

# Strategy to integrate vocational training graduates into the labour market in Gedaref and Kassala

# استراتيجية دمج خريج التدريب المهني في سوق العمل في القضارف و كسلا

2021 - 2023

Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Kassala	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Gedaref
وزارة المالية والتخطيط الاقتصادي كسلا	وزارة المالية والتخطيط الاقتصادي القضارف
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مكتب العمل كسلا	مكتب العمل ،القضارف
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مركز التدريب المهني كسلا	مركز التدريب المهني القضارف

In collaboration with: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



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#### **Abbreviations**

BMZ - Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development

DoL - Department of Labour

EU - European Union

GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit/ German Cooperation

GVTC - Gedaref Vocational Training Center

KVTC - Kassala Vocational Training Center

MoF - Ministry of Finance

RDPP - Regional Development and Protection Programme

SICU - Small Industries and Crafts Union

SVCTA - Supreme Council for Vocational Training and Apprenticeship

TVET - Technical Vocational Education and Training

VTC - Vocational Training Center

VTFS - Vocational Training and Food Security project

#### Preface from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning of Gedaref and Kassala states

### In the name of Allah, Most gracious, Most merciful

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP) with its employees of the finance and economic sector are crucial in the role to support the national economy to serve the interests of the country and its generous people.

As a part of the MoFEP activities is the development and modernization of financial services based on the best practices and international experiences in this field.

The MoFEP supports the implementation and achievement of the strategic objectives of the country. It is within this context that a continuous mutual exchange with partners, citizens and other ministries is maintained and access to knowledge and information is provided.

It is the first function of the MoFEP as specified by the republican decree No 12 (2001) that the MoFEP draws up strategies, economic and financial management policies, and development programs. It is thus one of the key parts of the MoFEP to engage in the field of trainee integration into the labour market and to support the states in its drawing up of the strategy and its implementation. Thus, MoFEP would establish effective techniques, approaches and institutional frameworks for coordination and integration of plans and development programs on local, federal and sector level to serve national objectives.

The strategy to integrate trainees is developed based on the core values of our mission. Namely

- Citizen is First: Providing the state with services by supplying the necessary money, according to
  justice required for improving the general performance of employees working with the civil servants
  for the interest of worshipers and the state, through the programs which satisfy citizens and make
  them comfortable.
- Leadership: Initiating and moving economy by providing the necessary finance by any legal means and making every effort to attract the external financial component and employ new means of finance to implement a development program in different areas.
- Transparency: making every effort to apply more potential economic alternatives which suit the state
  and providing an accurate database to be submitted to legislative bodies for approval and work
  according to it.
- Collective work: Presenting the budget and economic issues to different work organizations in the state to benefit from their point of views to ensure trust and build strong relations among parties who contribute to economic improvement.
- Strategic Approach: working according to clear strategies and plans approved by the state and apply policies and objectives which lead to economic performance improvement.

We believe that a thoughtfully developed and sustainably implemented strategy will contribute not only to the integration of trainees in the labour market but will contribute to the overall goal of our ministry:

Improve and develop internal resources and modernize new resources by introducing mechanisms that enable us to increase potential resources and, employ them effectively. It also works to attract external resources and orient them toward production to realize a high sustainable growth to achieve the required social and economic objectives.

Furthermore, the strategy is aligned with our key strategic objectives:

- Developing economic capabilities for the state and providing infrastructures and pushing Sudan to be at the top of developing countries.
- Liberating the national economy from restrictions and administrative control for the state and realize free competition in economic activities.
- Creating balanced social and economic development.
- Employing economic resources of the state to provide citizens with a decent life.
- Securing the strategic stock and realizing food security.

With these thoughts in mind, the strategy to integrate vocational training graduates into the labour market in

Gedaref and Kassala state was developed with a sincere wish to contribute to the improvement of our states and country<sup>1</sup>.

Collaboration and implementation can function efficiently with reliable partners and dedicated engagement. Thus, we would like to thank our collaborating partners for this strategy; mainly the Departments of Labour in both states, the vocational training institutes, as well as the German Development Cooperation financed by the European Union and Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on http://mof.gov.sd/en/ as seen 19.07.2020

# تمهيد من وزارة المالية والتخطيط الاقتصادي لولايتي القضارف وكسلا

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

تلعب وزارة المالية والتخطيط الاقتصادي وموظفيها في القطاع المالي والاقتصادي دوراً حاسماً في دعم الاقتصاد الوطني لخدمة مصالح الدولة وشعبها المعطاء

كجزء من أنشطة الوزارة، يتم تطوير وتحديث الخدمات المالية بناءً على أفضل الممارسات والتجارب الدولية في هذا المجال. تدعم وزارة المالية والتخطيط الاقتصادي تنفيذ وتحقيق الأهداف الإستراتيجية للدولة. وفي هذا السياق، يتم الحفاظ على التبادل المستمر المتبادل مع الشركاء والمواطنين والوزارات الأخرى وتوفير الوصول إلى المعرفة والمعلومات.

ومن المهام الأولى لوزارة المالية على النحو المحدد في المرسوم الجمهوري رقم 12 (2001) أن تقوم وزارة المالية بوضع الاستراتيجيات وسياسات الإدارة الاقتصادية والمالية وبرامج التنمية. وبالتالي، فإن أحد الأجزاء الرئيسية في وزارة المالية والتخطيط الاقتصادي هو الانخراط في مجال دمج المتدربين في سوق العمل ودعم الدولة في رسم الاستراتيجية وتنفيذها. وعليه، ستضع وزارة المالية والتخطيط الاقتصادي تقنيات وأساليب وأطر مؤسسية فعالة لتنسيق وتكامل الخطط وبرامج التنمية على المستوى المحلي والاتحادي والقطاعي لخدمة الأهداف الوطنية.

تم تطوير استراتيجية دمج المتدربين بناءً على القيم الأساسية تحديدا

م المواطن أولاً: تقديم الخدمات للدولة من خلال توفير الأموال اللازمة ، وفق العدالة المطلوبة لتحسين الأداء العام للموظفين العاملين مع موظفي الخدمة المدنية لمصلحة المواطنين والدولة ، من خلال البرامج التي ترضي المواطنين وتجعلهم في وضع مريح.

•القيادة: بدء الاقتصاد وتحريكه من خلال توفير التمويل اللازم بأي وسيلة قانونية وبذل كل جهد لجذب المكون المالي الخارجي وتوظيف وسائل تمويل جديدة لتنفيذ برنامج تنموي في مختلف المجالات.

•الشفافية: بذل كل الجهود لتطبيق المزيد من البدائل الاقتصادية الممكنة التي تناسب الدولة وتوفير قاعدة بيانات دقيقة لتقديمها للجهات التشريعية لاعتمادها والعمل بموجبها.

• العمل الجماعي: عرض الميزانية والقضايا الاقتصادية على منظمات العمل المختلفة بالدولة للاستفادة من وجهات نظرها لضمان الثقة وبناء علاقات قوية بين الأطراف التي تساهم في التحسين الاقتصادي.

•النهج الاستراتيجي: العمل وفق استراتيجيات وخطط واضحة معتمدة من الدولة وتطبيق السياسات والأهداف التي تؤدي إلى تحسين الأداء الاقتصادي.

نعتقد أن الاستراتيجية المطورة بعناية والمنفذة بشكل مستدام لن تساهم فقط في دمج المتدربين في سوق العمل ولكنها ستساهم في الهدف العام لوزارتنا:

تحسين وتطوير الموارد الداخلية وتحديث الموارد الجديدة من خلال إدخال آليات تمكننا من زيادة الموارد المحتملة وتوظيفها بشكل فعال. كما تعمل على جنب الموارد الخارجية وتوجيهها نحو الإنتاج لتحقيق نمو مستدام عالى لتحقيق الأهداف الاجتماعية والاقتصادية المطلوبة.

علاوة على ذلك، تتوافق الاستراتيجية مع أهدافنا الاستراتيجية الرئيسية:

- تطوير القدرات الاقتصادية للدولة وتوفير البني التحتية ودفع السودان ليكون على رأس الدول النامية.
- تحرير الاقتصاد الوطني من القيود والرقابة الإدارية للدولة وتحقيق المنافسة الحرة في الأنشطة الاقتصادية.
  - خلق تنمية اجتماعية واقتصادية متوازنة.
  - توظيف الموارد الاقتصادية للدولة لتوفير حياة كريمة للمواطنين.
    - تأمين المخزون الاستراتيجي وتحقيق الأمن الغذائي.

مع وضع هذه الأفكار في الاعتبار، تم تطوير استراتيجية دمج خريجي التدريب المهني في سوق العمل في ولاية القضارف وكسلا مع الرغبة الصادقة في المساهمة في تحسين الظروف المعيشية لسكان بلادنا.

يمكن أن يعمل التعاون والتنفيذ بكفاءة مع شركاء متخصصين في عمل التنمية. وبالتالي، نود أن نشكر شركاننا المتعاونين على هذه الاستراتيجية؛ بشكل رئيسي إدارات العمل في كلا الولايتين، ومعاهد التدريب المهني، وكذلك الوكالة الألمانية للتعاون الدولي الممولة من الاتحاد الأوروبي وزارة التعاون الدولي الالماني. الدولي الالماني.

**Director General MoF Gedaref** 

Director General MoF Kassala

#### **Executive Summary**

**Context:** The successful 'transition' from training periods into the labour market is among the pivotal benchmark that determines the success of a vocational education system. It is this last, albeit key obstacle that needs to be overcome and decides whether the years of learning practising, preparation and efforts will yield returns in the form of a satisfying career, reliable and sufficient income, successful entrepreneurship and self-fulfilment, that in turn are often among the prerequisites for a content home life.

The value of transition can't be underrated, neither should the challenges be overlooked. It requires extraordinary efforts from all involved to support trainees in smoothing the transition into labour market. The strategy at hand has been developed through a considerable effort by the six major actors in the field of vocational training in the States of Gedaref and Kassala: The Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning, the Vocational Training Centres and the Labour Departments. It aims to cover a minimum period of three years (2021 – 2023) and involves a variety of actors and partners that could, directly and indirectly, contribute to the strategy. Concurrently, the partners to the strategy could take an active lead to bring their interventions forward.

The document consists of three parts that interlock to identify intervention areas for the upcoming three years (2021 – 2023). The meaningful use of the recommendations depends on the ability of all involved stakeholders to agree on specific sub-interventions.

The overview chart below displays the three parts according to which this paper is organized. It commences with the 'challenges' that graduates face on their path to a sustainable livelihood that can be found in chapter two. The second part addresses the key 'interventions' suggested by the partners which can be found in chapter three. The third part of the paper addresses the potential 'implementation plan' in its current state.

Main Findings. The main challenges that trainees face are divided into six different categories organized based on the different phases a student goes through. The paper addresses training offered by VTC centres irrespective of their duration. During the orientation phase, qualified and motivated potential trainees may face a lack of information. Specifically, about the possibilities of vocational trainings, the enrolment procedures, choices in the informal apprenticeship system or other forms of education, that may not suit their interests or abilities. The training phase is challenged by limited opportunities to seek practical experiences or for some the opportunity costs are too high to continuously participate in the courses. The contents of the training are not always adjusted to the current market needs and do not put sufficient emphasis on social skills and professionalism. During the transition phase, more specialization courses are requested and the lack of access to finances makes a transition especially difficult in cost-intensive professions. While seeking employment, the students are faced with inadequate matching procedures for the few employment options that exist. When instead looking to self-employment through entrepreneurship activities, they find in transparent formal procedures, limited suitable places for business set-ups and small networks to market to offer services. Especially this field is riddled with chronic gender discrimination. The overall context is not encouraging for economic activities since basic services are limited especially during the on-going crisis. The context also limits the chances for certain groups, this includes non-Sudanese and refugees, who are challenged via numerous ways e.g. obtaining a work permit. Also, people with disabilities are given very limited possibilities to participate in labour and training. The context also leads to a misinterpretation of the labour law that reduces the abilities of women to work. Many current institutional systems are targeting the formal market, while there is a large informal labour market, that is challenged by over formalisation, a scepticism towards formal procedures.

**Intervention summary.** The interventions that aim to mitigate the challenges resemble around seven broader intervention areas: awareness raising, coordination, data collection, advocacy, internal reorganization, trainings, and stand-alone. Many of the activities cannot be solved without addressing the perception of the general population regarding vocational training through (1) *awareness-raising* activities. This includes communication of the advantages of vocational trainings, the possibilities that women have in vocational training and how vocational training is connected to the formalised education system. Services that require awareness-raising is women inclusion, the function of unions and services that are provided by

the Labour Department and the Vocational Training Center. Several challenges can be resolved by improved (2) coordination. This includes collaboration with the private sector, community centres, tax chambers and unions in different areas mainly aiming to improve the conditions for training and business set up. Few topics require further investigation, (3) data collection and analysis that can then feed into the remaining interventions. Suggested data collection needs to include the labour market, requested state services, analysis of the existing processes (finance, marketplaces, registration services) and how they align with inclusion efforts. Despite the influence of the involved actors some activities cannot be resolved on the state level and require (4) advocacy to entities on the federal level. This includes advocacy for obtaining work permits for refugees, for fair and transparent procedures on souks, adjusted state service fees, requests for mandates and equal participation and access. Although some of the interventions demand improved advocacy efforts, however other conditions can be improved easily from the inside. This is the reason why several interventions are targeting (5) internal reorganization. Especially efforts addressing diversity and inclusion can be implemented by lead institutions themselves. The suggestions also include mentoring programs, capacity raising and advanced planning and budget allocation. Interventions that require additional technical input and capacity building are summarized under (6) training. Some of these targets the trainees themselves, e.g. with courses focused on access to finance, marketing, and customer relations courses. Few courses require a different set up such as an expanded course choice the establishment of mobile trainings and the inclusion of students from other Vocational Training Centres. Demand for course by others aims at the teachers and the involvement of partners such as labour law training, improved teacher trainings in technical fields and gender diversity training. Finally, a range of interventions could not be grouped under the 6 key interventions thus they are under (7) stand-alone. Interventions that do not fit other categories are improved self-employment services, simplification of work permits, set up of production areas residential neighbourhoods, career guidance sessions, job fair implementations, curriculum development and the job scouting activity.

Overall, the range of suggested interventions could largely address all existing challenges directly or indirectly. Some of them are cost intense, while others do not require funding, rather collaboration and joint efforts. This strategy could be considered as a document that could further incorporate suggestions. The decision of incorporating specific actions from the range of sub-interventions in the annual plan would certainly support the graduates to secure their livelihood.

### الملخص

السياق: يعتبر "الانتقال" الناجح من فترات التدريب إلى سوق العمل من بين المعايير المحورية التي تحدد نجاح نظام التعليم المهني. هذه هي العقبة الأخيرة، على الرغم من كونها عقبة رئيسية يجب التغلب عليها وتقرر ما إذا كانت سنوات التعلم والممارسة والإعداد والجهود ستحقق عوائد في شكل مهنة مرضية ودخل جيد وكاف وريادة أعمال ناجحة وتحقيق الذات، وذلك غالبًا ما تكون من بين المتطلبات الأساسية للحياة العملية المضمونة. لا يمكن الإستهانة يقيمة التحول، ولا ينبغي التغاضي عن التحديات إنه يتطلب حدة دًا غير عادية من جميع المعنيين لدعم المتدين في تسميل الإنتقال

لا يمكن الاستهانة بقيمة التحول، ولا ينبغي التغاضي عن التحديات. إنه يتطلب جهودًا غير عادية من جميع المعنيين لدعم المتدربين في تسهيل الانتقال إلى سوق العمل. الاستراتيجية المطروحة تم تطويرها من خلال جهد كبير من قبل الفاعلين الستة الرئيسيين في مجال الندريب المهني في ولايتي القضارف وكسلا: وزارة المالية والتخطيط الاقتصادي ومراكز التدريب المهني ودوائر العمل. وهي تهدف إلى تغطية فترة لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات (2021 - 2023) وتضم مجموعة متنوعة من الجهات الفاعلة والشركاء الذين يمكنهم، بشكل مباشر وغير مباشر، المساهمة في الاستراتيجية. في الوقت نفسه، يمكن للشركاء في الإستراتيجية أن يأخذوا زمام المبادرة لتقديم تدخلاتهم إلى الأمام.

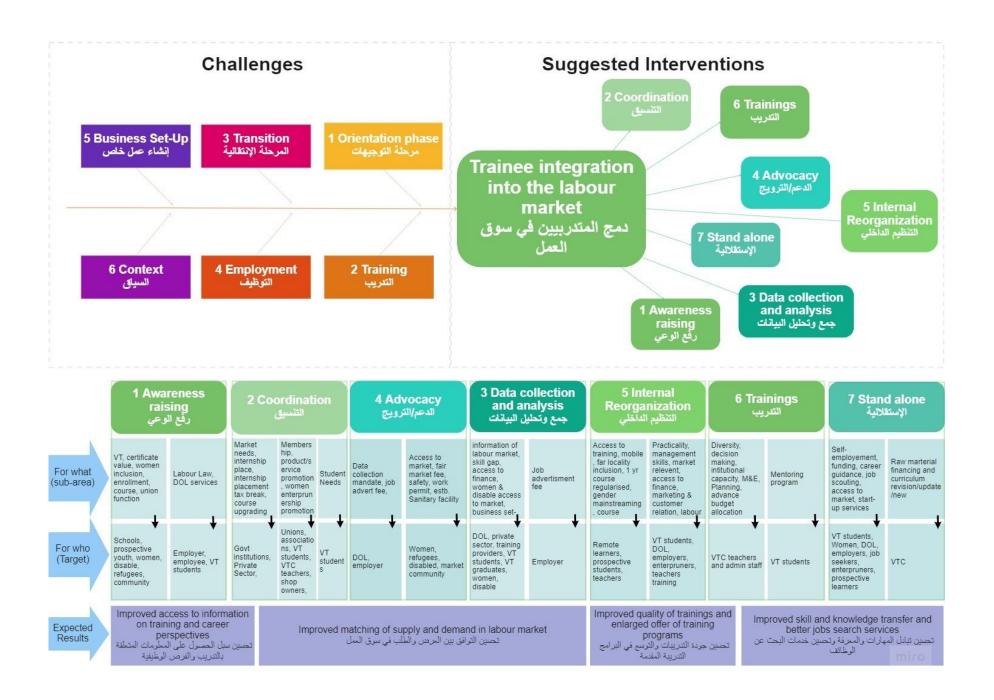
تتكون الوثيقة من ثلاثة أجزاء تتشابك لتحديد مجالات التدخل للسنوات الثلاث القادمة (2021 - 2023). تعتمد مخرجات التوصيات على قدرة جميع أصحاب المصلحة المعنيين على الاتفاق على تدخلات فرعية محددة

يعرض مخطط النظرة العامة أدناه الأجزاء الثلاثة التي تم تنظيم هذه الورقة وفقًا لها. يبدأ بـ "التحديات" التي يواجها الخريجون في طريقهم إلى سبل العيش المستدامة والتي يمكن العثور عليها المناسبة التي اقترحها الشركاء والتي يمكن العثور عليها في الفصل الثانث. يتناول الجزء الثانث المحتملة في وضعها الحالي

النتائج الرئيسية. تنقسم التحديات الرئيسية التي يوجهها المتدربون إلى ست فئات مختلفة منظمة على أساس المراحل المختلفة التي يمر بها دارس التحريب المهني. تتناول الورقة التدريب الذي تقدمه مراكز التدريب المهني بغض النظر عن مدتها. خلال مرحلة التوجيه، قد يواجه المتدربون المحتملون المؤهلون والمتحمسون نقصًا في المعلومات. على وجه التحديد، حول إمكانبات التدريب المهني، وإجراءات التسجيل، والاختيارات في نظام التدريب المهني غير الرسمي أو أشكال التعليم الأخرى، التي قد لا تناسب اهتماماتهم أو قدراتهم. تواجه مرحلة التدريب تحديًا بسبب الفرص المحدودة للبحث عن الخبرات العملية أو بالنسبة للبعض، تكون تكاليف الفرصة باهظة للغاية بحيث لا يمكن المشاركة باستمرار في الدورات. لا يتم دائمًا تعديل محتويات التدريب وفقًا لاحتياجات السوق الحالية ولا تركز بشكل كافي على المهارات الاجتماعية والمهنية. خلال المرحلة الانتقالية، يتم طلب المزيد من الدورات التخصصية، كما أن عدم الوصول إلى الموارد المالية يجعل الانتقال صعبًا بشكل خاص في المهن عالية التكلفة. أثناء البحث عن عمل، يواجه الطلاب إجراءات مطابقة غير كافية لخيارات التوظيف القليلة الموجودة. عندما يتطلعون بدلاً من ذلك إلى العمل الحر من خلال أنشطة ريادة الأعمال، فإنهم بجدون في إجراءات رسمية شفافة وأماكن مناسبة محدودة لتأسيس الأعمال وشبكات صغيرة للتسويق لتقديم الخدمات. خاصة أن هذا المجال مليء بالتمييز الجاد بين الجنسين. السياق العام غير مشجع للأنشطة الاقتصادية لأن الخدمات الأساسية محدودة خاصة خلال الأزمة المستمرة. يحد السياق أيضًا بي سبيل المثال الحصول على تصريح عمل أيضًا، من فرص مجموعات معينة، بما في ذلك غير السودانيين واللاجئين، الذين يتحدون بطرق عديدة على سبيل المثال الحصول على تصريح عمل أيضًا، من قرص مجموعات معينة، بما في ذلك غير المؤسسية الحالية السوق الرسمي، في حين أن هناك سوق عمل غير رسمي كبير ، يواجه تحديًا بسبب إضفاء الطابع الرسمي ، والتشكيك في الإجراءات الرسمية.

ملخص التدخل. تتشابه التدخلات التي تهدف إلى التخفيف من التحديات حول سبعة مجالات أوسع للتدخل: زيادة الوعي، والتنسيق، وجمع البيانات، والمناصرة، وإعادة التنظيم الداخلي، والدورات التدريبية، والقائمة بذاتها. لا يمكن حل العديد من الأنشطة دون معالجة التصور العامة للسكان فيما يتعلق بالتدريب المهني من خلال (1) أنشطة التوعية. وهذا يشمل الإبلاغ عن مزايا التدريب المهني، والإمكانيات التي تتمتع بها المرأة في التدريب المهني وكيفية ارتباط التدريب المهني بنظام التعليم الرسمي. الخدمات التي تتطلب زيادة الوعي هي إشراك المرأة، ووظيفة النقابات والخدمات التي تقدمها وزارة العمل ومركز التدريب المهني. يمكن حل العديد من التحديات من خلال تحسين التنسيق (2). ويشمل ذلك التعاون مع القطاع الخاص، والمراكز المجتمعية، والغرف الضريبية والنقابات في مختلف المجالات التي تهدف بشكل أساسي إلى تحسين ظروف التدريب وإنشاء الأعمال. تتطلب موضوعات قليلة مزيدًا من التحقيق، (3) جمع البيانات وتحليلها الذي يمكن أن يغذي التدخلات المتبقية. يجب أن يشمل جمع البيانات المقترحة سوق العمل، والخدمات الحكومية المطلوبة، وتحليل العمليات الحالية (التمويل، والأسواق، وخدمات التسجيل) وكيف تتماشى مع جهود الإدماج. على الرغم من تأثير الفاعلين المعنيين، لا يمكن حل بعض الأنشطة على مستوى الولاية وتتطلب (4) مناصرة الكيانات على المستوى الاتحادي. ويشمل ذلك الدعوة للحصول على تصاريح عمل للاجئين، ولإجراءات عادلة وشفافة في الأسواق، ورسوم خدمات الدولة، وطلبات التفويضات والمساواة في المشاركة والوصول. على الرغم من أن بعض التدخلات تتطلب جهودًا محسنة للدعوة، إلا أنه يمكن تحسين ظروف أخرى بسهولة من الداخل. هذا هو السبب وراء استهداف العديد من التدخلات (5) إعادة التنظيم الداخلي. يمكن للمؤسسات الرائدة نفسها تنفيذ الجهود التي تتناول التنوع والشمول. تشمل الاقتراحات أيضًا برامج التوجيه ورفع القدرات والتخطيط المتقدم وتخصيص الميزانيات. يتم تلخيص التدخلات التي تتطلب مدخلات فنية إضافية وبناء القدرات في (6) التدريب. بعض هذه الأهداف تستهدف المتدربين أنفسهم، على سبيل المثال. مع دورات تركز على الوصول إلى دورات التمويل والتسويق وعلاقات العملاء. تتطلب دورات قليلة إعدادًا مختلفًا مثل اختيار الدورة الموسعة وإنشاء دورات تدريبية متنقلة وإدراج الطلاب من مراكز التدريب المهني الأخرى. ويطالب آخرون بالدورة التي تستهدف المعلمين وإشراك الشركاء مثل التدريب على قانون العمل، وتحسين تدريب المعلمين في المجالات التقنية وتدريب التنوع بين الجنسين. أخيرًا، لا يمكن تصنيف مجموعة من التدخلات تحت التدخلات الرئيسية الستة، وبالتالي فهي تحت (7) التدخلات القائمة بذاتها. التي لا تتناسب مع الفئات الأخرى هي تحسين خدمات التوظيف الذاتي، وتبسيط تصاريح العمل، وإنشاء مناطق إنتاج في الاحياء السكنية، وجلسات التوجيه المهني، وتنفيذ معرض التوظيف، وتطوير المناهج الدراسية ونشاط الكشف عن الوظائف.

بشكل عام، يمكن لمجموعة التدخلات المقترحة أن تعالج إلى حد كبير جميع التحديات القائمة بشكل مباشر أو غير مباشر. بعضها مكلف من حيث التكلفة، والبعض الأخر لا يتطلب التمويل، بل التعاون والجهود المشتركة. يمكن اعتبار هذه الاستراتيجية كوثيقة يمكن أن تتضمن المزيد من الاقتراحات. إن قرار دمج إجراءات محددة من مجموعة من التدخلات الفرعية في الخطة السنوية سيدعم بالتأكيد الخريجين لتأمين سبل عيشهم.



## 1 Transition from Training into Employment – Introduction

Mastering the transition from training into gainful employment is not swiftly solved by delivering supplies to the disadvantaged but is a continuous collaborative effort by a variety of educational, political, and private sector entities that requires mainstreaming and coordination. Ideally, the process strengthens the educational participation of youth from all parts of society, independent from social and ethnic background, who as a result could actively shape their own educational and professional biography.

While the combination of quality vocational education paired with practical experience in dual vocational trainings is a highly effective way in itself to help transition youth from pure theoretical education to the labour market, the seamless integration requires several smaller transitional steps that end in gainful employment.

- **1.1 Objectives**. The strategy of integrating trainees into the labour market is situated in this last-mentioned field of matching i.e. training to gainful employment. The key objectives of this strategy are two-fold:
- a) Understanding the challenges and current reality of the transition from training to gainful employment, by consulting previous graduates, current trainees, relevant actors as well as consulting secondary data and literature to base the document on a solid knowledge foundation.
- b) Coordinating and mainstreaming interventions for a three-years' time frame among the most relevant actors engaged in the field of trainee integration of the Kassala Vocational Training Center as well as the Gedaref Vocational Training Center.

As a result of the two interlinked objectives, the document will be divided into two parts. The first will address the challenges regarding the vocational training transition and will display the identified challenges that are re-confirmed through data collection. The second part of the strategy is state-specific and includes the agreements made between the different actors in either Kassala or Gedaref. Once agreed, this strategy could then work as a reference for further strategies and could extend to other vocational training centres or craft institutes.

**1.2 Target group and Strategy Partners.** The focus target groups of the interventions that will be identified in the second part are the graduates of the long and short-term courses of the Vocational Training Center in Kassala and Gedaref.

The active target group for the implementation of the strategy and collaboration are the key institutions in two Eastern Sudanese states. Namely

- Ministry of Finance (state level)
- Department of Labour (state level)
- Vocational Training Center (city-level)

Initially, other strategy partners (like SICU and SCVTA) were tried to be included, but due to the special circumstances, the COVID-19 pandemic and challenges related to the recent change of government, the strategy was limited to these three actors. Main partners were free to add further partners and to engage with them specifically in the chosen intervention areas.

Within this document, the main collaborating partners (MoF Gedaref, MoF Kassala, DoL Kassala, DoL Gedaref, GVTC and KVTC) will be further referred to as the Strategy Partners. The key leading actors will be the Vocational Training Center due to their heightened interest in the smooth transition of their graduates into the labour market. Within the role as the leading partner, one has agreed to move the topic forward and to hold the other partners accountable after agreements have been reached.

**1.3 Methodology.** The GIZ VTFS project has experiences in supporting the Vocational Training Center in Gedaref and Kassala since 2016. Within the process of collaboration, the GIZ has conducted several assessments and studies and undertook monitoring and evaluations activities to document the challenges and identify root causes of problems. These data were taken as the first base to add to the information collected for this strategy. After enquiry with Strategy Partners, it was found that there are no pre-existing formal strategies currently implemented or previously formulated that could be included and used as a base for this strategy development.

The information that was collected will be shared with all the partners to enable them to address the challenges in a targeted way.

Targeted were a range of respondent's groups. Below they are named with the number of respondents.

- Current trainees (14)
- Private and public Vocational Training institutes (6)
- Private sector actors (8)
- Previous graduates turned employees (11)
- Previous graduates turned workshop owners (6)
- Additional representatives of organizations shedding light on specific demographic groups (4)

The questionnaires for the collection of qualitative data of the different target groups can be found in the attachment together with the responses can be found in annexe IV "Questionnaires and responses (Excel)". The data were gathered by the team members of the VTFS project. The collection of data commenced with the digital group discussions via WhatsApp with current trainees from different backgrounds and was followed by individual group interviews with the other respondents. The results were then transformed into a list of challenges that complicate the integration into the labour market for graduates. The challenges were organized into six different phases that trainees traverse through on their pathway towards consolidating their position in the labour market: Challenges faced during the orientation, the training, transition, when entering employment, when setting up their business, and overarching contextual challenges. A short version of the challenges was used as a guideline for the partner interviews, but was given the space to be discussed, and embedded in the context in the following chapter.

**1.4 Limitations.** The composition of the strategy was affected by a deteriorating economic situation in Sudan, including limited electricity and internet access. Furthermore, the strategy composition commenced during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. This prevented group discussions, partner meetings and workshops. It complicated all in-person meetings and led to a temporary closure of the activities of some of the key state actors during the coordination efforts which was then re-activated with limited hours, while still prohibiting inter-state movements. The overlap of the electricity (and fuel) crises with the COVID 19 crises made collaboration via digital means including through computers, online programs, mails and videoconferencing of all kinds near impossible, especially considering that the partners of the strategy are not digitally equipped to work remote e.g. there are no institutional mail addresses, nor landline phones, or institutional phones. Instead, partners intercommunicate from person to person through private phones. As a mitigation strategy, the team switched to WhatsApp and phone calls as a mean of communication. This affected the ability to exchange in larger groups and lead to phone chains. The fragile economic and political situation made predictions and planning uncertain and the availability of financial means to conduct activities based on the agreed-on intervention areas uncertain. During the composition of this strategy, the state of Kassala went through a political crisis, including a change of governor, with uncertain effects on the staffing politics in the states, affecting the ability to commit to interventions and allocation of monetary reserve even further. Hence, this

document could be further work upon, and more exchange could facilitate the collaboration efforts in future by the key partners.

# 2 Challenges to graduates in their integration into the labour market

The challenges young graduates face in the transition from training into employment are embedded in the broader economical context of Sudan and cannot solely be explained through the fate of individuals.

The challenges that are mentioned here are based on the data collection described above. They were not excluded based on their perceived legitimacy (e.g. when trainees requested monetary compensation for the training, which may be connected to GIZ team members conducting the data collection) nor on the expectation that the partners to the strategy can change them (e.g. it is assumed that the partners have limited scope in providing access to electricity or labour law). Most of the responses and challenge descriptions that were given are narrations that seem logical and consistent with the context, but most cannot be verified by quantitative data.

Below an overview could be found for the challenges faced by the graduates. They are differentiated based on six different categories organized alongside the natural pathway a trainee traverse through.

Detailed descriptions and analysis of the challenges can be found in attachment No II "Barriers to labour migration".

# الانتقال من التدريب إلى التوظيف - مقدمة

إن إتقان الانتقال من التدريب إلى العمل المربح لا يتم بسرعة من خلال توفير الإمدادات للخرجين ولكنه جهد تعاوني مستمر من قبل مجموعة متنوعة من كيانات القطاع التعليمي والسياسي والخاص التي تتطلب التعميم والتنسيق. من الناحية المثالية، تعزز هذه العملية المشاركة التعليمية للشباب من جميع أجزاء المجتمع، بغض النظر عن الخلفية الاجتماعية والعرقية، والذين يمكنهم نتيجة لذلك تشكيل سيرتهم الذاتية التعليمية والمهنية.

في حين أن الجمع بين التعليم المهني الجيد المقترن بالخبرة العملية في التدريبات المهنية المزدوجة هو وسيلة فعالة للغاية في حد ذاته للمساعدة في انتقال الشباب من التعليم النظري البحت إلى سوق العمل، فإن الاندماج السلس يتطلب عدة خطوات انتقالية أصغر تنتهي بالتوظيف المربح.

1.1 الأهداف: تقع استراتيجية دمج المتدربين في سوق العمل في هذا المجال الأخير المذكور وهو المطابقة، أي التدريب على العمل المربح. الأهداف الرئيسية لهذه الاستراتيجية ذات شقين:

أ) فهم التحديات والواقع الحالي للانتقال من التدريب إلى العمل المربح، من خلال استشارة الخريجين السابقين والمتدربين الحاليين والجهات الفاعلة ذات الصلة بالإضافة إلى استشارة البيانات الثانوية لتأسيس الوثيقة على أساس معرفي متين.

ب) تنسيق وتعميم التدخلات في إطار زمني مدته ثلاث سنوات بين أكثر الجهات الفاعلة ذات الصلة المشاركة في مجال دمج المتدربين في مركز التدريب المهني في القضارف.

نتيجة للهدفين المترابطين، سيتم تقسيم الوثيقة إلى جزأين. سيتناول الأول التحديات المتعلقة بانتقال التدريب المهني وسيعرض التحديات المحددة التي تم إعادة تأكيدها من خلال جمع البيانات. الجزء الثاني من الاستراتيجية خاص بكل ولاية ويتضمن الاتفاقات المبرمة بين مختلف الجهات الفاعلة في كسلا أو القضارف. بعد وضع اللمسات الأخيرة على هذه الاستراتيجية يمكن أن تعمل كمخطط لمزيد من الاستراتيجيات ويمكن أن تمتد إلى مراكز التدريب المهنى الأخرى أو المعاهد الحرفية.

1.2 المجموعة المستهدفة وشركاء الإستراتيجية. المجموعات المستهدفة من التدخلات التي سيتم تحديدها في الجزء الثاني هي خريجي الدورات الطويلة والقصيرة الأمد لمركز التدريب المهني في كسلا والقضارف. المجموعة النشطة المستهدفة لتنفيذ الاستراتيجية والتعاون هي المؤسسات الرئيسية في ولايتين في شرق السودان. يسمى

•وزارة المالية (علي مستوى الولاية) •وزارة العمل (علي مستوى الولاية) •مركز التدريب المهنى (على مستوى المدينة) في البداية، تمت محاولة إدراج شركاء إستراتيجيين آخرين) مثل SICU و SCVTA ، ولكن نظرًا للظروف الخاصة، لجائحة COVID-19 وCOVID-19والتحديات المتعلقة بالتغيير الأخير للحكومة، فقد اقتصرت الاستراتيجية على هؤلاء الفاعلين الثلاثة. كان للشركاء الرئيسيين الحرية في إضافة شركاء آخرين والمشاركة معهم على وجه التحديد في مجالات التدخل المختارة.

ضمن هذه الوثيقة، ستتم الإشارة إلى الشركاء المتعاونين الرئيسيين (وزارة المالية القضارف، ووزارة المالية كسلا، و مكتب العمل في كسلا و القضارف، مركز التدريب المهني كسلا،) على أنهم شركاء الإستراتيجية. سيكون مركز التدريب المهني للفاعلين الرئيسيين بسبب اهتمامهم المتزايد بالانتقال السلس لخريجيهم إلى سوق العمل.

1.3 المنهجية: يتمتع مشروع GIZ-VTFS بخبرات في دعم مركز التدريب المهني في القضارف وكسلا منذ عام 2016. في إطار عملية التعاون، أجرت GIZ العديد من التقييمات والدراسات واضطلعت بأنشطة المراقبة والتقييم لتوثيق التحديات وتحديد الأسباب الجذرية للمشاكل. تم أخذ هذه البيانات كأول قاعدة تضاف إلى المعلومات التي تم جمعها لهذه الاستراتيجية. بعد الاستفسار مع شركاء الإستراتيجية، تبين أنه لا توجد استراتيجيات رسمية موجودة مسبقًا تم تنفيذها حاليًا أو تمت صياغتها مسبقًا ويمكن تضمينها واستخدامها كأساس لتطوير هذه الاستراتيجية.

سيتم مشاركة المعلومات التي تم جمعها مع جميع الشركاء لتمكين مواجهة التحديات بطريقة مستهدفة.

تم استهداف مجموعة من مجموعات المستجيبين. أدناه تم تسميتهم بعدد المستجيبين.

- •المتدربين الحاليين(14)
- •معاهد التدريب المهني الخاصة والعامة(6)
  - •الجهات الفاعلة في القطاع الخاص(8)
- خريجون سابقون تحولوا إلى موظفين (11)
- •الخريجين السابقين الذين تحولوا إلى أصحاب ورش عمل(6)
- •ممثلون إضافيون للمنظمات يسلطون الضوء على مجموعات ديموغرافية محددة (4)

يمكن العثور على الاستبيانات الخاصة بجمع البيانات النوعية للمجموعات المستهدفة المختلفة في المرفق مع الإجابات التي يمكن العثور عليها في الملحق الرابع "الاستبيانات والردود ."(Excel) البيانات جمعها أعضاء فريق مشروع التدريب المهني والامن الغذائي. بدأ جمع البيانات بالمناقشات الجماعية الرقمية عبر Whatsapp مع المتدربين الحاليين من خلفيات مختلفة وتبعها مقابلات جماعية فردية مع المشاركين الأخرين. تم تحويل النتائج بعد ذلك إلى قائمة من التحديات التي تعقد اندماج الخريجين في سوق العمل. تم تنظيم التحديات في ست مراحل مختلفة يمر بها المتدربون في طريقهم نحو ترسيخ مكانتهم في سوق العمل: التحديات التي واجهتهم أثناء التوجيه، والتدريب، والانتقال، عند الالتحاق بالعمل، عند إنشاء أعمالهم، والتحديات الشاملة. تم استخدام نسخة مختصرة من التحديات كدليل إرشادي لمقابلات الشركاء، ولكن تم إعطاؤهم مساحة لمناقشتها وإدراجها في السياق في الفصل التالي.

1.4 القيود: تأثرت تركيبة الاستراتيجية بتدهور الوضع الاقتصادي في السودان، بما في ذلك محدودية الكهرباء والوصول إلى الإنترنت. علاوة على ذلك، بدأ تكوين الاستراتيجية خلال ذروة جائحة .COVID-19 أدى هذا إلى منع المناقشات الجماعية واجتماعات الشركاء وورش العمل. لقد أدى ذلك إلى تعقيد جميع الاجتماعات الشخصية وأدى إلى إغلاق مؤقت لأنشطة بعض الفاعلين الرئيسيين في الدولة خلال جهود التنسيق التي أعيد تفعيلها بعد ذلك بساعات محدودة، مع استمرار حظر التحركات بين الدول. أدى تداخل أزمات الكهرباء (والوقود) مع أزمة COVID إلى جعل التعاون عبر الوسائل الرقمية بما في ذلك من خلال أجهزة الكمبيوتر والبرامج عبر الإنترنت والبريد الإلكتروني وعقد المؤتمرات عبر الفيديو من جميع الأنواع الصعبة، لا سيما بالنظر إلى أن شركاء الاستراتيجية ليسوا مجهزين للعمل عن بعد على سبيل المثال لا توجد عناوين بريد مؤسسية ولا هواتف أرضية. بدلاً whatsapp من ذلك، يتواصل الشركاء من شخص لأخر عبر الهواتف الخاصة. كإستراتيجية للتخفيف، تحول الفريق إلى Whatsapp الاقتصادي والسياسي الهش إلى جعل التنبؤات والتخطيط غير مؤكد، كما أدى إلى عدم التأكد من توافر الوسائل المالية لإجراء الأنشطة على أساس مجالات التدخل المتفق عليها. خلال تكوين هذه الاستراتيجية، مرت ولاية كسلا بازمة سياسية، بما في ذلك تغيير الوالي، مع آثار غير مؤكدة على سياسة التوظيف في الولايات، مما أثر على القدرة على الالتزام بالتذكلات وتخصيص الاحتياطي النقدي بشكل أكبر. وبالتالي، يمكن مواصلة العمل على هذه الوثيقة، ويمكن أن يؤدي المزيد من التبادل إلى تسهيل جهود التعاون في المستقبل من قبل الشركاء الرئيسيين.

# 2 التحديات التي تواجه الخريجين في اندماجهم في سوق العمل

إن التحديات التي يوجهها الخريجون الشباب في الانتقال من التدريب إلى التوظيف مدمجة في السياق الاقتصادي الأوسع للسودان و لا يمكن تفسير ها فقط من خلال مصير الخريجين.

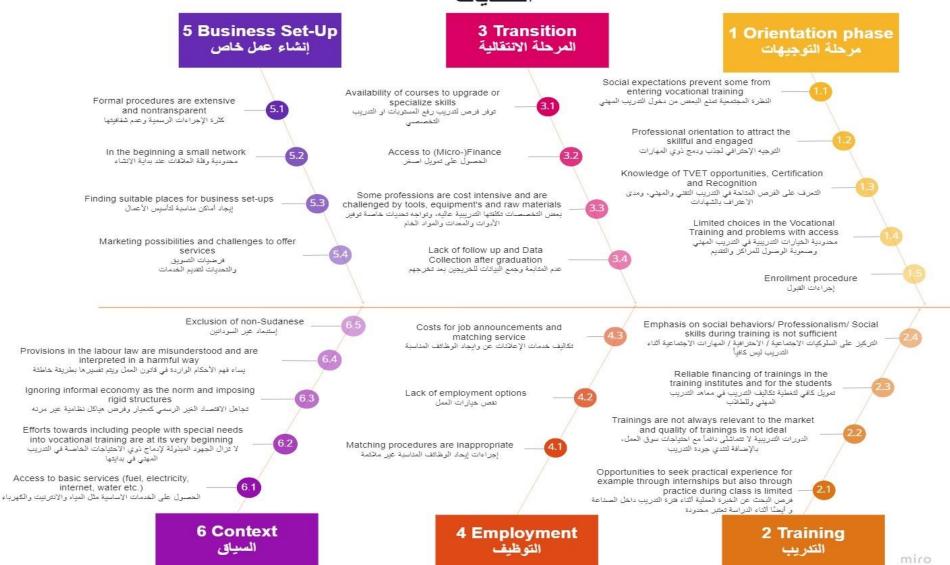
تستند التحديات المذكورة هنا إلى جمع البيانات الموصوف أعلاه لم يتم استبعادهم على سبيل المثال، عندما طلب المتدربون تعويضًا نقديًا للتدريب، والذي قد يكون مرتبطًا بأعضاء فريق GIZ الذين يقومون بجمع البيانات (ولا بناءً على توقع أن الشركاء في الاستراتيجية يمكنهم تغييرها (على سبيل المثال، هو يفترض أن الشركاء لديهم نطاق محدود في توفير الوصول إلى الكهرباء أو قانون العمل). معظم الردود وأوصاف التحدي التي تم تقديمها هي روايات تبدو منطقية ومتسقة مع السياق، ولكن لا يمكن التحقق من معظمها من خلال البيانات الكمية.

فيما يلي نظرة عامة على التحديات التي يوجهها الخريجون. يتم تمييزها بناءً على ست فئات مختلفة مرتبة جنبًا إلى جنب مع المسار الطبيعي الذي يجتازه المتدرب.

يمكن العثور على أوصاف تفصيلية وتحليل للتحديات في الملحق رقم 2 "العوائق أمام هجرة اليد العاملة."

# **Challenges**

التحديات



## مرحلة التوجيه 1 Orientation phase

The description of challenges to integrating into the labour market starts in the orientation phase of the trainees – at the point in time when potential trainees decide which vocational training course they might choose, or even earlier when they decide whether vocational training is a suitable option for them. It is at this crucial step in which the course of future integration into the labour market is set. It can be assumed that intrinsically motivated students, with previous experiences, who chose a work field that suits their abilities and interest and have contact to the work field can be easier integrated into the labour market. While those who choose vocational training because no other options remain, who would be interested in other fields of work or those who do not see sustainable future income in their education, can be expected to show less engagement not only during the training but also during the job-search. In this stage, a fine balance should be kept between providing training and labour market integration to those who are already close and those who are very far from the labour market because they are part of a vulnerable group and need specific support.

يبدأ وصف Detailed explanations and rationales can be found in the ANNEX III Chapter 1. تحديات الانصهار في سوق العمل في مرحلة اعداد المتدربين - في الوقت الذي يقرر فيه المتدربون المحتملون أي دورة تدريب مهني قد يختار ونها، أو حتى قبل ذلك عندما يقررون ما إذا كان التدريب المهني خيارًا مناسبًا لهم. في هذه الخطوة الحاسمة يتم تحديد مسار الاندماج المستقبلي في سوق العمل. يمكن الافتراض أن الطلاب الذين لديهم دوافع ذاتية، ممن لديهم خبرات سابقة، والذين اختاروا مجال عمل يناسب قدراتهم واهتماماتهم ولديهم اتصال بمجال العمل، يمكن دمجهم بسهولة في سوق العمل. في حين أن أولئك الذين يختارون التدريب المهني بسبب عدم وجود خيارات أخرى متبقية، والذين سيكونون مهتمين بمجالات عمل أخرى أو أولئك الذين لا يرون دخلًا مستدامًا في تعليمهم، يمكن توقع إظهار مشاركة أقل ليس فقط أثناء التدريب ولكن أيضًا أثناء البحث عن وظيفة. في هذه المرحلة، يجب الحفاظ على توازن جيد بين توفير التدريب والتكامل في سوق العمل لمن هم قريبون بالفعل وأولئك الذين هم بعيدين جدًا عن سوق العمل لأنهم جزء من مجموعة ضعيفة ويحتاجون إلى دعم محدد.

مزيد من التفصيل في مرفق الثالث الفصل 1.

