



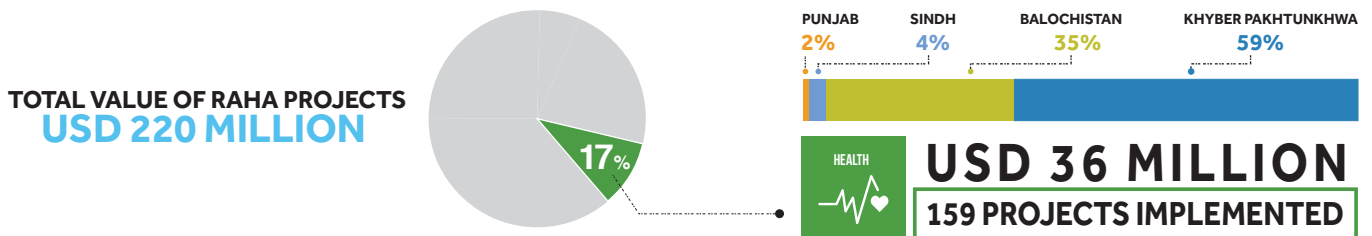
BACKGROUND

Nearly 70% of Afghan refugees in Pakistan live in urban and rural areas along with their host communities and depend on access to Pakistan’s national healthcare system. The Government of Pakistan has generously enabled Afghan refugees to access Pakistan’s primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare on a par with Pakistani nationals. In recognition of this inclusive approach and hospitality, the RAHA health interventions seek to channel vital investments into Pakistan’s public healthcare service provision with a view to enhancing its absorption capacity and the quality of services provided, with benefits for both refugees and their host communities.

KEY OBJECTIVES

Enhanced and sustainable access to health care services through cost effective interventions	Disease prevention and control programmes in line with the priorities of the Government	Increased community capacity and social health protection
Strengthened partnerships and coordination, particularly with the Provincial Departments of Health, to optimize the healthcare service delivery and maximize the use of resources	Enhanced capacity of the Provincial Departments of Health to enable efficient provision of healthcare for both local and refugee populations.	

The RAHA health projects are designed based on the needs identified by the communities, as well as needs assessments carried out by national and local authorities. The projects are fully aligned with and supportive of UNHCR Pakistan’s Health Strategy.



MORE THAN 6 MILLION INDIVIDUALS BENEFITED FROM RAHA HEALTH PROJECTS



PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 25 DISTRICTS COUNTRY WIDE



FOCUS OF RAHA HEALTH INTERVENTIONS:



IMPACT OF RAHA HEALTH INTERVENTIONS:



“The Global Compact on Refugees sets out to ensure that the basic health needs of refugees are met; that assistance is delivered, to the extent possible, through appropriate national and local service providers; and that States and relevant stakeholders support the refugee hosting countries in, inter alia, expanding and enhancing the quality of national health systems to facilitate access by refugees and host communities, as well as in capacity development and training opportunities for refugees who could be engaged as health care workers, in line with national laws and policies.”

EXAMPLES OF RAHA HEALTH PROJECTS

- Establishment of a prosthesis and gait analysis lab for disabled persons at the Pakistan Institute of Prosthetic and Orthotic Sciences (PIPOS) (USD 0.4M, 2013) Peshawar.
- Construction of facilities and provision of equipment at the Shaukat Khanum Memorial Hospital – KP (USD 7 M, 2014-18)
- Provision of mother and child facilities at the Mayo Hospital Lahore (USD 0.3M, 2014)
- Provision of a CT Scan machine to the Ayub Medical Complex (USD 0.6M, 2015) Abbottabad.
- Enhancement of capacity for storage of vaccines at the Provincial Extended Programme for Immunization (EPI) Facility, Quetta (USD 0.2M, 2015)
- Provision of kidney dialysis units at Balochistan Institute of Nephro Urology Quetta (USD 0.4M, 2016)
- Provision of an incinerator for the disposal of hospital waste at the Holy Family Hospital, Rawalpindi (USD 0.5M, 2017)

KEY ADVOCACY MESSAGES

In line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, in particular its overarching commitment to leave no one behind and the SDG #3 that seeks to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages; as well as the Global Compact on Refugees which calls for greater and more equitable responsibility-sharing by the international community, UNHCR continues to advocate for:

