

4.9. Summary of Findings

The objective of the study was to examine how youth unemployment affects the personal security of the local community. In the study area, youth unemployment was increasing from time to time. For instance, between 2018-2020 youth unemployment rate was 3,569(22.4%), 3,998 (25%), and 4,298 (27%) respectively. Though there was an increase in the youth unemployment rate, there are also many unregistered unemployed youths in the study area.

Youth unemployment also manifests in the study area in such a way that those youth who lacked employment opportunity wander in the town, sitting on the verandah, and searching for any gained opportunity throughout the day. As the number of unemployed youth increased from year to year, providing job opportunities became difficult and the insecurity stemmed from

unemployed youth is also challenging. Youth unemployment in the study area is the result of the weak absorbing capacity of the economy and limited public institutions. As the public office capacity to absorb most unemployed youths decreased due to a mismatch of existing vacancies, the number of unemployed youth increased from year to year. In addition, the unavailability of vibrant private companies that absorb a massive labor force was a contributing factor for youth unemployment in Dambi Dollo town. As private investment absorbs massive unemployed youths, the security of the environment that attracts private investment also determines. Hence, the destabilizing situation of the study area contributed a lot to the absence of vibrant private investment that could absorb most unemployed youths. Rural-urban migration also exacerbated youth unemployment. As massive youths migrated to the town to get better employment opportunities, the town was crowded with unemployed youth. When the reality and perceived employment opportunity mismatched, youth remain unemployed and the town became areas of unrestrained competition for survival.

Most unemployed youths lacked interest in being organized under MSE's and preferred public office work. Though they are in difficult economic problem, they prefer to remain unemployed than being employed in employment that cannot satisfy their interests and preferences. Besides, undermining jobs because of shame in front of friends and relatives and giving due considerations for particular jobs at the expenses of other jobs made most unemployed youths remain unemployed as they wait for only public institutions' employment opportunities. Moreover, as self-employment needs entrepreneurial skills, most unemployed youths lacked initiatives to open a business. Furthermore, the qualification the youths' have and the demand for the qualification in the market determines the employment opportunities for unemployed youths. However, the mismatches of these qualifications in the study area ended in youth unemployment. For instance, most unemployed youths are qualified with diplomas and degrees that are not demanded in public institutions. Hence, rather than remaining unemployed, these qualifications are not demanded in the labor market.

Youth unemployment is a serious security issue in the study area. Due to a lack of employment most unemployed youth exposed to different social evils that affect the personal security of the community. It pushed most unemployed youths into crimes and violence such as theft, robbery, vandalism, burglary, physical assault, group fighting, insulting, and intimidating, and different

social crimes such as slap, lying and fraud, stealing commodities on the car. Youth unemployment is also a factor behind involvement of youth in crimes and violence such as using and trading illegal weapons, breaking the rule of law, sexual crimes like rape, killing a child, and killing a person intentionally are the main sources personal security threats stemmed from unemployed youths in the study area. Thus, youth unemployment is a factor behind the expansion of crimes and violence affecting the personal security of the community. Due to such crimes and violence, the local community became vulnerable to personal insecurity daily.

To address youth unemployment and personal security of the community, the local authorities have taken some necessary measures. There is a tendency to organize unemployed youths under MSE's by EIDO. Since employment is a priority for ensuring personal security of the community, employment and self-employment could address the survival needs of the unemployed youths. In its absence, unemployed youth could resort to illegitimate means of getting survival needs. However, rather than organizing unemployed youths under MSE's, there were no active steps to link the self-employed business with the market. Due to this, an interest to be organized under MSE's was reduced. Besides, self-employment that is largely based on seven potential areas such as industry, manufacturing, wood and metal works, agro-processing, construction, animal husbandry, agriculture, trade, services and, on minerals is identified. But the interest to be organized on the given opportunity was limited as most unemployed youth preferred public office employment.

Addressing youth unemployment and personal security of the community was challenged by a lack of strong partnership between EIDO, community policing officers, and the community. As the cooperation between these offices became weak the burden of addressing youth unemployment remains on the shoulder of EIDO. Due to this youth unemployment remain unresolved and hence means of survival is negotiated by engagement of unemployed youth in illegal means, exposed them to participate in crimes and violence that affected the personal security of the community. Hence, the measures taken are limited only to registering unemployed youths under MSE's, giving skill development training, creating a healthy environment, etc.

