



The Alliance for
Malaria Prevention



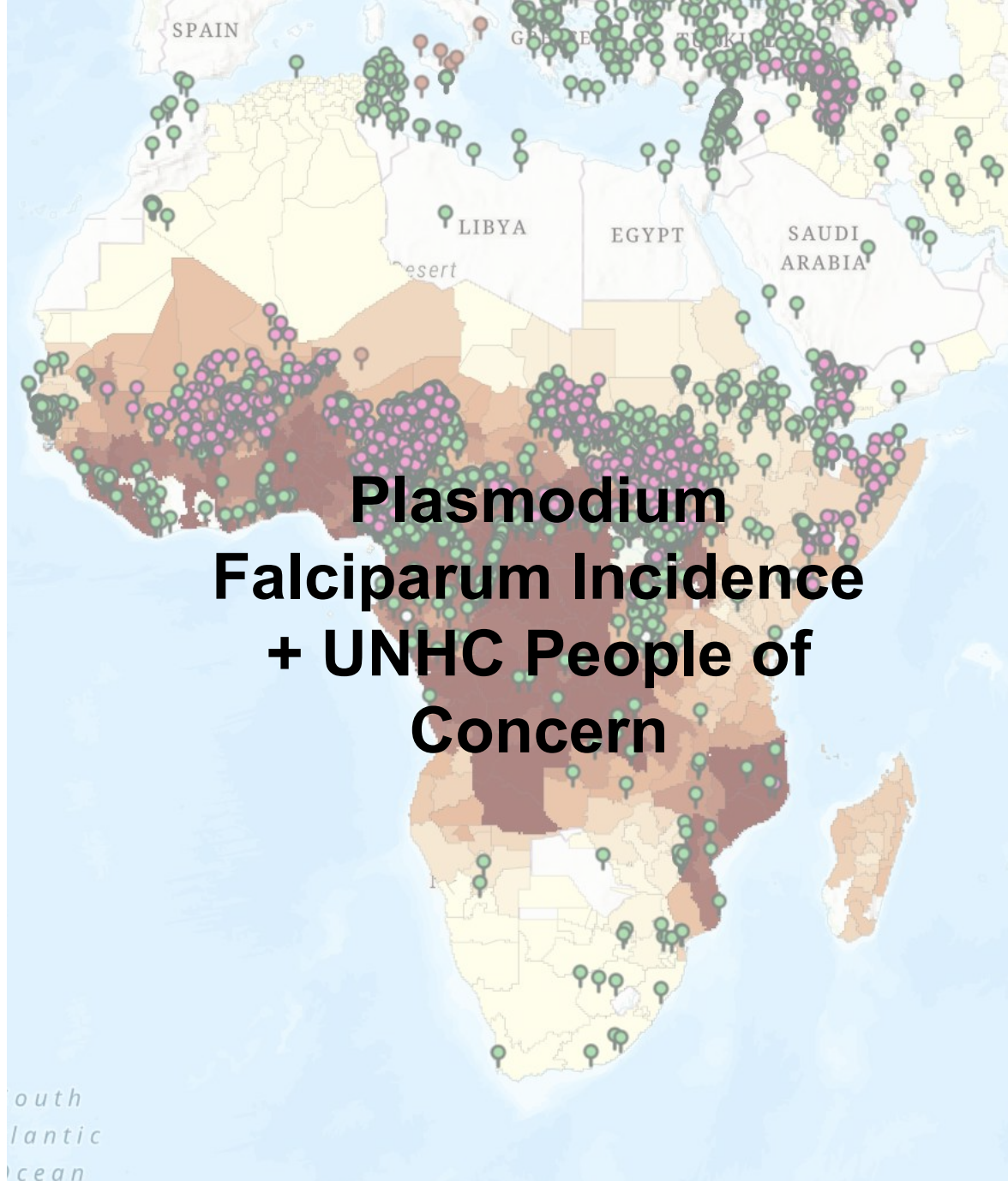
Roundtable Series on Reducing Malaria in IDPs and Refugees

Alliance for Malaria Prevention
Innovation and Evaluation Working Group Discussion
1 March 2023

