



# Inclusion of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in 2016-2019 Global Fund Applications

UNITED NATIONS  
FOUNDATION

 **UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

# Background

- Malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) present unique risks to the world's 25.9 million refugees and 41.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria provides a significant proportion of international funding for HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB. Much of this funding is invested in countries that host large displaced populations.
- This analysis examines the inclusion of refugees and IDPs in Global Fund concept notes (2014-2016) and funding applications (2017-2019)
- Update of *Spiegel, et al. Conflict-affected displaced persons need to benefit more from HIV and malaria national strategic plans and Global Fund grants*. Conflict and Health 2010, 4:2

# Disease Risk among Refugees and IDPs

- Forcibly displaced populations are often at greater risk of disease due to
  - High levels of mobility
  - Poor living conditions which increase exposure to disease or disease vectors
  - Decreased access to health services often caused by ongoing conflict, collapse of health system, ethnic, cultural, linguistic or other barriers
  - Weakened immunity because of multiple infections and malnutrition
  - Movement from low to high transmission zones

# Methods

- Study Size:

- **New Funding Model 1 (NFM1)**

- **Refugee Study:**

- 125 Applications
      - 42 countries

- **IDP Study:**

- 110 Applications
      - 39 countries

- **New Funding Model 2 (NFM2)**

- **Refugee Study:**

- 102 Applications
      - 40 countries

- **IDP Study:**

- 89 Applications
      - 35 countries

- Time Period:

- **NFM1** – 2014-2016
  - **NFM2** – 2017-2019

- Eligibility:

- Countries that qualify for GF allocation at time of application
  - Countries with at least one approved grant
  - Refugee/IDP population greater than 10,000 at time of application

- Scoring: Based on keyword search, applications were labeled

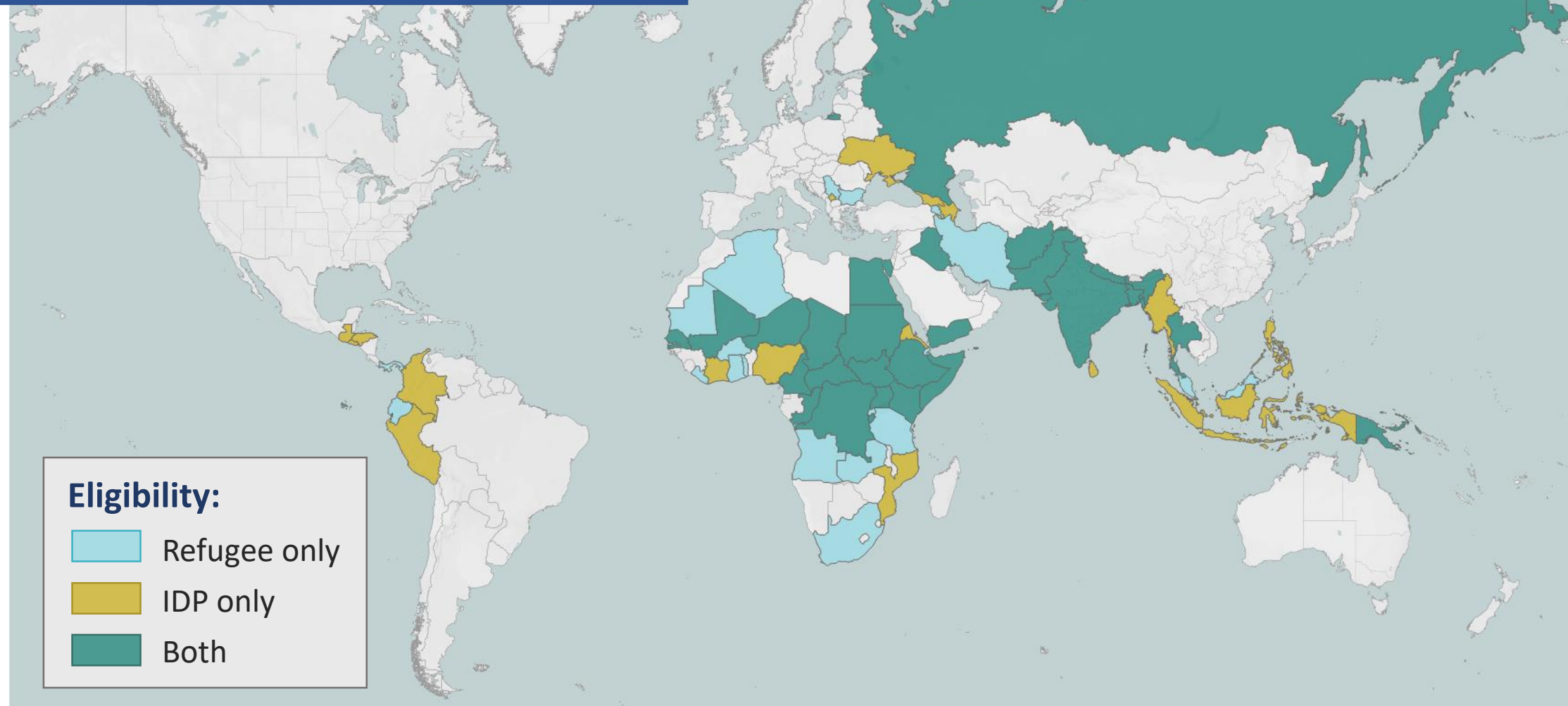
**Activities** – included specific activities that focused on refugees/IDPs