Number الرقم	التحديات Challenge	الوصف Description
1.1	Social expectations prevent some from entering vocational training السباب الاجتماعية تمنع البعض من دخول التدريب المهني	<ul> <li>Vocational training as a field undervalued compared to university education</li> <li>Perception of vocational training as a male-only field with few spaces for jobs that are considered suitable or even open for women         (التدريب المهني على أنه مجال الذكور فقط مع مساحات قليلة للوظائف التي عتبر مناسبة أو حتى مفتوحة للنساء</li> </ul>
1.2	Professional orientation to attract the skilled and engaged مشاركة المهرة في التوجيه المهني	<ul><li>families and societal perception</li><li>Schools play small to no role in professional orientation</li></ul>

Í		ı
1.3	Knowledge of TVET	•
1.5	opportunities, Certification and	•
	Recognition	•
	التوجيه المهني لجذب المهرة في المشاركة	•
	المعرفة بفرص التعليم والتدريب التقني والمهني	
	والشهادة والتقدير	
		رجات (عتبار
		ان غير
		أابة
		اليم
	Limited choices in	•
(1.4)	the Vocational Training and	•
	problems with access	•
	محدودية الخيارات في التدريب المهنى ومشاكل	_
	اللدريب المهني ومساكل في الوصول	•
		•

- Vocational Training options are not widely known among primary school graduates
- Informal apprenticeship system absorbs interested candidates
- Trade test to formalize practical experiences are available but little known
- Little knowledge about the educational system and how vocational training can be a steppingstone towards further education and university education through a secondary education path
  - ترك الرغبة او التوجه المهني على أكتاف الأسر والإدراك المجتمعي •تلعب المدارس دورًا صغيرًا أو معدومًا في التوجيه المهني
- •التوجيه المهنى القائم على الدرجات (الدرجات العليا ← الجامعة ، الدر المنخَّفضة ﴾ النَّدريب المهني) ولا تضُع المواهب أو الاهتمامات في الا
  - خيارات التدريب المهني ليست معروفة على نطاق واسع بين خريجي المدارس الابتدائية
- نظام التلمذة الصناعية غير الرسمي يستوعب المرشحين المهتمين اختبار التجارة لإضفاء الطابع الرسمي على الخبرات العملية متاح ولكر
  - •قلَّهُ المعرفة بالنظام التعليمي وكيف يمكن للتدريب المهني أن يكون بمثا نقطة انطلاق نحو مزيد من التعليم والتعليم الجامعي من خلال مسار التعا
  - Number of trainings are small compared to demand and interested candidates
  - Limitations in access based on gender, age, nationality, and disability
  - Previously applied gender segregation (VTC only open to men) continues to have an effect
  - Some training institutes open specific courses only for one gender and limit choices based on the created sections
  - Cultural, religious, and structural limitations discourage women from accessing all courses
  - Access to vocational training limited for people in the countryside and even more so for women from the countryside because no accommodations for women are available.
    - عدد التدريبات قليل مقارنة بالمرشحين المطلوبين والمهتمين
    - •قيود الوصول على أساس الجنس والعمر والجنسية والإعاقة
  - •الفصل بين الجنسين المطبق سابقًا (مركز التدريب المهني مفتوح للرجال
    - ونفتح بعض معاهد التدريب دورات محددة فقط لجنس واحد وتحد من الاختيارات بناءً على الأقسام المنشأة
  - •القيود الثقافية والدينية والهيكلية تقلل فرص النساء عن الالتحاق بجميع
- •الوصول إلى التدريب المهني محدود لسكان الريف بل وأكثر من ذلك للنساء من الريف لعدم توفر أماكن إقامة للنساء

Enrollment procedure محدودية الخيارات في التدريب المهني ومشاكل في الوصول

- Enrollment procedures were described as intransparent
- It is claimed that not all course participants are identified by selection committees and rather identified via criteria like motivation and ability. Furthermore, some are based on prior registration lists (sometimes

because financing is unreliable and arrives unplanned). These processes leave room for favouritism.	
وصفت إجراءات التسجيل بأنها غير شفافة	•
• يُزعم أنه لا يتم تحديد جميع المشاركين في الدورة من قبل لجان الاختيار بل	•
يتم تحديدهم من خلال معابير مثل الدافع والقدرة. علاوة على ذلك، يعتمد	
بعضها على قوائم التسجيل السابقة (في بعض الأحيان لأن التمويل غير	
موثوق به ويصل غير مخطط له). هذه العمليات تترك مجالا للمحاباة	

# التدريب Training 2

Even though the training phase is still taking place before the actual transition into the labour market, qualitatively high practical experiences facilitates the integration into the labour market significantly and are thus critical to the integration. It is not only the theoretical knowledge that is transmitted in the school, that leads to employment, but especially practical experiences, as well as the transfer of soft skills that form essential parts of being a mature and professional future employee.

Detailed explanations and rationales can be found in the ANNEX III Chapter 2.

على الرغم من أن مرحلة التدريب لا تزال جارية قبل الانتقال الفعلي إلى سوق العمل، فإن الخبرات العملية العالية النوعية تسهل الاندماج في سوق العمل بشكل كبير وبالتالي فهي ضرورية للاندماج. ليس فقط المعرفة النظرية التي يتم نقلها في المدرسة، هي التي تؤدي إلى التوظيف، ولكن بشكل خاص الخبرات العملية، وكذلك نقل المهارات الشخصية التي تشكل أجزاء أساسية لكونك موظفًا ناضجًا ومهنيًا في المستقبل

المبررات التفصيلية في المرفق الثالث الفصل 2.

		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Number الرقم	التحديات Challenge	Description الوصف
2.1	Opportunities to seek practical experience for example through internships but also through practice during class is limited فرص البحث عن الخبرة المثال التدريب الداخلي المثال التدريب الداخلي الدراسة محدودة ولكن الممارسة أثناء	<ul> <li>Possibilities to seek practical experiences through internships were described as limited generally</li> <li>The idea that women should connect only through female networks harm them because there are fewer female teachers with good connections to the free market, or owning workshops and there are fewer workshops led by women, so there are very few internship placements for them if the idea prevails that women can only connect through other women</li> <li>Widely accepted discrimination leads to workshop owners and private sector entities freely admitting not to accept women due to the complications with them, despite the same formal qualifications</li> <li>Misinterpretations of the labour law (supported by official channels and the private market) reduce the possibilities of women to seek high-quality experiences even if accepted for internships since they will often not be given the same tasks that are given to men (e.g. some people suggest that women cannot climb ladders)</li> <li>Teachers are the primary entry point for internship experiences, but not all teachers are equally connected to the free market</li> <li>Practical experiences during working hours are reduced by the time the electricity cuts affect the study time</li> <li>Practical experiences through supporting teachers in the afternoon (when the school turn into a workshop) cannot be done by all students, but only by few selected ones and only those who are allowed, to stay outside after class hours</li> <li>ital and a packet in the primary entry in the properties of the properties o</li></ul>

		اذلك هناك عدد قليل جدًا من فرص التدريب بالنسبة لهن إذا كان تسود فكرة أن المرأة لا يمكنها الاتصال إلا من خلال نساء أخريات.  التمييز على نطاق واسع يقود أصحاب الورش وكيانات القطاع الخاص علي عدم قبول النساء بسبب المضاعفات التي يتعرضن لها، على الرغم من نفس المؤهلات.  تقلل التفسيرات الخاطئة لقانون العمل (بدعم من القنوات الرسمية والسوق الخاص) من إمكانيات النساء في السعي للحصول على خبرات عالية الجودة حتى لو تم قبولهن للتدريب الداخلي حيث أنهن لن يتم إعطاؤهن في كثير من الأحيان نفس المهام المعطاة للرجال (على سبيل المثال يقترح الناس أن النساء لا يمكنهن تسلق السلالم)  المعلمون هم نقطة الدخول الأساسية لخبرات التدريب الداخلي، ولكن ليس كل المعلمين مرتبطين بالسوق الحرة على قدم المساواة  عيتم تقليل الخبرات العملية أثناء ساعات العمل مع الوقت الذي يؤثر فيه انقطاع الكهرباء على وقت الدراسة  المدرسة إلى ورشة عمل) لا يمكن إجراؤها من قبل جميع الطلاب، ولكن فقط من قبل عدد قليل من الطلاب المختارين وفقط أولنك المسموح لهم بالبقاء في من قبل جد عد ساعات الدراسة
2.2 at to a six a	Trainings are not always relevant to always relevant to the market and quality of trainings s not ideal لا ترتبط الدورات التدريبية دائمًا بالسوق كم أن جودة التدريبات ليست مثالية	<ul> <li>Despite changes, the training quality does not necessarily lead to employment and is still lacking in many courses.</li> <li>The quality of trainings differs from institute to institute and from subject to subject, to teacher to teacher thus they are little comparable, and standards are unclear</li> <li>On average a division can be seen between the courses that address "female subjects", which are by design often shorter and of lesser quality without upgraded curricula, while courses usually attended by men are of higher quality and designed as long one year or three-year courses</li> <li>على الرغم من التغييرات، لا تؤدي جودة التدريب بالضرورة إلى التوظيف ولا تز ال تفتقر إلى العديد من الدورات التدريبية.</li> <li>• • تختلف جودة التدريبات من معهد إلى آخر ومن مادة إلى أخرى ومن مدرس إلى مدرس وبالتالي فهي قليلة المقارنة والمعايير غير واضحة.</li> <li>• • في المتوسط، يمكن ملاحظة التقسيم بين الدورات التي تتناول "الموضوعات النسائية"، والتي غالبًا ما تكون أقصر حسب التصميم وذات جودة أقل دون ما تكون ذات جودة أعلى ومصممة لمدة عام أو دورة لمدة ثلاث اعوام.</li> </ul>
2.3 c	Reliable financing of trainings in the raining institutes and for the students تمويل معتمد للتدريبات في معاهد التدريب	<ul> <li>Students are challenged by financing their trainings, especially those who depend on a reliable income and have family members to care for often cannot attend continuously without a day job, attendance depends on costs for transportation and food being secured</li> <li>It seems as the "women departments" are not only lower in the hierarchy than any other department, despite teaching not just one subject, but many subjects and courses, but they also receive money later than the departments serving fields addressing male students.</li> <li>يواجه الطلاب تحديًا من خلال تمويل تدريباتهم، لا سيما أو لئك الذين يعتمدون على الدخل الشخصي وليس ولديهم أفراد من الأسرة لر عايتهم في كثير من الأحيان لا يمكنهم الحضور باستمرار دون عمل يومي، ويعتمد الحضور على تكاليف النقل والطعام الذي يتم تأمينه بمفردهم</li> <li>ويبدو كما لو أن "الأقسام النسائية" ليست فقط أقل في التسلسل الهرمي من أي</li> </ul>

		قسم آخر ، على الرغم من تدريس مادة واحدة فقط ، ولكن العديد والدورات ، ولكنها تتلقى أيضًا المال فيما بعد ثم الأقسام التي تخد التي تخاطب الطلاب الذكور.
Professio Social sk during tr not suffic السلوكيات لاحتراف /	ehaviours/ onalism/ kills • G aining is cient :رودر على ا	cial skills s necessary part of the teachings as equested by the private sector: punctuality, ability to sten, patience, willingness to learn raduates also mentioned social skills and soft skills e.g. presentation skills, application skills) as needed. In the presentation skills, application skills as needed. In the presentation skills are presented by the presentation skills and soft skills and skills and skills and skills and

## 3 Transition الانتقال او التحول

The transition is the actual crucial point that all trainees eventually face when leaving the trainings. The phase in which it shows whether previous efforts were successful. This part of the data analysis will include some challenges that may apply to both general pathways that follow afterwards: becoming an entrepreneur and becoming an employee. Detailed explanations and rationales can be found in the ANNEX III Chapter 3.

الانتقال هو النقطة الحاسمة الفعلية التي يواجها جميع المتدربين في النهاية عند مغادرة التدريبات. المرحلة التي يوضح فيها ما إذا كانت الجهود السابقة قد نجحت. سيتضمن هذا الجزء من تحليل البيانات بعض التحديات التي قد تنطبق على كل من المسارات العامة التي تتبع بعد ذلك: أن تصبح رائد أعمال وأن تصبح موظفًا.

المبررات التفصيلية في الفصل 3 من المرفق الثالث.

Number الرقم	التحديات Challenge	الوصف Description
3.1	Availability of courses to upgrade or specialize skills ield to recommend the country of the cou	<ul> <li>Upgrade training courses were requested strongly and seen as an entry point into jobs because the basic training is not sufficient</li> <li>Not only a problem when entering the workplace, but also a challenge to continue working if market demands change, but specializations are not available.</li> <li>تم طلب دورات تدريبية للترقية بقوة واعتبرت نقطة دخول إلى الوظائف لأن التدريب الأساسي غير كاف</li> <li>ليس فقط مشكلة عند دخول مكان العمل، ولكن أيضًا تحد لمواصلة العمل إذا تغيرت منطابات السوق ، ولكن التخصيصات ليست متاحة</li> </ul>
3.2	Access to (Micro- )Finance الوصول الصغير) التمويل (الصغير)	<ul> <li>Access to microfinance remains difficult, especially for non-Sudanese who are often not provided with any funds or only through NGOs</li> <li>Women are challenged by difficult procedures that do not reflect their living reality (e.g. guarantees are required, paperwork difficult)</li> <li>Special needs of people with disabilities are not respected in the process of getting access to microfinance.          <ul> <li>لا يز ال الوصول إلى التمويل الأصغر أمرًا صعبًا، خاصة بالنسبة لغير السودانيين الذين لا يتم تزويدهم غالبًا بأي تمويل أو من خلال المنظمات غير الحكومية فقط.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

1		
		<ul> <li>تواجه النساء تحديات بسبب صعوبة الإجراءات الصعبة التي لا تعكس واقع حياتهن (على سبيل المثال، صعوبة الضمانات، صعوبة الأوراق)</li> <li>عدم احترام الاحتياجات الخاصة للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة في عملية الحصول على التمويل الأصغر.</li> </ul>
3.3	Some professions are cost-intensive and are challenged by tools, equipment, and raw materials haw in a simple of the color	<ul> <li>Entry into professions that require costly equipment proves more difficult for those with no monetary reserves and no access to microfinance. Some of the professions require more than in-kind support through microfinance systems but have high initial costs that can only be met by regular banks</li> <li>Sometimes students can join a workshop only if they provide the workshop owner with tools and equipment</li> <li>This challenge is more severe for men since their professions are often more cost-intensive than the work related to female professions</li> <li>Not always sufficient raw material is provided for the training courses and students lack practical experiences.</li> <li>إن الدخول في المهن التي تتطلب معن المهن أكثر من الدعم العيني من خلال المعنول الأصغر. تتطلب بعض المهن أكثر من الدعم العيني من خلال أفضم البنوك المعروفة.</li> <li>في بعض الأحيان يمكن للطلاب الإنضمام إلى ورشة العمل فقط إذا قاموا في بعتر هذا التحدي أكثر حدة بالنسبة للرجال لأن مهنهم غالباً ما تكون أكثر تنظير المواد الخام الكافية دائماً للدورات التدريبية ويفتقر الطلاب إلى الخبرات العملية.</li> <li>لا يتم توفير المواد الخام الكافية دائماً للدورات التدريبية ويفتقر الطلاب إلى الخبرات العملية.</li> </ul>
3.4	Lack of follow up and Data Collection after graduation عدم المتابعة وجمع	<ul> <li>Almost no data are available after students graduate and almost no tracer studies are done</li> <li>لا تتوفر أي بيانات تقريبًا بعد تخرج الطلاب ولا يتم إجراء أي دراسات تتبع تقريبًا.</li> </ul>

#### 4 Employment التوظيف

The following section addresses the challenges specifically related to seeking employment. Looking at the data from the tracer study of the GIZ internal monitoring system a division between jobs that lead to employment and jobs that lead to entrepreneurship is visible. Trades that lead to employment seem to be General Electrics, General Mechanics, Cooling and Refrigeration and potentially IT. Courses that lead to business set up are all other courses including food processing, leather works, tailoring, mobile phone repair, henna and to a lesser extend also welding.

Detailed explanations and rationales can be found in the ANNEX III Chapter 4.

البيانات بعد التخرج

يتناول القسم التالي التحديات المتعلقة بالبحث عن عمل على وجه التحديد. بالنظر إلى البيانات المأخوذة من دراسة التتبع لنظام المراقبة الداخلية GIZ ، يمكن رؤية تقسيم بين الوظائف التي تؤدي إلى التوظيف والوظائف التي تؤدي إلى ريادة الأعمال. يبدو أن المهن التي تؤدي إلى التوظيف هي الكهرباء العامة والميكانيكا العامة والتبريد والتكيف وربما تكنولوجيا المعلومات. الدورات التدريبية التي تؤدي إلى إنشاء الأعمال هي جميع الدورات الأخرى بما في ذلك التصنيع المغذائي والأعمال الجلدية والخياطة وصيانة الهاتف المحمولة والحاء أقل أيضًا.

Number الرقم	التحديات Challenge	الوصف Description
4.1	Matching procedures are inappropriate الاجراءات غير مطابقة	<ul> <li>Matching procedures are inadequate, and employers rely on their close network to fill positions</li> <li>Support from public/private training centers towards the efforts of their students to find a job are limited to connecting them to their own network</li> <li>Matching through networks inherently leads to the danger of favouritism and danger of negative consequences for less well connected and less privileged like non-Sudanese and women, who are encouraged to look within their own networks (e.g. women networks)</li> <li>پوراءات المطابق غیر کافیة، ویعتمد أرباب العمل علی من حولهم لمل الفرانف.</li> <li>پوتصر الدعم المقدم من مراکز التدریب العامة / الخاصة لجهود طلابها في العثور علی وظیفة علی ربطهم بشبکة الاعمال.</li> <li>پودی النطابق من خلال الشبکات بطبیعته إلی خطر المحسوبیة وخطر العواقب السلبیة علی الأشخاص الأقل ارتباطاً والأقل حظاً مثل غیر السودانیین والنساء، الذین یتم تشجیعهم علی البحث داخل مجتمعاتهم الخاصة (مثل شبکات النساء.</li> </ul>
4.2	Lack of employment options فقص خيارات التوظيف	<ul> <li>Few formally/officially announced jobs lead to the impression that only very few jobs are available</li> <li>GIZ Job scouting activity led to the finding that jobs are there, but that matching is inadequate and jobs hard to find</li> <li>The jobs that are there are mostly under the absolute poverty line of 1.9 \$ per day, despite requiring prior education and training.         <ul> <li>قلة من الوظائف المعلنة رسميًا / رسميًا تؤدي إلى الانطباع بأن عدد الوظائف المتاحة قليل جدًا.</li> <li>أدى نشاط استكشاف الوظائف في GIZ إلى اكتشاف وجود وظائف، ولكن المعابير غير مناسبة ويصعب العثور على وظائف.</li> <li>الوظائف الموجودة في الغالب تحت خط الفقر المطلق البالغ 1.9 دولار في اليوم، على الرغم من أنها تتطلب تعليمًا وتدريبًا مسبقًا.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
4.3	Costs for job announcements and matching service تكاليف إعلانات للوظائف	<ul> <li>The few official matching procedures that are available are inadequately costly, come with in transparent services and may lead to negative side consequences like increased taxation</li> <li>اجراءات الاعتمادات الرسمية القليلة المتوفرة غير مكلفة، في ذات اثناء غير شفافة تؤدي إلى عواقب جانبية مثل زيادة الضرائب.</li> </ul>

# بداية العمل Business Set-Up

As an alternative to finding employment graduates may opt to become an entrepreneur and to offer services or goods in the free market. The process to become an entrepreneur is highly different from one job to another, but some challenges that recent graduates face should be displayed here.

Detailed explanations and rationales can be found in the ANNEX III Chapter 5.

كبديل للعثور على عمل، قد يختار الخريجون أن يصبحوا رواد أعمال وأن يقدموا خدمات أو سلعًا في السوق الحرة. تختلف عملية التحول إلى رائد أعمال اختلافًا كبيرًا من وظيفة إلى أخرى، ولكن يجب هنا عرض بعض التحديات التي يوجهها الخريجون الجدد.

		يمكن العثور على التفسيرات والمبررات التفصيلية في المرفق الثالث الفصل الخامس.
Number الرقم	التحديات Challenge	الوصف Description
5.1	Formal procedures are extensive and in-transparent الإجراءات الرسمية واسعة النطاق وغير شفافة	<ul> <li>As confirmed by the business owners and entrepreneurs the formal procedures to open a business are extensive and transparent: This includes starting businesses, receiving construction permits, building workshops and dukans [Shops] (average time 270 days! As per World Bank "Doing Business Report 2018")</li> <li>کما أكد أصحاب الأعمال ورجال الأعمال، فإن الإجراءات الرسمية لفتح مشروع تجاري واسعة و غيرشفافة: و هذا يشمل بدء الأعمال التجارية، و ورش البناء و الدكان[المتاجر] (متوسط الوقت 270 يومًا! و فقًا لممارسة البنك الدولي تقرير الأعمال 2018 ")</li> </ul>
5.2	In the beginning a small network شبكة البداية	<ul> <li>Small network at the beginning of opening a business and forming a customer base was a challenge</li> <li>This challenge is more difficult for societal groups who are challenged by a lot of prejudice, like women and people with disabilities whose capabilities are assumed to be lower than able-bodied men.</li> <li>Women are also encouraged to only sell within their own (female) networks, even though the female networks are less affluent, which limits their possibilities to find profitable customers even more and reduces the number of potential customers by 50 %</li> <li>Networking also difficult for refugees who have less access to cities or affluent customer groups due to their location outside of city centers.</li> <li>المعادة المعادة المعادة في بداية افتتاح الأعمال التجارية وتشكيل قاعدة عملاء تمثل تحديًا</li> <li>ويعتبر هذا التحدي أكثر صعوبة بالنسبة للمجموعات المجتمعية التي تواجه قدراتهم أقل من الرجال الأصحاء.</li> <li>يتم تشجيع النساء أيضًا على البيع فقط داخل شبكاتهن (النسائية)، على الرغم من أن الشبكات النسائية أقل ثراء، مما يحد من إمكانياتهن في العثور على عملاء أكثر ربحية ويقلل عدد العملاء المحتملين بنسبة 50٪</li> <li>والتواصل صعب أيضًا بالنسبة للاجئين الذين لديهم وصول أقل إلى المدن أو مجموعات العملاء الميسورة بسبب موقعهم خارج مراكز المدن.</li> </ul>
5.3	Finding suitable places for business set-ups إيجاد أماكن مناسبة لتأسيس الأعمال	<ul> <li>Respondents from the workshop owners explained the big challenge to find a suitable place for their workshops since many places were already taken and renting may be expensive</li> <li>Women were additionally challenged since they are encouraged to work from their homes or in residential areas and not in areas where they can access benefit from divided labour and communal supply and sales chains in specialized production areas and ales places</li> <li>Women are thus excluded from these production areas.</li> </ul>

- أوضح المشاركون من أصحاب ورش العمل التحدي الكبير المتمثل في العثور على مكان مناسب لورش العمل الخاصة بهم نظرًا لأن العديد من الأماكن قد تم شغلها بالفعل وقد يكون الإيجار مكلفًا
- • تعرضت النساء لتحديات إضافية حيث تم تشجيعهن على العمل من منازلهن أو في المناطق السكنية وليس في المناطق التي يمكنهم فيها الاستفادة من العمل المقسم وسلاسل التوريد والمبيعات المجتمعية في مناطق الإنتاج المتخصصة
  - وبالتالى فإن النساء مستبعدات من مجالات الإنتاج.

5.4

Marketing possibilities and challenges to offer services

> احتمالات وتحديات التسويق لتقديم الخدمات

- While the production of certain goods may be possible within households and neighbourhood, the challenge of marketing and selling is again difficult for women
- Extensive and daily harassment in public areas makes it difficult for women to sell in these areas and work publicly
- The places to which women are reduced in the market are called Souk al Nusuan and do not even constitute 5% of all sales areas in the cities even though women are 50% of the population and even though many women produce and prepare goods
- The sales areas for women are not only a few but widely inadequate for selling the same products that men sell
- Since sales areas in Eastern Sudan are divided byproducts (e.g. area for fruit shops in one area,
  household products in another area and jewellery in
  another area) women cannot profit from customers
  going to these specialized areas but are limited to the
  Souk al Nusuan and the products that are
  customarily sold there (e.g. weaved products,
  bahour, perfume, kisra) which are a lot less
  profitable. The Souks al Nusuan also do not come
  with production areas, even though men do produce
  on the markets their products
- Another problem is connected to the provision of services, while men can offer their services as painters or electricians or in other service fields, women cannot safely open a stand on the market and then go to customers houses to offer the service. Again, they are reduced to their neighbourhoods and families and like this to a much smaller customer base.
- في حين أن إنتاج بعض السلع قد يكون ممكناً داخل الأسرة والجوار، فإن تحدي التسويق والبيع يصعب على النساء مرة أخرى
- المضايقات الواسعة واليومية في الأماكن العامة تجعل من الصعب على النساء البيع في هذه المناطق والعمل علنًا
- الأماكن التي يتم فيها تقليص عدد النساء في السوق تسمى سوق النسوان ولا تشكل حتى 5٪ من جميع مناطق البيع في المدن على الرغم من أن النساء يمثلن 50٪ من السكان وعلى الرغم من أن العديد من النساء ينتجن ويجهزن السلع
  - مناطق البيع للنساء ليست قليلة فقط ولكنها غير كافية على نطاق واسع لبيع نفس المنتجات التي يبيعها الرجال
- بما أن مناطق البيع في شرق السودان مقسمة إلى منتجات ثانوية (على سبيل المثال، منطقة محلات الفاكهة في منطقة، والمنتجات المنزلية في منطقة أخرى، والمجوهرات في منطقة أخرى) لا يمكن للمرأة أن تستفيد من

العملاء الذين يذهبون إلى هذه المناطق المتخصصة ولكنها تقتصر على
سوق النسوان والمنتجات التي تباع عادة هناك (مثل المنتجات المنسوجة ،
البخور ، العطور ، كسرة) والتي هي أقل ربحية بكثير. أسواق النسوان
أيضا لا تأتي مع مناطق الإنتاج، على الرغم من أن الرجال ينتجون
منتجاتهم في الأسواق

هناك مشكلة أخرى تتعلق بتوفير الخدمات، فبينما يمكن للرجال أن يقدموا خدماتهم عمال طلاء نقاشين أو كهربائيين أو في مجالات الخدمة الأخرى، لا يمكن للمرأة أن تفتح منصة بأمان في السوق ثم تذهب إلى منازل العملاء لتقديم الخدمة. مرة أخرى، يتم اختزالهم في أحيائهم وعائلاتهم ومثل هذا إلى قاعدة عملاء أصغر بكثير.

