

COMPREHENSIVE TVET ANNUAL REPORT



2072/73

Ministry of Education
Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

COMPREHENSIVE TVET ANNUAL REPORT 2072/73

Compiled by
Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
Research and Information Division
Sanothimi, Bhaktapur

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

AAM	Acupuncture Acupressure and Moxibustion
APSDEP	Asia Pacific Skill Development Project
AC	Air Conditioning
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery
CMA	Community Medicine Assistant
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
DTVE	Directorate of Technical and Vocational Education
EL	Elementary Level
Ele/Elex	Electrical and Electronics
HA	Health Assistant
I. Sc.	Intermediate in Science
ILO	International Labour Organization
JTA	Junior Technical Assistant
MoE	Ministry of Education
NESP	New Education System Plan
NSTB	National Skill Testing Board
NVQF/S	National Vocational Qualification System
NVTC	National Vocational Training Center
OIS	Occupational Instructional Skills
OSU	Occupational Skill Upgrading
PCL	Proficiency Certificate Level
PPCP	Public Private Community Partnership
QIP	Quality Improvement Program
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
STA	Skill Testing Authority
TECS	Technical Education in Community School
TITI	Training Institution for Technical Instruction
TSLC	Technical School Leaving Certificate
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
V/PJTA	Junior Technical Assistant in Veterinary/ Plant Science

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Nepal, TVET programs are run by government agencies, non-government organizations, private firms, as well as projects supported by different donor agencies. Some 15 line ministries are also offering TVET programmes. However, coordination among the organizations providing TVET programs and the availability of information and data regarding the same is lacking. Although the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) provides information about all kinds of training programs being conducted in the country through its regular publication this does not embrace all the training offered.

Hence the need for a comprehensive publication that provides all the information related to TVET programs currently being run in the country has been widely felt. This Comprehensive TVET Annual Report 2072/73 (2015/2016) is a step towards this end. It aims to help policymakers to formulate TVET policies; assist TVET planners; aid TVET providers in analyzing needs; and extend necessary support to researchers for conduction of timely research and studies.

Though it was not possible to collect information from all concerned organizations and entities, this report is prepared on the basis of what was obtained during the study. Therefore, rather than a full compiled report, this report can be taken as an initiation of preparation of a TVET Comprehensive Report of this type which will be published annually and improved in the years to come.

This report is divided into three parts. The first provides a brief background with objectives and the rationale of the report, with the second part providing information on skill development training conducted by agencies falling under the Government of Nepal. Similarly, in the third part, facts, data and information related to vocational training conducted by donor-funded projects have been provided. This report has been prepared by incorporating the updated information of F. Y. 2072/73 (2015/2016). However, depending upon the availability of data, it also includes information of the previous 1-2 years.

Based on the information obtained from different organization/institutions, it is evident that CTEVT is the leading TVET provider in the country. Similarly, the skill development training conducted through government organizations such as Department of Cottage and Small Industries, Cottage and Small Industries Development Board, and the Vocational Skill Development Training Center are also playing a pivotal role in production of skilled human resources. Additionally, the vocational training conducted by various donor-funded projects represent a large portion of the total skill development training.

Under the long-term TVET courses being provided at present, CTEVT has 482 diploma level programs with an enrolment capacity of just over 19,000 students a year. Similarly, it has total enrolment capacity of over 26,000 in TSLC level courses under 661 training programs. Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management (NATHM) is providing long-term TVET courses in the hospitality sector that leads up to Bachelors and Masters degrees in hospitality management, as well as a Bachelor's degree in travel and tourism. The student intake capacity of long-term courses provided by NATHM is, however, less than 300 a year. Thus, the total capacity of long-term TVET courses in the country is fewer than 50,000 places annually.

There is no exact figure available as to how many short-term vocational training courses are provided annually in Nepal. However, a total of 567 CTEVT affiliated and constituent institutions are currently operating as approved vocational training providers. These institutions mainly conduct short-term vocational training courses, with assistance and support received from donors. There is a mandatory provision which requires trainees to take skill tests in these training programs. Accordingly, skill test attendants' figures provided by the National Skill Testing Board can give an approximate picture of the vocational training graduates under CTEVT-approved programs. According to National Skill Testing Board data, to date a total of 338,977 persons have attended skill tests conducted in the country, and among which 262,974 have passed the tests. Taking account of recent skill test attendants [over 40,000 in F. Y. 2072/73 (2015/2016)], and considering the approximate numbers of vocational training graduates not attending the skill test, it can be estimated that the total number of short-term vocational training programs conducted under CTEVT is about 50,000 a year.

Among the short-term vocational training available in the country, that provided by Vocational Skill Development Training Center under the Ministry of Labor and Employment; and Department of Cottage and Small Industries and Cottage and Small Industries Development Board under the Ministry of Industries occupy a considerable portion. Every year, Vocational Skill Development Training Center is providing vocational training to more than 15,000 people while both Department of Cottage and Small Industries and Cottage and Small Industries Development Board have enrolment capacity of about 6,000 each. Thus, the average capacity for short-term vocational training under the aforementioned ministries seems to be about 27,000 annually.

In addition to that provided by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Ministry of Industry and CTEVT, short-term vocational training is also provided by other line ministries, including Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Ministry of Agriculture Development, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare, Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Youth and Sports and Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction. The training conducted by these ministries also includes livelihood as well as orientation training. As a result, it is difficult to estimate the total annual figure of vocational training programmes provided by those ministries. It can also vary year to year. However, based on the figures provided by these ministries, a rough estimate can be made that about 10,000 people get short-term skill training in different subjects.

Thus, it can be safely concluded that the current annual student intake capacity of both long-term and short-term TVET courses in Nepal is limited to less than 114,000. This figure is considerably fewer than the 512,000 young people entering the labor market every year. But unavailability of comprehensive data, and the lack of a single, unified data keeping system means that there is an incomplete picture on TVET provision in Nepal may complicate estimates of the extent of mismatch between demand for, and supply of, training.

PART I
INTRODUCTORY

1.1 Background

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is conceived as pivotal action to address the major socio-economic challenges facing the country and help make it prosper. The prosperity of a country is associated with the productivity of its citizens, and which in turn can be enhanced by imparting knowledge and skills in them. Investment in TVET is therefore crucial for the development of the nation.

Presently, large number of institutions and organizations are involved in TVET. Among them some are directly running under government agencies, some are getting support from donor agencies to run TVET programs while a few have made their programs financially sustainable by taking training fees. Seventeen ministries are involved in conducting TVET programmes. In addition to these government organizations, a large number of TVET projects, donor agencies, I/NGOs deliver TVET as one of their major activities. However, because of lack of coordination among these organizations, there are many duplication in their training programmes.

The Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) was established in 1989 under the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training Act 2045. One of its objectives is to coordinate with TVET stakeholders working in TVET of Nepal. Similarly, the motive behind devising the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Policy, 2069 was to develop TVET in a coordinated way. The proposed TVET fund is designed to contribute to this.

This Comprehensive TVET Annual Report has been developed mainly to disseminate information to a large number of young people who are seeking information about TVET programs. In addition, TVET planners, policy makers, and researchers can benefit from this report. In this regard, a technical and vocational education and training information sheet has been designed and developed to incorporate all the major policies, norms and practices of vocational training in Nepal.

Although this Annual Report has planned to incorporate all the TVET related activities conducted by all governmental, non-governmental and private firms, information from some organizations could not be obtained. Nonetheless, information and data of organizations from the seventeen ministries, donor supported projects, and training provided by independent training providers have been incorporated in this report.

There are some organizations under the seventeen ministries mentioned above which have been carrying out TVET programs. These include the Vocational and Skills Development Training Center (VSDTC), Department of Cottage and Small Industry (DCSI) and the Cottage and Small Industry Development Board (CSIDB) under the Ministry of Industry. Information on training provided by these organisations is also included.