**Mention** – mentioned their population of refugees/IDPs but did not specify activities

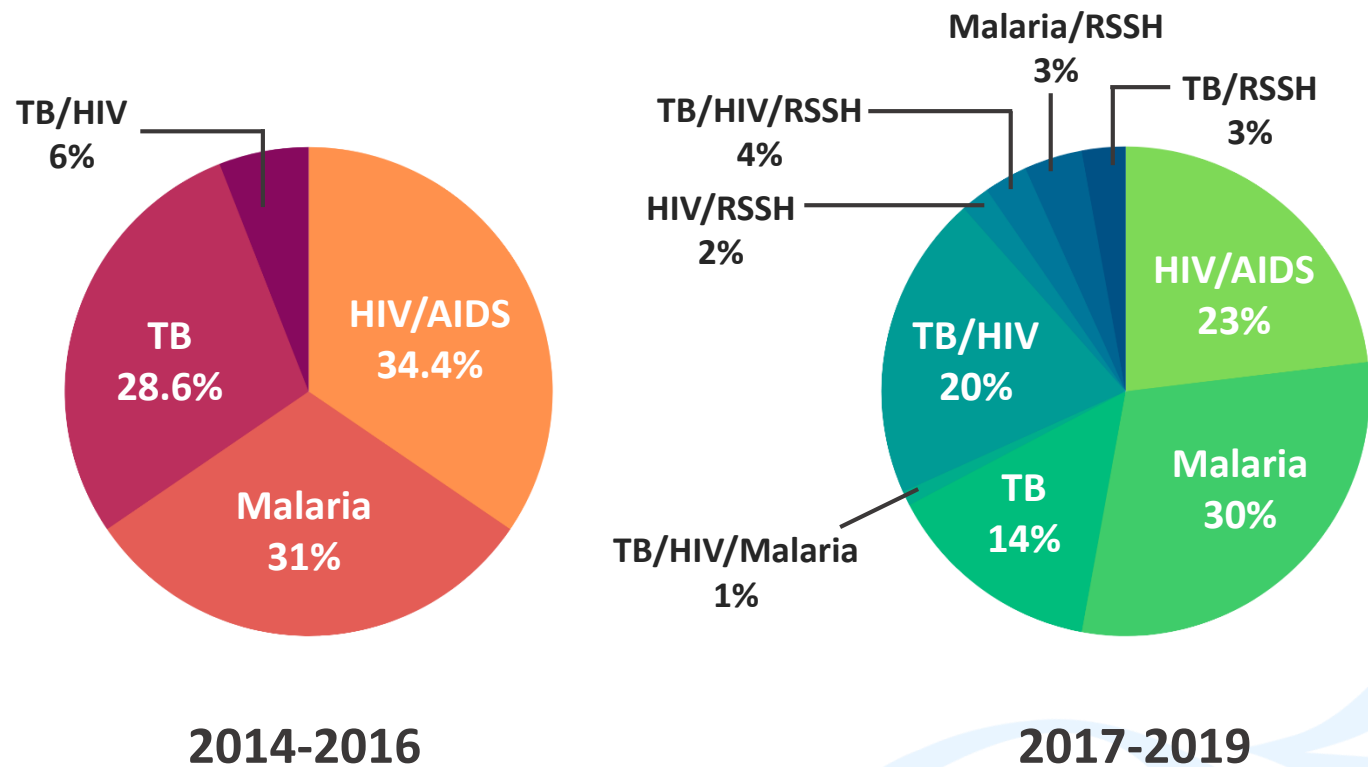
**No Mention** –no mention of the refugees/IDPs



