



Energy Industry Competency Development Initiative

Joint Initiative of

The Energy Chamber of Trinidad & Tobago
&

The National Training Agency







Piper Alpha - North Sea

6 July 1988

167 dead



Deepwater Horizon - Gulf of Mexico

20 April 2010

11 dead



Competency Assurance



Problem

 Due primarily to safety concerns, operating companies demanding that service companies prove they had a competent workforce. This creates an advantage for service companies from countries with established national systems.

Solution

 Develop a T&T competency assurance system for the energy sector, increase the capacity of the National Training Agency and support local service companies to become certified assessment centres.



Why the EICDI?

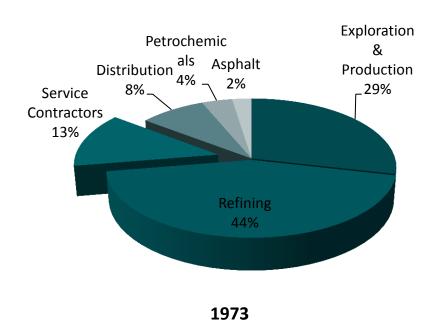


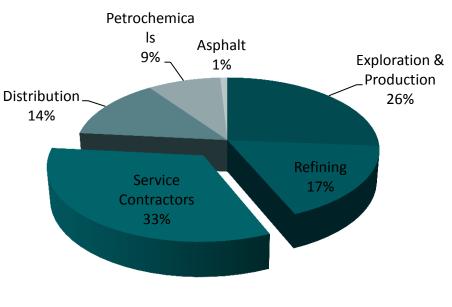
- Prior to 1980s operators had trade schools.
- But shift to technical workers being employed by contractors and service companies.
- Rapid growth in the sector 1990s onwards.
- Skills shortage.
- 1990s on Government intervention (NSDP, NESC, TTIT, UTT).
- But training does not equal competency.



Job growth has been in contractors







2006

Source: CSO



Competency





Generic underpinning knowledge



Tested and verified

Workplace

Job specific knowledge and skills

Supervised Experience



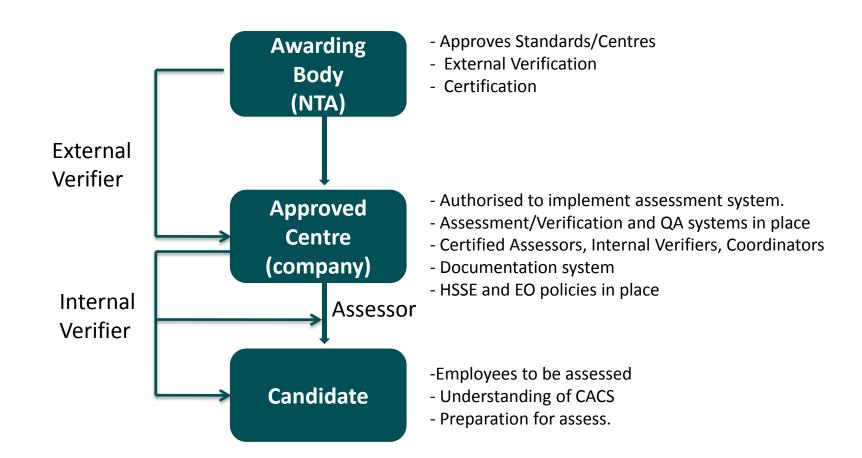
Field tested and verified

Competent Worker



Competency Assurance Management Framework







Status



- Framework established (Energy Chamber/NTA MoU)
- 30 Companies working towards Approved Centre Status
- Over 300 candidates complete part 1 of Assessor Training.
- Over 100 candidates certified as Assessors
- 20 Internal Verifiers trained.
- Lead Bodies in place to develop customised standards
- 14 customised job standards completed
- 2 customised job standards in progress
- Baseline Assessments have started in 6 companies.



Challenges



- Motivating assessors to conduct assessments.
- Local vs international standards confusing role of consultants.
- Contractors and service companies have lean and project-based workforce.
- Cyclical nature of the industry, making it difficult to retain skilled workers.
- High competitive labour market local and international.
- Government funds for training, not for workplace based competency management.