

**EFFECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY**

**IN**

**SOUTH SUDAN**

**" A CASE STUDY IN JEBEL IDP CAMP, JUBA".**

**BY**

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**ACPM/DIP/192/2019**

**A RESEARCH SUBMITTED TO SCHOOL OF DISTANCE LEARNING**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE AWARD OF DIPLOMA**

**IN FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES**

**OF**

**AFRICA CENTER FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT, KENYA**

**NOVEMBER 2019**

## DECLARATION

I Thor Dak Khoak hereby declare to the best of my knowledge that this work is original, and it had never been submitted to any institution for the award of any academic diploma or degree.

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## **APPROVAL**

This is to certify that this research dissertation has been submitted for examination with my full approval as Center supervisor.

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this research to my esteemed family members especially my wife Nyalat Nimir as well our children, Wuor and Nyagoa for their moral support they have offered to me during the study.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

In the first place thank be to Almighty God for the give of health He has conferred to me throughout my academic period.

I am indebted to the people who contributed in one way or the other to the success of this work.

I am particularly grateful to my supervisor Frederick Ratemo for guiding me in course of my research. May the Almighty God bless him abundantly.

My sincere thank goes to all my friends and classmates especially; Ohisa Reuben, Edith Wairimu, Gisma Monica, Wal Mading.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

UNDP	United Nations Development programme
CE	Central Equatoria State
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EAC	East African Community
FDIs	Foreign Direct Investments
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPS	International Population Service
JICA	Japan International Corporation Agency
Km <sup>2</sup>	Kilometer square
LDCs	Less Developed Countries.
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGOs	Nongovernmental Organizations
OLS	Ordinary Least Square
S5thPHC	Sudan Fifth Population and Housing Census
SSCS	South Sudan Centre for Statistics
SSNBS	South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics
TCRSS	Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan
UN	United Nations
UNDPSS	United Nations Development Program in South Sudan
UNEPA	Union of European Professionals Patent Representative
UNPY	United Nations Program on Youth
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
PoCs	Protection of Civilians Sites
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan



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## ABSTRACT

Unemployment is on the rise in South Sudan as it poses huge economic challenges and it leads to unsustainable growth of the economy. The aim of this research is to investigate the effects of unemployment and how it affects income both at household and state level. Household questionnaire was used to dig out from the people the impacts of unemployment on economic development. The study shows that young adults unemployment greatly affects their contribution to the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Other factors believed to influence the income of individual are education level, age, gender, place of residence were statistically significant. Political instability is also significant as it affects the employment levels.

Similar study is necessary in exploring the “impacts of South Sudanese culture on economic development” especially in Greater Upper Nile, and greater Bhar El Gazal regions in order to have a clear understanding to enable design a modernized economic growth models across all parts of this country. Traditional leaders, local and central government’s official should remain change agents.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Overview

This topic introduces the causes and effects of an unemployment with relevant citations from reputation sources such governments and world bodies (*World Bank, United Nations and humanitarian actors*). This chapter also highlights the areas of interest under investigation which include blusters on economic development as result of unemployment following occurrence of incidents such as manmade and natural disasters. Jebel Protection of Civilians, Juba is taken as area of reference due to high degree of joblessness that reportedly contributes negatively to socioeconomic and food security related problems among the internal displaced population.

### 1.2 Introduction

In South Sudan, armed conflict has been the main among the key contests fronting the masses including the working ages. Continuously daily/monthly devaluation of South Sudanese Pounds which inflates the market (*self-observation*). Over dependency on oil revenues for as government source of income, brings a negative shift following the reduced production of oil due to ongoing armed conflict in the country. Armed opposition groups have been preventing the ruling government from extracting the oil. Investments from investors slowed or shot down completely and as result creating an unemployment. Those who work for government receive very delayed little salaries as low as 5 USD (1500 ssp) in a month. It is unclear to know the government priorities or lack of paying power. The financial systems are either affected or not honestly obeyed by the responsible authorities. Infrastructures are destroyed or not in place since the independence declaration from the Sudan (*autonomous*).

### 1.3 Background Information

South Sudan has been in conflict since pre- and post-independence periods and as consequence, economic downturn has been engraving most of the households' income and worsen more food security. Unequal resources distribution and poor power sharing from the Sudan since its independence, 1956 from British colonial master. The mistreatments of the Southerners led to separation of the Sudan into two; South Sudan and the Sudan (northerners) in a referendum forum in an CPA article of self-determination of the people in the South, 2010. In 9<sup>th</sup> July 2011 marked the birth of the current state of Republic of South Sudan. Mid December 2013, the country turned itself into internal armed conflict that resulted to loss of properties, infrastructures, lives hundreds of thousands and millions of people

displaced. The ruling government and the armed oppositions have been pulling rope of blames on the damages, poor governance and economic downturn.

Notwithstanding the need for restitution and justice, threats to commercial food production may have negative consequences for South Sudan's poor who are more sensitive to inflation and who already have limited employment and earning opportunities. *Unemployment rose to 12.70 % (Macrotrends LLC and the World Bank, 2018)*. This study sought to understand the status of food security in Jebel area especially in Protection of Civilian Sites in Juba City, and to explore the relationships between employment, income and household hunger. In South Sudan, there is extensive unemployment, and the wage income is low relative to the cost of living and number of dependents in each household, which contributes to food insecurity (*Altman and Ngandu, 2010*).

#### **1.4 Problem Statement**

Accelerated by manmade and natural disasters, unemployment is the major issue which has been experienced by South Sudan citizens who should have jobs but having no jobs across the country. Conflicts have been the main among the key challenges facing working age, such as young adults and entire population since the struggle for freedom from Arabs' government of Khartoum, 1970s to 2000s; migrations were so rampant among the then Sudanese people from the South to neighboring countries such as Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia with little or no education in diasporas due to inaccessibility of fund. UNHCR had been offering at least the very basic education such as pre-school, primary and little secondary school only. Few technical schools support by Silesians of Don Boaco – Catholic Church (Kakuma Refugee Camp), Windle Trust, College and higher education support to the South Sudanese students in Kenya and Uganda. These contributed to making few youth great people even today. However, this technical training opportunities benefited only few leaving thousands primary and secondary leavers limited technical skills that could enable them secure jobs. According to studies conducted in other countries such as Somalia, Uganda, USA, South Africa, Kenya, Asia on the effects of an unemployment on household food security include; loss of income, loss of government revenue (tax), increased dependence, increased divorce, social isolation, high crime rate, family tension, erosion of self confidence and self-esteem, mental depression, drug abuse, homelessness, poverty, early school dropout, alcoholism, rural-urban migration and ill health among others. Also, the causes of reduced earnings by individual household member are due to factors of; education, gender, experience, place of residence affect the levels of income for individuals. As per the available literature on the effects of unemployment and its effects on the earnings in South Sudan, there existed a knowledge gap since there has been no study carried out on the effects of unemployment and its impacts on household food

security in South Sudan. The government through its policy of creating employment for young adult-initiated policy governing vocational training policy in 2008. The ministry of youth and sport also came up with employment programs such as vocational education and training, business plan competition and apprenticeships (*African Economic Outlook, 2012*).

Despite the government and international development partners' efforts to curb unemployment in order to reduce related impacts on an economic development, it is still on the rise. This is because the measures taken are not looking at the impacts caused by unemployment. Nonetheless, vocational training alone cannot overcome the high number of young people out of work because integrating these youth into the labor market is difficult especially among the early school leavers and failure to identify the costs posed by young adults' unemployment to the society and the economy. In South Sudan few studies have been carried out on effects of an unemployment on household food security. This study aimed at informing the policy makers on the prevalence of unemployment particularly on the nature and extent of household breadwinner's unemployment, the general causes of unemployment and major factors that contributes to youth unemployment. These studies include the one which was done by Boboya James Edmond in 2015 on the dynamic of youth unemployment in South Sudan.

Furthermore, there has been no study conducted on the effects of unemployment on household food security and its effects on the earning so as to inform the government and the policy makers in particular on what can be done based on the social, economic and political costs unemployment inflicted on household members in South Sudan. This is the gap this study intends to address.

Therefore, as result to these, the study would have to investigate whether causes such as lack of technical skill, manmade or natural disasters contributes to unemployment that lead to crippled food security in Juba City and generally to the whole of South Sudan.

South Sudan urban households mainly purchase their food this implying that they rely on their income to attain their dietary goals. Thus, with the prevalent unemployment and low incomes (living wages), people are currently less likely to have sufficient food (Altman and Ngandu 2010). Considering the fact that food is a basic necessity in life and after taking a look at the statistics and rate of unemployment in South Sudan, this study sought to explore the effects of unemployment and living wage on household food security.

#### **1.4.1 Main Research Objective**

The main objective and rationale of this research is to investigate the effects of an unemployment on household food security in South Sudan.

