

**CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS PROGRAMMES ON CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES IN  
KISUMU COUNTY: A CASE OF VOCATIONAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION IN  
KISUMU EAST CONSTITUENCY**

**BY**

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**DECLARATION**

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any University.

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## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my wife, Nereah Omulo, our dear children Joy Phenny and Jeff Stanley and friends who motivated, supported and prayed for me during all my studies

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## ABSTRACT

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the world over have invested immensely to empower the youth to achieve self - sustenance with the aim of reducing their propensity to be involved in criminal activities. However more ground need to be covered towards complete transformation of the youth. This study sought to establish the influence of Civil Society Organization programmes on youth criminal activities in Kisumu County. The study was guided by the following objectives: to establish how vocational training programmes supported by CSOs influence youth criminal activities in Kisumu East Constituency; to assess the extent to which CSOs support on establishment of small and medium enterprises influences youth criminal activities in Kisumu East Constituency; to examine how CSOs' civic education programme influences youth criminal Activities in Kisumu East Constituency and to determine how Civic Society Organization Structure influences youth criminal Activities in Kisumu East Constituency. The study adopted descriptive cross-sectional survey design which incorporated both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Systematic random sampling was used to choose a sample from the youth who have benefitted from the CSOs programmes in Kisumu East Constituency. The target population was 438 respondents drawn from the 5 wards of Kisumu East Constituency. The study employed Yamane (1967:886) to calculate the sample size for primary population, and assumed confidence level at 95% while census method was used for the key informants. A pilot study was conducted in Kajulu Ward on a sample comprising of 10 youths. The study adopted a semi-structures questionnaire to collect data from respondent. The instruments were validated using content validity while correlation coefficient was used to measure reliability. Data analysis was done using statistical package for social sciences version 21 and findings presented using frequency distribution tables, means and standard deviation were used to analyze descriptive statistics while inferential statistic were used to test relationship between variables in the study. The study revealed that acquisition of vocational skills increases the chances of employment and links young people's competences with employer's needs, the increased employment reduces youth involvement in criminal activities represented by 79.3% of the respondents. The study also established that CSOs linked youth with Micro-finance institution to access soft loans without surety to start their own business represented by 80.4% of the respondents however, several business are not properly managed to meet the demands. The study further established that Civic Education being offered by the CSOs has the capacity to facilitate self-governance and of character modelling recording a mean of 1.9. Further, it empower the youth to demand for good governance whose pillars are accountability, transparency, participation and equity. This shall reduce instances of injustices which was one of the reasons for criminal activities. From the study it was established that Civic Education empowers the youth with non violent skills of conflict resolution represented by 82.6% of the respondents.

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>BAFOPE</b>	Bagdad boys For Peace
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>CJPC</b>	Catholic Justice and Peace Commission
<b>DPMF</b>	Research by Development Policy Management Forum
<b>ECOSOC</b>	Economic and Social Council
<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<b>FBOs</b>	Faith Based Organizations
<b>GPRS</b>	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee
<b>KNHCR</b>	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
<b>LCPI</b>	Local Capacities for Peace International
<b>MFI</b>	Micro-Finance Institution
<b>NACOSTI</b>	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
<b>NFI</b>	Non-Bank Financial Institutions
<b>NCCK</b>	National Council of Churches of Kenya
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>OECD</b>	Organization Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>PEV</b>	Post-Election Violence
<b>SAPs</b>	Structural Adjustment Programmes
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Program for Social Science
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>WACOSS</b>	Western Australian Council of Social Service

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the world over have invested immensely to empower the youth to achieve self – reliance with the aim of reducing their propensity to be involved in risky behaviors and criminal activities (Joe, 2016). The inception of civil society dates back to several centuries in the Western Countries with its origins in the Ancient Greece. The contemporary idea of civil society was advanced by political theorists like Thomas Paine and George Hegel who coined the idea of Civil Society as a realm parallel to the state (Gani A, 2015). In the US Civil Society succeeded in facilitating good governance both through policy analysis and advocacy on one hand and building social capital by empowering citizens to identify and analyse their values, beliefs and democratic practices to reinforce non-violent strategies of conflict resolution and mobilize the populace especially youth to participate in politics and public affairs (Parker, 2002).

The CSOs also developed programmes like vocational education for the marginalized groups to that create jobs thus improve the well-being of their own and other communities. In Jamaica Civil Society Organizations focused towards improving livelihoods of natives in the areas of Youth development, Health and social welfare (Henry, 2009). Every year, the USA based CSOs deploy large sums of development assistance to developing countries to reduce influence among the world’s youth, of militias and terrorists. This is achieved through economic development programs which would result to job creation initiatives (IRC, 2012). Vocational training for youth, is supported by majority of donors and NGOs this is informed by the assumption that idle

young people, lacking legitimate opportunities to make a living, would be easily recruited into armed movements.

Increasingly, it is being confirmed that hard approaches to reducing violent insurgencies are ineffective. This has led to an increased focus on development programs that respond to security issues in fragile states. Development initiatives like civic education, life skills development and vocational training, directly address the reasons why youth take up arms. Billions USD are invested on youth programs globally and have translated into few generalizable lessons (IRC, 2012). In 2012, US government spent approximately USD 300 Million on youth programs however, data has rarely been collected to evaluate the impact. The need for crime prevention among the youth has been very pressing. More than half the world's population is under the age of 30, most of whom live in abject poverty in violent places thus form the backbone of the world's violent movements (John, 2011).

A study in Asia depicts that the investment in the youth has attracted the support of international development partners, which have been either through directly implemented programs or through local entities such as government ministries/departments and Civil Society Organizations (Transparency International, 2012). Every year, several development partners invest large sums of money to reduce youth involvement in criminal activities. However most of the interventions are informed by limited research and empirical evidence, thus are plagued by unclear payoffs or unintended consequences (Finlayson & Victoria, 2016).

Kenya has made several positive milestones in social, political and economic fronts attributed to peaceful co-existence. However, it is indisputable that the country has also experienced, especially in the recent years, a substantial level of political and economic instability attributed

to insecurity. This has necessitated the intervention of both state and non-state actors (Center for the Study of Social Policy, 2011). The threat to peace and security in the world today is not only as a result of international war but more through terrorism, drug trafficking, political violence and other forms of criminal activities. These crime and criminal activities impede national development, affect human dignity and creates fear (Kenya National Human Rights, 2007).

The nature of crime is changing with more crime being committed in groups as opposed to individuals who fall in the offenses mentioned above. This has been attributed to the emergence of gangs, vigilante groups and rampant banditry in the most remote areas of the country. (Bujra, 2009)

The rise of criminal activities amongst the rising youth population can be linked to social, economic and political factors. In Africa, sectarian politics that has propagated ethnicity and personal interest of the elite are the major contributor to historical injustices thus drivers of civil violence (Keriga & Bujra, 2009). The report by the Ministry of Youth Affairs 2006 indicates that young people continue to face numerous challenges. Only about 25% of youth can get jobs, leaving 75% to bear the unemployment burden. Yet most number of those who find employment are overqualified and their jobs are often not consistent with personal goals (Africa in Focus, 2003). The energy embodied in the vast number of idle and frustrated Youth has been channeled in various ways including criminal activities. Another category of youth directs its energy towards deviant activities especially in Cities & slums which are hot spots for gang related activities.

The causes of crime and organized criminal activities can be summarized as social and economic injustices which create a wide gap between the rich and the have-nots, urbanization and poor urban planning. Crime trends in Kenya are evolving at unprecedented rates and measures, thus giving law enforcement agencies and other actors the difficult task of remaining vigilant and establish interventions that would facilitate rehabilitation/transformation of the perpetrators (UN-Habitat 2007)

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) implement their activities through their elaborate network at the grassroot with the youth who in most cases most at risk of criminal tendencies. The CSOs therefore in collaboration with government agencies implement variety of programmes which resolve social, economic and political challenges thus plays a role in crime prevention through interventions that target youth empowerment. For centuries, these services have been working to address the social and economic problems of individuals, now known to influence crime. (WACOSS, 2005).

The traditional methods of crime prevention by the state such as increasing police numbers and implementing harsh penalties are of limited value in further reducing crime after a certain level of coverage has been reached (Weatherburn, 2004). While Research by DPMF 2009, on the other hand, revealed that non-state actors are strategic in enhancing service delivery either through advocacy or complementing government interventions. The Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) programmes therefore have the capacity to reduce criminal tendencies among young people through interventions that reduce their affinity towards offending behavior, (WACOSS, 2005).



Several of the CSOs interventions, however, are not related to the youth contact with the criminal justice system but empowers the young people towards nationalism, peace building and non-violent means of resolving societal conflict and injustices thus influences their decision-making process towards illegal activities. Some of these programmes include: Provision of financial and material assistance; Empowerment through vocational training and establishment of small and medium enterprises. Advocacy and civic education; providing a safe place to wear off the effects of alcohol and drug misuse; Giving assistance in reconciling family disputes; Facilitating the development of positive relationships, and providing mentoring and counseling services.

Several CSOs spend millions in programs that target transformation of the youth in Kenya yet youth involvement in criminal activities is still on the rise. The study focused on how programmes implemented by the CSOs influence youth criminal tendencies. For precision and accuracy, the study focused on the Vocational Training, Job Creation and Advocacy programmes implemented by National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK) and Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC).

The two institutions have had a long standing collaboration in the implementation of complex programmes like Civic Education, Peace and Conflict Resolution and in the County's Constitution advocacy. The partnership claim to have immensely contributed to the transformation of youth who involved in various criminal gangs in the major cities of Kenya namely: Bagdad Boys of Kisumu, Ching Kororo of Kisi, Jeshi la Mzee of Nakuru and sungu sungu of Mombasa, (NCCCK, 2006). The study focused on their work in Kisumu County and establish the efficacy of their intervention towards reduction of youth criminal activities. The study shall focus on the programmes they implemented in partnership towards youth

transformation which include: vocational training; establishment of small and medium enterprises; youth linkage to micro-finance institution; advocacy & peace building; and civic education. However despite this strategic interventions in Kisumu County coupled with other non-state actors, organized criminal activities are still on the rise which triggers the need to examine the relevance and success of such interventions.

## **1.2 Problem statement**

Crime prevention remain to be one of the major investment in both the developed and developing countries. In several countries Civil Society Organization have played a very important role in bring change and facilitate realization of peace and tranquility however much ground still need to be covered (John, 2011). In 1970 the USA passed the Organized Crime Control Act whose purpose was to eradicate criminal activities by expanding evidence gathering techniques for law enforcement. Despite the investment eradication of criminal activities is still a mirage because criminal activities have evolved and the perpetrators continuously counter the preventive measures (Wolfe, 2014). Modern criminal activities have turned to be enterprises through which perpetrators make money by specializing in a variety of crimes including extortion, blackmail, gambling, loan sharking and political corruption. Extortion in particular is a time-tested aspect of organized crime which involves the acquisition of property through use of threats or force. Many crime syndicates use violence, murder, torture, assault and other related strategies to keep themselves powerful and profitable and the constant threat of violence keeps victims and witnesses silent and so without them prosecutors will be hard pressed to prefer charges against members of organized criminal (Manzuri, 2011)

In Nigeria crime syndicates use violence, murder, torture, assault and other related strategies to keep themselves powerful and profitable and the constant threat of violence keeps victims and witnesses silent and so without them prosecutors will be hard pressed to prefer charges against members of organized criminal. These criminal Activities erodes the development of human capital as well as social capital and thus constrains the potential for growth (Ohlin, 2011). In Jamaica crime situation has been one of the reasons for massive migration, since the fear of crime significantly reduces the quality of life. Criminal activities slow down the rate of return of migrants (Henry, May 2009). In fragile countries like Colombia organized criminal activities forces productive individuals to occasionally exit the labour force because of violent injury to themselves or close associates, or because of social unrest in the community. Violence in some communities also causes schools to close periodically. Moreover, home and community instability is not conducive to learning and educational objectives (Finlayson & Victoria, 2016).

Criminal activities has also resulted in the diversion of public resources excessively away from productive uses that have a potentially much higher impact on social development and growth, to areas such as police, justice, the medical system (for treatment of violence-related injuries and trauma) (Clarke, 2009). Between 1988/89 and 2001/02, Jamaica's budgetary expenditure for health, in nominal terms, grew by 23 percent annually, whereas the budget for national security and justice grew by 62 percent. Since 1999, the budget for Justice and Correctional Services plus the Police has exceeded the budget allocation for health. For private citizens, it also diverts resources away from potentially useful expenditures like education, to spending on treating injury and on private security (Douglas, 2009). The violence is perpetrated by desperate groups of youths/gangs who are mostly unemployed thus are easily available for criminal activities leaving trails of death and injuries after stealing property. The groups have taken over control of

the transport routes in the city, illegally and forcefully collecting “protection fees” from owners of vehicles doing public transportation, alleging that they are “route owners (Habibullah, 2016).

