



















- Works collaboratively to advance public health education and training in Nepal
- 9 universities/institutions

## Consortium of Academic Institutions for Public Health in Nepal (CAIPHEN)

### **Background**

- Public health education 3 decades
- Graduates increasing each year
- Regulatory bodies

Limited job opportunities

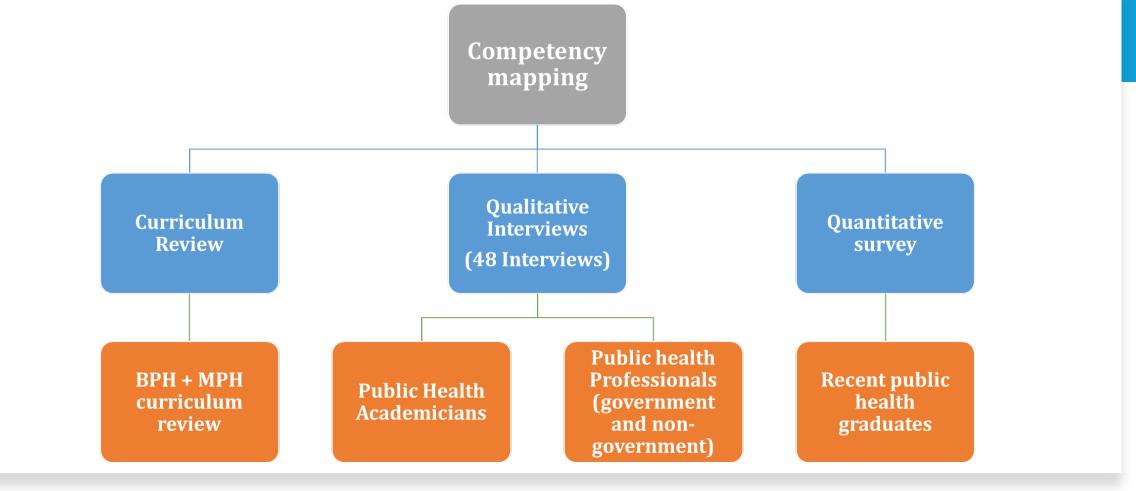
Job satisfaction – POOR

Lacking job-specific public health competencies



### **Objectives**

To assess public health competency in Nepal through curriculum review of academic institutions and measure perceived public health competencies being acquired and utilized by the public health graduates.



### Methodology

- Sequential mixed method study
- 9 public health universities/institutes
- 7 provinces of Nepal
- Thematic analysis qualitative findings
- Descriptive analysis quantitative findings

### **Curriculum review - findings**



Course content – varied significantly



Assessment methods - percentage and letter grades system



Program structure - Semester and yearly system



Research/thesis requirement – individual thesis

### **Curriculum review**

Areas of improvement

Curriculum harmonization

Timely curriculum revision – emerging and relevant public health issues

Curriculum alignment with international standards and competencies

Inter-organizational collaboration

### **Qualitative findings**

1. Roles of public health professionals

2. Core competencies

3. Competency gaps

- 4. Opportunities and challenges in public health field
- 5. Suggestions to the academic sector

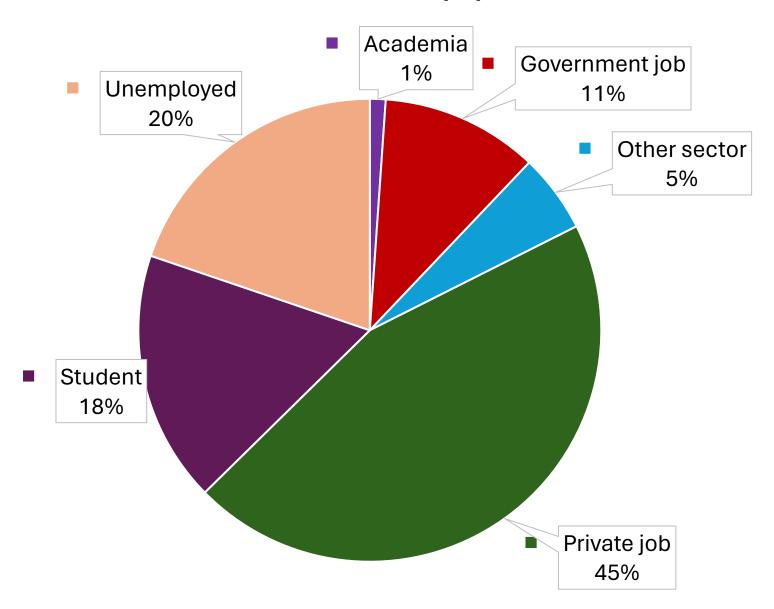
- Program management
- Coordination and collaboration
- Research and evaluation
- Existing competencies:
  - √Theoretical knowledge; Leadership; Coordination, collaboration & communication; Decision making skills
- Required competencies:
  - ✓ Coordination, collaboration & communication; Data management; Leadership and management
- Limited proficiency in utilizing advanced technologies
- Under utilization of research knowledge and skills
- Gap in education and training.
- Poor utilization of the training
- Opportunities:
  - ✓ Growing awareness on preventive and promotive care; Digitalization of health; Federalization
- Challenges:
  - ✓ Limited job opportunities; retention of competent PH professionals
- Emphasize on practical experiences
- Foster collaboration

