**TERMS OF REFERENCE**

**SKILL TRAINING CENTRE**

**Back ground**

Nepal is one of the beautiful countries that has immense opportunities of growth as a developing nation. But then again, the Government of Nepal (GoN) is lagged behind to cater those youth in proper infrastructure for economic and financial growth. Looking at the current situation, even though there is immense potential in every sector the major problem that Nepal is facing is the thought of youth leaving their country for better employment opportunities abroad i.e. brain drain. The least skilled and semi-skilled youths of both rural and urban areas of Nepal are generally fascinated towards the employment opportunities in a foreign country. As per the data made available to us, it states the miserable condition of 1500-1600 people per day (the one who can contribute to the economic growth of nation) forcing to leave Nepal for better opportunities overseas, either for further education or employment. It all started when Nepalese youth was first involved in British Army for foreign employment. In present context, 33% of Nepalese economy relies on remittance.

This scenario exists because Nepal education system lacks that practicality and appropriate training. Nepal is marching towards upgrading it to the developed nation list by the year 2022. The goals seems impossible to achieve in absence of institute that provides concrete and practical based skilled enhancing training. Moreover, the children, especially from deprived communities are in need of practical education to sustain their livelihood in near future.

In context of Nepal, the youth are limited to traditional and conventional educational system which is now being highly commercialized. Getting further education in existing scenario is a challenge for those 25% population living their life under poverty line. Nevertheless, both conventional and practical education model is equally important for reaching sustainable growth. For which Nepal can replicate Germany’s education model for strong economy in near future. For the same, Nepal is attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in social sectors. But then again, GoN is unable to initiate any strong policies and cordial rules and regulations to act on FDI.

**Vision and Mission:**

Vision:

* To establish an exemplary vocational training center that incorporates practical model to generate self- employment opportunities to sustain the livelihood

Mission:

* To make the trainee independent financially and economically.
* To retain youth in home country

**Objectives:**

* To identify the issues, problems and challenges to introduce and implement vocational education system in Nepal.
* Lobby the issues in regards with vocational training with concern authorizes being Government of Nepal, Ministry of Education , Ministry of Industry, CTEVT and other relevant ministries including bilateral and multilateral donors.
* Continuous dialogue with FNCCI; industries, foreign companies and government bodies to establish and standardize the dual model of education.
* Certify international recognition of vocational training in Nepal through international accrediting agencies.
* Engage in addressing the concern issues related to practicing vocational training in Nepal.
* Conceptualizing and developing at least one model project to employee the youth of Nepal.
* Encouraging all NCCs, official bearers, ICC members and fellow NRN to contribute to this project.
* Correspond with fellows, friends, colleagues and other donor agencies to fund the project.
* Sign Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with various Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) and relevant organization to collaborate in benefiting the project.
* Provision and strict implementation of collection funds through NRNA welfare account.

**The challenges/ barriers of implementing vocational education system in Nepal:**

In Nepalese society, the vocational trainings doesn´t entertain high social acceptance and status. So most of the youth hesitate to choose a way through vocational skill training for their future career path. The major challenges to implement this practical education system are as following:

* Change the people’s mindset on vocational training and professionals within the nepali society. Convincing the youth to take an education based on his individual capability.
* Convincing the importance and advantage of such kind of vocational and dual education system in Nepal
* Changing the mindset on youth to stay inside the country
* Financial aspects and the sustainability of the program
* Convincing the business community and industry sector to participate in such dual education systrem

**The solutions:**

* Introducing the dual (practical) education system in Nepal in cooperation with government of Nepal, FNCCI, Industries and other stake holders. This kind of dual education system is well established in the developed country like Germany as a backbone of their sustainable economic growth.
* Developing the vocational training center throughout Nepal and supporting the government agencies to develop the market relevant courses and contents of the course which shall mirror the international standards
* Initial cooperation with bi-& multi later donor securing the sustainability of this program
* Educate and aware the society and specially youth on changing the mindset on the importance and sustainability of such dual (practical) education system.
* Introducing the personal assessment system in the schools in cooperation with education ministry and recognizing the capabilities of each individual youth and recommending them to choose the suitable education for them.
* Introducing exchange program for the youth of Nepal on such vocational training with other peer group throughout the world to better understand the importance and sustainability of such education

**Formation of the SC team**

NRN ICC has nominated Mr Pawan Dhakal (NRN Germany) to convener this sub-committee (SC). The convener of the SC is free to decide to nominate the advisors, co-chairs/ coordinators and select team members. The convener of the SC is free to decide the numbers of the SC members.

The SC will liaise with reliable / reputed NGOs and social workers in Nepal where necessary.

Members of the SC will facilitate NCCs of his / her region to collect fund for the project. The SC team will also visit the centers and operation sites wherever it is possible.

The SC team will conduct regular meeting among the team members to discuss on progress report and work plan.

**Criteria to select the SC members**

1. The convener of the SC will request NRNA Central and NCC to names of the interested members to work at this SC in consultation with NCCs of their respective regions.
2. Interested members to work at this SC are requested to provide their interest and confirm their commitment.

**Updates of the SC progress report**

The SC convener will submit the progress report to Chair of NRN Academy (Mr. Pramod Dhakal) and ICC periodically, in every 90 days. He will also update the progress report at regional conferences and invited ICC meetings on regular basis.

**Time frame**

This SC will start working immediately after its formation on 15th January 2017 and continue till the 9th Global Conference in October 2019.