The youth criminal gangs/groups that perpetrate crime evolves into structured cartels with clear leadership and chains of command. The teams have found a ready supply of manpower from thousands of unemployed and desperate youth. This ensured that even as older members of the gangs outgrow the group craze because of advanced age and family baggage, younger members and new entrants continue with gang activities, sometimes under new banners. The gangs may have therefore evolved especially amongst the unemployed youth, both to counter the injustices but also as coping mechanism to the unemployment crisis (Clarke, 2009). Research by conducted by Mercy Corps on young people in Afghanistan, Colombia and Somalia 2005, however, indicated that the principal drivers of political violence and other criminal activities are not only poverty but the continuous experience of injustices including, discrimination, abuse by security forces and fraud of public resources.

Several interventions by the civil society organizations held the assumption that unemployed youth who lack opportunities of making a decent living are, a ready pool for recruit into criminal activities. However, the many current development approaches in isolation cannot bring transformation or make the youth peaceful. Secondly, in several instances, the programs fail to target the most marginalized or are bias manipulated by the local elite which aggravates the feeling of unfairness (Mercy Corps, 2005)

Despite the massive investment in youth transformation and expected reduction in the criminal activities through interventions by different actors, the statistics on the evolution of the criminal groups and gangs in the various cities in Kenya like Kisumu is still on the increase. After the

2007/2008 post-election violence in Kenya, the Panel of Eminent Persons facilitated research on the propensity of youth involvement in violence and criminal activities. The study established that there were 32 organized crime groups in the main cities of Kenya (National Crime Research Center, 2012). A study by the National Crime Research Centre 2012 however identified at least 46 organized criminal gangs. These studies indicate an exponential rise in the emergence of criminal gangs in spite the huge investment by the various CSOs on the youth to reduce their involvement in illegal activities. These necessitate the need for and in-depth analysis of the relevance and effectiveness of the CSOs Youth Empowerment programmes on criminal activities.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study was to establish the influence of CSOs Youth Empowerment programmes on criminal activities in Kisumu East Constituency. The study singled out Vocational training, establishment of Small Micro and Medium Enterprises by the youth and Civic Education as the major Youth Empowerment programmes targeting the youth in the study area

### **1.4 Research Objectives**

1. To establish how vocational training programmes supported by CSOs influence youth criminal activities in Kisumu East Constituency
2. To assess the extent to which CSOs support on establishment of small and medium enterprises influences youth criminal activities in Kisumu East Constituency

3. To examine how CSOs' civic education programme influences youth criminal Activities in Kisumu East Constituency
4. To determine how Civic Society Organization Structure influences youth criminal Activities in Kisumu East Constituency

### **1.5 Research questions**

The study was based on the following research questions:

1. How does CSOs vocational training programme influence youth criminal activities in Kisumu East Constituency?
2. To what extent does CSOs Support on establishment of small and medium enterprise programmes influence youth criminal activities in Kisumu East Constituency?
3. How do CSOs civic education programmes influence youth criminal activities in Kisumu East Constituency?
4. In what ways does Civil Society Organizational structure influence youth criminal activities in Kisumu East Constituency?

### **1.6 Significance of Study**

The study was significant to various players which the CSOs programmes aim to inflict in Kisumu County. This is by illuminating the good practice principles of service delivery recognized for the transformation of the youth from criminal activities through vocational training, Small and Medium Enterprise and Civic Education. This study concluded, on the broad strategies that would bring a lasting solution in cabbng youth criminal activities. The results of the study are significant to future interventions by the policy makers, law enforcing agencies,

both state and non-state actors on the formulation of strategies to reduce youth criminal activities.

### **1.7 Basic Assumptions in the Study**

The study assumed that only the four stated objectives which covered the main programmes and structure of the CSOs will yield the intended results. The study also assumed that the limited scope chosen will provide good understanding of the general youth criminal activities. Further, the study view the used method as ideal for corroborating the issues there in. The research assistants were well trained and had ability to articulate the questionnaire in a manner that the respondent would understand to provide the relevant information. The respondents identified in the study voluntarily accept to participate and provide accurate information required for the success of the research.

### **1.8 Limitation of Study**

The study was confronted with the limitation of suspicion nature of the youth who engage in criminal activities for fear of victimization, thus would not be willing to share full information for fear of consequences. The study therefore relied on information from all youth who have benefitted from the crime prevention programmes, leaders at various levels of NCKK and CJPC working with youth in Kisumu East Constituency. In the study time was seen as one of the limiting factor in the study since the time for doing Masters both course work and research is only two years thus detailed research on the CSOs programmes could be challenging. This was curbed by conducting the study in only one Sub County within Kisumu County. Financial implication is key in all research. The study was equally limited by the financial implication

various group which were to be reached. The study therefore did proper sampling to achieve the required representation.

### **1.9 Delimitation of Study**

The study was confined to the programs of NCKK/CJPC implemented towards youth transformation and crime prevention. During the data collection, the organization reports served as the secondary data source documents. The survey was limited to the youth who have benefitted from the programmes either directly or indirectly. These included young people who were members Bagdad Boys and have since been reformed through the interventions of NCKK/CJPC programmes.

### **1.10 Organization of Study**

This study report is organized into five chapters, the Introduction, literature review, research methodology, results of research findings summary, discussions of the results, recommendations and the conclusions of the survey.

Chapter one which is the introduction section provide background information on youth criminal activities and CSOs interventions; the background information highlight the CSO programmes in reducing youth involvement in criminal activities. The statement of the problem is indicated in this section, the purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions, and significance of the survey, basic assumptions, and limitations of the study, delimitations, and significant/ operational terms used in this study.



Chapter Two is the Literature Review which reviewed the concept of criminal activities and gang phenomenon. The study also analyzed the impact of various theories with more emphasis on the Change Theory and developed both theoretical and conceptual frameworks for the study.

Chapter three focuses on Research Methodology which includes: Research Design, Location of the survey; Target population; Sampling techniques and sample size; Methods of Data Collection; Instruments of Data Collection; Key informants; Methods of data analysis

Chapter four present the data analysis which is presented in tables with frequencies, mean and standard deviation. The data was analyzed using factor analysis. All the tables have explanation of the findings below each one of them. Chapter five is the last chapter, which contain the summary of findings, research conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further studies. The references, appendices which have the questionnaires, interview schedule, research permit and certificate of Plagiarism, is at the end of the study. The title page, declaration, the abstract, dedication, the table of content, lists of tables and figures used in the survey are at the beginning of this study report

## **1.11 Operational Terms Used in the Study**

**Civil Society Organizations (CSOs):** These are voluntary institutions with governance and direction from the citizens or members and without significant government controlled participation or representation. On the study CSOs means non-profit and non-state organization in which people organize themselves shared interest for the public good they include Non-Governmental Organizations, Faith based Organization, Community Based Organizations, Labour Unions, Cooperatives, Professional Associations and non-profit media. The CSOs in Kenya has played a major role in the opening of democratic space to enable people claim their rights, and in shaping the policies.

**Youth Criminal activities:** These are action or behavior that are either crime in nature or would lead to crime. In the study the following criminal activities were identified: extortion or protection fee, armed robbery, prostitution, counterfeiting; drug manufacturing, stealing and pick pocketing; and drug trafficking;

**Vocational Training:** This the formal or informal education that equip people with skills and competencies in a particular trade that provide them with opportunity of employment and job creation. In the study vocational training include the skills which are provided in a particular trade in either technical institute of youth polytechnics excluding the mainstream colleges and universities.

**Small Micro and Medium Enterprises:** These are businesses that require small amount of capital and employ few personnel. In the study the SMEs are used to mean

micro businesses that are established by the youth with small capital from micro-finance institution with the assistance of CSOs.

**Civic Education:** Is the provision of information and learning experience to equip and empower citizens to participate in democratic processes. The study uses civic education as a mean to provide information the youth on nationhood and non-violence means of conflict resolution.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This section provide a review of the key variables used in the study with the aim of contextualizing the research by considering current thinking on the causal factors to the youth criminal activities and mitigation of the illegal activities. The key themes relevant to this study include: the concept of youth organized criminal activities; the CSOs programmes which play an integral role in diverting young people from criminal gangs and activities;

#### **2.2 Concept of Youth Criminal Activities verses Crime Prevention**

Criminal activities is the disposition to behave that is either crime or would lead to crime, (Arseneault, Saucier 2000). In the study crime was categorized into two namely property crime and violent crime. Property crime are the activities that included damages, destructions or stealing someone else's property while violent crime are those activities that happens when somebody hurts, endeavour to hurt, debilitates to hurt or even contrives to hurt another person (K.A, 2003). Fierce wrongdoings are offenses which include power or risk of force, for example, assault, theft or crime. However a few wrongdoings can be both property and savage these incorporate carjackings at gunpoint or equipped burglary (Clarke, 2009).

Asian organized criminal enterprises have also been thriving not only in Asia but also in various parts of the world. Asian criminal enterprises have been operating in the US since the early 1900s. The first of these groups evolved from Chinese tongs—social organizations formed by early Chinese-American immigrants (John, 2011). FBI notes that these enterprises rely on

extensive networks of national and international criminal associates that are fluid and extremely mobile. They adapt easily to the changes around them, have multilingual abilities, can be highly sophisticated in their criminal operations, and have extensive financial capabilities. Some enterprises have commercialized their criminal activities and can be considered business firms of various sizes, from small family-run operations to large corporations (Habibullah, 2016).

In the Middle East, FBI observes that the groups, though loosely organized, have been active since the 1970s (Anagnostopoulous, 2004). They have mainly been involved in schemes such as automobile theft, financial fraud, money laundering, interstate transportation of stolen property, smuggling, drug trafficking, document fraud, health care fraud, identity fraud, cigarette smuggling, and the theft and redistribution of infant formula (food) (Taylor, 2006). These enterprises rely on extensive networks of international criminal associates and can be highly sophisticated in their criminal operations. Organizations often engage in joint criminal ventures with one another.

The factors that promote propensity to crime among the youth are factors that expose them to be vulnerable to adverse developmental outcomes which include social disorganization, injustices and illiteracy (Kelley, 2002). Other scholars like Ronald Clarke contend that reduction of criminal activities is achieved through reducing the rewards and excuses for crime. He indicate that crime is a product of criminal disposition and criminal opportunity. (Small and Luster 2005).

Crime prevention therefore is the process of reducing vulnerability and exposure towards crime, the resolution of the root causes of crime which would mosly be social, economic, psychological and political forctors (Joe, 2016). Criminal activities among the youth have evolved over time with more crime being committed in organized criminal groups as opposed to individuals (J,

2009). The criminal grouping has been given different names based on the characteristics and scope of their activities. Crime has become an enterprise where perpetrators use it as employment alternatives. They get involved in a high profile crime including blackmail, political corruption and gambling that generate huge financial resource while some acquire property through the use of threat or force. (National Crime Research Center 2012). Michael Boulton 2011 holds crime is normally committed by a group of peers with mutual interest and established leadership structure which carry out illegal activities in a particular region. While other scholars like José Siméon Cañas (2006) argues that, there is no clear difference between criminal groups of younger and older adults. Hazen (2010) however contends that instead of labeling groups as violent, they should be conceptualized as a form of social organization in the community that provides services like security.

Scientific research on prevention of youth criminal activities indicated that the use of criminal justice which involves the employment of more police and punishment of offender have in several cases failed. However, interventions that targets the root causes of crime bear much fruit. There have been growing awareness of effective practices and interventions in diverting young people from offending (Ohlin, 2011). In Australia, reports by National Crime Prevention and the Australian Institute of Criminology 2005 stated that there is more value to early and grass roots interventions that address the social and economic aspects. (WACOSS 2005).

A study conducted by National Crime Research Center indicated that in Kenya crime among the youth are motivated by economic, social and political factors. For example by some politicians giving funds to the organized criminal groups for support; Some politicians soliciting support from organized criminal gangs; Some supporters of organized crime gangs being elected into

political positions; Some members of organized crime gangs being elected into political positions.

The ideal crime prevention approach is anchored on eliminating the root causes. There are three crime prevention approaches being employed by the state and non-state actors namely: Environmental; Social and Criminal Justice. The environmental approach focuses on modifying the physical environment to limit the chances for crime to occur. It include change of contextual elements that limit the opportunities for perpetrators to engage in criminal behavior, (Hughes 2007; Sutton, & White 2008). Social approach concentrates on the socio-economic causes of crime in the community which may include: lack of social integration, limited access to basic needs and limiting the supply of offenders, (Sutton, Cherney & White 2008). Criminal justice, include programs provided by police, the courts and corrective department of the state that aim to prevent recidivism of offenders and who have meant with the criminal justice system (UNODC 2010).