1.2 Objectives

The objective of this report is to summarize TVET provision in Nepal. This offers the chance to reduce duplication and match provision with demand.

1.3 Methodology

Data was collected by training providers, specifically:

Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training and the projects executed by it
Ministry of Education and the projects executed by it,
Ministry of Industry- (Department of Cottage and Small Industry (DCSI), and Cottage and Small Industry Development Board (CSIDB)
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and the projects under it
Ministry of Culture and Tourism
Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
Ministry of Urban Development and Social Affairs
Ministry of Agriculture Development
Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development
Ministry of Labour and Transportation Management (VSDTC, FEPB)
Ministry of Energy
Ministry of Information and Communication
Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction

PART II
TVET PROVIDED BY
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

2.1 Ministry of Education

Established in 1951, the Ministry of Education (MoE) was renamed as the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) in 2002. It was again renamed as Ministry of Education with the decision of the Cabinet in 2008. The MoE, as the apex body of all educational organizations in Nepal, is responsible for overall development of education in the country. This Ministry is responsible for formulating educational policies and plans and managing and implementing actions throughout the country.

In addition to general education, the MoE also facilitates the provision of vocational training. MoE provides policy level feedback to the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training as well as provision of vocational training. Enhanced Vocational Education and Training (EVENT) is one of the projects directly implemented by MoE, while projects like Employment Fund and Skill Development Project (SDP) are also steered by MoE.

2.1.1 Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training

2.1.1.1 Introduction

The Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) is a national autonomous apex body for TVET sector in Nepal.

CTEVT was formed under the Technical Education and Vocational Training (TEVT) Act in 1989.

CTEVT headquarters is based in Sanothimi, Bhaktapur. The Council comprises of Training Institute for Technical Instruction (TITI) and 40 constituent Technical Schools (including Polytechnics and two rural Training Centers). In addition, 384 Technical School Leaving Certificate level Training Institutes, 291 PCL/Diploma level including Partnership Program and 567 short term training centers are affiliated to CTEVT. Likewise, there are 73 public schools under TECS (Technical Education in Community Schools) program of CTEVT. Tasks include policy formulation, quality control, preparation of competency based curriculum, developing skill standards of various occupations and testing the skills of the people, conduct various research studies and training needs assessment etc.

CTEVT has a number of goals:

1. Expand TVET programs for ensuring access and equity
2. Ensure quality, relevant and efficient TVET system
3. Enhance effectiveness and efficiency of CTEVT management
4. Establish NVQF to ensure its compatibility with education framework
5. Extend technical input to establish TVET Fund
6. Establish effective coordination with and among TVET Stakeholders

2.1.1.2 Long Term Programs under CTEVT

CTEVT mainly carries out the activities and output focusing on goals of the strategic plan 2014-2018. The major achievements and outputs of CTEVT in the fiscal year 2072/73 (2015/2016) are delivery of the long term and short term training, curricula development and revision, recognition of prior learning (skill test), expansion and extension of TVET institutions and activities, assurance of quality and relevancy of TVET programs, enhancing effectiveness and efficiency of TVET management with organizational and staff development and facilitation and coordination among various TVET stakeholders for uniformity of training programs. Till Fiscal Year 2072/73 (2015/2016), CTEVT produced 43,796 graduates from 3 years diploma level programs and 164,523 graduates from TSLC programs of various durations. Likewise 704 graduates were from special technical education programs which includes girls and boys from Janajati (indigenous), Dalit and Muslim communities and other impoverished and marginalized communities.

CTEVT is presently running two types of training programs- three years Diploma/PCL Level Program and 18 Months TSLC Level Program. Enrolment capacity of these programs are presented in table 2.1 and 2.2 below.

Enrolment Capacity of TSLC and Diploma Level Programs

The total enrolment capacity of CTEVT constituent and affiliated institutes is 45,517 (26,255 in TSLC programs and 19,262 in Diploma programs). The program wise enrolment capacity of these institutions together with the number of programs are as follows.

Table 2.1: Details of Programs and Enrolment Capacity under CTEVT

SN	Name of Programs	Number of Programs	Total Enrolment Capacity
1	Proficiency Certificate in Nursing (Staff Nurse)	110	4280
2	Diploma in Civil Engineering	54	2564
3	Proficiency Certificate in General Medicine (HA)	55	2212
4	Certificate in Medical Laboratory Technician	57	1710
5	Diploma in Agriculture (Plant Science)	40	1600
6	Diploma in Pharmacy	33	1320
7	Diploma in Computer Engineering	26	1232
8	Diploma in Electrical Engineering	17	782
9	Diploma in Radiography	19	570
10	Diploma in Electronics Engineering	10	480
11	Diploma in Agriculture (Animal Science)	12	480
12	Certificate in Dental Science	9	360
13	Diploma in Ophthalmic Science	7	280
14	Diploma in Mechanical Engineering	5	216
15	Diploma in Architecture Engineering	4	192
16	Diploma in Geomatics Engineering	3	128
17	Certificate in Ayurveda General Science	3	120
18	Diploma in Forestry	3	120
19	Diploma in Hotel Management	3	120
20	Diploma in Food Technology	2	88
21	Diploma in Social Mobilization	2	80
22	Diploma in Electrical /Electronics	1	48
23	Diploma in Information Technology	1	48
24	Diploma in Automobile Engineering	1	48
25	Diploma in Physiotherapy	1	40
26	Diploma in Homeopathy	1	40
27	Diploma in Acupuncture, Acupressure and Moxibustion	1	40
28	Diploma in Entrepreneurship	1	40
29	Diploma in Biomedical Equipment Engineering	1	24
	Total	482	19262

Table 2.2: Enrolment Capacity for Technical SLC Level Program

SN	Name of Programs	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity
1	TSLC in Civil Engineering	104	4158
2	TSLC in Agriculture (Plant Science)	92	3680
3	TSLC in Medical Laboratory Assistant	89	3560
4	TSLC in Community Medical Assistant	82	3270
5	TSLC in Agriculture (Livestock)	76	3040
6	Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery	50	1990
7	TSLC in Electrical Sub overseer	50	1985
8	TSLC in Basic Surveying (AMIN)	29	1160
9	TSLC in Computer Engineering	29	1160
10	Auxiliary Ayurveda Health Worker	14	560
11	TSLC in Mechanical Sub-overseer	9	323
12	TSLC in Social Mobilization	8	320
13	TSLC in (VJTA/PJTA combined Course)	5	222
14	TSLC in Entrepreneurship Development	5	200
15	TSLC in culinary art	5	160
16	TSLC in Automobile Engineering	4	136
17	TSLC in Community Amchi Assistant (AAM)	1	40
18	TSLC in Acupuncture, Acupressure and Moxibustion	1	40
20	TSLC in Electronics Sub overseer	1	40
21	TSLC in Textile and Sericulture	1	40
22	TSLC in Computer Application and Secretarial Management	2	70
23	TSLC in Sanitation Engineering	1	35
25	TSLC in Electronics Engineering	1	26
26	TSLC in Hotel Management	1	20
27	TSLC in Refrigeration Engineering	1	20
	Total	661	26255

2.1.1.3 Short Term Program and Skill Test

CTEVT conducts short term skill training programs through its constituent schools and affiliated institutions. There are curricula for 157 short term vocational courses in different trades and occupations. Similarly, 567 institutes are affiliated to CTEVT to provide short term training. Presently, the training programs conducted by its constituent schools are funded by the development partners. The training programs conducted under the Skill Development Project is mentioned in table 2.6.

