

3rd German-Arab Education and Vocational Training Forum

7 October 2011

Session 4

Egypt and Tunisia: New Developments in and Potentials for Vocational Education and Training - The Approach of KfW Entwicklungsbank

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Die Zukunftsförderer



Financial Cooperation in MENA

- focal areas and approaches



Water – Sanitation – Solid Waste

- strengthen water supply efficiency through water loss reduction programmes
- improve access to adequate water supply and sanitation – urban and rural
- promote resource efficient irrigation in agriculture



Environment – Climate Protection – Energy

- utilise the enormous potential of renewables (wind and solar power)
- promote energy efficiency
- promote industrial environmental protection via national environmental funds
- promote appropriate waste collection



Education and Sustainable - Economic Development

- promote education on all levels
- on the supply side: access and quality - on the demand side: Financing Education
- promote strong and diverse national financial systems
- promote Municipal Financing Systems

Challenges

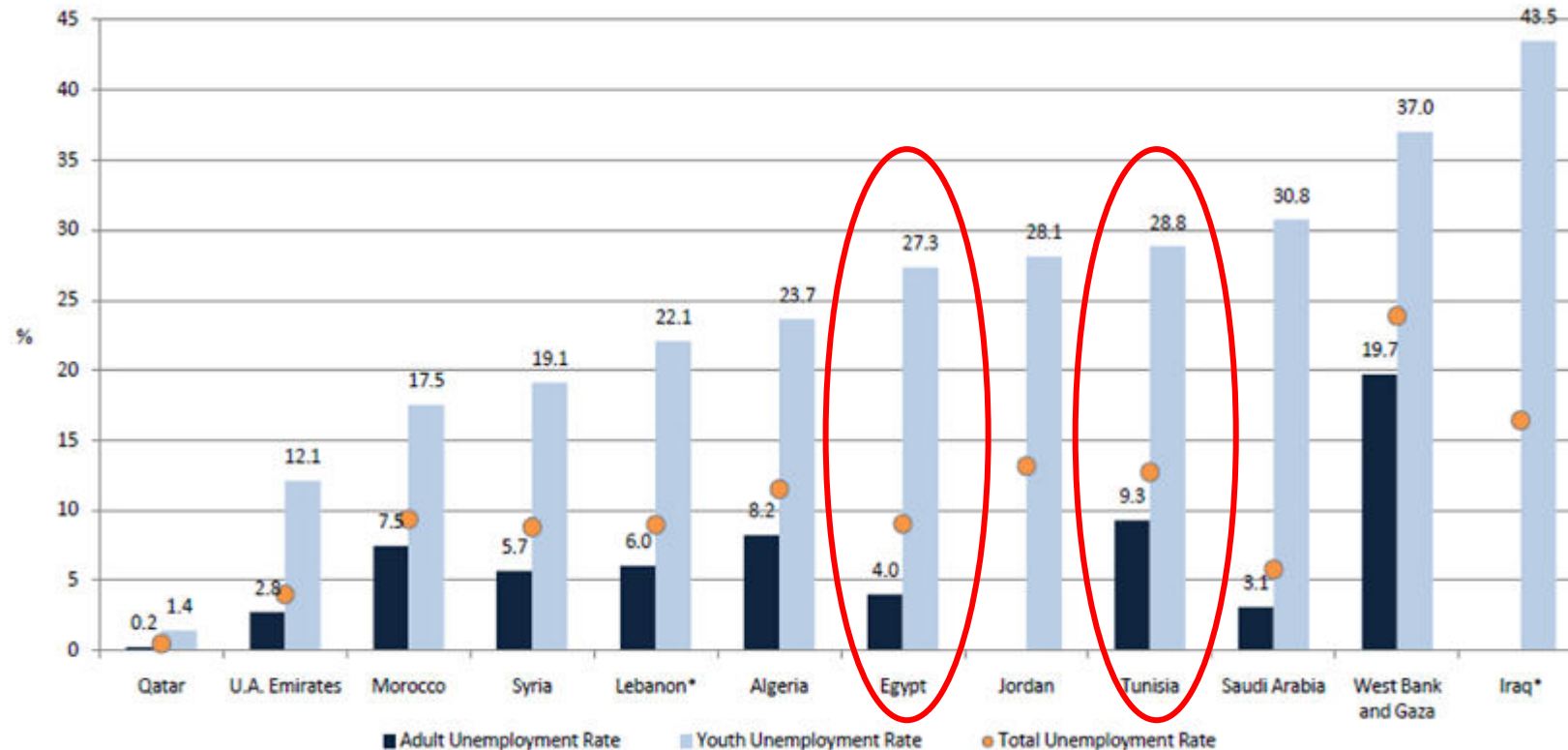
- high illiteracy and unemployment rates
- insufficient quality of education
- multitude of donors
- weak administration

Approach - Example: Egypt

- active in the sector since 1996
- about 615 constructed schools for 250.000 students
- cost-efficient and learner-friendly school-design
- municipalities participate in planning and maintenance
- co-financing of programmes