## Refugee/IDP analysis-eligible countries, NFM1-NFM2



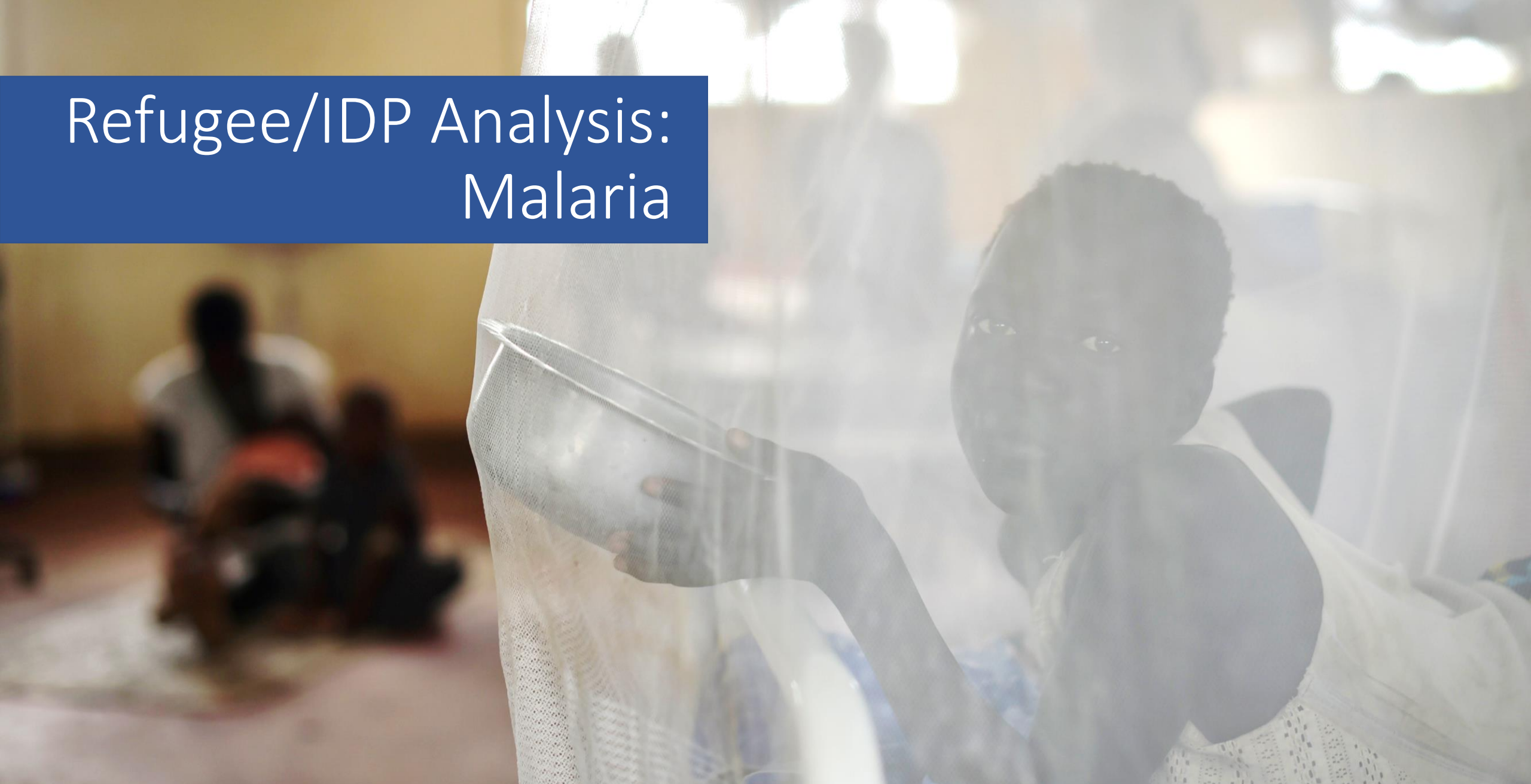
## Disease component distribution within applications between last two funding cycles



- Disease components were represented evenly across applications in 2014-2016
- More applications that included more than one component were submitted in the 2017-2019 funding cycle

