

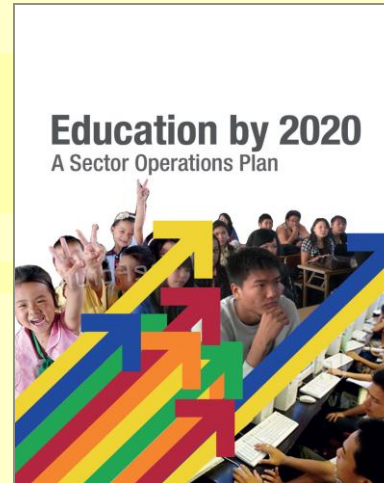
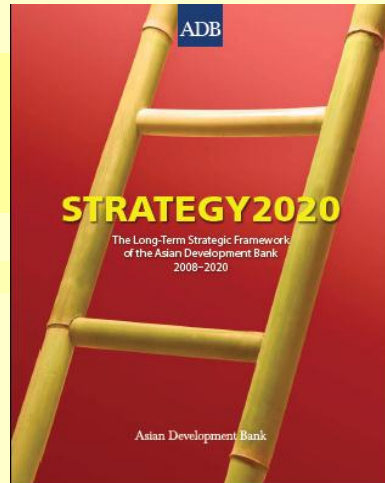
# **ADB Support to Education An Overview**

**Shanti Jagannathan  
Senior Education Specialist  
Regional and Sustainable Development Department**

**Business Opportunities Fair  
12-13 March 2014**

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- **Education is one of the 5 core operational areas of the ADB and outlined in Strategy 2020**
- **Education by 2020: A Sector Operations Plan provides guidance for implementation**
- **The mid term evaluation of Strategy 2020 says ADB will expand operations in the education sector to 6%–10% of its annual approvals, from 3% in 2008–2012**
- **ADB will focus on post-basic education, technical and vocational education and training, and higher education.**

# Some Perspectives of Education Landscape

**Basic Education:**  
Overall, enrollment rates have improved toward universal primary education. However, problems of quality and completion are persistent.



**Secondary Education:**  
Expansion and transformation of basic education toward universal secondary education.



**Skills Development:**  
From TVET to workforce skills development, with greater role of industry in training provision, to improve relevance and cost-efficiency. Demand for both cognitive and non-cognitive skills (“soft skills”).

**Lifelong Learning:**  
Sound formal education is necessary but no more sufficient. Boundaries between formal, nonformal, and informal learning become blurred.