### **2.2.1 Social crime prevention**

The social crime prevention approach affects the socio-economic causes of crime as well as motivating the crime perpetrators. This method includes crime prevention methods that take some time to produce the expected results. (John, 2011) This may include action to improve access to essential amenities including housing, health, and educational achievement, as well as improved community integration through development measures.

### **2.2.2 Developmental crime prevention**

This is based on the basis that earlier intervention in the development of the youth can produce long-term socio-economic benefits. The intervention should focus on addressing the risk factors

and enhance protective measures that influence the likelihood of young people getting involved in future criminal behavior (Homel et al. 1999). These factors can be categorized into: child, family, school context, life events and cultural factors (Homel et al. 1999). The development program, therefore, target measures that would modify and manipulate the risk factors. Developmental crime prevention comprises providing services or resources to individuals, families, schools and communities to reduce the influence of risk factors on propagation criminal activities (Homel 2005). Most often these resources and services are directed towards disadvantaged or 'vulnerable' families with young children.

### **2.3 Vocational Training verses Youth Criminal Activities**

Vocational training is the provision of practical or firsthand skills that help a person master a trade or job. The vocational training are either provided in a formal or informal set up that provide skills that prepares people for the job market, (Jakes 2009). In UK vocational training is mostly provided independently of the state with bodies like RSA and City & Guilds setting examinations for technical subjects (Paul, 2001). In the United States, vocational education varies from state to state. The institutions providing vocational skills are mostly known as trade school are post-secondary schools. The skills provided in the trade school include: Home Economics; wood and metal shop; typing; business courses; drafting and auto repair, though the schools are slowly evolving and putting more emphasis on academics (Steedman, 2010).

The relative performance of the respective training options in enabling participants a smooth initial labour market integration and positive long-term labour market returns is a highly relevant question. The causal empirical evidence is rather sparse, however, and refers almost exclusively to developed countries where several of the training options co-exist. Besides limited data avail-



ability impeding the analysis of net benefits of the respective training options, assessing the individual benefit of participation within a country is complicated by several identification issues (Wolter & Ryan, 2011). In cross-country comparisons it is generally found that countries maintaining a substantial dual apprenticeship system, i.e. Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland, exhibit a much smoother transition from school to work, low NEET rates, low youth unemployment and below average repeated unemployment spells than other countries (Puerto, 2007). One has to note, however, that labour market transitions of youths only provide partial evidence on the relative performance of the training systems in the respective countries. A causal analysis is impeded by the co-variation of other relevant institutional factors. Further problems arise from the absence of a unified framework for defining the respective training options and collecting data on the costs and benefits experienced by the state, the firms and trainees (Hoeckel, 2008).

Earlier evidence on the relative performance of vocational versus general upper secondary and tertiary education is summarized by Ryan (2001) for country studies of France, the UK and the US. These studies point to an increased employment probability of participants in occupation-specific training—evidence on wage differential is mixed, finding wage penalties, similar wages as well as wage bonuses. More recently Demirguc-Kunt, (2011) investigated the differences in employment patterns in the transition economy of Romania, comparing men who were trained under policy regimes emphasizing either occupational or general education schemes. Based on expectations from earlier work that generally finds a penalty associated with occupation-specific training, they do not find any significant differences in the employment patterns or wages paid. They conclude that the general perception of a bad performance of occupation-specific training is driven by a differential selection of workers into the two training tracks.

Onwuka (2000) pointed out that through professional training an individual is enabled to develop capacities and qualities for the advantages of the individual and that of the public. Most of the young adult in Africa are involved in the informal sector while several others engage in illegal activities including drug trafficking, prostitution, touting, and armed robbery for lack of appropriate skills required in the job market. Vocational education underlines abilities, learning and attitudinal procurement for profitability and independence. A person that is confident can likewise be arranged under entrepreneurial unit since he/her is self-utilized and a director of his/her own organization Oladebo (1988).

Economic factors are also recognised as having a considerable impact on young people's involvement in criminal behaviour. Research has found that children from lower socioeconomic backgrounds are at increased risk of offending (Cunnen and White 2002). Like other risk factors however, this association between economic disadvantage and offending is fraught with complexity; difficulties arise due to the close association of economic disadvantage with other problems such as living in a low socioeconomic locality and parental stress. According to the Global Employment Trends for Youth highlights of the youth employment trends, 2011, the unemployment levels among the youth globally increased from 11.8% to 12.7% between 2008 and 2009. The report predicted an exponential growth in youth unemployment with 2010 estimated that over 75.8 million youth were unemployed (UN, "World Youth Report," 2012). Unemployment among in identified as one of the pressing socio-economic issue facing the developing countries today (Report by World Bank, 2007).

Kenya, like other developing countries, is severely affected. Report by Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005 indicated that approximately 21% of young people age 15-29

are unemployed. The high unemployment levels necessitate adverse socio-economic consequences. The 2007/2008 Post-Election Violence (PEV) in Kenya was implemented by mostly unemployed youth (World Bank, 2008). The unemployed and poor young people participate in armed robbery, fraud, kidnapping and utilized for electoral viciousness. Benson, 2004; James, 2001 contends that destitutions adds to youth association in criminal practices in the general public. This is on account of most young people absence of money related assets fend for themselves in school. Some end up earning their living in the street through repulsive and criminal means they regard important to manage life. (Bassey, 2001).

The introduction of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAPs) in Kenya and its implementation thereafter in the 1980's to improve the overall economy had negative implications. Institution sanctions aimed at reducing government debt and expenditure resulted in government freeze on employment in the 1990's in the civil service and teaching fields. The Market liberalization which was a pre-condition of the SAP exposed Kenya's developing economy to a more competitive and established world market. This exposure of an already fragile economy only led to more job losses and economic stagnation, a factor that only added to poverty levels (Research by Development Policy Management Forum (DPMF), 2009)

Research in Singapore reported that approximately 70% of young people who exhibit criminal tendencies like armed robbery, theft, burglary, etc. are victims of unemployment. This have adverse effect on the economic of any nation. (Joe, 2016).

Adejumola & Tayo - Olajubulu (2009) commented that unemployment is the major contributor to social vices like prostitution, kidnapping, armed robbery, and political violence. Chiganta (2009) argue that several unemployed youths survive by participating themselves in crime such

as petty trading, borrowing, stealing, unskilled labor, prostitution, pickpocketing and other illegal activities. Unemployment has therefore hinders economic growth and progress thus encourages criminal activities. A study by Weatherburn and Lind (2004) on the link between youth, crime and poverty found that there was a strong relationship between high levels of poverty and the areas of frequent youth involvement in criminal activities. Economic and social stress exert their effect on crime by increasing the risk of criminal tendencies.

Jobs can be defined as work done for which you receive regular payment. The oxford advanced learner's dictionary defined job as post, position, vacancy, placement, appointment or opening (Hornby, 2006). The creation of job can be possible if the candidate or personnel has the acquired vocational skills needed to create or secure job either in the industrial or become self-reliant individual. Job in the real sense is created for those that need it, desire it and can effectively perform the expected skills to achieve the objectives of the company. The trained vocational personnel can decide to be self-reliant and also create job by employing others. Entry to the job market, however, poses significant challenges for many young people in developing countries due to either high level of illiteracy or inadequate skills in this cohort. Both the formal education as well as different forms of vocational training are necessary pre-requisite for the employability and productivity of the youth. Vocational training equips young people with the competencies and skills needed in the job market. Vocational education therefore provides opportunity for vulnerable youth with skills to find employment, earn income and avoid criminal enterprises.

However, report Mercy Corps on youth activities contend that the principal drivers of youth involvement in political violence in most developing countries are not only rooted only in poverty, but more in historical injustices that propagate marginalization, corruption, and abuse

by the security forces. The youth in most cases resolves to take up the guns not because they are poor but because they are angry of these vices.

#### **2.4 Small Micro and Medium Enterprises (SMME) versus Youth Criminal Activities**

SMMEs is often defined differently in different countries and are usually based on the number of employees, the annual turnover or the value of assets of enterprises. Typically, micro-enterprises are enterprises with up to ten employees, small enterprises as those that have ten to 100 employees, and medium-sized enterprises as those with 100 to 250 employees (Demirguc-Kunt, 2011). The study therefore defined SMMEs as any enterprise with fewer than 100 employees. This includes all kinds of businesses, regardless of their legal form or whether formal or informal enterprises.

Small Micro and medium-sized enterprises contribute to job creation and income generation responsible for over two-thirds of all jobs. Unemployment is one of the major challenge facing the poor population in developing countries. Ezie (2012) argues that the war against unemployment is so enormous that require concerted effort from both state and non-state actors. Gujrati (2013) in investigating the role of SMME's in the economic development, found that economic growth generated by entrepreneurial skill is the core engine of a virtuous cycle that develops an economy and that successful entrepreneurs, through their breakthrough technologies and rapidly growing business, create new wealth that can generate even greater economic growth.

Turnham [2004] has cautioned that unemployment should, therefore, be prioritized in the top of policy agenda to prevent what Shinder [2002] describes as a “waiting for time Bob” The efficacy of small micro and medium enterprises (SMEs) to handle joblessness is broadly explored

[Owualah, 1999a]. It is satisfactory worldwide that the improvement and development of small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) assumes a crucial part in tackling the issue of joblessness circumstances among the young adult. It is, in this way, undeniable that approaches and projects that help the improvement of SMEs would add to the lessening of youth criminal practices. SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) account for 60 to 70 per cent of employment in most OECD nations, with especially huge offers in Italy and Japan, and a moderately few cases in the United States. All through they additionally represent an excessively huge offer for new occupations, particularly in those nations which have showed a solid work record, including the United States and the Netherlands (OECD, 2011). There is practical evidence that SMMEs are engines for job creation in developing countries.

The SMEs are a source of employment and livelihood for many households especially those in the informal sector. Despite their contributions, young entrepreneurs are faced with financial challenges which hinder them from establishing SMEs thus left in poverty. The Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) therefore play a central role in mitigating this problem by providing micro-credit, financial literacy, and other financial products to the young entrepreneurs. In Ghana, the government enacted a legislation that formulated which saw the establishment of Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs) provide credit to SMEs and low-income households. Different development partners in the support country programs that facilitate SMEs through the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS). Mentoring youth to be entrepreneurs is, therefore, more important now than ever based on the current unemployment levels in Africa. The consequences of unemployment among young people are too grievous.

According to R. Jones Refugee Research Paper No. 166, the failure of Nigerian government to protect the interest of market traders in Aba region led to a proliferation of criminal gangs like Bakassi Boys which provided security as vigilantes in return of payment by the traders. The Bakassi just identified the gap and provided a solution.

The criminal gangs can, therefore, adopt a standard economic behavior of supply and demand. Several theorists holds the same view and observe that gangs are not necessarily formed with the intention to be socially disruptive, but some are created for very legitimate reasons. The identification the need and have control over valuable services like security. (Manz 2008).

## **2.5 Civic Education on Youth Criminal Activities**

Civic Education is the empowerment of the citizens for self-governance. It provides a platform where the citizens have critical reflection of their governance, understand and accept their rights and responsibilities. The education strengthens the understanding of citizens on the ideals of democracy and reasoned commitment to the values and principles of democracy, (Margaret 2006). The achievement of self-governance requires that citizens are fully empowered to hold their government accountable and actively participate in decision making process. This is one of the major pillars that assures sustainability and continuity in Nation Building, (Flanagan, 2010). Effective civic education among the youth would facilitate development of desirable traits of public and private character of nationhood, peace building, patriotism, unity and upholding the rule of law. This shall reduce their criminal tendencies as it ensure they are involved in decision making. However, young people in this age exhibit lesser characteristic of citizenship compared to the older generation, (Flanagan, 2010).

Civic education provides opportunities for the youth gain workplace experience, acquire new skills, and to learn responsibility and accountability. (National League of Cities, 2001). The education empower the youth with advocacy skills which is a continuous effort by CSOs, in collaboration with like-minded organizations groups of individuals, for systematic peaceful change to policy or other conditions which affect people's lives. It seeks to involve citizens in the process of change, especially through their participation in policymaking processes on matters which directly affect their lives. (CORE: Advocacy in Southern Africa, 2002).

