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Keeping up with the energy transition: Addressing the skills gap

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Outline

- Global Convergence and Win-Win for All
- ADB's Education Sector
- Value Chain and Demand-Supply Analysis
- Importance of Skills/Workforce Development
- Strategic and Holistic Response
- Moving Forward

Global Convergence and Win-Win for All

- Criticality of energy access, sufficiency and women empowerment
- Importance of environmental sustainability
- Global commitment
- Opportunity for collaboration







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ADB's Education Sector



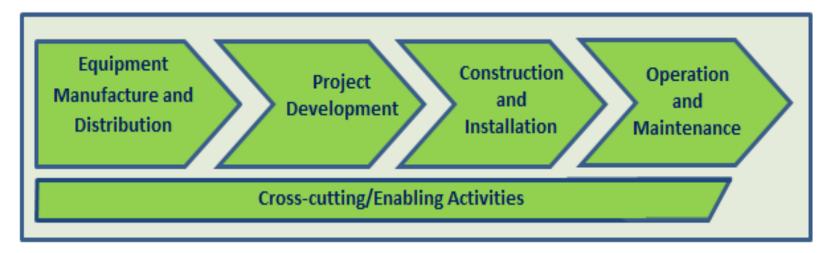
Emerging Response

6-10% Target



Value Chain Analysis of Renewable Energy Sector

(wind, solar, geothermal, hydropower, and bioenergy)



- Employment largest during site preparation, installation and commissioning of the facility; comparatively less during operation and maintenance
- Bioenergy: additional value chain to grow and harvest biomass (more people needed in growing, processing and transporting biomass)
- Cross-cutting/enabling: educators and trainers, human resource specialists, and health and safety consultants



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Demand-Supply Analysis: Energy Needs and Gender Dimension

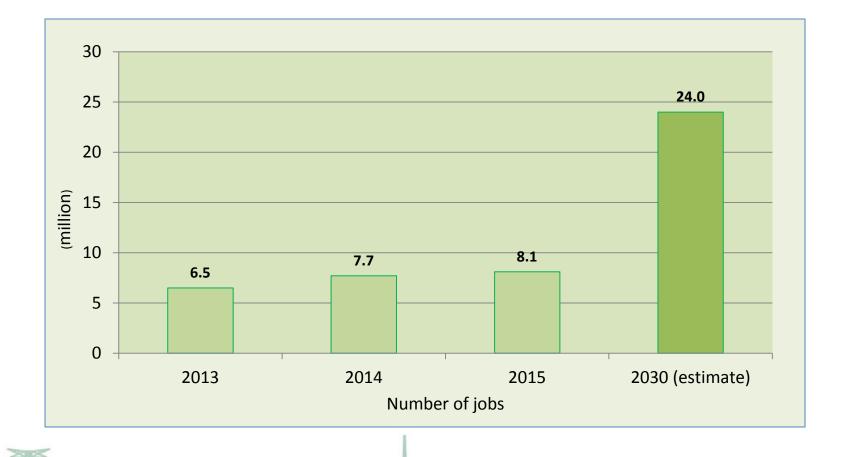
Demand	Supply
Household consumption	Public utility companies
Public and private enterprises	Private utility companies
Others (services)	Household investments
Technological changes/innovations	

Effective demand is a function of (i) demand: quality, cost/affordability, efficiency (ii) supply: financial, human resources (iii) incentive structures (carbon pricing, subsidies)





Demand-Supply Analysis: Jobs



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Sources: IRENA (various years). Renewable Energy and Jobs Annual Review.

Demand-Supply Analysis: Skill-Gap Analysis Occupations

- Professional, Managerial (High-skilled)
 - Examples: manufacturing engineers; project design engineers; civil, mechanical and electrical engineers; project managers; plant managers; agriculture scientists; educators and trainers

Technician, Skilled crafts, Supervisory (Medium-skilled)

- Examples: manufacturing technician; procurement personnel; skilled construction workers (such as heavy machine operators, welders, pipe fitters); electricians
- Semi-skilled and unskilled (Low-skilled)
 - Examples: equipment transporters; construction laborers;
 agricultural/forestry workers



Demand-Supply Analysis: Skill-Gap Analysis Difficult Occupations

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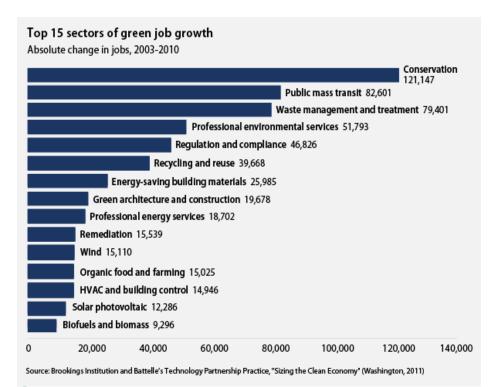
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Source: IRENA 2014. Renewable Energy and Jobs, Annual Review 2014.

