

# AHF PARTNERS

## GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS



Arab League, also called League of Arab States (LAS) is regional organization of Arab states in the Middle East and parts of Africa, formed in Cairo on March 22, 1945, following adoption of the Alexandria Protocol in 1944. It aims to be a regional organization of Arab states with a focus to developing the economy, resolving disputes and coordinating political aims.

<http://www.lasportal.org/>



The World Health Organization (WHO) is the directing and coordinating authority for public health within the United Nations system. The WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean is one of WHO's 6 regional offices around the world. It serves the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, which comprises 21 Member States and occupied Palestinian territory (including East Jerusalem), with a population of nearly 745 million people.

At regional level, the work of WHO is governed by regional committees. The Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean convenes every year at the beginning of October and is attended by all countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region. During these sessions, Member States discuss and endorse regional policies, activities and financial plans.

<http://www.emro.who.int/>



وزارة الصحة ووقاية المجتمع  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH & PREVENTION

The Ministry of Health and Prevention in United Arab Emirates is responsible for the implementation of health care policy in all areas of technical, material, and coordination with the Ministries of State, and cooperation with the private sector in health locally and internationally

Guided and supported by its wise leadership, the Ministry has been keen to adopt and launch many initiatives and projects to promote the health of the community through comprehensive and innovative health services of top-notch quality and prioritizing patients over anything else.

The ministry has also adopted a methodology that applies the highest standards of excellence and professionalism, built state-of-the-art hospitals equipped with the latest equipment across the country, and highly experienced medical staff and launched several campaigns to enhance health awareness of the community. The UAE's interest in the health sector is also reflected in the national health strategy.

<https://mohap.gov.ae/>



The Ministry of Health in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, by way of its objectives, policies and projects included in its strategy, seeks to accomplish a promising future vision; namely, delivering best-quality integrated and comprehensive healthcare services.

Carrying health conditions or health status of Saudi inhabitants to the best and highest possible level, in terms of justice and equality in providing healthcare, and in terms of effectiveness and the possibility of incurring the financial burden of the treatment and healthcare, the MOH takes as its target meeting citizens' aspirations in this regard, by providing them with high-quality general and specialized health services, and covering all the population with these services.

Creating a sole and exclusive entity to formulate health policies including health insurance services, etc.

Adopting a public and national health strategy which focuses of the main morbidity burdens; including non-communicable diseases, nutrition, reproductive health, smoking (tobacco-use), AIDS, traffic accidents, and injuries. The system must have an effective and fair method for estimating risks and benefits.

Working to diversify sources of revenues to finance the system effectively. These sources must include also public revenues and insurance premiums, in addition to the equally allocated costs and taxes.

<http://www.moh.gov.sa/>



A considerable progress has been achieved by the health sector in Qatar either in providing the best medical devices and equipment or attracting the best medical and technical cadres. The scope of health services coverage has been expanded by opening a large number of primary health centers and hospitals throughout the country.

As the supreme authority responsible for healthcare in the country, the Ministry of Public Health, sets the country's national healthcare strategy in light of Qatar's National Vision.

The Ministry also develops the plans and programs that emanate from the strategy and identifies the necessary systems of oversight and follow-up to implement the health strategy as a whole. T

The Ministry provides preventive and curative health services at an internationally and globally recognized standard through healthcare services that oversee (23) primary healthcare centers distributed across Qatar.

In addition, the medical commission provides disease screenings for all those who come to the country to work or on visit.

The Ministry also issues licenses to medical practitioners, and health and pharmaceutical establishments.

Its Pharmacy and Drug Control Department proposes the drug policy, and the Department of Medical Offices Abroad is responsible for overseeing the treatment of cases abroad.

<https://www.moph.gov.qa/>



The Ministry of Health in the Kingdom of Bahrain is an integral part of the health system in the Kingdom of Bahrain as it is an essential component of the Supreme Council of Health. MOH is involved in all the duties and tasks of the Council and has an essential role in the issuance of decisions and policies related to health financing, as it is the executive body of the Supreme Council of Health in the field of quality, planning and training in line with the vision of the Kingdom of Bahrain 2030.

In accordance with the vision of the new health system and with the implementation of health insurance, the role of the Ministry of Health has shifted from a provider of the curative health services to a regulator, observer and evaluator of health services (health system governance) as an executive body, in cooperation with the Supreme Council of Health and its specialized committees along with the National Health Regulatory Authority (NHRA).