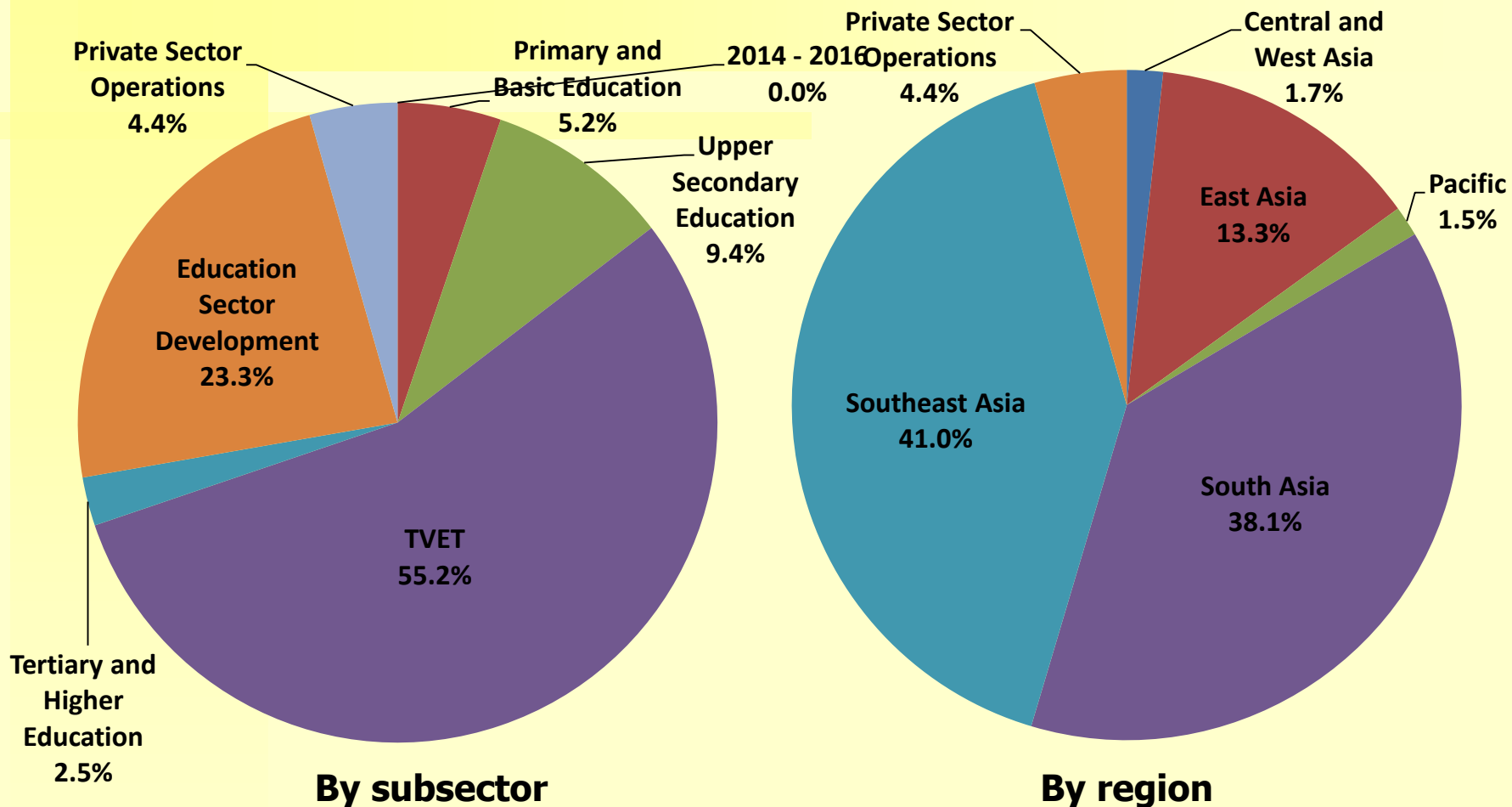
**Higher Education:**  
Countries expand and diversify higher education to support economic development and improve competitiveness.

## Education Projects (Loans and Grants) Approved in 2013

Country	Project	Division	Mission Leader
PAK	Social Protection Development Project*	CWPF	Michiel Van der Auwera
PRC	Guangxi Nanning Vocational Education Development Project	EASS	Wendy Walker
PRC	Hunan Technical and Vocational Education and Training Demonstration	EASS	Sofia Shakil
REG	Higher Education in the Pacific Investment Program (MFF, Tranche 2)	PAUS	Sunhwa Lee
BAN	Secondary Education Sector Investment Program (MFF-\$700million) (PFR-1)	SAHS	Ayako Inagaki
IND	Supporting Human Capital Development in Meghalaya	SAHS	Shamit Chakravarti
NEP	Skills Development Project	SAHS	Gi Soon Song
SRI	Education Sector Development Program	SAHS	Gi Soon Song
PHI	Kalahi-CIDDS National Community-Driven Development Project*	SEHS	Joel Mangahas

\*Multisector projects

# Education Loans and Grants Pipeline, 2014-2016 (\$2.3 billion)



# 2014 - 2016 Processing Schedule of Education Projects

Region/ Country	Project Name	Division	Mission Leader	PPTA Approval	Estimated Approval Schedule
<b>Central and West Asia</b>					
TAJ	Strengthening Private Sector Participation in TVET	CWPF	A. Sumbal	10-Dec-13	30-Oct-14
KGZ	Education Reform Sector Development Project	CWPF	J. Asanova	31-Jul-13	30-Sep-14
<b>East Asia</b>					
PRC	Guangxi Baise Vocational Education Development	EASS	W. Walker	2013	30-May-14
PRC	Shanxi Technical and Vocational Education and Training Development Project	EASS	S. Shakil	2013	26-Sep-14
PRC	Guizhou Technical and Vocational Education Development	EASS			2016
MON	Skills for Development	EASS	A. Maruyama	2012	21-Jul-14
MON	Education Sector Development Program	EASS			Q3 2015
<b>Pacific</b>					
REG	Higher Education in the Pacific Investment Program - Tranche 2	PAUS	C. Thonden	2009	10-Jul-14
REG	Higher Education in the Pacific Investment Program - Tranche 3	PAUS			2015
TIM	Skills Development Project	PAUS			2016