# 6 Context السياق

Some factors that influence the integration of trainees into the labour market are linked to the overall context. These factors are especially hard to address, may not be tackled within this strategy, but were validly mentioned and have large-scale effects in preventing sometimes whole population groups to transfer into the labour market.

Detailed explanations and rationales can be found in the ANNEX III Chapter 6.

تر تبط بعض العوامل التي تؤثر على اندماج المتدربين في سوق العمل بالسياق العام. يصعب معالجة هذه العوامل بشكل خاص، وقد لا يتم التعامل معها في إطار هذه الاستراتيجية، ولكن تم ذكرها بشكل صحيح ولها آثار واسعة النطاق في منع مجموعات سكانية بأكملها في بعض الأحيان من الانتقال إلى سوق العمل.

المبررات التفصيلية في الفصل السادس من الملحق الثالث.

Number الرقم	التحديات Challenge	Description الوصف
6.1	Access to basic services (fuel, electricity, internet, water etc.) الحصول على الخدمات الأساسية (الوقود، الكهرباء، الإنترنت، المياه، الخ	<ul> <li>Services and products depend on key infrastructure (e.g. electricity, water, internet) this basic infrastructure is often unreliable</li> <li>تعتمد الخدمات والمنتجات على البنية التحتية الرئيسية (مثل الكهرباء والمياه والإنترنت)، وغالبًا ما تكون هذه البنية التحتية الأساسية غير مؤهلة.</li> </ul>
6.2	Efforts towards including people with special needs into vocational training are at its very beginning  A TYPE TO THE TO	The failure to include people with special needs in vocational training and the labour market is structural and examples are abundant. It includes the construction of buildings, inadequate procedures (e.g. microfinance), translations not provided, not included in the structures of institutions and decision-making boards, extra classes not given, no support systems in place, institutions shying away from the effort, no quotas to include them. Sometimes people with disabilities are outright denied access to certain professions.       where the professions of the profession of the professions of the profession of the profes

6.3	Considering the informal economy as the norm اعتبار الاقتصاد غير الرسمي هو القاعدة	Informal apprenticeship systems are often still the norm and imposition of formal procedures of this learning form is not always compatible with the informal form of learning. While efforts like the trade-test to formalize informal learning fit the informal economy it is not yet widely known Diversified income creation needs to be considered as the norm, and too rigid structures (e.g. in the form of three years training) that lead to three years of opportunity costs are difficult to align to the need to work in the harvesting seasons in the field of the agricultural states  الرسمية لنموذج التعلم هذا لا يتوافق دائمًا مع الشكل غير الرسمي للتعلم.  الرسمية لنموذج التعلم هذا لا يتوافق دائمًا مع الشكل غير الرسمي التعلم غير الرسمي الملائم للاقتصاد غير الرسمي ، إلا أنه لم يُعرف بعد على نطاق واسع ويجب اعتبار خلق الدخل المتنوع بمثابة القاعدة ، كما أن الهياكل شديدة الصلابة ولي سبيل المثال في شكل تدريب لمدة ثلاث سنوات) تؤدي إلى ثلاث سنوات من تكاليف الفرصة البديلة يصعب مواءمتها مع الحاجة إلى العمل في مواسم الحصاد في الحقل من الولايات الزراعية.
6.4	في قانون العمل وتفسيرها	Labour law protections in the Labour Code that aim to protect women are interpreted in a way that they disadvantage women disproportionately (e.g. rules that apply to minors are used for women) and even professionals involved in the field of the labour code interpret the rules in a way that they do not allow women to participate equally in trainings and work (e.g. prohibit them to climb on ladders) Women cannot work during night hours  The Domestic Servants Act 1955 protects employers only and not the employees (most often women)  "قانون العمل الله المثال
6.5	Exclusion of non-Sudanese استبعاد غير السودانيين	There are numerous structural, cultural, and legal disadvantages faced by non-Sudanese. This starts with higher school fees for foreigners including for South Sudanese and refugees, continues with fewer available training courses in reach of the camps of refugees, includes limitations to buy immovable objects, and ends with the most detrimental of all: access to work permits.  هذا العديد من العيوب الهيكلية والثقافية والقانونية التي يواجهها غير السودانيين. يبدأ هذا برسوم مدرسية أعلى للأجانب بما في ذلك لجنوب السودان واللاجئين، ويستمر مع عدد أقل من الدورات التدريبية المتاحة في متناول مخيمات اللاجئين، ويتضمن قيودًا على شراء الأشياء غير المنقولة، وينتهي بأكثر ضرر على الإطلاق: الحصول على تصاريح العمل.

#### 3 Interventions

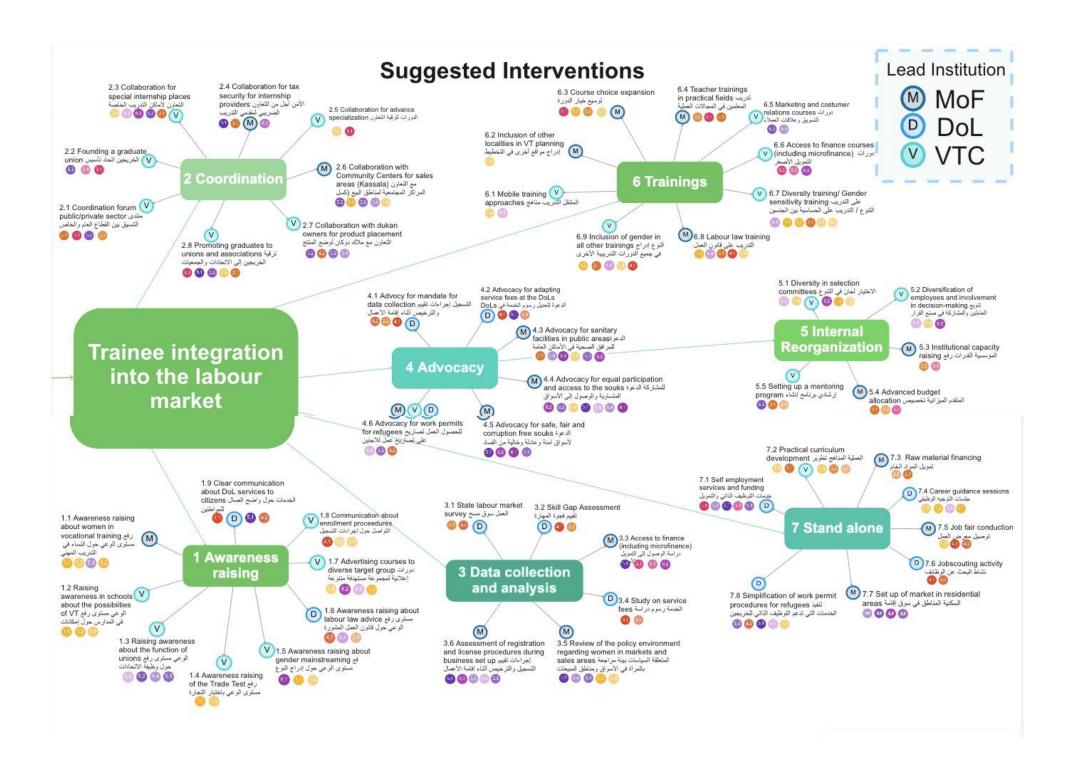
The suggested interventions are based on the partner's declarations of interest to address a specific challenge. The suggestions of intervention areas were also provided by the partners of the strategy and enriched with suggestions by the data collection team. The graphic below displays an overview of all interventions that were suggested and additionally provides a connection to the challenges. If an intervention addresses several challenges these will be highlighted with colours and numbers relating to the challenges as stated in the table above in chapter 2.

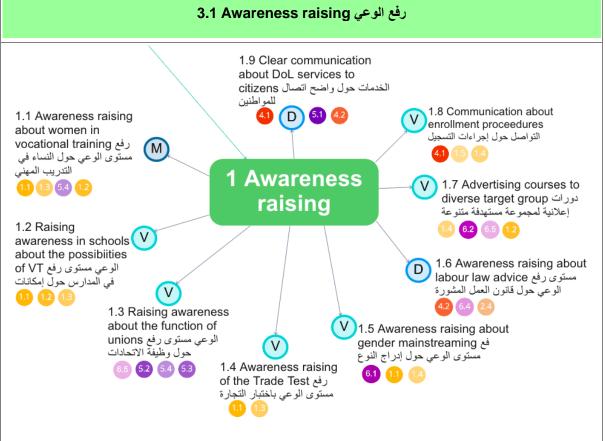
The questionnaires that collected information on the partner's opinion and inputs can be found in annexe V "Partner questionnaire and Joint partner agreements (Excel)".

Detailed descriptions on tangible outcome examples, responsible institutions and the rationale can be found in annexe VI "Interventions, descriptions and details (Excel).

#### 3 التدخلات-

تستند التدخلات المقترحة إلى تصريحات الشريك عن الاهتمام لمواجهة تحدٍ معين. كما تم تقديم اقتراحات مجالات التدخل من قبل شركاء الإستراتيجية وتم إثرائها بمقترحات من قبل فريق جمع البيانات. يعرض الرسم البياني أدناه نظرة عامة على جميع التدخلات التي تم اقتراحها ويوفر بالإضافة إلى ذلك صلة بالتحديات. إذا كان التدخل يعالج العديد من التحديات، فسيتم إبرازها بالألوان والأرقام المتعلقة بالتحديات كما هو مذكور في الجدول أعلاه في الفصل 2 يمكن العثور على الاستبيانات التي جمعت المعلومات حول رأي الشريك ومدخلاته في الملحق الخامس "استبيان الشريك واتفاقيات الشركاء المشتركين (Excel)".





		,	
Lead Instit ution مؤسسة رائدة	Proposed Sub intervention التدخل الفرعي المقارح	الوصفDescription	No. of the challenges it addresses عدد التحديات التي يعالجها
1.1	Awareness raising about women in vocational training رفع مستوى الوعي حول النساء في التدريب المهني	Awareness Raising (with a focus on women) for the importance of Vocational Trainings and its importance in the current economic situation in Eastern Sudan. Debunking female stereotype and including working with female role models and working women of all backgrounds  رفع مستوى الوعي (مع التركيز على المرأة) لأهمية التدريب المهني وأهميته في الوضع الاقتصادي الحالي في شرق السودان. توضيح الصورة النمطية بما في ذلك العمل للمراة مع قدوة النساء العاملات من جميع المجالات	1.1 1.3 5.4 1.2
1.2	Raising awareness in schools about the possibilities of VT رفع مستوى الوعي في المدارس حول إمكانات VT	Collaboration with local primary and secondary schools; presentation to teachers about the possibilities of vocational training, inviting primary and secondary school students to the VTCs or going to the schools and offering explanations about VTCs  The involvement of the Technical collage to explain the possibilities for continuing the education path التعاون مع المدارس الابتدائية والثانوية المحلية ؛ عرض للمعلمين حول إمكانيات التدريب المهني ، ودعوة طلاب المدارس الابتدائية والثانوية	1.1

1.3	Raising awareness about the function of unions رفع مستوى الوعي حول وظيفة الاتحادات	إلى VTCs أو الذهاب إلى المدارس وتقديم تفسيرات حولVTCs إشراك الكلية التقنية لشرح الإمكانيات لتواصل مسار التعليم  Community awareness sessions to explain the benefit of forming or joining unions جلسات توعية المجتمع لشرح فائدة تشكيل الاتحادات أو الانضمام إليها	5.3 5.4 5.2 6.5
1.4 V	Awareness- raising of the رفع Trade Test مستوى الوعي باختبار التجارة	Awareness for employers on the certificate (all courses) validation and advocacy for national government support on recognition of prior learning (RPL)/ Trade Test Clear communication also within the VTCs about the recognition of the different certificates. توعية employers على التحقق من صحة الشهادة (جميع الدورات) والدعوة لدعم الحكومة الوطنية بشأن الاعتراف بالتعلم السابق / (RPL) اختبار التجارة التواصل الواضح أيضًا داخل VTCs حول الاعتراف بالشهادات المختلفة.	1.3
1.5 V	Awareness raising about gender mainstreaming رفع مستوى الوعي حول إدراج النوع Depends on 6.7	Highlighting the need for inclusion of women on all levels, also whenever dealing with external partners.  تسليط الضوء على ضرورة إدراج المرأة على جميع المستويات، وكذلك عند التعامل مع الشركاء الخارجيين.	6.1 1.1
1.6	Awareness raising about labour law advice. رفع مستوى الوعي حول قانون العمل المشورة Depends on 6.8	Continued awareness-raising about the possibility to receive free of cost labour law advice at the DoL. استمرار رفع مستوى الوعي حول إمكانية الحصول على مشورة قانون العمل.	4.2 2.4 6.4 1.2
1.7 V	Advertising  courses to the  diverse target  group. دورات إعلانية  لمجموعة مستهدفة  متنوعة	Opening the courses to a wider group of applicants and announcing these courses to diverse target groups. فتح الدورات لمجموعة أوسع من المتقدمين والإعلان عن هذه الدورات لمجموعة.	6.2 6.5
1.8	Communication about enrollment procedures. التواصل حول إجراءات التسجيل Depends on 5.4	Improved enrollment procedure and trainee selection with clear rules on all levels that are communicated from the beginning. Identifying the available seats early and communicating the available seats early and communicating the seats early and communicating the improved in the least of the seats and seat and seat and seat all seats and seat	1.5

1.9



Clear communication about DoL services to citizens.

> اتصال واضح حول الخدمات للمواطنين

Depends on 3.4 The problem appears that if the employment is conducted by official channels, then the taxation office will be alerted. Employers will be prevented from employing. Therefore a potential collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce is needed in order to find a good balance between for fair taxation. يعتمد على 3.4 يبدو أن المشكلة إذا تم التوظيف عن طريق القنوات الرسمية ، فسيتم تنبيه مكتب الضرائب. سيتم منع أرباب العمل من العمل الذلك هناك حاجة إلى تعاون محتمل مع الغرفة التجارية من أجل إيجاد توازن جيد بين

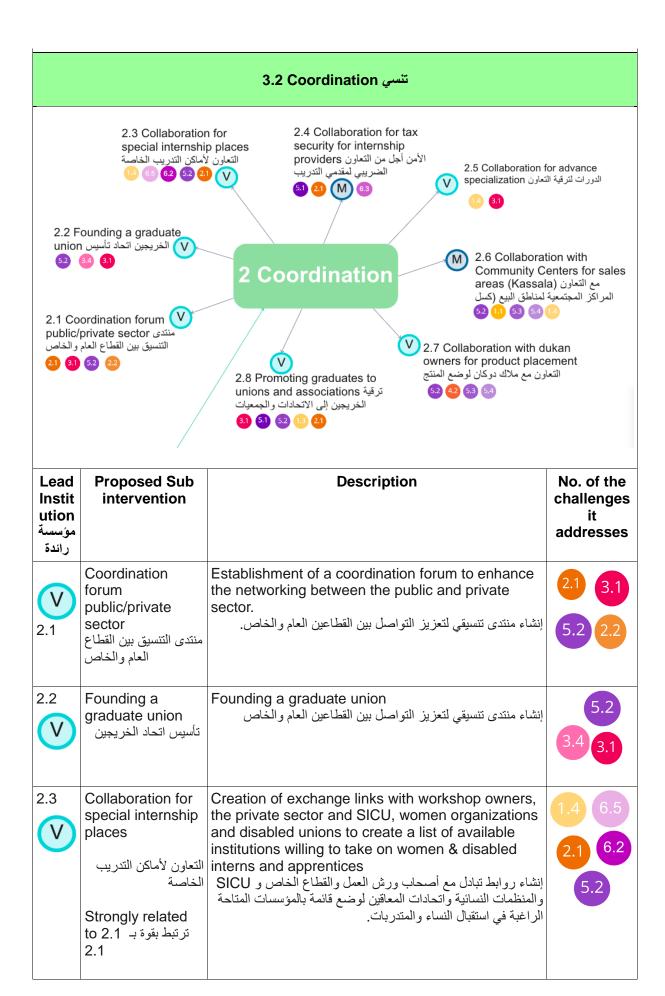
الضرائب العادلة

Clear communication about the services of the DOL. Which are the costs and what are the services provided in return. Public advertisement of the services.

اتصال واضح حول خدمات وزارة العمل. ما هي التكاليف وما هي الخدمات المقدمة في المقابل. الإعلان العام عن الخدمات.





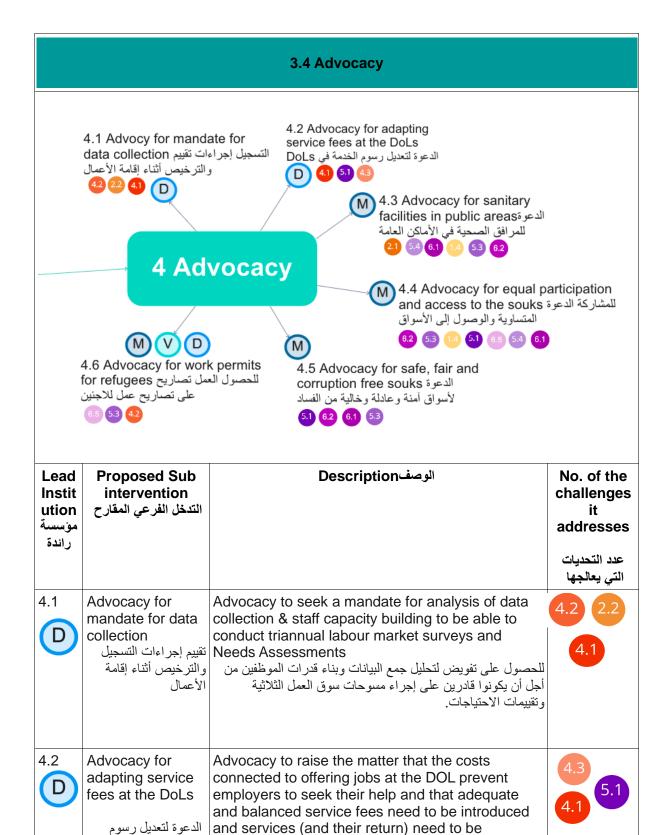


2.4 M	Collaboration for tax security for internship providers  التعاون من أجل الأمن الضريبي لمقدمي التدريب	Collaboration/ finding an agreement with the tax office to make sure that tax officers do not charge workshop owners or employers who accept unpaid interns (e.g. providing them with recognized letters).  التعاون / إيجاد اتفاق مع مكتب الضرائب للتأكد من أن ضباط الضرائب لا يتقاضون الرسوم من أصحاب الورش أو أصحاب العمل الذين يقبلون المتدربين غير المدفوعين (على سبيل المثال، تزويدهم برسائل معترف بها.	6.3 5.1
2.5 V	Collaboration for advanced specialization. courses التعاون لترقية الدورات	Collaboration with associations, unions and private sector employers who offer upgrade courses to their employees already. Some of the private sector entities have already mentioned their interest to offer upgrade trainings.  التعاون مع الجمعيات والنقابات وأرباب العمل في القطاع الخاص الذين يقدمون دورات ترقية لموظفيهم بالفعل. وقد ذكرت بعض كيانات القطاع الخاص بالفعل اهتمامها بتقديم تدريبات ترقية.	1.4
2.6	المجتمعية لمناطق البيع	Collaboration with unions and community centers (in Kassala) to enable graduates (especially female ones) to offer their services from the community centers and display and sell products in the areas. (e.g. display areas for products or blackboards for offering services with a note, or for exchanging or searching for products, maybe with tablias and enable that women exchange and form production groups)  التعاون مع النقابات والمراكز المجتمعية وعرض وبيع المنتجات في المناطق. (على سبيل المثال، مناطق العرض للمنتجات أو البحث عنها، السبورات لتقديم الخدمات بملاحظة، أو لتبادل المنتجات أو البحث عنها، ربما باستخدام وتمكين النساء من تبادل وتشكيل مجموعات الإنتاج.	5.4 5.3 1.1 1.4 5.2
2.7 V	Collaboration with Dukan owners for product placement  التعاون مع ملاك دوكان لوضع المنتج	Collaboration between VTC teachers and local Dukan owners to identify and rent spaces for products of students. Establishment of a network of sellers for products and goods and support from the side of the school to maintain and expand these networks.    VTC   VTC	5.2 <b>4.2 5.3 5.4</b>
2.8 V	Promoting graduates to unions and associations  ترقية الخريجين إلى الاتحادات والجمعيات	Collaboration and lobbying with unions and committees to encourage them aiming for graduates being able to join their unions and associations.  التعاون والضغط مع الاتحادات واللجان لتشجيعهم على تمكين الخريجين من الانضمام إلى نقاباتهم وجمعياتهم.	3.1 5.2 5.1 1.3 2.1

#### 3.3 Data collection and analysis 3.1 State labour market 3.2 Skill Gap Assessment العمل سوق مسح survey تقييم فجوة المهارة M 3.3 Access to finance (including microfinance) دراسة الوصول إلى التمويل 3 Data collection and analysis D)3.4 Study on service الخدمة رسوم دراسة fees M M 3.5 Review of the policy environment 3.6 Assessment of registration and license procedures during regarding women in markets and اجراءات تقييم business set up المتعلقة السياسات بيئة مراجعة sales areas التسجيل والترخيص أثناء إقامة الأعمال بالمرأة في الأسواق ومناطق المبيعات 5.1 6.2 5.4 6.5 5.3 Lead **Proposed Sub** الوصفDescription No. of the Instit intervention challenges ution التدخل الفرعى المقارح it مؤسسة addresses رائدة عدد التحديات التى يعالجها 3.1 State labour Conduction of a labour market survey for the state إجراء مسح لسوق العمل للولاية. market survey مسح سوق العمل D 3.2 Skill Gap Conduction of a Skill Gap Assessment to identify how the human resources of the state need to be Assessment D developed. إجراء تقييم فجوة المهارة الذي هو في وزارة المالية لتحديد كيفية تطوير تقييم فجوة المهارة الموارد البشرية. Depends on 4.1 This will enable the human resources activities are aligned to the actual needs.

