



AGA KHAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

Transforming Health Care



Reaching 5 million people every year

www.akdn.org

AKDN Health Care

The AKDN operates **one of the largest non-profit, private healthcare systems in the developing world**. In many countries, it has been operating these facilities for over 60 years. Drawing on this experience, the AKDN is working to expand private health systems to increase access where there is none or little or to complement public systems through public-private partnerships. In each case, **it works to create efficient and appropriate health systems that raise the quality of life of populations in the developing world on an ongoing basis**, supported over time by the communities themselves and anchored to broader integrated systems per the "Alma-Ata (1978)" primary healthcare principles. To that end, it works to transform developing world healthcare systems in three areas: **service delivery, education and research**.



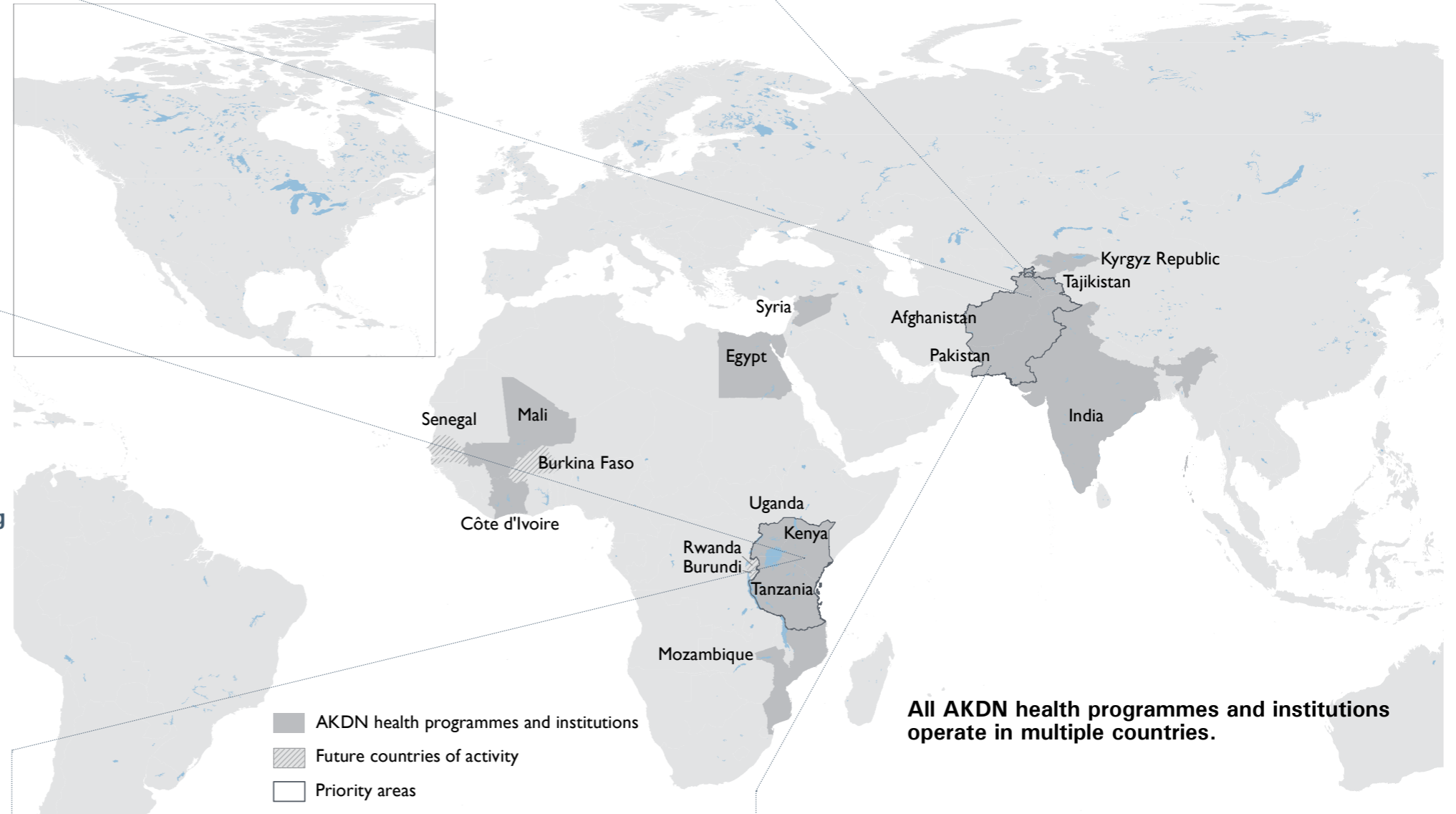
Education

Effective healthcare delivery depends on **qualified human resources**. For this reason the AKDN operates graduate medical education and training for allied medical professionals, nurses, community midwives and community health workers.



Future of Central Asia

Health sector reform that includes new health financing mechanisms and **new technologies that improve diagnostics and care** – and research into these areas – are important aspects of the AKDN's work. (See next page for future plans.)



All AKDN health programmes and institutions operate in multiple countries.



Research

The culture of research is lacking in most of the developing world. For this reason the AKDN undertakes **research focused on endemic problems and which aids decision-making** that is appropriate for the places in which it works.

Each year in collaboration with its partners the AKDN:



200 +

Operates 200+ health centres (basic and comprehensive) and hospitals, including 14 ISO-certified and/or JCI-accredited hospitals



5 million

Provides 5 million people with quality health care, including through outpatient visits and community health programmes



Future of East Africa

In East Africa, the health indicators remain poor, particularly for children and women of reproductive age. By 2027, the AKDN **plans to double its number of hospitals and triple its number of health centres** in the region. (See next page for future plans.)



Service Delivery

In places with large underserved populations, and poor staff, infrastructure and health financing, the AKDN concentrates **high-level medical resources in select "hubs"** from which an array of health facilities, or "spokes", draw support.