To address youth unemployment and personal insecurity emanated because of youth unemployment, community policing officers play a significant role. Thus, different measures have been taken by community policing officers. For instance, community policing officers protect the personal security of the community by applying the prevention and reduction of crimes and violence in the study areas. The community policing officers have done to prevent occurrences of crimes and violence by unemployed youths in the town by undertaking meetings with the community to discuss the physical security issue at the kebele level. Hence prolonged youth unemployment as driving factors behind personal insecurity of the community was raised and discussed by the community policing officers with the community at kebele level. In addition, strengthening social conditions and institutions like families, social norms, and values were important to bring sustainable security. This empowers the community in dealing with their security. But the community was not engaged in reporting who destabilize the personal security of the community due to fear of threats come to them as an act of revenge from unemployed youths.

To reduce the occurrences of crimes and violence in the community, there was a protection strategy undertaken by community policing officers. Hence they engaged in protecting the security of the community such that low-level crimes and conflicts like insults, assaults, and different social crimes were resolved at kebele social courts, Zone, and 'Goti' (the lowest administrative unit in kebele) level. High-level crimes committed by unemployed youths like theft, robbing, physical assault, and reducing the physical body was brought for an investigation to give effective and efficient corrections. Besides, patrolling the community during the day and night to prevent occurrences of crimes and violence were being taken. However, preventive and corrective measures on unemployed youth criminals were taken, but the reason for the engagement of youth in criminal activity was not addressed for giving sustainable solutions. Since the root causes of personal insecurity of the community (youth unemployment) were not addressed holistically, prevention and corrective roles are taken by community policing officials failed to ensure the personal security of the community. Consequently, a lack of strong cooperation between these sectors to address youth unemployment and personal security of the community exacerbated the twin community problems. Thus, unemployed youth remain unemployed for a long time finding alternatives for survival, especially participation in crimes and violence.

Moreover, community engagement is necessary to deal with the issues of personal insecurity because of youth unemployment. However, rather than attending the meeting with community policing officers, the communities are not engaged in identifying and reporting their security issues. Thus, the implementation of community empowerment in curbing crimes and violence was practically weak. Addressing youth unemployment and personal security involves engagement between the community policing officer, the society, and EIDO. For instance, police and community relationships play a pivotal role to achieve protection of the society from fear of crime and violence via prevention and reduction. Positive interaction and cooperative efforts with the community to prevent and reduce crime and violence in the community is important. However, the deterioration and dismantling of local security structures and threats emanated from unemployed youths using the shadow of insecurity of the town as revenge affected the achievement of personal security of the community in the study area.

Finally, the vagrancy protection proclamation was adapted to deal with the community's security in 2004. The proclamation explains vagrancy as a threat to the tranquility and order of the people. The proclamation indicated that any able-bodied individual having no visible means of subsistence which directly shows unemployed youth. The proclamation labels unemployed youth as Vagrants, robbers, thieves, beaters, criminals, vandals, and burglars without identifying driving factors. However, rather than labeling such unemployed youth as dangerous vagrants, the driving factors behind involvement in such things were overlooked. In the study area, employed youth passed most of their time betting and gambling on the verandah, Shisha, hotels, and tea/coffee selling rooms which are contrary to the proclamation. There is also a situation in which unemployed youths are organized in gangs in a hidden manner bringing personal insecurity to the community. However, there is a tendency of taking corrective measures on unemployed youth criminals, but it could not be a panacea to ensure the personal security of the community from security threats resulted from unemployed youths.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study attempted to examine youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the local community. To achieve the objectives of the study attempted to answer the research question arose in the first chapter; to describe how youth unemployment prevailed, examine how youth unemployment affects the personal security of the local community, and evaluate measures taken by the local authorities to address youth unemployment and its effect on the personal security of the community. It also explores protection, empowerment, and partnership between sectors to address youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the local community. By employing the methods explained in the third chapter, this chapter has drawn the following conclusions.