يعتمد على 4.1 وهذا سيمكن من مواءمة أنشطة الموارد البشرية مع الاحتياجات الفعلية

3.3 M	Access to finance (including Microfinance) در اسة الوصول إلى التمويل الأصغر	Study on access to finance and on identifying challenges on graduates receiving access to (micro)finances.  دراسة حول الحصول على التمويل وتحديد التحديات التي تواجه الخريجين الذين يتلقون الوصول إلى معاهد التمويل الأصغر.	5.1 3.2 6.2 3.3
3.4 D	Study on service fees دراسة رسوم الخدمة Connected to 1.9 متصل بـ 1.9	Conduction of a study to establish the right amount of fees connected to job advertisement services and identification of the kind of matching services needed (at DoL) اجراء دراسة لتحديد المبلغ المناسب للرسوم المرتبطة بخدمات إعلانات الوظائف في DoL	4.1 4.3
3.5	Review of the policy environment regarding women in markets and sales areas  The policy environment regarding women in markets and sales areas  The policy environment in markets are areas  T	Lobbying/education towards a review of the policy environment to see if there is anything preventing women from getting access to the market and then lobby for a change so that women can get access to the market and public places.  مناصرة التعليم من أجل مراجعة بيئة السياسة لمعرفة ما إذا كان هناك مناصرة التعليم من أجل التغيير أي شيء يمنع المرأة من الوصول إلى السوق والأماكن العامة.	5.1 1.1 5.3 5.4 1.4
3.6	Assessment of registration and license procedures during business set up تقييم إجراءات التسجيل والترخيص أثناء إقامة الأعمال	Collaboration with localities to identify the challenges in registration and license procedures for establishing workshops and setting up businesses and addressing them in gender and nationality sensitive way to reduce existing barriers for all graduates and simplify procedures for everyone.  التعاون مع المحليات من أجل تحديد التحديات في إجراءات التسجيل والترخيص لإنشاء ورش عمل وإنشاء الشركات ومعالجتها بطريقة تراعي نوع الجنس والجنسية للحد من الحواجز القائمة لجميع الخريجين وتبسيط الإجراءات للجميع.	5.1 5.4 5.3 6.2 6.5



الدعوة لإثارة مسألة أن التكاليف المرتبطة بعرض الوظائف في وزارة

العمل تمنع أصحاب العمل من التماس مساعدتهم وأنه يجب تقديم رسوم

خدمة مناسبة و متو از نة و يجب تحديد الخدمات (و إعادتهم

identified الخدمة فيDoLs

Connected to 1.9

Depends on 3.4 متصل بـ 1.9 يعتمد على

3.4

4.3 M	Advocacy for sanitary facilities in public areas الدعوة للمرافق الصحية في الأماكن العامة	Advocacy for sanitary facilities in public areas (like souks). (مثل الأسواق) الأماكن العامة (مثل الأسواق) الدعوة للمرافق الصحية في الأماكن العامة (مثل الأسواق)	<ul><li>2.1</li><li>6.1</li><li>1.4</li></ul>	<ul><li>5.4</li><li>5.3</li><li>6.2</li></ul>
4.4 M	Advocacy for equal participation and access to the souks  الله عند المشاركة المتساوية والوصول إلى المتساوية والوصول إلى Connected to 3.5 Even though officially everyone may be allowed there, not everyone actually is included. This points towards direct or indirect discrimination or disadvantages.  3.5 ب متصل بالم قد يتم السماح للجميع رسميًا على الرغم من أنه قد يتم السماح للجميع رسميًا على التمييز أو تضمين الجميع بالفعل. هذا يشير إلى التمييز أو غير المباشرة أو غير المباشرة أو غير المباشرة أو ألم المباشرة المباشرة المعدد المساح المباشرة أو غير المباشرة الم	groups of people and some reserved e.g.	6.2 1.4 6.5 6.1	<ul><li>5.3</li><li>5.1</li><li>5.4</li></ul>
4.5 M	Advocacy for safe, fair and corruption free souks الدعوة لأسواق آمنة حالية من الفساد وخالية من الفساد وخالية من الفساد المساد وخالية من الفساد عدد عدد المساد المساد المساد عدد المساد	Advocate for clear and inclusive management of the market and public sales areas and safety measures in the streets.  الدعوة إلى إدارة واضحة وشاملة للسوق ومناطق المبيعات العامة وتدابير السلامة في الشوارع.	6.1	5.3

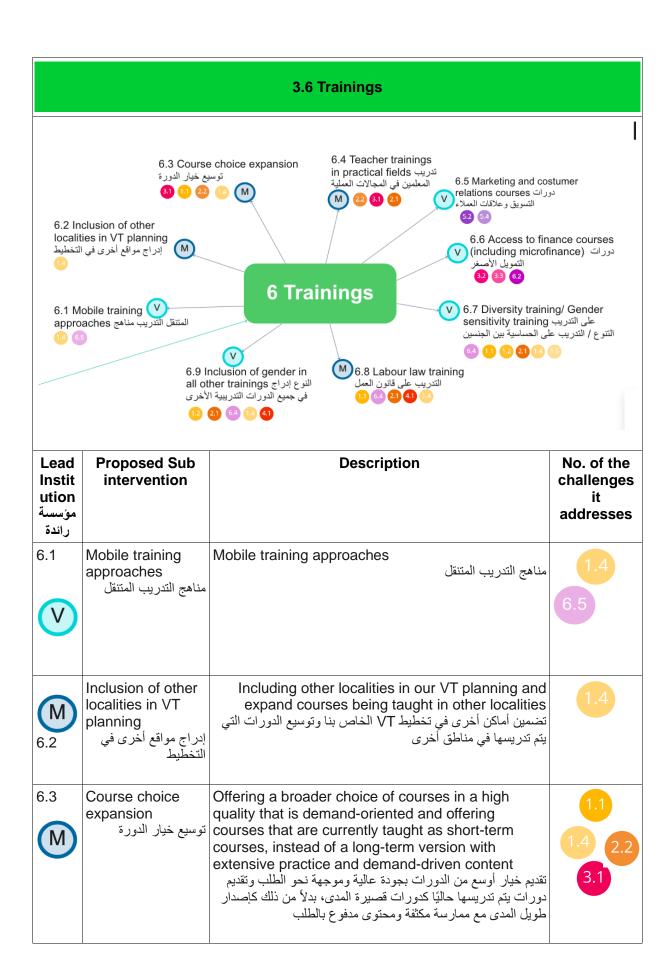
	unjust procedures in who will get the ability to rent spaces. There are also difficult conditions for small scale sellers without space in the market. There is a report of confiscated products and charging of unfair and intransparent "fees". This creates an atmosphere of fear. 3.5 بلسته المخلوف في المحقوف المستعلقة بالسلامة في التحرش والقسوة. هناك المخاوف أيضًا تقارير عن المخاوف أيضًا تقارير عن المخاوف أيضًا تقارير عن المناعين الصغار بدون هناك أيضًا ظروف صعبة على القدرة وفرض "رسوم" تقرير عن منتجات مساحة في السوق. هناك المخاوة وفرض "رسوم" يخلق جوا من الخوف غير عادلة وشفافة. هذا		
4.6 D M	Advocacy for work permits for refugees تصاريح العمل للحصول على تصاريح عمل للجئين	Advocate with COR to lobby for work permit and easing procedures to enable refugees to acquire work permits  المناصرة مع مجلس النواب للضغط من أجل تصريح العمل وتسهيل الإجراءات لتمكين اللاجئين من الحصول على تصاريح العمل.	6.5

## 3.5 Internal Reorganization



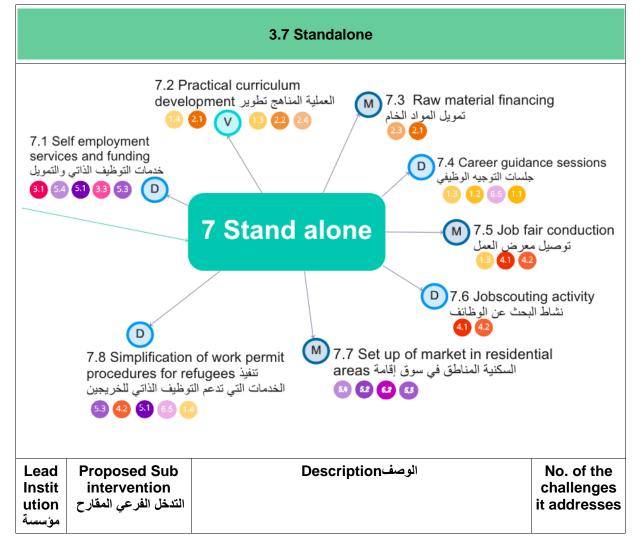
Lead Instit ution مؤسسة راندة	Proposed Sub intervention التدخل الفرعي المقارح	الوصفDescription	No. of the challenges it addresses عدد التحديات التي يعالجها
5.1 V	Diversity in selection committees التنوع في لجان الاختيار	Diversity in the selection committee for the applicants for new training courses التنوع في لجنة الاختيار للمتقدمين للدورات التنريبية الجديدة	6.5 1.4 6.2 1.1
5.2 V	Diversification of employees and involvement in decision-making تتويع العاملين والمشاركة في صنع القرار		6.5 1.4

5.3 M	Institutional capacity raising رفع القدرات المؤسسية See 6.4 6.4	Strengthening of the institutional capacity of the VTC by adding sections to the KVTC that could constitute of sections like: planning, monitoring and evaluation, development of the training programs; potentially done through capacity raising of current staff, or alternatively through hiring temporary consultant  العزيز القدرات المؤسسية لمؤسسة التدريب المهني من خلال إضافة والتقييم وتطوير البرامج التدريبية. من المحتمل أن يتم ذلك من والمراقبة والتقييم وتطوير البرامج التدريبية. من المحتمل أن يتم ذلك من خلال توظيف استشاريين مؤقتي	2.2
5.4	Advanced budget allocation تخصيص الميز انية المتقدم	Clear funding strategy that identifies resources and participants numbers in advance استراتيجية تمويل واضحة تحدد الموارد وأعداد المشاركين مقدما	2.1 3.3
5.5 V	Setting up a mentoring program إنشاء برنامج إرشادي	Finding mentors (maybe teachers, maybe older students, maybe from the private sector) to support students and giving them advice and exchange for a predefined period of time  العثور على موجهين (ربما معلمين، وربما طلاب كبار السن، وربما من القطاع الخاص) لدعم الطلاب وإعطائهم النصيحة وتبادلها لفترة زمنية محددة مسبقًا.	5.2 2.4 2.1



6.4 M		Regular training of teachers, the establishment of a plan for ongoing teacher training (e.g. one-week training per school year) including an allocation into the budget of the school for regular training in their fields as well as in didactics  التدريب المنتظم للمعلمين، ووضع خطة لتدريب المعلمين المستمر (على سبيل المثال تدريب لمدة أسبوع واحد في السنة الدراسية) بما في ذلك تخصيص ميز انية للمدرسة للتدريب المنتظم في مجالاتهم وكذلك في التعليم	2.1 2.2 3.1
V 6.5	Marketing and customer relations courses دورات التسويق وعلاقات العملاء	Training trainees in how to deal with customers, establishing a reliable customer network and how to market products.  تدريب المتدربين على كيفية التعامل مع العملاء وإنشاء شبكة عملاء موثوقة وكيفية تسويق المنتجات	5.4
6.6 V	Access to finance courses (including microfinance)	Organization of workshops and sessions to familiarize the trainees with microfinance institutes including addressing group-specific challenges, that include appropriate procedures for people with disabilities, refugees and women تنظيم ورش عمل وجلسات لتعريف المتدربين بمعاهد التمويل الأصغر بما في ذلك معالجة التحديات المحددة للمجموعة، والتي تشمل الإجراءات المناسبة للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة واللاجئين والنساء	3.2 6.2
6.7 V	Diversity training/ Gender sensitivity training التدريب على التنوع / التدريب على الحساسية بين الجنسين	Conduction of diversity training/ or a gender sensitivity training for teachers, employers, and workshop owner  إجراء تدريب على التنوع / أو تدريب على الحساسية بين الجنسين للمعلمين وأرباب العمل وأصحاب الورش	1.1 1.2 2.1 1.5 1.4

6.8	Labour law training التدريب على قانون العمل	All partners (including DoL) should be trained on the labour law and how to interpret it in a way that supports and protects all parts of society. Specific attention should be given to the sections addressing women and how to interpret them that they are not limiting the possibilities of women. للجب تدريب جميع الشركاء بما في ذلك DoL على قانون العمل وكيفية تفسيره بطريقة تجعله يحمي جميع شرائح المجتمع ويحميها. ينبغي إيلاء اهتمام خاص للأقسام التي تتناول المرأة وكيفية تفسيرها بأنها لا تحد من إمكانيات المرأة.	1.1 2.1 6.4 1.4 4.1
6.9 V	Inclusion of gender in all other trainings إدراج النوع في جميع الدورات الندريبية الأخرى	gender sensitive (gender mainstreaming) and should be adjusted to fit the needs of women AND men equally	1.2 2.1 4.1 5.4 1.5 1.2



رائدة			عدد التحديات التي يعالجها
7.1 D	11	Supporting graduates with self-employment services and funds for new entrepreneurs دعم الخريجين بخدمات التوظيف الذاتي والأموال لرواد الأعمال الجدد الخريجين بخدمات التوظيف الذاتي والأموال لرواد الأعمال الجدد Activating the role of employment offices and encouraging self-employed graduates.  1. Capacity building for the Job Centre staff and hiring additional qualified staff for the job center 2. Collaborating with training providers and the private sector to have a list of volunteer career guidance coaches in various trades and occupations  1. تفعيل دور مكاتب التشغيل وتشجيع الخريجين العاملين لحسابهم الخاص. وتوظيف موظفين مؤهلين مؤهلين لمركز العمل التدريب والقطاع الخاص للحصول على قائمة من مدربي التوجيه الوظيفي المتطوعين في مختلف المهن	5.1 3.3 5.4 5.3
7.2 V	Practical curriculum development rdeير المناهج العملية	Curriculum development that is more practically-oriented and may include troubleshooting models تطوير المناهج الدراسية الأكثر توجهاً عمليًا وقد يتضمن نماذج لتحري الخلل وإصلاحه	2.2 2.1 2.4 1.3
7.3 M	Raw material financing تمويل المواد الخام	Regular and reliable allocation of money for raw materials, so that trainees can practice in the training centers. تخصيص أموال منتظمة وموثوقة للمواد الخام، بحيث يمكن للمتدربين ممارسة في مراكز التدريب	2.1
7.4 D	Career guidance sessions جلسات التوجيه الوظيفي	Career guidance sessions to interested applicants and school/university leavers via the Job centers (implemented in a gender-sensitive and non-Sudanese sensitive way)  مجلسات التوجيه الوظيفي للمتقدمين المهتمين وتاركي المدرسة / الجامعة عبر Job Centre تنفذ بطريقة تراعي الفوارق بين الجنسين وغير السودانية.	1.2 6.5 1.3 1.1
7.5 M	Job fair conduction توصيل معرض العمل	Implementation of a job fair (with a virtual job fair back up plan) تنفيذ معرض الوظائف مع خطة احتياطية لمعرض افتراضي	4.1

7.6 D		Repetition of the job scouting with the graduates and in collaboration with the DoL to identify open jobs on the one hand and provide first access to these open jobs to those participating in the job fair (if fitting the criteria) on the other hand.  تكرار الوظائف مع الخريجين وبالتعاون مع وزارة العمل لتحديد الوظائف المفتوحة من جهة، وتوفير الوصول لأول مرة إلى هذه الوظائف المفتوحة لأولئك المشاركين في معرض الوظائف (إذا كان ذلك مناسبًا للمعايير) من ناحية أخرى	4.2
7.7 M	Set up of the market in residential areas إقامة سوق في المناطق السكنية	The ministry of finance can create markets in residential neighbourhoods and encourage women to produce locally مكن لوزارة المالية إنشاء أسواق في الأحياء السكنية وتشجيع النساء على الإنتاج محليًا	5.4 5.2 6.2
7.8 D	Simplification of work permit procedures for refugees تنفيذ الخدمات التي تدعم التوظيف الذاتي للخريجين	Simplify the work permit procedures for refugees and non-nationals by advocating for the need to provide work permits  تبسيط إجراءات تصاريح العمل للاجئين وغير المواطنين مع الدعوة إلى ضرورة توفير تصاريح العمل	6.5 4.2 5.3 5.1

## 4 Proposed Implementation Plan

Below a simplified version of the implementation plan is displayed that is available below in more details and with a deep dive as well as in the attachment VI "Interventions, descriptions and details" (Excel)

		reness sing	2 Cod	ordinati	on	4 Adv	vocacy		collection nalysis		ernal nization	6 T	rainings	7 Stan	d alone
For what (sub-area)	VT, certificate value, women inclusion, enrollment, course, union function	Labour Law, DOL services	Market needs, internship place, internship placement tax break, course upgrading	Members hip, product/s ervice promotion , women enterprun ership promotion	Student Needs	Data collection mandate, job advert fee,	Access to market, fair market fee, safety, work permit, estb. Sanitary facility	information of labour market, skill gap, access to finance, women & disable access to market, business set-	Job advertisment fee	Access to training, mobile , far locality inclusion, 1 yr course regularised, gender mainstreaming , course	Practicality, management skills, market relevent, access to finance, marketing & customer relation, labour	Diversity, decision making, intitutional capacity, M& Planning, advance budget allocation	Mentoring program	Self- employement, funding, career guidance, job scouting, access to market, start- up services	Raw marterial financing and curriculum revision/update /new
For who (Target)	Schools, prospective youth, women, disable, refugees, community	Employer, employee, VT students	Govt institutions, Private Sector,	Unions, associatio ns, VT students, VTC teachers, shop owners,	VT student s	DOL, employer	Women, refugees, disabled, market community	DOL, private sector, training providers, VT students, VT graduates, women, disable	Employer	Remote learners, prospective students, teachers	VT students, DOL, employers, enterpruners, teachers training	VTC teacher and admin st		VT students, Women, DOL, employers, job seekers, enterpruners, prospective learners	vтс
Expected Results					atching of supply and demand in labour market			enlarge	ality of training d offer of training ogrammes		Improved skill ar better jol	nd knowledge t os search servi			

Numb er Actor عدد الممثلين	Actorsممثلین	Proposed sub- intervention تدخل فرعي	أمثلة على المخرجات القابلة للقياس المثلة على المخرجات القابلة للقياس	Fund requirement متطلبات الصندوق  أ) لا تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة ب) تكلفة متوسطة ج) تكلفة عالية a) No cost / low cost b) medium cost c) high cost  Partner institution مؤسسة شريكة	الجدول الجدول الزمني
		1 Awareness ra	ising / Communication / Advertisement الوعي / الاتصال / الإعلان	رفع	
1.1 M		Awareness raising about women in vocational training رفع مستوى الوعي حول النساء في التدريب المهني الأساس Rationale الأساس:  The challenges that women in vocational training face widely differ from the experiences of male graduates. Since women constitute 50% of the population and thus 50% of potential trainees & graduates,	* One poster campaign with 50 attached photos in central areas of the city displaying women of all backgrounds in uncommon professions  * Three articles in two local newspapers each highlighting the stories of women who are working in the field of vocational training and how they deal with everyday challenges  * Visiting two product fairs or two job fairs per year in Sudan and bringing successful female previous graduate s to the fairs as representatives of the VTCs and explain about the VTCs options.  * VTCs options.  * December 10 and 10 an	Medium costs	Year 1 سنة

		they should not be left disadvantaged, but their challenges need to be considered التحديات التي تواجهها النساء في التدريب المهني بشكل كبير عن تجارب الخريجين الذكور . بما أن النساء يشكل 50% من السكان وبالتالي 50% من المتدربين والخريجين المحتملين ، فلا يجب تركهم محرومين ، ولكن تحدياتهم يجب أن تؤخذ بعين الاعتبار			
1.2 V	Lead: VTC  Partner: MoF  Joint Action Group: Primary and secondary schools and the المدريب المهني المشترك: وزارة المالية مجموعة العمل المشترك: Technical Colleges الكليات التقنية	مستوى الوعي في المدارس VT حول إمكانات	* Arranging visits of students from four primary schools (two males, to female schools) to the VTC and presenting the school and the possibilities the students have at the VTC * Sending groups of three (one teacher, one graduate and one technical college student) to primary schools displaying videos of the vocational training * Arranging one-afternoon meeting inviting all primary school teachers of the city to explain the sections of the VTC, their advantages and how it is connected to the educational school system, equipping the primary school teachers with information material to distribute to their students  Note that the first of the city to explain the sections of the value of the educational school system, equipping the primary school teachers with information material to distribute to their students  Note that the first of the city to explain the primary school teachers with information material to distribute to their students  Note that the first of the city to explain the first of the primary school teachers with information material for the first of the primary school teachers with information material to distribute to their students  Note that the value of the primary school teachers with information material to distribute to their students  Note that the value of the value	بدون تكلفة منخفضة المنخفضة المنخفضة المنخفضة	Year 1-3 من سنة 3والي

1.3 V	شريك: مجموعة العمل المشترك: النقابات والجمعيات	Rationale الأساس Entionale الأساس:  This suggestion aims at mitigating the challenge that especially young graduates have a limited network and customer base. As a part of an established union, they might be able to access upgrade trainings and learn from those who are already established in the work field. المقتل في أن الخريجين الاقتراح إلى تخفيف التحدي الشباب خاصة لديهم شبكة الشباب خاصة لديهم شبكة من الاتحادات راسخة ، قد محدودة وقاعدة عملاء. كجزء يتمكنون من الوصول إلى تدريبات الترقية والتعلم من أولئك الذين هم بالفعل أولئك الذين هم بالفعل مؤسسون في مجال العمل	* Holding regular school meetings (one time per all two months) and bringing all students together (male and female) to address the challenges they are facing and organizing one speaker (for example from the different unions) per session to share about the ways to overcome some of the challenges and to display the role of the different unions. *  القد اجتماعات مدرسية منتظمة (مرة واحدة لكل شهرين) وجمع جميع الطلاب معلى الطلاب معلى المؤلفة التحديات التي يوجهونها وتنظيم متحدث واحد (على سبيل المثال من الاتحادات المختلفة) في كل جلسة للمشاركة حول طرق التغلب على بعض التحديات وإبراز دور النقابات المختلفة	No cost/ low cost	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3
1.4	Lead: VTC Partner: MoF	Awareness-raising of the Trade Test رفع مستوى الوعي باختبار التجارة	and presenting the possibilities of Trade Test to recognize	Medium costs تكاليف متوسطة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3

Joint Action Group: Radio stations لجهة الرائدة مركز لتدريب المهني لشريك: وزارة المالية حموعة العمل المشترك:		possibilities of trade test and sharing this flyer in the souks in which workshop owners are working  * Conduction of three radio interviews in two statewide radio channels that address the possibilities of the VTC and the possibilities to have practical skills formally recognized زيارة معرضين للمنتجات أو معرضين للوظائف كل عام في السودان وتقديم إمكانيات الاختبار التجاري للتعرف على المهارات  * إعداد نشرة إعلامية قصيرة واحدة تشرح إمكانيات الاختبار التجاري ومشاركة هذه النشرة في الأسواق التي يعمل فيها أصحاب الورش  * إجراء ثلاث مقابلات إذاعية في قناتين راديو على مستوى الولاية تتناول إمكانيات مركز التدريب المهني وإمكانيات الحصول على مهارات عملية معترف بها رسميًا		
لتدريب المهني	Rationale الأساس المنطقي: المنطقي: Depends on 6.7 يعتمد على 6.7	* Inviting five different women who are working in VTC fields and understanding their challenges in-depth * Analyzing where the challenges that these women face are structural and how they can be reduced, then reducing these barriers first in the VTCs, then addressing further challenges with partners * Listening to the female students and actively following up with external partners (e.g. microfinance institutes, internship placements, dukan owners) when they face problems and considering gender, stereotypes, and prejudice from the other side as a potential reason for the problem  * Bringing all female trainees together in groups (once every six months) and have them address the gender-related challenges they face and the solutions they suggest.  * Bringing all female trainees together in groups (once every six months) and have them address the gender-related challenges they face and the solutions they suggest.  * Listenium of the s	No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة منخفضة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3

1.6 D	Lead: DoL  Partner:  Joint Action Group: الجهة الرائدة وزارة العمل شريك: مجموعة العمل المشترك	قانون العمل المشورة الأساس Rationale الأساس المنطقي المنطقي عتمد Depends on 6.8	* Visiting two product fairs or two job fairs per year in Sudan and presenting the possibilities free of cost labour law advice at the DoL زيارة معرضين للمنتجات أو معرضين للوظائف كل عام في السودان وتقديم المشورة المجانية لقانون العمل في وزارة العمل	No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3
1.7 V	التدريب المهني شريك:	مستهدفة متنوعة الأساس Rationale	* Opening the courses to a wider group of applicants * Preparation of information material that clearly addresses men, women, refugees, people with disabilities and people from all backgrounds, preparation of information materials displaying themselves people from all backgrounds*  big a large people from all backgrounds  big a large people from all background	No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	Year 1-3 من سنة 3

1.8 V	Lead: VTC  Partner: MoF  Joint Action Group: الجهة الرائدة مركز التدريب المهني الشريك: وزارة المالية مجموعة العمل المشترك:	المنطقي: Depends on 5.4 يعتمد	* Establishment of clear enrollment procedures for all courses (also short courses) in the VTCs. Identification of a selection committee, that attempts to include people from all backgrounds including Sudanese and non-Sudanese and women.  * Identification of available seats and the announcement of the enrollment procedures, the criteria, and the expectations towards the trainee clearly from the beginning. *  * Establishment of a selection of a selection of a sudanese and non-Sudanese and women.  * Identification of available seats and the announcement of the enrollment procedures, the criteria, and the expectations towards the trainee clearly from the beginning.  * Identification of available seats and the announcement of the enrollment procedures, the criteria, and the expectations towards the trainee clearly from the beginning.  * Identification of available seats and the announcement of the enrollment procedures, and the expectations towards the identification of available seats and the announcement of the enrollment procedures, and the expectations towards the identification of available seats and the announcement of the enrollment procedures, and the expectations towards the identification of available seats and the announcement of the enrollment procedures, and the expectations towards the enrollment procedures and the enrollment procedures.	No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	Preparati on in year 1 impleme ntation ongoing الاعداد في الاعداد مه الستمرار
1.9 D	representatives الجهة الرائدة مركز التدريب المهني الشريك: وزارة المالية مجموعة العمل المشترك:	citizens.  اتصال واضح حول الخدمات للمواطنين  Rationale الأساس : المنطقي  Depends on 3.4  The problem appears	* Preparation of standard operational procedures for applicants and employers who contact DoL * Communicating of what applicants and employers can expect consistently and transparently through (e.g. 2 radio announcements in three different radio stations/ 2 TV interviews/ 3 newspaper articles/ or a flyer campaign in areas with many workshops) * Reevaluation after three months after the communication campaign to readjust the functionality and feasibility of the procedures*    Jack   Jack	Medium costs تكاليف متوسطة	Preparati on in year 1 impleme ntation ongoing الاعداد في الاعداد مع التقدد

		good balance between for fair taxation. 3.4 يبدو أن المشكلة إذا تم التوظيف عن طريق القنوات الرسمية ، فسيتم تنبيه مكتب الضرائب بسيتم منع أرباب العمل من العمل الذلك هناك حاجة إلى تعاون محتمل مع الغرفة التجارية من أجل إيجاد توازن جيد بين الضرائب العادلة			
			2 Coordination تنسيق		
2.1 V	Private and public sector representatives الجهة الرائدة مركز التدريب المهني	public/private sector.  العام والخاص  Rationale الأساس  This may enhance the chances to generate internships and specified trainings for the trainees, but will also enable that the	* Establishment of a coordination forum including at least five private and five public sector representatives and arranging three meetings over six months. Each of them organized one week in advance with a pre-communicated minimum of three agenda items*  إنشاء منتدى تنسيقي يضم ما لا يقل عن خمسة ممثلين عن القطاع الخاص وخمسة ممثلين عن القطاع العام وترتيب ثلاثة اجتماعات على مدار ستة أشهر. نظم كل منهم أسبوعًا واحدًا مسبقًا مع وجود ثلاثة بنود على الأقل من جدول الأعمال تم الإبلاغ عنها مسبقًا	No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3