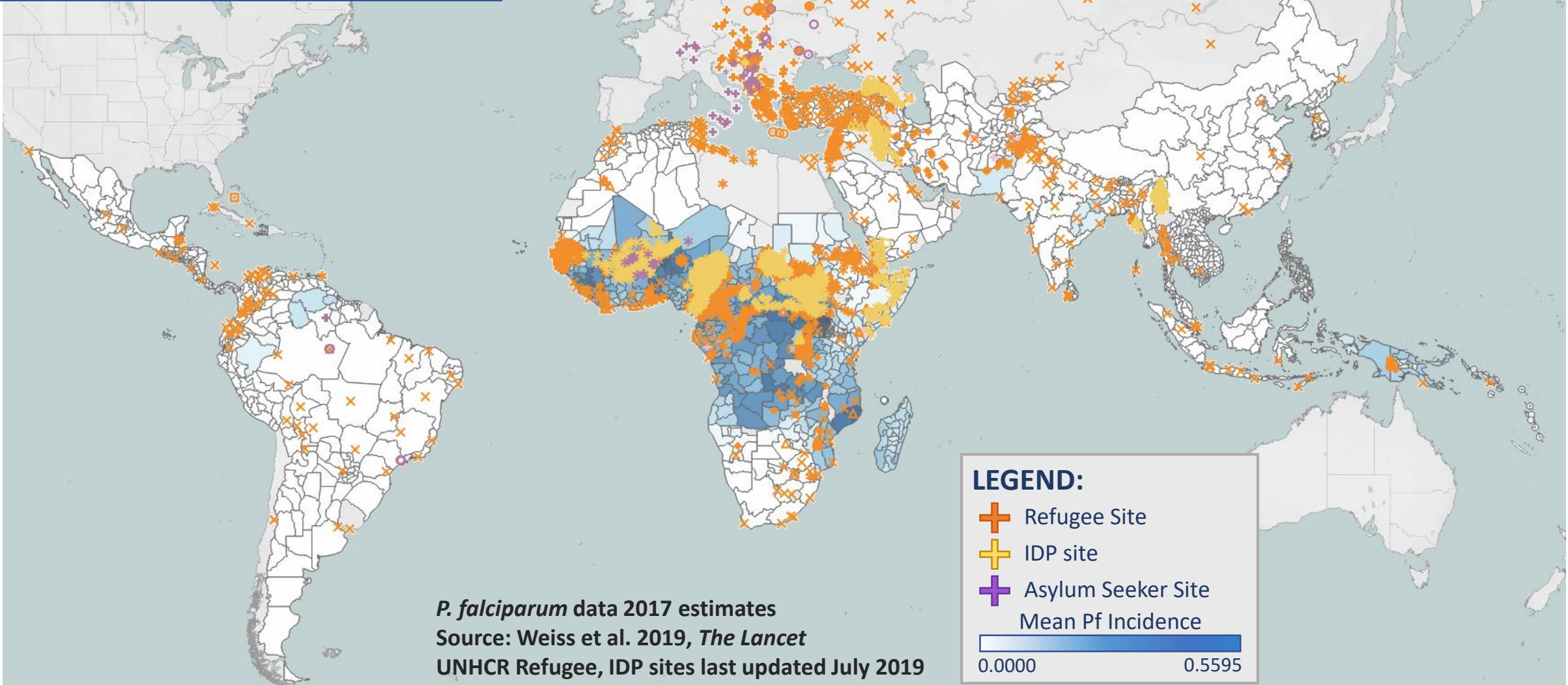
\*RSSH = Resilient and Sustainable Systems for Health

