














Stability Pact for SEE VET - Matrix International Programmes in SEE

	International Assistance and Programmes for VET	ETF Project and Fundings	ETF Resources 2006	UNEVOC Activities	Gaps and Priorities in VET
SP countries					
<p>Albania</p> 	<p>EU (CARDS VET since 2002, ETF, TEMPUS, ECO NET), World Bank (Education Reform Project, Social Services Delivery Project, Labour Market Analysis), UNDP (local development), Italian Cooperation (SME projects), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), DACH Group (Swisscontact, KulturKontakt – Austria, PARSH Adult Education in Albania Project – Germany, Website: http://www.parsh.org.al), Vocational Academies Project - GTZ Germany</p>	<p>1) In the field of VET and economic development, ETF is actively cooperating with the following donors: World Bank, UNDP and Italian Cooperation. In 2006, ETF seeked further cooperation with IOM on Innovation and Learning Project "Identification of patterns in migration"</p> <p>2) One of the key objectives of the ETF Work Programme 2006 for the ESEE region is to increase the impact of EU investment in HRD in the partner countries concerned through input to the EC's project cycle. ETF activities focus on capacity-building for the national stakeholders, analyses for the design of EU funded programmes and participation in the monitoring.</p>	<p>1) Operational Budget : € 146,304 (international cooperation) and € 1,150,000 (Title 4 - support to the Commission, capacity building and information and analysis)</p> <p>2) Mission Budget: € 13,600 (European Union priorities in Albania)</p> <p>3) Tempus: € 1,530,000 (project funds)</p>	<p>UNEVOC Centre: Institute of Pedagogical Research</p> <p>Engaged in research in pre-university education, research and development in education, curricula development, in-service training for teachers and principals; system evaluation, information-sharing between specialists, decision-makers, teachers and others.</p>	<p>1) Albania lacks vocational training infrastructure</p> <p>2) VET in Albania is fragmented, with a huge variance of access and quality of delivery across the country</p> <p>3) Very little information about and advisors for VET career possibilities. The system of career counselling requires further development</p> <p>4) Although the National VET Council is in place, it lacks the technical and financial resources to provide relevant advice for the VET reform</p> <p>5) The MoES has developed the "National Education Strategy 2004-2015", notably for VET. The target of the government is to increase participation in initial VET to 40% of overall enrolment in the coming years. However, major improvements at school have not yet been recorded on a large scale (e.g. curriculum improvement, introduction of new teaching and learning methods, new books and teaching materials)</p> <p>6) The already established National Council for VET and the National VET Agency need to be empowered in order to strength their capacity for VET reform</p> <p>7) There has not yet been a spill-over effect of the pilot donor-driven initiatives in the field of VET towards country-driven actions.</p>
<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina (1+2+3)</p> 	<p>EU (CARDS VET, ETF, TEMPUS, OBNOVA VET, "European Commission – Technical Assistance to Education Reform", ECO NET), OSCE, OHR, World Bank, Kulturkontakt Austria, Open Society Foundation, Adult Education Project "PARSH", ISDO (Information Technology Development Office. Website: www.isdo.gov.eg). Until now the EC has been the main donor for VET: OBNOVA VET (June 1999-November 2000), Phare 1997 (March 1998-May 2000), Phare 1999 Bridging Programme (May 2000-December 2001), and CARDS VET (May 2002–December 2004, January 2005-December 2006) - the programmes have built on each other. The Ministry of Civil Affairs, a State Ministry, is responsible for donor coordination and prioritisation.</p> <p>Bilateral donors, notably GTZ Germany, e.g. project on linking VET with needs of companies</p> <p>EU VET Website: http://www.euvet.org/en/05-07default.asp</p>	<p>1) ETF cooperates with the World Bank, which provided a \$12 million loan for an Education Restructuring Project for the modernisation of the education system and started in autumn 2005;</p> <p>2) Cooperation with GTZ, 6-year project for curriculum reform in sectors such as textile, wood processing and metal processing.</p> <p>3) ETF continues to cooperate with Kulturkontakt Austria which supports VET reforms through strengthening entrepreneurship in all technical administrative schools.</p> <p>4) ETF intends to further develop cooperation with the German Institute for International Cooperation of Associations for Adult Education (IIZ/DVV), which is providing support for BiH governmental and non-governmental organisations on LLL.</p>	<p>1) Operational budget: € 96,304 (International cooperation)</p> <p>2) Tempus: € 3,190,000 (project funds)</p>	<p>The UNEVOC centre in Sarajevo, within the Ministries of Education and Science and Ministries of Culture and Sport, deals with the educational planning and programme design for elementary, middle, vocational schools, secondary schools and research facilities.