# 2014 - 2016 Processing Schedule of Education Projects (cont'd)

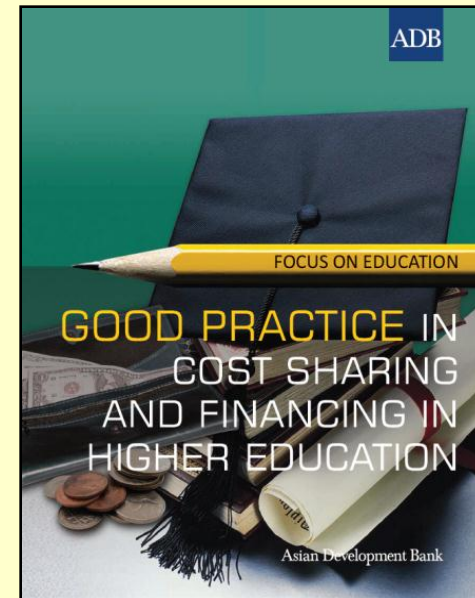
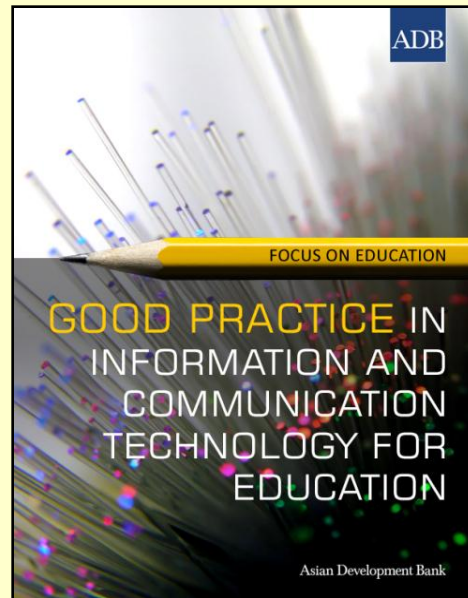
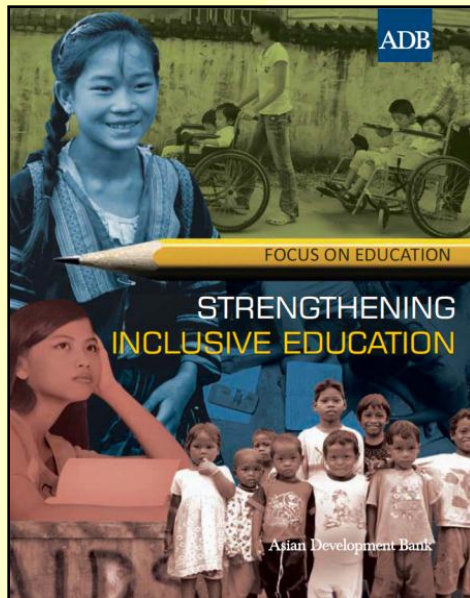
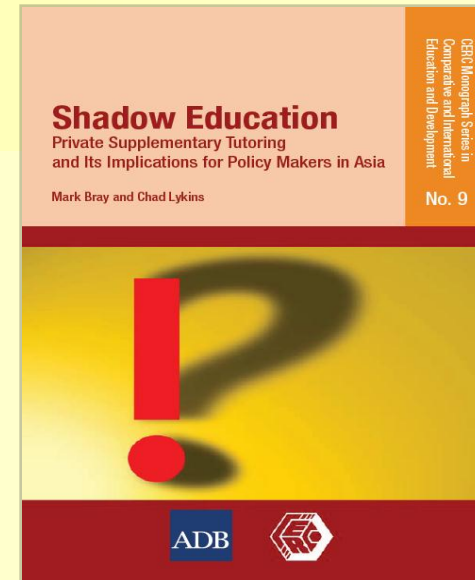
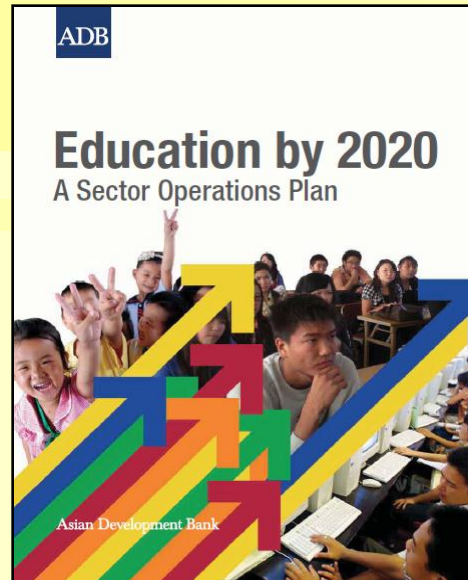
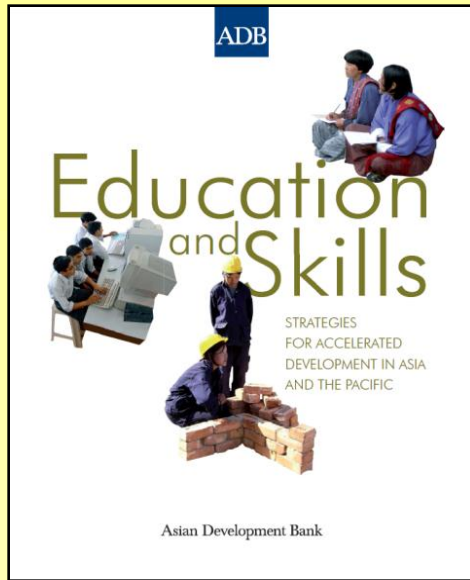
Region/ Country	Project Name	Division	Mission Leader	PPTA Approval	Estimated Approval Schedule
<b>South Asia</b>					
BAN	Skills for Employment Investment Program (\$350M MFF) PFR1	SAHS	B. Panth	2011	25-Mar-14
BAN	Secondary Education Sector Investment Program (\$700M-MFF)-PFR 2	SAHS	E. Tajima	2012	2015
BAN	Additional Financing for PEDP III	SAHS	A. Inagaki	2008	2015
BAN	Skills for Employment Investment Program (PFR-2)	SAHS		2011	2016
IND	Supporting Additional Skill Acquisition Program in Kerala	SAHS	S. Chakravarti	2013	28-Aug-14
IND	Skills Development Project in Odisha	SAHS	B. Panth	2013	2015
NEP	School Sector Program II	SAHS	A. Inagaki		2015
SRI	Skills Sector Enhancement Program	SAHS	G. Song	2010	13-May-14

