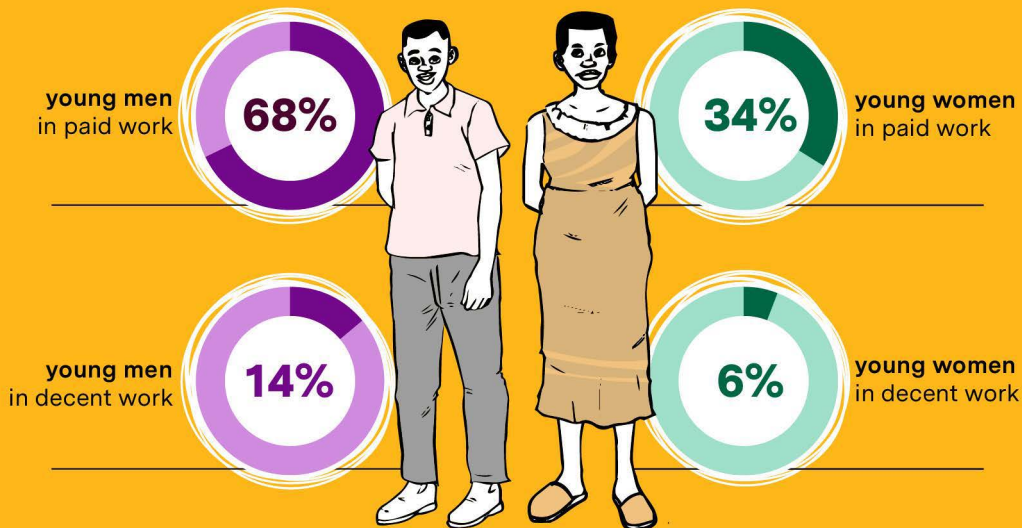


Skills training and entry into decent work



From a study in Luwero

Definition of decent work: Paid work with individuals working less than 9 hours on average a day and experiencing no workplace violence

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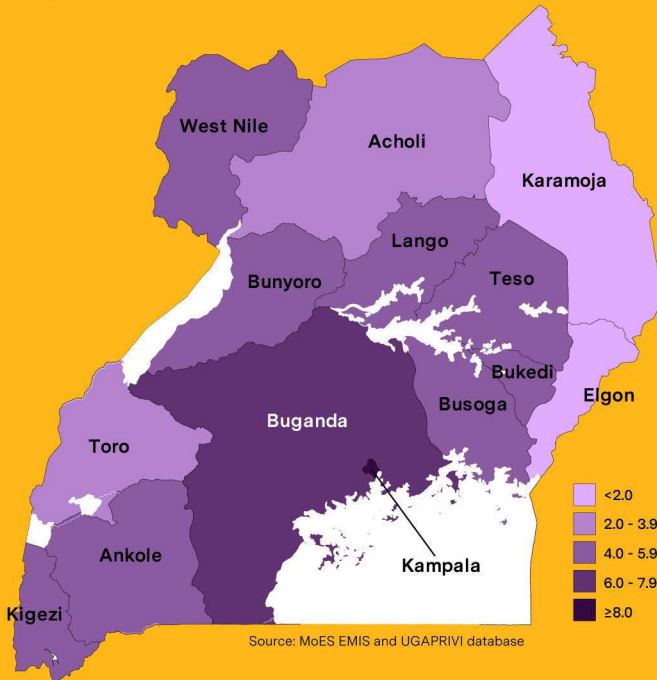
Important gender differences exist for skills training



Boys make up **three quarters of pupils** enrolled in primary seven enrolling BT/VET institutions

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Formal skills training institutions are unevenly distributed across the country



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More information is needed on skills training programmes

Formal skills training



What are the characteristics of young people enrolled in formal skills programmes?

Both formal and non-formal skills training



What do young people do after leaving skills training?

What is the urban/rural divide in skills training programmes?

Non-formal skills training



What programmes are available?

How many people access this training?

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People enroll in skills training for different reasons



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Negative perceptions of skills training programmes lead to low rates of enrollment

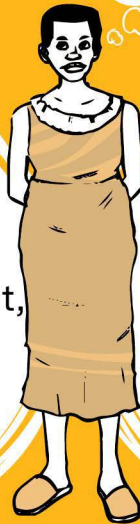


“They think skills training institutions are for low achievers, low grades and dirty job prospects in the world of work. That’s the thinking in our communities and relatives in the country” (Key informant)

Changing the mindset of society around skills training is critical

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Skills training does not always meet young people's expectations




Lack of practical experience due to shortage of equipment, user materials or a customer base

Poor quality and low motivation of trainers

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How do we create a positive skills training environment?



Structures to ensure safety and wellbeing

Opportunity to acquire life skills

Safe relationships with peers, trainers and potential employers

Psychosocial support

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