The new role of the Ministry of Health also focuses on providing and organizing public health services, health promotion and raising awareness through education programs that aims at controlling communicable and non-communicable diseases, in addition to providing mental health services and healthcare for the elderly in hospitals that are not subject to health insurance.

<https://www.moh.gov.bh/>



The Ministry of Health (MOH) in Oman is responsible for ensuring the availability of health care to the people of Oman. In course of implementing its health development plans, the Ministry's organization had to be adapted in tune with the strategies and objectives that were crystallized during 1990. These can be summarized broadly as:

1. Governoratealization of health services and decentralization of decision making in specified technical, administrative and financial affairs
2. Emphasizing the role and importance of planning
3. Development of Education and Training in health
4. Emphasizing the importance of health systems research
5. Emphasizing the importance of governorateal and international relations

<https://www.moh.gov.om/>



The Ministry of Public Health in Lebanon is responsible for ensuring the availability of health care to the Lebanese Citizens. Its vision is to build an integrated, people centered, health system that promotes and sustains the highest attainable health status of the population, through ensuring a universal health coverage, while addressing the social determinants of health.

The Ministry of Health works in partnership with all stakeholders, following good governance principles, to develop its institutional capacity for effective stewardship of the health sector, to ensure the promotion of better health and the provision of equitable, efficient and quality health services, in both public and private sector, that meet legitimate people's expectations and needs, with particular emphasis on the poor, disadvantaged and vulnerable populations, thereby contributing to sustainable development of the country.

The Ministry seeks an inter sectoral approach and cooperates with other ministries, the private sector and the Civil Society in order to achieve its goals.

<https://moph.gov.lb/>



The Ministry of Health undertakes all health affairs in the Kingdom of Jordan and its tasks and duties include:

1. Maintaining public health by offering preventive, treatment and health control services.
2. Organizing and supervising health services offered by the public and private sectors.
3. Providing health insurance for the public within available means.
4. Establishing and controlling the management of health educational and training institutes and centers according to relevant provisions of the legislations enacted.

Its vision is a healthy community within a leading comprehensive health system ensuring equity, efficiency and high quality at the regional level.

The Ministry of Health mission is protecting health by providing high quality and equitable preventive and curative health services by optimizing utilization of resources, technology advances and active partnership with the concerned authorities and by adopting a monitoring and regulatory role related to services concerned with the health of citizens and implied in a national comprehensive health policy.

Its institutional goals are summarized below:

- Improve the quality and integrity of health care services.
- Contribute to reduce the prevalence of non-communicable diseases.
- Promote reproductive health, family planning and child health services.
- Develop the infrastructure of the primary and secondary health care facilities.
- Efficient and effective management of human resources.
- Contribute to achieve a comprehensive health insurance for all Jordanians.
- Efficient and effective management of financial resources and cost control.
- Strengthen the regulatory and control role of MoH.
- Efficient and effective knowledge management.
- Efficient management to crises, disasters and hazards.

[www.moh.gov.jo](http://www.moh.gov.jo)



The vision of the Ministry is achieving a healthy Palestinian society, enjoying comprehensive, high-quality health care.

The Ministry is committed to improve the health status and practices of the Palestinian community, including vulnerable groups, and ensure the provision of quality health services based on evidence, through policy making and implementation of health programs and community initiatives in an integrated, multi-sectoral, developed and sustainable manner.

Its Philosophy is based on the deep values, standards and beliefs that underpin performance and practices in the Palestinian health system reflecting ethical principles, or acceptable standards for health care providers, institutions, and the Palestinian health system as a whole.

[www.moh.gov.ps](http://www.moh.gov.ps)



The **Ministry of Health and environment** of Iraq was formed in 1920.

Its task is to provide health and medical services to every Iraqi citizen during normal and emergency circumstances in the country. The ministry also administrates the affairs of health and medical cadres in Iraq. It has a responsibility to provide best requirements of curative and health preventive security to all individuals of society. Health services have been developed by the ministry of health and its facilities. Consultative and service facilities expanded in a remarkable way. Iraqi people, hospitals and health centers suffered from wars and destruction. But, in spite of all these circumstances, health ministry and its cadres could provide best services to Iraqi citizens.

Today's Iraqi Ministry of Health (MOH) is building a comprehensive healthcare system that is financially sound and assures quality care that is accessible, affordable and available regardless of ethnicity, geographic origin, gender, socio-economic status or religious affiliation. MOH personnel are actively working to restructure the Iraqi healthcare system.

The MOH also is working to emphasize the importance of decentralizing healthcare by working with governorates and Primary Health Centers to integrate reporting and data collection into a modern system that prioritizes disease prevention and supervision.