Green Jobs

- Jobs in renewable energy as part of "green jobs"
- Other green jobs
 - Sustainable transport
 - Green buildings
 - Recycling
 - Waste management
 - Agriculture
 - Tourism
 - Education and health



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Importance of Skills Development

- What does research and experience tell us?
 - Employment in RE is projected to increase from 8.1m in 2015 to over 24m or three times by 2030
 - Many institutions are emerging
 - There is ad hoc ism (e.g. project based training, fragmented ecosystem)
 - Some occupations are difficult to fill
 - Uniformity in standards, training, assessment, and certification
 - Capacity in training, employer engagement and synergy across institutions/value chain
 - Special efforts (e.g. STEM, girls education, targeting)
 - R&D and technology adaptation

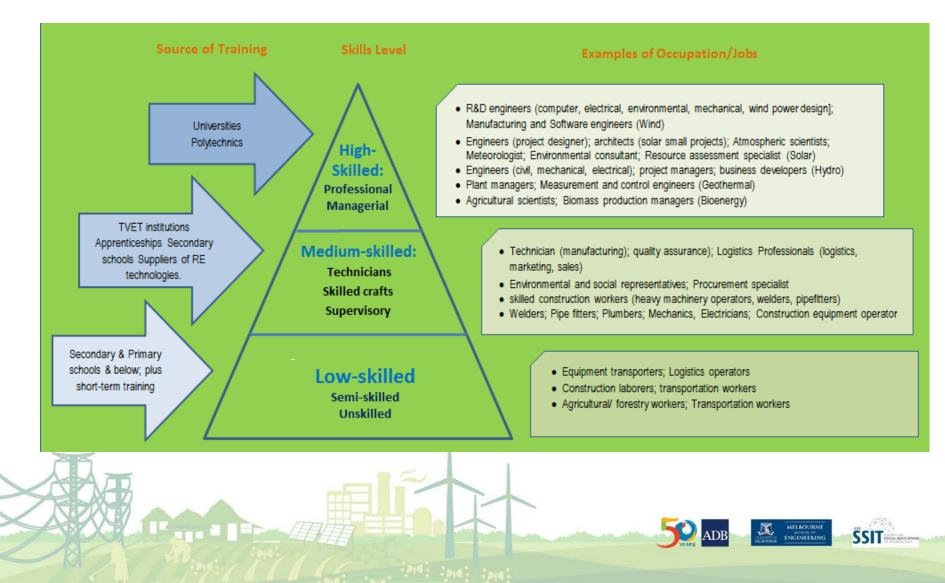


Importance of Skills Development: Key Principles

- Adoption of qualifications framework / mutual recognition
- Rigorous quality assurance mechanism (curriculum, standards, quality of trainers and assessors, assessment and certification)
- Synergy across education sector (STEM, school, TVET and higher education)
- Governance, policy and regulatory framework, M&E and compliance

Ensuring inclusivity

Strategic and Holistic Response: Skills Development



Examples of Centers

- ✤ ILO International Training Center, Turin, Italy
- Utility companies (e.g. Chevron in Indonesia/Qatar, PRC and other countries)
- Universities (R&D centers, different types of training)
- International Energy Agency
- World Resource Institute
- International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- Renewables Academy (RENAC)
- Others in NA, Europe, and other countries like Australia, Korea, Japan, Singapore, etc.