</p>	<p>1) Limited coordination and cooperation between VET and labour market - little attention is given to labour market needs</p> <p>2) The system of career advisors and career counselling has to be further developed</p> <p>3) Important lack of information about VET opportunities and market needs</p> <p>4) Education infrastructure is still inappropriate</p> <p>5) The system of finance of VET in the whole country should be reviewed: mechanisms and criteria for collection and disbursement, treasury obstacles to school budgeting and flexibility, etc.</p> <p>6) Bosnia and Herzegovina needs to form a wider "VET Agency" in order to establish and maintain the State framework of qualifications, the database about teaching plans and programmes (curricula), and the standards of national diplomas.</p> <p>7) The VET system is fragmented and the cooperation of all VET actors needs to be improved</p>
<p>Bulgaria</p> 	<p>EU (PHARE 2002-2006, ETF, ECO NET)</p>	<p>1) Support to the EC programming and monitoring PHARE HRD related activities for 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006: PHARE 2002 "Lifelong Learning", PHARE 2003 "Vocational Qualifications", PHARE 2003 "Alternative employment", PHARE 2004 "Development of an adult training centre network", PHARE 2004 "HRD and Promotion of Employment", PHARE 2006 support to programming of the projects in labour market and VET;</p> <p>2) Input and commenting on the Comprehensive Monitoring Report for Bulgaria to DG Enlargement;</p> <p>3) Continued follow up of Joint Assessment Process (JAP) process for future participation of Bulgaria in the European Employment Strategy and input into the regular JAP progress reports for DG Employment;</p> <p>4) Support to the development of national reports for DG Education and Culture (like the 'Helsinki' study on VET achievements towards Lisbon);</p> <p>5) ETF supports Bulgaria with the curricula reform</p>	<p>1) Operational Budget : € 169,100 (International cooperation, with the World Bank on "Sector-wide secondary education reform")</p>	<p>The UNEVOC centre is the "National Observatory for Vocational Education and Training and Labour Market". This Observatory is part of the PHARE observatory network established by the ETF and involved in data collection, production of statistics, updating the country report on the VET system, strengthening links between VET institutions, publications, organisation of workshops in the VET sector, studies on the role of social partners, transparency and mutual recognition of qualifications, continuing vocational training, teacher/ trainer training, regional survey on VET etc.</p>	<p>1) The Bulgarian government has attached a high priority to developing continuing VET as part of a general strategy to promote LLL. This is enhanced through the National Strategy for Regional Development (2005 – 2015), which recognises the fundamental role of HRD. The National Strategy for continuing VET (2005 – 2010) was elaborated in 2004 and adopted by the Parliament.</p> <p>2) Bulgaria still lacks VET tools and needs further support.</p> <p>3) The system of career advisory and career counselling requires further development.</p> <p>4) An increased involvement of the social partners is suggested.</p>

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<p>Croatia</p> 	<p>EU (CARDS VET since 2002 (CARDS 2002 VET-MIB (Modernisation & Institution-Building) project (€ 1.5 m), CARDS 2003 VET centers of Excellence project (€ 4m), CARDS 2003 Labour Market Statistics twinning project, PHARE 2005 Active Labour Market Policies project (€ 2.25 million incl. national matching funds), ETF, PHARE, TEMPUS, ECO NET), World Bank, Kulturkontakt Austria, GTZ (Germany): VET Programme connecting entrepreneurial practice and theory in the school</p>	<p>1) Support to the EC to the start-up and implementation of the EC projects; 2) ETF provides analytical contribution to the Joint Assessment Process (JAP) for future participation of Croatia in the European Employment Strategy; 3) ETF monitors national policies and measures in relation to the targets, objectives and priorities of the European strategies for education and employment and provides analytical contributions and assessments in line with the EC's reporting requirements. In 2006, this contribution is proposed for the programming of the Pre-Accession Instrument (IPA) and for the 'Helsinki' study on VET achievements towards the Lisbon goals; 4) International Co-operation: The ETF tries to ensure synergies between EU CARDS/PHARE and World Bank interventions in secondary education through a regular exchange of information, joint meetings and seminars.</p>	<p>1) Operational Budget : € 152,671 (Title 3 - International co-operation) 2) Tempus (project funds): € 4,520,000 In addition: 3) USD 85 million: Preparatory work has been undertaken for the launch of a wider Education project in Croatia, which is financed with a loan from the World Bank (covering the period 2005-2010)</p>	<p>UNEVOC centre: Institute for Education Development Education development in curricula, pedagogical standards, teacher training, inspection of teaching, evaluation of teaching and knowledge of students.</p>	<p>1) The current reform of the VET system in Croatia includes full cooperation with MoES, Agency for VET and all social and other partners from the labour market. This confirms the development of a close cooperation with the private sector. The further development of this cooperation needs to be improved 2) An Integral part of this VET reform is also the developing of the National Qualification Framework, Model of Open Curricula, Legislation about VET education, and School Networks as well as Programme Networks. The National Qualification standards and curriculum reform is still under way 3) There is a clear and visible lack of equipment in VET schools and in teacher training.</p>