5.1. Conclusion

Prolonged youth unemployment in Dambi Dollo town is the most challenging personal security threat to society. It has several factors that brought youth unemployment on one hand and personal security threats on the other. The limited capacity of the public sectors and the weak capacity economy to absorb unemployed youth was factors for youth unemployment in the study area. Though the public sectors were too little in absorbing massive unemployed youth in the study area, the role of private business to absorb many unemployed youths a non-existent resulted in the unemployment of most youth. There was no any vibrant private sector that could absorb this active human power. Though it is recent phenomena, insecurity and instability in the area also affected the existence of private investment that could absorb unemployed youth. Besides, the distance of the town from central market and absence of marketed commodities also contributed to youth unemployment. Furthermore, limited collaboration with other sectors made solving youth unemployment unaddressed.

Youth unemployment was also prevailed because of a mismatch between the qualification and the demand the qualification has in the market in the study area. For instance, some youths graduated with different professions that don't demand in the public sector. Since the only bodies that are expected of employing these youths are the government, the existing vacancies, and the

number of unemployed mismatched. Consequently, the town is crowded by unemployed youth and the town became areas of unrestrained competition for survival. Such things created a fertile ground for the expansions of crimes and violent actions conducted in/on the community.

Finally, undermining jobs is also another reason for youth unemployment in Dambi Dollo town. There are undermining jobs like shoe shining, working as a day laborer, waiter, etc. and waiting for public sector job as a last option ended with unemployment and prolonged unemployment duration. This was in line with shame and disgrace emanated from doing such employment options in front of friends and relatives. The interests and preferences of unemployed youths for employment are largely public office employments that are difficult to obtain. In line with this fact, many unemployed youths have no entrepreneurial skills which may help them create self-employment to overcome the problem of unemployment. Due to this, large armies of unemployed youth remained without work waiting for something in the future. As a result of the unavailability of employment opportunities in the town that absorbs all unemployed youth most youths used mechanisms that are illegitimate, deviant, and criminal. Thus, the personal security of the community was threatened by inducing fear and uncertainty daily.

The research identified that prolonged youth unemployment brought youths to participate in crimes and violence such as theft, robbery, damaging peoples' personal property, burglary, physical assault, the group fighting, different social crimes such as insulting, intimidating, slap, lying and fraud, stealing commodities on the car, using and trading illegal weapons, breaking the rule of law, sexual crimes like rape, killing a child, and killing a person intentionally are the main sources of personal insecurity in the study area. The unemployed youths used these mechanisms simply for the reason that the only option to survive is resorting to illegitimate means of generating income. Prolonged unemployment made youth to use illegitimate survival measures (crimes and violence) as a means of satisfying survival needs. Besides, the insecurity and instability of the study area also created a fertile ground for unemployed youth to use different extreme mechanisms of survival that affected the personal security of the community. As a result of the expansions of crimes and violence because of youth unemployment, the community became vulnerable to personal insecurity. It could be understood that not all unemployed youth engaged in crimes and violence but those whose unemployment is prolonged cut hope, frustrated, and participate in crimes and violence.

Even though the number of recorded crimes and violence by unemployed youth at the police station was few, the personal security of the society in the study is affected daily. Due to a lack of witnesses, most criminals were released freely. Thus, criminals change the way of doing (strategy) and sub-cities that affect the personal security of the society cyclically.

To address youth unemployment and personal security of the community, both broad and narrow approaches are necessary to achieve effective and efficient human security. Since achieving personal security of the community without addressing potential threats is unattainable linking them is significant. Thus, to emancipate the youth from their unemployment, giving skill development and training that intended to raise awareness, creating awareness on the importance of being organized under MSE's, creating favorable conditions for the unemployed, registering and organizing them under MSE's, follow-up, and creating market linkages with their created employment is very important. Though such practices were undertaken, addressing youth unemployment was not addressed as expected. To protect the community from the threats to personal security from unemployed youth, community policing officers' role via crime prevention and reduction is a necessity. Since the root causes of personal insecurity in the study area were not addressed, community policing alone could not give efficient and effective protection strategies for the community from threats. As security via development was not implemented, youth unemployment became a source of personal security threats in the study area.

