REAPING THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND: SKILLS AS THE NEW GLOBAL COMMODITY WHAT PRICE FOR SKILLS?

South Asian Policy Dialogue THE QUEST FOR EXCELLENCE The Skills Revolution in the UK and South Asia



British Council

London, 23-24 September, 2013

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BANGLADESH





BANGLADESH: VISION 2021

SKILLS VISION 2016 (midterm):

NATIONAL POLICY TVET SYSTEM

-ACHIEVE MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRY

STATUS: 2021

-CREATE 20M NEW JOBS



VISION 2021:

The 21st Century Bangladesh Workforce Profile

- TVET, HIGHLY-SKILLED, KNOWLEDGE-BASED, WORLD-CLASS WORKFORCE
- COMPETENCY-BASED, ENGLISH-PROFICIENT, ENTREPRENEURIAL, IT & TECHNOLOGY-ORIENTED
- EMPLOYABLE TECHNICAL & SOFT MULTI-SKILLS
- COMPETITIVE & GROWTH SECTOR READY -Shipbuilding / RMG / Agro-Food / Tourism/ IT / Jute
- TECHNOLOGY UPGRADABLE, LEARNING-BASED, ADAPTABLE COMPETENCIES
- INNOVATION-DRIVEN
- GLOBALLY COST-COMPETITIVE





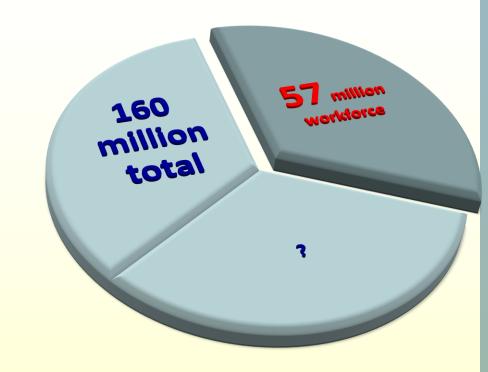


BANGLADESH'S DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

 50% youth and young adults are illiterate & low/semi skilled

(This cohort (14-45) consists of the most 'productive' group in the population)

• 2 million people join the labour force each year



8 million + overseas employees and increasing

Need for about 16 million jobs until 2015, around 2 million overseas

Unemployed 4.1 million

20.3% under-employed



Bangladesh's WORKFORCE

■ 56.7m Labor Force (total 160m) BBS, 10

- ~2m youth enter yearly swiss contact
- 2.6m unemployed BBS, 10

SYSTEMIC SKILL GAPS

- Quantitative & Qualitative Skill Mismatch
- •Skills Supply ≠ Demand -GOB, Trainers
- 'Unemployable Skills' Trap
- •OECD 2012 BETTER SKILLS, BETTER JOBS, BETTER LIVES REPORT







THE NEED FOR DECENTRALIZATION OF SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

