

Palestinian National Authority Ministry of Education & Higher Education

TVET System -State of Palestine



Current status

Ambitions

Challenges

Why TVET?

Natural growth of people

Need more workshops to meet demand of services

Poverty, unemployment and difficult economic situation

Create New jobs and supply skilled workers

High cost of Higher Education and Jobless graduates

Looking for other types of education relevant to labor market needs

Lack of skilled workers

Social and economic development depends on the development of human resources

In focus

29.4% of the Palestinian population are classified as "youth" (age 15-29 yrs)

This percentage also divided into:

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40.8 % (age 15–19 yrs)
59.2% are "young" (age 20–29 yrs)
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Challenges

- 1) Physical Resources
- 2) Human Resources Development- HRD
- 3) Partnership and Coordination between Stakeholders
- 4) Equity
- 5) Image of TVET

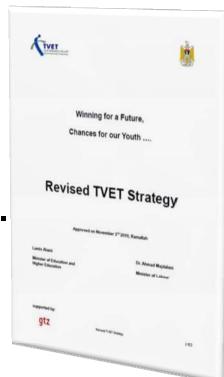
What are we looking for?

- Prepare young Palestinians for the job market and provide them with necessary skills for their entry into the labor market
- Develop a unified and demand-driven TVET system; comprising all TVET institutions
- Provide equal opportunities for female students and special needs students to participate in the TVET system
- Relevance of TVET to socio-economic development needs.
- Laws, regulations and mechanisms to regulate nongovernmental institutions at all levels.

A TVET Strategy in Palestine

A unified TVET strategy was adopted in Palestine to provide the Palestinian labor force, featured with:

- 1- Participatory (MOEHE, MOL, Chambers of Commerce, Federations, NGOs, etc..)
- 2- Relevant to the Labor Market Needs
- 3- Incorporating Teacher training and Curricula Development
- 4- Financially Secure incorporating a JFA.
- 5- Based on Equity, Flexibility and Accessibility



The Governance in the TVET Strategy

- Governance has close links with overall performance of TVET policies
- •Governance influences strategic formulation and implementation
- Governance can help to facilitate national policy dialogue by involving various stakeholders (Supply side of TVET and Demand side of its graduates)

Goals for the Education Development Strategic Plan (2008-2012)

Goal 1 - Access

To increase access of school aged students and improve the system to retain them

Goal 2 -Quality

To Improve the quality of teaching and learning

Goal 3 - Management

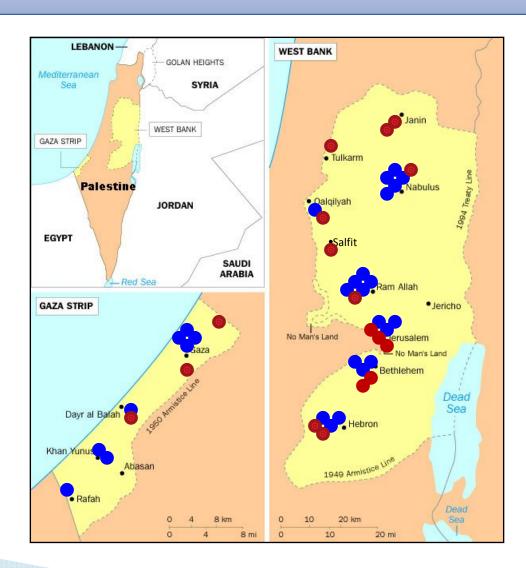
To improve the financial and management system used

Goal 4 - Relevance

To ensure compatibility between education outputs and labor market(s) needs

Qualitatively and Quantitatively

Geographical Distribution: Vocational schools and Technical colleges



Vocational school

Technical College

TVET and Gender

The MoEHE focused on Females' Vocational Education: Vocational Units for females were opened in the existing Vocational Schools



Females enrollment in TVET (vocational schools)

year	No. of students
1994	0
2012	4000

Lessons Learned from High Income Countries- HICs



Others....

Lessons learned from HIC's

Create awareness and understanding of private projects and the process of self-employment career for young people

The development of entrepreneurial skills among young people and prepare them to work productively in small-and medium-sized enterprises.

Provision of knowledge and experience necessary to start a successful project.

Facilitate the transition from education to the professional stage as a result of understanding the optimal ways and means to create new projects.

THE WAY AHEAD....

- Employability,
- Economic,Development, andSocial Cohesion