# 2014 - 2016 Processing Schedule of Education Projects (cont'd)

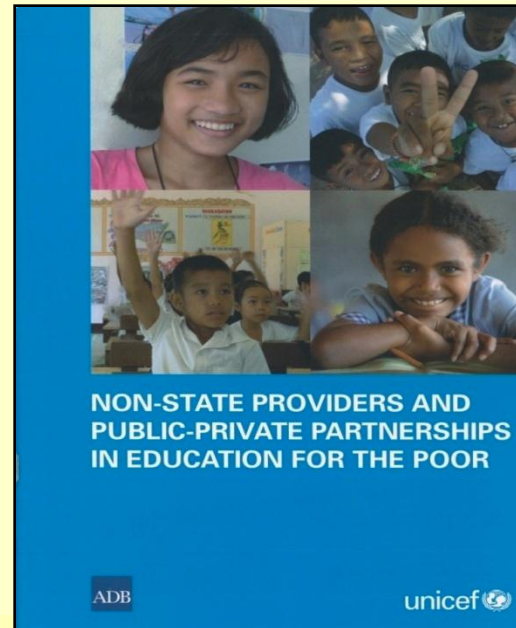
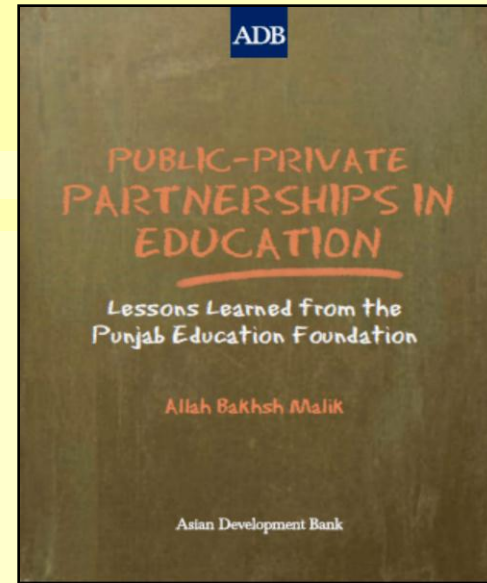
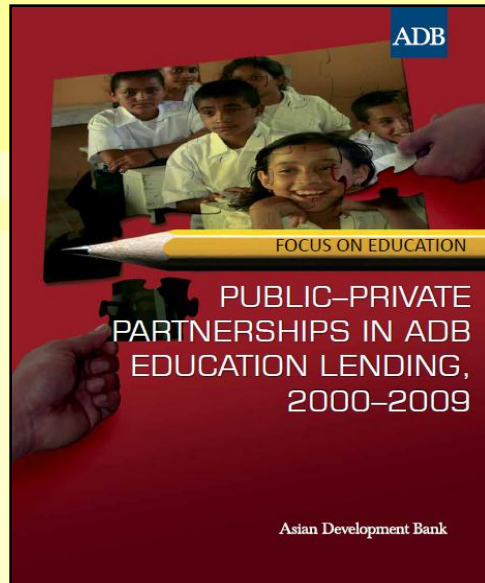
Region/ Country	Project Name	Division	Mission Leader	PPTA Approval	Estimated Approval Schedule
<b>Southeast Asia</b>					
CAM	Second Strengthening Technical and Vocational Education	SEHS	S. Sindhvad	2013	Q1 2014
CAM	Strengthening Secondary Education and Teaching of Math and Science (formerly Fourth Education Sector Development Program (ESDP IV))	SEHS	S. Sindhvad	2013	2015
CAM	Third Strengthening Technical and Vocational Education	SEHS	S. Sindhvad		2016
LAO	Higher Education Sector Development	SEHS	K. Chanthy	2008	2015
PHI	Education Improvement Sector Development Program	SEHS	N. LaRocque	2011	Q2 2014
PHI	Education Improvement Sector Development Program Phase 2	SEHS	N. LaRocque		2016
VIE	Second Lower Secondary Education for the Most Disadvantaged Areas Project	SEHS	E. Izawa	2012	21-Dec-14
VIE	Second Secondary Education Sector Development	SEHS	E. Izawa	2012	2015
VIE	Training Sector Development Program (formerly Skills Enhancement, Phase 2)	SEHS	E. Izawa		2016
<b>Private Sector Operations</b>					
IND	Rural Education Project	PSIF1	A. Patil		10-Apr-14
MAL	Academic Medical Center	PSIF2	F. Thomas/ S. Roberts		Q2 2014



# Knowledge Products on Education



# Knowledge Products on PPPs in Education



# Knowledge Products on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Workforce Skills Development

**ADB**

Financing Technical and Vocational Education and Training in the People's Republic of China

**FOCUS ON EDUCATION**

**GOOD PRACTICE IN TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

Asian Development Bank

**ADB**

The National Qualifications Framework for Skills Training Reform in Sri Lanka

Asian Development Bank

Technical and Vocational Education and Training: Issues, Concerns and Prospects 19

Rupert Maclean  
Shanti Jagannathan  
Jouko Sarvi *Editors*

**Skills Development for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Asia-Pacific**

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Springer

**ADB BRIEFS** No. 10 MARCH 2012

**Skills for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Asia and the Pacific**

Shanti Jagannathan, Senior Education Specialist, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank

**Key Points**

- Jobs and skills are pressing development challenges. Improved skills training, labor market, and social protection policies to increase employment are crucial.
- The skills mismatch with jobs requires not only upgrading but also "right sizing" that balances high, medium, and low skills.
- Aligning skills training policies with economic and industrial policies is a crucial aspect of creating the human resource base required for competitiveness.
- Industry-led skills training requires strong policy support: coordinate regulations, industry selection of competency standards, and employer participation in training institutions.
- Qualification frameworks are an important policy tool to increase relevance and recognition of skills, but do have limitations.
- Strong foundational skills of literacy and numeracy are a prerequisite for effective advanced skills training.
- Soft skills such as critical thinking, communication, and collaboration facilitate more effective use of technical skills.
- Skills training needs to be complementary with employment services such as placement, counseling, and apprenticeships to strengthen the link of training outcomes with the world of work.

