

Bangladesh: Skills for Employment Investment Program

Project Name	Skills for Employment Investment Program				
Project Number	42466-014				
Country	Bangladesh				
Project Status	Active				
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Grant Loan				
Source of Funding /	MFF Facility Concept 0081-BAN: Skills for Employment Investment Program				
Amount	Government of Switzerland	US\$ 30.00 million			
	MFF Facility Concept 0081-BAN: Skills for Employment Investment Progra	am			
	concessional ordinary capital resources lending / Asian Development Fund	US\$ 350.00 million			
	MFF Facility Concept: Skills for Employment Investment Program				
	Chevron U.S.A. Inc.	US\$ 1.00 million			
	MFF Facility Concept: Skills for Employment Investment Program				
	World Bank	US\$ 79.00 million			
Strategic Agendas	Inclusive economic growth				
Drivers of Change	Governance and capacity development Knowledge solutions Partnerships Private sector development				
Sector / Subsector	Education - Education sector development				
Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	Gender equity				
Description	The investment program will support the Government of Bangladesh's reforms in s anchored in the National Skills Development Policy (NSDP), 2011. It will support lar involvement and public-private partnership, which is critical to meet existing and for needs and to reduce skills gap. This in turn is crucial for Bangladesh to move away low-wage equilibrium' to a 'higher skill, higher wage virtuous cycle' to become a m. The investment program will help the government scale-up skilling of new entrants existing workers to contribute to higher growth of priority sectors. It will strengther Bangladesh and support transition to a sector-wide approach (SWAp) by establishir system and enhancing overall coordination of the currently fragmented system.	ge-scale private sector uture labor market from the 'low-skill, iddle-income country. and up-skilling of skills development in			

Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy The Bangladesh economy has grown rapidly at about 6% annually since 2003, up from 5% in the 1990s. The poverty headcount index declined sharply from 57% in 1992 to 31% in 2010. Social indicators have improved significantly, particularly for women. However, despite impressive progress, the 2010 labor force survey indicated that more than 60% of the labor force has either no education (40%) or up to primary education (22.8%); about 2 million young people enter the labor force every year. The average wage per worker has remained low at Tk200 per day for day laborers and Tk3,500 per month for garment workers.

With the approval of the National Education Policy and the NSDP, the government embarked on major education and training reforms. The National Education Policy emphasizes the overall importance of education and training, while the NSDP reinforces the importance of skills development and opens up the sector for major policy and institutional reforms. Bangladesh has achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education participation since 2000. Women's labor force participation grew from 26% in 2003 to 36% in 2010. A major opportunity for the country comes from its declining dependency ratio, from a high of 108% in 1974 to 66% in 2010, leading to an increasing share of the working age population in the next three decades. However, this opportunity cannot be capitalized on unless urgent investments are made in much higher quality schooling combined with at least a four-fold increase in skilling and/or upskilling of the labor force, which is expected to increase from 56.7 million in 2010 to 78 million in 2025. In its Perspective Plan 2021, Bangladesh articulates its vision to achieve middle-income status by 2021, including reducing the poverty rate by half. To accelerate economic growth from the current 6% to 8% and above, the government must address the skills shortage one of the key binding constraints. Skills development requires a two-pronged approach. First, it must be anchored in foundational skills that come from high-quality schooling combined with relevant vocational and technical skills to capitalize on the demographic dividend. Second, it requires scaling up skills training by four to eight times the current annual training capacity to (i) increase labor force productivity to contribute to higher average household income leading to higher gross domestic product, (ii) double exports within 10 years, (iii) double remittances through higher skills leading to higher per capita remittances, and (iv) promote economic diversification including trade facilitation and industrialization.

increased employment in priority sectors and skills for males and females.

Impact

increased income and productivity of the working population aged 15 years and over.

Project Outcome

Description of Outcome

Progress Toward Outcome					
Implementation Progress					
Description of Project Outputs	market responsive inclusive skills training delivered quality assurance system strengthened institutions strengthened effective program management				
Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues)	Under Tranche 1: Recruitment of officers and staff of the Support to Skills Development Coordination and Monitoring Unit (SDCMU) have been completed. Recuitment of individual consultants and consulting firms are ongoing. Contracts with industry associations for skills training are being finalized. Procurement of equipment to be used for training is				

Geographical Location

Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects

Indigenous Peoples	Category B
Involuntary Resettlement	Category C
Environmental Aspects	Category C

ongoing.

Stakeholder Communication, Participation, and Consultation

During Project Design

Representatives of the project stakeholders were consulted during program preparation. The stakeholders consulted were the TVET regulating body, those responsible for labor market functioning, industry and other employers, private and nongovernment organization providers of TVET, and development partners. The program will seek inputs from other stakeholders, such as trade unions, new TVET students, TVET graduates, parents, and international employers, and secondary and higher education institutions to improve the quality of training.

Likewise, public consultations were conducted with industry associations, public training institutions, the Bangladesh Bank small and medium enterprise program, and Palli-Karma Sahayak Foundation, which partners with more than 200 nongovernment organizations.

During Project Implementation

Regular consultation will be undertaken during program implementation not only to identify any program-related grievances but also to seek feedback from the community on how it sees the

program achieving its targets.

Adequate participation of civil society organizations in project implementation will also be ensured through constant dialogue, workshops, training programs, and dissemination of findings from monitoring and evaluation.

Business Opportunities

Consulting Services All consultants will be selected using ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2013, as amended from time to time). Since this program is being financed by ADB's Special Fund resources and ADB will also be administering cofinancing to be provided by the Government of Switzerland, ADB's member country eligibility restrictions will not apply to this program. Up to nine industry associations and PKSF will be contracted by the executive agency using single source selection to deliver skills training in agreed sectors and skills areas.

Procurement

The government will procure all goods, works, and consulting services for the investment program. Goods and civil works will be procured in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2013, as amended from time to time). Goods valued at more than \$1 million and works valued at more than \$2 million will be procured using international competitive bidding and ADB's standard bidding documents, and be subject to prior review. Goods and works valued below the international competitive bidding threshold will be procured using national competitive bidding in accordance with the government's Public Procurement Act (2006) and it's Public Procurement Rules (2008), subject to modifications agreed by the government and ADB.

Responsible Staff

Responsible ADB Officer	Lee, Sunhwa
Responsible ADB Department	South Asia Department
Responsible ADB Division	Human and Social Development Division, SARD
Executing Agencies	Finance Division, MOF (EA) Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka-1000 Bangladesh

Timetable

Concept Clearance	18 Nov 2013
Fact Finding	29 Sep 2013 to 11 Oct 2013
MRM	04 Feb 2014
Approval	19 May 2014
Last Review Mission	-
Last PDS Update	13 Mar 2015

MFF Facility Concept 0081-BAN

Financing Plan		Loan Utilization			
	Total (Amount in US\$ million)	Date	ADB	Others	Net Percentage
Project Cost	380.00	Cumulative Contract Awards			
ADB	350.00	-	0.00	0.00	%
Counterpart	0.00	Cumulative Disbursements			
Cofinancing	30.00	-	0.00	0.00	%

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