### **1.4.2 Specific Research Objectives**

The objectives of this study are to explore the effects of unemployment and living wage on household food security;

- a. To investigate if unemployment leads to low food security.
- b. This study will also describe households in Jebel, Juba, a predominantly rural and historically disadvantaged area, in terms of breadwinner's age, gender, income source, income per month, employment status and educational level.

### **1.5 Research Question**

The study seeks to answer the following research questions.

- a. What is unemployment in relation to food security?
- b. What are the effects of unemployment on household food security in Jebel IDP camp, Juba?
- c. What are effect of lack of wages on household food security among IDPs of Jebel?

### **1.6 Research Hypotheses**

- a. Unemployment has no effect on household food security.
- b. Unemployment influences household food security.
- c. Living wages have no effect on household food security.
- d. Living wages influence household food security.

### **1.7 Justification Study**

The analytical studies on unemployment and its impact in South Sudan will provide policy makers, government agencies, private sectors and development partners with information about the social-economic and political costs of unemployment in order to improve the current situation for the unemployed people especially the youth and the household breadwinners to create jobs and some inclusive opportunities in the labor market.

Analyzing the effects of unemployment is crucial for curbing it in South Sudan where there is a very small number of the population participating in the labor market and particularly Jebel IDP camp, Juba where there is a growing concern of increased number of young job seekers.

The study is significant for several reasons among others include the following; examine factors that lead to an unemployment on food production enlargement, as result; conclusion and recommendation of the study will help policy-makers and other custodians have clear understanding in favor of better thoughts and policy design such as, resource allocation, participating in peace making process, improving and increasing technical schools for the youth in order to learn necessary skills hence, plummeting and combating redundancies among the South Sudanese working age groups.

The study focuses on the effects of unemployment on food security in Republic of South Sudan with the case study of Jebel IDP area, Juba County in Central Equatoria (newly Jubek) State. It will contribute to the existing literature on unemployment in South Sudan and give the stakeholders both the public and private sectors information on the effects this vice has on their activities so as to plan on how to deal with its pressure.

In addition, the study will contribute to the available literature and then acts as the advocacy for the unemployed persons in South Sudan. Finally, the findings and suppositions for this study would be useful basis for further exploration of unemployment in an area on economic development.

Jebel IDPs camp officials, community leader and local authorities from within Juba city such as Town Council would be direct interlocutor throughout the research. This is because the IDP camp community leaders and city council has relevant multicultural, informed graphic statistics, of the whole city and in integral apart with Ministry of Labor, Public Service and Human Resources Development for employment records checks and technical information related to the matter. The top in hierarchy is town council (equivalent to county commissioner). Other governmental organizations, departments or agencies such as South Sudan bureau of statistics would be very important for using its statistics as secondary data.

## **1.8 Rationale**

The rationale of this research is to explore the effects of an unemployment on household food security in South Sudan, particularly, Juba 's Jebel IDP camp. There have been few or no researches conducted in the country of similar topic, that is why it is very significant to discover more about food security.

## **1.9 Scope**

The study will look into the household population about the perceptions of unemployment status, understands the extents and nature of income failure due to unemployment, reducing unemployment, major factors contributing to unemployment, the impacts of unemployment on household food security and provides a platform for policy makers on in-depth analysis in order to conform with projects and programs designed to eradicate young adults' unemployment.

Jebel IDP camp in Juba, formerly Central Equatoria State is chosen because of the alarming rate of unemployment especially among the IDP youth groups in the recent years, lack of effort from the UNMISS, central government as well as state government 's programs and projects that will create jobs for the increasing youthful population in the city. The study will focus on the impacts of IDP youth unemployment in relation to food security creation in Juba County. The conclusions shall be used to generalize the impressions of unemployment on household food security in Jebel IDP, Juba, Central Equatoria State and South Sudan in general.



## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.0 Introduction

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, South Sudan government states that food security is attained when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to adequate, safe and nourishing food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Jacobs (2009) states that household food security depends on household revenue and asset status, hence this study paid particular attention to employment status and household living wage. A living wage is an expression used to describe a minimum wage that is high enough to cover a specific quality and quantity of housing, food, utilities, transport, health care and recreation (*Congress of South African Trade Unions 2011*). Essentially, a living wage is the minimum income necessary for a household to meet its basic needs. Unemployment is defined as a situation in which those who are able and willing to work cannot find a job (*World Bank 2006*). It has negative effects on personal well-being, this includes inability to purchase basic goods and take care of oneself suggesting that unemployed individuals cannot fulfill basic needs for instance food thus supporting an alternative hypothesis, that unemployment has an effect on food security.

#### 2.1 Unemployment, living wage and food security

As mentioned before, the unemployment rate in South Sudan is currently 12.70 % (*Macrotrends LLC and the World Bank, 2018*). *Altman and Ngandu (2010)* state that the fewer the jobs, that is the higher the unemployment rate, the lower household incomes will be and the higher the levels of food insecurity. Employment levels therefore influence household food insecurity. *According to Statistics South Sudan (2010)* many South Sudanese households are unable to purchase food primarily because their purchasing power is limited by a scarcity of income generation opportunities, especially in rural areas such as Jebel. According *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2019 IPC* classification report; food shortages, climate shocks, a deepening economic crisis, insecurity and insufficient agricultural production at household level have kept levels of hunger and acute malnutrition alarmingly high. **Conflict** is the most destructive of all the factors affecting food stability in the country, disrupting livelihoods and increasing displacement: an estimated 4.4 million people have fled their homes since the **outbreak of violence in 2013**, including 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). Although South Sudan and Sudan signed a peace deal in September 2018 to end the five-year

conflict, it remains unclear whether the political process will contribute to improving the humanitarian situation in the coming months.

Flooding, prolonged dry spells and pest infestations have also hampered **crop production**, with only 60 percent of the 2018 national cereal needs met by the harvest. Cereal production has steadily declined since the start of the conflict in late 2013, and in 2017 was estimated at about 765 000 tonnes – approximately 25 percent below pre-conflict levels.

## **2.2 Challenges of unemployment on household food security**

According to report by *Ndhleve et al. (2012)*, who found that households with inadequate access to food were less educated and earned low incomes. *The United Nations Development Programme (Report of 2006)* indicated that food insecurity is linked to income and unemployment however; *Labadarios et al. (2009)* found that when incomes are low and food prices are high, employment will not help much in improving access to food. Van der Merwe (2011) states that households need secure living wages to ensure food security. Living wage is the minimum wage sufficient to cover the basic needs of humans. However, *the Congress of South African Trade Unions (2011)* states that the introduction of minimum wages led to employment levels declining. The setting of minimum wages resulted in the decrease in demand for labour and given that South Sudan has a high level of unemployment, minimum wage setting puts pressure on employment growth (*South African Trade Unions 2011*). According to *Gindling and Terrell (2010)* the challenge is therefore put to policy makers to set a minimum wage that is fair given the worker's needs and cost of living but that will not harm employment growth. Households differ widely in terms of their main sources of income. Thus, setting a minimum wage will not help every citizen or household. South Sudan Statistics Board (2011) states that income as sources of households include wages, salaries, business income, grants and other income derived from the national security system. Policy makers must ensure that people relying on social grants for a living receive an amount that is equivalent to a living wage. The problem of household food insecurity is aggravated in the rural areas because there are higher rates of unemployment in South Sudan rural areas, low wage incomes and falling remittances (*Altman 2009*). The majority of wage earners in rural areas face difficulties achieving a minimum nutritional standard and hence can be said to be food insecure (*Altman 2009*). *Altman and Ngandu (2010)* found that even if unemployment is halved, achieving household food security will still be a challenge if reliance is still placed on wage income thus they postulate that greater policy attention is needed to improve food security for low income households.

Though the Constitution of South Sudan states that every citizen has the right to access to food and water, it is clear from the above that the policies in the country are failing to achieve food security at

household level. South Sudan investment is lowered since 2013 due to ongoing armed conflict by itself resulting to massive displacements, insecure farmlands and etc.

### **2.2.1 Consequences of unemployment on individuals and households**

Psychological impacts - the Australian Catholic Social Welfare Commission summarized the impact of unemployment on mature-age people; the psychological and social costs of retrenchment and prolonged unemployment during the productive years of life impact harshly on the quality of life of affected individuals and families. Experiences of low self-esteem and loss of self-identity impact on physical and mental health and can extend to broader consequences of social isolation and the loss of social networks and support. The impact of redundancy causes family disruption and breakdown. At the very least it reduces people's sense of membership and contribution to the life of the community.

Grief and loss - a consistent theme put before the inquiry was that many policies and services frequently do not recognize the emotional trauma induced by unemployment and the reverberating effect that this has on the family. Many submissions argued that the compounded grief arising from unemployment rarely receives the support, counselling, compassion and sympathy that a major loss deserves. Some service provider personnel (*Centrelink and Job Network*) were criticized for not having life experience appropriate to the age of their clients and for failing to empathize fully with the problems and issues facing mature-age unemployed people.

