NEPAL VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS SYSTEM PROJECT – PHASE II (NVQS P-II)





NEPAL AT GLANCE



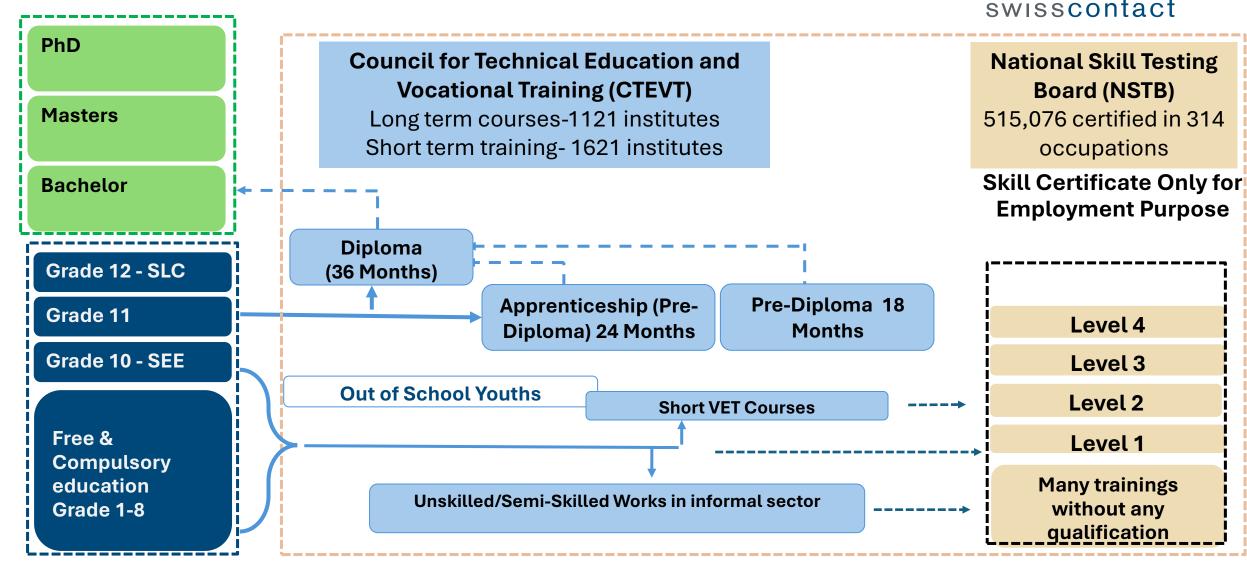
- **Total Population**: 29,164,578 (Census 2021)
- **Employment Rate**: 32.4% of the total population (Nepal Living Standard Survey 2022–23)
- Informal Sector Employment: 62.2% of the labour force (Nepal Labour Force Survey 2017/18)
- Main economic sector: Agriculture 21.5%

Formal Employment (37%)	Informal Employment (62.2%)
Agriculture 1.3%	Agriculture 20.2 %
Non- Agriculture 36.5%	Non- Agriculture 41%
	Private household 1 %