<p>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia - FYROM</p> 	<p>EU (CARDS 2002-2006, ETF, MIP 2007-2008, ECO NET), Germany (GTZ), Netherlands (with World Bank), Austria (Kulturkontakt, virtual firms in schools), Italy, United Kingdom (DFID), SAE-USAID (career development in VET schools), UNDP, World Bank, EAR / VET (Website: http://www.ear.eu.int/macedonia/macedonia.htm)</p>	<p>ETF supports EC project cycles: CARDS support to date totalling approx. € 7m for VET has concentrated primarily on curricula reform in selected sectors, teacher training, vocational infrastructure, occupational classification, qualifications and legislative development and first steps in development of career guidance. A further € 3m CARDS support has focused on improvement of public employment services, promotion of local employment initiatives and capacity building of the national statistics office on labour force surveys.</p>	<p>1) Operational Budget : € 96,304 (Title 3 - International co-operation) 2) Tempus (project funds): € 3,290,000</p>	<p>UNEVOC centre: Bureau for Development and Education. Research and development, development of curricula and educational standards, supervision and mentorship, teacher training, training of the senior associates and management, assessment of pupil's activities.</p>	<p>1) Although the curriculum reform for a 4-year VET certificate has already been implemented, the reform for the 3-year VET certificate is implemented in 8 schools (GTZ project with 3 reformed profiles) 2) Continuing VET in the context of LLL is not sufficiently developed - further development of Regional VET Centres is needed in order to provide education and training for adults, as well as to adapt skills to the local and national needs 3) Further capacity building is needed to ensure effective implementation of the new VET curricula (in particular teacher training related to equipment and practical training) and the emerging VET support structures: VET sector in MoES, National VET Council, VET Centre and key social partners 4) Disparities in development, unequal access for risk groups. Further implementation of the decentralisation process is notably expected in order to contribute to the establishment of a system with easier access and better quality assurance 5) A comprehensive review of the system of financing is needed, the National Qualification Framework, as well as the compatibility between VET legislation and local government and labour legislation</p>
<p>Moldova</p> 	<p>EU (ETF), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) - the largest European bilateral donor to Moldova in all sectors between 1996 and 2003, Strategy for Development Cooperation with Moldova 2004-2006 (Website of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden: http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/2094), World Bank (mainly for poverty alleviation and sustainable economic growth), UNDP (promotion of sustainable human development), UNICEF (focuses on the rights of children, mainly health and education), Soros Foundation (human resource development), American Council for Co-operation in Education and Language Studies (human resources development), Austrian Federal MoESC, Kulturkontakt Austria (K'education office in Chisinau)</p>	<p>1) ETF interventions aim at continuing the policy dialogue with the Ministries of Education and Labour. The inclusion of Moldova into the New Neighbourhood Policy will further support the exchange and cooperation on VET and labour market issues, capacity building measures and support of national initiatives for the modernisation of VET and labour market systems; 2) ETF's continued support is planned to be provided in enhancing the capacity of the National Employment Agency and the MoE in promoting the social dialogue. ETF's interventions include awareness-raising activities on the opportunities for social dialogue in the area of VET, employment policies and capacity building workshops from EU or candidate countries. The project is to analyse the potential implications of migration on the labour market, and education and training systems in Moldova (as well as in Albania) in order to identify policy recommendations and programme options.</p>	<p>1) Operational Budget : € 86,500 (Title 3 - International co-operation) 2) Tempus (project funds): € 1,970,000</p>	<p>UNEVOC centre within the Ministry of Education and Science. Development and implementation of state policy in initial education and training, VET planning and assessment, National Observatory organised with the support of the ETF, responsible for the collection and analysis of VET and labour market information, provides links between the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family.