



European Training Foundation

**EUROPEAN
TRAINING
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HOW PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS SUPPORT SKILLS DEVELOPMENT. Case studies from Serbia, France and Belgium

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SERBIA: EDUCATION TO EMPLOYMENT “E2E”

Functional type – **mixed**: main focus on VET provision, with strong elements of knowledge-orientation and resource-orientation.

Partners – VET schools, businesses, public authorities (local and national level), donors, civil society organisations.

Objectives:

- improvement of the national policy and legal framework to ensure better conditions for youth employability
- **Skills development** specifically **of unemployed young people** particularly through provision of the German model of dual education (adapted to the local conditions) and career guidance.

Co-funders: Swiss Agency of Development and Cooperation (5.8 million Euro) and the Government of Serbia (6 million Euro).

SERBIA: EDUCATION TO EMPLOYMENT “E2E”

Active in 5 municipalities of Serbia: Novi Pazar, Knjaževac, Pirot, Kruševac and Kragujevac.

Large scope of partners involved in different aspects of project implementation:

- Local municipalities,
- National Employment Service,
- Secondary VET schools,
- Universities,
- Private companies,
- NGOs.

“Consortia” apply for the project.

- accredited VET providers – theoretical part of training
- private company – practical training at the enterprise
- local partners (usually CSOs) – **mediators (“Brokers”)** between the E2E and the local partners.

SERBIA: EDUCATION TO EMPLOYMENT “E2E”

The courses cover *only non-formal VET* but they indirectly influence also the formal VET.

Around **40-50% of costs** related to the practical training are covered by the companies (minimum **200 CHF** per trainee per month).

The remaining – *financed by E2E through the Broker*.

Fields of training: Tourism and Hospitality, Services, Accountancy, Metal processing (including welding, plumbing, blacksmithing, CNC (computer numerical control) machine tools, automobile metal-works), Graphic design, Wood processing (carpentry, furniture production and installing), Textile, etc.

The **job placement** of the training attendants – **50-60%** immediately after completing the course (mainly at the companies where they were trained) and up to **80-85%** within 6-12 months.

FRANCE: CAMPUSES OF PROFESSIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS

- Functional type** – **mixed**: main focus on VET provision with strong elements of knowledge-orientation and resource-orientation.
- Partners** – Businesses, public VET colleges, universities, research centres, other organisations, National and regional authorities.
- Objective** – promote ***regional economic and social development*** and ***employability of young people***.

FRANCE: CAMPUSES OF PROFESSIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS

Campus of Professions and Qualifications – a label (a status) awarded to a network of professional training actors within a sector of economy – 95 CPQs presently.

Network members:

- vocational and mixed (with general education) colleges,
- apprenticeship training centres and other training organisations,
- higher education institutions,
- research laboratories and companies,
- even associations of sports and cultural nature.

Campuses – ***built around the sectors of excellence activities***, corresponding to the national or regional economic challenges.

11 criteria for obtaining or renewing (every three to five years) the label of "Campus of Professions and Qualifications"

FRANCE: CAMPUSES OF PROFESSIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS

Since 2018 – a category of "**Excellence**" for the campuses introduced – for 12 sectors (clusters) of economy.

Awarding committee:

- 50% - institutional representatives from Regional authorities, Rectors, the Directorates of the Ministries of National Education, Higher Education, Research and Innovation, Labour and Economy
- others – representatives of the professional bodies.

Governance – decentralised to the regional actors.

FRANCE: CAMPUSES OF PROFESSIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS

The **companies** – strongly motivated to cooperate with Campuses for satisfying their current and future needs in qualified labour force, participate in curricula development and taking strategic decisions, e.g. on directions of the Campus development.

