



The Skills Development Reform Roadmap in ADB Developing Member Countries

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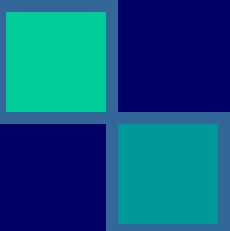

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Why is skills development important for ADB?

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- Skills development is important to our developing member countries - at the heart of strategies for inclusive growth
 - More jobs, industrial up gradation to avoid middle income trap, innovation and knowledge based economies : all require a highly skilled work force
 - Skills development is key to address inequality which is growing
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ADB's portfolio in skills development/TVET

- Ongoing and planned projects in 12 DMCs in South Asia, South East Asia, East Asia, Central West Asia and the Pacific
- Currently ongoing projects and future pipeline projects for 2013-15 of the order of about \$ 1.1 billion
- Diverse settings and varied approaches, yet considerable underlying commonality of issues and approaches



Common issues that ADB projects are addressing:

Lack of relevance and poor linkage to markets

Weak learning environments and poor quality of trainers

Poor access to training opportunities leading to employment; jobs issue

Large informal markets and low wage employment

Poor quality of training and skills mismatches



Common reforms and activities

<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Modernization of infrastructure/equipment■ Updating curriculum and trainers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Skills vouchers, student loans■ Skills challenge fund to expand training offerings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Competency based training■ Qualification frameworks with assessment and certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Skills development for informal sector■ Training to industry standards and sector skill councils■ Promoting school-industry linkages

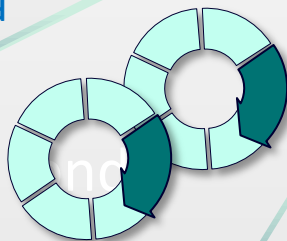
Skills Development in ADB Developing Member Countries

Approach to skills development projects



Strategy Approach

Move from skills development to workforce development; improving relevance and fit; bridging with the world of work



Process Approach

Innovative delivery of training; modular approaches; work place solutions; participation of private providers; collaboration with employers



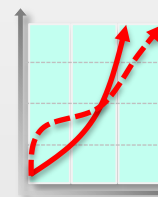
People Approach

Work for different demographic profiles; for large populations; disadvantaged communities; life long learning and upskilling opportunities; scholarships, stipends for girls, ethnic groups



Sustainability Approach

Strengthen sustainable financing of skills development but also skills for sustainability such as green sectors

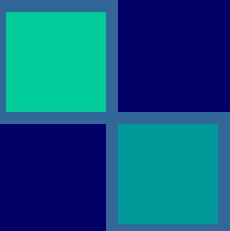



Business Approach

Accelerate economic and industrial progress – support core growth sectors of the economy. Redress skills mismatch for employers; leverage new, technologies and ICT



Key issues for the region

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- Strengthening foundational skills
 - Consolidating secondary and tertiary education
 - Addressing vulnerable employment
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Secondary and TVET enrolments

	Lower Secondary Enrolment	Upper Secondary Enrolment	Tertiary Enrolment	TVET enrolment as % of total secondary enrolment	TVET enrolment as % of total upper secondary enrolment
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Bangladesh	66	40	...	4	9
Cambodia	60	...	13	2	8
China	92	71	26	21	46
India	81	50	18	1	2
Indonesia	92	63	23	17	41
Krygystan	94	62	...	3	15
Lao	55	32	17	-	1
Mongolia	89	90	53	10	29
Sri Lanka	103	97	15	5	11
Timor Leste	63	49	...	6	14
Vietnam	88	65	22