# Quantitative survey (Preliminary findings) (N=91)

**Existing status of public health** graduates in Nepal

S.N.	Characteristics	Frequency (%) (N=91)		
1	Age (years) , mean± SD	27.4 ± 4.9		
2	Gender			
	Male	55(60.4)		
	Female	36(39.6)		
3	Highest level of education			
	Bachelor of Public Health	74(81.3)		
	Masters of Public Health	16(17.6)		
	Others (with MBBS)	1(1.1)		
4	University of education			
	Kathmandu University	1(1.1)		
	Patan Academy of Health Sciences	2(2.2)		
	Pokhara University	13(14.3)		
	Purbanchal University	55(60.4)		
	Tribhuwan University	15(16.5)		
	Abroad	5(5.5)		

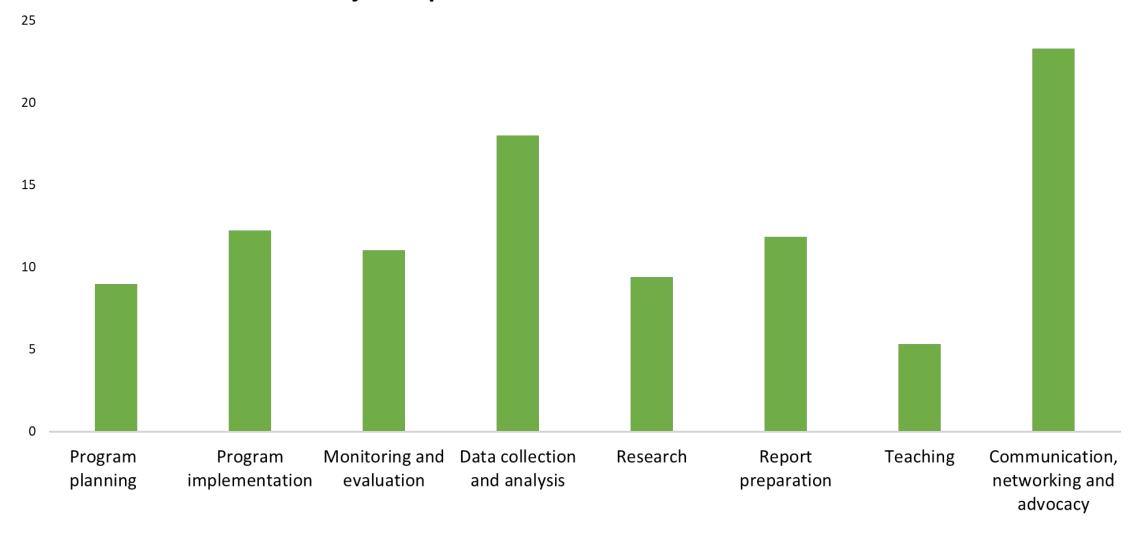
### Current occupational status of Public Health Graduates (%)



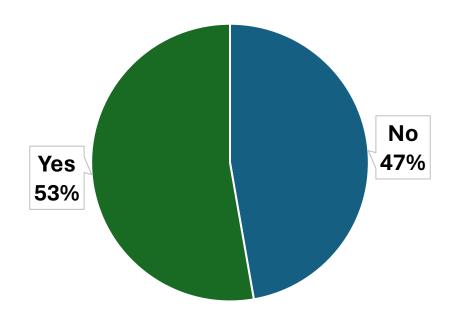
## Perceived public health competencies of recent graduates

S.N.	Domain	Total score	Mean	SD
1	Data analytics and assessment skills	35	24.3	5.2
2	Policy development and program planning skills	25	15.0	4.8
3	Communication skills	15	9.9	2.9
4	Health equity skills	15	10.2	3.0
5	Community partnership skills	25	15.9	4.9
6	Public health sciences skills	20	14.2	3.5
7	Management and finance skills	40	31.4	9.4
8	Leadership and systems thinking skills	30	19.1	5.8

### Perceived major responsibilities of a Public Health Professionals



### **Job satisfaction (%)**



Aspects of job satisfaction

- Career growth
- Benefit and salary
- Positive work environment

Reasons for job dissatisfaction

- Low salary
- Job insecurity

### Way forward



Networking



Capacity building



Cross learning opportunities



Enhancing public health education and practice in Nepal

