BUILDING AND SUSTAINING PARTNERSHIPS THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA.

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INTRODUCTION

✓ Challenges facing nations of the world today
✓ Finding ways of living and working sustainably
✓ Rising waves of poverty and unemployment
✓ Fundamental changes in human attribute and behavior

(UNESCO, 2006)
✓ Achieving change in individual lives/community, and or workplace is dependent upon:

- functional education,
- lifelong learning
- Up-skill training that will bridge the skill – gap usually experienced during transition from the school system to workplace.
The 21st century is accompanied with its attendant problems that are:

✓ knowledge based,
  ✓ Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)

HENCE

Technical vocational education and training as an integral components of lifelong learning has an important role to play as an effective tool for realizing the objective of the:

✓ culture of peace,
✓ poverty reduction and unemployment,
✓ social and economic cohesion and
✓ knowledge based citizenry
CONCEPT OF TVET

TVET is a skill-based program designed for sub-professional level education and based on a specific vocation.

TVET as any form of education whose primary purpose is to prepare persons for employment in a recognize occupation and or occupations.

Education and training to acquire practical skills knowledge and understanding necessary for employment in a particular occupation or trades. (UNESCO, 1997)

TVET is designed to train skilled and entrepreneurial workforce that are needed to create wealth that would help reduce the menace of poverty and unemployment.
TVET in Nigeria is an important sub sector of education in Nigeria in view of its astronomical growth in demand. In view of this, it became necessary for the establishment of NBTE in January, 1977 to standardized curricular development and regulate accreditation process.

In Nigeria, TVET is usually carried out in specialized institutions such as: industrial and training institutions, polytechnics, universities, vocational and technical institutions and informal sectors.
The Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN) captured the objective of TVET in the National Policy on Education (NPE) (FRN, 2004) to its percipient as:-

- To acquire technical and vocational skills
- To expose recipients to career awareness by exploring useable options in the world of work
- To enable youth develop an intelligent understanding of the complexity of technology, and
- To stimulated creativity.

However, TVET cannot yield the desired benefits to its recipients unless deliberate efforts are taking by all stakeholders for effective TVET policy.
CONCEPT OF PPP

A joint mutual agreement enter into to provide service to people based on established terms is referred to as public private partnership (PPP, P3 or P³)

- government service or private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government, and one or more private sector companies

- a relationship formed between the public and the private bodies with the aim of introducing private sector resources and/or expertise in order to help and deliver services

- contractual agreement between a public sector agency/ ministry and a for-profit private sector concern, whereby resources and risks are shared for the purpose of delivering a public service or development of public infrastructure.
PPP is established on the premise that the public sector must transform its role from service provider to manager of private contracts.

PPP have demonstrated the ability to harness financial resources and operating effectiveness inherent to the private sector.

Guaranteeing and enhancing public benefits from PPP arrangement will depend to a large extent on effective management and monitoring systems.
# SPECIAL FEATURES OF PPP

1. **Partnership** involves two or more actors at least one of which is public and another from the private business sector.

2. Each partnership is a principal, capable of bargaining on its own behalf rather than having to refer back to other sources of authority. Hence, the public sector has to set up a special agency/unit capable of entering into partnership before collaboration becomes possible.

3. Establishment of an enduring and stable relationship among partners. The parameter are negotiated among partners from the onset.

4. Each of the participant bring something (resources material or immaterial) to the partnership to become genuine relationship.

5. There are shared responsibilities activities and outcomes to implies partnership.
NEEDS FOR PPP IN TVET

If Technical Vocational Education and Training is to be meaningful and successful in Nigeria, then partnerships are needed between public and private sectors to partner effectively with TVET and skill acquisition program

- High cost of providing infrastructure for effective TVET proramme
- Most countries of the world have realized that state alone cannot provide the needed access to high quality infrastructure and skill training.
- Private sector involvement whether at provision of infrastructure or at the level of training delivery can greatly enhance what the state affords.