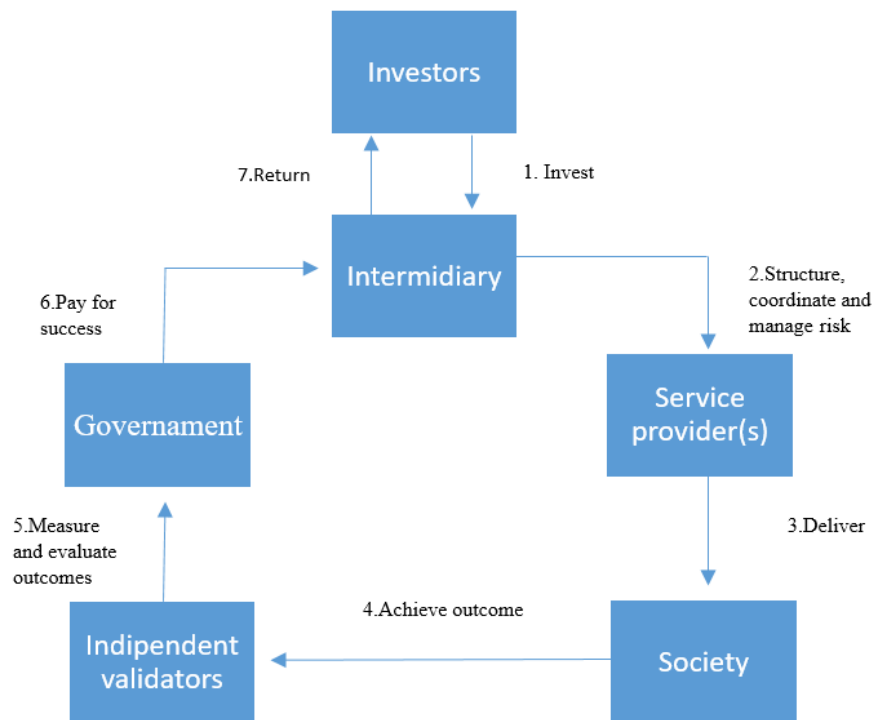
Financing:

- public – national and regional authorities, ~80% of the campuses funding + € 1-1.5 million as grant for 20 campuses.
- private – cash and in-kind, i.e. teaching staff, tools and equipment.
- own income via provision of services, e.g. paid training courses, researches, project proposals development, etc.

BELGIUM: INTEGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG IMMIGRANTS – ‘DUO FOR A JOB’

- Functional type** – **mixed**: knowledge-orientation and provision-oriented.
- Partners** – Government, Investors, Intermediary, Service provider, Independent evaluator
- Objective** – increase *immersion of recent immigrants aged 18-30 in the local culture* by being matched with experienced local retirees, help [them] to connect to existing employment networks, and *increase their professional opportunities*.

BELGIUM: INTEGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG IMMIGRANTS – ‘DUO FOR A JOB’



Source: OECD adapted from Burand (2013)

Investors – provide funding for the social intervention and receives a ‘blended return’, i.e. financial return (4%) and social return – consortium led by **Kois Invest** (including the private **Degroof Petercam Foundation** as an investor)

The **intermediary** – receives a loan from the investor(s) and allocates it to the service provider for project execution; responsible for determining the outcome metrics and monitoring the project – **Actiris, the Brussels regional employment agency**

Service provider – responsible for service delivery and project implementation – **“Duo for a Job”, a non-profit association**

Independent evaluator – performs external evaluation of the outcomes – the **Brussels Observatory for Employment**

The **government** – pays for results without upfront costs of service delivery and shifts the financial risk to private investors

Society: 2/3 of beneficiaries were job-placed

COMPARISON OF PPP PRECONDITIONS

Pre-condition	A: Legal framework for public-private cooperation	B: Fiscal arrangements for public-private cooperation	C: Tradition of social dialogue	D: Social partnership in VET and skills	E: Capacity of stakeholders to engage in policy dialogue and forming sustainable partnerships
Country					
Jordan		Present			
Kazakhstan	Present		Long tradition with mixed outcomes	Institutionalised by the form but ad hoc in terms of the results	To be built
Serbia		Not Present			
Ukraine					

THANK YOU

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