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Growing Challenge

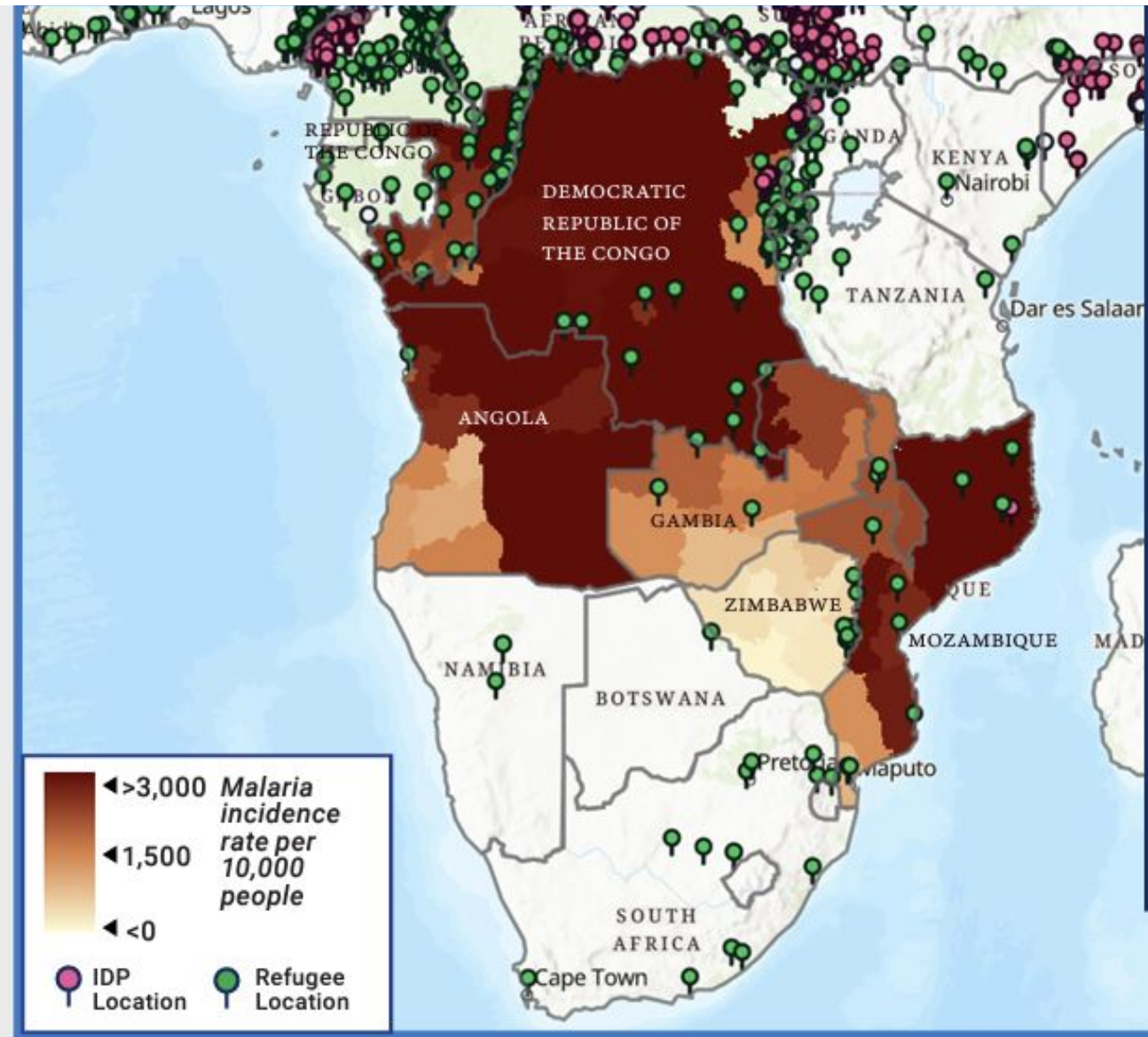
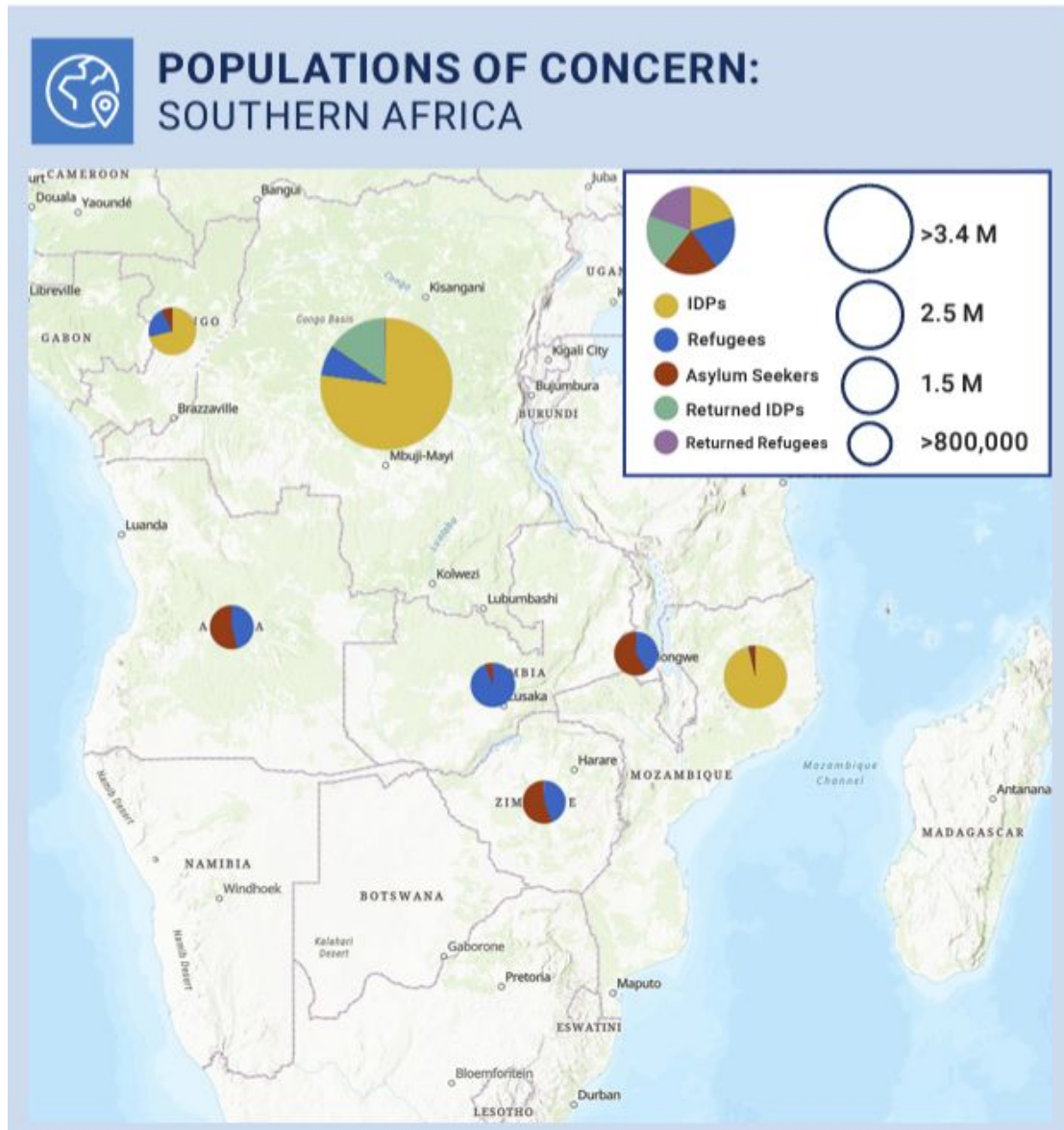
- In mid-2022 there were more than 102 million displaced people globally, with almost two-thirds living in malaria-endemic regions.
- In 2021, malaria was the second most common cause of morbidity among refugees in the 20 countries reporting through the health information system.