# Refugee/IDP Analysis: Malaria



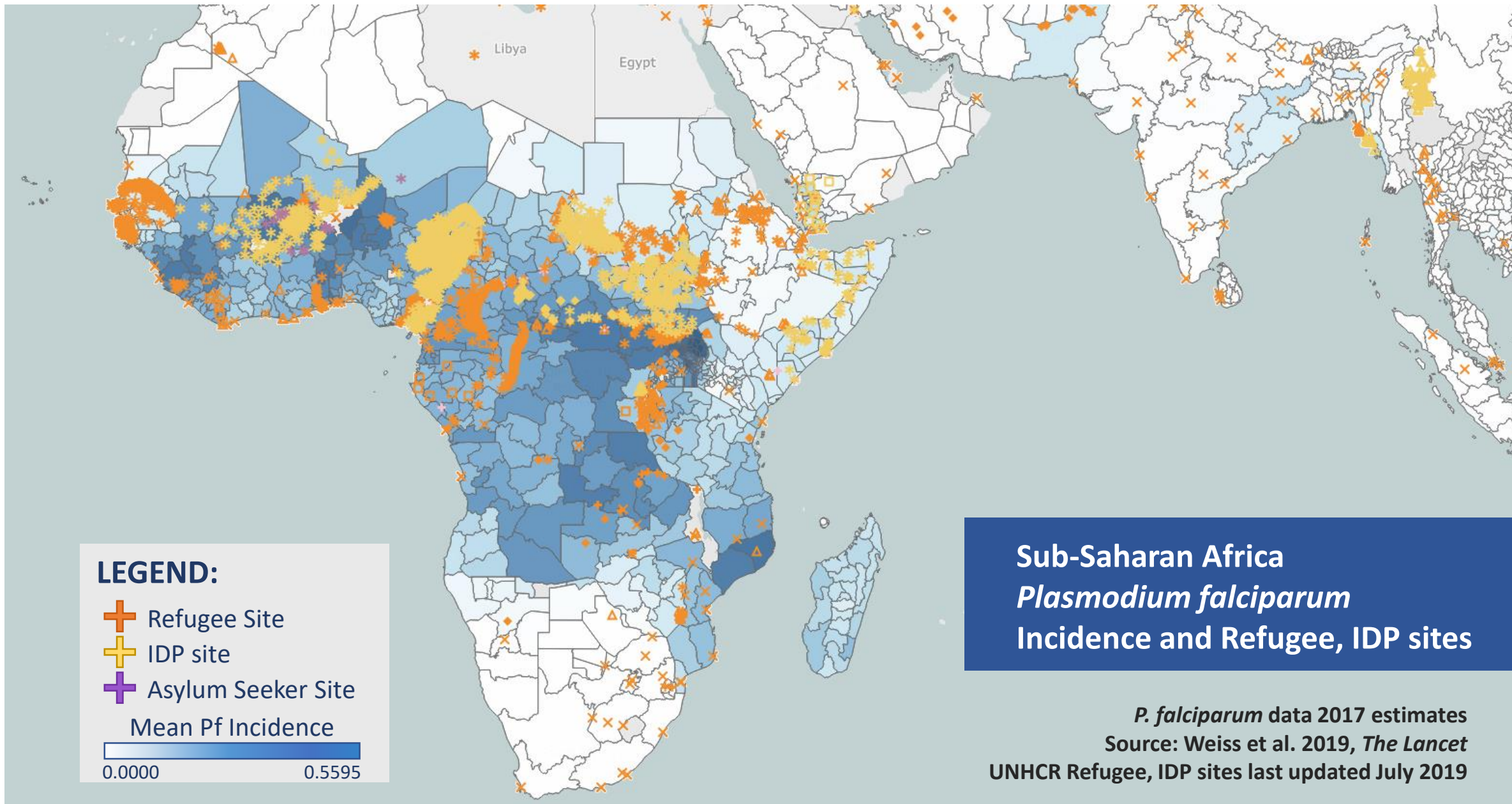


Global *Plasmodium falciparum*  
Incidence and Refugee/IDP sites

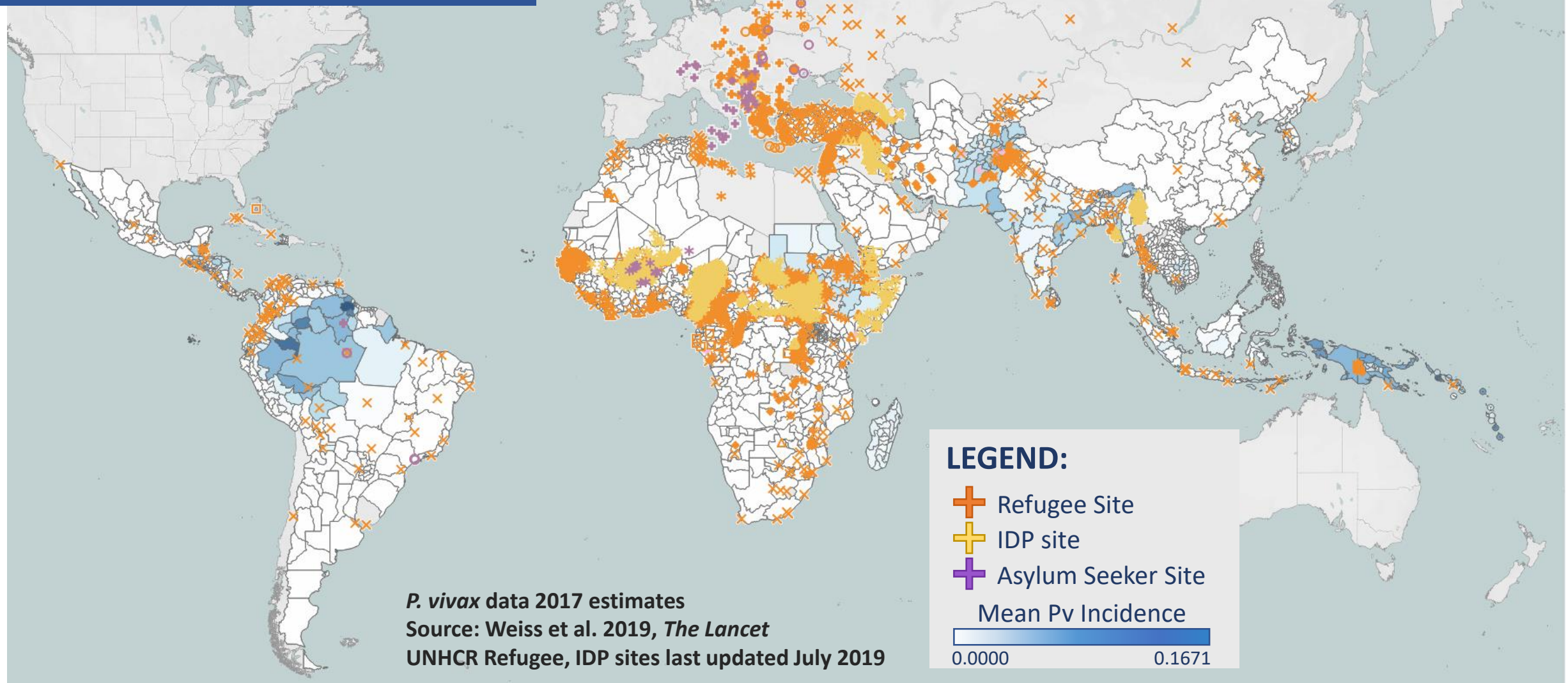


*P. falciparum* data 2017 estimates  