		قد يعزز هذا فرص إنشاء دورات تدريبية ودورات تدريبية محددة للمتدربين ، ولكنه سيتيح أيضًا إمكانية تكييف الدورات التدريبية وفقًا لاحتياجات السوق وسيتيح لأصحاب العمل الفرصة للتعامل مع الخريجين المؤهلين المتحمسين والمتحمسين		
2.2 V	التدريب المهني شريك: مجموعة العمل المشترك:	Rationale الأساس:  This aims to enable exchange and mutual advice for the graduates as well as being able to provide targeted support.	* Voting of student representatives in all classes, voting of year-representatives among the class representatives (voting rules: democratic, BUT including female representatives with minimum 30%), contacting all alumni (male and female!) and collecting them in a WhatsApp group to invite them to a meeting for the founding of a union, explanation of the process of registering a union and voting for representatives and sharing of that information in the networks, bringing the alumni representatives in contact with other unions (with both sides the female and the male sides) *  الفصل (قواعد التصويت: ديمقر اطية، ولكن بما في ذلك ممثلات بنسبة لا تقل عن 30 كن الفصل (قواعد التصويت للمقلين ومشاركة تلك المعلومات في الشبكات، وجعل ممثلي النقابة والتصويت للممثلين ومشاركة تلك المعلومات في الشبكات، وجعل ممثلي الخريجين على اتصال مع النقابات الأخرى (مع كلا الجانبين ، الإناث و الجوانب الذكو	No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضية منخفضية
2.3 V	private sector entities الجهة الرائدة مركز		* visiting the named institutions and creating a list of possibilities for internship placements and contact details, especially listing up all the possibilities for people with disabilities, women, and refugees to conduct an internship at that place  زيارة المراكز المذكورة وإنشاء قائمة بإمكانيات التدريب الداخلي وتفاصيل الاتصال، ولا سيما سرد جميع الاحتمالات للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة والنساء واللاجئين لإجراء تدريب داخلي في ذلك المكان	No cost/ low cost Year 1 بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة

2.4	شريك: مجموعة العمل المشترك: أصحاب الورش وكيانات القطاع الخاص	Collaboration for tax	* Creating a memorandum of understanding e.g. detailing	No cost/ low cost	Year 1,
M	Partner: VTC  Joint Action Group: Tax chamber, workshop owners الجهة الرائدة: وزارة المالية الشريك: مركز التدريب المهني مجموعة العمل المشترك: غرفة الضرائب وأصحاب	security for internship providers. التعاون من أجل الأمن الضريبي لمقدمي التدريب الأساس Rationale		بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	

2.5 V	Lead: VTC  Partner:  Joint Action Group: الجهة الرائدة مركز التدريب المهني شريك:		* Preparing information and lists about which upgrade courses are offered by which entities and for which prices, so that students are aware of them, * إعداد المعلومات والقوائم الخاصة بمقررات التي تم ترقيتها ويتم تقديمها من قبل الجهات واسعارها حتى يكون الطلاب على دراية بها.	No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	Year 1, then keeping up to date سنة مع التطزير
2.6	كسلا شريك: مجموعة العمل المشترك: المجلس الأعلى للشباب	Community Centers for sales areas (Kassala).  التعاون مع المراكز المجتمعية البيع (كسلا).  Rationale الأساس  This possibility is an option for Kassala, since Gedaref does not have such a large number of community and youth centers. الإمكانية خيار الكسلا ، لأن المحانية خيار الكسلا ، لأن القضارف ليس لديها هذا العدد الكبير من المراكز المجتمعية		No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	Year 1, if success also year 2-3 سنة في خالة النجاح الي النجاح الي السنة2و 3

2.7 V	Lead: VTC Partner:  Joint Action Group: Dukan owners and workshop owners الجهة الرائدة مركز التدريب المهني شريك: مجموعة العمل المشترك: أصحاب دكان وأصحاب		* Organizing with each class (that produces something to sell) one visit to the souk in which trainees will be encouraged to enquire with dukan[shop] owners the possibilities to sell the products in their dukan * Every teacher (who teaches products that can be sold) establishes the connection to three dukan owners or workshop owners and discusses with them the conditions under which products can be sold (through renting space/through receiving commission etc.) on their premises through receiving commission etc.) on their premises elicity in the products of the products of the products of the premises of the products of the premises of the products of the premise of the pr	بدون تكلفة No cost/ low cost الكلفة منخفضة الكلفة منخفضة	Year 1 سنة
2.8 V	Lead: VTC Partner:  Joint Action Group: Unions, Associations النجهة الرائدة مركز الندريب المهني شريك: مجموعة العمل المشترك:	Promoting graduates to unions and associations. ترقية الخريجين إلى الاتحادات والجمعيات	* Inviting the union leaders/ representatives to the school once a year to present their institutions on the premises of the VTC* دعوة قادة / مندوبي النقابات إلى المدرسة مرة كل عام لتقديم مؤسساتهم في مقر مركز التدريب المهني	بدون تكلفة No cost/ low cost / تكلفة منخفضة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3

		3	Data collection and analysis تجميع البيانات وتحليلها	
3.1 D	الشريك: وزارة المالية	State labour market survey مسح سوق العمل Rationale الأساس :  This will enable that the trainings will be adjusted to the market needs. سيسمح ذلك بتعديل الدورات التدريبية وفقًا لاحتياجات السوق .	* Conduction of a labour market survey for the state of Kassala/ Gedaref*  إجراء مسح لسوق العمل لولاية كسلا / القضارف	Medium costs Year 2 تكاليف متوسطة
3.2 D			* Conduction of a Skill Gap Assessment إجراء تقبيم فارق المهارات	Medium costs  Year 3  تكاليف متوسطة
3.3 M	Lead: MoF Partner: Joint Action	Access to finance (including microfinance) در اسة الوصول إلى التمويل الأصغر	* Conducting a study on access/ challenges related to microfinance institutes addressing the needs for all population groups (men, women, young, old, refugees, non- Sudanese, Sudanese, disabled (blind, hearing impaired, ( etc.)	Medium costs Year 2 نكاليف متوسطة

	Group: Microfinance Institutes and banks; Disabled Union, Women representatives, refugee representatives الجهة الرائدة: وزارة		إجراء دراسة حول الوصول / التحديات المتعلقة بمؤسسات التمويل الأصغر التي تلبي احتياجات جميع الفنات السكانية (رجال، نساء، شباب ، كبار السن ، لاجئون ، غير سودانيين ، سودانيين ، معاقين (مكفوفين ، ضعاف السمع ، الخ		
	شريك:				
	مجموعة العمل المشترك: معاهد التمويل الأصغر				
	والبنوك. اتحاد المعوقين،				
	ممثلات النساء ، ممثلات				
	اللاجئين				
3.4	Lead: DoL	Study on service fees. دراسة رسوم الخدمة	* Data collection among private sector entities and workshop owners on which services they want (organized in	Medium costs تكاليف متوسطة	Year 1
D	Partner: MoF	Rationale الأساس	which way) and how much they would be ready pay for it and what prevents them from using the services now*		
	Joint Action Group:		جمع البيانات بين كيانات القطاع الخاص وأصحاب الورش حول الخدمات التي		
	الجهة الرائدة مكتب العمل		يريدونها (بالمنظمة بأي طريقة) ومقدار استعدادهم لدفع ثمنها وما الذي يمنعهم من		
	الشريك: وزارة المالية	متصل بـ 1.9	استخدام الخدمات الآن		
	مجموعة العمل المشترك:				
3.5	Lead: MoF	Review of the policy	* Writing a review of all existing regulations and processes	Medium costs	Year 1-3
M	Partner: DoL	environment regarding women in markets and sales	that need to be conducted to access certain services (renting a <i>dukan</i> on the market, renting a fruit shop on the market, registering a business, selling on the street,	تكاليف متوسطة	من سنة الي
	Joint Action Group:		licensing services, paying taxes, opening a saloon) and conducting interviews with women going through these		
	institutions may be		processes explaining the actual challenges they faced and		
	involved in these		still face		

	processes (e.g. tax chamber, mahalia, planning office) الجهة الرائدة: وزارة المالية مجموعة العمل المشترك: قد تشارك جميع المؤسسات الأخرى في هذه العمليات والمحلية ، ومكتب	المنطقي: Connected to 4.4 and 4.5 4.5 و 4.5	Highlighting with the entities involved, those steps in which women face more challenges and discuss these problems can be solved or the procedures can be adjusted so that women have the same changes of men to access these women have the same changes of men to access these like a class of men to access these women have the same changes of men to access these but the first of the process of men to access these like a class of men to access these like a like in the first of the firs		
3.6 M	Lead: MoF  Partner: DoL  Joint Action Group: All other institutions may be involved in these processes (e.g. tax chamber, mahalia, planning office) Disabled Union, Women representatives, refugee representatives غيلة الرائدة: وزارة المالية: مكتب العمل المشترك: محموعة العمل المشترك: مديع المؤسسات قد تشارك جميع المؤسسات الأخرى في هذه العمليات	تقييم إجراءات التسجيل والترخيص أثناء إقامة الأعمال	* Writing a review of all existing regulations and processes that need to be conducted to access certain services (renting a dukan on the market, renting a fruit shop on the market, registering a business, selling on the street, licensing services, paying taxes, opening a saloon etc. ) and conducting interviews with specific groups e.g. women and refugees going through these processes explaining the actual challenges they faced.  * Arranging one meeting for each of the processes that were researched (e.g. renting a dukan) and inviting all entities that are part of the process. Then identifying the steps where the system can be simplified, eased, or made more transparent*  Example 16 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (5) (6) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7	Medium costs تكاليف متوسطة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3

	(مثل غرفة الضرائب، والمحلية، ومكتب التخطيط) الجهة الرائدة: وزارة المالية الشريك: مكتب العمل مجموعة العمل المشترك: قد تشارك جميع المؤسسات الأخرى في هذه العمليات والمحلية، ومكتب التخطيط) التحاد المعوقين، ممثلات اللاجئين		خدمات معينة (تأجير دكان في السوق ، واستئجار محل فواكه في السوق ، وتسجيل شركة ، والبيع في الشارع ، وخدمات الترخيص ، ودفع الضرائب ، فتح صالون وما إلى ذلك) وإجراء مقابلات مع مجموعات محددة على سبيل المثال النساء واللاجئين الذين يمرون بهذه العمليات موضحين التحديات الفعلية التي يواجهونها.  *ترتيب اجتماع واحد لكل عملية من العمليات التي تم البحث عنها (مثل استئجار دوكان) ودعوة جميع الكيانات التي تشكل جزءًا من العملية. ثم تحديد الخطوات التي يمكن من خلالها تبسيط النظام أو تسهيله أو جعله أكثر شفافية		
			المناصرة 4 Advocacy		
4.1 D		Advocacy for mandate for data collection.  والترخيص أثناء إقامة الأعمال والترخيص أثناء الأساس Rationale الأساس المنطقي المنطقي المنطقي المنطقي المنطقي المنطقي المنطقي المنطقي المنطقي المنطق المنطقة وتحليلها	* Preparation of a capacity building plan and presenting the implementation plan, its benefits, proposed timeline, and estimated costs in a meeting to the relevant authorities*  إعداد خطة بناء القدرات وتقديم خطة التنفيذ وفوائدها والجدول الزمني المقترح والتكاليف التقديرية في اجتماع للجهات المختصة	No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	Year 1 سنة

4.2 D	Lead: DoL  Partner:  Joint Action Group: Connected authorities الرئد مكتب العمل شريك: مجموعة العمل المشترك: السلطات المختصة	DoLsفي Rationale الأساس:  الأساس:  Connected to 1.9  Depends on 3.4 متصل 4.2 يعتمد على 1.9	* After conducting the study under 3.4, identify the appropriate amount of fees and arrange one meeting on the state level and one meeting on the federal level to explain the data collection, its results and the proposed solutions to the relevant authorities*  1.4 بعد إجراء الدراسة في إطار 3.4 تحديد المبلغ المناسب للرسوم وترتيب اجتماع واحد على مستوى الولاية واجتماع على المستوى الاتحادي لشرح عملية جمع البيانات ونتائجها والحلول المقترحة للجهات ذات الصلة	No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	Year 1 سنة
4.3 M	Partner: VTC  Joint Action Group: Connected authorities الجهة الرائدة: وزارة المالية الشريك: مركز التدريب المهني مجموعة العمل المشترك: السلطات المختص		* Preparation of a one-page brief to explain the matter, how it affects women and how a solution could look like, identifying the right authority to address this topic with and add it to an agenda on a meeting with that institution to explain the matter  * Raising this issue in at least three meetings with relevant authorities and in meetings with the private sector to raise awareness about it*    إعداد موجز من صفحة واحدة لشرح الأمر، وكيف يؤثر على المرأة وكيف يمكن أن يبدو الحل، وتحديد السلطة المناسبة لمعالجة هذا الموضوع وإضافته إلى جدول الأعمال في اجتماع مع تلك المؤسسة لشرح الأمر  * الأعمال في اجتماع مع تلك المؤسسة لشرح الأقل مع الجهات ذات العلاقة وفي * المتماعات مع القطاع الخاص للتوعية به	No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	Year 2 سننین

4.4 M	مجموعة العمل المشترك:	participation and access to the souks. الدعوة للمشاركة المتساوية والوصول إلى الأسواق	* Preparation of a one-page brief to explain the matter, how it affects women and how a solution could look like, identifying the right authority to address this topic with and add it to an agenda on a meeting with that institution to explain the matter  * Raising this issue in at least three meetings with relevant authorities and in meetings with the private sector to raise awareness about it    إعداد موجز من صفحة واحدة لشرح الأمر، وكيف يؤثر على المرأة وكيف يمكن أن يبدو الحل، وتحديد السلطة المناسبة لمعالجة هذا الموضوع وإضافته إلى جدول الأعمال في اجتماع مع تلك المؤسسة لشرح الأمر  * إثارة هذا الموضوع في ثلاث لقاءات على الأقل مع الجهات ذات العلاقة وفي المنافقة المناسبة المغال ، سوق القضارف / سوق المنطقة القديمة ، سوق المنطقة المناسبة بين إعلى سبيل المثال ، سوق القضارف / سوق المنطقة القديمة ، سوق المنطقة و فترات الإيجار (الإيجار النهاري ، الإيجار الشهري المين المرأة مستجار مساحات بجودة مختلفة و فترات الإيجار (الإيجار النهاري ، الإيجار الشهري منوسطة مع المستأجرين من الإناث / اللاجئين (يجب أن يتم ذلك عن طريق تخفيض متوسطة مع المستأجرين من الإناث / اللاجئين (يجب أن يتم ذلك عن طريق تخفيض الرسوم ، وليس مع طرد أي شخص)  الرسوم ، وليس مع طرد أي شخص)  *تنفيذ ما لا يقل عن أربعة أسواق جماعية في السنة ودعوة مجموعات نسائية وجماعات لاجئة على وجه التحديد للانضمام إليها وحجز أماكن لها منطقة المبيعات) من خترتيب اجتماع مع السلطات المختصة لمناقشة انظمة الإيجار الجديدة التي تملأ مساحة الإيجار (على سبيل المثال ، دوكان ، ورشة العمل ، منطقة المبيعات) من خميع الدكاكين على البقل من قبل النساء) ترتيب القواعد بحيث لا يمكن تأجير هذا المكان لرجل ما لم يتم المغر على نساء يمكنهن استيفاء الحد الأدنى من المعايير (فيما المكان لرجل ما لم يتم المغور على نساء يمكنهن استيفاء الحد الأدنى من المعايير (فيما المكان لرجل ما لم يتم المغور على نساء يمكنهن استيفاء الحد الأدنى من المعايير (فيما المكان لرجل ما لم يتم الميتم المينة الكائين .		Year 1
4.5 M	Lead: MoF Partner: VTC Joint Action Group: Mahalia, ministry of planning, tax	fair and corruption free souks. الدعوة لأسواق آمنة وعادلة وخالية من الفساد	After conducting 3.5 or 3.6. Identifying suitable measures to make the market are a safe space for women.  * conduction of a gender diversity training for all policepersons on the market  * awareness-raising campaign about harassment of women being immoral on the market	ي تكاليف متوسطة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3

## chamber and other entities related to the market

who will get the المحلية ووزارة التخطيط There are also من الجهات ذات الصلة

Connected to 3.5 At the moment there are several safety الجهة الرائدة: وزارة concerns in the market for women and catcalling. There are also reports of uniust procedures in مجموعة العمل المشترك: ability to rent spaces. difficult conditions for small scale sellers without space in the market. There is a report of confiscated products and charging of unfair and intransparent "fees". This creates an atmosphere of fear. 3.5 بنصل بـ 6.5 في الوقت الحالي هناك العديد من المخاوف المتعلقة بالسلامة في السوق للنساء بما في ذلك التحرش و القسوة . هناك أيضًا تقارير عن إجراءات غير عادلة في من سيحصل على القدرة على تأجير المساحات هناك أبضًا ظروف صعبة للبائعين الصغار بدون مساحة في السوق . هناك تقرير عن منتجات مصادرة وفرض رسوم "غير عادلة وشفافة."

- \* introduction of a complaint's mechanism for the mahalia (about corruption and illegitimate "fees ", illegal confiscations of products) with a civil society actor/ NGO who collects those incidents and prepares a report and a presentation each year reporting about the difficulties and the progress
- including harassment \* After identifying the process of renting areas and laving out الشريك: مركز التدريب clear rules of the market, these should be published, and the rules shared widely أو 3.5 أو 3.5 بعد إجراء 3.5

تحديد التدابير المناسبة لجعل السوق مساحة آمنة للمرأة \*إجراء تدريب حول التنوع بين الجنسين لجميع رجال الشرطة في السوق \*حملة توعية حول التحرش بالمرأة على أنها غير أخلاقية في السوق \*تقديم آلية الشكاوي للمحلة (حول الفساد و "الرسوم" غير المشروعة ، المصادرة غير القانونية للمنتجات) مع ممثل المجتمع المدني/ منظمة غير حكومية التي تجمع تلك الحوادث وتعد تقريرًا وعرضًا تقديميًا كل عاَّم للإبلاغ عن الصعوبات والتقدم \* بعد تحديد عملية تأجير المناطق ووضع الشروط واضحة للسوق ، يجب نشرها ، ونشر الشروط على نطاق واسع \* بعد تحديد عملية تأجير المناطق ووضع الشروط واضحة للسوق ، يجب نشرها ، ونشر الشروط على نطاق واسع بعد تحديد عملية تأجير المناطق و وضع الشر وط و اضحة للسوق ، يجب نشر ها ، و نشر الشر وط على . نطاق واسع

		هذا يخلق جوا من الخوف.			
4.6 D	، وزارة العمل ، مركز التدريب المهني الشريك: ممثلو اللاجئين	permits for refugees. تصاريح العمل للحصول على تصاريح عمل للاجئين Rationale الأساس : While this cannot be solved solely by the partners of the strategy, taking a	* Preparation of a 3 pages brief (done by each partner: MoF, DoL, VTC from their perspective) about the situation of the refugees in the camps when they want to work and laying out the process they should go through (both: the official and the unofficial ones) and why they are challenged in succeeding in it and how that affects the labour situation for the state  * Presenting this brief in short 15 minutes preparations in at least three different meetings with relevant authorities in the states or (ideally) on the federal level  * states or (ideally) on the federal level  * action of the states of	No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3
			إعادة التنظيم الداخلي 5 Internal reorganization		
5.1 V	Lead: VTC Partner:  Joint Action Group: الجهة الرائدة مركز التدريب المهني شريك: مجموعة العمل المشترك:	Diversity in selection committees. التنوع في لجان الاختيار	* Identifying at least one person per selection committee that is a woman, that has a (visible) disability or is a non-Sudanese per each selection committee تحديد شخص واحد على الأقل لكل لجنة اختيار امرأة لديها إعاقة (ظاهرة) أو غير سودانية لكل لجنة	No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	Year 1 سنة

ı	ı	1	i		1
5.2 V	شریك:	Diversification of employees and involvement in decision-making. وتنويع العاملين والمشاركة في Rationale الأساس المنطقي الأساس المنطقي المنطقي المنطقي المنطقي تستغرق عملية التوظيف وقتًا طويلاً		No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	Year 1 سنة
5.3 M	Lead: MoF  Partner: VTC  Joint Action Group: SCVTA الجهة الرائدة: وزارة المالية الشريك: مركز التدريب المهني محموعة العمل المشترك	Institutional capacity raising. رفع القدرات المؤسسية Rationale الأساس : المنطقي See 6.4 6.4 انظر	* Identifying two sections most in need and developing an implementation plan (including capacity development plan, and estimated costs and tentative timeline) for the establishment of these sections  تحدید القسمین الأكثر احتیاجًا ووضع خطة تنفیذ (بما في ذلك خطة تنمیة القدرات والتكالیف المقدرة والجدول الزمني المؤقت) لإنشاء هذه الأقسام	High costs قالة عالة	Year 1 سنة

5.4 M	Lead: MoF Partner: VTC Joint Action Group:	Advanced budget allocation.  منصيص الميزانية المتقدم الأساس Rationale الأساس:  While this does not address the direct integration into the Labour market, it is the prerequisite to other points. في حين أن والمناص المباشر في سوق العمل ، إلا أنه شرط في مسبق لنقاط أخرى مسبق لنقاط أخرى	* Allocation of the budget of the upcoming year by November of the previous year, so that appropriate planning can take place, the preparation of a yearly plan for courses and participants numbers in the upcoming year تخصيص ميزانية العام القادم بحلول شهر نوفمبر من العام السابق، بحيث يمكن التخطيط المناسب، وإعداد خطة سنوية للدورات وأعداد المشاركين في العام المقبل	High costs عالة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3
5.5 V	Lead: VTC Partner:  Joint Action Group: الجهة الرائدة مركز التدريب المهني شريك: مجموعة العمل المشترك:			بدون تكلفة No cost الكلفة منخفضة المنخفضة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3

			6 Trainings التدريبات		
6.1 V		In order to provide choices for motivated students from the	* Identification of three trainings that can be offered in a high-quality way through mobile teaching methods and implementation of at least three courses per strategy time-period in remote locations (2) and refugee camps (1), allocation of teachers for these courses and allocation of raw materials, as well as equipment. *  تحدید ثلاث دورات تدریبیة یمکن تقدیمها بطریقة عالیة الجودة من خلال طرق التدریس المتنقلة و تنفیذ ثلاث دورات علی الأقل لکل فترة زمنیة استراتیجیة فی المواقع النائیة (2) ومخیمات اللاجئین (1)، وتخصیص المعلمین لهذه الدورات و تخصیص المواد و کذلك المعدات.	High costs बीट बंधेंद्र	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3
6.2	Lead: MoF  Partner: VTC  Joint Action Group: SCVTA	Inclusion of other localities in VT planning. إدراج مواقع أخرى في VT التخطيط الأساس Rationale الأساس:  In order to provide choices for motivated students from the countryside and from camps mobile training approaches	* Inviting the other Vocational Training Centers of the localities of the state every three months for a joint exchange meeting and establishing the meetings in a predictable schedule  دعوة مراكز التدريب المهني الأخرى في محليات الدولة كل ثلاثة أشهر لاجتماع تبادل مشترك وإقامة الاجتماعات في جدول زمني يمكن التنبؤ به	No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3