UNF Scorecards

Malaria and Displaced Populations in Southern Africa

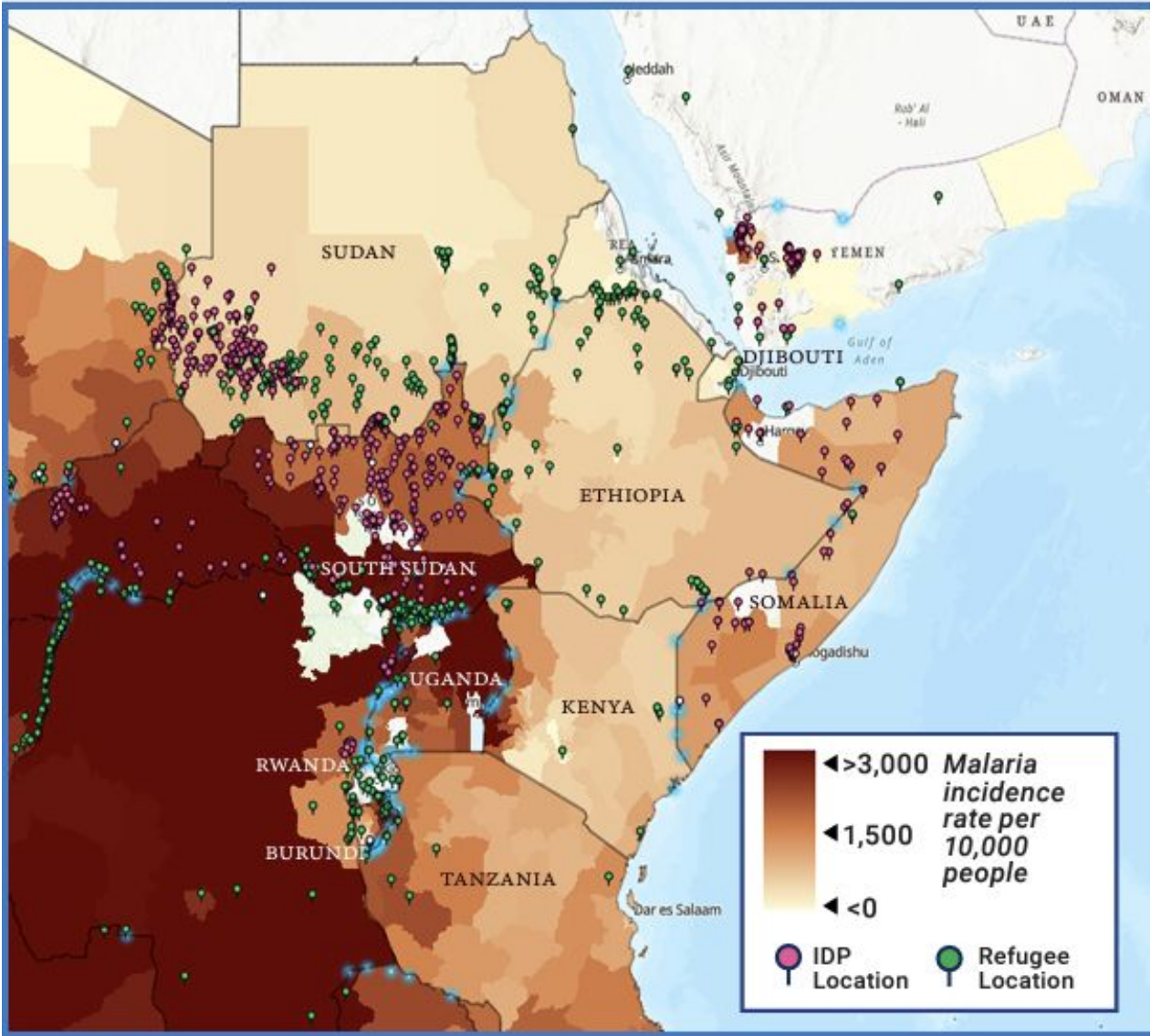
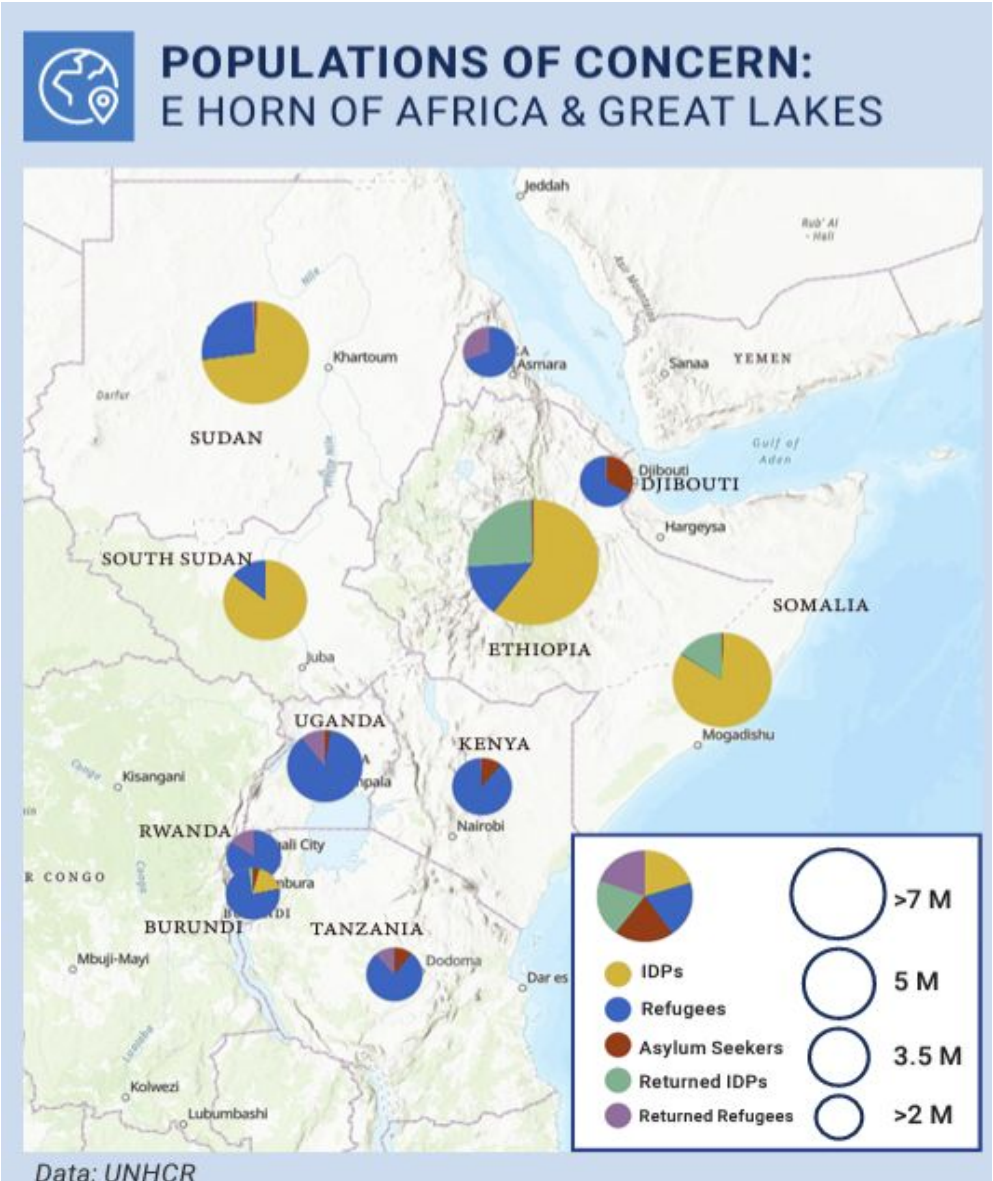
[Scorecard Link](#)



