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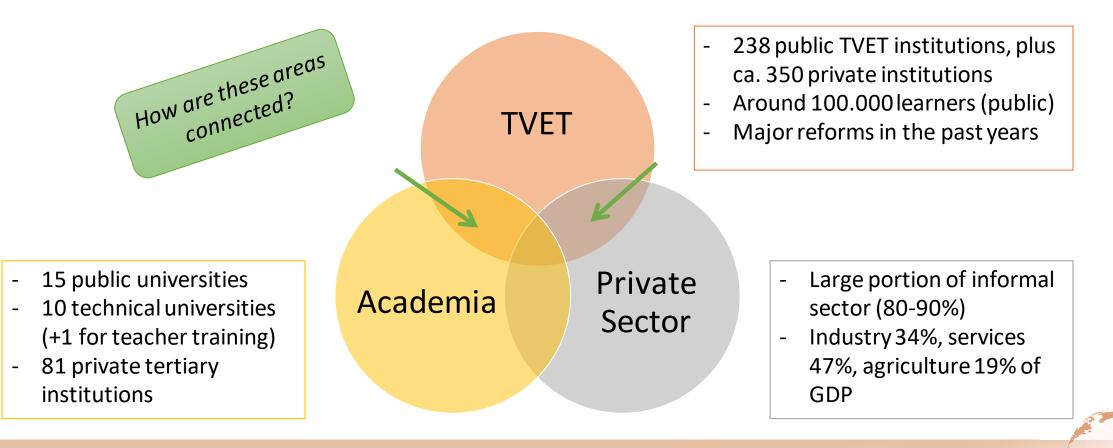
Federal Ministry of Education and Research German Office for international Cooperation in Vocational Education and Training





Linkages between TVET – academia – private sector in Ghana

Landscape overview



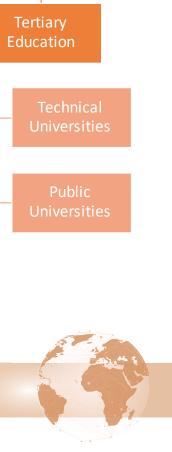
Agenda

- 1. Structure of Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Ghana
- 2. Links between TVET Academia
- 3. Brief on the economic situation in Ghana
- 4. Links between TVET private sector
- 5. Recommendations and outlook









Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Ghana

General structure

- Commission for TVET
 - Established end of 2020 per Act of Parliament (Education Regulatory Bodies Act)

CTVET

• Mandate: regulate, promote and administer TVET in Ghana.

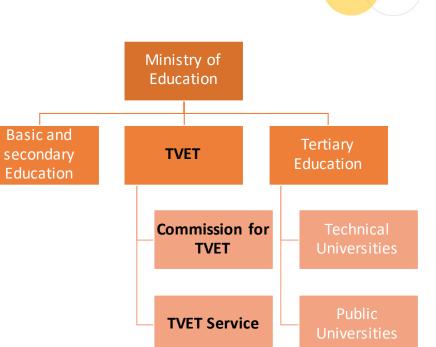
COMMISSION FOR TECHNICA

AND VOCATIONAL FOLICATION

• TVET Service



- Established end of 2020 per Act of Parliament (Education Regulatory Bodies Act)
- Manage, oversee and implement all approved national TVET related policies and programs relating to non-tertiary Technical and Vocational Education and Skills Development in Ghana





TVET



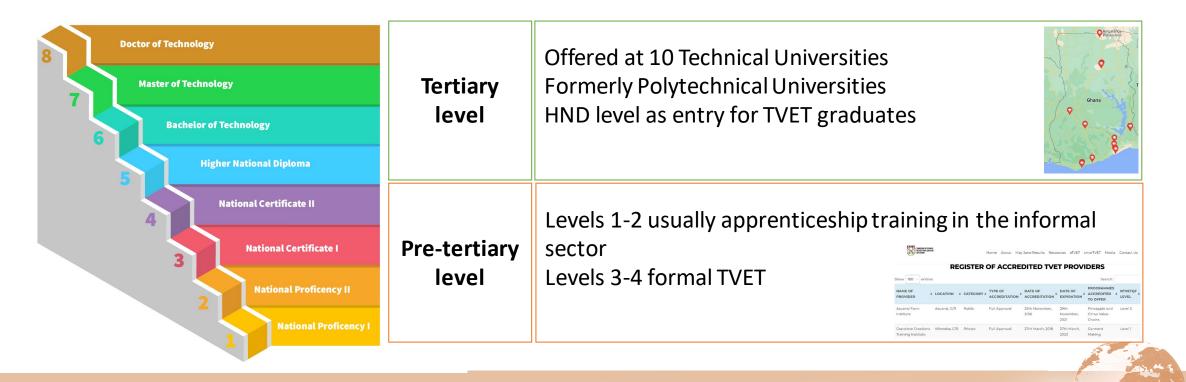
TVET

Academia

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Ghana

National TVET Qualification Framework

NATIONAL TVET QUALIFICATION FRAMEWORK (NTVETQF)