Furthermore, collaboration between the community, community policing officers, EIDO to address youth unemployment and its effects on the security of the community is very essential. Unemployed youths remain the main sources of personal security threats in the community because of a lack of employment and weak measures taken by government sectors to address youth unemployment. Thus, measures taken to address youth unemployment and the personal security of the community were not effective and efficient in the study area. Generally, the main source of the community's insecurity was prolonged youth unemployment. As most youths lacked employment. they participated in crimes and violence that destabilized the personal security of the community. Therefore there has to be strong collaboration between EIDO, community policing officers, and the community to jointly address youth unemployment to bring sustainable personal security of the community in the study area.

5.2. Recommendations

The findings of the research indicated that youth unemployment is the source of personal insecurity in the community. To address personal security stemmed from prolonged youth unemployment, strong, effective, and efficient cooperation among sectors is mandatory. Thus, the community policing officers' role via crime and violence prevention and reduction aimed at ensuring the personal security of the community, engaging the community to discuss with and decide freely on community security matters, and empowering EIDO to deal with youth unemployment issues. So, to enhance the realization of the personal security of the community, rigorous experimental research should be conducted to address youth unemployment and its effects on personal security from human security perspectives.

1. Since the root cause of personal insecurity in the study area derived from youth unemployment, employment creation intervention has to be carried out by the concerned government bodies.
2. Collaboration between government sectors that may play direct and indirect roles in issues related to youth unemployment and security is needed. The role of each sector and contribution has not been overestimated or under-estimated. For instance, EIDO and sectors like government revenue office, land administration office, Micro financial and saving institutions, etc. have to work interdependently.
3. The community policing officer's role via crime and violence prevention and reduction role has to work with EIDO by having a shared understanding of how youth unemployment affects the personal security of the community, how jointly halt the personal insecurity of the community by addressing the causes of youth unemployment.
4. The society could not only be those who are vulnerable to threats of crimes and violence because of youth unemployment, but also contributors on how to overcome youth unemployment and redress its potential threats. Hence, empowering the community to expose criminals without any fear is necessary.

5. Empowering the unemployed youth via raising awareness of negative attitudes on being organized under MSE's. By doing this, youth unemployment could be reduced and its effects on personal security will be minimized.
6. Protecting the personal security of the community through ensuring the rule of law plays a paramount role in handling personal security problems such as theft, robbery, burglary, damaging personal property, being pick-pocket, etc. derived because of youth unemployment. Security officials, especially community policing officers have to fulfill their professional responsibilities free from threats and fear that came from unemployed youth, which is undertaken by using the shadow of insecurity in the town.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: FGD guideline for Community Policing personnel

This study aimed at analyzing youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the community. Hence the purpose of this interview is to obtain information about youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the community in your town. The study aims to generate valid and reliable statements about the prevalence of youth unemployment, the effects of youth unemployment on personal security, how efficient and effective the mechanisms the local authorities employed to address youth unemployment, and personal security in Dambi Dollo town. The research output is to fulfill the partial requirement for M.A at peace and security studies. The information that you generate will be used only for academic purposes. In addition, the researcher confirms to you that all your ideas and responses will be kept confidential since it will be used only for the study. Therefore, you are kindly requested to go through all questions and respond appropriately.

1. How do you describe the personal security of the local community of the town?
2. Do you think that youth unemployment affects the personal security of the community? How? Could you please provide evidence for that?
3. To what extent crime and violence in your town is associated with youth unemployment?
4. What measures the local government has taken to address youth unemployment to improve the personal security of the local community?
5. How do you state the measures taken by community policing officers/personnel in addressing the personal security of the community stemmed because of youth unemployment? Why?
6. In your opinion, what option would you propose to address such problems to enhance the personal security of the community?

Thank you for your cooperation!

Appendix 2: FGD guideline for EIDO one-stop service office civil authority

This study aimed at analyzing youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the community. Hence the purpose of this interview is to obtain information about youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the community in your town. The study aims to generate valid and reliable statements about the prevalence of youth unemployment, the effects of youth unemployment on personal security, how efficient and effective the mechanisms the local authorities employed to address youth unemployment, and personal security in Dambi Dollo town. The research output is to fulfill the partial requirement for M.A at peace and security studies. The information that you generate will be used only for academic purposes. In addition, the researcher confirms to you that all your ideas and responses will be kept confidential since it will be used only for the study. Therefore, you are kindly requested to go through all questions and respond appropriately.