**Abstract**

The growing prominence of Asian economies and cooperation, against the backdrop of globalization and technological progress, is leading to long-term changes in trade, business, and labor markets. Asia's economies have achieved remarkable growth rates. According to the ADB trade and 2010-2020 scenario, the Asian Group, if able to meet its target, is expected to reach the 31% of world GDP by 2050 (compared with 27% in 2010).

Strengthening education and skills is an important policy lever for development. To quote the Chinese proverb, "To reap in ten years, plant trees. To reap in a century, educate the people." Support to education is a key priority in enabling developing countries to become knowledge-based economies. Education and skills development are crucial to achieving inclusive growth and sustainable growth. Governments are considering policy options to strengthen the human resource base required to drive the growth sectors of the economy, to avoid the "middle income trap," and to increase employment.

Jobs and skills are pressing challenges for developing countries. Fundamentally, there is also a growing concern of skills mismatch. How do skills training systems support skills acquisition and sustained uptake? How does the education system interface and interact with labor markets and industries to coordinate skills development with changing industry needs? What are good practices and lessons from different countries and regions that can better inform skills development policy making? These are some of the questions that was addressed at the ADB-sponsored International Consultative Forum on Skills for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Asia-Pacific in Manila, 12-13 December 2011. The event brought together diverse top-level professionals in government, the private sector, and academia. A range of issues on strengthening skills development systems and technical and vocational education and training (TVET) was discussed at the forum, particularly in the context of advancing inclusive growth and increasing employment. This brief has been prepared by drawing

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**ADB BRIEFS** No. 18 NOVEMBER 2012

**Skills for Competitiveness, Jobs, and Employability in Developing Asia-Pacific**

Shanti Jagannathan, Senior Education Specialist, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank

Dorothy Coronado, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank

**Key Points**

- More and skills are crucial to competitiveness of industries.
- Skills development through tertiary education can increase efficiency and external competitiveness.
- Skills education developed and endorsed by industry are crucial for successful transition from school to work.
- Educational institutions should engage industries to jointly identify skills assessment tools which help improve job readiness of students.
- TVET needs to cover broader tradeable skills in addition to technical skills. Formal education also needs to have tradeable skills, at least in formal school can help students to ensure general and tradeable skills.
- The use of technology in manufacturing requires "gray skills" or "crossing talents" for higher value-added products that enable economies to avoid the middle-income trap.
- Advanced skills are in-demand for a high-productivity economy while medium-skills workers are key for growth of labor-intensive sectors.
- Developing skills in the services sector is important for Asia to increase competitiveness in knowledge-intensive services such as financial intermediation, computer and information services, legal and technical support, and business services.

**Introduction**

The ADB International Skills Development Forum, held at ADB headquarters in December 2012, discussed key policy priorities and actions for skills development. It built on the discussions and outcomes of the first ADB International Skills Forum in December 2011. Government representatives, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutional heads, researchers, international organizations, policy research think tanks, and private sector representatives discussed skills development for employability and sustainable livelihoods. Of special importance to the forum discussions were the presentations of expert studies from five organizations on skills and jobs that were released in 2012. This brief has been prepared by drawing on presentations and discussions at the 2012 forum and other related materials. Links to forum resources are provided on the last page of this brief.

**New Sources of Growth and Competitive Advantage**

Emerging markets in Asia continue their upward progress as drivers of growth in the region. Moving beyond resource advantages as locations of cheap labor and low-cost manufacturing, emerging economies are now perceived as promising markets in their own right. It is estimated that 70% of global growth over the next five years will come from emerging markets (Emswiler and Young 2011). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts that the total gross domestic product (GDP) of emerging markets could overtake that of the developed economies as early as 2014 (IMF 2010).

