



Regional Priorities on Capacity Development

Build new capabilities for future skilling



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Overview of Skills Gaps & Skills Requirements in the Region



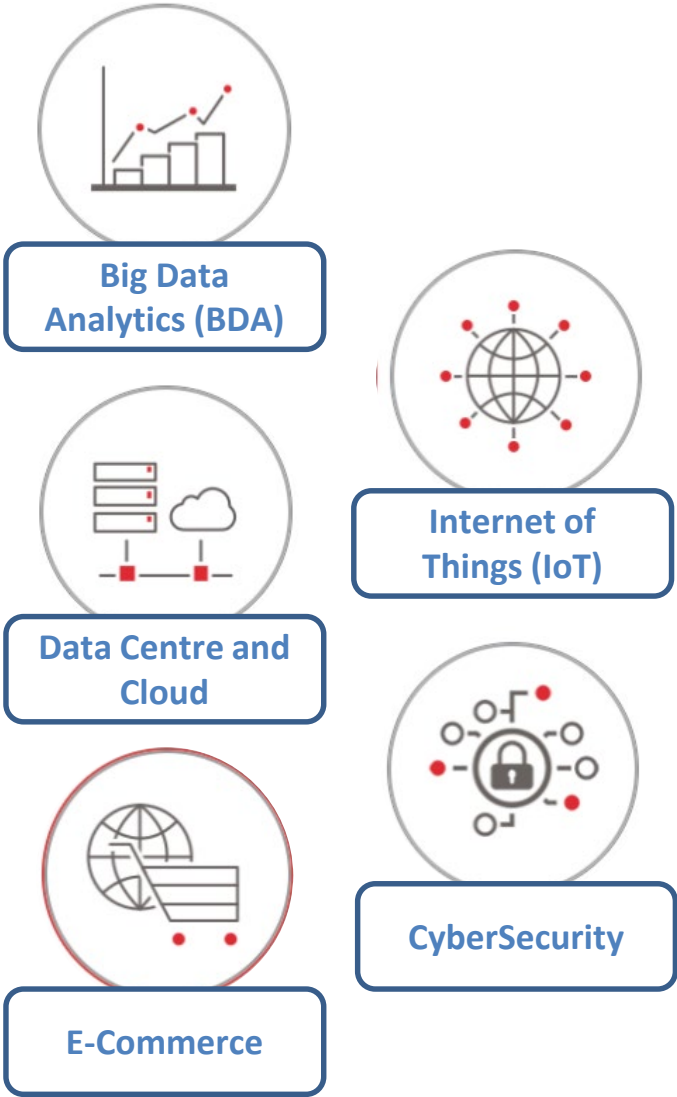
- Governments, industry and universities recognized that the digital economy of today is driven by technological innovation, with the business community leading in the development of technologies, including Over-the-Top technologies, Internet of Things (IoT), big data, wearables, mobile applications, and the cloud.
- Government and stakeholders aware that they must position themselves to tap the vast opportunities in the future economy where digitalization holds the key to unlock the productivity and innovation potential of businesses, and workforce must continue to adapt, adopt and ready to acquire the right digital skillsets.
- Whether the country or the employee succeeds in doing so will depend on the close collaboration among industry stakeholders, educational institutions, trade associations and chambers (TACs), as well as commitment from individual businesses and individuals to learn and drive progress.

Overview of Skills Gaps & Skills Requirements in the Region

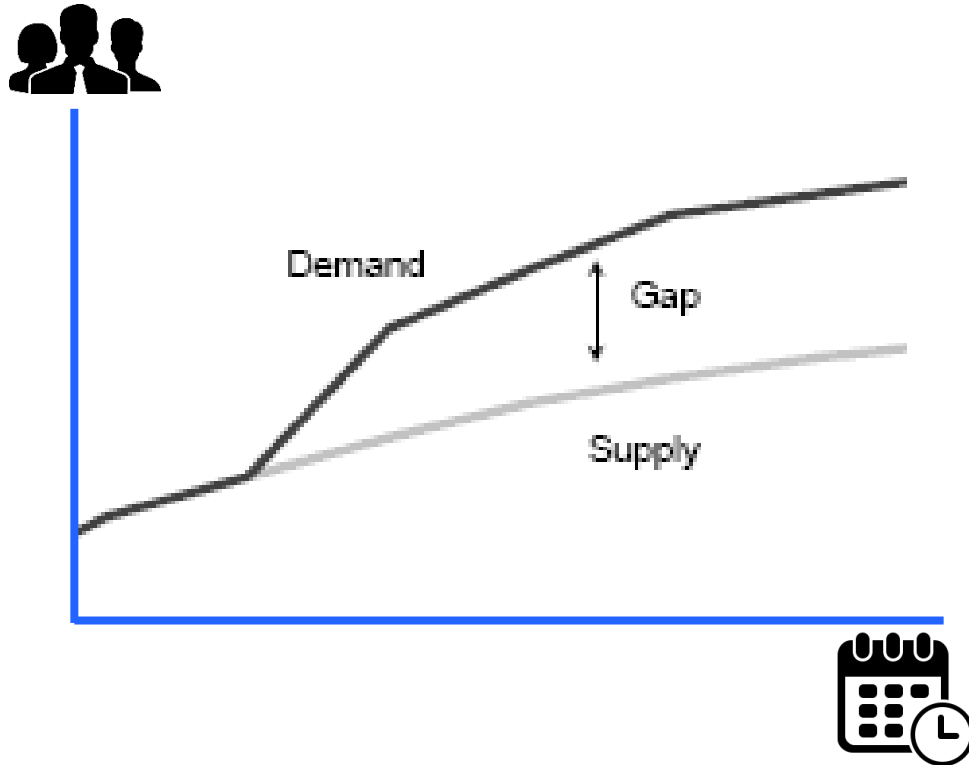
- Developing digital guides as part of the Skills Framework can help organizations and individuals to clearly identify the relevant digital skills that are required for different worker profiles, and conduct a skills gap assessment to determine how future-ready their workforce is.
- Such guides should contain pertinent information on the digital skills required in the sector and the available training and interventions to address the skills gaps.