- A. How do you describe the situation of youth employment in the town? (Manifestations, severity, with reasons)
- B. Do you think that youth unemployment affects the personal security of the community? How? Could you please provide evidence for that?
- C. What are measures your office has taken to address the issue of youth unemployment to improve the personal security of the local community's security?
- D. To what extent the measures your office has taken were effective and efficient in addressing youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the community? Why?
- E. In your opinion, what option would you propose to address such youth unemployment to promote the personal security of society?
- F. Anything you want to add

Thank you for your cooperation!

Appendix 3: Interview guideline for Residents of Dambi Dollo town

This study aimed at analyzing youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the community. Hence the purpose of this interview is to obtain information about youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the community in your town. The study aims to generate valid and reliable statements about the prevalence of youth unemployment, the effects of youth unemployment on personal security, how efficient and effective the mechanisms the local authorities employed to address youth unemployment, and personal security in Dambi Dollo town. The research output is to fulfill the partial requirement for M.A at peace and security studies. The information that you generate will be used only for academic purposes. In addition, the researcher confirms to you that all your ideas and responses will be kept confidential since it will be used only for the study. Therefore, you are kindly requested to go through all questions and respond appropriately.

- A. How do you describe the situation of youth employment in your town? (Manifestations, severity, with reasons)
- B. Do you think that unemployed youth involve in actions that affect the personal security of the community? How? Could you please provide evidence for that?
- C. What measures the local communities have taken to address the issue of personal insecurity because of youth unemployment?
- D. Do you think that local communities have a role in protecting their security from threats because of youth unemployment? How? Could you provide evidence for that?
- E. In your opinion, what option would you propose to address personal insecurity stemmed from unemployed youths?
- F. Anything you want to add_____

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix 4: Interview guideline for Unemployed youths

This study aimed at analyzing youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the community. Hence the purpose of this interview is to obtain information about youth unemployment and its effects on the personal security of the community in your town. The study aims to generate valid and reliable statements about the prevalence of youth unemployment, the effects of youth unemployment on personal security, how efficient and effective the mechanisms the local authorities employed to address youth unemployment, and personal security in Dambi Dollo town. The research output is to fulfill the partial requirement for M.A at peace and security studies. The information that you generate will be used only for academic purposes. In addition, the researcher confirms to you that all your ideas and responses will be kept confidential since it will be used only for the study. Therefore, you are kindly requested to go through all questions and respond appropriately

Part one: General information

Sex_____

Age_____

Educational status_____

Date of interview / /2012 E.C Code_____

Occupation_____

For how long you are unemployed? 1-6 month ☐ 7-12 months ☐ 1-2 years ☐ more than 2 years ☐

Where do you pass most of your time?

What do you do every day?

Have you registered at the enterprise and industrial development office in your Sub City? ☐

Part two: General questions

- A. How do you explain the situation of youth employment in your town?
- B. How do you describe unemployment and its effects? Could you please provide evidence for the effects of unemployment has on the community?
- C. What measures the administration of the town has taken to address the issue of youth unemployment?
- D. How do you describe the measures taken by the administration of the town in addressing youth unemployment and the security of the community? Why?
- E. In your opinion, what option would you propose to address youth unemployment and its effects on the community?
- F. Anything you want to add_____

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix 5: Lists of the respondents of the study

List of informants from unemployed youth (for interview)

