Nepal has a small number of radiation therapists, radiation physicists, and doctors, which is insufficient compared to requirements. We need to cultivate more radiation physicists, radiation oncologists, radiologists, technologists and doctors. Among them, the number of radiographers is far greater than that of radiation scientists. We need radiation scientists with high academic achievements, the highest qualifications and strong professional skills to serve in the area of radiation protection and safety. For this reason, NAMP (Nepalese Association of Medical Physicists) is taking the following steps:

1. The fostering of research activities is increasing. In recent years, NAMP has organized many symposiums and conferences for professionals in the field of radiation science.
2. The establishment of a professional education framework is proceeding. The uniform medical physics training program will be introduced in Nepal, India and Belgium.
3. The radiation physics community in Nepal is growing. There are 9 male medical physicists and 1 female medical physicist in Nepal. Nepal has 3 male and 1 female medical physicists from India, 1 male and 1 female medical physicists from Belgium.

The Nepalese Association of Medical Physicists (NAMP) aims to raise awareness of the important role of Medical Physicists in the field of radiation protection and safety. NAMP is affiliated with IOMP, which represents more than 18000 medical physicists worldwide. The classification of medical physicists by International Labor Organization (ILO) i.e. medical physicists are now recognized as health professionals worldwide. IAEA has taken initiative in strengthening medical physics in Nepal. There are 9 male medical physicists, including one in diagnostic radiology teaching faculty, Nepal became a member of IOMP in 2008. The NAMP is an association of professionals in the field of radiation science and technology, and its activities are mainly concentrated in Kathmandu. The number of radiation scientists in Nepal is very small, and the number of radiation physicists and doctors is also insufficient. The number of radiation physicists and doctors in Nepal is 9. The number of radiation physicists is 3, 1 of whom is from India. The number of radiation physicists is 1, 1 of whom is from Belgium, and 1 of whom is from Nepal. The number of radiation physicists is 3, 1 of whom is from India, and 1 of whom is from Belgium. NAMP is an association of professionals in the field of radiation science and technology, and its activities are mainly concentrated in Kathmandu. The number of radiation scientists in Nepal is very small, and the number of radiation physicists and doctors is also insufficient. The number of radiation physicists and doctors in Nepal is 9. The number of radiation physicists is 3, 1 of whom is from India. The number of radiation physicists is 1, 1 of whom is from Belgium, and 1 of whom is from Nepal. The number of radiation physicists is 3, 1 of whom is from India, and 1 of whom is from Belgium.

In developing countries, there is a trend to appoint a trainee physicist and train him to be a medical physicist. Among medical physicists, there are radiation physicists, physicists, physicists, radiologists, technologists, technicians, radiographers, medical doctors and nurse’s delegates. The Nepalese Association of Medical Physicists (NAMP) is organizing an annual event in which 80 national organizations of IOMP are invited to participate. The symposium guest speakers from different countries will cover discussions on medical physics, radiation oncology, 3DCRT, IMRT, QA, HDR Brach therapy, Dosimetry, Nuclear Medicine, PET/CT/MRI, Diagnostic Physics, Radiation Protection and Regulatory aspects. We shared and exchanged our professional and scientific problems for seeking a solution. Justification of uses of ionizing radiation in human health, management of new advances in therapeutic and diagnostic imaging clinical applications are challenging in Nepal. Only doing clinical routine medical physics work will not be enough research and education is also important. Self-Regulation based on best practices developed internally is the key to successful integration of technology by ensuring the highest quality and no compromise on safety. To meet the future requirement of medical physicists in country a formal courses or residency program is essential. The uniform medical physics training program, accreditation system for medical physicists is to be introduced. Though we are still small in number and remain rather insignificant internationally but with our continuous effort in learning and improving ourselves we will advance education and our practice. Professional recognition and accreditation is essential. The number of radiotherapy facilities in country is highly inadequate. A souvenir and abstract book is published with Curie photo on cover and congratulatory messages from IOMP president, general secretary, chairman BPKMCH, Executive director, president Nepal Medical Association (NMA) and Nepal Association of radiotherapy technologists (NART). Among 90 participants there were medical physicists, radiation oncologists, radiologists, technologists, technicians, radiographers, medical doctors and nurse’s delegates from different part of Nepal. We hope international medical physics faculties will like to share their knowledge by organizing conferences, workshops and teaching course in Nepal. We like to thank all those who supported us directly or indirectly for this event first time in Nepal.