UNF Scorecards

Malaria and Displaced Populations in Eastern Horn of Africa

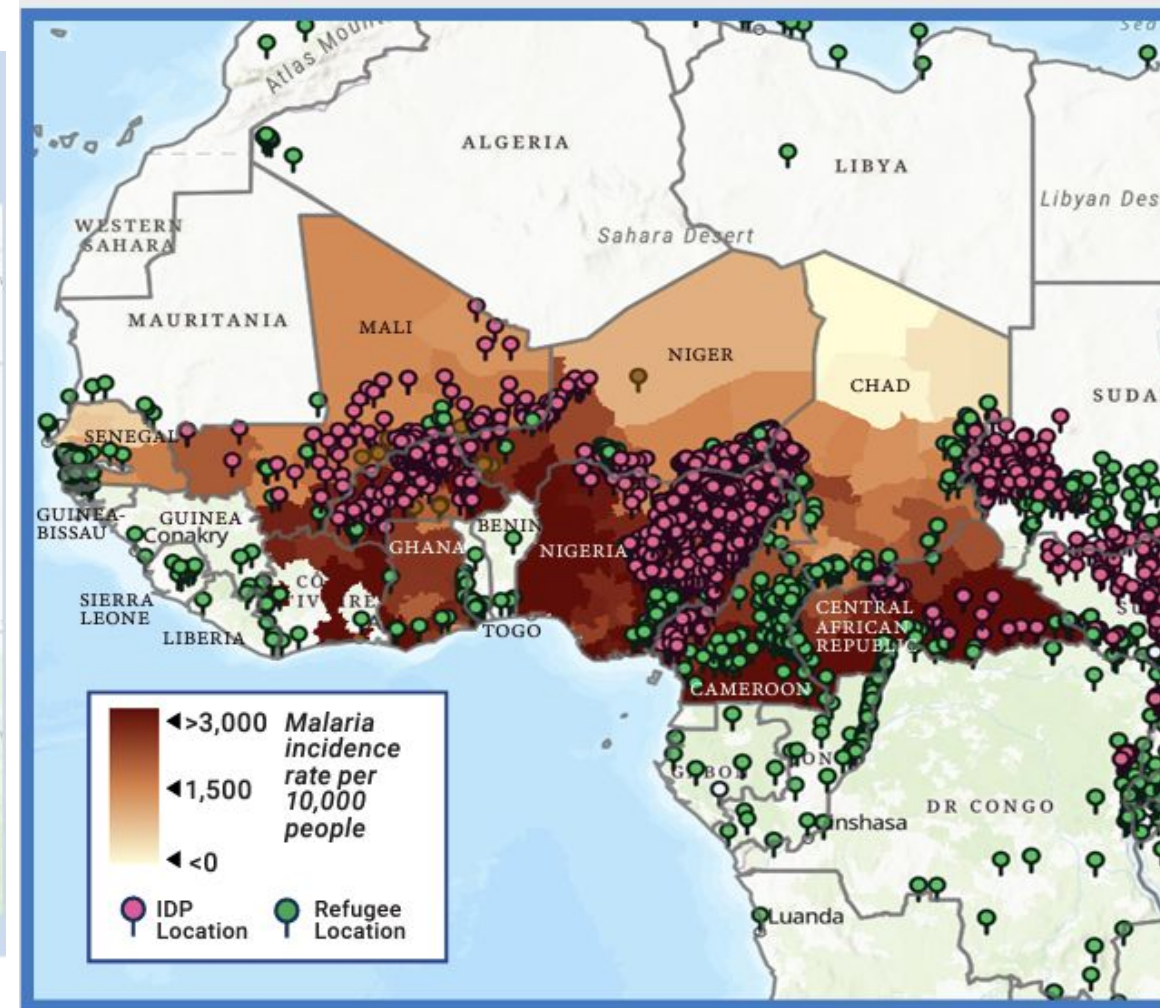
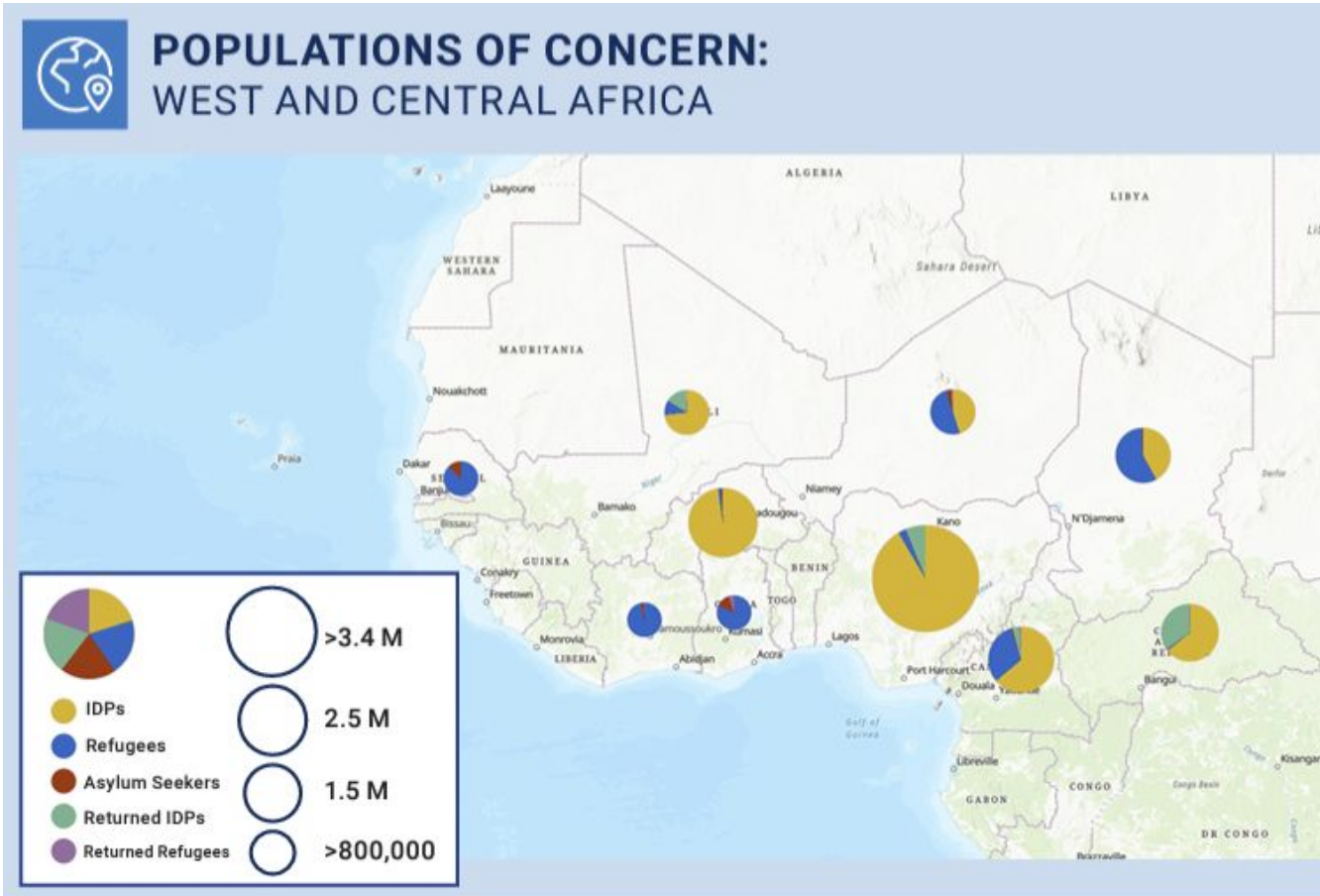
[Scorecard Link](#)