Source: Weiss et al. 2019, *The Lancet*  
UNHCR Refugee, IDP sites last updated July 2019





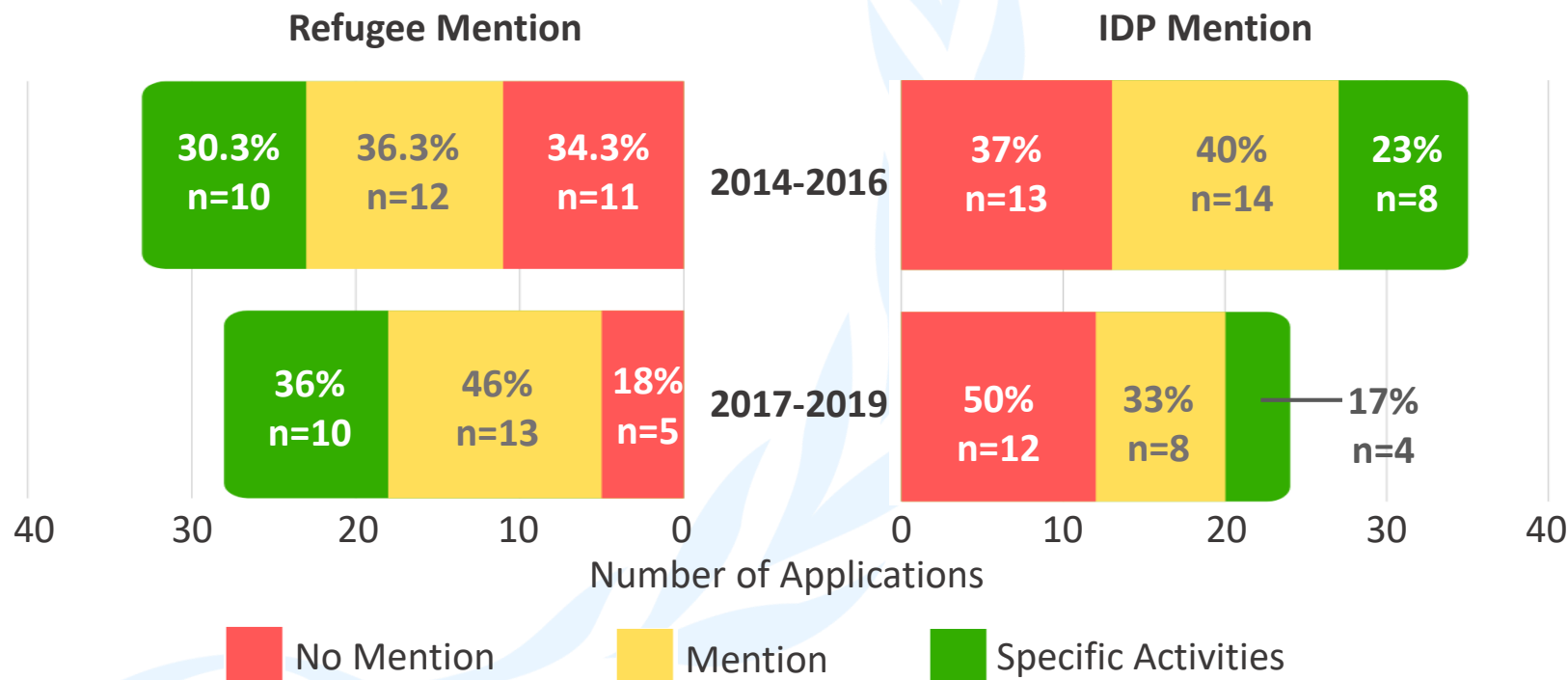
# Global *Plasmodium vivax* Incidence and Refugee, IDP sites