Sources: CTVET 2022

Linkage between TVET and academia

Existing links & collaborations

- Structure of the education system
 - Progression from pre-tertiary to tertiary TVET
 - CTVET responsible for Technical Universities (shared with Ghana Tertiary Education Commission GTEC)
- **Research on TVET** has seen an increase in the past years, but is not yet at its full potential
- Technical Universities/ tertiary TVET is covered in **TVET reporting**
- Project on rehabilitation and upgrade of workshops and equipment of 5 Technical Universities and 10 TVET institutes
- Need for increase capacities in Labour market research, at GSS or with the Ghana Labour Market Information System (GLMiS)

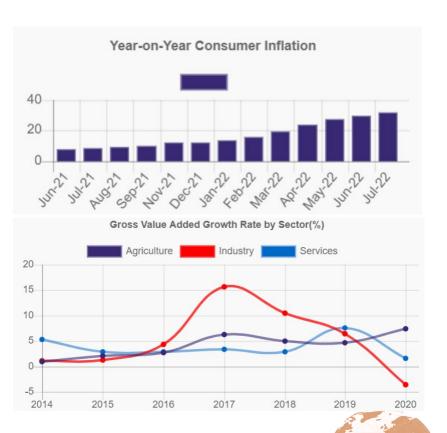


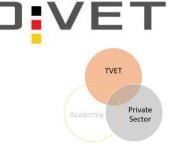




Brief on the economic situation in Ghana

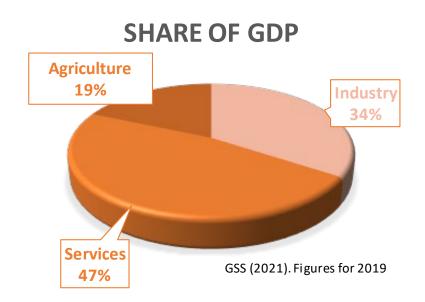
- Difficult economic outlook:
 - High inflation
 - Increasing energy prices
 - Continuing low industrialization
 - Potential IMF loan
- ... on the positive side:
 - Economic growth after the pandemic (4,2 % in 2021, 2022 5,2% expected)
 - Strong agricultural sector as driver for growth

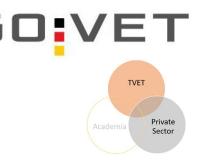




Brief on the economic situation in Ghana

- Drivers of the economy:
 - Services: trade sector
 - Industry: construction, mining and oil
 - Agriculture: food processing
- A relative decline in the manufacturing + still low local value creation → need for structural changes in the economy.
- **Export economy** focuses on primary products such as cocoa, gold, timber and petroleum rather than more complex economic goods.
- **Potential** for future: agriculture and food processing, education, energy, finance, health, information and communication technology and transport





Linkages between TVET and the private sector

Existing links & collaborations

- *"***1 District, 1 Factory Initiative**" no mentioning of TVET or education in general
- Workplace Experience Learning (WEL, duration 4-6 weeks) to be implemented in all TVET programmes, but constraints by companies remain. No data yet available on success and quality of WEL or industrial attachments
- Informal sector: training programmes of Master Craft Persons, e.g. through the Ghana TVET Voucher Project (GTVP)
- Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)
- Overcoming the skills mismatch is challenging









Linkages between TVET and the private sector

- Implementation of **Sector Skill Bodies** (SSB, 11 of 22 planned), 44 curricula have been developed • since
- Future: SSB to report regularly on the skills needs in their sectors •
- Skills gap analysis 2019 ۲
- Collaboration with Start-ups not yet pursued on the level of TVET ٠
- **Individual collaborations**/ initiatives by Germany companies •





Skills Gap Analysis and Audit of Seven Sectors











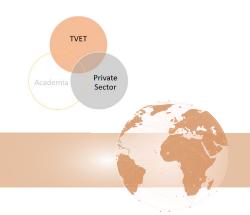
6. Recommendations and outlook

- Punctual initatives or projects indicate promising results of closer collaboration
- However, TVET academia private sector are detached from each other

Potential areas based on existing points of collaboration:

- Research cooperation (TVET with universities & technical universities, also including international partners)
- Realization of studies and projects
- Cooperation in innovation and with start-ups
- Increase cooperation with SSBs
- Labour Market analysis
- Practice oriented training with companies







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