

#### IMPROVING QUALITY AND RELEVANCE OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL **EDUCATION AND TRAINING (TVET) IN IRAQ** FINAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT

### **Programme Title & Number**

- Programme Title: Improving quality and • relevance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Iraq
- Programme Number: B1-28a
- MDTF Office Atlas Number:

### **Participating Organization(s)**

UNESCO, ILO and UN-HABITAT

#### Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)

Baghdad, Basra, Nassiryah, Ninewa, Babylon Karbala, and Amarah.

#### **Implementing Partners**

- 1. Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MOHESR)/ Foundation of Technical Education (FTE)
- 2. Ministry of Education (MOE)
- 3. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)
- 4. International Organizations, including NGOs

### **Programme/Project Cost (US\$)**

**MDTF Fund Contribution:** UNESCO: US\$ 5,308,400 UN-HABITAT: \$2,000,932 ILO: \$1,550,668

Agency Contribution

Government Contribution

Other Contribution (donor)

**TOTAL: \$ US 8,860,000** 

### **Final Programme/ Project Evaluation**

**Evaluation Completed** 

Date:

No

Evaluation Report - Attached

□ Yes No No

□ Yes

**Overall Duration: 44 months** Start Date: 31 July 2007 Original end date: 31 January 2009 Revised End Date: 31 March 2011 Extensions: 1<sup>st</sup> Extension: 30.01.2010 2<sup>nd</sup> Extension: 31.07.2010 3<sup>rd</sup> Extension: 31.12.2010 4<sup>th</sup> Extension: 31.03.2011

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### FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT

### I. PURPOSE

To support the rehabilitation and modernisation of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Sector in Iraq by re-orienting and improving the (TVET) system so that it prepares young people effectively for wage and self-employment in the industrial, construction and service sectors of the economy. In order to achieve the overall goal, the programme has three objectives:

1- Establish a National Technical and Vocational Education and Training Policy Framework

2- Vocational and Technical skills provision enhanced in all TVET public structures.

3- MoE, FTE and MoLSA TVET equipment improved and modernized.

#### Refers to Objective 1:

1.1. A TVET Policy Framework document prepared, endorsed by TVET ministries and stakeholders and functional, comprising (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research / Foundation of Technical Education and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs) for guiding TVET reform and streamlining of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training sector in light of labour market requirements.

1.2. Organizational reform plans developed and adopted for individual TVET schools, institutes, colleges and training centers to facilitate the implementation of the changes in the TVET system

1.3. A TVET Program Review and Renewal Plan developed.

1.4. The national labor market and training needs information system strengthened.

Refers to Objective 2:

2.1. A short-cycle modular training "Skills for Work" programme implemented, consisting of modular training in selected vocational skills that are in high demand in the labour market, in order to achieve quick impact in terms of youth employment and self-employment.

2.2. Entrepreneurial skills integrated and delivered in the TVET stakeholders programs.

2.3. Three Contract Training Centres (CTC's) established as pilot Business Units within the Foundation of Technical Education (FTE) in order to capture industries' needs through: a) Industry needs assessments b) Short- and long-term training plans for businesses & companies. C) Certification of training modules, etc.

2.4. An Apprenticeship Vocational System for 6 selected disciplines at 6 pilot schools introduced in order to demonstrate best practice-based approaches.

2.5. Quality and relevance of vocational and technical programmes upgraded in pilot MOE schools, FTE/ MOHESR colleges and MoLSA centres.

### Refers to Objective 3:

3.1. TVET equipment and ICT infrastructure improved through procurement of workshop equipment and computer labs.

This project aims at supporting the rehabilitation and modernisation of the TVET Sector in Iraq by re-orienting and improving the (TVET) system so that it prepares young people effectively for wage and self-employment in the industrial, construction and service sectors of the economy.

This program mainstreams with the UN Assistance Strategy outcomes in line with following education cluster outcomes;

1) To enhance access to all levels of education i.e. Early Childhood, Primary, Secondary (including Intermediate, Preparatory, and Vocational) and Tertiary levels, with special reference to disparity reduction (gender, geographic, ethnic, sociocultural, economic and other disparities), resulting to increase enrolment rates in secondary level from the current level of 42% to 50% with a focus on girls.

2) To improve rates of retention, completion and participation at all levels of education.

