The Role of the Private Sector in creating demand driven skills for youth

Richard Curtain Consultant to ADB Pacific Department

The views expressed in this presentation are the views of the author/s and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this presentation and accepts no responsibility for any consequence of their use. The countries listed in this presentation do not imply any view on ADB's part as to sovereignty or independent status or necessarily conform to ADB's terminology.



- Grappling with how to identify demand for skills in the Pacific region over last two years
- Small states: Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Timor-Leste & Tonga
- Demand for skills is weak as economies are small & not growing
- Finding out about domestic demand reveals little



Identifying demand for skills

- Two major sources of demand stand out
- The first major source of demand comes from regional economies - Australia and New Zealand
- The second major source of demand for skills comes from donors and the large infrastructure projects they fund



Identifying demand for skills from migration opportunites

- Australia & NZ have skills-based migration entry for permanent, temporary & seasonal or temporary migration for work
- However, more needs to be done to link demand for skills in Australia & NZ to opportunities to acquire skills
- Australia Pacific Training College set up in 2006 to do this but has not had one graduate migrate to Australia



Identifying demand for skills from infrastructure projects

- In countries, the obvious source of demand for skills is from large infrastructure projects
- But skilled workers imported for term of the project
- Low skilled work given to domestic workers
- Little or no skills transfer





Identifying demand for skills from infrastructure projects

- Why cannot donors include skills transfer provisions in procurement process?
- This was done successfully for the London Olympics
- The construction of the sites set out from the beginning to provide places for apprentices



Skills transfer by procurement - London Olympics

- Exceeded revised 350 target (457 by end of June 2011) during economic recession & contraction in the construction sector.
- Achieved a Black, Asian Minority Ethnic people take-up rate of 12 per cent against a national average of five per cent
- Engaging over 1,000 young people through the programme's outreach work, promoting apprenticeships as a career choice, signposting the correct industry pathway and assessment process.



Skills transfer by procurement - London Olympics

- Six per cent of the apprentices were women, twice the industry average.
- Apprenticeship Plus Programme designed to add value to the traditional apprenticeship experience by providing modular sessions in three areas managing self, managing finance, and entrepreneurship



Skills transfer by procurement - London Olympics

- An innovative delivery mode:
- Involvement of contractors with little existing experience of apprentices & the training college providing the technical training onsite, as opposed to a traditional day or block release arrangements. This resulted in a reduction in time away from the workplace.