Family relationships - the Committee was told of cases where unemployment had affected family relationships. Much of the disturbance or stress placed on relationships was attributed to the changing of the breadwinner role between partners, which for mature-age couples, is often traditionally held by males. The Salvation Army Employment Plus argued that 'changed relationships within the family and the fact that one member of the family now spends more time at home with no clearly defined role' can lead to frustration and resentment (*Albury-Wodonga AC*).

Unemployment causes poor health - three predominant themes have been offered to explain the link between unemployment and poor health: poverty; psychological effects; and health related behaviours and lifestyle factors. Poverty reduces people's capacity to buy nutritious food, housing and health care. Unemployment can indirectly affect health because of reduced participation in society or from the stress of financial strain. There is less convincing evidence about the health impact of changes in life-style after losing work. 'It is generally agreed that health-related behavior change, either as a confounding factor or as an intervening variable, does not account for the impact of unemployment on health.

### **2.2.2 Consequences of unemployment on wider community**

Unemployment also has consequences for the wider community. Not only is there a greater reliance on income support but the skill level of workers who have difficulties getting another job may fall, which is a loss to the economy. The health consequences of unemployment result in a greater strain on the health system. Regional and rural areas may experience particularly severe economic upheaval.

Skill loss in the labor market - a significant disadvantage suffered by mature-age job seekers is that their skills tend to be lost over time, particularly as they are more likely to experience longer periods unemployed. These skills are also lost to the labor market and industry. JOFA argues that this loss has to a large extent not been measured. However, some of these skills would have become obsolete as technological and industrial changes have resulted in new skills being required. It is becoming more important in the modern workplace for existing skills to be upgraded and for new skills to be acquired.

Unfortunately, many mature-age job seekers do not have access to training to enable them to develop and acquire skills.

### **2.2.3 Consequences of unemployment at national level**

The impact of unemployment is often more strongly felt in regional economies owing to their smaller scale. Submissions from organizations based in regional Eastern Africa indicated that restructuring had significant flow-on effects for their economies. Dr. Watts mentioned that there is a polarization between high income, low unemployment areas and low income, high unemployment areas across the world. Dr. Watts argued that the government needs to become more active in direct job creation and investment in physical infrastructure that the private sector will not pick up because it is not profitable.

Polarization is, however, not limited to regional areas but also occurs in metropolitan locations. WOW Employment Services, based in the western suburbs of Melbourne, illustrated the situation in its area.

Unemployment is often psychologically and financially devastating for those who experience it and for those who are dependent upon them. There is substantial evidence of the negative health effects, not only for the unemployed person but also for his or her family. In economic terms, unemployment is a major loss of valuable productive resources with all that implies for economic growth and the standard of living of the whole community.

## **2.3 Overview of literature**

Based on previous studies done in the field of employment and in particular on unemployment an overview shown that multiple studies were carried out in many countries of the world such as Uganda,

Somalia, Kenya, Rwanda, USA, Asian countries, European Union member states, south Africa and many other countries. Few researches were done proceeding effect of unemployment on household food security. Parts of the community are more severely affected than others, exacerbating problems of inequality within metropolitan areas and between the cities and some regional areas.

The effects of unemployment analyzed in this literature of this research proposal agrees on the impacts of youth unemployment which include the following: social isolation, high crime rate, family tension, erosion of self-confidence and self-esteem, mental depression, drug abuse, homelessness poverty, early school dropout, alcoholism, rural-urban migration and ill health among others. According to the literature there is seeming to be close relationship between the effects of young people unemployment in both rural and urban centers. Also, the literature on the effects of unemployment on earnings/wages/income agreed that long term unemployment leads to reduced future earnings of individuals and its established that other factors such as education, gender, sex, experience, place of residence affects the level of earnings for individuals (*N.M.Dodd and T.G.Nyabvudzi, unemployment, living wages and food security in Alice Eastern Cape, South Africa, University of Fort Hare, South Africa, 2014*). As per the available literature on the effects of young adults' unemployment in South Sudan, there existed a knowledge gap since there has been no comprehensive research carried out on unemployment problems in South Sudan. Therefore, due to this existing knowledge gap, the study sought to bridge the gap by investigating the perceptions and analyzing the impacts of household breadwinners' unemployment regarding food security in South Sudan. For few similar researches conducted on this area, there are no clear spell of the impacts on the population at the household and particularly individual level.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Overview**

This section provides a description of the methodology that was applied in the study. It presents the research design, area of study, model specification, conceptual framework, definition, measurement and expected signs of variables, measurement of unemployment, data source and type.

#### **3.1 Philosophical paradigm**

The research instrument was divided into two main subsections namely: Section A: Personal information/ household breadwinner 's details. This first part of the questionnaire elicited general household as well as individual head of the house 's information such as gender/sex, age category, marital status, and highest educational level as well as dependency ratio in observation.

Section B: Unemployment and household food security. This include; work experience, living wages/salaries earn per month in South Sudanese Pounds, sources/means of survival, causes of unemployment, related impacts as well as potential solutions at personal household, community and at national or global outlook.

#### **3.2 Study design**

A cluster sample was used where the population was divided into mutually exclusive groups. Systematic purposeful random sampling was then employed within each cluster/block. This was drawn by selecting a random household on the aerial chart within each cluster/block and then selecting every third household until the sample was drawn. The overall sample size was 30. Meaning 5 from every block covering the 6 of them for purpose of having representatives from each block community.

#### **3.3 Study Site**

The study location was Jebel IDP camp, Juba City. Jebel IDP site is predominately occupied by Nuer ethnic group while other communities are so diminutive. The IDPs found themselves in the protection of civilian site during armed conflicts of 2013 and 2016 as way of escape from being killed or abused. The population stay in plastic sheet temporary shelters, in bad condition. The source of help is only from humanitarian aid mainly from United Nations agencies; WFP, UNICEF, and other humanitarian organizations and donors' community. The study area is Jebel IDP site in Juba, the area is home to

30,000 individual internal displaced persons coming from within the Juba city surroundings while some from other parts of the country. A cluster sample was used where the population divided into mutually exclusive groups. Systematic random sampling then employed within each cluster. Drawing and selecting household randomly on the aerial chart within each cluster and then selecting every third household until the sample drawn. The overall sample size remained 30 (0.5 % of 6000 households). *This population is according to UNMISS, 2018 estimate and headcount.*

### **3.3.1 Research Method**

A cluster sample was used where the population divided into cluster and purposely selected. Systematic purposeful random sampling employed within each cluster. This was drawn by selecting a random household on the aerial chart within each cluster and then selecting every third household until the sample is drawn all. The overall sample size was 30. Among the 6 blocks in the camp of which each was given a sample of 5 respondent household heads. This was done to give each block a chance to share views in representative way.

### **3.3.2 Data Needs, Types and Sources**

Secondary data was used in the empirical analysis of this study. The data was sourced from South Sudan National Bureau of Statistic (SSNBS). In this study both quantitative and qualitative data was used in order to achieve the desired objective of the study. Data was collected by self because the sample questionnaires were as few as 30 excluding observations. The interviews were conducted by the researcher himself in the month of October using a structured questionnaire which permitted the collection of a desired amount of data in time. The researcher interviewed respondents and administered the questionnaire following a structured pattern to control response bias and increase the reliability of the data. The interviews were successfully conducted in Jebel IDP site, Juba.

### **3.3.3 Population, Sampling Procedure and Data**

The study area is Jebel IDP site in Juba, the area is home to 30,000 individual internal displaced persons coming from within the Juba city while some from other parts of the country. A cluster sample was used where the population divided into mutually exclusive groups. Systematic purposeful random sampling then employed within each cluster/block. Drawing and selecting household randomly on the aerial chart within each cluster and then selecting every third household until the sample drawn. The overall sample size remained 30 (0.5 % of 6000 households). The formerly Juba County (an area of 18,362 square

kilometer and density 28.64/km<sup>2</sup>) of Central Equatoria state is one of the formerly ten states of South Sudan. It is where government head offices, NGOs, UN agencies, Diplomatic Embassies and the commercial businesses are based. Juba County with other five making 6 counties, including Lobonok, Mangalla, Lainya, Wundoroba, Kajo Keji and Juba which administratively formed Central Equatoria State (an area of **43, 033 km<sup>2</sup>**, density **26**, population of **1,103,557** people *according to 5th Sudan Population and Housing Census, 2008*). Central Equatoria is located south of the country and it borders Uganda to the south, Western Equatoria state to the south-west, Eastern Equatoria state to the east and Jonglei State to the north-east.