Civic Education provides a platform to develop an action that upholds human rights principles. It develops strategies that empowers the youth to participate in decision making processes on issues relevant to them. The principles create opportunities for young people to take responsibility in addressing life issues thus reduce their criminal tendencies. Through the advocacy and empowerment, young people are able to be responsible and deal with the society's demand (Finlayson & Victoria, 2016). Advocacy among the youth is a concept that has been used in development over an extended period. Though different sectors like professional, politicians and even parents feel that the concept should move at the pace that suits their time frame at the expense of young people's development. It is, therefore, essential to take note that advocacy should move at a pace acceptable to the changes that youth experience (Finlayson J., 2009)

In Kenya, there is a disparity that exists between the ambitions of young people and available employment opportunities. High hopes, unsatisfactory employment and discrimination among of the youth fuels frustration and desperation. In response they resort to criminal activities which have serious consequences to their future and contribute to the growing insecurity. (World Bank, 2006)



## **2.7 Organization structure verses youth Criminal Activities**

Organizational structure is a system that consists of explicit and implicit institutional rules and policies designed to outline how various work roles and responsibilities are delegated, controlled and coordinated (Galbraith, 2007). The structure determines information flow, identify relationships and integrate their activities towards common objectives. Organization structure is therefore the way the organization is differentiated into tasks, responsibilities, departments and hierarchy and integration, (Morgan, 2015). Smriti holds that all managers must bear that there are two organizations they must deal with-one formal and the other informal. The formal organization are usually delineated by an organizational chart and job descriptions. The informal structure is a set of evolving relationships and patterns of human interaction within the organization that are not officially prescribed (Chand, 2008).

Fritz (1996) argues that organizations are structured either to advance or to oscillate. The advancement is the positive move towards achieving its goal. Management in an organization is structured to advance and coordinate individual acts into an organizational tapestry of effective strategy. When all the individuals in the organization are acting together, the result is synergy allowing the achievement of the organization set goals. Oscillating organization on the other hand is one which moves from one place to another but then moves back towards its original position (Labovitz G and Rosansky, 2005).

Scholars have parameters used in measuring efficacy of organizational structure. These parameters include: Span of Control; Chain of Command; Centralization/decentralization; Formalization; Specialization; standardization; Hierarchy of authority and structural complexity. Organizations can adopts either of the 8 different structures informed by their size and

operations. Out of the structures Civil Society organization normally use Staff, Committee, Project, Matrix or Hybrid organizational structure. The Hybrid structure ensure alignment of corporate and divisional of goals; organization's expertise and efficiency and adaptability and flexibility in divisions. The Staff/Function Authority Organization structure on the other hand is where managers have the direct authority to work towards the organizational goals. An organization where staff departments have authority over line personnel in narrow areas of specialization is known as functional authority organization.

The line and staff organizational structures facilitate distribution of coordination power vertically coordination and control rather than horizontally.

## **2.7 Theoretical Framework**

Several theories have been coined to explain the range of activities that facilitates crime prevention (ECOSOC 2002; Cherney & White 2008). Weatherburn 2004 argue that understanding different crime prevention approaches enable various institutions to determine the appropriate specific crime prevention methodology. An understanding of the various methods that exist and their rationale, is also critical in establishing crime prevention programmes (Eck 2005; Homel 2009a).

### **2.7.1 Theory of change**

Theory of change is a result based approach which requires critical thinking in formulation, implementation and evaluation of projects intended to facilitate change in their contexts. Though it is difficult to precisely trace the proponent and when the theory was first used, but hint at its origin can be found in the considerable body of theoretical and applied development in

monitoring and evaluation especially among evaluation theorists like Huey Chen, Peter Rossi, Michael Quinn Patton, and Carol Weiss, (Voge, 2012).

The theory is used in developing solutions to complex social problems, it explains how various initiatives both short-term and long term would set a stage for the long term results. Therefore achievement of reduction of criminal tendencies would be through step by step initiatives that eliminate motivating factors. The theory help articulate the assumptions about the process through which change will occur and specifies ways in which all the required early and intermediate results relate to achieving the desired long term change, (Andrea A. Anderson, 2009). Weiss contend that the theory of change is an all-inclusive report of how and why an expected change is to happen in a specific context. It involves filling in the missing middle between what the programme does and how these lead to the desired goal. It involves identifying the long-term goal then work back to identify all the conditions that must be in place for the goal to occur, (Weiss, 2007).

The theory was popularised by Weiss as a way to describe the set of assumptions that explain both the mini-steps that lead to the long term goal and connections between programme activities and outcomes that occur at each step of the way.

The theory of change is being increasingly being used in international development by a wide range of governmental, bilateral and multi-lateral development agencies. In UK, theory of change has been applied by the Department of International Development (DFID) programme as the preferred tool for evaluation (James, 2011).

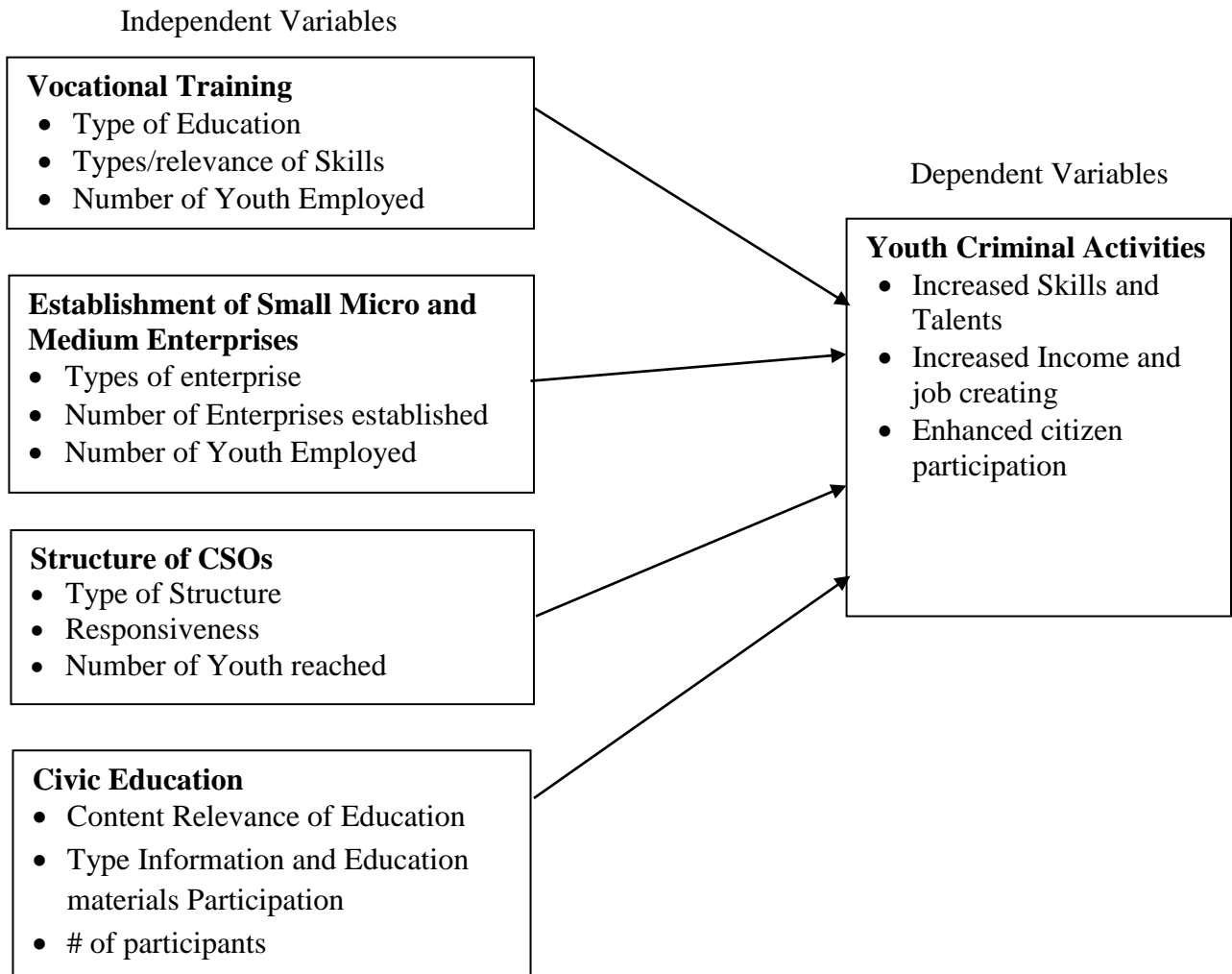
The theory has been reviewed over the year by evaluation theorists but still contend that theory of change would still create better informed hypotheses of change, inspire innovations, improve

programme strategies, and strengthen the potential of programmes to support development outcomes they seek. (Anderson., 2012)

The study shall therefore examine the programmes and structure of the CSOs in the light of the theory. This shall be through evaluating how the programmes eliminate the factors that propagate criminal activities.

## **2.8 Conceptual Framework**

The study was expected to determine the influence of CSOs programmes of Criminal Activities. The conceptual framework shall be applicable in studying the youth empowerment programmes by the CJPC and NCKK and their influence on criminal activities. The CSOs programmes operationalized in terms of four variables including: vocational training influence criminal activities by examining the type skills and employment created from the skills; SMMEs on criminal activities by looking at the number of business established and jobs created; Civic education on criminal activities and also examined the organization structure and how they influence youth programme and criminal activities. Figure 1 shows the hypothetical relationship the CSOs programmes and Criminal Activities.



**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter details the design employed to conduct the study, the targeted population of the survey, location, sampling technique, sample size, data collection methods, research instruments, and data analysis.

#### **3.2 Research design**

Research design is the blue print that describes how, when and where data are to be collected and analyzed is the plan (J.A, 2004). This study adopted descriptive cross sectional survey which incorporated both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The qualitative approach was through questionnaires which provided information used for descriptive and inferential purposes while the qualitative involved open ended questions designed for the key informants to obtain in-depth information which was used to validate the descriptive and inferential results (Mwanje, 2001). The design was preferred for the study due to its ability to provide wider range of information on population characteristics. The design also enhances validity of data by subjecting all the participants to standardized data collection tools (Bryman A & Cramer, 1997). Descriptive survey was applied to collect data that captured the attitudes and perception of the youth criminal activities and influence of the NCKK and CJPC programmes. However, the design mostly experience low response rate since they are conducted based on the respondents' volition..

### **3.3 Target population**

The quantitative approach of the study targeted the youth who have benefitted from the NCKK and CJPC programmes in the 5 Wards of Kisumu East Constituency who were the primary target while the qualitative approach targeted the staffs from the two organizations within the study area who were the secondary target population. The target population were drawn from the 5 wards of Kisumu East Constituency which are: Kajulu; Kolwa East; Kolwa Central; Manyatta B; and Nyalenda A. The primary target group for this study were 438 male and female youth who have participated in youth transformation programmes of NCKK and CJPC while secondary target group were 10 staffs of the organization within the study area, they were the key informants in the survey to qualify the information gathered from the Primary target groups.

### **3.4 Sample Size and Sampling techniques**

The study found it difficult to subject the whole target population to the investigations due to cost and time implications. A sample which is the sub-set of the population was used to predict the population parameters (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). The sample should be as representative of the population as possible. A very small sample is likely to under-estimate population attributes, particularly due to the effect of sampling error. However, in situations where a population is too small to be sampled, all the elements is used as the sample (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999).

#### **3.4.1 Sample Size**

The quantitative approach of the study employed five criteria to determine sample size namely: purpose of the study, population size, and level of precision, confidence level and degree of variability deviations (Glenn Israel 2000). The Yamane (1967:886) was used to calculate the

sample size, which provides simplified formula for small samples. The formula assumes confidence level at 95%. The survey calculated the sample size for the populations separately.

The primary target population involves a total of 438 youth out of which 211 are being supported by NCKK and 227 for CJPC from the 5 Wards of Kisumu East. The sample size was calculated separately using Yamane (1967:886) as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where: **n** is the sample size, **N** is the population size in every groups, and **e** is the level of precision 5%.

Sample for NCKK targeted youth

$$N = \frac{211}{1 + 211(0.05)^2} = 138$$

The sample size for the survey was **138 youth** within Kisumu East.

Sample for CJPC targeted youth

$$N = \frac{227}{1 + 227(0.05)^2} = 145$$

The sample size for the survey was **145 youth** within Kisumu East.

In the qualitative approach the study which was designated for the staffs of the organizations, due to the smallness of the populations, the researcher did not compute the sample size. Instead census method was used, this decision was reached through the advice provided by Mugenda and



Mugenda (1999) concerning the need of including all elements in of a population in a study, where populations are too small to be sampled. Consequently, all the 10 staffs were involved in the study. Kothari (2004) defines census as a complete enumeration of all elements in the population, particularly because they are complete, precise, and not vulnerable to sampling errors.