EAST AFRICA

The challenges of health care in East Africa are well known: low access, poor service, insufficient research. For every 10,000 inhabitants there is 1 doctor, 6 nurses and 10 hospital beds. To address these challenges, the AKDN health system has been operating in East Africa for over 60 years. The **Aga Khan University Hospital in Nairobi**, established in 1958, is considered **one of the best hospitals on the continent**. At its state-of-the-art Heart and Cancer Centre, nearly 40% of the care provided is to the poor through the Patient Welfare System. These facilities serve as **“hubs” for the AKDN’s expanding East Africa Integrated Health System in the region**, which is dedicated to providing high-quality health coverage at affordable prices to an economically diverse population.

By 2030 the AKDN will manage:



8-10
hospitals



174
health centres



B/M/PhD
nursing programmes

CENTRAL and SOUTH ASIA

The AKDN’s work in Central and South Asia is marked by widely different experience: decades of conflict in Afghanistan, the demise of Soviet health care in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, and the polarization of access to health care in Pakistan and India. To optimize resources and to ensure access to high-quality care even for those populations living in hard-to-reach places, the AKDN employs a **“hubs and spokes” system of healthcare services whose reach transcends national borders**. A high-level medical facility often staffed with education/research faculty, a hub supports an array of health centres in rural and/or urban areas. For example, through eHealth, the medical staff at the remote Khorog Diagnostic Unit in Tajikistan consults its peers in major AKDN university hospitals in Kabul and Karachi, to ensure more timely and effective diagnosis and treatment. Over the next 25 years, **this hubs and spokes system will expand to improve the quality and reach of AKDN and government facilities in the region**.

By 2030 the AKDN will manage:



10-12
hospitals



150
health centres



B/M/PhD
nursing programmes

Support the AKDN

Partnerships

Typically, when the AKDN refines its development approach in a given area, it looks to partners to help expand the scale. A significant portion of the funding for AKDN activities therefore comes from national governments, multilateral institutions and private sector partners. For more information, visit: akdn.org/partners

Individuals

Individuals can support the AKDN. For more information, visit: akdn.org/support

Join the conversation