Jebel IDP site is predominately occupied by Nuer Ethnic group while other communities are so diminutive. The IDPs found themselves in the protection of civilian site during armed conflicts of 2013 and 2016 in an effort to escape from being killed or abused. The population stay in plastic sheet temporary shelters, in bad condition. The source of help is only from humanitarian aid mainly from United Nations agencies; WFP, UNICEF, and other humanitarian organizations and donors' community.

### **3.3. 4 Data Analysis**

Both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were used. The overall unemployment rate was as minimum as **12.70%** (*South Sudan general housing and population census, 2008 and 2010*). This research confirmed the incidence of unemployment with and rise to 37.3 % due to fresh worse happenings such as manmade and natural disasters. The conflict lodged to government by several armed opposition groups, contributed to high extent of crippling the economic growth and household incomes. Household characteristics on future earnings from research qualified and quantified through findings and analyses. This was found out during the survey analysis. The various models were used to analyze the effect of unemployment, economic development and other households' characteristics on income.

Data coded and captured, both descriptive and inferential statistical analyses used in this study. Descriptive statistics used on the demographic information. The data was imported into Microsoft Excel in order to easily analyze statistics. When the data converted to Microsoft Excel, tests were conducted to discover relationships between household food security and unemployment as well as between living wages and household food security.

### **3.3.5 Data Presentation**

Data was coded and captured, both descriptive and inferential statistical analyses were used in this study. Descriptive statistics were used on the demographic information. The data was entered into Microsoft Excel using formula and various types of graphs in order for statistical analysis to take place.



When the data was transferred into analysis columns of the Excel document, chi-square tests were conducted to discover if there was a relationship between household food security and unemployment as well as between living wages and household food security. Cramer's V was used to test the magnitude of the association where p-values were significant.

### **3.4 Validity and Reliability**

The rationality of the data collected was attributed to the fact that random sampling help in reducing or completely avoiding bias of respondents' selection criteria. The interview participants all inhabited the camp, hence making the data credible because there were the real targeting facing the displacements and emergency in the country. The analysis using Microsoft Excel enabled fair and independent summarized presentations in form of graphs/figures. Continuous advice search as well as in-person consultation contributing to confirmability and dependability of information circulated or shared.

#### **3.4.1 Ethics**

Ethical approach remained a practice throughout the research period, with ethical clearance being obtained from both the participants and Africa Center for Project Management's ethics body. Ethical considerations included informed consent, anonymity, confidentiality, protection from harm, provision of privacy, objectivity and honesty in reporting findings and procedures.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **FINDINGS AND DATA PRESENTATIONS**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter deals with the presentation of the findings. It starts with qualitative in narrative form and analysis in tabular or graphical of the general characteristics of responders followed. The data are from primary source as independent interviews carried out in among 30 individual adults of age 15- 30 plus few eminent of over 30 age categories but were found very important to participate in the data collection.

#### **4.1 Personal general information**

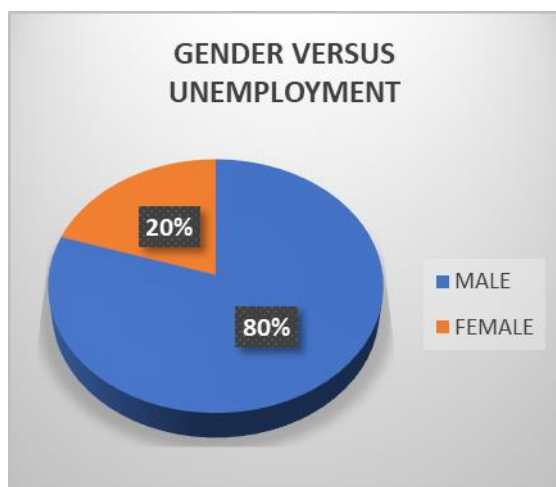
##### **Biographical information in percentage graphs**

As presented by the percentage graphs below among the 30 respondents both males and females; unemployment versus sex and unemployment versus age category. In this internal displaced persons' camp mainly occupied by Nuer ethnic group as result of armed conflict of mid December 2013, observably almost tribal cleansing-like from majority ethnic Dinka, in allegedly side of the government. Unemployment is reportedly high among the males (80%), in comparison to their counterpart females (20%). Males in South Sudan are the breadwinners of the families and of course mainly the heads of households. This does not bring the real situation and population in the camp, for sure, females, aged, children comprise the majority in here however, coming to visibility in the public places and research centers, women and girls are rarely seen. Which is because of culture related-matters of different ideologies and views in perception. The population based on sex and age category had been also reported by South Sudan Bureau of Statistics, that females' numbers are more than males this is because most of the men got killed in the varieties of armed conflicts against Khartoum 1980s, (2008 & 2010). The recently, deadly 2013-armed conflict bring huge loss of lives not only more men but also to women, children and elderly.

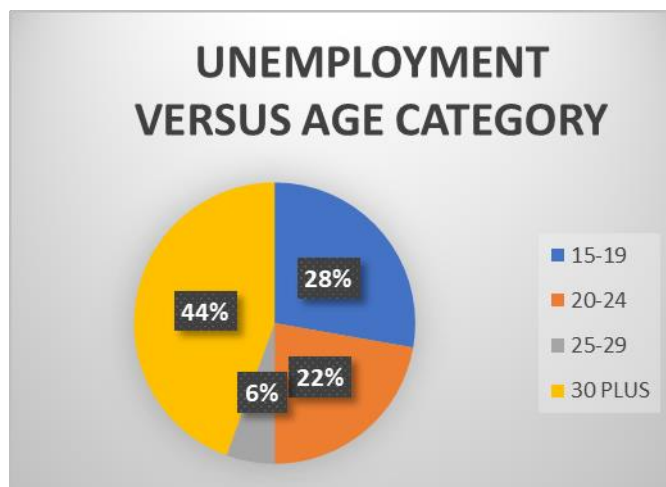
Unemployment versus age category reads that; above age 30 unemployment is very high, this is because most people in the PoCs were government employees. However, once they had to escape political aggression from Juba town for their lives, jobs left to the rival ethnic fellow workers/counterparts. The rest of the age categories experience still a mild to moderate unemployment (15- 19 = 28%, 20-24 = 22%, 25-29 = 6%, +30 = 44%). But, also in the town, civil servants are paid delayed and as well little as less than 15 United States Dollars per month. The delay observed as long period as 3 – 6 months in a

row. This might be caused by uncountable senior government officials and weakened institutions as result of ongoing conflict widely spread over the country. South Sudanese Pounds keep on devaluating and on top, market prices of basic commodities inflating. The per capita of an ordinary South Sudanese household is a low as >1 dollar per month. Meaning, the living standard is far more below poverty line.

**Figure 1: Gender versus unemployment**



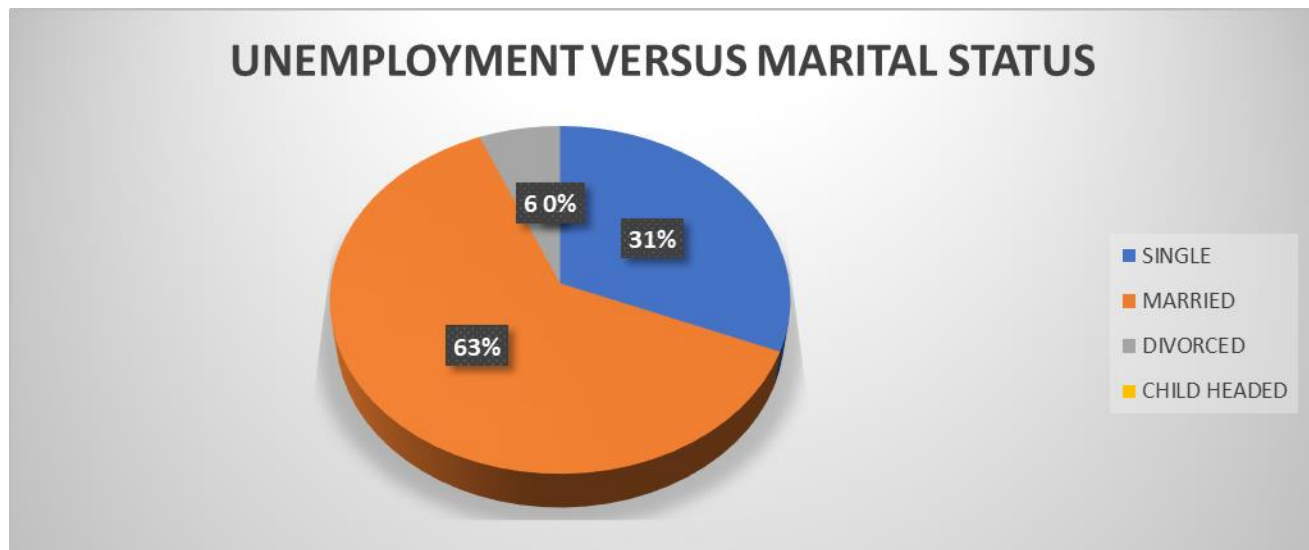
**Figure 2: unemployment versus age category**



### **Unemployment versus marital status**

Among the respondents, it is reported that; single = 31%, married = 63%, divorced = 6%, child headed = 0%. Unemployment is high among the married household heads, and relatively moderate/low. This exposes the married persons and families to more risk of food insecurity. Meaning, children, old ages and the entire household members are more to suffer in the camp if relief aid is not continuously provided.