**Table 3.1 List of Target**

<b>Wards</b>	<b>NCKK</b>		<b>CJPC</b>	
	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample</b>
Kajulu	34	22	38	24
Kolwa East	31	20	35	21
Manyatta B	50	33	47	30
Nyalenda A	44	29	53	34
Kolwa Central	52	34	56	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>145</b>

**List of Organizations Staff**

<b>Wards</b>	<b>NCKK</b>		<b>CJPC</b>	
	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample</b>
Kajulu	1	1	1	1
Kolwa East	1	1	1	1
Manyatta B	1	1	1	1
Nyalenda A	1	1	1	1
Kolwa Central	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

### 3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

The employed systematic random sampling technique to sample youth from the target population of 438 youth within Kisumu East Constituency. The secondary target group involved 10 leaders of the organization (Ward leaders of each organization and county leaders), they shall be the key informants.

The NCKK and CJPC, data base and reports was used to identify the youth respondents in the survey. From the data base the youth were picked at a fixed interval for inclusion in the sample. For example from the list after randomly picking the first which is between 1 – k, the subsequent was every k<sup>th</sup> youth from the list.

From the sample size the study used systematically randomly pick the k<sup>th</sup> youth from the population/list calculated as follows:

$$k = \frac{438}{283} = 1.55 \text{ (round off to 2)}$$

The project therefore randomly picked between the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> on the list then the subsequent youth pick the intervals of 2

The systematic random sampling is identified for the study because it is simple and it eliminate biasness. Since the target population has homogenous characteristics, the sample size was distributed within the 5 Wards proportionately using the sample size as 100%. This was done by calculating the fraction each group in the sample size as follows”

$$n_1 = \frac{N_1}{N} \times n$$

Where:  $n_1$  is the individual group sample size,  $N$  is the population size, and  $n$  is all group sample. The samples have been distributed as indicated in Table 3.1 above.

### **3.5 Data collection instruments**

The study source of information was both primary and secondary data. The study used two sets of instruments which included survey questionnaires for quantitative data from the primary population and interview schedule for qualitative data for the key informants. The multiple instruments was meant to enhance validity of the data and reduce biasness which may arise from non-verbal cues that may influence the respondent to give misleading responses (Jaeger, 1984).

The questionnaires was structured according the research objectives to ensure adequate information is collected on the NCKK/CJPC programmes and on criminal activities among youth in Kisumu East. The study used 5 research assistants selected from each of the 5 wards and properly trained to distribute collect and collate the questionnaires. The interview was done by the researcher to collect accurate, precise and relevant information from the respondents. By using the questionnaire-interview method, the study reaped on both flexibility in interviews and the fixed standard order of the questionnaire (Hannah W. Kinoti Social Research Methods 2002).

The questionnaires was pre-coded to facilitate ease of data entry and analysis using SPSS.

The questionnaires were divide into parts and sections: section 1.0 comprised of questions on demographic characteristics of participants; section 2.0 contained questions on the Criminal Activities while section 3.0 involved questions on Vocational training on Criminal Activities; Mores still, section 4.0 contained questions covering SMMEs on criminal activities, section 5.0 contained questions on role of Civic Education on Criminal Activities, section 6.0 contained questions on CSOs structures on criminal activities. Further, part A of the questionnaire only

covered questions on demographic data measured at nominal, interval and ordinal scales while part B contained questions on the independent and dependent variables measured mostly at ordinal scales using five-point Likert scales.

### **3.5.1 Pilot testing**

The pilot study is an experiment/trial of a small scale preliminary study conducted in order to evaluate feasibility and statistical variability prior to performance of a full scale study (J.A, 2004). The Pre-test helps to tell what works and what does not, the questions that are vague and unclear instructions. It also captures key comments and suggestions from respondents that would improve the instruments (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999).

In this study pilot test was conducted giving questionnaires to 13 youth sampled from the youth groups in the study area which approximately 4.6% of the sample. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) supported this as they argued that the number of cases in the pre-test should not be very large. Pre-test sample sizes often range between 1% and 10%, depending on the sampling frames. The youth were randomly picked from the list of youth who were involved in the activities of NCKK/CJPC with Kisumu East. The respondents who participated in the pre-test were not be included in the actual survey.

### **3.5.2 Validity of the Study**

Validity is the level to which an instrument captures what is to be measured which is very is important for success research studies (Nachmias & Nachmias, 1996). In social sciences, the level of acceptance of validity for any instrument largely hinges on reasoning and the level of researcher's experience (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). The study used face and content validity test to establish validity of the tool. This was done by developing a tool that was used to evaluate

response from each question to assess clarity of the wording and establish the likelihood of respondents having similar understanding of the questions/statements (Mohamed, Lisa, Sern and Mohd, 2015). The questionnaires were also sent to experts and supervisors to review structure and content (Kothari, 2004). The content validation measure is objective and representative of the wider body of material that the study is being assessed. Relevant adjustments were therefore made on the questionnaires.

### **3.5.3 Reliability of the Instruments**

Reliability is the capacity of the research instrument a given characteristics consistently over time (UNESCO, 2004; Rambo, 2008). The inconsistency would however reflects the existence of random error, which may arise from data collection due to inaccuracy by either the researcher or the instrument used to elicit information (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999; Nachmias & Nachmias, 1996; Leary, 2004). The study employed test-retest reliability method to measure the extent to which the research done under the same conditions could give similar responses with the same measure of accuracy. Since the two test would be very similar, the score obtained by each respondent on the first and the second test was expected to be quite close (Orodho, 2004). The questionnaire was administered to 10 respondents at an interval of two week apart during the pilot, correlation coefficient was calculated on the responses. The correlation coefficient was 0.8 which is above 0.70 thus considered satisfactory hence the instrument was adopted for the study (Parsian, 2009).

### **3.6 Data collection procedure**

The study employed both interviews and questionnaire in data collection. The researcher recruited 5 research assistants from each of the study areas those who are well versed in the area

and known to the youths targeted. The assistants were trained on research ethics; essential skills of data sourcing skills, including how to approach participants, questionnaire content and collection. The researcher sought permission from relevant authorities, including National Commission for Science and Technology and University Research Ethics Committee. The researcher developed the transmittal letter which was forwarded through the University of Nairobi to Kisumu County, NCKK and CJPC Offices. A research permit was acquired from the (NACOSTI).

### **3.6.1 Survey**

The respondents for survey were the youth who have benefitted from NCKK and CJPC programmes. The respondents consented to voluntarily participate in the study. The research assistants informed respondents about the nature, objectives, and goals of the research. They were then asked to give formal consent to participate in the study and issued with the instruments to provide the requisite information. The survey took 10 days with each respondent given averagely one day to complete the questionnaire

### **3.6.2 Key Informant Interviews**

The interview of the key informants was conducted by the researcher. This was done by seeking their consent and booked appointment, which were used to develop a data collection itinerary. The questions were open-ended and the researcher was very carefully to ensure that personal opinions were not echoed to respondents; which would lead to biased responses. The researcher recorded responses and ensured the original meaning intended by the respondent was maintained.

### **3.7 Data Analysis Technique**

The study employed various steps of data analysis. These included: data cleaning through re-check the returned questionnaires for completeness; labelling to ensure confidentiality and anonymity of the respondents. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques to analyze the responses obtained from respondents' questionnaires and key informants interview schedule for the objectives of the study. The data analysis approach that was adopted included frequencies, descriptive mean, standard deviation and inferential statistics of regression with the aid of Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS) software version 21.

### **3.8 Ethical Consideration**

The researcher relied on the willingness of the target population to participate on the research thus the study was consider the interest of the target population and how they were safeguarded. The study considered the following: protect the identity of the respondents; seek authority of the respondent to be included in the survey; due respect to the subject; findings shall be presently honestly. The researcher sought permission from the School of open distance learning, University of Nairobi and permit from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). The researcher held meeting with the leadership of NCKK and CJPC, the Chief, Assistant Chief, and Youth Leaders in the study area to introduce the study. The purpose and objectives of the study were well explained, confidentiality upheld, how the data was to be used as well as the benefit it will accrue.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The chapter presents the findings of the study and discussion the results. The findings are presented according to the research objectives and presented using tables and figures. It consist of the following subsections: the questionnaire return rate, demographic characteristics of the respondents, information on types of criminal activities, and CSOs programmes on criminal activities.

#### **4.2 Response Rate**

The researcher collected data from 275 out of 283 respondents who were sampled from the 5 wards of Kisumu East Constituency giving a response rate of 97.2%. This response rate is favourable according to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) who assert that recommended response rate to carry out analysis and reporting should be a rate above 70%. The response rate for the study of 97.2% was therefore satisfactory.

#### **4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

This section present the characteristics of the respondents who participated in the study. These include: Gender, Age, education level and source of livelihood.

##### **4.3.1 Gender**

The researcher sought to establish gender distribution of the respondents who participated in the study. Gender analysis was important because it helps understand the population understands the study. The sought to understand the distribution of various gander in the CSOs programmes and



also their variation in the involvement in criminal activities. This was done by asking the respondents to indicate their gender. Table 4.1 show gender distribution of the respondents

**Table 4.1 Gender of Respondents**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>Male</b>	168	61.1
<b>Female</b>	107	39.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From Table 4.1 the study established that majority of the respondents 168(61.1%) were male and 107(39.9%) were female. This could be attributed to the fact that most of the youth who participate in the CSOs programmes are male but also possibly most of the criminal activities are perpetrated by male thus are the one mostly targeted for transformation and empowerment by CSOs programmes. This is a proper reflection of the study by Mercy Corps in South America which established that male youth are easily recruited into the criminal gangs thus was mostly targeted with various interventions (Mercy Corps, 2014)

#### **4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age category**

The study sought to establish the age categories of the respondents. This was important in understanding the population and establish the relevance of the information since the study was to establish the role of CSO programmes on youth criminal activities. Table 4.2 shows the age distribution on the respondents

**Table 4.2      Distribution of the Respondents by Age**

<b>Age Category (years)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
<b>18 – 24</b>	73	26.6
<b>25 – 30</b>	121	44.0
<b>31 – 35</b>	40	14.6
<b>35 &amp; Above</b>	41	14.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4.2 shows that majority of the respondents 121 (44%) were within the age bracket 25-30 years followed by age 18 – 24 who were 73(26.6%) while 31 -34 were 40(14.6%). Those above 35 years were 14.9%. This indicate majority of the respondents were 18 - 35 years 258(85.2%). This is the youth bracket according to the Constitution of Kenya 2010 (Law Society of Kenya, 2010). The study was targeting the youth who have benefitted in the CSO programmes thus the representation was satisfactory. The previous study by the National Crime Research Center indicated that most of the criminal activities are implemented by the youth who are 20-30 year old thus were the specific category mostly targeted with the CSOs programmes (National Crime Research Center, 2012). The respondents who were above the youth bracket 41(14.9%) were those who may have been involved in the programmes during their youth stage but have now progressed in years or those who served as mentors to the others.

#### **4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education.**

The study sought to establish the respondent's level of education. This was done to establish their competency that would enhance employability but their ability to understand the relevance of the CSOs programmes on youth criminal activities. Table 4.3 show the distribution of the respondent based on their level of education.

**Table 4.3 Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education**

<b>Education Level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
None	9	3.3
Some Primary	21	7.6
Completed Primary	33	12
Some Secondary	60	21.8
Completed Secondary	73	26.6
College	79	28.7
Received any Formal Vocational Training	175	63.6
No Vocational Training	100	36.4

Table 4.3 shows that out of 275 respondents, 9(3.3%) had no formal education, 21(7.6%) dropped out at before completing primary, 33 (12.0%) completed primary, 60(21.8%) dropped out at secondary level, 73 (26.6%) completed secondary, 79 (28.7%) received college level of education. 175 (63.6%) of the respondents had at least some vocational skills while 100 (36.4%) lacked any vocational skill. From the result majority of the respondent 152(55.2%) had at least completed secondary education thus were able to present information on the CSOs programmes on criminal activities with ease. The level of education or acquisition of vocation skills is an indicator to source of livelihood. 175(63.6%) of the respondents had acquired some skills in various trades, while 152 (55.5) had at least completed secondary education. These provided them with opportunity for either further studies or get employment that would be sustainable. However the respondents who had not acquired secondary level of education and also have not vocational skills would find it difficult to get formal employment thus exposed to unskilled casual labour. Similar results were found from previous study by Essen and Veldhus-Van in India indicated that education both formal and vocational enables acquisition of skills and

development of attitude and knowledge which enable the youth to take part in business community thus achieve self-reliance (Essen, 2013).

