Free Medical Camp for
Afghan Refugees & Hosting Communities
Sector 1-12 Islamabad

March 23, 2010
Hashoo Foundation organized a one day free medical camp in the Afghan settlement in Sector I-12 Islamabad on Tuesday March 23, 2010 for the relocated Afghan refugee families and hosting communities under its community health outreach program.

The camp was organized in partnership with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR), focused on the health needs of women and children, including gynecological and pediatric care. 15 doctors from Government and private hospitals volunteered their services, and performed comprehensive check-ups on patients. The medical camp was inaugurated by Mr. Pervaiz Ahmed Junejo, Commissioner, CCAR. The camp was visited by Mr. Kleinschmidt, Assistant Representative, UNHCR Pakistan and his team. Ms. Liane Dorsey, Coordinator, Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) also visited the camp with her team.

Eye specialists, general surgeons, medical specialists, child specialists, gynecologists, Lady Health Visitors and paramedics participated in the medical camp by provided health services to the poor and vulnerable people of the I-12 Afghan settlement.
1473 patients were examined and treated and free medicines were also distributed as per prescription by relevant doctors.

The most common health problems in the settlement included Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs), diarrheal diseases, infectious diseases, gastric diseases, gynecological diseases, infected wounds, skin infections (scabies) and cardiovascular diseases.

Volunteers from Hashoo Foundation Youth Development Center (YDC) Rawalpindi, recorded the nature of illness treated for future initiatives.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material, promoting health and hygiene, was also disseminated amongst the families of the Afghan Refugees and the hosting communities. The summary of patient flow in this camp was as follow,
(A). 1473 patients were diagnosed and treated and the OPD consisted of 55 % male, 45 % female (including 23 % children).

The health camp was more focused on specialty based medical services. It was planned keeping in view the emerging health needs of the Afghan refugees, hence it addresses the health problems of the masses.

One of its main characteristics of the camp was that female doctors (Gynecologists) also provided their voluntary services; therefore the ratio of female patients was much higher than normal in the medical camp.

(B). More than 27 cases were subsequently referred to secondary and tertiary care hospitals for further treatment.

(C). Group health education and health promotional messages were disseminated among the patients.

(D). Local communities and health care providers were involved in the effective implementation of the medical camp.

(E) Camp leadership and health agencies coordination and support reflected a need to replicate such camps in areas facing similar difficulties with the help of UNCHR, CCAR, GTZ and other stakeholders.

(F). Arrangements of such health interventions can reduce the disease burden and reduce the economic burden leading towards poverty alleviation and improvement of the health status of communities at a larger scale.

Hashoo Foundation has always emphasized on creating health awareness among masses through health promotional activities. Besides medical check-ups, health awareness was created amongst both male and female patients. Health education was disseminated at various stations where patients were examined including prevention and management of common conditions.
Health education material was also distributed amongst the masses containing information about basic healthcare, health & hygiene awareness. The handouts contain the information on prevention from various common diseases like water borne diseases, acute respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, scabies and hepatitis. The physicians also taught the patients how to keep their bodies clean and healthy. Since most of the patients were suffering from common ailments therefore, they were equipped with basic health education.

In addition, a veterinary extension worker from Hashoo Foundation advised the community on animal care and treatment and how to maintain livestock to reduce human health risks. 3,000 animals were inspected and disease patterns were diagnosed and recorded.

There was a large media presence at the medical camp, where journalist from various media agencies covered the plight of the Afghan refugees and hosting communities and the steps that are being taken to improve their condition.