INFORMAL VS. FORMAL ECONOMY

■88% Informal Workforce: ~50m

92% rural: 8% urban

ADB Report'09

■12% Formal Workforce: ~7m

ADB Report'09

- ■GDP contribution to economy:
 - ■65% Informal
 - ■35% Formal

Swisscontact









BANGLADESH: EDUCATION LEVELS OF WORKERS

Illiterate: 41%

Grade 5: 23%

■ Less than Grade 5: 65%

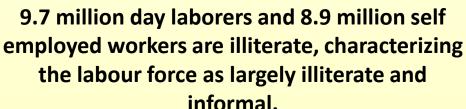
■ Secondary school leavers JSC: 14%

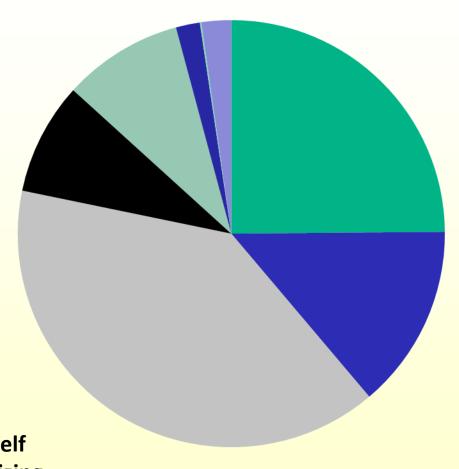
Secondary school leavers SSC:15%

■ Secondary school leavers HSC:3%

■ Technical Diploma: 0.2%

University Degree: 3.7%







Sector skilled workforce shortages

- Rmg: 900,000 workers 2009, GIZ
 - 200k workers needed yrly
 - 20% workforce unskilled
 - 40% growth/yr
 - US\$20B (McKinsey Study US\$60B)
- Shipbuilding: 100K workers
 - 40k welders in next 2 yrs
- Leather: 60,000 WORKERS (42K Youngone;

20K - China)





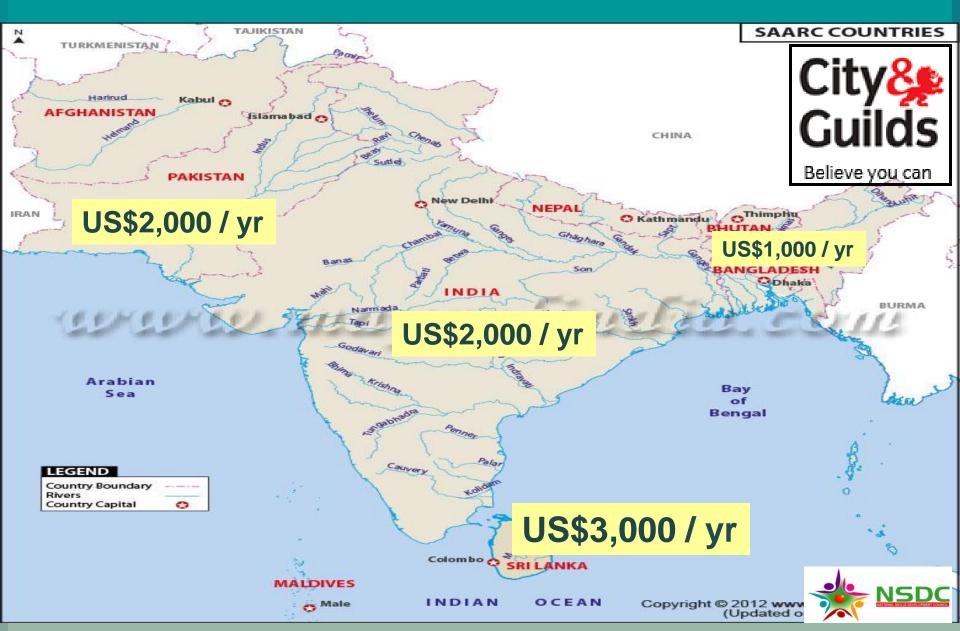








MIGRANT WORKERS per capita income

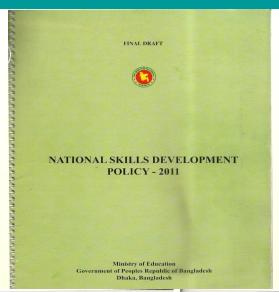


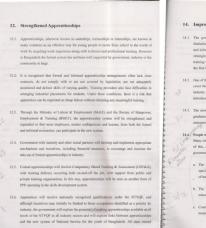
Bangladesh skills development strategy

- NATIONAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT POLICY
 - NTVQF QUALIFICATIONS
 - COMPETENCY BASED TRAINING
 - INDUSTRY DEMANDS & STANDARDS
 - SKILLS QUALITY ASSURANCE
 - **•EMPLOYABILITY & INCOME GENERATION**
 - •PUBLIC-PRIVATE S.M.A.R.T. PARTNERSHIPS

(Specific-Measurable-Achievable-Realistic-Time-Bound)

- ➤ GOB SKILLS FACILITATOR
- >INDUSTRY SKILLS DEMAND-DRIVER
- ➤ NSDC PPP apex body to oversee and coordinate all Skills Development activities and policies