#### 4.3.4 Distribution of Respondents on Source of Livelihood

The study sought establish the respondents’ source of livelihood. This was important for the study to understand the distribution of the respondents based on their source of income, either employed or through other forms. The source of livelihood was also critical for the study because it informs whether the respondents were self-reliant or rely on other. Source of livelihood influences people’s behavior following Maslow Law of needs. Table 4.4 shows distribution of respondents based on source of livelihood

**Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents on Source of Livelihood**

<b>Source of Livelihood</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Employed	43	15.6
Employed and Have Businesses	17	6.2%
Self Employed	105	38.2
Well Wisher	110	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>100</b>

From Table 4.4 the study showed that 110 (40%) did not have any form of income generating activity thus relied on the assistance of either parents, relatives or well-wishers for survival. 43 (15.6%) of the respondents are employed, 105 (38.2%) are engaged in self-employment through business while 17(6.2%) are both employed but also have business. The high level of unemployment increases the risk of youth involvement in criminal activities. Study by World Bank indicate that unemployed and poor young people often participate in armed robbery, fraud and are used for electoral violence (World Bank, 2006)

### 4.3.5 Knowledge of criminal activities in Kisumu East Constituency

The study to establish the types of criminal activities within the study area. This understanding was important to gauge the relevance of the CSOs programmes crime prevention. This was done by listing various criminal activities and establishing the extent to which the youth agree. The list was informed by previous study by Development Policy Management Forum in Kenya on the frequently reported offences to the various police stations (Keriga, 2009). Similar study was also conducted by the National Crime Research Center on the activities of Criminal Gangs in the major cities of Kenya (National Crime Research Center, 2012). Table 4.3 show the list of Criminal Activities tested and the results established.

**Table 4.3: Criminal Activities in Kisumu East Constituency**

Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	SD
Extortion including protection fee	129 (46.9%)	105 (38.2%)	30 (10.9%)	5 (1.8%)	6 (2.2%)	<b>1.7</b>	0.9
Homicide/assassination/killings	164 (59.6%)	84 (30.6%)	16 (5.8%)	6 (2.2%)	5 (1.8%)	<b>1.6</b>	0.8
Illegal activities surrounding prostitution	122 (44.4%)	116 (42.2%)	22 (8.0%)	5 (1.8%)	10 (3.6%)	<b>1.8</b>	0.9
Counterfeiting (Wash Wash)	134 (48.7%)	110 (40.0%)	24 (8.7%)	4 (1.5%)	3 (1.1%)	<b>1.7</b>	0.8
Political violence (Riots and destruction of property)	168 (61.1%)	79 (28.7%)	15 (5.5%)	6 (2.2%)	7 (2.6%)	<b>1.6</b>	0.9
Drug Manufacturing	125 (45.5%)	109 (39.6%)	32 (11.6%)	8 (2.9%)	1 (0.5%)	<b>1.7</b>	0.8
Stealing and pick pocketing	139 (50.6%)	113 (41.1%)	13 (4.7%)	8 (2.9%)	2 (0.7%)	<b>1.6</b>	0.8
Armed Robbery	113 (41.1%)	118 (42.9%)	29 (10.6%)	7 (2.6%)	8 (2.9%)	<b>1.8</b>	0.9

Drug Trafficking	116 (42.2%)	113 (41.9%)	23 (8.4%)	14 (5.1%)	9 (3.3%)	<b>1.9</b>	1.0
<b>Average</b>						<b>1.71</b>	<b>0.87</b>

From table 4.3 the aggregate means on criminal activities is 1.71 and standard deviation of 0.87. This indicate that majority of the respondents agree to the listed criminal activities with low variations. This is supported by the finding that Killings, Riots and destruction of property, steeling and pick pocketing recorded a mean of  $1.6\pm 0.8$  which indicated they are the most of the respondents agreed that these criminal activities occur in the study area. These were followed closely by Extortions, counterfeiting and illegal manufacturing of drugs with a mean of  $1.7\pm 0.9$ . Armed robbery and prostitution recorded a mean of 1.8 while drug trafficking is least common with a mean of 1.9, though the prevalence is still high with 116 (42.2%) strongly agreeing of its occurrence. The results resonate with the previous study by Development Policy Management Forum in Nairobi established similar finding that stealing, break ins and robbery are the highest incidences of offences reported over the five years of all offences reported to police stations with 57% having an economic motive. This is followed by dangerous drugs, criminal damage, offences against morality and homicide (Keriga, 2009). The different forms of criminal activities as reported by the respondents were highly correlated (correlation of 0.895). This suggest that the criminal activities does not occur in isolation by rather is coupled.

#### **4.4 Vocational Training on Criminal Activities**

The first objective of the study was to establish how vocational training influence criminal activities in Kisumu East constituency. To achieve this the respondent were requested to respond to various statements on the following sub-themes: Reasons for criminal activities; Relevance of the Vocational Training to criminal activities

#### 4.4.1 Youth Involvement of criminal activities

The study sought to establish the reason for the youth involvement in criminal activities in Kisumu East Constituency. This was in order to understand the concept of crime in the study area. The understanding would inform the root causes of criminal activities that informs interventions by the CSOs. Table 4.4 show the statements help establish the reasons for involvement in criminal activities that would trigger vocational training as a mitigation.

**Table 4.4: Youth Involvement in Criminal Activities in Kisumu East Constituency**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Not Sure</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>
As appropriate source of income	131 (47.6%)	114 (41.5%)	15 (5.5%)	9 (3.3%)	6 (2.2%)	<b>1.7</b>	0.9
Lack of employment & appropriate skills	147 (53.5%)	106 (38.6%)	13 (4.7%)	5 (1.8%)	4 (1.5%)	<b>1.6</b>	0.8
School dropout is a big motivating factor	130 (47.3%)	102 (37.1%)	15 (5.5%)	18 (6.6%)	10 (3.6%)	<b>1.8</b>	1.0
<b>Average</b>						<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Table 4.4 indicate that majority of the youth are involved in criminal activities due to lack of employment and appropriate skills with a mean of 1.6 and standard deviation of 0.8. This is supported by majority of the respondents 147(53.5%) and 106(38.6%) strongly agree and agree respectively. Similar findings were established in previous study by World Bank in Kenya which contend that Kenya is experiencing a youth bulge, the increase of unemployment among the youth exposes them to criminal activities. The high unemployment levels necessitate adverse

socio-economic consequences. The unemployed and poor young people participate in armed robbery, fraud, kidnapping and used for electoral violence (World Bank, 2008). Research in Singapore reported that approximately 70% of young people who are involved in criminal activities like armed robbery, theft, burglary, etc. are victims of unemployment. This have adverse effect on the economy of any nation. (Joe, 2016).

This is followed by crime as appropriate income with a mean of 1.7 and standard deviation of 0.9. 131(47.6%) of the respondents strongly agree and 114(41.5%) agree that criminal activities are used as source of appropriate income with 15(5.5%) of the respondents giving a dissenting view. A previous study by in Pakistan indicated that modern criminal activities have turned to be enterprises through which the perpetrators make money by specializing in variety of offences which include: extortion, blackmail, gambling money laundering and political corruption (Manzuri, 2011). School dropout became number three with a mean of 1.8 supported by 130(47.3%) and 102(37.1%) strongly agree and agree respectively.

Previous studies by California Commission on Organized Crime (1948) observed criminal activities are implemented by individuals who have stopped education due to various reasons to obtain financial advantages through the unlawful means which would include: corruption of public offices, robbery terrorism or by combination of such activities constitute organized crime.

#### **4.4.2 Relevance of Vocational Training**

The study sought the relevance of vocational training being offered by the CSOs. This was done by asking the respondents questions that test on the relevance of the courses being supported. This was critical in understanding whether skills supported met the interest of the youth and competencies required in the job market. Table 4.5 shows the relevance if the skills supported.



**Table 4.5 Relevance of Vocational Training on Criminal Activities**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Not Sure</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>
Vocational training provide skills that increase competence and employability of the youth	97 (50.8%)	83 (44.5%)	4 (2.1%)	3 (1.6%)	2 (1.1%)	<b>1.6</b>	0.7
The vocational skills supported by the CSOs are very relevant to the needs and goals of the youth	144 (52.4%)	101 (36.7%)	16 (5.8%)	9 (3.3%)	5 (1.8%)	<b>1.7</b>	0.9
Youth are not consulted on their interest and type of skill they need	33 (12.0%)	65 (23.6%)	56 (20.4%)	83 (30.2%)	38 (13.8%)	3.1	1.3
The trade supported by the CSOs are not relevant to the current job market	41 (14.9%)	63 (22.9%)	42 (15.3%)	73 (26.6%)	56 (20.4%)	<b>3.1</b>	1.4
Youth who received vocational training have been employed or created jobs for themselves & others from skills received	43 (15.6%)	115 (41.8%)	57 (20.7%)	46 (16.7%)	14 (5.1%)	<b>2.5</b>	1.1
The Vocational Training have heavily reduced youth involvement in criminal activities	89 (32.4%)	129 (46.9%)	33 (12.0%)	16 (5.8%)	8 (2.9%)	<b>2.0</b>	1.0
<b>Average</b>						<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>

Table 4.5 shows that majority of the respondents held that vocational training increased chances of employment with a mean of 1.6 and standard deviation of 0.7. This is supported by 50.4% and 44% of the respondents who strongly agree and agree respectively that vocational training provide skills and competencies that increase employability of the youth. A study in Romania contend that vocational education facilitate acquisition of skills and development of attitude which increases youth employment opportunities thus is key in the reduction of unemployment (Rodriguez-Planas & Jacob, 2009). The relevance of the vocational training had a mean of  $1.7 \pm 0.9$  indicating majority of the respondents agreed that the Vocational Training supported by the CSOs are in line with the goals and needs of the youth. 144(52.4%) and 101(36.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that vocational training being supported by CSOs were relevant. The youth receiving the vocational training and their relevance to the goals and needs of the youth were highly correlated with the correlation coefficient of 0.88, which indicate that relevance influence the number of youth participating in vocational training, as you increase the relevance the number also increases. 73(26.6%) and 56(20.4%) of the respondents strongly disagree and disagree respectively with the perspective that the trades/courses being sponsored by the CSOs are not relevant with the job market, while 14.9% and 22.9% strongly agree and agree with the same perspective. This relatively conform to finding on the relevance of vocational training to the goals and needs of the youth. This question attracted varied answers from the respondent resulting to a mean of 3.1 and a high standard deviation of 1.4 indicating how the view are dispersed. Though job market is fluid and frequently changing, a high number of respondents still contend that the skills sponsored by the CSOs are in line with the changing market. Previous study in South East Asia contend that vocational education should be modernized and complemented with phases of apprenticeship with an employer. To ensure the

vocational training being offered is in line with the labour market, potential employers should also be consulted in the design of vocational schooling curricula through the network and association of employers (Starvreska, 2006).

The study further received varied views on the involvement of the youth in identifying the course/trade of their interest in almost equal proportions giving a mean of 3.1 tending towards not sure. However more respondents 44% feel the youth are duly involved in the decision making process of vocational training they should attend. A study by Winters in the US contend that beneficiaries require information on development projects and the goods and services that they are supposed to receive in order to hold providers accountable which is achieved through active involvement of the relevant stakeholders at all levels of the implementation (Wineter, 2017). From the study it was established that acquisition of vocational skills resulted in job creation. Majority of the respondents 115(41.6%) and 43(15.6%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively that Youth who received vocational training have been employed or created jobs for themselves & others from skills received. This finding remotely explain the relationship of the respondents who have acquired vocational skills and the number who are employed. 60% of the respondents are either employed or are involved in self-employment. 129(46.9%) and 89(32.4%) of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed that acquisition of vocational skills heavily youth involvement in criminal activities.

Similar results were realized by Costanza in South Africa that established that most of the young adult in Africa are involved in the in informal sector while several others engage in illegal activities including drug trafficking, prostitution, touting, and armed robbery for lack of appropriate skills required in the job market. Provision of skills would result to the youth getting employment or become self-employed thus are not involved in crime. Onwuka (2000) pointed

out that through vocational education an individual is empowered to develop capabilities and values for the benefits of the individual and that of the society.

#### 4.5 Influence of Youth Establishing SMME on involvement in Criminal Activities

The second objective sought to understand the linkage of SMMEs and criminal activities among the youth. To achieve this the respondent were requested to respond to various statements that would establish the kind of support by the CSOs, the youth who have established enterprises; the success of the established businesses and relevance on criminal activities.