The continued advancement of emerging markets will influence the future global competition landscape in a number of ways. First, domestic markets in emerging economies will assume far greater significance. As a result of rapid growth, developing Asia's middle-class population more than tripled from 365 million to 1.9 billion from 1990

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**ADB BRIEFS** No. 19 NOVEMBER 2012

**Skills Development: Promising Approaches in Developed Countries and Emerging Economies**

Shanti Jagannathan, Senior Education Specialist, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank

**Key Points**

- The government has a vital role in initially funding and regulating effective technical and vocational education and skills development systems.
- Partnerships with the private sector that promote sharing contracts with secondary placements improve job prospects of learners.
- There is a need to increase the share of students benefiting from apprenticeships and learning with employers.
- Policies that enable one choice in training for employers and learners help to increase competitiveness and effectiveness of training.
- Workforce development funds to finance training are powerful means of raising training and the world of work and improving relevance of training to the needs of technical and vocational education and training systems and higher value-added products through new credentials such as applied degrees and a through higher wage utilization by the labor market and partnerships with employers is crucial.
- Small growth in skills development can be the available to impact both flexibility and employability through modular qualifications.
- Flexibility and responsiveness of training institutions to the industry need of industry and crucial attributes of successful skills development systems.

**Introduction**

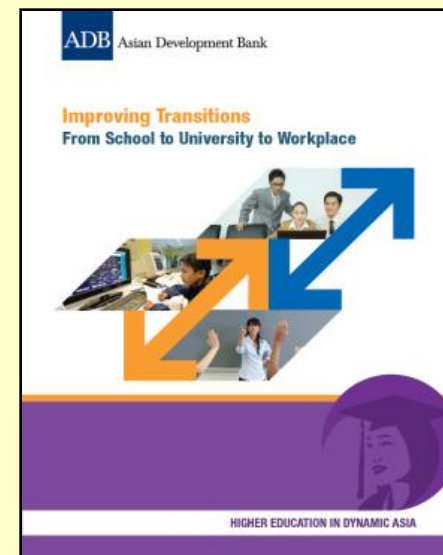
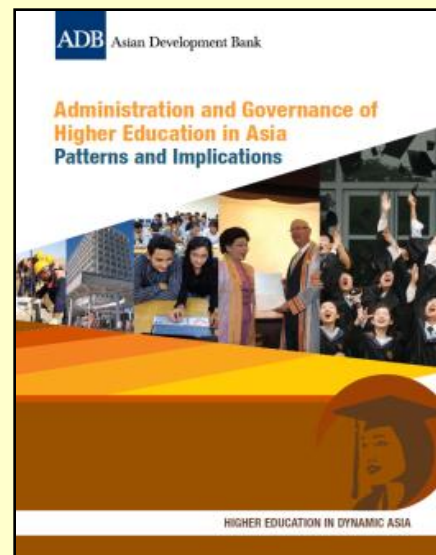
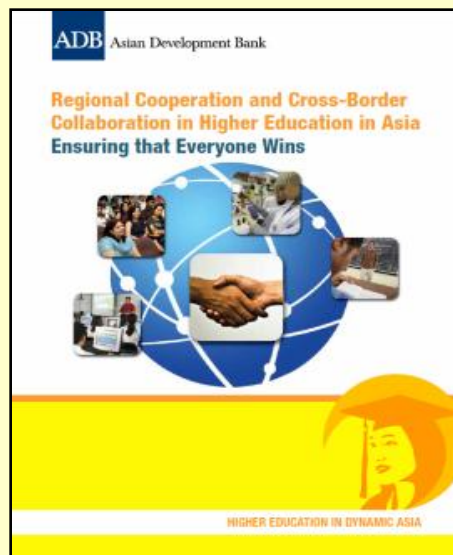
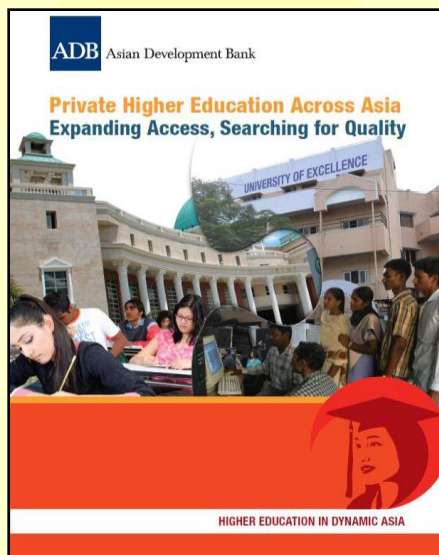
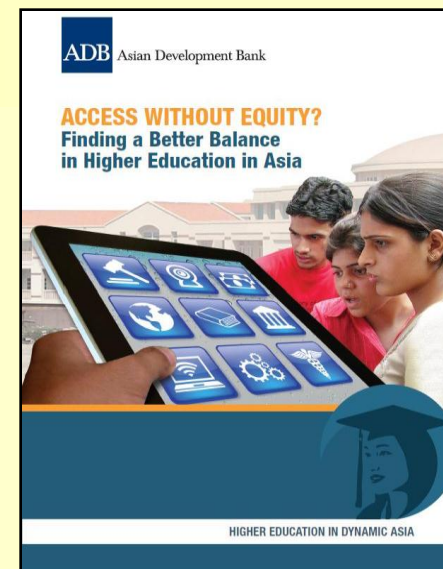