Table 2.3: Short Term Training under Skill Development Project

SN	TESP	Contracted no	Enrolled	Training dropouts	Applied for ST	Appeared in S Test	Emp. verified	Gainfully Employed
1	Private TESP LI	14040	13832	96	12740	12563	9906	8347
2	Public TESP L1	6000	4757	82	3504	3373	155	124
3	Public TESP L2	3580	2490	29	1955	1923	411	290
	Grand Total	23620	21079	207	18199	17859	10472	8761

Table 2.4: Short Term Training by Fiscal Year

SN	Fiscal Year	Male	Female	Total
1	2071-72		1980	2987
2	2072-73		4585	13663
3	Total		5592	16650

Skill test is one major activity of National Skill Testing Board (NSTB) under CTEVT that develops National Occupational Skills Standard (NOSS) from elementary level and level one to four. To date it has developed 286 NOSS. Similarly, till the end of the fiscal year 2072/73 (2015/2016), 338,977 craftsmen have taken skills test conducted by NSTB, of which 262,974 passed the test. Similarly, during the fiscal year 2072/73, National Skill Testing Board conducted skill tests for 42,371 applicants, with all of them passing.

Table 2.5: Year wise applicants and graduates record of skill test

SN	Level	Up to FY 2071/72 (2014/2015)		FY 072/73 (2015/2016)		Total	
		Attendants	Graduates	Attendants	Graduates	Attendants	Graduates
1	Elementary	9000	7853	0	0	7853	9000
2	Level-1	265819	196712	35362	25946	222658	301181
3	Level-2	29418	13846	6349	2531	16377	35767
4	Level-3	6118	2163	652	98	2261	6770
5	Level-4	47	37	0	0	37	47
	Total	220611	310402	42363	28575	338977	262974

If the figure is disaggregated by gender, 55.7% are female and 44.3% are male. Similarly, in the level wise categorization, 81% applicants have applied for level 1, 15.4% applied for level 2 and 1.7% applied for level 3. Out of the total applicants of 42,371, 59.2% met the standard and rest 35.1% failed, whereas 5.7% remained absent, as provided in the Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Distribution of Skill Test Applicants

SN	Frequency	Frequency	Percent	Remarks
1	Absent Candidate	2430	5.7	
2	Standard Unmet	14867	35.1	
3	Standard Met	25070	59.2	
4	Result Withheld	4	.0	
	Total	42371	100.0	

Table 2.7 : Distribution of Skill Test Applicants by Gender

SN	Frequency	Frequency	Percent	Remarks
1	Male	18758	44.3	
2	Female	23613	55.7	
	Total	42371	100.0	

Table 2.8: Distribution of Skill Test Applicants by Skill Level

SN	Frequency	Frequency	Percent	Remarks
1	Level 1	35185	83.0	
2	Level 2	6529	15.4	
3	Level 3	657	1.6	
	Total	42371	100.0	

The data of skill test applicants also gives a snapshot on the number of graduates who received skills training of more than 3-month duration. In this regards, we can estimate that more than 42,371 youths have received skills training of more than 3-months. If the number is compared as per the sponsor, EVENT Project delivered training programs to some 17,750 youths. This is the highest number of training provided by an individual sponsor. Similarly, Skill Development Project carried out skill training programs for more than 13,000 graduates. The table 2.9 provides training programs and Skill Test Applicants from different program/projects.

Table 2.9: Categorization of Skill Test Applicants by Sponsor

SN	Name	Number of Applicants	Percentage
1	Skill Development Project	13011	30.71
2	EVENT Project	17750	41.89
3	CTEVT Regular	5380	12.70
4	DRILP	1020	2.41
5	Swiss Contact	1309	3.09
6	Save the Children	560	1.32
7	Helvetas (EF)	170	0.40
8	Individual	2981	7.04
9	Others	190	0.45
	Total	42371	100.00

The contact information of Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training is as follows.

Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT)

Sanothimi Bhaktapur, Nepal

Phone: +977-1-6630408, +977-1-6630769

Fax: +977-1-6630294

E-mail: info@ctevt.org.np

research@ctevt.org.np

Website: <http://www.ctevt.org.np>

P.O. Box: 3546, Kathmandu Nepal

2.2 Ministry of Labour and Employment: Vocational and Skills Development Training Center

2.2.1 Background

The Vocational and Skills Development Training Center (VSDTC) was established in 2034 B.S. (1977). Since 2063 B.S., the central office at Bhainsepati, Lalitpur has been designated as the Directorate, which has been transformed into department level office from 2065 B.S (2008). It has been given the mandate of preparing demand-based skillful human resource and developing curriculum for all types of vocational and skills training.

Vision

The center will be developed as the Center of Excellence for the production of needs-based skilled human resources and contribute in the economic and social development of the country.

Mission

To produce employable skilled human resources and upgrading entrepreneurial skills among them and make them fit for national and international job markets.

Objectives

- provide skills development training for unemployed young people
- provide orientation and training for young people seeking foreign employment.
- provide self-employment and entrepreneurship training to women, Dalit, indigenous and people of deprived communities.
- conduct training in cooperation with local agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.
- monitor and evaluate the skills training.

2.2.2 Delivery of Training Programs:

The Vocational and Skill Development Training Center is one of the major TVET training providers in Nepal. It conducts training programs of mainly 3- month duration. During the last fiscal year, the Center provided 3-month training programs to 17,493 students (table 2.10).

Table 2.10: Training Programs and Number of Graduates

SN	Name of Training Program	Number of Graduates		
		2070/71 (2013/14)	2071/72 (2014/15)	2072/73 (2015/16)
1	General Mechanics	83	61	37
2	Electrical Wiring	941	892	1949
3	Electrical Wiring (Upgrading)	88	139	0
4	Plumbing	641	685	1099
5	Beauty Parlor	1053	1127	600
6	Beauty Parlor (Upgrading)	336	288	0
7	Tailoring	1494	1503	811
8	Tailoring (Upgrading)	40	42	0
9	Electronics Repairing	530	522	239
10	Motorcycle Repairer	356	430	205
11	Auto-mechanics	86	93	64
12	Computer	874	914	542
13	Welding	161	161	107
14	Betbansh	81	65	20

15	Pump set Mechanics	20	29	20
16	Dhaka Bunai	37	31	41
17	Residential Women	148	143	60
18	Training Supported by Foreign Employment and Youth Self-employment	10335	8754	11219
19	General Mechanics (Training for Haliya/ Kamaiya)			18
20	Carpentry			142
21	Stone Layer			120
22	Shuttering Carpenter			86
23	Tile and Marble Fixer			114
24	Entrepreneurship Development Training	24		0
	Total	17328	15879	17493

The contact information of Vocational and Skill Development Training Center is as follows.

Government of Nepal, Ministry of Labour and Employment

Vocational and Skill Development Training Center (VSDTC)

Phone: 977-1-5590800, 5590801, 5590254

Fax No: 977-1-5590894

Email : vsdtcbhainsepati@yahoo.com, info@training.gov.np

Website : www.training.gov.np, www.vsdtc.gov.np

2.3 Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management

2.3.1 Background

Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management (NATHM) was established in 1972 to produce skilled workforce for the hospitality and tourism industry of the country. The Academy, in consultation with the hospitality and tourism industry and others, launched a three year Bachelor in Hotel Management in 1999, and a three year Bachelor in Travel and Tourism Management in 2003 in collaboration with Tribhuvan University to fulfill the needs of supervisory level workforce in the hospitality and tourism industry. NATHM started offering Master of Tourism & Hospitality Management course from 2011.

Vision

To be established as a preferred destination for tourism and hospitality education in the SAARC region

Mission

NATHM is the pioneer national institution dedicated to human resource development for tourism and hospitality sector. It will facilitate and prepare quality human resources by improving and expanding education, training and research opportunities. It will thus be a 'Center for Excellence' for national and international students.

Objectives

The objectives of NATHM are to:

- produce trained and skilled workforce required for the hotel and tourism industry.
- conduct long term higher level academic programs to produce managerial level personnel.
- provide consultancy and carryout survey and research for the development of tourism sector.

