Challenge Fund for Youth Employment (CFYE)

Introductory Webinar, Call for Solutions – Sudan February 3rd 2021

> CHALLENGE FUND FXR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

1. Welcome & Opening

Gerrit Ribbink, Country Lead CFYE Sudan

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Agenda

Welcome & Introduction (Gerrit Ribbink, Country Lead Sudan) – 5 mins
Introduction of CFYE (Gerrit Ribbink, Country Lead Sudan) – 10 mins
Key observations in Sudan (Ahmed Darwish & Basma Gubara) – 15 mins
Promising sectors for youth employment (Ahmed Darwish, Pipeline Manager) – 5 mins
Application process (Gerrit Ribbink, Country Lead Sudan) – 10 mins
Q&A – 30 mins

























Scoping Snapshot: Key Observations

- Sudan has experienced protracted social conflict and the loss of three quarters of its oil production due to the secession of South Sudan in 2011.
- Very young population with 61.5% under 25 and about half the population under 18.
- Only about one-third of the population lived in urban areas in 2015.
- Greater Khartoum has an estimated population of over 5 million.
- Sudan can be characterized as a low-income country with high rates of poverty.
- Large informal sector, 85% of workers are engaged in vulnerable employment.
- Youth unemployment in urban areas increased sharply between 2009 and 2014, from less than 20% to almost 40%.
- Youth unemployment is especially prevalent among university graduates.
- Very low female labor force participation, at least twice as low as for men



Labour Demand

Key Challenges

- A shrinking public sector reduces options for youth, particularly women. Sector is no longer attractive to youth.
- Growth of the informal sector in response to low labour demand from formal sector.
- Many youths work two shifts a day in order to make ends meet.
- Many Sudanese youth are reluctant to fill the gap left by the departure of migrant workers from Ethiopia, Eritrea and Syria.

Implications for CFYE

There is significant potential to:

- Promote value chain strengthening projects that can link SMEs to large firms.
- Stimulate initiatives to formalize firms and / or the jobs that they offer to the youth.
- Raise the quality of existing blue-collar jobs to meet standards of decency.
- Focus on sectors with growth potential and resilience in the face of Covid-19.

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Job-related skills & employability

Key Challenges

- Many firms are unable to find qualified Sudanese workers with a good work ethic.
- Informal apprenticeship system provides a major pathway for youth to get a job.
- TVET system suffers from lack of funds, weak management and outdated curricula.
- TVET schools do not equip a young person with the skills to meet industry demands.
- High unemployment among university graduates (30% male / 50% female).

Implications for CFYE

There is significant potential to:

- Support private sector initiatives that combine relevant theoretical content with on-the-job practical training.
- Support initiatives that combine training with apprenticeship or job placement.
- Support initiatives that focus on rural areas and other less privileged areas.
- Promote technical education & pursuinga technical career among youth.

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Business Support & Access to Finance

Key Challenges

- Absence of regulations and policies for entrepreneurship support hinders the growth of start-ups and SMEs.
- Bank finance is practically out of reach for start-ups and SMEs. There is a lack of angel investors in Sudan.
- The entrepreneurship ecosystem is still in its infancy, limited access to BDS.
- The young population of increasingly techsavvy consumers, provides opportunities for innovation.

Implications for CFYE

There is significant potential to:

- Expand business support services in and beyond Khartoum, as well as for underprivileged groups including TVET graduates and women.
- Support Fintech solutions that improve the access to financial services.
- Collaboration between start-ups with growth potential and large companies, leading to win-win solutions.

Culture & Social Norms

Key Challenges

- The labour force participation rate of women is much lower than that of their male peers.
- Women are expected to manage household chores, childcare and other domestic duties, which makes it difficult for them to work.
- Certain jobs are considered appropriate for women in some regions and inappropriate for women in other parts of the country.
- Men are less likely to stay in one job for a long time, as they constantly look for better paying jobs to provide for their families.

Implications for CFYE

There is significant potential to:

- Support women employment by addressing their pain points – including mobility, childcare, and skills training.
- Ensure jobs created pay a living wage, which is equal for all in the same job.
- Look for women who can act as role models for young women.

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Macro-Economics and Institutions

Key Challenges

- GDP has fallen due to **high inflation** that has cut private consumption and deterred investment.
- Sudan ranks 171st on the Doing Business Index. Main constraints: Starting a Business, Protecting Minority Investors, Getting Electricity, Getting Credit, Paying Taxes, Foreign Trade.
- The financial and digital infrastructure is not yet ready to meet international banking standards to qualify for funds they now have access to.
- Sudan's economy has been hit by the Covid-19 pandemic and restrictions that were put in place

Implications for CFYE

There is significant potential to:

- Make use of funds that have become available now that Sudan was lifted from SST list.
- Focus on sectors that have showed resilience in face of Covid-19.
- Focus on the provision of a living wage rather than minimum wage, taking into account inflation.

4. Promising Sectors Ahmed Darwish – Pipeline Manager CFYE Sudan

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Promising Sectors in Sudan

Name of Sector	Opportunities for youth	Opportunities for women
1. Digital Business Services	Low-Medium	Medium
2. Hospitality and Food Services	Medium	Low-Medium
3. Agriculture	High	Low-Medium
4. Manufacturing	Medium	Low-Medium
5. Transportation and logistics	Medium-High	Low-Medium
6. Renewable energy	Medium	Low-Medium
7. Health	Medium	Medium-High





Eligibility Criteria

<u>1. Sector focus</u>: Promising sectors include Agriculture, Manufacturing , Transport, Renewable Energy, Health and ICT, but projects can be submitted in any sector.

2. Employment type:

- Both informal and formal sector are eligible
- Youth can be at any skills level: low, medium or high-skilled.
- Decent jobs or clear prospects for improved jobs are a firm requirement.

3. Lead applicant:

- NGOs are eligible as applicants, only if there is a private company in the consortium
- 4. Minimum number of jobs: 250, of which at least 50% for women
- <u>5. Grant amount</u>: Minimum value of 100,000 Euros. This amount should be matched.



Evaluation Criteria



- Number of jobs
- Value form Money (CFYE grant amount per job)
- Quality of the jobs (decency, sustainability)
- Value of co-funding by applicant
- Realistic pathway to employment





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