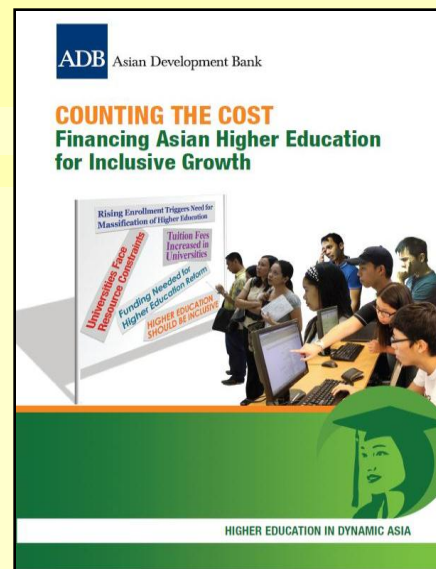
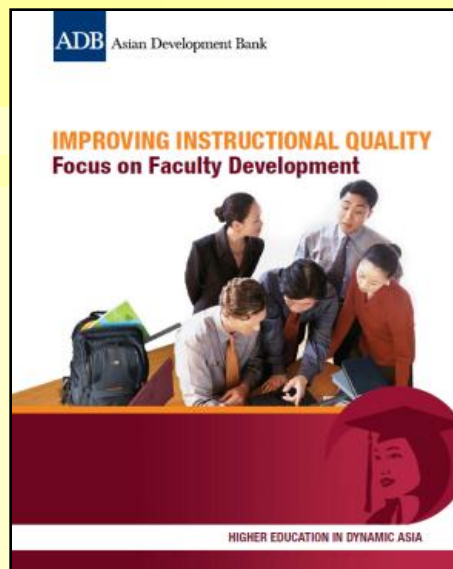
The ADB International Skills Development Forum held at ADB headquarters in Manila in December 2012 provided a platform to share the knowledge and experience of advanced countries in their journey in setting up successful skills development institutions. The experiences of Austria, Germany, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore were shared by leading practitioners and policy makers. Initiatives and programs of a number of developing countries in Asia were also shared. This brief has been prepared by drawing on presentations and discussions at the 2012 forum and other related materials. Links to forum resources are provided on the last page of this brief.

Recent trends and reports indicate that availability of talent is a key component of the long-term competitiveness of companies and nations. Corporations are thus very much concerned with attracting, developing, and retaining suitable talent. This has been reflected from the 2011 survey of the 2011 global skills index study that 14 of the 30 countries surveyed are experiencing skills shortages, with companies reporting difficulties in recruiting skills labor (Harvey et al. 2011). In most countries, skilled labor markets have tightened. The *Global Labor Force Report of the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) 2012* reveals that more than half the employers expect to be driving more vacancies than 2 years ago to meet in talent development—phenomenon more pronounced in Asia, with 67% of employers spending more on developing employees.

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  - (a) 4 Country Reports and a Regional Report
  - (b) Case Studies and Guidance Notes
  - (c) Policy Briefs



ADB

# Skills for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Asia-Pacific

An Annual International Forum



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## Partnership for Innovation in Education in Asia and the Pacific



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