</p>	<p>1) Most schools have to cope with outdated equipment, inadequate resources and insufficient teacher training. VET schools also have difficulties in establishing links with enterprises willing to offer students practical training placements. 2) The MoE sets standards and approves the curricula of VET schools without any institutionalised involvement by the social partners. The Ministry of Economy, on the other hand, defines the number of places that will be financed each year by the state budget in the public VET schools. However, there is no systematic analysis of labour market needs. Cooperation between ministries, social partners and local authorities (social partnership) is still weak. 3) Needs in re-empowering the quality of the most common vocations: agriculture, light industry, food processing and constructions.</p>

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<p>Montenegro</p> 	<p>EU (CARDS VET since 2002, ETF), EAR Montenegro. Website: http://www.ear.eu.int/montenegro/montenegro.htm, World Bank, SP Task Force Education and Youth, Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Austrian Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Kultur Kontakt Austria (Website: http://www.kulturkontakt.or.at), GTZ Germany, Chamber of Commerce Koblenz (Website: http://www.ost-west-gmbh.de), CHF (for VET school in Zabljak), Norway, Luxembourg</p>	<p>1) ETF provides both advisory and technical expertise support to both the EC and the EAR for the completion of the 2004 CARDS VET programme, and for the elaboration of a 2006 CARDS labour market reform programme concept, including drafting of terms of reference and follow-up advice.</p> <p>2) Montenegro continues to benefit from ETF's teacher training capacity-building project.</p> <p>3) International co-operation: CARDS support to date totalling approx. €1.5m has concentrated primarily on school-based VET reform (curriculum modernisation, teacher-training and training infrastructure) with a kick-off policy reform from the ETF on national qualifications and entrepreneurship learning.</p> <p>4) ETF's support to the EC: Design of the CARDS VET 2006, monitoring of the on-going programmes, mid-term review of CARDS 05 on VET reform in October 2006, ex-post review of CARDS 04 on Employment in November 2006.</p>	<p>1) Operational budget (Title 3 – International co-operation): € 162,904 2) Mission budget (Title 1): € 10,000 3) Tempus (project funds): € 1,070,000</p>	<p>The UNEVOC centre is within the Ministry of Education: The Section for Research and Development of Education is a separate organisational unit within the Ministry of Education: educational research, the development of the system of education as well as on information and documentation, conception, planning and development of the system of education, analysis of structural changes in the professional world, other countries' experiences and international standards, information and documentation service, publications and books about Serbia and Montenegro and countries worldwide.</p>	<p>1) VET schools infrastructure is deficient: learning materials and equipment are of poor quality and there is notably an important lack in ICT infrastructure. Little investment is effected for teacher training. Almost all schools operate in double shifts. The main obstacle is the lack of financial resources.</p> <p>2) Curriculum reform is under preparation.</p> <p>3) Policy and executive responsibilities need to be more clearly defined between MoES and VET Agency, notably during CARDS 2006</p> <p>4) The Strategic plan 2009 for VET defines responsibilities of different VET actors in order to achieve main goals in the field of VET.</p>
<p>Romania</p> 	<p>EU (PHARE 2002-2006, ETF, ECO NET, INTERREG)</p>	<p>1) ETF works closely with PHARE Projects for TVET reform, the PHARE Project for the National Qualification Authority, the PHARE Project for the development of an integrated "human resources development" (HRD) strategy for the Sectoral Operational Programme 2007-2013 and the PHARE HRD grant scheme.</p> <p>2) ETF follows the initiative of Regione di Piemonte to support bilateral cooperation on social partnership in CVT in the construction sector.</p> <p>3) ETF plays an active role in the preparation of the European Employment Strategy in Romania, through involvement in JAP related events and supports to Phare projects.</p>	<p>Operational budget: € 145,800 (Title 3 - International co-operation)</p>	<p>UNEVOC centre - Institute of Educational Sciences.</p> <p>Curricula development, teacher training, evaluation of vocational training programmes, teacher training, involved in the PHARE programme concerning vocational education.</p>	<p>The apprenticeship system is not operationable yet, but it will be implemented before the end of 2006.</p>