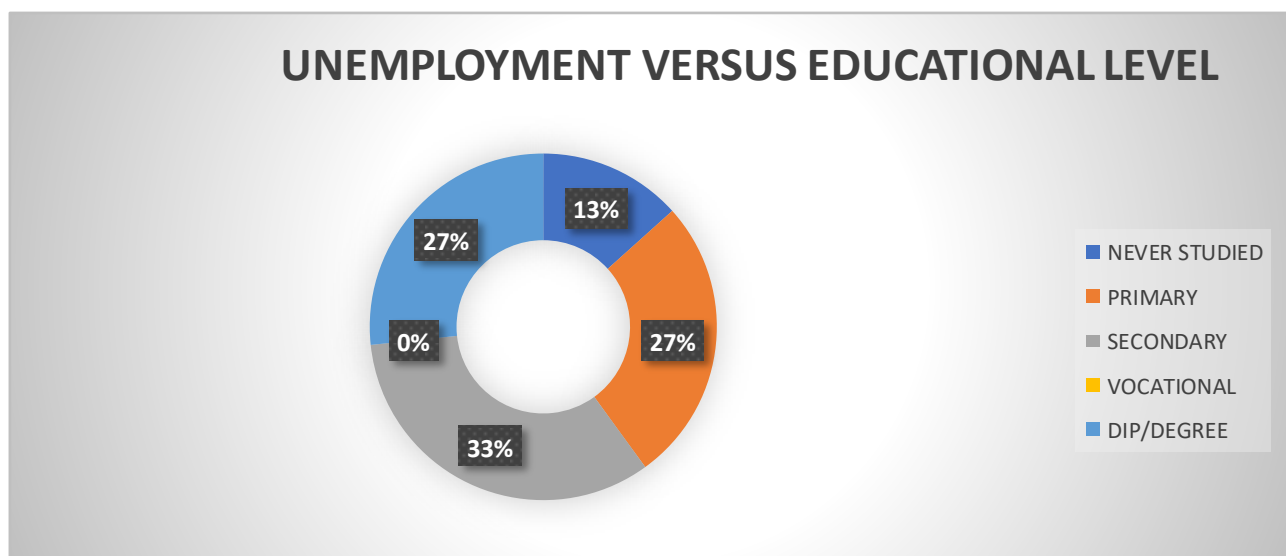
**Figure 3: unemployment versus marital status**



#### **Unemployment versus educational level**

The unemployment situation is a bit strange following employment history. Unemployment is low or zero among those responders with vocational education training skills; such as mechanics, artists, plumbers, brick-layers, bread-makers, soap- makers, constructors, computer technicians and etc. This is because these skills are needed everywhere even in the camp. It is observed and confirmed that in this camp, jobs are few are completely not there at all. Meaning those with high education background could find no job. Hence triggering food insecurity among the households leading to poor nutrition and ill-health. Continuously provision of relief assistance remains the only means of survival.

**Figure 4: unemployment versus educational level**

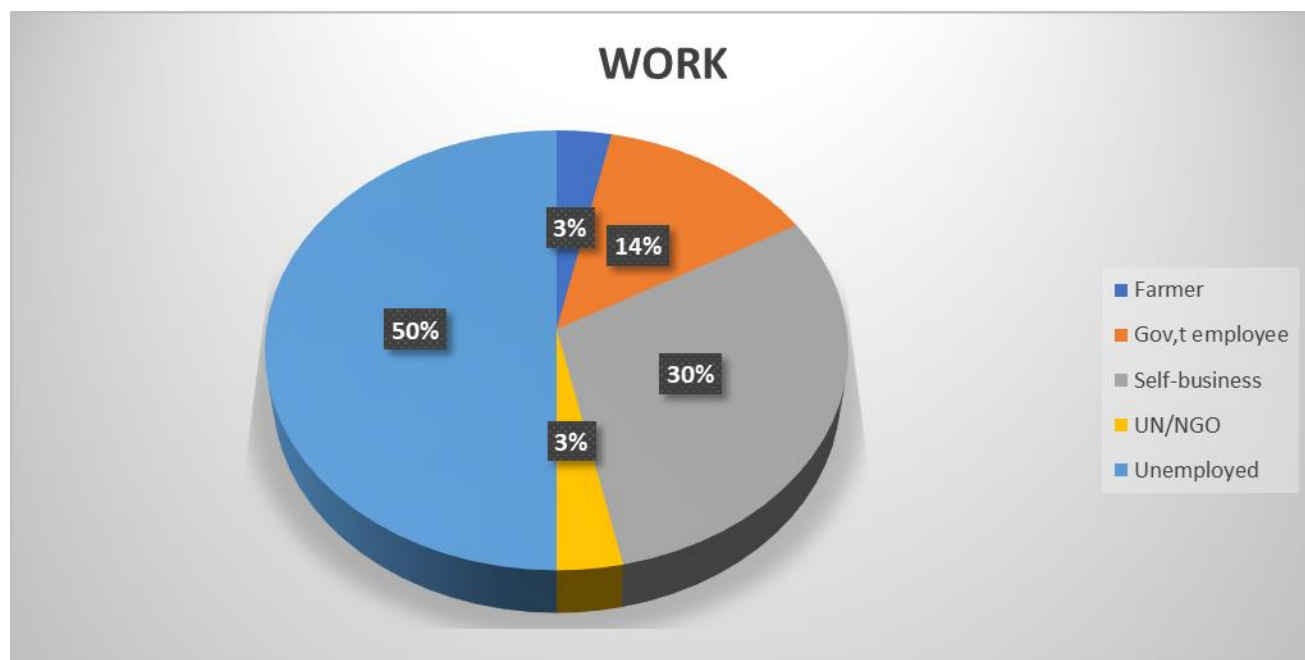


## Work/employment

Among those with jobs include the following (farmers = 3%, government employees = 14%, Self-business/employment; farmers/self-business employment = 33%, UN/NGOs employees = 3%). Meaning 50% of the respondents at least are either employed or self-reliant. Even though engage in some income generating, the wages they get remains relatively low this is because the SSP keep devaluating. The 3% employed by either humanitarian actors get dollars which is better of group within the camp however, relatively as low as 3 percent.

50% of the interviewed participants reportedly unemployed at all and now facing severe lack of income leading to food insecurity at the household level as well the entire camp community. This camp is so congested that the few jobs or income generating activities are scarce and hugely competed for by every camp members. The situation is horrible with majority in dire need of psychosocial support, food assistance, technical education, nutritional and medical support.