6.3	Lead: MoF Partner: VTC Joint Action Group: SCVTA	should be offered to them. من أجل توفير خيارات الطلاب المتحمسين من الريف ومن المخيمات ، يجب تقديم مناهج تدريب متنقلة لهم Course choice expansion	* Implementation of one long (1 or 3 years) course each year to be added to the current range of courses. Course priorities based on market analysis and including the development of up-to-date curricula.  *Tities and including the development of up-to-date curricula.	High costs تكلفة عالة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3
6.4 M	Lead: MoF  Partner: VTC  Joint Action Group: SCVTA		* Development of a capacity development plan for teachers including allocating a budget line for continuous teacher training (e.g. one-week training per school year), to spend and chosen by the teachers based on their wishes and in coordination with the school board and the needs of the school  * Establishment of tax breaks or in-kind support for teachers who chose to participate in further education aiming to expand their knowledge in line with the interests of the school*  """  """  """  """  """  """  """	Medium costs تكاليف متوسطة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3

6.5	Lead: VTC	Marketing and customer relations	* Training one teacher as the focal point for customer relations and customer network training and including a 1-2	Medium costs تكاليف متوسطة	Year 1-3 من سنة الى
V	Partner: MoF  Joint Action Group: SCVTA, external trainers	courses. دور ات التسويق و علاقات العملاء	weeks course into the curriculum of all students. تدريب مدرس واحد كنقطة محورية لعلاقات العملاء وتدريب شبكة العملاء وإدراج دورة من أسبوع إلى أسبوعين في المناهج الدراسية لجميع الطلاب.		3
6.6 V	Lead: VTC Partner:  Joint Action Group: الجهة الرائدة مركز التدريب المهني شريك: وزارة المالية مجموعة العمل المشترك:	Access to finance courses (including microfinance) دورات التمويل الأصغر	* Training one teacher as the focal point for microfinance and banks and including a 1-2 weeks course into the curriculum of all students.  * Inviting microfinance institutes and banks into the school to offer courses on how to access microfinance and credits from banks (while making sure that students are not exploited into taking loans they cannot afford), organized once every six month and open to the access of all students of the school.  * Training one teacher as the focal point for microfinance and credits from banks (while making sure that students are not exploited into taking loans they cannot afford), organized once every six month and open to the access of all students of the school.  * Training one teacher sends into the school banks into the school taking sure that students are not exploited into taking loans they cannot afford the school banks into the s	Medium costs تكاليف متوسطة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3
6.7 V	Lead: VTC Partner: MoF Joint Action Group:	Gender sensitivity .hrainingالتدريب على التنوع / التدريب على	* Identification of a suitable trainer to conduct a training on gender in vocational training and gender in class and teaching, implementation of a one-week training for all teachers, directors and student representatives, including repeated follow up reflection days after some month تحديد مدرب مناسب لإجراء تدريب حول النوع الاجتماعي في التدريب المهني والنوع الاجتماعي في الفصل والتدريس، وتنفيذ تدريب لمدة أسبوع لجميع المعلمين والمديرين وممثلي الطلاب، بما في ذلك ايام للمتابعة	Medium costs تكاليف متوسطة	Year 1 سنة
6.8 M	Lead: DoL Partner: MoF Joint Action Group:	Labour law training. التدريب على قانون العمل Rationale الأساس	* Implementation of one training for teachers, master trainers, student representatives, directors and DoL employees on labour law including specific parts addressing people with special needs, non-Sudanese and women and how to avoid discrimination and implementing the law, fairly	Medium costs تكاليف متوسطة	Year 1 سنة

		law for all partners of the strategy, as well as teachers and everyone interested, can help to straighten up the misunderstandings that women are not allowed to do certain jobs. Some people refer to the about law and claim that women cannot do certain jobs. This is not true and should be debunked. أمكن المحتاد ورشة عمل حول قانون العمل التقنيين وكل المهتمين ، على التقنير وخل المهتمين ، على يشيرون إلى قانون المختبر وظائف معينة . بعض الناس ويدعون أن المرأة لا تستطيع ويدعون أن المرأة لا تستطيع القيام ببعض الأعمال . هذا ليس وصحيحا وينبغي فضحها القيام ببعض الإعمال . هذا ليس	and just, to all parties involved.  تنفيذ تدريب واحد للمعلمين والمدربين الرئيسيين وممثلي الطلاب والمديرين وموظفي وزارة العمل على قانون العمل بما في ذلك أجزاء محددة تتناول ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة وغير السودانيين والنساء وكيفية تجنب التمييز وتنفيذ القانون بشكل عادل ومنصف للجميع الأطراف المعني		
6.9 V	Lead: VTC Partner:  Joint Action Group: الجهة الرائدة مركز التدريب المهني	all other trainings. إدراج النوع في جميع الدورات	* Conduction of thorough gender analysis on all levels including training visits, observations of teaching, and revisiting the teaching plans of all trainings and teaching being done by the school  * Conduction of a thorough gender finance analysis addressing the question of whether female students on average are receiving just as many resources as male students (gender monitoring) *	Medium costs تكاليف متوسطة	Year 1 سنة

	شريك: وزارة المالية مجموعة العمل المشترك:		إجراء تحليل شامل للنوع الاجتماعي على جميع المستويات بما في ذلك الزيارات التدريبية، وملاحظات التدريس، ومراجعة الخطط التعليمية لجميع التدريبات والتدريس التي تقوم بها المدرسة *إجراء تحليل شامل للتمويل الجنساني يعالج مسألة ما إذا كانت الطالبات في المتوسط يتلقين نفس القدر من الموارد مثل الطلاب الذكور (مراقبة النوع الاجتماعي)			
			7 Stand alone تقف وحدها			
7.1 D	Lead: DoL Partner: MoF  Joint Action Group: Institute of university graduates لله المنت المنت وزارة المالية وزارة المالية مجموعة العمل المشترك: معهد خريجي الجامعات	خدمات التوظيف الذاتي	* Development of an implementation plan for the fund for new entrepreneurs and self-employment services  * Hiring additional qualified staff for the job center  * Identifying and implementing a capacity-building strategy for the job center staff  * Collaborating with training providers and the private sector to have a list of volunteer career guidance coaches in various trades and occupations  * Implementation of at least 80 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons*  * reaction interested persons  * reaction interested persons  * least 10 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons  * reaction interested persons  * least 20 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons  * least 30 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons  * reaction interested persons  * least 30 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons  * least 30 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons  * least 30 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons  * least 30 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons  * least 30 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons  * least 30 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons  * least 30 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons  * least 30 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons  * least 30 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons  * least 30 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons  * least 30 self-employment counselling sessions for interested persons  * least 30 self-employment sessions for interested persons  * l	High costs	تكلفة عال	Year 3 3 سنين
7.2 V	الشريك: وزارة العمل	This aims to enhance the graduates ability	and adjusted to the market needs*	High costs	تكلفة عا	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3

	مجموعة العمل المشترك:	تشخيص المشكلات			
7.3 M	Lead: MoF  Partner: VTC  Joint Action Group: الجهة الرائدة: وزارة المالية	Raw material financing. تمويل المواد الخام.	* Identification of a reliable budged line each November that includes realistic and market-adjusted budget for raw material for the appropriate number of students* تحديد خط موازنة معتمد في شهر نوفمبر من كل عام يتضمن ميزانية واقعية ومعدلة حسب السوق المواد لعدد مناسب من الطلاب		Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3
	الشريك: مركز التدريب المهني مجموعة العمل المشترك:				
7.4 D	Lead: DoL  Partner:  Joint Action Group: الجهة الرائدة وزارة العمل شريك: مجموعة العمل المشترك		* Conduction of 150 career guidance sessions to interested applicants and school/ university leavers via the job centers in a gender-sensitive and nationality sensitive way per each year* إجراء 150 جلسة توجيه مهني للمتقدمين المهتمين وخريجي المدارس / الجامعات عبر مراكز التوظيف بطريقة تراعي النوع الاجتماعي والجنسية كل عام	High costs älle ä	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3
7.5	Lead: MoF  Partner: VTC  Joint Action Group: private sector, other public sector actors	Job fair conduction توصيل معرض العمل	* Implementation of one Job Fair at least every two years تتفیذ معرض وظائف واحد علی الأقل كل سنتین	Medium costs ف متوسطة	Year 1 and year 3 سنة و 3 سنين
7.6	Lead: DoL Partner: VTC	Job scouting activity نشاط البحث عن الوظائف Rationale الأساس	* Conduction of one job scouting session each year *إجراء دورة كشف عن الوظائف كل عام	Low cost فة منخفضة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3

77	الشريك: مركز التدريب المهني مجموعة العمل المشترك	regarding the amount of the fees being not aligned to what the market is willing to pay for the service. The problem appears that if the employment is conducted by official channels, then the taxation office will be alerted. Employers will be prevented from employing. will be prevented from employing. will be prevented from employing. Leave the market is a like in the discount of the will be a letted. I make a like in the discount of the will be a letted from employing. I will be a letted from employing in the service. I will be a letted from employing in the service from emp	* Identification and allocation of three market aroos in	High costs		Voor 1.2
7.7 M	Lead: MoF Partner:	Set up of the market in residential areas إقامة سوق في المناطق السكنية Rationale الأساس	* Identification and allocation of three market areas in residential neighbourhoods that include renting space for workshops, dukans and tablias, a sales area, a secured space for locking belongings, materials and equipment,	High costs	تكلفة عالة	Year 1-3 من سنة الي 3

	شريك: مجموعة العمل المشترك: المحلية، لجان المناطق،	المنطقي:  What would speak against larger areas allocated for women in the market places or a reservation of new dukan places for women? ما الذي يمكن أن يتكلم ضد المساحات الأكبر المخصصة للمرأة في أماكن السوق أو حجز أماكن الحديدة للنساء؟	access to the electricity grid, sanitary facilities and running water and the establishment of fair and transparent management and renting system*  تحديد وتخصيص ثلاث مناطق أسواق في الأحياء السكنية تشمل تأجير مساحات للورش والدكان والطبليات، ومنطقة بيع، ومساحة آمنة لقفل المتعلقات والمواد والمعدات، والوصول إلى شبكة الكهرباء، والمرافق الصحية والمياه الجارية. إنشاء نظام إدارة وتأجير عادل وشفاف		
7.8 D	Lead: DoL  Partner: MoF, VTC  Joint Action Group: all other actors related to the process and including refugee representatives, civil sector representatives and NGOs  المهني المائدة مكاب المشترك: مجموعة العمل المشترك: مجمع الجهات الفاعلة جميع الجهات الفاعلة بما في ذلك ممثلي اللحئين القطاع المدني	permit procedures for refugees تبسيط إجراءات تصاريح العمل للاجئين	permits to refugees and holding a meeting to discuss the current procedure, its challenges and how to simplify the procedure*	No cost/ low cost بدون تكلفة / تكلفة منخفضة	ır 1

والمنظمات غير الحكومي
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## **5 Way Forward**

With the comprehensive list of suggested interventions above a first step is done to support the integration of vocational training graduates into the labour market. The interventions mitigate some of the biggest challenges that were raised by graduates, private sector actors, workshop owners and vocational training staff and can be expected to ease the path for graduates. Nevertheless, the interventions can only be observed as a starting point for further collaboration, coordination, and activities.

Several suggestions should be made towards the future of this strategy

- Preparation of a workshop for all strategy partners shall be made to reach a final agreement on the interventions and transfer the suggestions into a measurable output with a clear timeline, allocated budget, and clear responsibilities.
- · Arrangement of meetings with relevant partner institutions and joint action groups
- Regular updating of the strategy and reflection meetings every six months to reflect on the progress
- A more extensive re-evaluation would be recommended after half of the strategy time frame has passed
- When the time is right, and the institutions are further stabilized after the change of government in 2019, the strategy could make efforts to include further key partners to it and expand the range and the influence of this strategy. Potential partners include the SCVTA, SBA, SICU, and state actors.
- For some knowledge, intensive or costly interventions sponsorships may be sought, in the private sector as well as in the donor landscape of Sudan
- After the strategy has commenced the most successful interventions could expand to other vocational training centers in the city, with the VTCs taking on a leading while. Similarly, city-wide activities can be expanded to other localities of the states.

Overall, this document and the strategy needs to be observed as an ongoing effort that requires repeated reflection, adjustment and revision based on changing circumstances and new insights. The interventions stated here are not cast in stone and additions should be made based on need and possibilities.

البداية

مع القائمة الشاملة للتدخلات المقترحة أعلاه، يتم اتخاذ الخطوة الأولى لدعم اندماج خريجي التدريب المهني في سوق العمل. تخفف التدخلات أكبر التحديات التي أثارها الخريجون والجهات الفاعلة في القطاع الخاص وأصحاب ورش العمل وموظفو التدريب المهني ويمكن توقع أن تسهل الطريق أمام الخريجين ومع ذلك، لا يمكن ملاحظة التدخلات إلا كنقطة انطلاق لمزيد من التعاون والتنسيق والأنشطة.

يجب تقديم العديد من الاقتراحات تجاه مستقبل هذه الاستراتيجية

- •يجب إعداد ورشة عمل لجميع شركاء الإستراتيجية للوصول إلى اتفاق نهائي حول التدخلات وتحويل الاقتراحات إلى مخرجات قابلة للقياس مع جدول زمني واضح وميزانية مخصصة ومسؤوليات واضحة.
  - •ترتيب الاجتماعات مع المؤسسات الشريكة ذات الصلة ومجموعات العمل المشترك
  - ·التحديث المنتظم للاستراتيجية واجتماعات تعكس الاشياء بعد كل ستة أشهر للتفكير في التقدم المحرز
    - •يوصى بإعادة تعييم أكثر شمو لا بعد مرور نصف الإطار الزمنى للاستراتيجية
- عندما يحين الوقت وتستقر المؤسسات أكثر بعد تغيير الحكومة في عام 2019 ، يمكن للاستراتيجية أن تبذل جهودًا لإدراج المزيد من الشركاء الرئيسيين فيها وتوسيع نطاق وتأثير هذه الاستراتيجية. يشمل الشركاء المحتملون SCVTA و SBAو SICU والجهات الفاعلة الحكومة في
- •بالنسبة لبعض المعرفة ، يمكن البحث عن رعاية مكثفة أو مكلفة في القطاع الخاص وكذلك في مشهد المانحين في السودان
   •بعد بدء الإستراتيجية ، يمكن أن تتوسع أكثر التدخلات نجاحًا لتشمل مراكز التدريب المهني الأخرى في المدينة ، مع تولي مراكز التدريب المهنى دورًا رائدًا. وبالمثل، يمكن توسيع الأنشطة على مستوى المدينة لتشمل مناطق أخرى في الولايات.

بشكل عام، يجب مراعاة هذه الوثيقة والاستراتيجية كجهد مستمر يتطلب التفكير المتكرر والتعديل والمراجعة بناءً على الظروف المتغيرة والرؤى الجديدة. المداخلات المذكورة هنا ليست ثابته ويجب عمل الإضافات على أساس الحاجة والإمكانيات.

# **ANNEX**

I Bibliography

II The preparation of the strategy

III Barriers to labour integration

IV Questionnaires and responses (Excel, only available online)

V Partner questionnaire and Joint partner agreements (Excel, only available online)

VI Interventions, descriptions, and details (Excel, only available online)

To download the documents please visit www.miro.com: (www.miro.com التنزيل المستندات يرجى زيارة https://miro.com/app/board/o9J\_ksnRAJA=/

# **I Bibliography**

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#### Referenced laws

Labor Code 1997

Protection in the Domestic Servants Act 1955

Sudan Asylum Act 2014

## II The preparation of the strategy

The preparation of the strategy. The preparation of the strategy involved several sub-steps to involve the adequate partners, collect information and providing the partners with their decision-making on how to proceed. These steps are outlined below.

## 1. Agreement with the key partner Ministry of Finance

The Ministries of Finances were presented with the possibility of GIZ support for the setup of the Strategy for the Integration of Vocational Training Graduates.

The idea was welcomed by the ministries and minutes of the exchanges were prepared to document the agreement.

## 2. Getting further partners on board

Other potential partners were contacted to exchange on their interest in strategy development. KVTC, GVTC, DOL Gedaref and DOL Kassala agreed to participate in the strategy.

GVTC and KVTC were involved in the questionnaire development.

#### 3. Data Collection

The data collection team interviewed 50 respondents ranging from graduates, over private sector representatives to other vocational training centres regarding their experience in trainee integration via phone and online chat programs to gather information on the challenges.

The gathered information was analysed and converted into a list of challenges faced by trainees in their integration process

# 4. Partner state their interest in addressing specific challenges and mention intervention areas

The strategy partners were presented with the collected challenges.

The strategy partners stated their interest in the challenges that they thought they could engage in mitigating, then they declared if they needed a collaboration partner for the mitigation of a certain challenge and the intervention area on how to address the challenge.

#### 5. Intervention Formulation

The suggestions by partners were sorted, commented as well as elaborated on by the data collection team, who then prepared a list of intervention areas and sub-interventions. The partners were asked for final feedback and the interventions were included in the draft version of the paper.

## 6. Formulation of final strategy and agreement

A workshop is planned to prepare some final agreements and adjustments and kick off the strategy.

# III Barriers to labour integration

The challenges young graduates face in the transition from training into employment are embedded in the broader economical context of Sudan and cannot solely be explained through the fate of individuals. Therefore, within this chapter information should be provided on the economic situation of Sudan. After a general introduction, the different phases that a vocational training trainee traverses are addressed and challenges with direct or indirect influence on the integration into the labour market are elaborated on.

The challenges that are mentioned here are based on the data collection described above. They were not excluded based on their perceived legitimacy (e.g. when trainees requested monetary compensation for the training, which may be connected to GIZ team members conducting the data collection) nor on the expectation that the partners to the strategy can

change them (e.g. it is assumed that the partners have limited scope in providing access to electricity or labour law). Most of the responses and challenge descriptions that were given are narrations that seem logical and consistent with the context, but most cannot be verified by quantitative data.

#### Sudan in Crisis

Sudan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been on a steady rise since 1996 and plummeted only in 2009 shortly to increase further. However, since 2015 Sudan's GDP has declined from 97.1 to 95.5 Billion USD. Since the secession of South Sudan, the North has lost 75% of its access to oil sources. Estimations by IGAD in the year 2013 based on unpublished data assume that petroleum contributed to 9.65% of the GDP in 2010 - way below livestock production - but amounted to 91% of the exported products in 2009<sup>2</sup>, which explains their importance. Austerity plans of the 30-year lasting Bashir government have led to protests that resulted in the overthrow of the government in 2019. The transitional government that has since been established inherited a country in economic crises, leading to continuous shortages of gas, oil and electricity. Bread and medicine subsidies have been cut and inflation continues to soar. With inflation at 63% in 2018 before the change of government, reduced to 51% in 2019, they are predicted by the International Monetary Fund to reach 81% in the year 20203. As a result, people are affected by mounting prices that affect consumer goods, staple food and imported products and diminish the demand. This difficult economic insecurity affects potential employment and businesses and destabilized existing labour.

Starting from the beginning of the population count in the 1960s the population of Sudan increased to today's 39.5 Million people and increases annually by 2.4%<sup>4</sup>. Accordingly, Sudan has a young population; 62% of Sudanese residents are under the age of 25<sup>5</sup>. The Labour Force Statistic of the Central Bureau of Statistics assumes that the number of economically active people over 15 years in Sudan was 8,972,096 in 2011. For Gedaref the full labour force was identified as 390,700, with 25.7% being women. In Kassala, the full economically active labour force is 494,400; these include only 8% of all adult women in Kassala who work; rendering Kassala together with the Northern state the two states with the lowest level of female work participation<sup>6</sup>. The rural-urban divide displays even stronger disparities. Only 2.8% of women in rural Kassala were economically active as compared to Kassala city at 18.1%. The divide in Gedaref displays the opposite with 26.3% of female participation in the labour force in the countryside and 25.1% in the city.<sup>7</sup>

The calculated number of working poor people lies at about 30%, meaning that not all professions provide sufficient income to lift their graduates out of poverty<sup>8</sup>. A survey of open jobs in Kassala city conducted by GIZ in 2020 has identified the income level of available vacancies in full-time paid jobs at around 3.000 SDG. This is a salary that effectively lies under the poverty line of 1.25 USD per day per person, while often requiring prior education and training. One effect of this is continuous fluctuations in the labour force and among the workers who diversify income opportunities during different seasons of the year and a continuous opportunity-seeking among male adults, who shoulder the highest pressure to contribute to the household.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> IGAD (no date) The Contribution of Livestock to the Sudanese Economy

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> International Monetary Fund: https://www.imf.org/en/Countries/SDN retrieved 29.June 2020

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> World Bank (2018) Data Base – Country Profile Sudan

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Central Bureau of Statistics (2008) Sudanese Population and Housing Census

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Ministry of Labor/ Central Bureau of Statistics (2011) Labor force survey

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>ILO/ UNDP (2014) A Roadmap Toward A National Employment Policy for Sudan

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> ILO/ UNDP (2014) A Roadmap Toward A National Employment Policy for Sudan

With around 16,5% unemployment assumed in 2020 and a high degree of informal labour, the supply side of the labour is quantitatively strong<sup>9</sup>, but the educational background of the workforce coincides with the market needs.

In 2007, the Federal Ministry of Labour assessed the labour needs across a selection of priority sectors. The highest demands were found in the two fields "Technical and Technological labour in various sectors" and "Skilled and semi-skilled labour in various sectors". These work fields require technical trainings as they include metal and plate forming/welding, suits tailoring, driving, machine operation, machinery repair, electrical technicians and furniture designing. Increasing the availability of market-driven quality trainings could solve the problem of the mismatch between demand and skill supply. Public Technical and Vocational Education Trainings (TVET) in Kassala and Gedaref focus on general electricity, welding, tailoring and food processing<sup>10</sup>. Many of these centres also offer short courses targeting dropouts, youth or women, and thus are roughly matched to the previously identified needs and favours the integration into the labour market.

The arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 with subsequent introductions of lockdowns, temporary closures of markets, offices and movement restrictions limits income opportunities and complicates employment in the already shaken environment. The full picture of the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the timeframe they can be expected remains to be seen.

# 1 Orientation phase

The description of challenges to integrating into the labour market starts in the orientation phase of the trainees – at the point in time when potential trainees decide which vocational training course they might choose, or even earlier when they decide whether vocational training is a suitable option for them. It is at this crucial step in which the course of future integration into the labour market is set. It can be assumed that intrinsically motivated students, with previous experiences, who chose a work field that suits their abilities and have contact with the work field can be easier integrated into the labour market. While those who choose vocational training because no other options remain, who would be interested in other fields of work or those who do not see sustainable future income in their education, can be expected to show less engagement not only during the training, but also during the jobsearch. In this stage, a fine balance should be kept between providing training and labour market integration to those who are already close and those who are very far from the labour market because they are part of a vulnerable group and need specific support.

**1.1 Social perceptions prevent entering vocational training.** Despite recent changes in perception, vocational training is little valued in Sudan and often referred to as the last option for dropouts thereby underestimating the changes of skills enhancements for higher productivity, employment opportunities and income growth<sup>11</sup>. Only 6% of male school leavers joined national VTCs in 2003<sup>12</sup>. The current orientation phase of potential students in Eastern Sudan is heavily influenced by the perception of vocational training as a secondary choice if a university education is unattainable. Directors of Vocational Training Schools or training institutes even spoke of a "stigma" connected to the vocational training that requires awareness-raising. Also, employees mentioned this part and explained how it influenced the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Unemployment figure total population based on ILO national models an estimates from data in 2011 from the webpage of the World Bank: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=SD retrieved on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020.

 $<sup>^{10}</sup>$  ILO (2013) Skills Development in Sudan- The formal and the informal reality, Khartoum

 $<sup>^{11}</sup>$  ILO. (2013) Skills Development in Sudan- The formal and the informal reality, Khartoum

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> El Tayeb I., (2006) Vocational Education and Training- A Sudanese-Korean Co-Operation Target. Sudan Engineering Society Journal, Vol.52, No. 45: 49-56

self-perception of the students. With those being proud of the manual work and their knowledge performing better than those, who were ashamed not to have reached anything better. Due to the economic crises and promotional campaigns by JICA and other development organizations a rethinking of manual work might have started. One respondent saw among his peers increased considerations of learning manual labour skills from their relatives and fathers. While before the crisis the social standing of university education was undoubted, the reduced purchasing power of office clerks made education in the universities not only less accessible but decreased the overall return on investment in higher education. Another challenge in the orientation phase is due to the perception that vocational training is suitable only for men, but not for women. Accordingly, this prejudice of vocational training being too physically demanding for women challenges the participation of women in the courses or limits them to specific choices.