2.3.2 Delivery of TVET Programs

Table 2.11 presents detail information about the training programs carried out by NATHM from 2013 to 2015.

Table 2.11: Training Programs and Graduates

SN	Training Programs	Number of Graduates in			Total graduates till date
		2013	2014	2015	
1	Bachelor's in Hotel Management	36	39	0	168
2	Master's in Hospitality Management	2		168	1367
3	Bachelors' in Travel and Tourism	84	125	126	861
4	Food Preparation and Control	146	83	0	2093
5	Beverage Service	33	17	0	1699
6	Tourist Route Guide	213	227	0	3431
7	Local Guide by Region	18	11	14	595
8	Trekking Route Guide	1551	1772	38	12582
9	Rafting Route Guide	44	66	47	803
10	In-service Training/Seminar/ Public Relations and Hospitality	302	105	77	4377
11	Outreach Training	67	133	175	6712
12	Homestay Management	66	108	0	801
13	Hospitality and Food Safety Standard	0	418	27	471
14	Porter Guide	0	0	47	47
	Total	2784	3272	719	36,007

Nepal Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management
Rabi Bhawan, Kalimati, Kathmandu, Nepal.
P.O.Box 4715
Tel: 977-1-4270073, 4270605, 4271028, 4272779, 4301419
Fax: 977-1-427180
E-mail: nathm@mos.com.np
Website: <http://www.nathm.edu.np>

2.4 Ministry of Industry: Department of Cottage and Small Industries

2.4.1 Background

The Department of Cottage and Small Industries (DCSI) was constituted under the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies in 1974 to promote and foster various kinds of cottage and small industries under this department. Altogether 27 cottage and small industries from all terai districts, including Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Kavre are under this department. The remaining 48 districts have separate offices under Cottage and Small Industries Development Board. DCSI coordinates and administers the industrial administration through these offices in each districts.

2.4.2 Delivery of TVET Programs:

DCSI has been conducting various training programs. The training program and number of graduates produced by the DCSI is presented in table 2.12.

Table 2.12 Details of Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates

SN	Training Programs	Number of graduates						Total Graduates till date
		2070/71 (2013/14)		2071/72 (2014/15)		2072/73 (2015/16)		
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	
1	Skill Development Training	2462	1956	1555	1081	8444	4708	
2	MEDPA Skill Development Training Scale Up	3738	2940	3061	2188	5003	4042	
	Total	6200	4896	4616	3269	13447	8750	

The contact information of Department of Cottage and Small Industries is as follows.
 Department of Cottage and Small Industries (DCSI)
 Tripureswor, Kathmandu
 Phone No.: 4259842, 4259846, 4259855, 4259875
 Fax No.: 4259747
 Post Box No.: 10701
 Email: info@dcsi.gov.np

2.5 Cottage & Small Industry Development Board

2.5.1 Background

The Cottage and Small Industry Development Board (CSIDB) was established in 1992 (2049 BS) under the Development Committee Act 2013 B.S. The Board is particularly responsible for supporting cottage and small industries. In addition, the board organizes and supports skills training in various subject and occupations.

Vision

CSIDB will be developed as a major service provider of the government of Nepal for the development of micro, cottage and small industries in the country.

Mission

On behalf of the government of Nepal, CSIDB provides several services to formal and informal Cottage and Small Industries (CSI) sectors for the promotion, expansion and strengthening of cottage and small industries.

Goal

The main goal of CSIDB is to increase its share on GDP through CSI sector by providing promotional services to the entrepreneurs.

Objectives

The main objective of Cottage and Small Industry Development Board is to provide support services for the promotion, expansion and strengthening of cottage and small industries.

Major Activities

- provide Skill Development Training and Entrepreneurship Development Training Program
- provide technical support and counseling services.
- Provide information regarding industrial policies, acts, rules and establishment procedures.
- organize industrial fair, exhibitions and provide recognition by Award Certificate, Shield and Cash Prize to the best performing entrepreneurs of cottage and small industries.
- undertake industrial feasibility study and provide industrial project scheme of feasible industries to entrepreneurs.
- participate in, organize and manage local, national and international exhibition and fairs for the promotion of local products.
- registration and renewal of cottage & small industries and recommend to provide facilities as per acts and rules.
- registration and renewal of Business Enterprises.

2.5.2 Delivery of TVET Programs

Skills training, particularly livelihood related training, in various subjects and occupations are of 7 days to 3 months duration as per the need and demand of trainees. No particular duration for skills training offered has been specified by the Board. Therefore, the hours of training are also not fixed as per the subject or training. The number of graduates produced by the Board is presented in the table below.

Table 2.13 Details of Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates

SN	Name of Training Programs	Fiscal Year 70/71 (2013/14)			Fiscal Year 71/72 (2014/15)			Fiscal Year 72/73 (2015/16)		
		Total	Female	Dalit	Total	Female	Dalit	Total	Female	Dalit
1	Entrepreneurship/Skill Development/	3110	777	62	2153	695	79			
2	Skill Based Training	3344	1490	140	3883	1772	181			
3	Entrepreneur Development/ Employment Training							3126	1965	111
4	Traditional Industry Promotion							613	109	7
5	Skill Development / Employment Promotion							759	110	20
6	Youth Entrepreneur							962	401	15
7	Total	6454	2267	202	6036	2737	260	5460	2585	153

Cottage and Small Industry Development Board
 Tripureshwor, Kathmandu, Nepal
 GPO No. 3254
 Phone No. 4161844, 1256320, 4254339
 Fax Number: 977-01-4261572
 Email: csidbtk@ntc.net.np

2.6 Government of Nepal, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

2.6.1 Introduction

Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) has crucial role to play to reduce poverty since it works in close association with local bodies and local communities. The goal of the Ministry is to enhance people's access to development opportunities and services through inclusive and accountable local government.

The immediate objectives of the MoFALD are to:

1. ensure a constructive relationship between the local and central levels of government in the areas of political, administrative, judicial and fiscal authority and accountability based on the concepts of federalism, inclusive democracy and the devolution of power;
2. institutionalize local government to be able to address the judiciously prioritized demands and needs of the people by strengthening organizational structure and enhancing the capacity of local government;
3. reduce poverty by generating employment opportunity through sustainable socio-economic development, environmentally friendly local infrastructure development and effective service delivery;
4. ensure the judicious access of marginalized and disadvantaged groups, areas and communities to equal social, economic and cultural rights and opportunities as well as to social security by adopting gender equity and socially inclusive development principles; and
5. make local community, civil society, non-governmental and private sector organizations responsible for local good governance and service delivery.

Vision

Urge the local autonomous governments to improve people's living standards.

Mission

To provide basic services and facilities to local people and enhance access to resources and opportunities to them

2.6.2 Delivery of TVET Programs:

MoFALD also conducts training programs especially at the corridors of agricultural road. The figure depicted in table 2.14 is about the names of training programs and number of trainees under the MoFALD programs.

Table 2.14: Details of Training Programs and Number of Graduates

SN	Name of Training Programs	Total Number of Graduates in Fiscal Year			Remarks
		2071/72 (2013/14)	2072/73 (2014/15)	2073/74 (2015/16)	
1	Agriculture, Animal Farming and Fishing	1540	1679	1815	
2	Skill Development and Self-Employment	2589	5114	8512	
3	Nutrition and Health	6000	3377	5413	
4	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			450	
5	Awareness and Others		1530	7305	
	Total	10129	11700	23495	

*: It doesn't include number of graduates from such trainings operated by Local Levels (DDCs/VDCs/Municipalities) on their own local resources or unconditional grant provided to Local Levels by the Central Government.

Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

Singha Durbar, Kathmandu

Phone: 01-4200000, 4200309

Email: ipd@mofald.gov.np

Website: www.mofald.gov.np

Name and Contact of Speaker: Rudrasingh Tamang, Phone: 01-4200316

Name and Contact of Information Officer: Indra Kumari Thapaliya, Phone: 01-4200309

2.7 Government of Nepal, Ministry of Agricultural Development

2.7.1 Background:

Agriculture provides employment opportunities to 66 percent of the total population and contributes about 33 percent to the national GDP. The Ministry of Agricultural Development shoulders the responsibility of the growth and development of agriculture sector. For this, it conducts short term training programs for farmers.

2.7.2 Delivery of TVET Programs:

Table 2.15: Details of Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates

Name of Organization	Training Programs	Number of graduates per fiscal year			Total Graduates till date
		2070/71	2071/72	2072/73	
Ministry of Agriculture Development	Farming	1259	1136	1016	3411

Ministry of Agricultural Development
Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal.
Phone: 4211905, 4211950, 4211697
Fax: 977-1- 4211935,
E-mail: memoad@moad.gov.np
Website: www.moad.gov.np

2.8 Ministry of Health and Population

2.8.1 Background

The Ministry of Health and Population plays a leading role in improving the health of the people including mental, physical and social well-being, for overall national development with the increased participation of the private sector and non-government institutions in the implementation of its programs. The Ministry is also responsible to make necessary arrangements and formulate policies for effective delivery of curative services, disease prevention, health promotion activities and establishment of a primary health care system.

2.8.2 Delivery of TVET Programs

Ministry of Health and Population conducts training programs, with most of them being in-service training and focused to enhanced and upgrade the capacity of internal staff (see table 2.16).

Table 2.16: Details of Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates

SN	Training Programs	Number of Trainees in fiscal year			Remarks
		2071/72 (2013/14)	2072/73 (2014/15)	2073/74 (2015/16)	
1	Senior AHW Training			180	
2	Senior ANM Training			60	
3	AHW Training			50	
4	ANM Training			50	
5	AHW-P Upgrading			100	
6	Supervisor Upgrading Training			75	
7	OTTM Training			20	
8	Pediatric Nursing Care Training			40	
9	SBA Training			250	
10	SAS Training			120	
11	ASRH Training			340	
12	Minimum Initial Service Package Regarding RH Service in Crisis			125	
13	NSV Training			50	
14	Minilap Training			48	
15	Implant Training			200	
16	Basic IUCD Training			52	
17	PPIUCD			10	
18	IUCD Self Placed Approach			20	
19	NSV Self Placed Approach			40	
20	Training on Medico-Legal			50	
21	Rural USG Program			5	
22	Palliative Care Training			20	
23	Mental Health Training (Dis)			4	
24	ICU/NICU Management Training (Level 1)			100	
25	ICU/NICU Management Training (Level 2)			10	

26	IP/Wholesale Orientation/ToT			100	
27	Induction Training for Officer Level			150	
28	BMEAT			24	
29	X-rays Maintenance Training			10	
30	Health Altitude Sickness Training for Hilly Area's HW of 15 Hilly District.			375	

Ministry of Health and Population
 Ramshah Path, Kathmandu, Nepal
 Phone: 977-01-4262543, 4262802, 4262696, 4267376
 Mr. Haridas Sharma, Information Officer
 Email: info@mohp.gov.np
 Website : <http://www.mohp.gov.np>

2.9 Government of Nepal, Ministry of Livestock Development

2.9.1 Background

The Ministry of Livestock Development has several core functions

- Formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programs related to livestock development,
- Livestock farming and its development/management Breed improvement, Research and development of pasture and feed;
- Veterinary services, vaccine production, and regulation
- Research, development and market promotion of milk and milk products,
- Animal quarantine,
- Quality determination, certification, and regulation of livestock species and breeds,
- Study, research and survey on subjects related to livestock,
- Development of meat and meat products, animal hide and skin and other products,
- Livestock insurance
- Affiliation, grading, and certification of livestock services and technology,
- Issue concerned with accreditation of livestock related laboratories
- World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)
- Animal Feed, Livestock Farm and Livestock Development Centers;
- Functions associated with human resources management of concerned faculties under Nepal Agriculture Service.

2.9.2 Delivery of TVET Programs

The Ministry of Livestock Development conducts training programs, with most of them being in-service training

Table 2.17: Details of Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates

SN	Training Programs	Number of Trainees in fiscal year			Remarks
		2071/71	2071/72	2072/73	
1	Community Livestock		486	1731	

Ministry of Livestock Development
Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone: 4211706, Fax: 977-1-4211867
Email: Info@mold.gov.np
Websites: <http://www.mold.gov.np>

2.10 Government of Nepal, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation

2.10.1 Background

The Ministry of Forest and Soil conservation aims to contribute towards poverty reduction and create employment opportunities by adopting peoples' participatory approach as well as preserve forest, vegetation, herbs, watershed and bio diversity in the country. The other objectives of this ministry are to:

- manage the regular supply of forest products in order to fulfill the requirements of citizens and forest based industry through proper management and use of forest resources.
- conserve nature and natural resources including flora, fauna and other wild animal by increasing awareness among citizens about the importance of environmental hygiene and negative externalities of physical development activities.
- create employment and income generation opportunities among citizens at the local level by developing and expanding modern farming of herbs and other forest resources.
- control soil erosion and maintain the fertility of soil.

2.10.2 Delivery of TVET Programs

The Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation mostly conducts in-service training.

Table 2.18: Details of Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates

SN	Training Programs	Number of Trainees in fiscal year			Remarks
		2069/70	2070/71	2071/72	
1	Scientific Forest Management Training	15	30	40	
2	Legal Procedure Training	30		21	
3	Human Right and Gender awareness Training	15			
4	Gender Imbalance Mitigation Training		16		
5	GPS Survey and Forest Resource Conservation Training	15	15		
6	Climate Change and Carbon Reservation Training	15			
7	Initial Environmental Assessment Training		16		
8	Office Management and Capacity Development Training		15		
9	GPS/GIS Training		15	15	
10	GPS Handling Training			20	
11	Ranger Service Entry Training			40	
	Total	90	107	136	

The contact information of Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation is as follows.

Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation

Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

Telephone: 4211567, Fax: 977-1-4211867

Email: Info@mfsc.gov.np

Websites:

2.11 Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare

2.11.1 Background

The Ministry of Women and Social Welfare has following objectives.

- Formulating policies, developing long term plan and programs related to women, children and social welfare, and implementing, monitoring and evaluating it accordingly.
- Conduct survey, research and studies about women, children and social welfare.
- Establish linkage and coordination with the national, regional and international forum related to women, children and social welfare related activities.
- Protecting orphans, disabled, women, elderly, among others.
- Work for women's welfare and skill development
- Coordination with and mobilization of national and international non-governmental agencies etc.

2.11.2 Delivery of TVET Programs

Training programmes offered by the ministry are set out below.

Table 2.19: Details of Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates

SN	Training Delivery in 2072/73		Total Graduates till date
	Name of Training Program	Number of Graduates	
1	Skill and Professional Development Training (Personal Development Training)	3606	-
2	Skill Development Training (Women for Anti- Poverty Campaign)	7579	
3	Skill Development Training (Ex-Kamlari Empowerment)	240	
4	Livelihood Training (Out of School Girls)	990	
5	Skill and Professional Development Training (Out of School Girls)	990	
6	Skill Development Training (Anti Chaupadi Awareness)	1080	
7	Skill and Professional Development Training (Out of School Girls)	120	
	Total	14,605	-

The contact information of Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare is as follows.

Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Phone: 977-1-4200181, 4200251
Email: rtoyam@yahoo.com (Information Officer)
Website: <http://www.mowcsw.gov.np>

2.12 Government of Nepal, Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation

2.12.1 Background

The tasks of the Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation are as follows:

Working area of MoCPA

- Formulation, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of Policy, Plan and Programmes related to Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation.
- Development, Strengthening and Regulation of Cooperative Societies and Unions/Federations.
- Cooperation and Economic Development.
- Promotion and Protection of Cooperatives.
- Subject related to International Cooperative Organization.
- Promotion and Development of Cooperatives to International Level.
- Topics related to Cooperative Saving, Deposits and Credit.
- Monitoring, Supervision and Regulation of institutions related to Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation.
- Investment of Cooperative Funds.
- Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Programs launched by various agencies related to Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation.
- Coordination of Inter-Ministerial Activities related to Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation.
- Identification of marginalized and poor in different class/strata and communities.
- Promotion, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of activities of national and international level Non-Governmental Organization working in the areas of Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation.
- Study, research and survey related to Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation.
- Capacity development of cooperatives.
- Conduct feasibility study, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects related to cooperatives and poverty alleviation.

2.12.2 Delivery of TVET Programs:

Training programmes offered by the ministry are as follows:

Table 2.20: Details of Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates

SN	Name of Training Programs	Number of graduates			Total Graduates till date
		2070/71	2071/72	2072/73	
1	DEF	50	50	50	150
2	Management Skill Development Training	50	50	50	150
	Total	100	50	100	300

The contact information of Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation is as follows.

Ministry of Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation

Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

Phone: 4200055, 4211860, 4200058, 4211781, 4211657

Fax : 4211754,

E-mail: info@mocpa.gov.np

Website: <http://mocpa.gov.np>

2.13 Government of Nepal, Ministry of Urban Development

2.13.1 Background

The Ministry of Urban development is one of the ministries of government of Nepal. The main purpose of the ministry is to formulate policies and long term planning for systematic urbanization of the country and develop infrastructure required for the development of Nepal. It conducts short term training programs to prepare skilled human resources required for the construction sectors.

2.13.2 Delivery of TVET Program

The training programs conducted by the ministry in the last three fiscal years are depicted in the table below.

Table 2.21 Details of Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates

SN	Name of Organization	Training Programs	Number of graduates			Total Graduates till date
			2070/71 Total	2071/72 Total	2072/73 Total	
1	Ministry of Urban Development	Mason	250	250	360	860

The contact information of Ministry of Urban Development is as follows.

Ministry of Urban Development, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu

Phone: 977-01-4211673

Fax: 977-01-4211873

Email: info@moud.gov.np,

Website: www.moud.gov.np

2.14 Government of Nepal, Ministry of Youth and Sports

2.14.1 Background

The Ministry of Youth and Sports supports the development of young people and sports in the country. The main purpose of this ministry is to prepare capable, entrepreneurial, creative and competent youths with scientific and positive vision.

2.14.2 Delivery of TVET Programs:

Trainings offered by the ministry have been set out below.

Table 2.22 Details of Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates

SN	Name of Training	Production in Fiscal Year 2072/73		Production Till Date
		Total Trainees	Female Trainees	
1	Off Season Vegetable Farming	86	57	86
2	Cow Farming	21	11	21
3	Goat Farming	20	13	20
4	Mason	258	12	258
5	Beautician	61	61	61
6	Barber	40		40
7	Solar	20	2	20
8	Fruit Processor	61	38	61
9	Steel Fabricator	20	2	20
10	Security Guard	21	2	21
11	Compost Fertilizer	42	15	42
12	Electrician	79	13	79
13	Tourist Guide	42	7	42
14	Scaffolder	61		61
15	Tailoring	41	37	41
16	Dhaka	78	78	78
17	Allo	21	21	21
18	Computer H/W	40	17	40
19	Motor Cycle	20		20
20	Others	22		22
	Total	1054	386	1054

The Contact Information of Ministry of Youth and Sports is as follows.

Ministry of Youth and Sports, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu

Phone: 977-1-4200542, 4200540,4200539,4200543

Fax: 4200552

Email: info@moys.gov.np

Website: <http://moys.gov.np/>

2.15 Government of Nepal, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction

2.15.1 Background

Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction was established in April 2007 in the aftermath of the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) between the Government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoists. It was envisaged that the Ministry would assume the work of the previous Peace Secretariat in supporting the technical aspects of the peace process while also taking on increased operational functions in implementing provisions of the CPA.

The tasks of ministry are to:

- Support initiatives for constructive conflict management.
- Conduct discussion programs, workshops and interactions and trainings to sustain peace.
- Promote the participation and integrity of all sphere of society in the peace process of Nepal.
- Environmental development of international support and cooperation for peace.
- Support to the government in formulating and executing policies and strategies to sustain the peace process.
- Play catalytic role to construct the action plans of conflict management, immediate relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- Recommendation and advisory role in formulating policies and strategies required for peace and consensus building.

2.15.2 Delivery of TVET Programs

Training programmes offered by the ministry are set out below.

Table 2.23 Details of Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates

SN	Name of Training Programs	Number of graduates in FY				Total Graduates till date
		2070/71		2071/72		
		Total	Female	Total	Female	
1	Aluminum Fabricator	55	17			55
2	Arc welder	53	21	20		73
3	Assistant Cook			40	15	40
4	Baker	40	24			40
5	Beautician	260	248	219	219	479
6	Building electrician	1596	376	420	110	2016
7	Bee Keeping			120	69	120
8	Carpentry	535	143			535
9	Community agriculture	38	25			38
10	Community livestock assistant	416	203	19	4	435
11	Computer hardware and networking	140	61			140
12	Dhaka weaving	140	133	40	39	180
13	Dress maker	80	80	80	78	160
14	Furniture maker	234	104	240	21	474
16	Fish Farming			40	16	40

17	Hand embroidery	720	682			720
18	Herbal farmer worker	319	225			319
19	Indian cook	20	9			20
20	Job Placement	69	37			69
21	Light vehicle driver	320	29			320
22	Mason	860	406	319	96	1179
23	Micro/small business			420	217	420
24	Mixed cook	598	286	40	15	638
25	Mobile repairing	340	103	120	28	460
26	Motor cycle mechanics	98	22	60	1	158
27	Off season vegetables	2159	1242	140	70	2299
28	Plumbing	180	54	459	100	639
29	Post-harvest technician	320	246			320
30	Security guard	396	59			396
31	Small lodge hotel management	159	85			159
32	Solar PV technician	299	59	80	22	379
33	Steel fixer	80	33			80
34	Tailoring	1238	1172			1238
35	Tile and Marble Fitter			40	25	40
36	Waiters			40	18	40
	Total	11762	6184	2956	1163	14718

The contact information of Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction is as follows.

Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
Phone: 4211550, 4211089, 4211189
Audio Notice No. 1618 01 4211097
Email: info@peace.gov.np
Website: www.peace.gov.np

2.16 Government of Nepal, Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation

2.16.1 Background

The Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation has the following responsibilities

1. Water supply and sanitation related policy, formulation of plans and programs, implementation, monitoring, regulation and evaluation;
2. Water supply, sanitation and sewerage system;
3. Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Management Board;
4. Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani (Valley Water Supply) Ltd.;
5. Kathmandu Valley Water Supply & Sanitation Project Implementation Directorate;
6. Nepal Water Supply Corporation;
7. Melamchi Water Supply Development Board and Melamchi WS Project;
8. Water Supply Tariff Fixation Commission;
9. Administration of Sanitary Sub-Group/Civil Group of Nepal Engineering Services;

2.16.2 Delivery of TVET Programs

The training programmes offered by the Ministry are as follows:

Table 2.24 Details of Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates

SN	Name of Training Programs	Number of graduates in FY				Total Graduates till date
		2070/71		2071/72		
		Total	Female	Total	Female	
1	Meter Readers' Training for users' Community Meter Reader	20	5	20	5	
2	Training on Water Quality and Curriculum Development for Engineers	10	3			
3	Sanitation and Health Training for WW	17	5			
4	Conflict Management Training for Users Committee	20	5			
5	Water Purification and Plant Design Training for Engineers	20	4			
6	Water Supply System Design Training for SDE and Engineers	18	6			
7	HDPE Pipe Testing Training for SDE and Users Committee Member	18	5	19	5	
8	EIA and IEE Training for SDE & Engineers	21	5			
9	Business Plan Preparation for SDE and Users Committee Members	25	7			
10	Ecological Sanitation Training for Stakeholder & Users	20	5			
11	Account and Store Management Training for Users' Committee	20	4			
12	Solid Waste Management Training for Community	21	5			
13	Office Quality Management Training for Users Committee Management	17	5			
14	Plumbing Technical Training for Users	20	4			
15	Meter Reading & Sanitation Training for Engineers, Sub Engineer, WW & WST	23	6			

16	Meter Training on Sanitation Social Movement Training for Engineers Sub-engineer, WW & WSST	19	5			
17	Plumbing Training for Small Town Projects for Plumbing	20	4			
18	Water Supply and System Maintenance and Plumbing			20	5	
19	Water Supply & Loop System Design					
20	Operation and Maintenance of Meter Readers Training			20	5	
21	Post ODF			153	58	
22	Post-earthquake WASH Reconstruction Training (Power Training)			23	6	
23	Mobile Technology Training			30	10	
24	Water Supply System and Piping Design for Engineers			40	16	
	Total	329	83	325	110	

The contact information of Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation is as follows.

Ministry of Water Supply & Sanitation

Singha Darbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

Telephone: +977-1-4211693

Fax: +977-1- 4211433

Email: info[at]mowss[dot]gov[dot]np

Toll Free: 1660-01-42111

PART III
TVET DELIVERED BY
PERIODIC PROJECTS

3.1 Employment Fund (HELVETAS / Swiss Inter-cooperation Nepal)

3.1.1 Background

The Employment Fund) was initiated through agreement between the Swiss Development Cooperation and the Government of Nepal with the aim to implement the Employment for Youth project. The purpose of establishing the Employment Fund was to:

- Promote private sector Training & Employment Service Providers to extend skills training to young people from disadvantaged groups that will lead them into gainful employment in national and international labour markets;
- Enhance the training and management capacities of private sector training providers so that they are able to deliver quality, outcome and incentive based market led vocational training and;
- All trainees are between 16 to 35 years of age, are school drop-outs (below 10th class, i.e. below school leaving certificate) and come from economically poor backgrounds. A special focus is put on young women and men from disadvantaged groups, which means that they are not only poor, but they also suffer from caste and/or ethnic-based discrimination.

The support is administered by the Employment Fund Secretariat which is managed by HELVETAS Swiss Inter cooperation. Its main functions are to procure training and employment services from private sector, to monitor the training process as well as the outcomes with regards to employment and income, to support innovation regarding new occupations and to build the capacity of the providers. The Employment Fund is governed by the Employment Fund Steering Committee and implements its operations as per operating guidelines.

Project Objectives

Private sector training providers offer skills training to 14,000 discriminated and poor youth annually, which leads them into gainful employment in national and international labor markets. The training and management capacity of private sector training providers is enhanced and they are able to deliver quality, outcome and incentive based market led vocational training. EF is established as a model for funding Technical Education and Vocational Training for youths of disadvantaged groups that leads into gainful employment by attracting public and private sector investors into the fund.

Key Components

The Employment Fund Secretariat implements the Yearly Plan of Operations which is approved by its Steering Committee. The major programme components for Employment Fund are:

- Skills Training and Employment.
- Market Research and Product Development.
- Capacity Building of the Training and Employment Service Providers.
- Institutional System Strengthening.

Financing

The EF is open to all fund contributors from the private or public sector including donor organizations. Fund contributions are non-refundable grants to EF in line with EF Operating Guideline. Currently, the project is funded with annually around US\$ 5.5 Million. The contributing agencies are SDC, DFID and the World Bank, which contribute to the project US\$ 1.2 million (to be approved), US\$ 4 million and US\$ 0.7 million, respectively.

Differential Pricing Mechanism

The Employment Fund provides skill training to economically poor and socially discriminated out-of-school youth. Private Service Providers help identify the market potential as well as to train participants. The trainees are divided into three categories, i.e. A, B, C.

In order to encourage Private Service Providers to train people who are most disadvantaged and put them into gainful employment, the Employment Fund pays different price for category A, B and C: the highest incentive is paid for Category A, a medium incentive is paid for Category B and the lowest incentive is paid for Category C.

Basis of Incentive Rate of Incentives on the basis of Target Category			
Target Category A	Target Category B	Target Category C	Average
100 %	80 %	60 %	80 %

The project follows the principle of outcome based financing or post financing modality. The service providers are paid based on number of people trained and employed. The payments are made in three instalments. The first payment is made after submission of training completion report, second instalment after the verification of income and employment status of first three months after the training completion and final payment based on the income and employment status of six months of employment and the category of people trained and employed (outcomes achieved). If the service providers fail to place trainees into gainful employment (which means the graduates during the six months after training fails to earn a minimum monthly income as per GoN's provision), the payment of the service providers gets only about 75 % of the training cost, i.e. payment for the first instalment only.

Private Sector Leadership

The Employment Fund is providing skills training and employment through private sector training and employment providers, particularly because these private providers have a lead role in terms of vision and ensuring a market driven training system. The private sector providers can ensure the market need of skill as they are closer to the job market. In this sense, the private sector providers allow to link skills training with employment opportunities for the Employment Fund graduates.

Mobile Training

The training delivery approach of the Employment Fund is based on a mobile training concept. The approach facilitates increased access of disadvantaged groups to skills training near to their door steps and use of local resources as much as possible.

Project Period

EF is operated as a basket fund and has thus no pre-determined ending data. The funding phases of World Bank and DFID will end in 2012 and 2013, respectively. The previous funding phase of SDC has been extended by half a year and the new phase is currently in the stage of preparation.

3.1.2 Delivery of TVET Programs

Training programmes delivered comprise the following

Table 3.1 Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates in 2014

Trade Name	Total	Female	Dalit	Skill Test Pass	Employed	Emp %
Path to Prosperity (P2P) 2014						
Bakery	20	20	1	9	0	0%
Bee Keeper	187	140	8	157	181	97%
Carpet Weaving	871	839	108	731	859	99%
Mechanical Fitter	37	13	4	34	37	100%
Mushroom Grower	438	410	30	322	408	93%
Junior Technical Assistant (Poultry)	514	342	33	394	490	95%
Electrical Motor Rewinder	32	1	0	19	22	69%
Tharu Handicraft	84	81	14	74	83	99%
Tile/Marble Fitter	137	49	25	86	137	100%
Bar Tender	17	0	2	4	12	71%
Mobile Phone Repair Technician	603	97	84	476	535	89%
Construction Carpenter	100	0	19	84	96	96%