Code	Sex	Age	Education Level	Sub-city	Have you registered at EIDO one-stop services?	Unemployment duration	Date of interview
UYiA	F	22	Diploma 10+3	Biftu	Yes	4	April, 18,2020
UYiB	M	26	10+2	Biftu	No	3	April, 18,2020
UYiC	M	23	Degree	Yabalo	Yes	6	April, 19,2020
UYiD	M	24	Degree	Yabalo	Yes	3	April, 1,2020
UYiE	M	25	10+1	Lafto	Yes	4	April, 20,2020
UYiF	M	24	Degree	Lafto	Yes	3	April, 20,2020
UYiG	M	27	Degree	Dollo	Yes	3	April, 21,2020
UYiH	M	29	10+2	Dollo	Yes	4	April, 21,2020
UYiI	M	23	Grade 8	Biftu	No	10	April, 11,2020
UYiJ	M	20	Grade 10	Yabalo	Yes	3	April, 12,2020
UYiK	M	28	Grade 10	Biftu	Yes	4	April, 14,2020
UYiL	M	27	Grade 10	Dollo	Yes	4	April, 14,2020
UYiM	M	26	Grade 10	Yabalo	Yes	3	April, 16,2020
UYiN	M	22	Grade 9	Dollo	Yes	4	April, 14,2020
UYiO	M	19	Grade 9	Lafto	Yes	3	April, 14,2020
UYiP	M	21	Grade 10	Lafto	Yes	4	April, 14,2020

List of informants from residents of the town (for indepth interview)

Code	Sex	Age	Educ. Level	Occupation	Residence/Kebele	Duration of living in the kebele	Date of interview
RI01	M	56	BA	Merchant	Biftu	Born here	March 8, 2020
RI02	M	36	8	Elder	Lafto	22 years	March 9, 2020
RI03	M	68	7	Elder	Yabalo	Born here	March 9, 2020
RI04	M	28	6	merchant	Dollo	13 years	March 8, 2020
RI05	M	52	BA	Public. servant	Biftu	Born here	March 8, 2020
RI06	M	34	Dipl.	Merchant	Dollo	16 years	March 10, 2020
RI07	M	44	BA	Merchant	Lafto	12 years	March 10, 2020
RI08	M	39	8	Security guard	Yabalo	37 years	March 11, 2020

List of informants from EIDO for (FGD)

Code	Sex	Age	Education level	Sub-city	Date of interview
FGD1P1	M	30	BA	Dollo	March 13, 2020
FGD1P2	F	26	BA	Dollo	March 12, 2020
FGD1P3	F	25	BA	Dollo	March 12, 2020
FGD1P4	M	28	BA	Dollo	March 12, 2020
FGD2P1	M	30	BA	Lafto	March 12, 2020
FGD2P2	M	27	BA	Lafto	March 13, 2020
FGD2P3	M	30	BA	Lafto	March 13, 2020
FGD2P4	M	32	BA	Lafto	March 13, 2020
FGD3P1	M	40	BA	Yabalo	March 14, 2020
FGD3P2	M	29	BA	Biftu	March 14, 2020
FGD3P3	F	37	BA	Biftu	March 14, 2020

List of informants from EIDO (for interview)

Code	Age	Sex	Level of education	Position	Date of interview
EOHI	26	M	BA	Office head	March 14, 2020 (Phone call interview)

List of informants from community policing officials for (FGD)

	Sex	Age	Rank	Role	Date of interview
PCli	M	27	Deputy Sergeant	Crime Investigator (Interview)	April 22, 2020
PIi	M	38	Inspector	Police station head(Interview)	April 22, 2020
FGDCP1	M	32	Deputy Sergeant	Community police division head	April 23, 2020
FGDCP2	F	21	Assistant Sergeant	Community police officer	April 23, 2020
FGDCP3	M	26	Assistant Sergeant	Community police officer	April 23, 2020
FGDCP4	M	27	Assistant Sergeant	Community police officer	April 23, 2020

Source: Collected through purposive and snowball sampling technique.

Appendix 6: Dambi Dollo town 2018/19- 2019/20 G.C crimes and violence conducted by a youth whose age ranges 15-29