**Figure 5: Work**

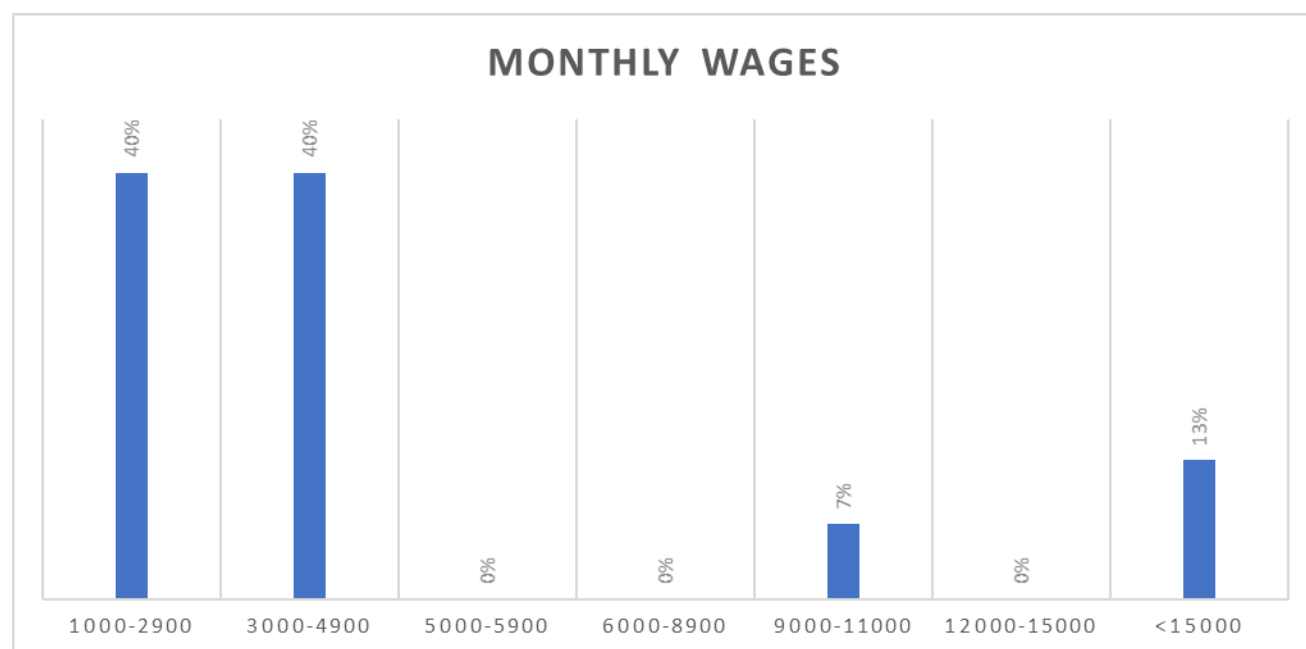


## 4.2 Relationship between unemployment and household food security

### Monthly wages

Monthly earnings vary according to source of income among the interview participants. It is clearly noticed that majority of respondents with monthly wages/incomes; 1000 – 4900 SSP is relatively high (40% each) meaning most households earn as low as less than USD 3 – 16 equivalent. This shows that even those with jobs earn very little compare to the families’ expenditures/expenses. In percentage, 1000-2900 = 40%, 3000- 4900 = 40%, 5000-5900 = 0%, 6000-8900 = 0%, 9000-11000 = 7%, 12000-15000 =0%, <15000 =13%.

**Figure 6: Monthly wages/income**



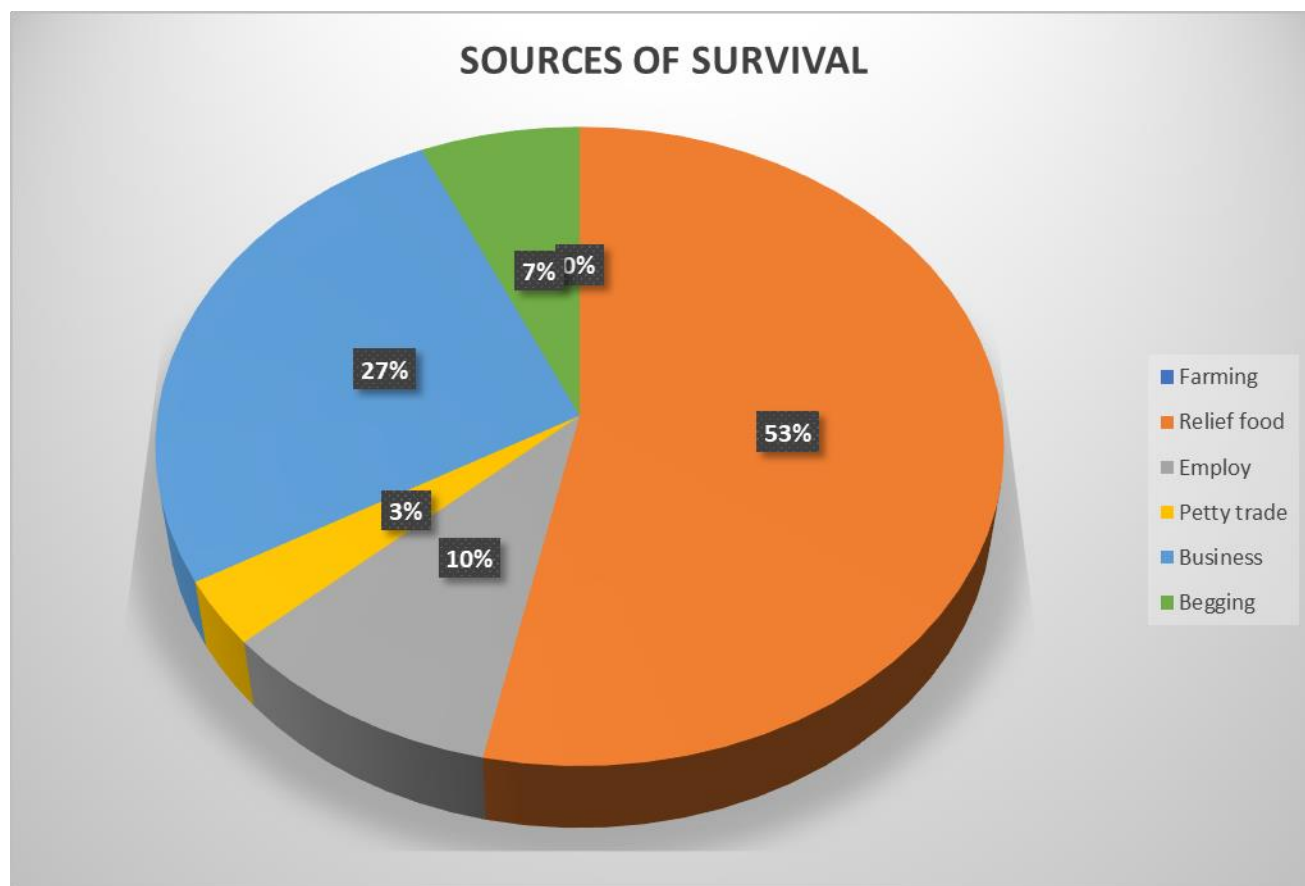
### Sources/means of survival

Among the respondents, relief aid as means of survival is reportedly high. Meaning, population in this camp whole depend on humanitarian assistance as source of food security. This confirms the dependency is ratio hugely on humanitarian assistance in Jebel IDP camp (Juba, South Sudan). Those earn living through petty trade are the minimal comparison to other sources. In percentages ratios; farming/business = 27%, relief assistance = 53%, employment = 10%, petty trade = 3%, begging/sharing = 7%.

This shows how these South Sudanese families/households suffer food insecurity as result of the ongoing armed conflict spread all over the country. The ongoing peace talk between government and the armed opposition groups would in hope of more community development through delivery of social services and reconstruction of infrastructures i.e. roads, public health facilities, electricity, agricultural

farmlands etc. farmers experience no safety to work on their crop land, hence most of the intended farmland remain abundantly abandon.

**Figure 7: Sources/means of survival**



### 4.3 Factors/causes of household food security

#### Causes of unemployment and household food security

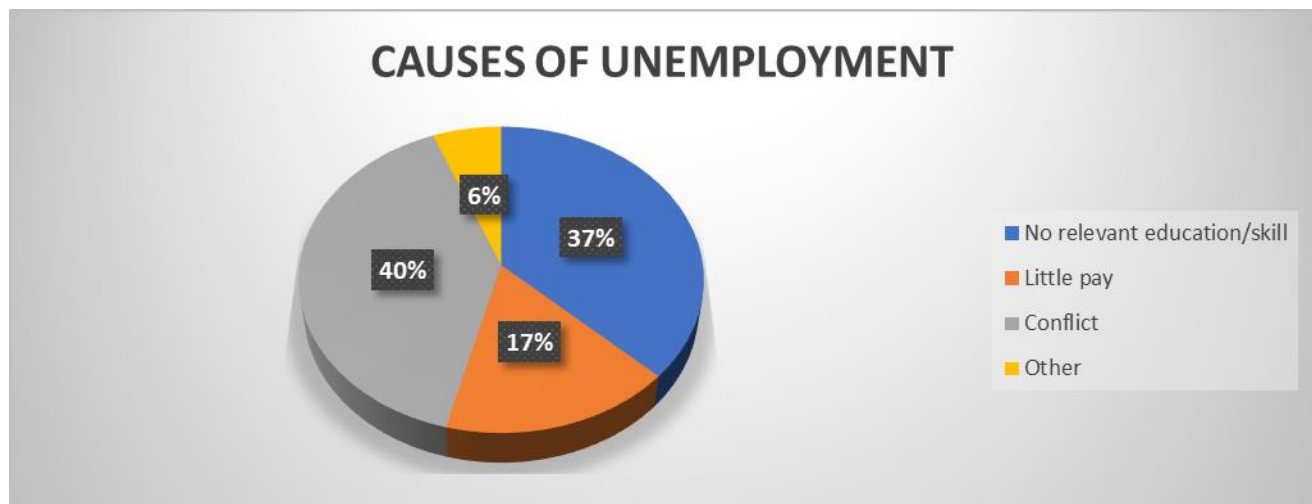
The main cause of unemployment according to responders is attributed to the armed conflict that impact low turn investment. Most of the investors left since fighting erupted, 2013. This is due to fear of insufficient safety grantees, and on top the unstable value of SSP against the international currencies such as USD, UK Pounds, etc. In percentage; no relevant education skill/experience = 37%, little pay = 17%, conflict =40%, other = 6%.