House Keeping/ Cleaner	17	15	4	5	10	59%
Plasterer	40	1	0	36	38	95%
Hand Embroidery	333	332	63	280	324	97%
Village Animal Health Worker	159	74	12	113	148	93%
Dhaka Weaver	252	252	37	212	222	88%
Aluminium Fabricator	246	20	42	212	222	90%
Arc Welder	467	39	86	352	437	94%
Early Childhood Development Facilitator	35	35	1	27	33	94%
Building Painter	20	2	0	19	19	95%
Assistant Beautician	267	267	18	196	258	97%
Electrical Motor Repairer	62	22	11	36	57	92%
Motor Cycle Service Mechanic	170	2	29	138	147	86%
Cook (Mixed)	358	177	14	219	321	90%
Bamboo product maker	209	205	25	183	209	100%
Electrical Appliances Repairer	31	2	4	9	31	100%
Stainless Steel Fabricator	19	1	3	16	18	95%
Construction Brick Layer / Mason	394	97	18	364	380	96%
Commis (III)	162	26	18	140	125	77%
Junior Plumber	516	80	70	385	458	89%
Garment Fabrication	467	467	97	392	464	99%
Bamboo Artisan	20	9	0	17	20	100%
Herbal Farm Worker	132	132	2	111	131	99%
Building Electrician	2446	354	215	1937	2279	93%
Off Season Vegetable Farming	20	17	0	17	19	95%
Community Livestock Assistant	628	447	69	563	595	95%
Furniture Maker	1339	126	176	1126	1271	95%
Thanka (Paubha) Artist	80	68	2	65	75	94%
Junior Computer Hardware Technician	166	88	13	68	144	87%
Nepali Handmade Paper	17	15	2	0	9	53%
Micro Hydropower Technician	20	0	0	11	18	90%
Sweets and Snacks Maker	140	109	8	127	123	88%
Tailoring (Dress Making)	2994	2985	433	2413	2808	94%
Assistant Waiter	174	62	18	138	138	79%
Industrial Electrician	12	2	0	0	12	100%
Leather Shoe Maker	77	68	11	69	67	87%
Stone Layer Mason	396	60	131	328	355	90%
Micro Enterprise for Job Creation (MEJC) 2014						
Agriculture trade group	538	286	32	181	473	88%
Tailoring and Garments group	983	978	78	474	952	97%
Construction trade group	250	4	6	194	237	95%
Electrical and Electronics group	838	49	56	434	757	90%
Hospitality trades group	225	134	10	133	164	73%
Mechanical trade group	203	18	33	91	157	77%
Health trade group	467	428	25	84	456	98%
Textile trade group	68	61	2	51	67	99%

Automobile trade group	16	1	0	0	14	88%
Computer trade group	35	4	1	17	25	71%
Apprenticeship Model 2014						
Aluminum Fabricator	20	0	1		19	95%
Arc Welder	4	1	0		4	100%
Bakery	16	16	0		15	94%
Book Binding Technician	22	13	1		22	100%
Chinese Cook	9	0	1		9	100%
Furniture Maker	38	4	5		38	100%
Leather Shoe Maker	115	111	6		113	98%
Machine Operator	7	0	0		7	100%
Rice Mill Machine Operator	10	0	2		8	80%
Stainless Steel Fabricator	10	3	2		10	100%
Steel Furniture Maker	25	4	1		25	100%
Structural Fabricator	48	0	6		48	100%
Waiter	15	0	0		15	100%
Woolen Machine Knitter	22	21	3		22	100%

Table 3.2 Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates in 2016

Trade Name	Total	Female	Dalit	Skill Test Pass	Emp %
Construction Carpenter	321	33	43		59%
Arc Welder	30	0	0		83%
Construction Brick Layer / Mason	9	0	0		100%
Junior Plumber	30	2	0		90%
Building Electrician	110	26	7		84%
Stone Layer Mason	1087	229	119		68%
Apprenticeship Model 2015					
Arc Welder	19	0	0		100%
Furniture Maker	40	1	0		100%
Leather Shoe Maker	19	11	0		100%
Rice Mill Machine Operator	14	6	0		100%

Table 3.3 Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates in 2017

Trade Name	Total	Female	Dalit	Skill Test Pass	Emp %
Construction Carpenter	357	92	51		
Stone Layer Mason	939	325	152		

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3.2 Enhanced Vocational Education and Training Project

3.2.1 Background

The Enhanced Vocational Education and Training project started in 2011. The main objective of this project is to increase the supply of skilled and employable labor by increasing people's access to quality training programs and by strengthening the technical and vocational education and training system in Nepal. Through targeting and other inclusive processes, the project emphasizes in increasing access to TEVT programs for disadvantaged youths from poor background who live in remote and backward regions, and are women, Dalits, marginalized Janajatis or people with disability through targeting and other inclusive processes.

The primary beneficiaries of the project are approximately 75,000 Nepali youths who get access to short-term skills training, technical education and opportunities for certifying their existing skills. Institutions providing technical school leaving certificate (TSLC)/Diploma courses who are participating in this project will benefit through organization level changes such as improved facilities, trained instructors, use of high quality teaching and learning material and improved delivery process including monitoring and evaluation. The project will support strengthening of labour market information system to increase the access to information related to employment. Ultimately, the project aims to help raise the capability of the TEVT sector to produce skilled, employable and productive labor for both domestic and international markets. The project comprises the following four components.

Component 1: Strengthening TEVT Regulatory Activities and Capacity Building

Component 2: Strengthening Technical Education

Component 3: Supporting Short-Term Vocational Training and Recognition of Prior Learning

Component 4: Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation

3.2.2 Delivery of TVET Programs:

Enhanced Vocational Education and Training Project (EVENT) has been carrying out training programs in different occupations and conducting training under the result based and voucher based scheme. Details regarding the number of graduates and corresponding figure of skill test pass and gainfully employed proportion is given as follows:

Table 3.4 Training Programs and Corresponding Number of Graduates in 2070/71 (2014)

SN	Training Programs	Number of graduates						Total Graduates till date
		2070/71 (2014)		2071/72 (2015)		2072/73(2015/16)		
		Trained	ST Passed	Trained	ST Passed	Trained	ST Passed	
1	Voucher Based Short Term Training	4494	3365			4426	3171	19662
2	Result Based Short Term Training	18555	15541			6982	5659	46402
3	Special Women Window			5025	4052			5025
	Total	23049	18906	5025	4052	11408	8830	71489

The contact information of Enhanced Vocational Education and Training Project is as follows.

Enhanced Vocational Education and Training (EVENT) Project, Secretariat

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Tole Free No: 16600167777

Fax: 977-1-4786550

Email: info@event.gov.np

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3.3 CARE Nepal

3.3.1 Introduction

CARE has been working in Nepal since 1978. Its initial focus was on addressing the basic needs of the poor and vulnerable communities through infrastructure development, agriculture extension activities and natural resource management. This focus changed in the 1990s with the introduction of a more diversified portfolio and a community-based 'human infrastructure development' approach. Since 2000, CARE Nepal has been working in partnership with local NGOs, networks, federations and community groups to address the underlying causes of poverty, conflict and vulnerability through promotion of gender and social inclusion, a rights-based approach and social mobilization.

In 2013, CARE Nepal implemented 19 community development projects in 48 districts in partnership with over 50 NGOs and hundreds of community groups.

Vision

From the high Himalayas to the plains of the Terai, we seek a peaceful and harmonious society in which poor, vulnerable and socially excluded people live in dignity, and their rights are fulfilled. We will be a partner of choice and be recognized for our commitment to social justice.

Mission

We facilitate the empowerment of poor, vulnerable and socially excluded people to fulfill their basic needs and achieve social justice.

Goals

CARE Nepal and partners work will lead to equitable and sustainable development resulting in greater gender and caste equity and improved livelihoods of the poor, vulnerable and socially excluded. Our work will contribute towards creating an enabling environment where they can fulfill their rights.

3.3.2 Delivery of TVET Programs:

In addition to its activities, it conducts several training programs as per the need of labour markets by mobilizing established TTPs. The training programs conducted by CARE Nepal during fiscal year 2071/72 is given in the table below.

Table 3.5: Detail of the Training program conducted by CARE Nepal

SN	Name of Training Programs	Number of graduates 2072/73			Total Graduates till date
		Total	Female	Dalit	
1	Sewing	40	40	10	40
2	Bangle Making Training	23	23	7	23
3	Hand Embroidery Training	16	16	8	16
4	Beauty Parlor	16	16	5	16
5	Doll Making Training	30	30	7	30
6	Cushion Making Training	10	10	8	10

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