UNF Scorecards

Malaria and Displaced Populations in Eastern Horn of Africa

[Scorecard Link](#)





Roundtable Series

- **Roundtable 1: Improving Cross-Sectoral Solutions for Malaria in IDPs and Refugees**
 - September 2022- UN Foundation | Washington DC
- **Roundtable 2: Addressing the needs of displaced and last mile populations in Global Fund Malaria Grant Applications**
 - December 2022- CRSPC Meeting | Nairobi Kenya
- **Roundtable 3: Reducing Malaria in Displaced Populations through Improved Tools and Innovations**
 - February 2023- VCWG/MSWG Meetings | Accra Ghana

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DONORS

- Improve pre-stocking of malaria commodities to respond to humanitarian emergencies more quickly.
- Increase coordination and use of pooled funding

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COUNTRIES

- Create an intercountry and cross-border coordination framework to allow countries to share experiences
- Ensure the inclusion of refugees and IDPs in the country's health service delivery planning

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS

- Improve coordination of data from humanitarian organizations to target malaria interventions to IDP and refugee populations.
- Work through community-based actors who are better placed to meet the recurrent needs of populations in challenging operating environments



DURING THE APPLICATION PROCESS

GLOBAL FUND GRANT CYCLE 7:

Recommendations for Refugee and IDP inclusion in Malaria Grant Activities and Programs



Conduct conversations about refugee and IDP inclusion in national strategic plan creation, multicounty and cross-border grant proposal development, and grant implementation processes. Include representatives of displaced populations and humanitarian agencies in these conversations.



Consider existing intervention coverage of displaced populations and their inclusion in national LLIN, SMC, and IRS campaigns. Identify and discuss the financial and programmatic gaps that preclude the inclusion of these populations in the application.



