



# **Skilled migration and international recognition of TVET qualifications: The case of Bangladesh**

**3<sup>rd</sup> International Congress on TVET  
Shanghai, People's Republic of China  
14-16 May, 2012**

**Dr. Md. Nurul Islam  
Director, BMET, Bangladesh**

# Manpower in Bangladesh and its Challenges

---

Population : 140.6m

Labour force : 60m

Entry every year : 2.5m

Job in Informal sector : 78%

**Training of workforce is not appropriately consistent to the Job market**

# TVET of Bangladesh

---

There exists public, Private, Recruiting Agencies & NGO provision and its limited capacity to meet skills development needs with only 2% of people have been enrolled in TVET.

**Existing training provision is diverse but limited in scope**

# Migration Scenario

**Employment to 143 countries.**

**Migration in 2011: 5,68,062**

**Women migration : 5.4%**

**Skilled & Semi skilled migration : 47%**

**Remittance: U \$ 12.7b (2011). (13% of GDP)**

**Migration is growing  
in importance**

In spite of global crisis, present migration is close to 600.000 per year which is 45% higher than that of previous year.

# **Skills Development for Overseas Employment**

---

- **Skilled and Semi-skilled migrants are increasing in numbers every year.**
- **It facilitates the demand in the overseas labour market.**

**The future growth of remittances is linked to more skilled migration which emphasize skill development training. Nationally recognised and consistent qualifications should be available to expatriate workers to gain the recognition and better remuneration in overseas markets.**

# National Skills Development Council (NSDC)

---

**The NSDC is the tripartite apex body with the representatives of government, employers, workers and civil society –**

- to provide leadership and clear direction to the skill development system in Bangladesh

- to oversee and monitor all activities of public and private training providers related to skills development and training.

## **Agreed policies and initiatives for increasing and improving skills development**

---

### **Objectives:**

- a) Enhancing employability and adaptability to changing technological and labour market demands and
- b) Improved skills development provision in partnership with industry, workers and civil society

### **Instruments**

- National Skills Development Council; Skills Development Policy;
- TVET Act and TVET skills survey
- National Technical Vocational Qualifications Framework

# Policy and projects

---

## Targets from Strategy for Training in 6th five year plan

- Increase employment in industry from 17-25% of the workforce
- Productivity growth to improve GDP by 10%
- Oversee employment of skilled labour to increase from 35% to 50% of migrants

## Projects

- Expanding the training provision
- Improve, relevance, access and quality of TVET delivery
- Targeted programmes for poor, women and disadvantaged groups
- New and improved courses
- Upgrade training institutes
- Grants for trainees



# The role of the National Technical Vocational Qualifications Framework

---

- Tripartite National Skills Development Council approved Skill Development policy, which includes 8 level NTVQF (2 prevocational levels, 5 national skills certificate levels, and one technical Diploma of Engineering or equivalent level)
- NTVQF should become QA framework for certification of TVET graduates coming from different providers.
- NTVQF to be populated with relevant competence-based qualifications developed for identified national and international skill needs.
- Expatriate workers with NTVQF qualifications are to gain recognition and better remuneration in overseas labour market.

# Challenges and Issues

---

- How to maximise the impact of training programmes on employability?
- How to improve the international recognition of labour?
- How to adapt TVET provision to continuously changing needs?
- How to build stronger bridges between the TVET system and improve the match of supply with demand?
- How to build in sustainable development into TVET?

# **Recommendations and lessons learned**

---

**To make the skill training system commensurate to the employment market the following measures are essential:**

- **Assessment of international skills needs for migrants and international accreditation of courses for skilled workers**
- **Establish private and public partnerships to promote the use of NTVQF**
- **Develop incentives for the use of NTVQF by NGO's and other non-formal skill providers**
- **Improvement of provision through the continuous training of trainers, upgrading of training centres; regular review and updating of curricula**
- **Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the NTVQF**
- **Promote the skill development to meet the specific needs of the overseas employment market**

Thank You!