Source: UNESCO, UIS

Patterns of unemployment

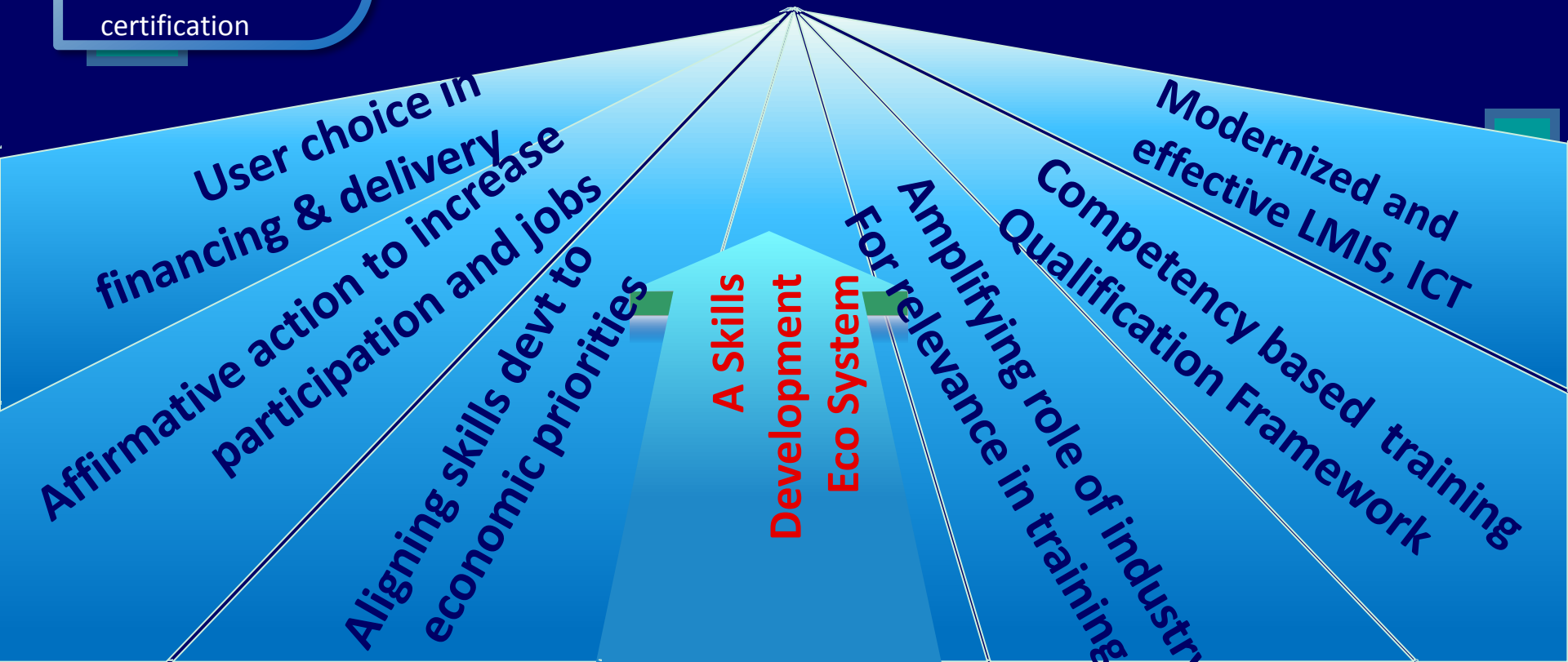
	% of total unemployed with secondary education	% of total unemployed with tertiary education	Share of vulnerable employment in total employment
Bangladesh	24.4	15.9	85
Cambodia			86.7
India	37.7	33.3	82.8
Indonesia	40.7	9.6	63.7
Krygystan	77.1	9.6	47.3
Lao			88
Mongolia	45.8	18.5	
Sri Lanka	22	32.6	39.8
Vietnam			73.9

Source: UNESCO, UIS (various years, 2004-2009 data)

Skills Development – Building an Eco System

- Skills eco system: Industry for demand side
- Government for regulation and affirmative action
- Professional bodies for quality assurance and certification