14. Improved Access for Under-represented Groups

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SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

- ECNSDC must coordinate all DP projects holistically to avoid duplication and ensure integration
 - All DPs To Coordinate Projects On Sector-wide Approach (SWAP) To Avoid Duplication (CIDA Funded IIO Project To Establish SWAP Through ECNSDC)
- DP Projects to be selected from and aligned with NSD Policy & NSDC Action Plan
- DP Project Design Documents must include:
 - Private Sector/Employer engagement in DP project planning to ensure employment outcomes
 - Other DP projects coordination
- Industry needs to take ownership of Skills
 Development to ensure success







ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING National POLICY: invest in SOFT INFRASTRUCTURE & models

TTCs / TSCs HOLISTIC PILOTING:

DEVELOP MODEL SKILLS TRAINING INSTITUTES FOR EMPLOYMENT - 'Garage Start-up phase'

- ■INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT Industry representation by Sector Assocations/Chambers
- ■INDUSTRY-DEMAND SKILLS CURRICULUM & TEACHERS
- COMPETENCY BASED TRAINING (CBT)
- QUALITY ASSURANCE
- ■INDUSTRY CERTIFIED INSTRUCTORS
- •TRIALS, UPGRADATION, FEEDBACK, IMPROVEMENT
- ORGANIC REPLICATION OF SUCCESSFUL MODELS -

PHASE-WISE - from Division to District-level









actions for implementing national policy: getting industry demand-driven

•GOB TO INCENTIVIZE INDUSTRY / ISCs EMPLOYERS WITH DONOR SUPPORT

- ■Job sectors Need assessment Domestic & Global
- ■Informal/Formal Apprenticeships (cost-sharing, tax incentives)
- People with Disabilities (tax incentives, networking)
- ■TVET Equipment (cost-sharing, tax incentives)
- ■ISC Industry participation & expansion (ISC uniformity)
- ■ISC regional networking/JVs with other ISCs (Malaysia, Sing'pore, Aus

•WORK WITH MATURE ISCs (Industry Skills Councils)

- •Leather/Transport/RMG/Tourism/Agro-Food/IT
- Develop appropriate modalities to engage with other ISCs
- Establish new ISCs







actions for implementing national policy: UTILIZE EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE ONLY

- •GOB TO LEASE TTCs/TSCs with GOB/Donor funding
 - Trade Associations & Chambers
 - •Best-practice TVET Institutions UCEP / MAWTS
 - •PILOT TO REPLICATE MODELS at TTCs/TSCs

- DEVELOP PERFORMANCE -BASED TARGETS &
 INCENTIVES FOR GOB & PRIVATE TRAINERS
- ■NO NEW HARD INFRASTRUCTURE- only Soft Infrastructure





actions for implementing national policy: Development partner Technical assistance

•GOB & DP MIGRANT WORKERS' TECHNICAL

ASSISTANCE (TESDA model)



•BILATERAL TRAINING INSTITUTES for OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT (ex. BD-Korea TTC : MALAYSIA / KOREA / UAE / - Job Placem't)



*BILATERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR TTCs/TSCs

COMPONENT EXPERTISE (TOT, CBT, QA, M & E : JICA – ASEAN/KL)











actions for implementing national policy

- Skills Development must be a National Priority to realize the Demographic Dividend
- Domestic & Migrant Workforce Quality Assurance meets national and global skill demands
- Enactment of National Skills Development Act (2013)
- ■NATIONAL HRD FUND (1% of remittance by MOF)
 - •Malaysian/Singapore Models TA
 - Donor matching Funds
 - Industry Levy / Training cost Reimbursement
 - •Grants to seed Private Sector TI WMSI/COEL/IT

•BIM – Convert into PPP Centres Of Excellence:

European B-School Linkages, replicate China Model



towards "SKILLED BANGLADESH"

TO ACHIEVE MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRY STATUS BY 2016

Thank you