# Refugee mention in malaria-related GF applications has improved, while IDP mention has worsened

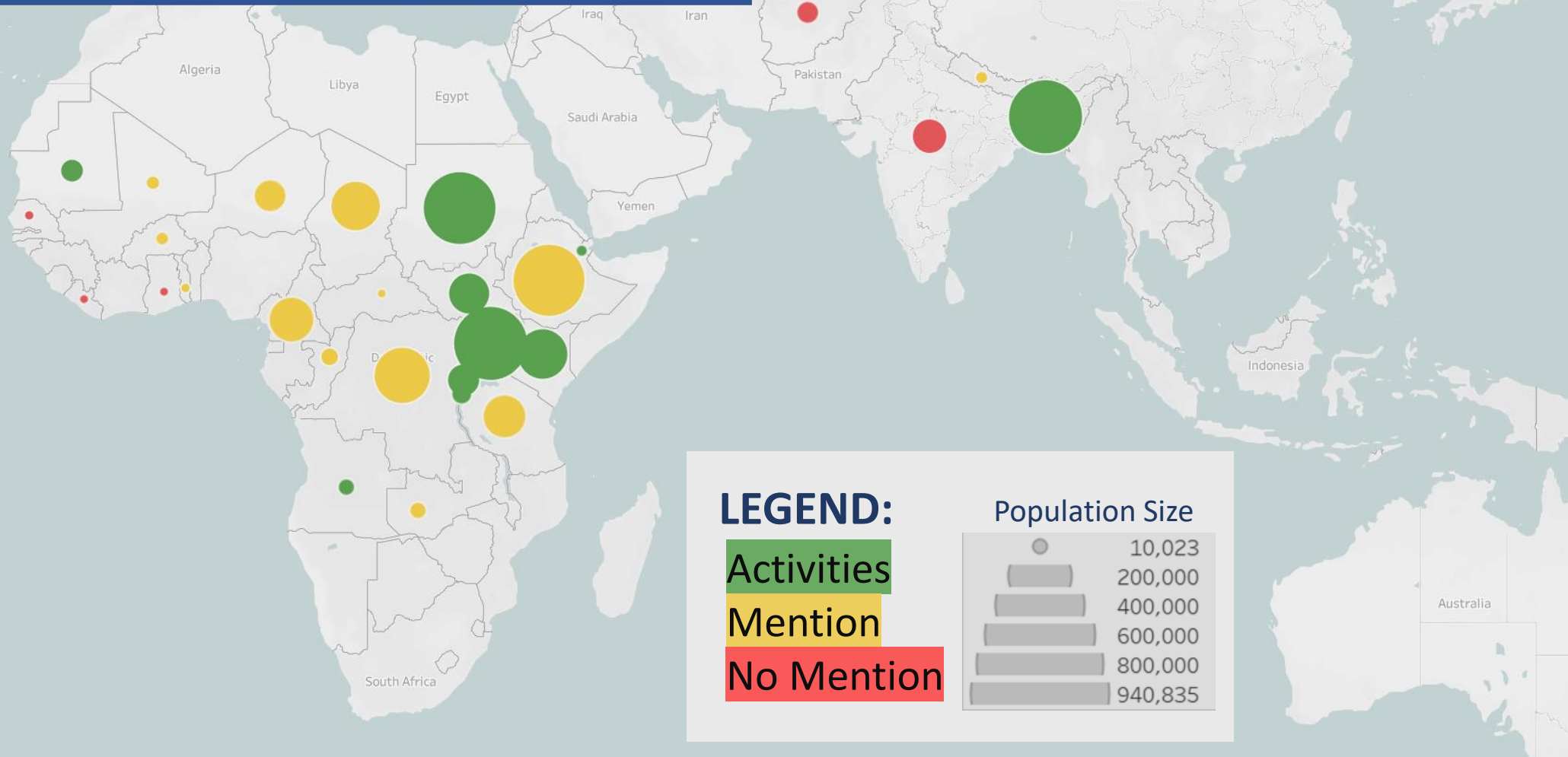
Since the last funding cycle:

- **Refugee mention has improved**, including slight increase in applications listing specific activities related to refugees
- **IDP mention has gotten worse**, with many more applications failing to mention IDPs at all

