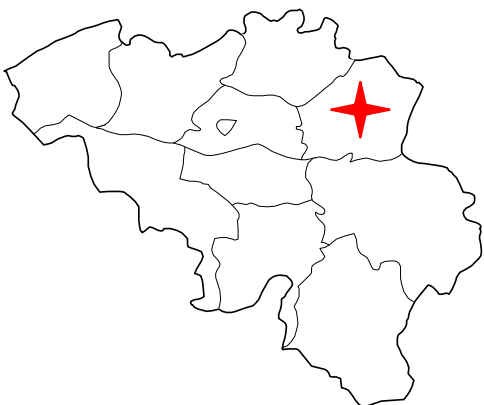


Limburg



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|---|---|
| Reference | EGF/2009/005 |
| Member State | Belgium |
| Sector | Textiles |
| Submitted to European Commission | 5 May 2009 |
| Total expenditure | €296 622,53 |
| EGF contribution | €132 287,37 (= 44,60 %) |
| Intervention criterion | Article 2(b) Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 |
| Period of implementation | 1 September 2008 – 4 May 2011 |
| Redundancies | 606 redundancies in 6 enterprises during the reference period in one NUTS II region: Limburg (BE220) |
| Active employment measures | Targeted at 356 workers, and included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - competence screening - interview skills training - job search and career assistance - individual job search support - training |

LESSONS LEARNT / GOOD PRACTICES

- The measures were provided by the Flemish employment and professional training service (VDAB) and the sectoral training centre for the textiles industry (COBOT).
- The EGF project reached 356 individual workers. At the end of the implementation period about 73 % had found a new job, whereas 27 % were still unemployed.
- The following measures appeared to be the most effective for enhancing the redundant workers chances to find a new job: individual job search support, individual training, interview skills training and training for the acquisition of generic competences in the context of Life Long Learning.
- The measure with the largest uptake was training for the acquisition of generic competences with 194 participants, amongst whom 118 followed more than one training course offered under this measure.
- At the end of the reference period the unemployment rate in Limburg was 7,49 %.. At the end of the reference period (april 2011) it had improved and was 6,80 %..
- The managing authority drew the following practical conclusions from the difficulties encountered in managing the application: the need to have the list of the dismissed workers and their ex-employers at an early stage in particular for sectoral applications with a large number of dismissals in many enterprises, the relatively long delay between the dismissals and the start of the measures and the ensuing difficulty to contact workers and to motivate them to participate in the measures.