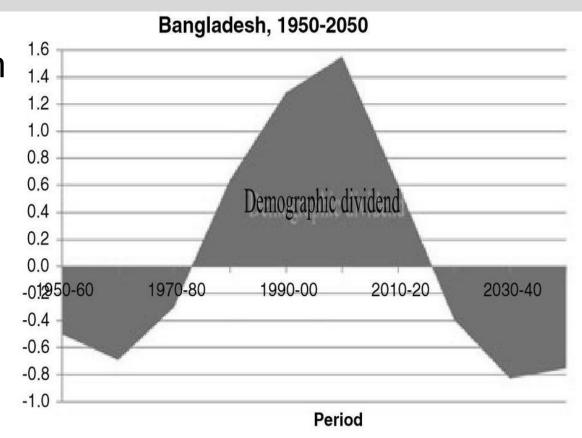


### **Outlines of the Presentation**

- >Introduction and Background
- > Research Questions
- > Findings
- >Conclusion

**Background** Population Statistics

About 160 millions area 144,000 sq. km



Estimated first demographic dividend for Bangladesh (growth rate of producers – that of consumers) Navaneetham & Dharmalingam 2012

29 October, 2019

### Background

### **Economy and Labour Market**



The value for GNI per capita in Bangladesh: US\$) 1,750.00 as of 2018, (Atlas method). Source: World Bank Report.

## UN 2030 SDGs and Bangladesh Responses



SDG 4 Targets related to Skills development & TVET:

- ✓ ensuring equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality TVET
- ✓ substantially increase the number of youth & adults who have relevant technical and vocational skills for employment, decent jobs and for entrepreneurship;
- ✓ ensuring that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development;

### **Background (2)**

In Bangladesh the growth in labour force outpaced the growth in employment<sup>1</sup>.

SMEs are playing the pivotal role for the country's accelerated industrialization and economic growth, employment generation and reducing poverty.

About **69,902 SMEs** operating in **177 clusters** employing a workforce of ~ 1,937,809 (74% male, 26% female)<sup>2</sup>.

1. World Bank 2012.

2. SME Cluster in Bangladesh, 2013, SME Foundation, Dhaka.

### **Background (3)**

#### **SMEs** are

- highly diverse and heterogeneous.
- >traditional dominance is in:

food/agribusiness,

textiles & ready-made garments,

light-engineering,

wood, cane & bamboo products, etc<sup>4</sup>.

### **Background (4)**

- The competence gap between the job market requirements and the qualifications of the TVET graduates in Bangladesh has been growing bigger and bigger due to many reasons.
- Through the EU-funded TVET Reform Project (2008

   -2014) Bangladesh developed
   new Skills Developed Policy (2011), introduced
   CBT&A Approach besides traditional approach of providing TVET.

Another, important output of this project is Bangladesh National Technical and Vocational Qualification Framework (NTVQF).

### **Priority Industry Sectors of Bangladesh**

- > Agro-food, Tourism & Hospitality
- Construction
- > RMG, Leather & Leather Goods
- Information Technology
- Light Engineering
- > Furniture
- > Ceramic
- Pharmaceutical
- > Transport Equipment
- Informal Economy

#### **Research Questions**

- ➤ What types of policies, regulations and legislations related to ESH are in place in Bangladesh?
- How much Green Skills, food safety and hygiene related content is in TVET curricula?
- What is the level of awareness of Green Skills, food safety and hygiene among the employees and how much do they practice them?

### Scope of the Study

Formal and informal enterprises in catering service sector, as well as available environmental policies and legislations, and training standards/ curricula related to the occupations in this sub-sector in Bangladesh.







## Methodology

The study used convenience sampling.

5 enterprises in the formal and
10 in the informal settings in
catering service sector were surveyed.

Qualitative and quantitative data gathered

- > Using a self-designed questionnaire
- > Through document study.

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## Findings (1)

# ESH policies and legislations for sustainable development are in place<sup>1</sup>.

- ✓ Bangladesh Environmental Policy 2015,
- ✓ Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
- ✓ National Forest Policy (NFP) 1995,
- ✓ National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) and other relevant policies for environmental conservations.

1. Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021: Making Vision 2021 a Reality. General Economics Division, The Ministry of Planning, Bangladesh

## Findings (2)

VET is being provided for the following occupations in the **Catering Service** (Agro-food, Tourism & Hospitality) sector:

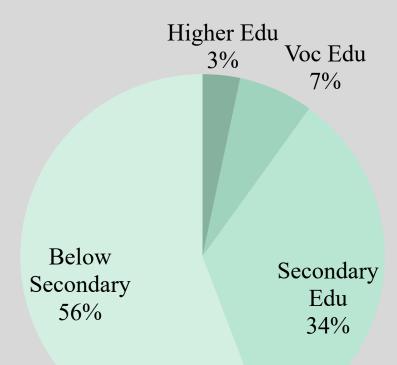
- Baking,
- > Cooking,
- Food grain machine operation,
- Food preparation,
- Food packaging,
- Food and Beverage servicing,
- > Food safety and hygiene, among others.

### Findings (2) contd...

#### Green Skills related content in VET curricula:

- At Diploma level, a 3-credit hour course "Environmental Management"
- ➤ At Lower secondary (SSC) level, one course "Geography and Environment, not at HSC level
- > For NTVQF Qualification, Level 1 to IV:
  - "Apply OSH practices in the workplace",
  - "Follow workplace hygiene procedures",
  - 'Follow OSH policies and procedures in food industry'
  - 'Follow quality and food safety programs',
  - 'Apply hygiene and sanitation practices'

# Findings (3) Current Practices at Workplace Education Level in Catering service sector

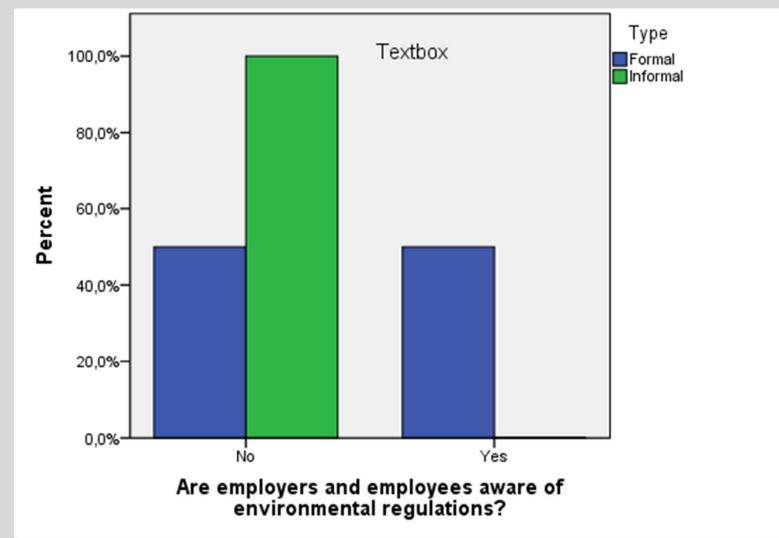


**Catering Service Sector** 

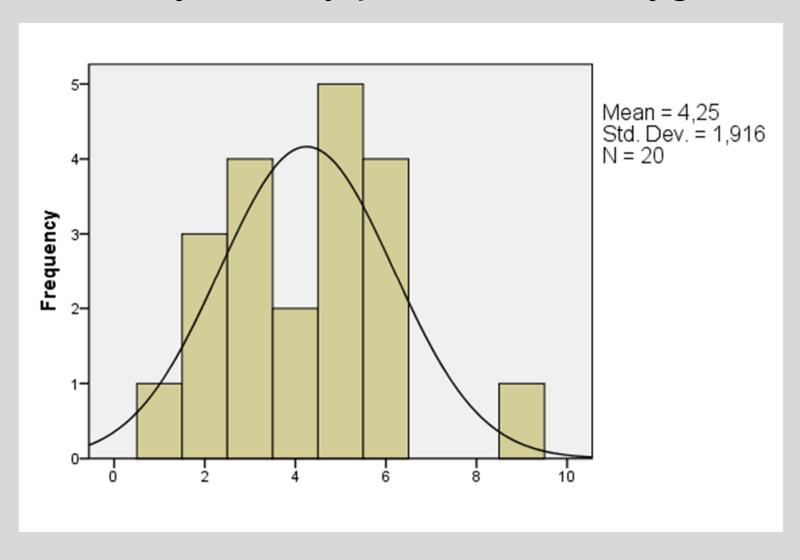
#### **Greening of Industries & Green Skills Inclusion: Current Practices in BD**

#### Awareness of Environmental policies, Regulations





## How much importance is attached to the theme of environmentally friendly practice, food hygiene?



29 October, 2019

18

### Findings (3):

- Environmental friendly, Food safety and hygiene practices at the sample enterprises: **not satisfactory,** in terms of:
  - > obeying the environmental, food safety and hygiene related rules, regulations,
  - Information of awareness building information among the employees.
- catering services serving the needs of airlines, hotels, universities, incl. govt.-run tourism sector maintain international standards.

# Skill requirements in the enterprises: Cognitive competencies

- ✓ Environmental, food safety and hygiene awareness and a willingness to learn about them;
- ✓ systems and risk analysis skills to assess, interpret, and understand both the need for change and the measures required;
- ✓innovation skills to identify opportunities and create new strategies to respond to green challenges;

29 October, 2019

# Skill requirements in the enterprises Interpersonal & technological skills:

- ✓ strategic and leadership skills to enable policymakers and business executives to set the right incentives and create conditions conducive to cleaner production, cleaner transportation, etc.;
- ✓ coordination, management and business skills to facilitate holistic and interdisciplinary approaches that encompass economic, social and ecological objectives;

# Green Skills requirements in the enterprises (contd.) Interpersonal & technological skills:

- ✓ communication and negotiation skills to discuss conflicting interests in complex contexts;
- ✓ marketing skills to promote greener products and services;
- ✓ networking, IT and language skills to enable participation in global markets; consulting skills to advise consumers about green solutions and to spread the use of green technologies;

29 October, 2019

# Green Skills requirements in the enterprises (contd.) Intrapersonal competencies:

- ✓ adaptability and transferable skills to enable workers to learn and apply the new technologies and processes required to green their jobs;
- ✓ entrepreneurial skills to seize the opportunities of low-carbon technologies.
- ✓ attitudes (e.g. adaptability, environmental, social & cultural sensitivity, enthusiasm).

29 October, 2019

# Main Causes that Underpin Challenges:

- Lack of awareness of the consequences of badly handiling the hazardous substances
- Lack of resources as well as willingness to manage a safe and healthy workplace, both epmloyers and emplyees,

# Main Causes that Underpin Challenges:

- ➤In some cases, lack of (or disobeying) policies, acts, rules/ regulations,
- ➤ Poor implementation of existing policies, acts, rules/ regulations and monitoring system,

>tradition

#### Conclusion & Recommendations

- ✓ Gov. is reviewing the existing policies, etc. incorporating UN SDGs
- ✓ TVET Curricula are to be reviewed incorporating Green Skills
- ✓ Monitoring process is to be strengthened,
- ✓ (Re)Training on Green Skills, food hygiene, etc. should be regularly arranged

## Thank you!

Faruque A. Haolader Islamic University of Technology (IUT) haolader@iut-dhaka.edu

Acknowledgement.: The UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning (UIL) in Germany initiated and partially supported this study.

| NTVQF<br>Levels | Pre Vocational<br>Education                 | Vocational Education                  | Technical<br>Education                     | Job Classification                                |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| NTVQF 6         |   |                                       | Diploma in<br>Engineering or<br>Equivalent | Middle Level Manager/ Sub<br>Assistant Engr. etc. |
| NTVQF 5         |   | National Skill<br>Certificate5(NSC 5) |  | Highly Skilled<br>Worker/Supervisor               |
| NTVQF 4         |   | National Skill<br>Certificate4(NSC 4) |  | Skilled Worker                                    |
| NTVQF 3         |   | National Skill<br>Certificate3(NSC 3) |  | Semi-Skilled Worker                               |
| NTVQF 2         |   | National Skill<br>Certificate2(NSC 2) |  | Basic Skilled Worker                              |
| NTVQF 1         |   | National Skill<br>Certificate1(NSC 1) |  | Basic Worker                                      |
| Pre-Voc 2       | National Pre<br>Vocational Certificate<br>2 |                                       |  | Pre Vocation Trainee                              |
| Pre-Voc 1       | National Pre<br>Vocational Certificate<br>1 |                                       |  | Pre Vocation Trainee                              |

National Technical and Vocational Education Framework in Bangladesh



#### What is Middle Income status

For the fiscal year 2016-17,

- low-income economies: GNI per capita of \$1,025 or less in 2015;
- lower middle-income economies: GNI per capita between \$1,026 and \$4,035;
- upper middle-income economies: GNI per capita between \$4,036 and \$12,475;
- high-income economies: GNI per capita \$12,476 or more.