- **1.2 Professional orientation to attract the skilful and engaged.** The Labour Office and both Ministries of Education in Gedaref and Kassala reported that they were not involved in the educational choice of their students. Professional orientation is also rarely provided by primary or secondary schools, but instead is influenced by grades, with students with higher grades moving onwards to university, while students with lower grades move on towards vocational training or directly into the labour market or informal apprenticeships. Some of the biggest influencing factors are parents and their perceptions, which are as described influenced by the perception of vocational training, while talents, abilities, previous experiences, and wishes would remain secondary factors.
- **1.3 Knowledge of TVET opportunities, Certification and Recognition.** Some current trainees have reported that they were not aware of vocational training as an option at all before they heard of it through a marketing campaign. It can also be assumed that the informal apprenticeship system absorbs some of the interested candidates, who then receive practical work experiences, but may not attend formalized education, which allows for direct formal recognition. Even though trade-tests to formalized previously acquired practical knowledge are available, but also little publicized.

Still, many students, but also teachers are unaware of how vocational training can result in informally recognized degrees that allow continued education and even joining the university, despite not qualifying in the first education path.

**1.4 Limited choices in the Vocational Training and problems with access.** The number of VTCs in Kassala and Gedaref is in the central range compared to other states, with Khartoum at the higher end of the scale, and states such as South Kordofan and West Darfur falling on the lower end with few facilities. In 2010/2011, 1,699 students were enrolled in Kassala state in Vocational Training Center and Crafts Institutes and 2,138 in Gedaref state<sup>13</sup>.

Still, respondents explained that there were only limited choices and problems with access to vocational training. Even those who formally qualify report that the number of trainings available is limited compared to the demand. The Ministry of Education (MoE) Gedaref and the director of the Men Crafts Institute (MCI) in Gedaref explained in 2018 that due to the economic crisis the number of applicants to their two years courses outnumbers by far the seats available (1200:120/year in 2017 MCI, 1000:100 in 2017 as per MoE during the interview), the MCI representative of Kassala said they were able to accommodate all applicants in their courses.

Beyond mere numbers, access was made difficult for some specific groups. Some highly motivated trainees are facing limitations in their course choice due to their age, gender, nationality or because some educational fields are not open to people with disabilities. Sometimes participation in specific educational paths is prevented for people with disabilities by regulation, not by the actual ability of the student. Some students reported that their

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 $<sup>^{13}</sup>$  ILO. (2013) Skills Development in Sudan - The formal and the informal reality, Khartoum

access was limited because they did not fit the age criteria of many courses. The previously applied gender segregation of some of the schools (e.g. division into male and female crafts institutes, as well as the prohibition of women to join the three years vocational training courses) formally did not allow access for women to join the trainings continues to have its effects. If they consider joining the training sometimes not all choices are offered to them, but only those fields that are deemed adequate or perceived as fitting to women and thus limit the choices of women to join trainings. The limitation may even exist despite founded interest or previous experience in those fields. The institutional, cultural, and structural limitations for women to join vocational trainings are mirrored in what they report as lacking family support or even direct prevention or prohibitions of family members to have their female family members join vocational trainings.

As a result of the limited choices their chances to gain a sustainable income are also reduced, since the courses considered adequate for them are often shorter, of lesser quality, less often standardised and less profitable, and sometimes also institutionally disadvantaged by receiving finances later than other departments.

Another factor limiting the access for qualified and motivated students in the far distance of vocational training schools, which may not always offer accommodations. Even if accommodations for men are available, the chance that they are equipped to accommodate women is even less likely.

1.5 Enrolment procedure. Interlinked with the above-described gendered experiences in the enrolment procedures, some trainees found that the enrolment procedure was intransparent. In other settings, there are no interviews or selection councils that identify suitable candidates, but candidates are called by teachers based on registration lists, which may leave room for favouritism. The selection procedure is challenged by balancing out a tension field, since on the one hand, the support of disadvantages supports equality, while on the other hand choosing those most qualified, may enhance their chances to be easily absorbed labour market. Thus, there is a danger of "creaming" which is the process of improving the access to the training for groups that are already close to the labour market. This can be considered critical, since it may support groups who are already privileged. As a result, the schools may potentially lose motivated and skilled candidates, who have not profited from education and training and good connections before.

## 2 Training Phase

Even though the training phase is still taking place before the actual transition into the labour market, qualitatively high practical experiences facilitates the integration into the labour market significantly and are thus critical to the integration. It is not only the theoretical knowledge that is transmitted in the school, that leads to employment, but especially practical experiences, as well as the transfer of soft skills that form essential parts of being a mature and professional future employee.

**2.1 Opportunities to seek practical experience through internships and apprenticeships.** Practical experiences, ideally in-company trainings, are crucial for student's ability to apply the learned lessons in workplaces. As a part of the data collection, many private sector representatives offering internships highlighted the benefits of them to connect specifically women to the work market. Not all organizations offering vocational training have connections to the private market, but some actively raise opportunities for trainees to conduct internships. One training centre explained that they were in contact with hospitals and health centres and place women for one-month internships to facilitate their employment at these institutions, which often led to employment afterwards, but at least to formal certificates handed out by the educational institutes. One director of an educational institute pointed at teachers as a good connection point between quality internship placements and trainees. When enquired about female teachers, he acknowledged that

female teachers are less often involved in their own businesses, do not have shops in the souk just like other women. Accordingly, the availability of internship placements for women was limited. After deliberation with a female teacher, the respondent could think of only one case in which a woman in his institution had undertaken a one-month internship. Based on responses by female apprentices and teachers, female trainees are considered as complicating to accommodate into training and women report having to overcome social stigma that they are observed as less competent despite having the same prior training.

The possibility for students to gain experiences and learn how to use tools and equipment is not only possible in companies, but also within the schools. These, however, depend on electricity. Access to electricity has steadily declined throughout the economic crises in Eastern Sudan and prevents students from applying their knowledge. Sometimes the practical parts of the classes can be moved into later hours of the day, when electricity has returned, or when schools turn into workshops, where teachers offer their services. This way students may make up for missed hours during the school day. However, this option is not only limited to students coming from faraway places, but also for women, who are expected to return home after class early.

**2.2 Trainings relevant to the market and quality of trainings.** Numerous current students, graduates-turned-workshop-owners, and private sector representatives have raised the quality of the training repeatedly and as a distinctive factor that would enable employment. This concerns the appropriateness of the lengths of the training, updated and relevant curricula, as well as that the equipment available in the training centres is chosen based on the needs in the private companies.

A repeated interest that was mentioned by almost all interviewed groups and will be addressed later in this paper was the need to upgrade trainings or specialized trainings. While no courses or no specific specializations were mentioned, the multiple repetitions of this request point to a general need to improve the quality of the trainings and specialized upgrade courses, since the existing ones are not sufficient to find work. In turn for receiving well-educated trainees, some private sector representatives mentioned that they can provide upgrade courses, can offer training placements, and fair employment, through formalized and transparent hiring processes. They noted their interest in private-public partnerships to exchange what is needed.

The quality of training differs from institute to institute and from subject to subject, but there is a general trend that many of the short courses are adjusted to work field traditionally occupied by women, while many of the longer courses target professions that are often chosen by men. This has a direct influence on the quality of the courses as well as on employability. Since the courses that are open for women on average generate less income, it seems of heightened importance to provide the best quality of training to those courses, to enable its graduate to access employment opportunities.

**2.3 Reliable financing of training.** It was a repeated concern of the graduates, but also the camp leaders and the teachers, that students may interrupt the trainings if they are unable to cope with the opportunity costs or with the transportation and meal costs. Some individuals also requested monetary incentives to participate in the courses, since they otherwise could not participate in them. While this point must be seen with caution, there may be some groups who are indeed affected by this. This refers to highly marginalized groups who are already working in menial day jobs and would in theory profit from added income through finalizing vocational training but cannot afford to halt their work.

Another aspect of the financing of trainings refers to the payments of the courses. The societal and cultural marginalization of women is continued on the structural level, which may sometimes lead to female training courses receiving monetary reserves later than courses addressing men. This is despite female associated professions (like tailoring, leatherwork, food processing) often require fewer tools and equipment than male-oriented courses and are on top of that even shorter than male courses and thus require less teaching and workshop space. Therefore, attention should be paid as to whether the resources are spent

gender-equal, a challenge certainly not only faced by vocational training institutes, but also throughout other educational facilities, and development and aid organizations.

**2.4 Social behaviours/ Professionalism/ Social skills.** The perception of the employers and in-company trainers seems divided on whether the students of the vocational training institutes have better knowledge or a better skills base, but they are undivided in their view that they are in general a skilful and motivated group and have achieved a better balance between practical and theoretical knowledge as an example university or college-educated students. The private sector representatives also mentioned the need to transfer social skills and professionalism in the training institutes. The distinctly mentioned properties are punctuality, ability to listen, patience and most often mentioned the willingness to learn.

The lack in the transfer of soft skills was also mentioned by the graduates who themselves realized that after they finalized the school, they still had to learn for example "presentation skills". Others mentioned that one of the biggest challenges was to pass through the interviews, which requires self-presentation abilities.

Vocational Training sometimes must overcome conflicting objectives. These include learning that is oriented towards the demand of the labour market, which stands in partial opposition to the learning that allows general skills training and deployment beyond the individual workplace needs. Within dual vocational training the earlier is often taught at the individual work placements while the latter is taught at schools and is included as an obligatory part of the workplace training<sup>14</sup>.

#### 3 Transition

The transition is the actual crucial point that all trainees eventually face when leaving the trainings. The phase in which it shows whether previous efforts were successful. This part of the data analysis will include some challenges that may apply to both general pathways that follow afterwards: becoming an entrepreneur and becoming an employee.

**3.1 Availability of upgrade courses or specializations.** As mentioned before, the basic courses that the vocational training graduates attended do not always suffice to find employment or enable graduates to set up workshops that serve the specific requirements of the market. Therefore, many graduates and current trainees described an interest in visiting upgrade courses. The private vocational training centres directors addressed these lacking upgrade courses as the main contributor to finding work, but some private sector abilities also described that they would be willing to offer them to qualified trainees, who have received a qualitative first training in their subject.

Lacking availability of upgrade courses or specializations can, on the one hand, be seen as a hindrance to commence work, but also pose a challenge to continue working if the market-demands change, but the employee is not educated in the new demands and cannot access further training.

**3.2 Access to (Micro-)Finance.** A problem described by many current graduates, but also by their teachers and by other vocational training institutes was the challenge to access microfinance. The reasons behind this challenge are diverse and might require some more background research, but generally, it can be said that for some groups it was harder to access microfinance. The disabled union explained that microcredit processes were inadequately implemented for people with disabilities. Also, representatives of working women explained that for women the process to access funding is more complicated since many may not be very familiar with formal processes and require more guidance; at the time they had less access to reliable guarantors, which makes the processes in the loan

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> GIZ (2015) Guidelines – Designing TVET measures

institutions gender-insensitive. Overall, access to funding was described as crucial to open a business and as the main hindrance for many.

The GIZ internal data from the monitoring system back up the challenges to access microfinance. From the 288 graduates of short courses that responded to the GIZ internal tracer study, 63% reported not having followed through with the business set up plans that they had developed during the course. The realistic number of those who did not follow through with their plan may be even higher since 26% were employed. That means that less than one quarter (19,8%) of all respondents of the tracer study set up their own business. 96% of respondents (who said not to have followed the action plan) associated that with economic reasons (multiple answers possible). This seems supported by comparing the different trades with each other. There was a tendency that trades that require more expensive equipment like welding have been less successful in setting up own businesses, while other trainings that require less expensive equipment led to immediate income (henna, food processing, tailoring etc.). In this field, it seems that men are more challenged than women since many of their professions are more cost-intense than the ones of women.

**3.3 Cost-intense professions, tools, equipment, and raw material.** Alongside the struggle to access finance, the majority of respondents reported that graduates struggled to pay for tools, equipment and raw material needed. These seemed to be crucial not only for groups that strive for independent work as entrepreneurs but also for those that seek employment since it was raised that some people could find work immediately if they joined someone else's workshop together with tools. Some respondents went around the challenge to buy tools by renting them instead. One example of how the availability of tools leads to immediate employment are small-appliance repair services offered in the Gedaref souk. In that area, several small appliance repair workshops have set up their business by each bringing a single table with tools and old small appliance for spare parts. Instead of seeking employment with these workshop owners, the graduate could simply place a table with their tools next to the existing ones and start offering the repair services.

This example corresponds to the GIZ internal monitoring data. Though the monitoring data were not differentiated by gender, it was visible that courses associated with female work and with many female participants were more successful in business setups than courses with subjects associated with men. This corresponds to the use of heavy machinery, tools, and costly raw materials. While courses directed to traditional male interests like welding, carpentry, car machinery tends to be more equipment-intensive courses that attract many female participants like sewing, leather decorations, henna and those painting are associated with lower initial costs.

Concerning raw materials, those who received them from donors complained that it would have been too little. Others explained how they had raw material in the beginning, but when the prices of material rose did not make sufficient profit with their products to buy new material for new goods, pointing to the need for bookkeeping/business courses.

**3.4 Follow up and Data Collection.** The transition process from the finalization of the degree until after the entering and the consolidation in the labour market is rarely followed up in a formalized manner or by tracer studies. From the interviewed institutions only the Community Development Center in Gedaref reported having developed such a system. Other public and private training centre report to remain in close contact with their students via phone and WhatsApp.

Other areas in the field remain under-documented, too. This includes data on the market needs, emerging markets, unemployment data and matching needs.

## 4 Employment

The following section addresses the challenges specifically related to seeking employment. Looking at the data from the tracer study of the GIZ internal monitoring system a division between jobs that lead to employment and jobs that lead to entrepreneurship is visible.

Trades that lead to employment seem to be General Electrics, General Mechanics, Cooling and Refrigeration and potentially IT. Courses that lead to business set up are all other courses including food processing, leather works, tailoring, mobile phone repair, henna and to a lesser extend also welding.

**4.1 Matching procedures.** Inappropriate matching between potential labourers and employers aggravates the problem of the unequal (mentioned before) demand-supply of labour in Eastern Sudan. An ILO study found that 44% of respondent's recommendations from friends were the most important factor to recruit an apprentice. Further 30% named kinship as the main factor<sup>15</sup>.

Hope emerges from the results of the data collection that show that business owners are aware of the challenges in matching and are struggling to find suitable employees within their own social circles. This seems to mean that the appropriate matching procedure is a challenge, not necessarily a suspicion towards people outside of the social circle.

Despite the recognized need for formal matching procedures, the private and public training institutions that were interviewed reported that their own efforts towards helping their students to integrate into the labour market remain focused on the networking of the teachers. While this practice is culturally accepted and may lead to satisfaction among the favoured students, it is also prone to favouritism and partiality. Teachers are like all human beings not free from prejudice and it can be assumed that less well-connected students or those with fewer privileges will struggle more than others. Provided that in the given cultural context female networking functions to a certain extent independent from male networks then female graduates are significantly disadvantaged from such networking procedures after they finalize a training. Especially in jobs that relate to female associated trades, this may lead to a problem, since female teachers are less often engaged in their own business and fewer women have workshops or lead businesses that could employ other women.

**4.2 Lack of employment options.** Many students and graduates described an unspecified lack of formal employment as a challenge that leads to a hard pre-selection and only the best of the best, connected, will be able to find formalized employment. Based on a market search conducted by GIZ in February 2020 even fewer jobs are available in jobs that pay over the absolute poverty line of 1,9 international Dollars per day as identified by the World bank in 2015, most of the full-time paid jobs that require a previous training or other forms of education ranging around 3.000 SDG per month.

Nevertheless, when GIZ conducted the market survey through partners a minimum of 500 jobs were found in a relatively short time span. This may indicate that again it is the lack of matching and not necessarily the lack of willingness from the side of employers that prevents the creation of new jobs.

**4.3 Matching costs.** The few matching procedures available are associated with formalized procedures and application costs as well as announcement costs that may be out of touch with the reality of the market demand. The costs related to announcing a job on the blackboards of the institutions related to matching procedures are relatively high compared to the outcome and the service received as was confirmed via a job market search conducted by GIZ. From the applicant's side, the registration under the Department of Labour includes a small fee for applicants, that would not prevent a jobseeker to apply, but it is the formalized way of employment and a general suspicion towards everything related to governments and ministries that prevents applicants from accessing formally advertised jobs.

# 5 Business set-ups

As an alternative to finding employment graduates may opt to become an entrepreneur and to offer services or goods in the free market. The process to become an entrepreneur is

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 $<sup>^{15}</sup>$  ILO (2013) Skills Development in Sudan - The formal and the informal reality, Khartoum

highly different from one job to another, but some challenges that recent graduates face should be displayed here.

**5.1 Formal procedures extensive and in-transparent.** Entrepreneurship may be a partial fix to the challenges in matching or for the non-existing formal jobs but is in itself challenged by a business-unfriendly environment. The World Bank ranks Sudan "below average" on place 170 of 190 counted countries (Egypt 128, Ethiopia 161, Eritrea 189, United Arab Emirates 26) and territories and evaluated that starting a business takes on average around 36 days for men and 37 days for women, as they have to seek permission from their husbands first. Construction permits relevant for building workshops and *dukans* are one of the longest procedures when aiming at opening a business, a process that takes on average 270 days<sup>16</sup>. Furthermore, Sudan ranks particularly low in the field of protecting minority investors (186 of 190) and trading across borders (185 of 190).

As a part of the data collection to this strategy, the graduates-turned-workshop-owners raised this as challenges that they faced after they had decided to set up their business and thus confirm the topicality of the World Bank report.

**5.2 Networking.** Some workshop owners reported that at the beginning of their business set up they were struggling because they had a limited network to sell their products to or to offer their services to. It took them some time to establish themselves in the market and until they had gained the trust of their customers. For some groups this challenge is more difficult than for others: For women, their business set up is complicated by a relative separation between male and female sales groups. Women are supposed to sell within their networks, which are often limited to other women, who have a lower disposable income than men. The same can be expected of refugees in the camps, who are limited to selling their products in the camps, where goods are offered with smaller profit margins to a less affluent consumer group.

Women, as well as people with disabilities, reported that in certain professions they were not believed that they could provide quality products and good services. So, on top of having a small network they had to deal with prejudice towards their abilities and had to overcome this additional barrier.

- **5.3 Finding a suitable place for business set-ups.** Respondents from the workshop owners explained one of their challenges finding a location to open their business. While some solved it by opening their business on their own premises, others are being challenged by high rent prices for workshops and *dukans* or limited space in sales areas and souks. One key challenge faced by female vocational training graduates is the cultural norm of not working outside the home. While privileged groups of society may work on the markets and in public places, 50% of the society is generally expected to remain inside the houses or in protected spaces and work from there. This affects the establishment of workshop and businesses significantly since entrepreneurs need to be able to come to the workplaces, production place and sales areas. Only a few jobs are effective in neighbourhood compounds. Implied in this problem are disadvantages connected to lacking possibilities to divide labour and to benefit from communal supply chains and sales chains in specialized production and sales places.
- **5.4 Marketing possibilities and challenges to offer services.** While the production of certain goods may be possible within households and neighbourhoods, there is a specific challenge connected to marketing and selling those goods. With fewer options to travel (lesser access to private cars, fewer driving licences among women), women face not only a challenge to deliver goods to the big souks, but also face challenges to find space in these areas. Sales areas are gendered spaces in the East. There is a "general" market, which is another word for "male-market", that may or may not encompass designated areas for women. Only within those areas, women may sell their goods, while men occupy almost all

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> World Bank (2018) Doing Business - Economic Profile Sudan

other places in the markets, including *dukans*, fruit shops, stands on the sides of the roads and so on. Women are thus limited to the very few places designated to them, or to the ground, which will reduce the appeal of their products. Since sales areas in Eastern Sudan are divided by-product (e.g. fruit shops in one area, household products in another), women cannot profit from customers going to these specialized areas but are limited to selling the products that are sold in the women market (e.g. the women market in Gedaref mainly sells weaved products and *kisra*). Thus, women are often limited to market their products within their neighbourhoods, their networks and online marketing, which may exist in the Eastern States, but is not yet very established.

Another problem is connected to the provision of services. While men can offer their services as painters as electricians or in other service-oriented fields on the markets and own their own stands, women cannot safely open such a stand, again they are restrained to their own premises and offering their services among neighbours and family.

#### 6 Context

Some factors that influence the integration of trainees into the labour market belongs to the overall context. These factors are especially hard to address, may not be tackled within this strategy, but were validly mentioned and have large-scale effects in preventing sometimes whole population groups to transfer into the labour market.

- **6.1 Access to basic services.** All services and products depend to a certain extent on the environment and the infrastructure they are produced in. While it may not affect all professions to the same extent, the lack of infrastructure including access to reliable electricity, water connection and fuel restricts businesses in offering their service and delivering their goods and was raised in the data collection as a part of this strategy.
- **6.2 Efforts to include people with special needs.** The failure to include and regularize people with special needs into vocational training and the labour market is structural and examples are abundant. Most buildings are not disabled-friendly, it was raised that the procedures to access microfinance for the disabled are inadequate, mostly no translation into sign language is provided or specialized courses for people with special needs offered. Even though the possibilities to include people with disabilities into vocational trainings and the labour market are available, educational institutes, as well as the private sector, shy away

the labour market are available, educational institutes, as well as the private sector, shy away from the effort. Few training institutes made exceptions, to offer courses to women with disabilities, when they did with the help of donors, they reported an astounding success with women with disabilities opening workshops, becoming online entrepreneurs, and training in all kinds of fields. The unions of the people with disabilities are very well organized and support their members every step of the way. Nevertheless, the burdens are overwhelming. At times official procedures are preventing the participation of the disabled in certain trainings. One example included a deaf woman who finalized secondary school with good grades but was not allowed to participate in Gedaref university to become a teacher, since the university claimed that disabled were prohibited from becoming teachers. It took her almost the whole first semester of her studies to find a way to access the study path with the help of institutions and legal aid that led to a change in procedure.

**6.3 Considering the informal economy**. The guidelines on TVET measures from the GIZ suggest accepting that the informal economy is a reality in many settings and that formalizing the informal economy is not realistic within a short time frame and considering the larger context of the country and the region. This includes acknowledging diversified income methods and functioning traditional apprenticeship systems and accepting the consequences resulting from this reality. For some settings, the guidelines suggest that because of that it is favourable aiming at improved conditions in the informal sector through promotion strategies to provide more security to the jobseekers. In Eastern Sudan, this can be explained through the aversion of workshop owners and the private sector to work through official channels to announce their jobs. The registration of their jobs may lead to a registration of these jobs with

the tax chamber, while certainly a justified process, the ability to pay taxes is limited for employers who can only pay their workers a salary below the poverty line and earn themselves assumably not considerably more. The same version can be seen in the process of accepting interns in their facilities. Every additional employer (even if an unpaid intern) may lead to increased tax demands.

**6.4 Labour law protections.** While the general aim of the labour law is to protect the labourers from harm and to establish the principles that guide employment and work, some provisions have a detrimental effect on employment. This includes some clauses aiming at the protection of women, which limit their ability to work at night or to work in certain demanding fields, from which men are not excluded<sup>17</sup>. As another example serves the Domestic Servants Act 1955 that aims to protect the employer and not so much the employee<sup>18</sup>, in most cases of course women.

**6.5 Exclusion of non-Sudanese.** There are several structural disadvantages faced by non-Sudanese. This starts with higher school fees for foreigners including South Sudanese and refugees, continues with fewer available training courses in reach of camps of refugees, further continues the limitations to buy immovable objects (like shops, workshops and houses) laid out in the Asylum Act 2014<sup>19</sup> and ends with the most detrimental of all: work permits. Whenever the issue of trainee inclusion turned to the topic of refugees, this predicament is mentioned as limiting the possibilities of refugees to seek employment outside of the camps. Some of the refugees stay in Sudan in the third generation, but still cannot access the work permit. While official procedures exist through which in theory such work permits can be accessed, in fact, the processes are in-transparent and depend on monetary reserves and connections.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> 1997 Labour Code § 19-20

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Protection in the Domestic Servants Act 1955

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> 2014 Sudan Asylum Act §13 (2)

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Implemented by:

In collaboration with:





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GIZ is responsible for the content of this publication.

On behalf of: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the European Union (EU)

February 2021