Driven by BDA, internet of things and machine learning among others, demand for skilled digital workers will rise.



Today in Asia Pacific countries, DE skills still at the infancy stage. At the current run rate, highly likely that there will be a gap in the supply side.



- What is the current position of the Region?
- Are the countries able to develop skilled digital workers essential in facilitating the current and future demands of a digital economy?
- Will the demand and supply be in equilibrium or there will be vacuum in the supply side that requires immediate attention?



WTDC-17 : ITU-D OBJECTIVES AND ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL INITIATIVES

ITU-D OBJECTIVES 2018-2021

Foster international cooperation and agreement on telecommunication/ICT development issues

Modern and secure telecommunication/ ICT Infrastructure: Foster the development of infrastructure and services, including building confidence and security in the use of telecommunications/ICTs

Enabling environment: Foster an enabling policy, and regulatory environment conducive to sustainable telecommunication/ICT development

Inclusive digital society: Foster the development and use of telecommunications/ICTs and applications to empower people and societies for sustainable development

ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL INITIATIVES 2018-2021

Addressing special needs of LDCs, SIDs including Pacific island countries and LLDCs

Harnessing ICTs to support the digital economy and an inclusive digital society

Fostering development of infrastructure to enhance digital connectivity

Enabling policy and regulatory environments

Contributing to secure and resilient environment



Priority Area for Capacity Development & Training : ITU Asia-Pacific Centres of Excellence (2019-2022)

Upto **36** ITU Centres of Excellence

Upto **6** Centres each in
Africa, Americas, Arab, Asia-Pacific, CIS and Europe Region



Asia-Pacific
Centres of Excellence

Name of institution	Country	Priority areas
Advanced Level Telecom Training Centre (ALTTC)	India	Wireless and Fixed Broadband Internet of Things Cybersecurity
China Academy of Information and Communications Technology (CAICT)	China	Conformance & Interoperability ICT Applications
IoT Academy	Iran	Internet of Things
National Information Society Agency (NIA)	Republic of Korea	ICT Applications
State Radio Monitoring Center / State Radio Spectrum Management Center (SRMC)	China	Spectrum Management
Wireless Communication Centre, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM)	Malaysia	Wireless and Fixed Broadband

Source: First Steering Committee Meeting of the ITU ASP CoE 2019, Bangkok, Thailand

Priority areas for capacity development and training

Cycle (2019-2022)

- ALTTC (India) – Wireless and Fixed Broadband, IoT and Cybersecurity
- CAICT (China) – Conformance & Interoperability and ICT Applications
- IoT Academy (Iran)- IoT
- NIA (RoK) – ICT Applications
- SRMC (China) – Spectrum Management
- UTM (Malaysia) – Wireless and Fixed Broadband





Key Success Factors and Experiences

- The CoE trainings have been providing high quality of content aimed at skill development of executives and managers.
- The trainings provide unique content aligned with the mandate and the skills needs of ITU Members, which is not available locally in most countries.
- The areas of training needs to be updated continuously as new areas of requirement keep on emerging.
- The international nature of the content is one important reason for participants to attend these courses.
- Partnership has been the critical factor for the successful delivery of the courses. These partners provide different contributions, which include content expertise, financial resources, logistics support amongst others.
- The CoEs have also delivered courses outside their home location, which is very well received.
- Cooperation and synergy between existing ITU activities and partner activities is very important.

How GCBI could engage different stakeholders in the region in identifying priorities for capacity and skills in development initiatives

As the government and regulators in the ASP region are preparing to face the era of digitalization and IR 4.0, the workforce too must evolve to acquire, deepen and accelerate the right digital skillsets and mindsets.

The role of ITU in the region is becoming more crucial in guiding and to act as the catalyst for capacity building. At the same time, the role of GCBI could also be enhanced by being the ambassador or to bridge between the regional ITU and the relevant stakeholders or partners for the CoEs.

Possible approaches for GCBI to engage different stakeholders in the region:

1. Meetings
2. Dialogue
3. Roadshow
4. Close collaboration with regional ITU, Administration/ regulator and Universities
5. Participation or involvement in the meetings or forums organized by ITU or other events.





END

Thank You