The Ministry of Health and Population in Egypt is the ministry in charge of health in Egypt. The Ministry's responsibilities are the following:

- Health and population policy fee in accordance with the policy of the state.
- Work on the recording of health data and perform statistical and economic studies to be analyzing this data and extract information for crisis planning and follow-up.
- Provide centralized health services, including central laboratories for drug affairs, registration, training of personnel.
- Drug quality control.
- Effective management during health crises.
- Services, health centers and population management.
- Coordination between health activities at the local level in all provinces

MOHP operates through functional structures, with administrative and technical personnel at four levels. These are the central level, governorate level (Health Directorates), health district level, and the health care provider level. MOHP has attempted to target many health priorities in Egypt through vertical programs that rely heavily on donor assistance

[www.mohpegypt.com](http://www.mohpegypt.com)



The Federal Ministry of Health in Sudan focuses on the provision of equitable and quality health services that meet the Sudanese people's expectations and needs, promote their health, improve their quality of life, and permit them to lead a dignified and prosperous life. Health is at the centre of the country's development policy using best available evidence and efficient utilization of resources.

Its vision for health is to build a healthy nation, with emphasis on the health needs of the poor, underserved, disadvantaged and vulnerable populations, thereby contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the overall social and economic development of the country.

To reach its mission, The Ministry works on:

- Developing health policies, standards and legislation, including policies that achieve justice and alleviate poverty.
- Building the capacity of the decentralized health system (leadership - human resources- infrastructure - services financing).
- Coordinating health work, motivating and building partnerships with health-related bodies locally, regionally and internationally, including the private sector and society.
- Organizing the conduct of research, disseminating the culture of research, and setting policies and plans on a reference based on scientific evidence.

<http://fmoh.gov.sd/>



وزارة الصحة والحماية الاجتماعية  
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Ministère de la Santé et de la Protection Sociale

The Ministry of Health and Social protection in Morocco prepares and implements government policy in the area of health. It exercises oversight over public institutions and other bodies under its authority, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force. It is responsible for:

- Developing and implementing Government's health policy;
- Managing the Basic Care Health Network, Hospital network and the National Institutes and Laboratories;
- Coordinating activity with other stakeholders;
- Regulating the public healthcare institutions, legal aspects of medical and paramedical professions, and sanitary legislation;
- Administering the national information system;

- Overseeing the national institute of training and research in sanitary administration and public health

<https://www.sante.gov.ma/>



The Ministry of Public Health in Tunisia is responsible for developing public health policy, plans, and overseeing their implementation in the areas of prevention, care, drug, drugs and laboratories rehabilitation.

Regional health directorates implement national public health policy, under supervision of the coordinating unit at the Ministry of Public Health.

Watch over the health of the population in order to allow the harmonious development of physical and mental faculties and adaptation to the natural and social environments of the country by fighting against the causes of deterioration of the physical and mental well-being or mental that can affect individuals or communities.

<http://www.santetunisie.rns.tn/fr/>



The General Authority for Accreditation and Health Control is responsible for issuing standards to ensure the provision of health care services in different health facilities in accordance with the highest quality and safety. These standards have been prepared by healthcare quality experts and are intended to be in line with the latest developments in quality and global safety. The standards are meant to be pillars that provide safe services to patients. The patient is the main axis around which GAHAR's work revolves.

Its role is not limited to evaluating health facilities by specialists with accredited international expertise in the field of health care; it extends to help health establishments develop performance and reduce risk factors. The existence of an integrated orientation program for

capacity building enables the recipients to improve the performance of the health system to which they belong.

<https://gahar.gov.eg>



المهينة العامة للرعاية الصحية  
THE GENERAL AUTHORITY OF HEALTHCARE

Established under Law 2 of 2018, it is one of the three bodies that make up the comprehensive health insurance system of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and the state's main tool in controlling and regulating the provision of insurance health services through its various branches.

The Health Care Authority attaches great importance to the planning of health services, and is working with all partners in the comprehensive health insurance project to ensure the extension of the insurance umbrella and the provision of insurance packages and provide them within an integrated framework of quality, efficiency and efficiency, both through its current facilities and in the provinces that will enter the scope of the application of the comprehensive health insurance project (Luxor- Ismailia- South Sinai - Suez - Aswan).

The authority has 9 hospitals, 35 units and centers in Port Said governorate to provide all health services to the beneficiaries of the Comprehensive Health Insurance Authority.