Lack of relevant educational skill and work experience ranked number second to conflict, however, the few with higher school knowledge and skill are irrelevant in the camp set up. For instance, management

could not managerial function since only humanitarian organizations operating only open mobile outreach coverage offices. This means management is in Juba town, making those who work in big offices untuneful. There are few individuals working for UN and other humanitarian actors, that manage to take their staff beyond the PoC.

Some reportedly food insecure because of very little pay. The lowest percentage is attributed to others which result due to; displacement, no job opening announcements in public service, private sectors, unfair job selection process/policy because too much poverty. The recruiters tend to employ from their own closest people.

**Figure 8: Causes of unemployment**



#### **4.4 Impacts of unemployment among the individuals, household and community at large in respect to food security**

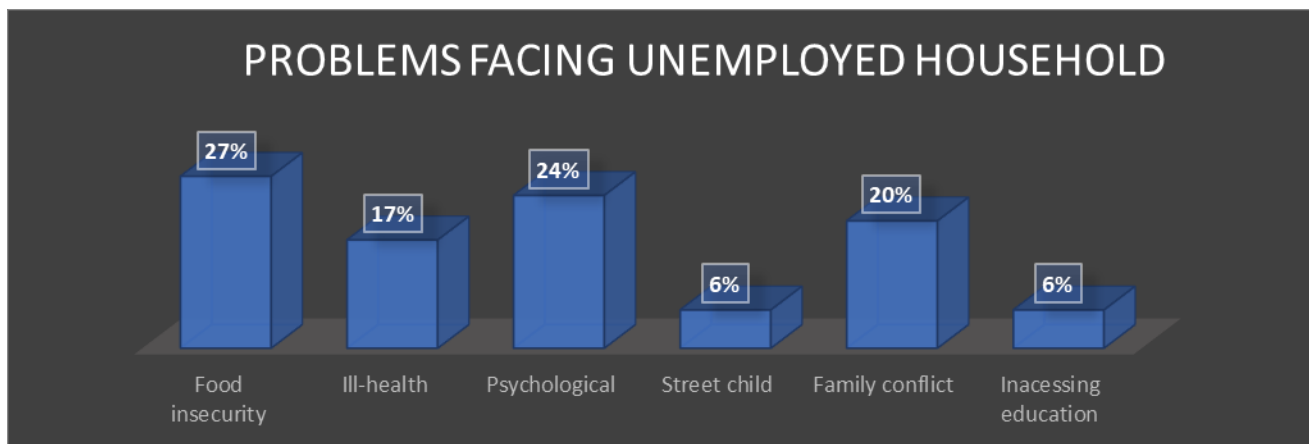
##### **Impacts of unemployment**

Beside food insecurity, unemployment activates a lot of household and public related challenges (food insecurity = 27%, ill-health = 17%, psychological problems = 24%, street children = 6%, family conflicts = 20% and inaccessing education = 6%). A household with very little or zero income/wage earn for a living are exposed to massive food insecurity, emotional problem as the cannot make the ends meet. Continuously quarrelling and fighting mainly to their breadwinner or among themselves for failing to have food and other necessities. As mentioned early in this research, a good number of IDP families have at least a member with crippled emotion and mental disorder. This is because of stress result of insufficient home economy and food insecurity. In the camp basic education offered free of charge (pre to primary school) basic school graduates have nowhere to pursue their academics. There are private



secondary schools and even vocational education training but relatively high fees to those with zero or low-income wages. A continuously provision of basic education would be necessary to this population so long they are still in the camp. Additional support to secondary to take up primary graduates might solve the problem of family inaccessible education. Humanitarian community to support private own vocational education training for reason of sustainability and community development. Vocationally trained individuals get job in any kind of human environment.

**Figure/graph 9: Problems facing unemployed household**

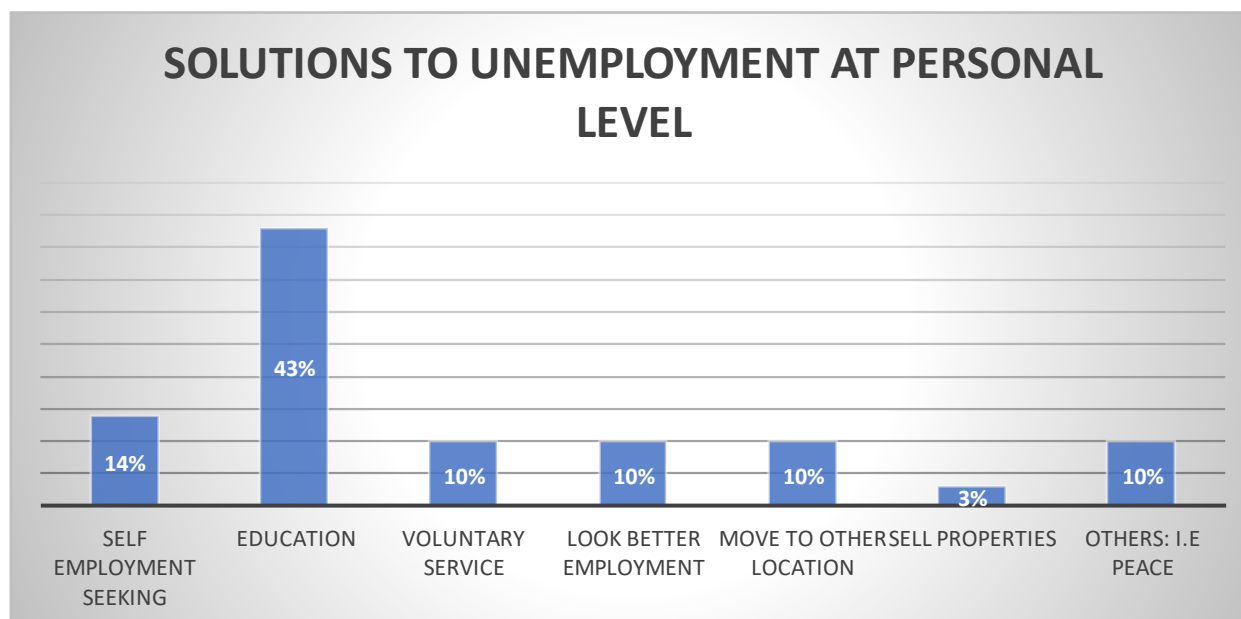


#### **4.5 Possible solutions suggested**

According to the respondents, unemployment could be tackled by employing at personal or household level; self-education (43%) to family member in order to get necessary skill needed in the labor market.

Seek self-employment (14%) including petty trade, retail shop, farming etc. for self-reliance living to reduce or curb completely the problem of food insecurity at various levels. Seeking experience in form of voluntary service (10%), look for better employment or well-paid job (10%), leave the city/Jebel camp to other location (10%), other desires such as dire need for peacefully South Sudan (10%). Some responded sale of their own or family properties (3%).

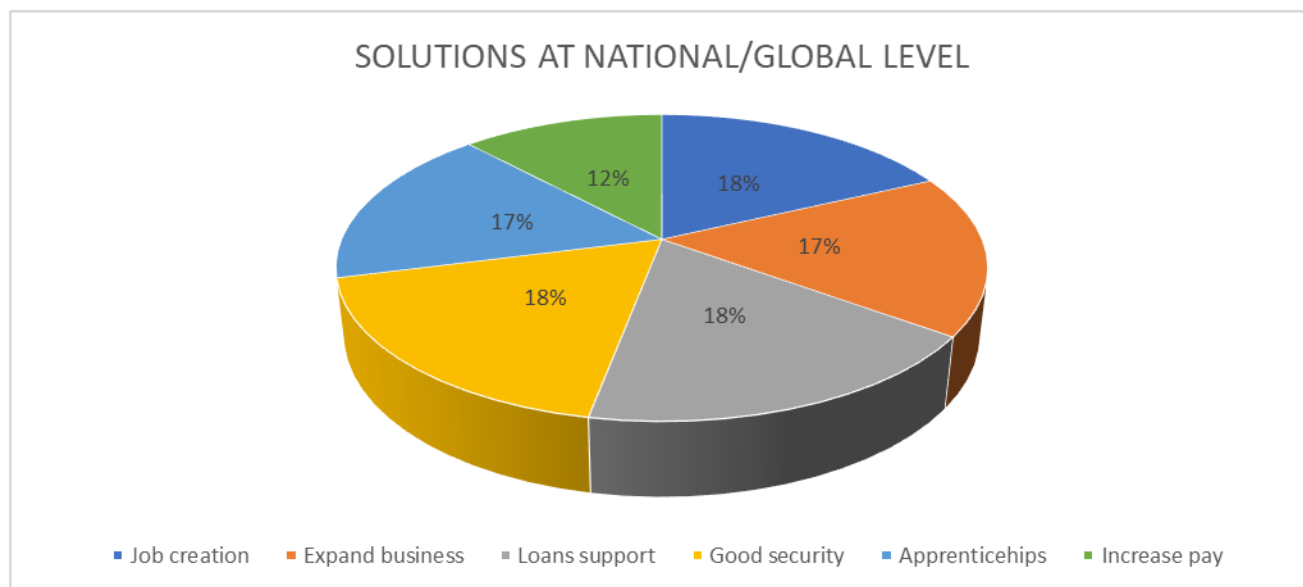
**Figure/graph 10: Solutions to unemployment at personal level**



According to the respondents obtained from primary data, most suggested to solve unemployment related problems to strongly agree for government to create new jobs in public sectors, encourage private sectors, humanitarian organizations such as United Nations agencies, international organizations to support youth with loans and trainings, on-the-job such as internships/apprenticeships, payment increase and overall government to create and maintain safe security of property and lives of the people in living in every parts of the country. As shown below almost all strongly agree or to normal extendedly agree, of the six; 5 sections strongly agreed (17 or 18 percent each) while pay increase remains relatively importantly 12 percent which still shows an agreement for the review to considerably

increment. On top timely payment of the civil servants was raised during the focus group discussion and observation.