Qajeelcha Polisii Godina Qellem Wallaggaatti Me/Ha/Kennisiisaa P/M/Dambii Dolloo

Bara 2011 A.L I tti (Umurii 15-29 gidduu) bara 2011 A.L I tti

T/I	Mata Duree yakkaa	Koodii Yakkaa	Kan poolisiitti dhiyaate			Sad. barnoota komatamaa wal duraa duubaan									
			Komatamtoota			Barumsa kan hin qabne		Sad. 1ffaa		Sad. 2ffaa Gidduu		Sad. 2ffaa		Sad. 2ffaa Fi ol	
			Dhi	Dha	Dub	Dhi	Dub	Dhi	Dub	Dhi	Dub	Dhi	Dub	Dhi	Dub
1	Haa ta'u jedhanii nama ajjeesuu	16	3	--	3	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--
2	Reebichaa fi qaama hir'isuu	21	13	2	15	2	--	5	1	5	--	--	--	--	2
3	Saamichaa fi butuu	24	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	Hanna Adda Addaa	31	10	2	12	--	--	4	2	5	--	--	--	1	--
5	Yakka hawaasummaa adda addaa	42	13	1	14	2	2	3	--	4	--	--	--	2	--
6	Heeraa fi seera cabsuu	43	2	-	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7**	Daa'ima ajjeesuu	-	-	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--



Bara 2012 A.L I tti (Umurii 15-29 gidduu) bara 2012 A.L I tti kurmaana tokkoffaa

T/I	Mata Duree yakkaa	Koodii Yakkaa	Kan poolisiitti dhiyaante			Sad. barnoota komatamaa wal duraa duubaan							
			Komatamtoota			Barumsa kan hin qabne		Sad. 1ffaa		Sad. 2ffaa Gidduu		Sad. 2ffaa	
			Dhi	Du	Id	Dhi	Dub	Dhi	Dub	Dhi	Dub	Dhi	Dub
1	Reebichaa fi qaama hir'isuu	21	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
2	Hanna Adda Addaa	31	2	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
3	Dubartii dirqisiisanii fedha foonii gochuu	39	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	Yakka fedha foonii adda addaa(sagaagaluu)	40	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--

Hubachiisa

- A. Istaatiksiin ji'a(ji'oota) waggaa darbe irra kan caale hojiin yakkaayookiin keessatti bakka hojiin yakkaa itti baay'ate akka duraafi boodaatti yaa ifu.
Ganda 05, Ganda 04 fi Ganda 03
- B. Bakka jedhame yookiin keessaa kan biraa caalee yookiin caalmaadhaan muldhatu hojiin yakkaa akka baay'ina isaafi gosa isaatti duraa boodaan yaa ibsamu
 - a. Yakka Hannaa
 - b. Yakka Gudeeddii
 - c. Yakka M/qaamaa
- C. Sababiin yookiin ka'umsi hojii yakkaa 1)Magaalaa keessatti 2) Baadiyyaa keessatti maal akka ta'e erga ifee booda tarkaanfiin karaa poolisii fudhatame gabaabbatee armaan gaditti yaa barreeffamu
Haaloo wal ba'uudhaa fi ta'e jedhanii miidhaa walirraan geessisuu yo ta'u qaama yakka kana raawwatu immoo ta'achaa kan jirruudha.



Bara 2012 A.L I tti (Umurii 15-29 gidduu) bara 2012 A.L I tti kurmaana lammaffaa

T/I	Mata Duree yakkaa	Koodii Yakkaa	Kan poolisiitti dhiyaate			Sad. barnoota komatamaa wal duraa duubaan							
			Komatamtoota			Barumsa kan hin qabne		Sad. 1ffaa		Sad. 2ffaa Gidduu		Sad. 2ffaa	
			Dhiira	Dubarti i	Ida'ama	Dhi	Dub	Dhi	Dub	Dhi	Dub	Dhi	Dub
1	Reebichaa fi qaama hir'isuu	21	4	3	7	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	3
2	Hanna Adda Addaa	31	2	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--
3	Nama goyyoomsuu fi waliin dhahuu	33	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	Heeraa fi seera cabsuu	43	1	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Hubachiisa

- A. Istaatiksiin ji'a(ji'oota) waggaa darbe irra kan caale hojiin yakkaayookiin keessatti bakka hojiin yakkaa itti baay'ate akka duraafi boodaatti yaa ifu.
- B. Bakka jedhame yookiin keessaa kan biraa caalee yookiin caalmaadhaan muldhatu hojiin yakkaa akka baay'ina isaafi gosa isaatti duraa boodaan yaa ibsamu
- C. Sababiin yookiin ka'umsi hojii yakkaa 1)Magaalaa keessatti 2) Baadiyyaa keessatti maal akka ta'e erga ifee booda tarkaanfiin karaa poolisii fudhatame gabaabbatee armaan gaditti yaa barreeffamu