3) To improve learning outcomes at all levels of education UNESCO endeavours to meet the Millennium development Goals encompassed in MDG4 to MDG7 through developing global partnership for development and promoting gender equality and women empowerment.(MDG 4 through 7 are irrelevant to this project).

4) MDG 1 Target 1, MDG 8 Target 16 & 18, MDG 3 Target 4: The project will aim at reducing poverty by providing access to education that will lead to employment opportunities and income generation (MDG1 T1) including widening employment opportunities to youth (MDG 8 T16) and ensure access to skills in new technologies in partnership with private sector (MDG 8 T18).

### a. Primary implementing partners and stakeholders including key beneficiaries

1. Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MOHESR)/ Foundation of Technical Education (FTE)

- 2. Ministry of Education (MOE)/ Vocational Education
- 3. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)/ Vocational Training

### II. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS

### a. The key outputs achieved.

### 1- Establish a National Technical and Vocational Education and Training Policy Framework:

In order to insure a holistic approach to the development of TVET sector with policy direction being provided primarily by the employer community, a new Governance Model and an Action Plan for the TVET sector in Iraq was developed and Iraqi experts from MOE, FTE and MOLSA as well as other participants from each partner ministries were trained on developing and designing the Model.

An organizational structure and work plan for the Governance Model was developed together with a draft law that would empower implementation procedures, this will eventually support to have quality assurance and a labour market information system that supports the decision making processes for TVET System, and increased access and participation in Technical Vocational Education schools, institutions and centres.

This draft legislation was presented to the Cabinet for discussion and support; recommendations were made by the Cabinet to postpone establishment of the National

Body for TVET sector and instead establish a Permanent Higher Committee headed by the Deputy Head of the Panel of Advisors and membership of the president of FTE, DG of VE Department, DG Labour and Vocational Training Department in MOLSA along with heads of Business and Industry Unions in Iraq to adopt policies and coordinate among the three ministries and regulate relationships with the sectors of trade and industry.

## 2- Vocational and Technical skills provision enhanced in all TVET public structures:

Technical and institutional capacity building activities, including mechanisms and techniques for designing a TVET Policy that meets industry needs, were implemented in order to strengthen the national capacity of TVET sector management. More that 350 TVET national experts participated in capacity building activities in different TVET subjects, involving a wide range of TVET stakeholders from MOE, FTE and MOLSA in governance, programming, and planning and policy development.

Training on the concept of Quality Assurance and Relevance for staff members of the three TVET providers was achieved through cooperation with European Training Foundation (ETF), this led to strengthen the relationship among TVET providers from MOE, FTE and MOLSA ministries to better guiding TVET reform and streamlining of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training sector responsive and flexible of labour market requirements

An Apprenticeship programme for Iraq was designed by representatives of Vocational Education Department and Production Sectors at MoE. Three Apprentice Trades were selected one targeting females (carpentry, printing and textile) for which occupational analysis and standards were set, approval from MOE obtained and curricula and training and skill tests material developed. School principals, teachers and employers were trained on joint management of apprenticeship programs and an Apprenticeship Guide was designed for MOE; textbooks and workbooks for level one in all three selected disciplines were written by Iraqi experts, assisted by the lead expert.

### 3- MoE, FTE and MoLSA TVET equipment improved and modernized:

32 vocational training workshops of vocational schools, institutes and colleges were rehabilitated and equipped with modern TVET equipment. With the workshops operating under the management of the training providers, students will develop better knowledge of vocational training in occupational areas requiring technical and professional competencies and specific occupational skills, with the modern equipment that meets the requirement of the labour market and enhance employability of the graduates.

## b. The achieved outputs contributed to the achievement of the outcomes as the following:

- 1- Objective1: Establish a National Technical and Vocational Education and Training Policy Framework
  - The mandate, organizational structure and work plan for the Governance Model developed under this project (along with draft legislation) will empower implementation procedures of the TVET sector, this will support both increased quality assurance and a labour market information system that supports the decision-making processes for TVET System as well as increased access and participation in TVET schools, institutions and centres.