<p>Serbia</p> 	<p>EU (CARDS VET since 2002, VET reform Phase II in progress, ETF, ECO NET, EIF), OECD (annual Enterprises Performance Appraisal Report; Local Development initiatives), World Bank (grant on education decentralisation), UNDP (financial planning and control), British Council (quality project), GTZ (Curricula modernisation in commercial VET school programs, support to the VET Centre and fostering the link between VET and internship placements in companies), SEED (SME projects), Canadian Government (Educator development program), Italia (Trust Fund Project: Improved understanding of skills required by the economy in Serbia), Swisscontact, EAR Serbia (Website: http://www.ear.eu.int/serbia/serbia.htm), CARDS/ EAR Vocational Education and Training Reform Programme (Website: http://www.vetserbia.edu.yu)</p>	<p>1) ETF activities have focused on capacity-building events for the national stakeholders and analyses for the design of EU-funded programmes and monitoring of those programmes: CARDS VET REFORM Programme CARDS 2003 (€13 million) provides assistance for capacity-building to policy and strategy development in the field of VET Reform, development and implementation of new curricula in 50 pilot schools in five economic sectors, transformation of 5 VET schools into regional training centres, the establishment of an Innovation Fund for schools, and upgrading of the school infrastructure (equipment and other teaching support plus rehabilitation of buildings). Implementation period September 2003-September 2005; VET reform, Phase II (Annual programme 2005 – 3.5 million €) launched in September 2005.</p> <p>2) ETF support to the EC: Based on the results from the Labour Market Reviews on the Western Balkans, including Serbia, undertaken in 2005, a cross-regional analysis is carried out to take stock of the findings (including both labour market phenomena and policies implemented to address them) and to identify similarities and divergences across countries.</p>	<p>1) Operational Budget (Title 3 – International co-operation): € 112,904; 2) ETF activities (Title 4 - support to the EC, Capacity-building and analysis, Innovation and learning): € 130,000 3) Tempus (project funds): € 6,120,000</p>	<p>The UNEVOC centre is within the Ministry of Education: The Section for Research and Development of Education is a separate organisational unit within the Ministry of Education: educational research, the development of the system of education as well as on information and documentation, conception, planning and development of the system of education, analysis of structural changes in the professional world, other countries' experiences and international standards, information and documentation service, publications and books about Serbia and Montenegro and countries worldwide.</p>	<p>1) The VET schools infrastructure is outdated.</p> <p>2) The co-operation between VET and labour market actors is very limited.</p> <p>3) The social partnership is on a low level. Further capacity-building is needed to ensure its effective implementation.</p> <p>4) Regional disparities concerning unemployment and employment are one of the biggest problems Serbia needs to tackle.</p> <p>5) One of the major challenges for the Serbian labour market is to create a sufficient number of high-quality, secure jobs to absorb workers made redundant through the privatisation process, and for other unemployed individuals and new entrants.</p>
<p>UNMIK - Kosovo</p> 	<p>EU (CARDS KOSVET I - II - III, since 2002), ETF (Website: http://www.ETF.eu.int), Germany: GTZ and AGEF (German NGO), Switzerland, International Labour Organization (ILO), Luxemburg, Kulturkontakt Austria, EAR Kosovo (Website: http://www.ear.eu.int/kosovo/kosovo.htm), KOS VET Programme (Website: http://www.pem-consult.de/kosvet)</p>	<p>1) The ETF provides advisory and technical expertise support to both the EC and the EAR for completion of the 2004 CARDS KOSVET II programme (scheduled for September 2006), and technical support and policy advice on CARDS KOSVET III programme including drafting of terms of reference and follow-up advice. CARDS support to date totalling € 7mn for VET (curricula reform in selected sectors, teacher training, VET infrastructure, occupational classification, qualifications and legislative development, development of career guidance). A further € 3m CARDS support has focused on improvement of public employment services, promotion of local employment initiatives and capacity building of the national statistics office on labour force surveys.</p> <p>2) The ETF has implemented a dissemination project in 2005, aiming at developing awareness of the main messages and recommendations from the Copenhagen process taking into account the priorities set up in the Maastricht Communiqué in 2004.</p> <p>3) Kosovo continues to benefit from the ETF's teacher training capacity-building project.</p>	<p>1) Operational budget (Title 3 - International co-operation): € 162,904 2) Mission budget (Title 1): € 10,000 3) Tempus (project funds): € 1,530,000</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>1) UNMIK Kosovo lacks vocational training infrastructure.</p> <p>2) Institutional framework is fragmented (MoES of Serbia, MoES of Kosovo)</p> <p>3) Limited co-ordination and co-operation between VET and labour market - little attention is given to labour market needs.</p> <p>4) The social partnership is on a very low level. Further capacity-building is needed to ensure its effective implementation.</p> <p>5) Very little information/ insufficient number of advisors regarding VET career possibilities. The system of career advisors and career counselling needs to be further developed.</p>