**Table 4.6 SMME programmes on youth criminal activities in Kisumu East**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Not Sure</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>
Linkage to Micro-finance institutions to access capital to start up business on loan	96 (34.9%)	125 (45.5%)	37 (13.5%)	7 (2.6%)	10 (3.6%)	<b>1.9</b>	1.0
Less than 10 youth have established and properly managed businesses	44 (16.0%)	99 (36.0%)	44 (16.0%)	60 (21.8%)	12 (4.4%)	<b>2.5</b>	1.2
More than 10 youth established businesses	67 (24.4%)	115 (41.8%)	56 (20.4%)	34 (12.4%)	3 (1.1%)	<b>2.2</b>	1.0
Youth who have a source of income are no longer recruited into criminal activities	101 (36.7%)	137 (49.8%)	22 (8.0%)	10 (3.6%)	5 (1.8%)	<b>1.8</b>	0.9
<b>Average</b>						<b>2.1</b>	1.03

From table 4.6 the average score is 2.1 and standard deviation of 1.03 which indicate that majority of respondents held that SMMEs have an influence on criminal activities among the youth. Majority of respondents held that the CSOs linked the youth with Micro-finance institution to access soft loans without security startup capital for their business recording a mean of 1.9. This covered 125(45.5%) and 96(34.9%) of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed that linkage to the Micro Finance Institution enabled youth take loan to start businesses. Though the result indicate high number 182(66.2%) contend that the CSOs facilitated establishment of more than 10 business with a mean of 1.0, several respondents 143(52%), a mean of 2.5 indicated that less 10 of the businesses established are properly managed which may be attributed to lack of appropriate skills. A study in South Africa on the use of SME for job creation contend that inclusion of business skills in vocational and formal education would provide a progression from just awareness creation to hands-on implementation of the business ideas. This develop entrepreneurial skills that culminate in a desire to own and run business (Demirguc-Kunt, 2011). From table 4.6 the respondents who agreed that the establishment of business by the youth as a source of income result in reduction of criminal activities are more than those who held a dissenting view with a mean of 1.8. 137(49.8%) and 101(36.7%) of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed that the youth who have established their businesses have a source of income therefore no longer easily recruited into criminal activities. This finding conforms the reason why youth get involved in the criminal activity a source of either livelihood or a source of alternative income.

These result resonate with the finding of in India that Small Micro and Medium-sized enterprises make crucial contributions to job creation and income generation; they account for two-thirds of all jobs worldwide (Essen, 2013). Previous study by Safiriyu on the Impact of SMEs in Lagos in

2012 established that active and conscious promotion of youth entrepreneurship using SMMEs is imperative considering the high rate of unemployment situation in Nigeria. His research upheld that the consequences of youth unemployment are too serious, the criminal activities are by-products of unemployment (Safiriyu, July 2012).

#### **4.6 Role of Civic Education on Criminal Activities**

The third objective sought to understand how civic education programmes influence youth involvement in criminal activities. The study achieved this by asking the respondent questions that sought to establish the topics covered during the programmes and the relevance on civic education in enhancing people's rights and demand for good governance. This was critical because Civic education strengthens citizen involvement in their own governance by promoting understanding of the ideals of democracy and reasoned commitment to the values and principles of democracy.

**Table 4.7 Civic Education programmes on youth criminal activities**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Not Sure</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>
Injustices (Corruption & discrimination)	114 (41.5%)	101 (36.7%)	42 (15.3%)	9 (3.3%)	9 (3.3%)	<b>1.9</b>	1.0
The civic education topics help in reducing criminal activities	79 (28.7%)	164 (59.6%)	24 (8.75)	6 (2.2%)	2 (0.7%)	1.9	0.7
Civic Education has empowered youth to demand for and protect their rights & responsibility	118 (42.9%)	128 (46.6%)	22 (8.0%)	5 (1.8%)	2 (0.7%)	1.7	0.8
Youth are empowered to hold their leaders accountable and demand for good governance	91 (33.1%)	121 (44.0%)	26 (9.5%)	29 (10.6%)	8 (2.9%)	2.1	1.1
Youth are now able to use non-violent means in resolving their conflict	102 (37.1%)	125 (45.5%)	32 (11.6%)	13 (4.7%)	3 (1.1%)	1.9	0.9
<b>Average</b>						<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.88</b>

From Table 4.7 Injustices like corruption and discrimination recoded a mean of 1.9 also indicating respondents agreeing that it is one of the reasons for youth involvement in criminal activities. The factor is highly correlated with lack of appropriate skills and injustices (corruption and discrimination) have a correlation coefficient of 0.975. The positive correlation therefore indicate that any increase in injustices would increase lack of employment thus easily increases deviance among the youth for survival. Consequently injustices both historical and current also

pushes this cohort into crime. The study established through the Key Informants that it is alleged that the current poverty situation in the study area and unemployment is as a result of historical injustices which saw the strategic collapse of industries by the previous regimes leading to the current unemployment levels of the growing youth population the marginalization is the persistent cause of hostility. The injustice is the reason for political mobilization of the youth to riot and destruction of property.

A study by Mercy Corps in Afghanistan and Columbia established that the youth do not involve in criminal activities because they are poor by because of the injustice, discrimination and corruption. The drivers of political violence are rooted in the social fabric of fragile states: Routine injustice, corruption and normalized violence animate, for many youth, legitimate narratives of grievance (Mercy Corps, 2014). The analysis of Afrobarometer surveys in 13 sub-Saharan African countries found poor governance to be a consistent driver of violence (Wolfe, 2014). Similarly, DFID, in a 12-country consultation with youth, found the single most important issue cited by participants was governance. This was particularly evident in Colombia and Africa (DFID, 2013). Transparency international underscore the finding that Government illegitimacy fuels insurgency (Transperancy International, 2012)

From this study, majority of the respondents 164(56.9%) and 79(28.7%) agreed and strongly agreed respectively that the topics covered during civic education are relevant in reducing criminal activities, with a mean of 1.9 while 2.9% held a dissenting view while 8.75% were not sure. 128(46.6%) and 118(42.9%) of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that civic education empowered the youth demand for their rights and responsibilities, while 2.5% held a dissenting view giving a mean of 1.7. On the empowerment of youth to demand for good governance recorded a mean of 2.1 which indicate more respondents held the opinion that



civic education have empowered the youth to demand for good governance with 13.5% of the respondents held a different perspective. This conform to the study by Muzar Shah in Malaysia which indicated that there exist a negative relationship between crime rate and good governance. This suggest that good governance reduces the rate of crime in Malaysia (Habibullah, 2016). From this study 227(82.6% ) of the respondents held that youth have been empowered through civic education to use non-violent means of conflict resolution. This has an indication that civic education influences youth involvement in criminal activities.

Previous study by Flanagan in Australia on civic engagement and transition to adulthood held similar opinion that effective civic education among the youth would facilitate development of desirable traits of public and private character of nationhood, peace building, patriotism, unity and upholding the rule of law. This shall reduce their criminal tendencies as it ensure they are involved in decision making. However, young people in this age exhibit lesser characteristic of citizenship compared to the older generation, (Flanagan, 2010). The study further held that civic education empower the youth to demand for good governance whose pillars are accountability, transparency, participation and equity. This shall reduce instances of injustices which was one of the reasons for criminal activities.

#### **4.7 CSOs Structure on Criminal Activities**

To determine how Civic Society Organization Structure influences youth criminal Activities in Kisumu East Constituency. This was critical because the structure influences the efficacy of the programmes and how the reach the target population. This was achieved in the study by asking the respondents' questions that would help determine the type of structure, the responsiveness of the structure and how it reaches the youth.

**Table 4.8 Structure of CSOs on Youth Involvement on Criminal Activities**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Not Sure</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>
The CSOs have its offices and staff around our residential area	91 (33.1%)	123 (44.7%)	30 (10.9%)	27 (9.8%)	4 (1.5%)	2.0	1.0
Through CSOs structure and grassroots network, more youth are reached	114 (41.5%)	131 (47.6%)	21 (7.6%)	3 (1.1%)	6 (2.2%)	1.7	0.8
The CSOs have professional, youth friendly staff	100 (36.4%)	138 (50.2%)	24 (8.7%)	6 (2.2%)	7 (2.6%)	1.8	0.9

From Table 4.8 a higher percentage of respondent 123(44.7%) and 91(33.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that the Civic Society Organization with youth empowerment programmes have grassroot network with offices and staff attached within the residential areas thus are able to reach more youth with a mean of 2.0 and standard deviation of 1.0. 114(41.5%) and 131(47.6%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed that the grassroot network of the CSOs are critical to their programmes at it enable the organizations reach more youth. 238(86.6%) of the respondents held that the CSOs staffs and volunteers are professional and youth friendly in their operations. This finding gives strengthen to the finding on the relevance of the vocational training to meet the goals and needs of the youth.

The study established that majority of the respondents held that CSOs have grassroot structures with offices and staff within the residential areas thus able to reach more youth with the empowerment programmes. The study also held that the staffs of the CSOs were highly

professional and friendly to the youth. This made the programmes responsive and attracted participation of most of the youth within Kisumu East Constituency. This finding conform the previous study by Morgan that the structure of the organization determines information flow, identify relationships and integrate their activities towards common objectives (Morgan, 2015). Another study by Gani and Marini in Asia that the governance framework of the organization determines her performance as it is characterized by comprehensive set of values, norms, processes and institutions through which the public manage the development processes in the organization (Gani A, 2015)

#### 4.8 Regression Analysis

This section discusses the inferential statistics used to assess the relationship between the independent variables (vocational training, small micro & medium enterprises, civic education and organization structure) and the dependent variable Youth Criminal Activities.

**Table 4.9 Regression Model Summary**

<b>Model</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R Square</b>	<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	<b>Std. Error of the Estimate</b>
<b>1</b>	0.743 <sup>a</sup>	0.522	0.506	0.871

a. Independent Variables: (Constant), Vocational Training, Small Micro and Medium Enterprises, Civic Education and Organization Structure

b. Dependent Variable: Youth Criminal Activities

R in the table shows the regression coefficient of 0.743<sup>a</sup> of the analysis which shows that there is a strong and positive relationship between the independent variables (Vocational Training, Small Micro and Medium Enterprises, Civic Education and Organization Structure) and the dependent Youth Criminal Activities. The coefficient of 0.522 indicate there is

52.2% of the variation in the dependent variable is attributed to the independent variable (Vocational Training, Small Micro and Medium Enterprises, Civic Education and Organization Structure). Therefore the remaining change 47.8% are influence from other factors.

**Table 4.10 Factors associated with Youth Criminal Activities**

<b>Model</b>	<b>Unstandardized Coefficients</b>		<b>Standardized</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
	<b>B</b>	<b>Std. Error</b>	<b>Coefficients</b>		
<b>(Constant)</b>	-6.322	0.998		-6.322	0.00
<b>Vocational Training</b>	0.912	0.235	0.342	3.895	0.00
<b>Small Micro and Medium Enterprises</b>	0.721	0.278	0.332	3.221	0.00
<b>Civic Education</b>	0.869	0.266	0.347	3.236	0.00
<b>Organization Structure</b>	0.292	0.214	0.138	1.387	0.00

From the table 4.10 Vocational Training has the highest positive impact on youth criminal activities of 0.912 followed by civic education of 0.869 and establishment SMMEs of 0.721 while organization structure has the least impact on youth criminal activities. This may be attribute to the reason for youth involvement in criminal activities whereby Lack of employment and appropriate skills was the major driver which would be resolved by the acquisition of vocational skills. Historical injustices like corruption and discrimination also one of the key contributors to youth involvement in criminal activities. Civic education from the study would empower the youth to defend for their rights and demand for good governance from the duty bearers thus to some extent have positive influence on the corruption and discrimination.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDING, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusions drawn from the result and the recommendations by the researcher. The main objective of the study was to investigate the influence of Civil Society Organization programmes on criminal activities among the youth in Kisumu County with more precision to Kisumu East Constituency. The specific objectives were to establish how vocational training programmes supported by CSOs; to assess the extent to which establishment of small and medium enterprises; to examine how civic education programme and to determine how CSOs structure influences youth criminal Activities in Kisumu East Constituency.

#### **5.2 Summary of Finding**

This section presents the main finding

##### **5.2.1 Vocational Training on Criminal Activities**

The study revealed that the acquisition of vocational skills increases the chances of employment and links young people's competences with employer's needs. This was presented by a mean of 1.6 which represented by majority of the respondents indicating vocational training increases employability. The study also revealed that the Vocational training being supported by the CSOs are relevant to the goals and needs of the youth presented by a mean of 1.7 indicating the view of majority of respondents. Further the study established that vocational training provide skills and increase competencies by also facilitate development of positive attitudes. These increase the

youth employment opportunity thus reduces youth involvement in criminal activities represented by 79.3% of the respondents.