Centers of Excellence

- Demonstrate and lead high quality training
- ✤ R&D



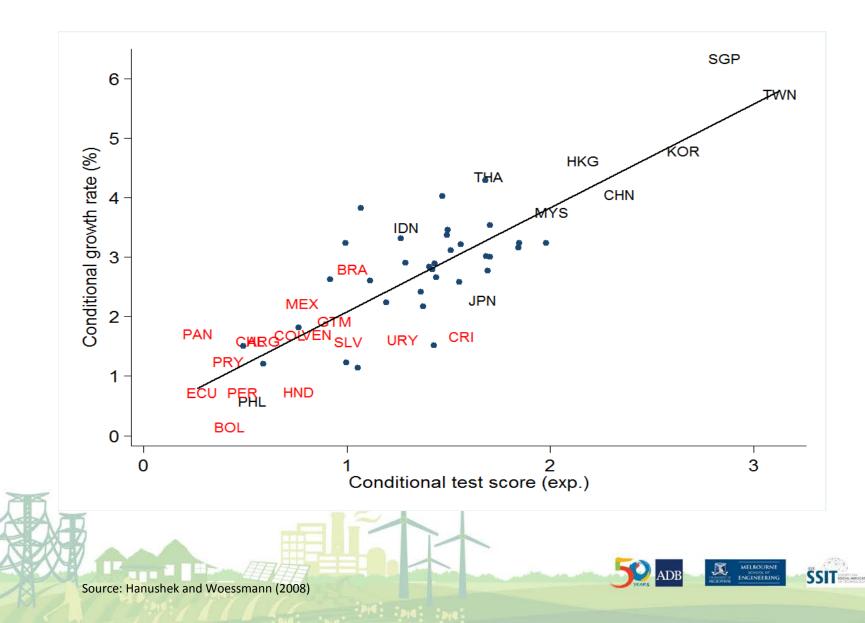
- Standards, curricula, methodology
- Assessment and certification
- Capacity building
- Skill-gap analysis
- ✤ M&E
- Different models (governance)



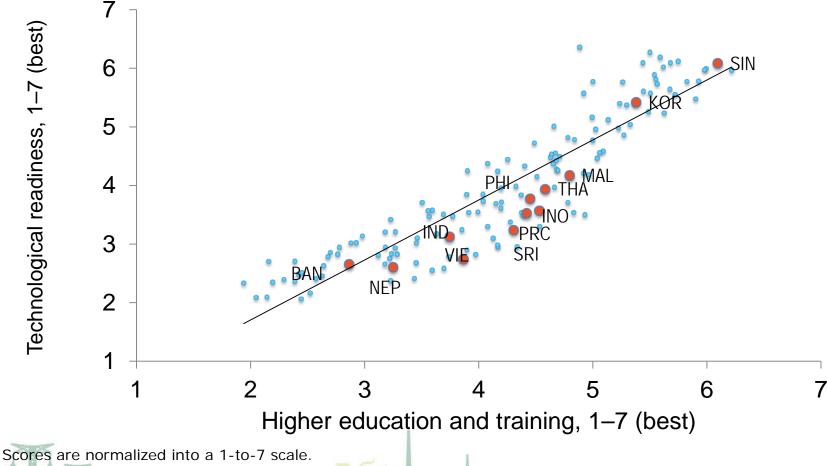




Human Capital and Economic Development



Higher Education and Technological Readiness



BAN = Bangladesh; IND = India; INO = Indonesia; KOR = Korea, Rep of; MAL = Malaysia, NEP = Nepal; PHI = Philippines; PRC = People's Rep. of China; SIN = Singapore; SRI = Sri Lanka; THA = Thailand; VIE = Vietnam. Source: Schwab and Sala-i-Martín (2014).

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Future of Jobs



Top 10 skills

in 2020

- 1. Complex Problem Solving
- 2. Critical Thinking
- 3. Creativity
- 4. People Management
- 5. Coordinating with Others
- 6. Emotional Intelligence
- 7. Judgment and Decision Making
- 8. Service Orientation
- 9. Negotiation
- 10. Cognitive Flexibility

in 2015

- 1. Complex Problem Solving
- 2. Coordinating with Others
- 3. People Management
- 4. Critical Thinking
- 5. Negotiation
- 6. Quality Control
- 7. Service Orientation
- 8. Judgment and Decision Making
- 9. Active Listening
- 10. Creativity



Source: Future of Jobs Report, World Economic Forum







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Boosting STEM Education

- STEM to support inclusive and sustainable development
- What can we learn from global good practices?
- SDG 4
- International benchmarking: PISA, TIMSS, PIAAC



 Mainstreaming ICT: targeting girls and disadvantaged groups









Way Forward

- Improve quality of education
- Target girls/females and disadvantaged: schools, TVET, higher education, leadership and jobs
- Establish strategic partnerships
 STEM, Training, R&D
- Promote innovations and technologies
- Improve governance of green transition
- Mobilize and prioritize resources







Source: Skill Build Training, Australia