The comprehensive health insurance system is based on social solidarity and covers all citizens of the Arab Republic of Egypt, providing a range of insurance health services that include the provision of all medical services (diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, medical examinations and laboratory) on the basis of justice and equality, relying on the application of universal health coverage to all Egyptians by 2030.

<https://gah.gov.eg>

## STRATEGIC PARTNERS



Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) is the main provider of secondary and tertiary healthcare in Qatar and one of the leading hospital providers in the Middle East.

For more than four decades, HMC has been dedicated to delivering the safest, most effective and compassionate care to all its patients.

HMC manages 14 hospitals – nine specialist hospitals and five community hospitals – as well as the National Ambulance Service and home and residential care services.

<https://www.hamad.qa/>



دائرة الصحة  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Department of Health – (DOH) is the regulatory body of the Healthcare Sector at the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and ensures excellence in Healthcare for the community by monitoring the health status of the population. DOH defines the strategy for the health system, monitors and analyses the health status of the population and performance of the system. In addition, DOH shapes the regulatory framework for the health system, inspects against regulations, enforce standards, and encourages adoption of world – class best practices and performance targets by all healthcare service providers in the Emirate. DOH also drives programs to increase awareness and adoption of healthy living standards among the residents of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in addition to regulating scope of services, premiums and reimbursement rates of the health system in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

[www.doh.gov.ae](http://www.doh.gov.ae)

## ARAB AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS



Being the No.1 Hospital Group in Italy, Gruppo San Donato is a pioneer in multiple research fields, with outstanding clinical programs and academic excellences. GSD provides diagnosis and treatment in all recognized medical fields that you would expect from a world-class healthcare system.

Gruppo San Donato's model puts the patient's well-being at the center of attention. A person's cultural heritage, sentiments and experiences make up a complex entity that we consider as a whole. Hence the unique model Gruppo San Donato applies to its private university, the Vita-Salute San Raffaele, which integrates the Faculties of Medicine, Philosophy and psychology in order to give future physicians a global vision of the individual.

[www.gsdinternational.com](http://www.gsdinternational.com)



Private Hospitals Association - Jordan  
جمعية المستشفيات الخاصة - الأردن

The Private Hospitals Association (PHA) is a voluntary, non-profit organization that was established in 1984, representing the Jordanian private hospitals. The (PHA) membership comprises of private hospitals and medical centers in Jordan.

Currently the Private Hospitals Association has 50 members from the private sector hospitals and medical centers.

The Private Hospitals Association obtained distinguished reputation in the local health sector, and in order to maintain this good reputation, the association has always sought to develop the level of medical services provided in Jordan through the application of quality standards and national accreditation programs, in addition to representation of the association in various councils related to the health sector.

<https://phajordan.org/>



The Syndicate of Hospitals in Lebanon combines Lebanese private hospitals and is considered to be the official and basic negotiator with the public and private administrations, organizations and institutions in the health care sector.

The mission of the Syndicate of Hospitals is to ensure high quality services to all individuals and to promote Lebanon as a referral center for tertiary health care in the Middle East. The syndicate represents and serves private hospitals, and works in partnership with stakeholders that are committed to improve and protect health.

<https://www.syndicateofhospitals.org.lb/>



The HealthCare Providers Chamber (HCP) includes members from the private sector (hospitals, specialized medical centers, laboratories, radiology centers, and healthcare companies).

Its Board of Directors has decided to commit to achieving the Chamber's goals and to adopt any new approaches that aim at improving healthcare services as well as helping Egyptians with any issue that may come up in this area.

The HCP Board of Directors, elected every three years, is comprised of 15 members; ten elected and five appointed by the Minister of Industry.

<https://www.hcpchamber.com/>



اتحاد شركات المستشفيات الأهلية  
Kuwait Private Hospital Federation

The Kuwait Private Hospital Federation is a conjoined effort between 8 Kuwaiti hospitals – Taiba Hospital, Al-Salam International Hospital, Dar Al-Shifa, New Mowasat, Alorf, Royale Hayat, Alia, and Hadi Clinic. This will allow them to function as an entity in synergy with the government for the sole purpose of facilitating better healthcare services in Kuwait.

إتحاد المستشفيات والمراكز الطبية الفلسطينية  
Palestinian Hospitals & Medical Centres Union  
Private & NGO



The Palestinian Hospitals and Medical Centers Union is a national institution registered with the Ministry of National Economy whose goal is organizing the work of Palestinian hospitals and medical centers both NGO and private in addition to other objectives mentioned in the bylaw.



