



Key Highlights

WHO has fully paid for the examination and treatment expenses of more than:

 **400** Sudanese patients

requiring surgeries, renal dialysis, prescriptions and others; through a collaboration programme with all the public hospitals in Aswan Governorate, spanning across more than

500 KMs



Fathia is a Sudanese patient who required a hip replacement surgery, for which WHO has fully covered the financial expenses.



Collaborated with **10** public hospitals in Aswan to financially cover for all the medical services the Sudanese patients need



Paid for the healthcare services expenses for more than **400** Sudanese patients



Paid for more than **80** prescriptions



Paid for more than **40** diagnostics



Paid for **90** dialysis sessions



WHO Egypt collaborating with public hospitals in Aswan.

Situation Overview

Although the daily arrivals for the Sudanese in Egypt have substantially decreased, there are growing urgent health needs for the Sudanese who arrived in Egypt (estimated to be 310,000) and are residing predominantly in Aswan. With rents and costs of living skyrocketing, limited savings run out, and thus the refugees in turn fall short of paying for their healthcare needs.

WHO response includes several other priority areas. So far, WHO response encompassed:



200+

trainers, professionals, and non-professionals trained on delivering psychosocial first aid in humanitarian emergencies



33

medical services providers at Aswan were trained on the health system response to violence against women in partnership with the Ministry of Health and the National Council for Women, and UNFPA.



80

healthcare workers and volunteers were oriented on the health system response to gender-based violence (GBV), at Aswan.



30+

metric tons of medical supplies delivered to the borders.



4

chronic diseases medicines kits distributed to all primary healthcare units (PHCs) at Aswan (covered an estimated 40,000 patient for 3 months)



30

healthcare workers at PHCs in Aswan trained on the management of NCDs



16

healthcare workers provided with shelter through a caravan unit installed at Quostol border.



Environmental samples tested for polio virus

in the Egyptian VACSERA Laboratory through a collaboration between the country offices of WHO in both Egypt and Sudan.



Primary entomologists from the Ministry of Health and Population trained on vector surveillance to maintain health security



MoHP clinic for noncommunicable diseases & mental health, established and supported by WHO.

A Deep Dive into the Egyptian Healthcare System

Q: What will happen in terms of payment for healthcare services when the new Universal Health Coverage (UHI) system is fully implemented?

Under the new UHI system, the Sudanese will be required to pay out of pocket for healthcare services, which will pose several challenges.

Aswan will expectedly have the system fully effective by the end of 2023, as one of the first six governorates under this new system. Once the system is effective, Egyptians will be financially protected (i.e., they will receive healthcare services covered through the Universal Health Insurance Programme), while non-Egyptians, including the refugees, will pay out-of-pocket for primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare, unless they choose to enroll voluntarily in the system. This will pose serious challenges to the refugees in terms of access to healthcare services.

Q: Where does the role of WHO Egypt come in?

Besides advocacy efforts to integrate the refugees in the new system, WHO has embarked on a **case management programme** whereby WHO financially covers for Sudanese patients requiring treatment, at all the levels of **primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare**, which encompasses prescriptions, emergencies, hospitalizations, renal dialyses, and others as needed. WHO has also established and is supporting a **clinic** for the Ministry of Health and Population at “Al Sadaqqa,” a district where most of the Sudanese reside in Aswan. Offering its services to both Egyptians and Sudanese refugees, the clinic provides free-of-charge examination and treatment services for **noncommunicable (chronic) diseases and mental health**.

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