- 2- Objective 2: Vocational and Technical skills provision enhanced in all TVET public structures.
  - The Apprenticeship Training workshops organized for MoE were accomplished with the apprenticeship guide developed for MOE. As well, with full Iraqi involvement throughout the process, textbooks and workbooks for three disciplines (textile, carpentry, and printing) were written. The team at the MoE is therefore properly trained to independently organize training workshops to develop new Apprenticeship programmes which will increase the number of enrolled students and graduates, thereby generating increased employment.
  - Three pilot Business Units Contract Training Centers (CTCs) on sustainable development established in the three Technical Colleges: Baghdad, Basra and Mosul are now operational; by providing short term training for the unemployed youth from the local community, organizing special training programmes for the released detainees by providing them with skills as well upgrading their skills that is required by the labour market employability in increased.
- 3- MoE, FTE and MoLSA TVET equipment improved and modernized.
  - With the new modern up-to-date equipment was provided by UNESCO, more small businesses (with sustainable jobs) will be created.
  - UNESCO has implemented the planned activities according to the project document and is planning for an external evaluation of the project, the final report of the evaluation will be ready by May 2011, and it will give a clear picture on how the achieved outputs of the project have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes.

### c. The overall contribution of the programme to the Strategy Planning Framework or other strategic documents as relevant, e.g.: MDGs, National Priorities, UNDAF outcomes, etc

- The project throughout the capacity building activities of teachers and trainers (new modern teaching methodologies, updated modern workshops..etc), effectively mainstreams the UN Assistance Strategy outcomes for education to enhance learning and prepare young students of TVET graduates effectively for wage and self-employment for the labour market, which contribute to the service sectors of the economy.
- The project contributed to the reduction of poverty by providing access to quality of education and training that will lead to employment opportunities and income generation in line with (MDG1 T1), including widening employment opportunities to youth (MDG 8 T16) and ensuring access to skills in new technologies in partnership with the private sector (MDG 8 T18).

### d. The contribution of key partnerships and collaborations, and their impact on the achievement of results.

UNESCO, ILO and UN-HABITAT are in partnership for the implementation of this program; each UN-Agency was directly accountable and responsible for the implementation of the Agency- related activities under this program with the specified budget for each UN-Agency.

A joint UN-management team was formulated (composed of UNESCO, UN-HABITAT and ILO) to coordinate the reporting and the implementation of the activities of the

program. UNESCO was seeking also the advice and ensures collaboration of FAO regarding agriculture vocational discipline at MOE, whenever appropriate.

UNESCO's extensive network of TVET specialists was advantageous for capacity building activities; the involvement in the project of such organizations as the European Training Foundation and the Canadian International Development Agency will assist in developing linkages for the Iraqi TVET community to broaden its contacts and cooperation with the regional and international TVET community, an integral part of capacity development

### **e.** The primary beneficiaries and their engagement in the programme implementation?

### Direct Beneficiaries

The immediate target beneficiaries include senior staff, teachers and trainers at MOE, FTE/MOHESR, MoLSA and TVET planners, administrators, managers, practitioners, and facilitators at all levels (approximately around 500 staff members and more importantly, the students (between 4000 and 5000) will benefit from the improved quality of teachers and trainers; this will directly improve their skills and increase their employability.

Key policy decision-makers, trainers, employers and Industry leaders (around 100 persons) actively involved in designing and implementing, monitoring and evaluation of TVET programmes also benefit from the programme.

### Indirect Beneficiaries

Ultimately it is expected that the unemployed and the graduates from the TVET system will benefit from this project through the improved provisions of innovative and integrated programmes/projects on potentials for skills acquisition and improvement relevant to labour market needs with income-generation. Employment creation that the program will create during the lifetime of implementation will contribute to poverty reduction.

### f. The contribution of the programme on cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported.

The project encouraged increased gender sensitivity to and in vocational training management and delivery. Within the project itself, particular project outputs catered for the needs of females and were designed to increase their participation.

UNESCO has continually advocated for encouraging partner ministries for better participation of females in majority of conducted capacity building training programs aiming at equal opportunities for females.

In addition, the piloted apprenticeship system in disciplines emphasized apprentice trades for females such as textile design and printing trades ensuring empowerment of females. The procured/ delivered TVET equipment for MOE comprised sewing and ceramics workshops benefitted female engagement in the local labour market.

### **III. EVALUATION & LESSONS LEARNED**

A joint evaluation, involving UNESCO, ILO and UN-HABITAT is currently underway and a final report, which will be shared with all stakeholders, the donor as well as UNDG is expected in June 2011.

- a. The challenges such as delays in programme implementation, and the nature of the constraints such as management arrangements, human resources, as well as the actions taken to mitigate, and how such challenges and/or actions impacted on the overall achievement of results.
- 1. Given the prevailing conditions in Iraq, all projects/programmes are challenged by the implementing environment.
- 2. The integrated management of the TVET Sector, whose aim is to imbue a holistic/common approach to TVET Sector Strategy among all stakeholders, is a long-term challenge by nature and it is very difficult to reach political agreement under the current circumstances. While the Governance model developed in this project followed a process of full participation and coordination with Iraqi experts from MOE, FTE and MOLSA, the Iraqi cabinet did not feel that the sub-sector is ready to establish an Authority for the TVET sector. This will be considered in later stages, for the current political situation renders such agreement on a comprehensive agreement elusive in the immediate future. For the moment, policy will be directed by the permanent Higher Committee for TVET newly established by the Council of Ministers, chaired by the Vice President of the Prime Minister's Advisors Group. The Higher Committee will adopt appropriate mechanisms for the coordination among the three ministries concerned with the TVET Sector and organize its relationship with the private sector.
- 3. Most of activities were implemented out of the country due to the availability of trainers and expertise; this is directly related to the prevailing security situation that restricted the movement of the international consultants inside Iraq. The situation also made it difficult to launch the full-fledged scale local training to disseminate the information and knowledge targeting a wider range of staff member of the three ministries involved.
- 4. Most equipment provided by this project was delayed in delivery. For instance, frequent delays were experiences gaining entry through borders resulted in extra costs for demurrage fee due to delays in receiving tax exemption letters from MOE, MOLSA, and MOHESR.
- 5. Ministries in Iraq are often delayed in responding to day to day implementation requirements (late replies on general matters, delays in approvals...etc)

# b. The key lessons learned that would facilitate future programme design and implementation, including issues related to management arrangements, human resources, resources, etc.,

There were many delays in the submission to UNESCO of requested information required for implementation, especially with regard to the nomination of officials to attend the training workshops. Accordingly, planning for future interventions must take this factor into account.

With many difficulties experienced in getting the tax exemption letters by the concerned ministries in Iraq, it is very important that Agencies agree to have ministries assign an internal Project Focal point responsible for all project coordination and implementation.

	Performance	Indicator	Planned	Achieved	<b>Reasons for</b>	Source of	Comments
	Indicators	Baselines	Indicator	Indicator	Variance	Verification	(if any)
			Targets	Targets	(if any)		
Outcome 1							
Establish a National	Technical and Vocational E	ducation and	Training Policy	Framework			
Output 1.1	Indicator 1.1.1	0	The stated	20 Iraqi experts		Training and	
A TVET Policy	Developing/Designing		number of:	from MOE/FTE		capacity	
Framework	new Governance Model		Vocational	and MOLSA to		building	
document	and Action Plan for the		schools in the	be trained		workshops.	
prepared, endorsed	TVET sector in Iraq		programme				
by TVET			document,			Workshops	
ministries and			Technical			documents and	
stakeholders and			colleges,			material	
functional,			institutes and			(training guides)	
comprising			vocational				
(Ministry of			training				
Education,			centers are				
Ministry of Higher			equipped with				
Education and			workshops				
Scientific Research			and				
/Foundation of			functioning IT				
Technical			infrastructure				
Education and							
Ministry of Labour							
and Social Affairs)							
for guiding TVET							
reform and							
streamlining of the							
Technical and							
Vocational							
Education and							
Training sector in							
light of labour							
market							
requirements							

### IV. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Output 1.2	Indicator 1.2.1	Adoption of	Meeting with	Training and
Organizational	Governance Model of	the	PMAC and 15	capacity
reform plans	TVET Sector in Iraq for	Governance	Iraqi experts	building
developed and	TVET Education	Model for	from MOE/FTE	workshops.
adopted for	Institutions	TVET sector	and MOLSA for	
individual TVET		in Iraq	the adoption of	Workshops
schools, institutes,			the Governance	documents and
colleges and			Model	material
training centers to				(training guides)
facilitate the				
implementation of				
the changes in the				
TVET system				
Output 1.3	Indicator 1.3.1	Workshop for	18 Iraqi	Training and
TVET Program	Developing programme	Senior staff	participants	capacity
Review and	review, renewal	on developing	from FTE and	building
Renewal Plan	framework, policies and	mechanisms	MOE/	workshops.
developed	procedures	and	Vocational	
		techniques for	Education	Workshops
		designing a	Department in	documents and
		program	cooperation	material
		review and	with Integrated	(training guides)
		renewal	Development	
		framework,	Enterprise	
		policies and	Associates	
		procedures	(IDEA)	
		across system		
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1			
The national				
labor market and	Indicator 1.4.2			
training needs			<u> </u>	
information				
system				
strengthened				
-				
Outcome 2	I	I	I	
	nical skills provision enhanced in a	all TVET public structu	res	