**Figure 11: Solutions at national/global level**



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Conclusion (introduction)**

This study explored the relationship between household food security and living wages as well as between household food security and unemployment at Jebel IDP camp in Juba, Central Equatoria. A sample of 30 was drawn and structured interviews were conducted. The study found that household food security is significantly related to both income and unemployment. With respect to the findings discussed previously it can be concluded that employment status of an individual affects household food security. Though the results indicated that amongst the employed are food insecure, this may be because of low earning/living wages regardless of huge increased number of breadwinner's dependents.

The starting point in favor of this study is the fact that there were few studies carried out on household unemployment problems in South Sudan to inform the government and other development partners. The studies conducted earlier in South Sudan after independence in 2011 only concentrated on the national level and focus only on the extent and causes of youth unemployment without proper estimation.

In this camp, according to the respondents 50% are unemployed and currently facing severe food and income shortages. Also, among the interview participants, 53% of the total reported overdependence on relief assistance and having no other sources of survival. Meaning, any cut of the humanitarian intervention in this camp would lead to human catastrophe and massive sufferings in death and further displacement.

This Study was carried out with the view that any information will be availed to the government and other partners in the policy circle to be used as the basis of establishing policies to mitigate majority household heads with unemployment and food insecurity. So, estimation of effects of unemployment on future earnings is crucial in its mitigation in the country where the largest part of the population are out of the paid employment or some with minimal wages/income that could not sustain the household expenditures/expenses. The study shows that household head unemployment greatly affects their food security hence lessens contribution to the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Other factors believed to influence the income of individual are education level, age, gender, place of residence was statistically significant. Political instability is also significant as it affects every employment levels.

So, unemployment rate according to this research responders' view that it has raised from 12% (2010) to about 50% (unusual increase of 38% %, 2019 based on this research, no official report yet by the government or UN agencies for South Sudan). And about 53% are food insecurity and are in critical continued need of relief assistance to cater for the very basic commodities i.e. food, water, health, shelter and even basic education. IDPs in this camp are being supported by the UN and other humanitarian actors with basic needs, however, due to the overwhelming numbers of IDP flowing in the camps each day make the assistance scarce.

## **5.2 Limitations of the study**

A desire for social desirability may have caused some respondents to answer some questions untruthfully or to want to impress the researcher with their answers. The respondents may have had valuable information to share, but the use of structured questionnaires limited their responses. The interview process did not enable the respondents to provide an in-depth account of their circumstances. Female respondents' participation was very minute because maybe they were unavailable in most of the open places, most of them do petty trades for the benefiting of their children, they had no property enough time spare as this research activity coincided with food distribution schedule too. In future, a qualitative component should be included in the questionnaire in order to get a deeper insight to the subject. For purposes of triangulation and in order to avoid common method variance, data collection methods other than structured interviews should also be used in future research.

## **5.3 Recommendations**

Household food security needs improvement by means of sustainable measures. Relief food and money vouchers may not be sustainable in terms of providing a living wage and livelihood, therefore alternate measures and interventions are necessary. These could be, for instance, teaching households how to grow crops in a sustainable manner and teaching them how to use affordable ingredients in a nutritious and economical way. Also encourage current and potential household breadwinners to pursue further their studies, or joining vocational education trainings (computer, entrepreneurship, language, soap making, bricklaying, bakery, sewing etc.) happening in the camp to be self-reliance.

There is need for the government of South Sudan to develop a national action plan targeting the young adults and unemployment problems. This can be initiated by the government with support and

participation of development partners and the private sectors. This should be done while strengthening the young adults' employment networks at both the national and state levels. The government, development partners and the private sectors should increase funding to both vocational and academics institutions by providing enough resources to schools in order to improve the quality of education attained by the young people. There is need to increase access to education through mobilization of scholarships and bursary for youth to enable them access higher education, career guidance with emphasis on the promotion of skills. This will increase the opportunities for the future breadwinners to be trained in different skills which will make compete actively in the competitive labor market. There is need to develop the information communication technology as it is currently significantly underdeveloped. There is need to increase the telephone networks coverage. This can be done by the development of mobile money services which will generate more employment opportunities for our young breadwinners as seen in the neighboring countries of Uganda and Kenya. This will also increase access to finance in the country. The government through the ministry of information, telecommunication and postal services should work with the telecom companies such as the MTN, Vivacell, Zain and Gemtel to ensure that the resources they have are utilized well to meet the suggested policy program.

#### **5.4 Area for further Study**

Every country's economic growth depends greatly on productivity of its population. As seen from the literatures reviewed in this research paper household breadwinner unemployment and food insecurity is a global challenge and joint efforts by states, country as a whole and the region are necessary in tackling or reducing this social challenge. In this study, consideration was put in areas of effects on household food security due to unemployment and its effects on income at Jebel IDP camp, Juba County (Jubek state) in South Sudan. Therefore, similar study is necessary in exploring the “impacts of South Sudanese culture on economic development” especially in Greater Upper Nile, or greater Bhar El Gazal regions in order to have a clear understanding to enable design a modernized economic growth models across all parts of this country. Traditional leaders, local and central government's official should remain change agents.

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## APPENDICES

### *Timing of the research proposal \_\_\_\_ 2019*

	September				October			
Activity	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
Topics initiating								
Drafting								
Submission of proposal								
Design research data collection tools								
Field workers training on data collection								
Field work on data collection								
Data entry and analysis								
Research drafting and final incorporating of analyzed data								
Draft research correction								
Final draft sharing								

# Questionnaire

**Date:** ..... **Payam/Block of current stay:** .....

**A – Personal general information** *Tick appropriately like this (√)*

**I. Biodata:** Male ( ) Female ( ) how old are you? 15 – 19 yrs ( ) 20 – 24 yrs ( ) 25 – 29yrs ( ) 30 and above yrs ( )

**II. Marital status:** single ( ) married ( ) divorced ( ) child headed ( )

**III. Educational background level:** never studied ( ) primary ( ) secondary ( ) vocational training ( ) diploma/degree ( )

**B – Unemployment and household food security**

**I. Currently working as:** farmer/agro-pastoralist ( ) government employee ( ) self -business ( ) UN/NGOs employee ( ) unemployed ( )

**II. If working, what is your salary/wages in bracket per month (SSP)?** 1000 – 2900 ( ), 3000 – 4900 ( ), 5000 – 5900 ( ), 6000- 8900 ( ), 9000 – 11000 ( ), 12000 – 15000 ( ), <15000 ( )

**III. What is/are your main source(s) of survival/ income? Tick one**

Farming ( ), Relief food ( ), Employment ( ), Petty cash trade ( ), Business owner ( ), Begging/sharing ( )

**VI. What are causes of unemployment and loss of income? Tick one**

No relevant education skill/experience ( ), little payment due to devaluation of SSP ( ), armed conflict ( ), other ( )

**V. What are problems facing unemployed household?**

Food insecurity ( ) , ill- health ( ), psychological problem ( ), street children ( ), family conflict ( ), inaccessible education ( )

**VI. What do you think should be solutions to household unemployment at personal level?**

Seek self-employment ( ), go to school for skill/knowledge acquisition ( ), seek voluntary services ( ), look for better employment ( ), moving to other location with free aid ( ), sell properties ( ), other ( )specify

**VII. Possible solutions suggested at national/Global level (put a tick (√) under statement you have chosen)**

<i>Statement</i>	<i>Strongly agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly disagree</i>
Gov't to create new jobs in public sector					
Gov't to establish & expand private business					
Gov't/UN/NGOs to support unemployed youth with loans and skill trainings					
Gov't to create secure business working environment					
Gov't /NGOs to offer apprenticeships and internships to youth willing to learn on job					
Gov,t / private sectors increase pay					

***The end***

***Thank for your time***