Bara 2012 A.L I tti (Umurii 15-29 gidduu) bara 2012 A.L I tti kurmaana sadaffaa

T/I	Mata Duree yakkaa	Koodii Yakkaa	Kan poolisiitti dhiyaate		Sad. barnoota komatamaa wal duraa duubaan	
			Komatamtoota		Barumsa kan hin qabne	
			Dhi	Ida'	Dhi	Dub
1	Reebichaa fi qaama hir'isuu	21	4	2	6	
2	Konkolaataa keessaa mi'a hatuu	30	--	--	4	
3	Hanna Adda Addaa	31	4	--	4	
4	Nama goyyoomsuu fi waliin dhahuu	33	2	--	2	
5	Dubartii dirqisiisanii fedha foomii gochuu	39	1	--	1	
6	Dhorkamaa kan ta'e meeshaalee lolaa daldaluu ykn qabachuu	41	1	--	1	

Hubachiisa

A. Istaatiiksiin ji'a(ji'oota) waggaa darbe irra kan caale hojiin yakkaayookiin keessatti bakka hojiin yakkaa itti baay'ate akka duraafi boodaatti yaa ifu.

Ganda 07, Ganda 03 fi Ganda 05

B. Bakka jedhame yookiin keessaa kan biraa caalee yookiin caalmaadhaan muldhatu hojiin yakkaa akka baay'ina isaafi gosa isaatti duraa boodaan yaa ibsamu

d. Miidhaa qaamaa

e. Hanna adda addaa fi

f. Konkolaataa keessaa mi'a hatuu

g. Sababiin yookiin ka'umsi hojii yakkaa 1)Magaalaa keessatti 2) Baadiyyaa keessatti maal akka ta'e erga ifee booda tarkaanfiin karaa poolisii fudhatame gabaabbatee armaan gaditti yaa barreeffamu

h. E. jedhanii Haaloo wal qabuu fi qabeenya walii balleessuu yoo ta'u meeshaa waraanaa dhuunfaa kan dhorkamaa ta'e qabatanii deemuun namoota haaloo irraa qaban balleessuu(barbadeessuu)yoo ta'u hubeen seeraa kennamaa kan jiruudha.



Appendix 7: Registered unemployed youth 2018-2020

Unka dargaggoo Hoji-dhabdootaa (Umurii 15-29) Magaalaa Dambi Dollo kan bara 2010- 2012
A.L.I tti. Jiru ibsu.

Sadarkaa barnootaa	Dambi Dollo Town educated unemployed and jobless youth statistics									Rem
	Year									
	2010			2011			2012			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Grade 1-8	674	723	1397	718	765	1483	794	798	1592	
Grade 9-10	712	516	1228	753	576	1329	812	601	1413	
Grade 11-12	213	235	448	314	300	614	366	312	678	
Total	1599	1474	3073	1785	1641	3426	1972	1711	3683	
Certificate with COC license										
10+1	47	52	99	52	64	116	73	72	145	
10+2	69	62	131	74	75	149	86	88	174	
10+3 and above	67	55	230	76	62	265	85	78	319	
Un. BA degree	82	62	144	91	78	169	61	72	133	
Total	265	231	496	293	279	572	305	310	615	
Total unemployed youth	1864	1705	3569	2078	1920	3998	2277	2021	4298	

Hub: Ragaan kun dargaggoota kutaa magaalaa jiran irraa waraqaa eenyummeessaa dhiyeefachuun galmaa'an qofa kan ibsu ta'a.



Maqaa: _____

Guyyaa: _____

Mallattoo: _____

Waaq-gaarii Taammiraat Tartaa
ወ/ሮ ወ/ሮ ተምራት ተርታዊ

8/10/2012

[Signature]

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled -Youth unemployment and its effects on personal security the local community in the Oromia Regional state in the case of Dambi Dollo town submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the MA in Peace and Security Studies to Addis Ababa University (AAU), is my original work and has not been submitted earlier, either to AAU or to another institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any other Program of study. I also declare that all sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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