### **5.2.2 Small Micro and Medium Enterprises on Criminal Activities**

The study established that CSOs linked youth with Micro-finance institution to access soft loans without surety to start their own business represented by 80.4% of the respondents. The study also established that though the CSOs facilitated the establishment of more than 10 business by the youth represented by 182(66.2%) of the respondents with a mean of 1.0, several respondents 143(52%), a mean of 2.5 indicated that only very few less than 10 of the businesses are properly managed to meet the demands thus limited number of youth are employed through this platform which may be attributed to lack of appropriate skills. Further this study, established that the SMMEs founded by the youth as a source of income as a positive influence on criminal activities recording a mean of 1.8 which is supported by 238(86.5%) of the respondents. The respondents held that the youth who have established and sustained their businesses have a source of employment and income thus no longer involved in criminal activities.

### **5.2.3 Civic Education on Criminal Activities**

In this study majority of the respondents 246(89.5%) held that the Civic Education being offered by the CSOs has empowered the youth to demand for their rights and responsibilities. Also 212(77.1%) contend that the civic education has also empowered the youth to hold the leaders accountable and demand for good governance whose pillars are accountability, transparency, participation and equity. This shall reduce instances of injustices which was one of the reasons for criminal activities. Further the study established that Civic Education facilitate self-

governance and character modelling thus empower the youth with skills of conflict resolution which was supported by 82.6% of the respondents.

#### **5.2.4 CSOs Structures on Criminal Activities**

The study established that Civil Society Organizations have a grassroots structure with offices and staff within the residential areas thus are able to reach more youth with their programmes. This was represented by 77.8% of the respondents. The study also held that the staffs of the CSOs were highly professional and friendly to the youth supported by 238(86.6%). This resulted in relevance of most of the programmes and responsive thus attracted participation of most of the youth within Kisumu East Constituency.

#### **5.3 Conclusion**

The study concluded that lack of employment and appropriate skills, School dropout and injustices are the major reasons why youth get involved in the criminal activities in Kisumu East Constituency supported by 253 (92.1%), 232(84.4%) and 215(78.2%) respectively. In addition the study indicated that to some of the youth criminal activities is an enterprise/source of appropriate income supported by 245(89.1%). This may be linked to the lack of employment and alternative source of income. The study concluded therefore that the youth empowerment programmes by the Civil Society Organizations should therefore seek to address unemployment and injustices. Further the study concluded that vocational training increases the chances of employment and links young people's competences with employer's needs supported by 266(95.3%). This would play a role in resolving unemployment and alternative source of income. In addition the study concluded that appropriate vocational skills would contribute to the reduction of criminal activities among the youth.

The study also concluded that establishment of SMMEs through the support of CSOs resulted in the creation of employment and as a source of income. This reduces criminal activities since the youth who had established and properly managed their businesses were no longer involved in criminal activities supported by 238(86.5%) of the respondents. However it was further revealed that appropriate business management skills are needed to enable the youth manage their businesses properly to achieve the desired goal. This was informed by 143(52%) who held that only less than 10 of the businesses established are properly managed to meet the required demand of income and employment

The study concluded that the socio-economic programmes would not authentically result in reduction of criminal activities since it was revealed that injustices like corruption and discrimination are also major drivers of criminal activities supported by 215(78.2%) of the respondents. The youth may acquire vocational skills but without fairness they would not be employed. The study therefore concluded that good governance is key in reduction of criminal activities among the youth. The study resolved that the civic education programmes should empower the youth with skills of demanding for good governance and also modeling of their characters. The civic education should provide skills on non-violent resolution of conflict.

Further the study settled that the structure of the CSOs reaches more youth within the residential area through their offices and staffs at the grassroot supported 77.8% of the respondents . This enable the CSOs accurately identify the needs of the youth thus their interventions are relevant. The study also concluded that the CSOs empowers many youth due their professional staffs who are mostly youthful and youth friendly.



#### **5.4 Recommendations**

- i. The study recommend that the CSOs should involve the youth more in the identification of Vocational Training that meets their goal and interest but also meet the dynamic job market.
- ii. The study also recommend that the CSOs should invest in training the youth on business management before establishment of their own business
- iii. The study further recommend that the CSOs should also empower the youth with advocacy skills to hold the duty bearer accountable and demand for good governance. This is because even if much investment is done on the socio-economic empowerment the political goodwill and good governance are important to create a conducive environment of the implementation

#### **5.5 Recommendation for further studies**

- i. The study recommend further studies on influence of historical injustices on youth involvement in criminal activities in Nyanza region
- ii. The study also recommend further studies on the influence of social disorganization on youth involvement in criminal activities
- iii. The study also recommend further studies on the role of Government departments on criminal activities among the youth

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I Transmittal Letter

Kennedy Odhiambo Olang'o  
C/O University of Nairobi  
School of Continuing and Distance Learning  
Department of Extra Mural Studies  
P.O. Box 825 - 40100  
Kisumu  
Date.....

#### **TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

#### **RE: REQUEST TO PARTICIPATE IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH**

I am a Post Graduate Student at the University of Nairobi pursuing Masters in Project Planning and Management. In partial fulfillment of the course requirement, I would like to conduct a research on “**Influence of CSOs Programmes on Youth Criminal Activities in Kisumu County: A case of Vocational Training, Small Micro & Medium Enterprises and Civic Education in Kisumu East Constituency**”. It is on this account that I request you to participate in the study and provide the required information. Your response will be held with utmost confidentiality and will be used for the purpose of this study only. If you accept to participate in this research, you will be doing so professionally, voluntarily and there will not be any monetary returns. You are also free to refuse to respond to questions that you do not feel comfortable answering.

Thank You

Yours faithfully

Kennedy Odhiambo Olang'o

Tel 0723399810

#### **Informed Consent Form**

Tick to indicate you consent/decline level

<i>Strongly Agree</i>	
<i>Agree</i>	
<i>Not Sure</i>	
<i>Disagree</i>	
<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	

## Appendix II: Research Questionnaire for the Youth

### PART A

#### Background in Information

1. What is the sex, age, Residential area, your level of education and source of livelihood?

<b>Sex:</b> Male (1)	Female (2)	
<b>Age:</b>		
15 – 24 (1)	25 – 30 (2)	
31 – 35 (3)	36 – 40 (4)	Above 41 (5)
<b>Marital Status:</b>		
Married (1),	Single (2),	
Widowed (3),	Separated (4),	
Divorced (5)	<i>(Indicate number of Dependents)</i>	
<b>Residential Area/Ward:</b>		
Manyatta B (1)	Nyalenda A (2),	
Kolwa Central (3),	Kolwa East (4),	
Kajulu (5)	Other (99) (Specify	
<b>Your Level of Education</b>		
None (1).	Some Primary (2).	
Complete Primary (3).	Some Secondary (4)	
Complete Secondary (5)		College (Including Tertiary) and above (6)
<b>Do you have any formal training</b> Yes (1)		No (2)

If yes which one .....	
<b>Your Source of Livelihood:</b>	
Employed (1),	Self Employed/Business (2),
Well Wisher (3),	Employed and Have Business (4)
Others (99) Specify)	

**PART B**

2. For each statement that I am about to read out is about the influence of vocational training on youth criminal activities in Kisumu county. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree as follows: Tick **Strongly Agree - 1, Agree – 2, Not Sure – 3, Disagree – 4, Strongly Disagree – 5**

		1	2	3	4	5
a)	Youth get involved in crime as a source of appropriate source of income					
b)	Youth are recruited in crime due to lack of employment and appropriate skills					
c)	School dropout is one of the motivating factors for youth involvement in crime					
d)	Vocational training provide skills that increase competence and employability of the youth					
e)	The CSOs only support formal vocational training where youth get certification on completion					



f)	Several youth between (50 and above) in our ward have benefitted from the vocational training being supported by CSOs					
g)	The vocational skills supported by the civil society organizations like carpentry; auto mobile mechanic, tailoring; electrical craft; agriculture; welding are very relevant to the needs and goal of the youth					
h)	The trade supported by the organization are not relevant to the current job market					
i)	Youth are not consulted on their interest and type of skill they need					
j)	The Vocational Training have heavily reduced youth involvement in criminal activities					

3. For each statement that I am about to read out is about how creation of small and medium enterprises programmes influence alleviating youth criminal activities in Kisumu county. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree as follows: Tick **Strongly Agree - 1, Agree – 2, Not Sure – 3, Disagree – 4, Strongly Disagree – 5**

		1	2	3	4	5
a)	CSOs assist the youth to establish small and medium enterprises					
b)	CSOs facilitated linkage of the youth to Micro-finance institution to access capital start business on cheap loans					
c)	Through CSOs initiatives only less than 10 youth have established and properly managed the businesses in our ward					

d)	Through CSOs initiatives more than 10 youth established businesses in our ward					
e)	Youth training on Business management has enabled several youth manage their business effectively					
f)	Youth who have their business have a source of income thus are no longer recruited into criminal activities					
g)	The youth who established business have employed more than 2 other youth					

4. For each statement that I am about to read out is about how Civic Education programmes influence alleviating youth criminal activities in Kisumu county. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree as follows: Tick **Strongly Agree - 1, Agree – 2, Not Sure – 3, Disagree – 4, Strongly Disagree – 5**

		1	2	3	4	5
	Some of the Youth Criminal activities are due to Political support					
a)	Injustices (Corruption and discrimination) contribute to youth involvement in criminal gangs Civic education offered by CSOs changed the attitude of the youth to love their nation					
b)	The topic covered during civic education have been very useful in reducing criminal activities					

c)	The civic education materials and posters have helped reach more youth					
d)	Civic Education has empowered the youth to demand for and protect their rights and responsibility					
e)	Civic education activities have enhanced peace building among the youth					
f)	Youth are empowered to hold their leaders accountable and demand for good governance					
g)	Youth are now able to use non-violent means in resolving their conflict					
h)	Civic education by CSOs has reduced incidences of destruction of property and violence					

5. For each statement that I am about to read out is about the structure of CSOs facilitating the youth empowerment programmes. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree as follows: Tick **Strongly Agree - 1, Agree – 2, Not Sure – 3, Disagree – 4, Strongly Disagree – 5**

		1	2	3	4	5
a)	The CSOs offices offering youth empowerment programmes have its offices and staff around our residential area					
b)	Through the organization structure and grassroots network they are able to reach more youth					
c)	The organization have very professional staff who are youth friendly					

d)	The organization's programmes are well and timely funded						
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6. For each statement that I am about to read out is about how CSOs programmes influence youth criminal activities in Kisumu East. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree as follows: Tick **Strongly Agree - 1, Agree - 2, Not Sure - 3, Disagree - 4, Strongly Disagree - 5**

		1	2	3	4	5
a)	Criminal Activities in Kisumu East are perpetrated by the Youth					
b)	Most of youth in Kisumu East are either perpetrators or victims of Criminal activities					
c)	Youth are easily recruited into criminal activities/gangs?					
d)	Supporting youth for Vocational Training					
e)	Provision of Micro credit for the youth to establish small and medium enterprises					
f)	Training of youth on peace building and conflict resolution					
g)	Conducting civic education among the youth					
h)	Defend the rights of the youth					

<i>i)</i>	Linkage with Youth with employers as apprentice/interns to increase employability					
<i>j)</i>	Youth training on entrepreneurship and Business management					
<i>k)</i>	Resolution and reparation of Historical Injustices					
<i>l)</i>	Engaging government organs on good governance					
<i>m)</i>	Others (Specify)					

7. Below are some of the criminal activities that youth get involved in. Please indicate the degree to which you agree/disagree as follows: Tick **Strongly Agree - 1, Agree – 2, Not Sure – 3, Disagree – 4, Strongly Disagree - 5**

		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>a)</i>	Extortion including protection fee					
<i>b)</i>	Homicide/ assassination/ killings					
<i>c)</i>	Illegal activities surrounding prostitution					
<i>d)</i>	Counterfeiting (Wash Wash)					
<i>e)</i>	Political violence ( Riots and destruction of property)					

f)	Drug Manufacturing					
g)	Stealing and pick pocketing					
h)	Armed Robbery					
i)	Drug Trafficking					

### **Appendix III Interview Schedule for Key Informants**

1. What are some of the reasons of youth involvement in criminal activities in Kisumu East?
2. What ways do CSOs mitigate the causes of crime among the youth.
3. What has been informing the CSOs interventions
4. How does Vocational training relate to youth criminal activities
5. How do CSOs facilitate job creation among the youth and how does it influence criminal activities
6. What are the benefits on civic education on mitigating crime
7. How does your organization structure reach the youth and build confidence in them
8. How do you think parenting and absence of parents promote youth involvement in violence and criminal activities?
9. What recommendations would you suggest on the CSOs programmes on criminal activities?

## **Appendix IV Certificate of Plagiarism**