Central challenges in the sector: Youth unemployment + demographic pressure



➔ in the years to come: strong run for the job market

➔ „mismatch“ = too many arts graduates - job market

➔ importance of vocational training

Mis-match: graduates versus job market

- 70 % of the students in arts and humanities
- no relation to professional practice
- badly equiped universities + vocational training institutions
- bad image of vocational training

standard



graduates ← **mis-match** → job market

↑ exception

- degree programmes liable to fees – geared to job market
 - but: mostly students from high-income classes
 - and: poor number of female students



Demand-side education finance



**Financing individual learners
- not institutions**

instruments

Student Loans

Human Capital Contracts

Vouchers

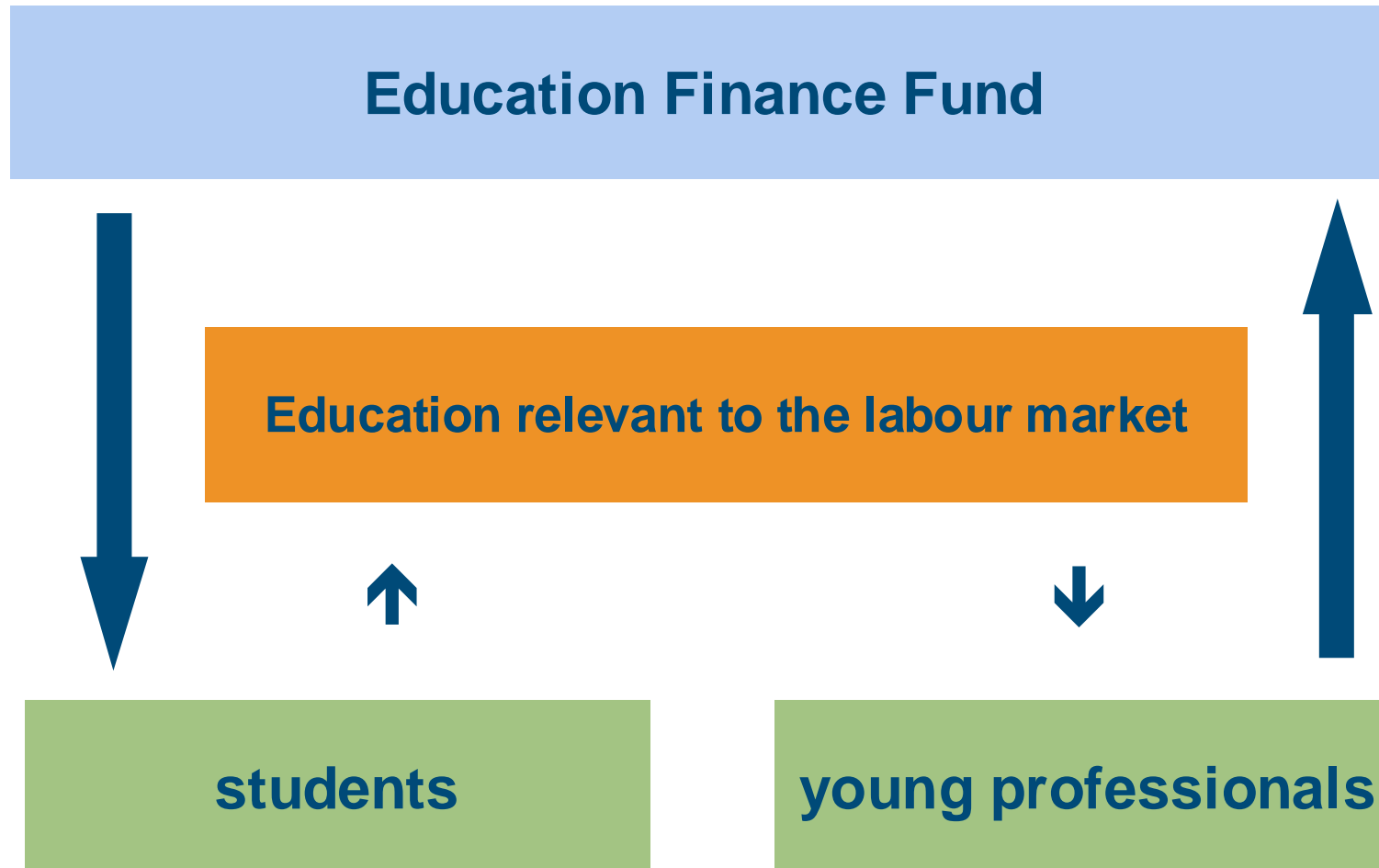
Scholarships

**(Conditional)
Cash-Transfers**



Human Capital Contracts

Regional Education Financing Facility



Demand-side education finance



- **promoting study courses relevant to the labour market**
- **involving the private sector**
- **fostering financial independence and freedom of choice**



Thank you for your attention...