Output 2.1	Indicator 2.1.1					
A short-cycle	Indicator 2.1.2					
modular training "Skills for Work"						
programme						
implemented, consisting of						
modular training in						
selected vocational						
skills that are in						
high demand in the labour market, in						
order to achieve						
quick impact in						
terms of youth						
employment and						
self-employment.						
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.1					
Entrepreneurial						
skills integrated	Indicator 2.2.2					
and delivered in the	indicator 2.2.2					
TVET stakeholders						
programs.						
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1	0	Three pilot	Three CTCs	Training and	
Three Contract	Establishing three pilot	0	Business units	were established	capacity	
Training Centres	Business Units (CTCs)		(CTCs) were	and are running	building	
(CTC's)	in the three Technical		established	in Baghdad,	workshops.	
established as pilot	Coleeges located in		•••••••	Basra and		
Business Units	Baghdad, Basra and			Mosul	Establishing 3	
within the	Mosul governorates				contract training	
Foundation of	0				centers	
Technical	Indicator 2.3.2		Training for 5	5 staff from		
Education (FTE) in	Training of staff to run		staff from	each college		
order to capture	the three colleges		each of the 3	was trained.		
industries' needs			technical	Total 15 Iraqi		
through:			colleges	participants		
<ul> <li>Industry needs</li> </ul>	Indicator 2.3.3	0	Study Tour	Study Tour for		
assessments	Capturing industries'		for staff of	5 participants		

<ul> <li>Short- and long-term training plans for businesses &amp; companies</li> <li>Certification of training modules, etc.</li> </ul>	needs through development of the pilot business units		FTE	from FTE college Deans	
Output 2.4 An Apprenticeship Vocational System for 6 selected disciplines at 6 pilot schools introduced in order to demonstrate best practice-based approaches.	Indicator 2.4.1 Designed Apprenticeship Guide for MOE	0	Textbooks and workbooks for the selected Apprentice Trades are written by Iraqi experts	An Apprenticeship Vocational System for 3 selected disciplines at 3 pilot vocational schools introduced in a workshop for 20 Iraqi experts from MOE and the private sector in order to demonstrate best practice- based approaches. Textbooks and workbooks for level one in all three selected disciplines were written by Iraqi experts and to be printed by MOE.	Training and capacity building workshops. Workshops documents and material (training material for 3 disciplines )
Output 2.5	Indicator 2.5.1	0	Technical	15 Iraqi	Training and
Quality and	Upgraded concept and		Training for	participants	capacity
relevance of	application of Quality		the three	from MOE,	building

					I		1
vocational and	Assurance for 3 TVET		providers of	FTE and		workshops.	
technical	providers (FTE, MOE		TVET	MOLSA were			
programmes	and MOLSA)			trained on the		Workshops	
upgraded in pilot				concept and		documents and	
MOE schools,				application of		material	
FTE/ MOHESR				Quality		(training guides)	
colleges and				Assurance			
MoLSA centres.	Indicator 2.5.2		Number of of	230 FTE staff,		Training and	
	Deans of FTE and		FTE and	deans and		capacity	
	MOHESR colleges are		MOHESR	instructors were		building	
	technically trained and		Cadre to be	trained		workshops.	
	acquired better		trained				
	enhanced skills					Workshops	
						documents and	
						material	
						(training guides)	
Outcome 3							
MoE, FTE and MoLS	SA TVET equipment impro	oved and mod	lernized.				
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1	0	Procurement	Delivery and		Procurement of	
TVET equipment	MOE, FTE, MOLSA		of modern	training on		32 modern	
and ICT	and TVET are equipped		TVET	modern new		TVET	
infrastructure			equipment to	workshops such		workshops	
improved through			MOE, FTE	as CNC		equipment to the	
procurement of			and MOLSA	machine and		three 3	
workshop				Mechatronics to		providers.	
equipment and				MOE, FTE and		r	
computer labs.				MOLSA			