Source: Nepal Labour Force Survey 2017/18

EXISTING EDUCATION SYSTEM IN NEPAL

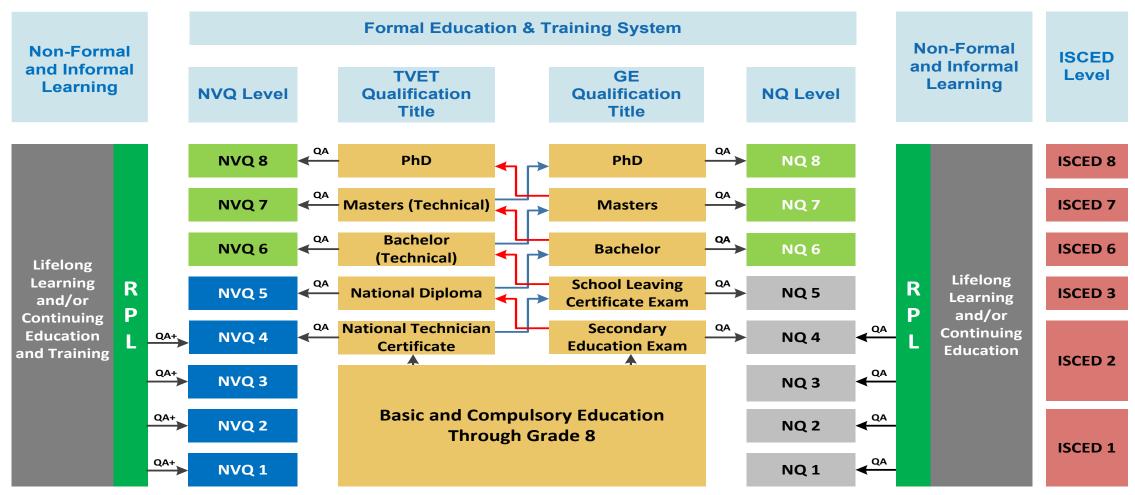




Basic & Higher Education

TVET Programs

National Qualifications Framework (NQF) Nepal – Main Frame

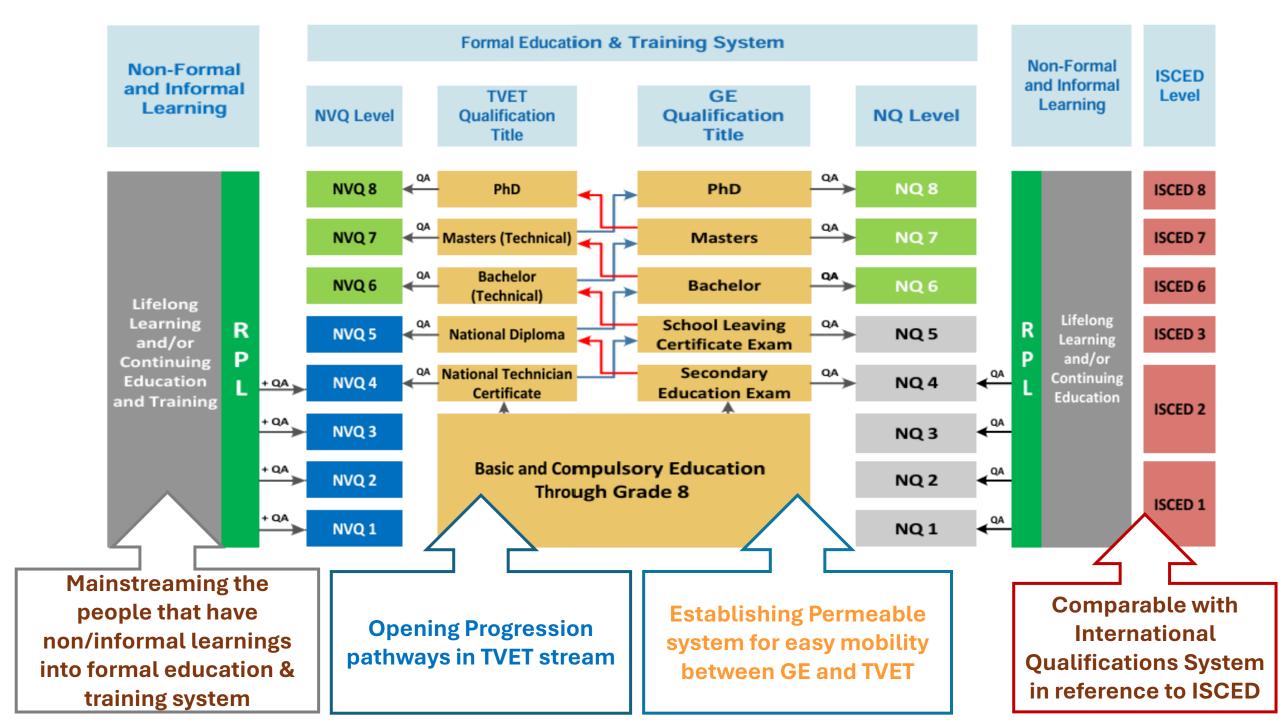


TVET: Technical and Vocational Education and Training

(+): Indicates additional technological and practical components as required for each level of NVQF QA: Qualification Assessed as per the set criteria by National Qualifications Authority (NQA)

GE: General Education RPL: Recognition of Prior Learning.

ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education





PROCESS OF RPL (IN NEAPL)







TARGET GROUP (IN NEPAL)



- Informal Sector Workers
- Returnee Migrants
- Women in Informal Employment
- Traditional and Community-Based Practitioners
- Youth who dropped out of formal education but have developed practical skills.
- Discriminated Groups
- People with Disabilities
- Entrepreneurs and Self-employed Individuals

RPL IMPLEMENTATION IN NEPAL: STATUS, INITIATIVES AND ITS LINKAGE IN FORMAL TVET PROGRAMS



Framework & Guidelines

- NQF approved by Cabinet incorporates RPL.
- Process Guides for RPL
 Counselling, Assessment
 and Certification through
 RPL approach.

Stakeholders

- Ministry of Education,
 Science and Technology
- Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT)
- National Skill Testing Board (NSTB)
- Sector Skill Committees
- Ministry of Social
 Development in provinces
- Accredited Skill
 Assessment Centres.

Occupations in RPL

- Mason
- Tile & Marble fitter
- Plumber,
- Welder,
- Painter,
- Garment Fabricator,
- Computer Hardware & Network
 Technician,
- Motorcycle repair mechanic
- Cell phone repair technician.
- Refrigeration and A/C mechanic.

RPL IMPLEMENTATION IN NEPAL: STATUS, INITIATIVES AND ITS LINKAGE IN FORMAL TVET PROGRAMS



Proposed Curriculum Structure of Diploma in Hospitality Management

Certification: NVQ 4 (Pre-diploma) 24 months

Certification: NVQ 5 (Diploma) 36 months

Semester I

- Communication Skills (Nepali) [3 Cr.]
- Communication Skills (English) [2 Cr.]
- 3. Computer Application [2 Cr.]
- Occupational Safety, Hygiene and Nutrition [3 Cr.]
- Introduction to Hospitality & Tourism Industry [2 Cr.]
- Accommodation and Facilities (ACF) I or Food and Beverage Production and Service Operation (FBPS) I [7 Cr.]

Total 19 Cr.

Semester II

- 1. Business Communication (English) [2 Cr.]
- 2. Basic Accounting (2 Cr.)
- Skills for 21st Century Workplace [2 Cr.]
- ACF I or FBPS I [7 Cr.]
- 5. Accommodation and Facilities (ACF) II or Food and Beverage Production and Service Operation (FBPS) II [7 Cr.]

Total 20 Cr.

Semester III

- Entrepreneurship Development [2Cr.]
- Accommodation and Facilities (ACF) II or Food and Beverage Production and Service Operation (FBPS) II [7 Cr.]
- Beverage Operation (Bar and Barista) [4 Cr.]

3 months On-the-Job training (Internship) [6]

Total 19 Cr.

Semester IV

- Hospitality Accounting [3 Cr.]
- Principles of Management [3 Cr.]
- Hospitality Sales & Marketing [3Cr.]
- Food and Beverage Management [5 Cr]

Semester V

- Principles of Economics [4Cr.]
- Accommodation Management [5 Cr.]
- Responsible Tourism [4 Cr.]
- Bakery and Confectionaries (4 Cr.)

Semester VI

On-the-Job training (Internship) [12]

Total 17 Cr. Total 12 Cr.

Total 14 Cr.

CHALLENGES IN RPL IMPLEMENTATION



- Larger informal economy, less recognition
- Low awareness among target groups and industries
- Delays in the enactment of a strong legal foundation for the NVQF hinder full institutionalization and formal linkages
- Shortage of well-equipped, accredited assessment centers, especially in rural and remote areas
- Sustainability of funding (RPL assessment is expensive)