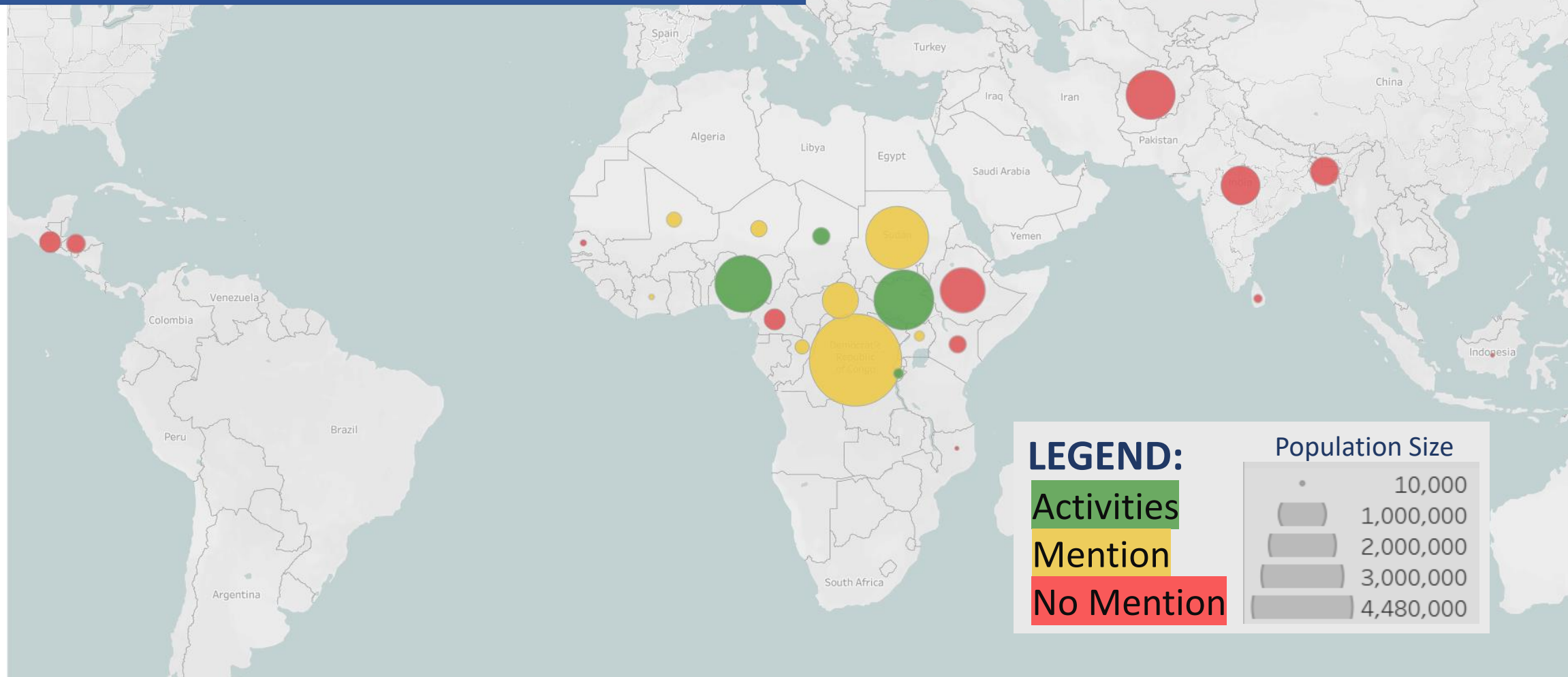




# MALARIA: Refugee Mention and Population Size 2017-2019



# MALARIA: IDP Mention and Population Size 2017-2019



# Conclusions: Malaria

- There was a major shift towards **increased specificity and frequency in how refugees were mentioned in malaria-related applications between the last two funding cycles**
- **IDPs were mentioned much less frequently** in malaria-related funding applications than in the previous funding cycle
- **A number of countries with large refugee or IDP populations failed to mention these populations or detail specific activities** targeting them in their malaria-related funding applications.



# Limitations

- Analyzing mention and listing of activities for refugees and IDPs in funding requests is an imperfect proxy. Some countries may provide activities for these populations without mentioning them in their applications.



## Countries eligible to receive a Global Fund allocation, 2020-2022





# Refugee/IDP Analysis: Recommendations



# Recommendations: Endemic Countries

## **Countries with existing displacement**

- Countries with existing displaced populations should include activities and interventions for these populations in their funding applications
- Maximize efforts to ensure full inclusion of displaced populations in a systematic way
- Utilize information on refugee and IDP population size and mapping of displacement vs malaria prevalence to target interventions for these populations in their concept notes (Information available from UN Foundation).

## **Countries with unexpected displacement between grant cycles**

- Make a request for reprogramming or to the emergency fund

# Recommendations: Endemic Countries

- Conversations about refugee and IDP coverage should occur throughout the national plan creation, grant-making and implementation processes
  - Include representatives of these populations and humanitarian agencies
- Measure key intervention coverage of displaced populations, identify financial and programmatic gaps, and ensure that data are provided to/linked with national program data

# Recommendations: Global Fund

- Ensure that Technical Review Panel (TRP) and Grant Approvals Committee (GAC) members reference information on refugees and IDPs when they review funding applications.
- Country teams should be aware of refugees and IDPs living in their countries and encourage countries to include them in their application throughout country dialogue, the application process and grant implementation.





**UNHCR**  
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For more information, contact:

Elizabeth Ivanovich –  
[eivanovich@unfoundation.org](mailto:eivanovich@unfoundation.org)

Allen Maina –  
[mainaa@unhcr.org](mailto:mainaa@unhcr.org)

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