Utilize information on refugee and IDP population data from UNHCR, IOM, and/or other humanitarian partners (including information on the location, size, and composition of the population) to design appropriately targeted malaria interventions.



When malaria services for refugees and IDPs are included, specific attention is required to ensure effective inclusion and coverage of vulnerable and marginalized populations by addressing socioeconomic, cultural, language, gender, and other barriers.



Explore the inclusion of pre-positioning a buffer stock of malaria commodities that can be deployed quickly to respond to humanitarian emergencies and newly displaced populations.



DURING AN EMERGENCY

GLOBAL FUND GRANT CYCLE 7:

Recommendations for Refugee and IDP inclusion in Malaria Grant Activities and Programs



Assess if the pre-positioned buffer stock of malaria commodities in the country or region can be deployed quickly and in conjunction with other non-food items from WASH and Shelter humanitarian partners to prevent malaria outbreaks amongst the newly displaced populations.



Identify local development actors as they are better placed to meet the recurrent and protracted needs of populations in COEs as they are present before, during, and after periods of insecurity and population displacement.



Coordinate with the Global Fund's COE team to explore the possibility of emergency funding or propose shifts in program budgets to address the needs of newly displaced populations in malaria interventions.



Consider how pooled and flexible or ring-fenced multicountry grant funding can allow for rapid response to emerging needs in cross-border contexts.



Support and contribute to data sharing with humanitarian and NGO partners in the country and in surrounding countries to help inform humanitarian response that can synergize or adopt malaria interventions for IDP and refugee populations.



Identify opportunities for academic partners to conduct implementation research on malaria interventions for displaced populations to help determine if current vector control tools are effective and appropriate for use in humanitarian contexts.



DURING AND AFTER THE GRANT PERIOD

GLOBAL FUND GRANT CYCLE 7:

Recommendations for Refugee and IDP inclusion in Malaria Grant Activities and Programs



Share the results and impact of malaria interventions with refugees, IDPs, and other marginalized populations to help encourage their feedback and engage in conversation about the impact of the activities to inform future interventions.



Share the mid-grant and final results of the malaria interventions with non-health national stakeholders, such as WASH, Shelter, Nutrition and Immunization partners to encourage greater data sharing and information exchange between health and non-health areas.

TOOLS AND INTERVENTIONS FOR MALARIA CONTROL IN VARIOUS TYPES OF HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS:

Humanitarian Situation/ Context	Suggested Interventions
Protracted Crises with Formal Settlements	ITNs, LLINs, Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS), ITNs + IRS, SMC, IPTp, Community Awareness Building and Education
Urban Environments	ITNs, LLINs, Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS), ITNs + IRS, SMC, IPTp, Community Awareness Building and Education
Acute Emergencies with Informal or Temporary Housing	Spatial Repellents, Topical Repellents, PBO Blankets, Attractive toxic sugar baits (ATSB)

AMP | COE + Case Studies

Ongoing Case Study Development



Case Studies

Humanitarian emergencies case study: Cameroon

Download in: [English](#)

August 2022



Case Studies

Humanitarian emergencies case study: South Sudan

Download in: [English](#)

August 2022



Case Studies

Humanitarian emergencies case study: Mozambique

Download in: [English](#)

August 2022



Case Studies

Humanitarian emergencies case study: Uganda

Download in: [English](#)

August 2022

The Alliance for Malaria Prevention

Operational guidance for insecticide-treated net (ITN) distribution in complex operating environments (COE)



[AMP COE Resources](#)



AMP | IEWG Next Steps

- **Continue to build case studies from ongoing AMP support to COE countries.**
 - Haiti
 - Pakistan
- **Support Displaced Population Cross Over Issues**
 - Improved Microplanning for Displaced Populations (ex. IDP in Urban Areas)
 - Coordinated Continuous Distribution (Humanitarian Relief Partners) + ITN Campaigns
 - Differentiated SBC messages for IDP populations
- **Coordination with RBM Vector Control Working Group (WS3 TT4)**
 - Novel Vector Control Tools for Displaced Populations
 - WHO Malaria in Humanitarian Emergency Guidance

Roundtable Next Steps

- **Consolidated report from the roundtable discussion**
- **Continued multisectoral coordination**
- **Support for IDP and refugee inclusion in upcoming Global Fund grants**