GATES provides healthcare management solutions to organizations and individuals in MENA and GCC. Since 2002, GATES experts have been interacting with hospitals in the healthcare business, digital solutions, digital transformation, revenue cycle management, accreditation, and accreditation readiness. Also, GATES experts have been providing professional development and education for healthcare professionals.

<https://gates-group.com/>

## UNIVERSITIES



The Lebanese University is the only public institution in Lebanon carrying out the functions of the public higher education with its various majors and degrees, scientific research, and continuous training through:

- Dissemination of knowledge and culture;
- Provision of scientifically qualified human resources;
- Community service through studies and continuous training to meet the needs of development;
- Scientific presence at the national, regional and global levels;
- Deepening social and national integration;
- Instilling human values in the heart of citizens.

Given that the level of advancement and progress of nations is measured by the level of education, the Lebanese University works in cooperation and coordination between its President, council, deans, directors, professors and employees to set up plans and strategies for the development of the education system by opening new specializations and tracks to serve the needs of the labor market and society.

The Lebanese University has 19 Faculties and institutes spread on 3 campuses.

[www.ul.edu.lb](http://www.ul.edu.lb)



The University of Balamand was founded as an independent non-profit institution for higher education in 1988 by Patriarch Ignatius IV, Patriarch of Antiochian Orthodox Christian Church. Inspired by the Tradition of the Antiochian Christian Orthodox Church in promoting the welfare of humanity and its highest values of tolerance, openness, and compassion; the university welcomes all students and does not discriminate by religion, race, sex, nationality or physical disability.

A forward-thinking institution for higher education, the University of Balamand empowers both scholars and graduates to ask unconventional questions and cross-disciplinary boundaries to preserve freedom of thought and enrich the intercultural dialogue in Lebanon and the Arab world.

The university has 9 faculties and five campuses across Lebanon. To expand the university beyond the borders of Lebanon, it recently partnered with Dubai Investments PJSC to establish University of Balamand Dubai. The University is also in the process of constructing a new hospital under the name of University of Balamand Medical Center.

[www.balamand.edu.lb](http://www.balamand.edu.lb)



The WHO Collaborating Centre for Public Health Education and Training was formally designated in 2007, and since 2008 has been located at Imperial College London.

Its mission is simple. They support the work of the World Health Organization and its founding objective, namely: the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

Its innovative approach has been instrumental in ensuring better health for all in many countries around the world.

[www.imperialwhocc.org](http://www.imperialwhocc.org)



The British University in Egypt is an Egyptian not-for-profit private university, founded under Egyptian law. It was established following an intergovernmental agreement between the Egyptian and British governments with a view to creating a university in Egypt following the standards and culture of British higher education and offering UK-validated degrees.

BUE is governed by a Board of Trustees comprising the President of BUE and eminent public figures from Egypt and the UK. The Board of Trustees is chaired by Mrs Farida Mohamed Farid Khamis. The Board of Trustees is approving the University Strategy and Byelaws which govern the University's operations. The Byelaws also set out a committee structure for the day-to-day leadership and management of the University.

The formation of a British University in Egypt arose from a 1998 Memorandum of Cooperation between the UK and the Egyptian Governments. It was envisaged that such an institution would produce graduates of UK standards for key sectors of the Egyptian economy, particularly in the areas of engineering, computer science and business studies.

The University aims to develop human resources and prepare generations of distinguished youth to compete at the national, regional and global levels by providing opportunities for education, training and scientific research, characterised by academic excellence, and the ability to interact with current and future labor market needs in the fields of modern science and technology.

<https://www.bue.edu.eg>

## MEDIA PARTNER



The Arab Hospital Magazine is a leading Healthcare Magazine published by Arab Health Media Communication in 2006. It covers the latest healthcare news & medical technologies in the Arab world.

It aims for excellence, reliability and most importantly professional journalism that is relevant for the region. Its message is to enlighten our societies on the importance of a well-managed and developed Health Care field. The Arab Hospital Magazine has correspondents across the region and is a rich source of news on the Health Care sector presented in a fresh and modern format.

The magazine is available monthly throughout the Gulf area, the Levant and North Africa with a total circulation of 71,000 copies. Its subscribers are mostly ministries of health, hospitals, private clinics, universities, healthcare related industries (pharmaceutical, equipment suppliers, IT, insurance), doctors and health-conscious readers. The Arab Hospital Magazine is distributed by email to all key Healthcare professionals.

[www.thearabhospital.com](http://www.thearabhospital.com)