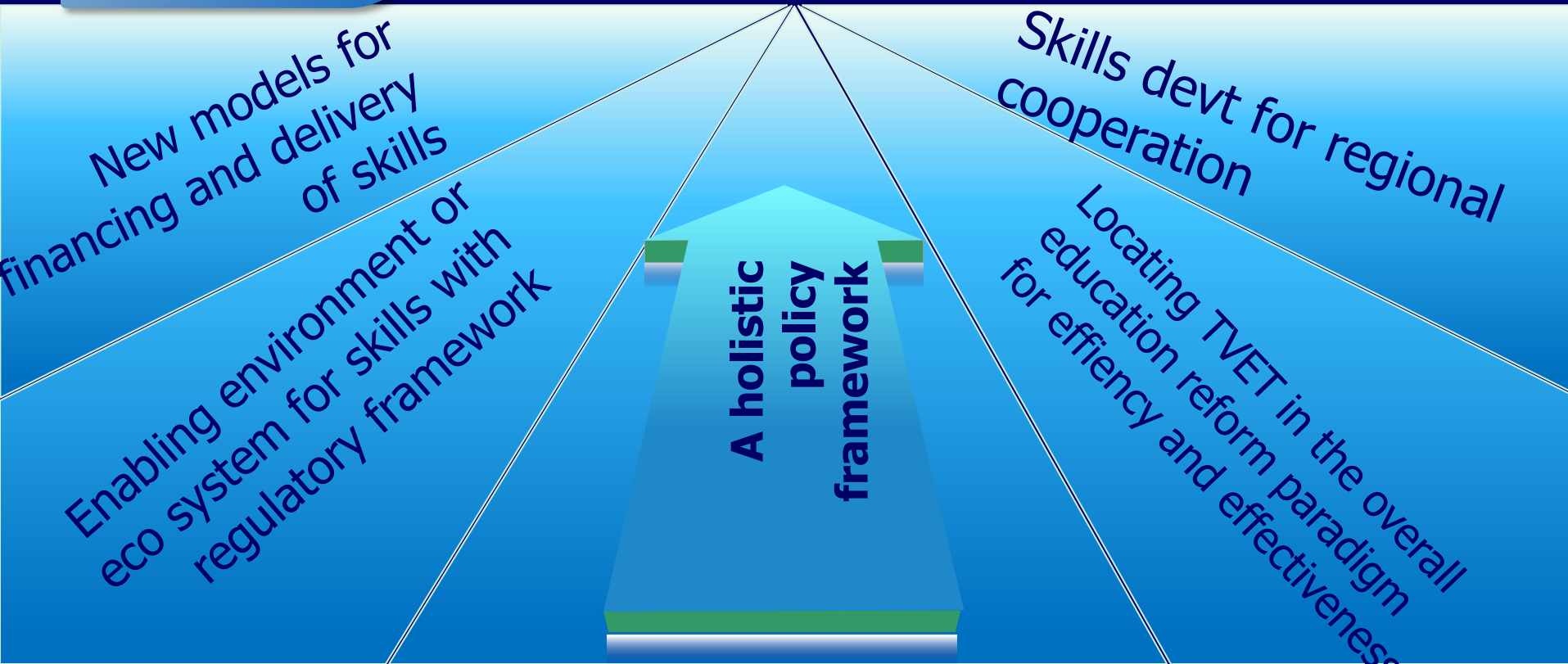
Constituent Elements



Skills Development: Key Policy Strands

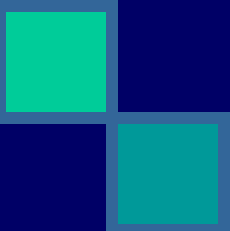
- Cooperation with stakeholders
- Innovations in ADB financing, eg MFF
 - Financing ++ approach with knowledge partnerships

An Integrated Approach to Skills Development





To conclude

- How can different agencies coordinate a coherent approach to skills development?
 - What are the most pressing reforms that must be implemented?
 - What are the top 2-3 messages for ADB and its DMC partners?
 - What kind of continued dialogue is required? Should the ADB Skills Forum be sustained?
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