However, this must be done with clearly spelt out duties and responsibilities which recognizes each other strength. Hence, partnerships between employers and private training organization and institutions become necessary.
PPP EXAMPLES IN NIGERIA

Partnerships through PPP in Nigeria began several years in various sectors:
✓ health,
✓ housing
✓ roads,
✓ water supply, etc

PPP initiative began in Nigeria as a part of the general public service reform agenda of the Obasanjo’s administration, and was driven by the Federal Ministries of Works to promote skills acquisition and development of technical staff. Today, PPP has a legal backing through the enactment of the Infrastructure Concession Bill (BPSR, 2006).
The local wing of the Murtala Mohammed International Airport, Lagos is one of the recently constructed projects through Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) arrangement between the federal government and a private company.

TVET-PPP in Nigeria exists at different levels with different kind of partners depending on what is to be achieved from the partnership. TVET partners/collaborations exist at
✓ policy,
✓ Training,
✓ design and development levels with the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO);
PPP EXAMPLES IN NIGERIA

- UNESCO-BREDA-Regional Bureau for Education Development in Africa;
- Africa Development Bank (AFDB);
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP);
- International Labor Organization (ILO).

Similarly the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) is into PPP with different organizations in Nigeria to facilitate TVET development.
BENEFITS OF PPP

1. Improve service delivery by allowing both sectors to do what they do best.
2. Improve cost-effectiveness
3. Increased investment in public infrastructure
4. Reduce public sector risk by transferring to the private partner those risks that can be better managed by the private partner
5. Deliver capital projects faster, making use of the private partner's increased flexibility and access to resources.
6. Improve budget certainty.
7. Make better use of assets
Mismatch between the labor market and TVET program
Lack of involvement private sector in development and endorsement of national quality standards in many nations of the world
Industries are not consulted during the accreditation process of a course curriculum in formal and informal TVET institutions.
Training needs are not always identified and prioritized according to industry skills and workforce development.
Public sector providers do not have the capacity to deliver the training that industry requires.
Inadequate investment in training infrastructure, facilities and staff development.
Limited provision of participation in the policy formulation/review process by the representatives from private sector.
Political consideration in making partnership with the private organization can make the initiative failed.
Working with Government may take a long time and decisions and actions can be slowed down unnecessarily by bureaucracy.
Keys to Building and Maintaining Partnerships in TVET

✔ Industries should be consulted periodically to provide specific advice on occupations and skills in demand, and to identify key skills, project priorities for their sector

✔ Reviewing and strengthening TVET policies, systems and legislation at the central and decentralized levels with the active and meaningful participation from industries and private sector

✔ Decentralizing roles, power, and authority of TVET institutions is important for effective delivery of skill training

✔ Establishing a separate ministry for Technical vocational education and training (TVET) with directorates of Vocational Technical Education (VTE) at federal, state and local levels should be advocated.
Conclusion

PPP remains a veritable tool for the achieving national development amongst nations because it has demonstrated the ability to harness additional financial resources and operating efficiencies inherent to the private sector in view of the high cost involved in the supply of TVET facilities and equipment, as well as the scarcity in the availability of qualified teachers/ instructors, and the need for sustainable growth and development of TVET for socio-economic and national development in Nigeria suggest that PPP must be embraced.
Adopting and implementing the relevant keys to building, developing and maintaining partnerships for TVET in Nigeria should be pursue vigorously

The private sector should be encouraged to initiate and participate in the provision of TVET facilities for effective skill acquisition.

Linkages between schools and the private sector should be strengthened to ensure appropriate interface with the world of work. This could be achieved through constant invitation of private sectors to participate in school TVET programmes.

Industries should be sought as partners in progress to assist in the provision of TVET training facilities. This could be achieved through interactions with TVET institutions.

A specific percentage of Income tax generated annually by Government should be utilized for the provision of workshop facilities to TVET institutions.
THANK YOU FOR LISTENING