



Malaria Control in Humanitarian Emergencies

Challenges and Opportunities for Policy Makers

Presentation by
the informal Working Group GFATM in Humanitarian Emergencies
to the West Africa Roll Back Malaria Network (WARN) Annual Meeting
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Who are Populations affected by Humanitarian Emergencies?

- Persons affected by conflict and/or natural disasters
- Displaced persons such as refugees, internally-displaced persons (IDPs)
- Non-displaced persons, including host populations

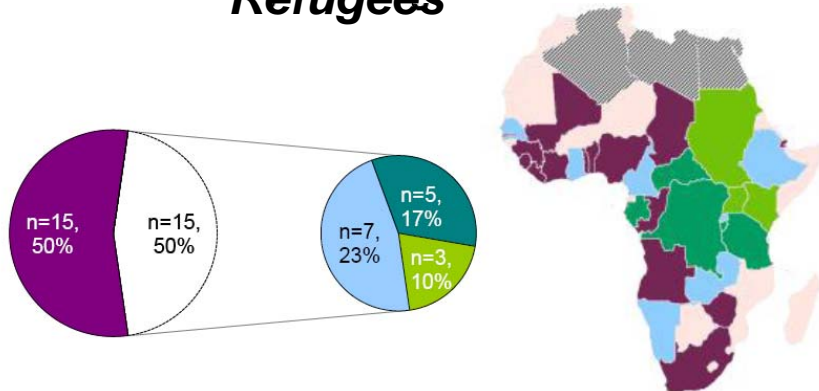
Situation Analysis

Malaria National Strategic Plans

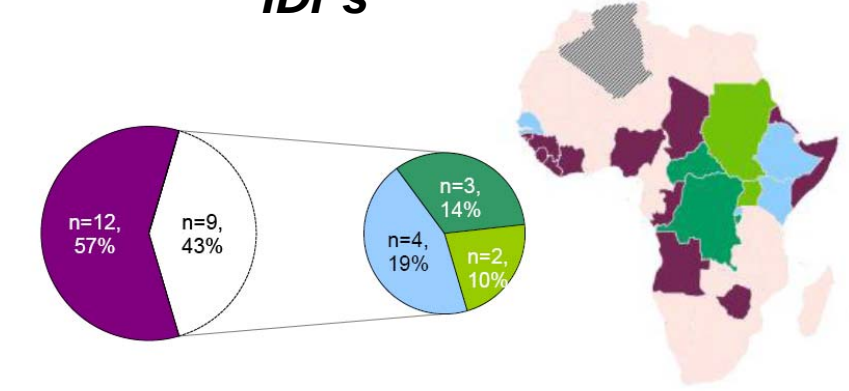
Are populations affected by humanitarian emergencies benefiting from national Malaria Control Programmes?

Inclusion of Refugees and IDPs in Malaria National Strategic Plans in African Countries with $\geq 10,000$ Refugees and/or IDPs

Refugees



IDPs



■ Not Available ■ No Reference ■ Reference ■ Reference and Activities

■ Not Available ■ No Reference ■ Reference ■ Reference and Activities

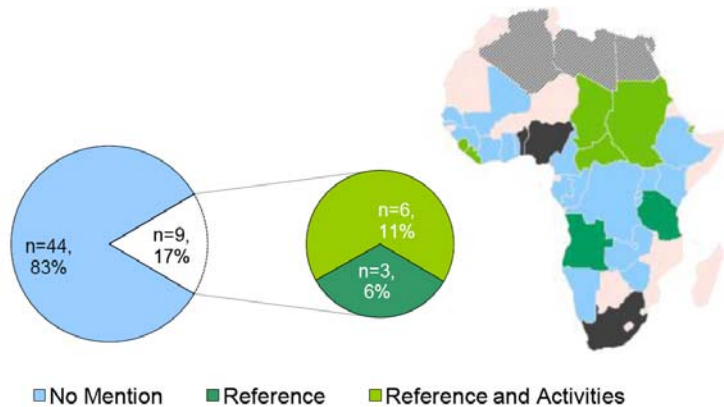
Situation Analysis

GFATM Malaria Proposals

Are populations affected by humanitarian emergencies benefiting from international funding?

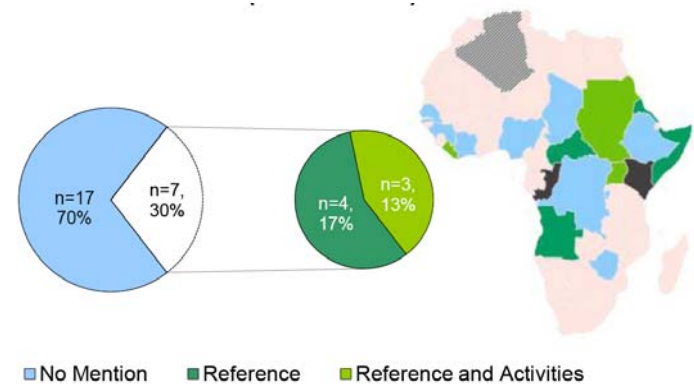
Inclusion of Refugees and IDPs in accepted GFATM malaria proposals in African Countries with $\geq 10,000$ Refugees and/or IDPs

Refugees



$N_{\text{Total with } \geq 10,000 \text{ Refugees}} = 53$ Proposals (includes multiple submissions from individual countries)

IDPs



$N_{\text{Total with } \geq 10,000 \text{ IDPs}} = 24$ Proposals (includes multiple submissions from individual countries)



Global Malaria Action Plan (2008)

Role of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership (RBM) ***Humanitarian Emergencies***

To achieve the goals of the RBM Partnership, specially in the scale-up and sustained control stages, special efforts must be made to control malaria in humanitarian crises as these situations may quickly lead to a loss of the benefits achieved previously by the malaria control programs and a deterioration of malaria control in the affected country.

Regional Strategy Africa

Countries in states of humanitarian crisis.

Countries impacted by chronic humanitarian crisis are of strategic importance in malaria control. The massive population displacement that usually accompanies humanitarian crises is likely to lead to malaria epidemics and increased mortality due to the difficulty in providing affected populations with vector control and case management interventions (difficult access, poor housing conditions, security risks, etc.).



Populations affected by humanitarian emergencies in West Africa

- Most acute humanitarian emergencies have diminished in scope and severity over the past 10 years.
- Protracted refugee and/or IDP situations remain in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo.
- Displaced populations are returning to their homes or are being locally integrated in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mauritania, Senegal and Togo.



Opportunities

- Populations affected by humanitarian emergencies should be included in malaria control activities at national level so to ensure maximum programme efficacy, public health impact and sustainability.
- Through the inclusion of population affected by humanitarian emergencies into Malaria National Strategic Plans, governments should also add a component for these populations to their Global Fund proposal, so as to be granted **additional** resources.
- The inclusion of population affected by humanitarian emergencies in funding proposals may have positive direct effects for host populations as humanitarian partners have capacities to help governments deliver for affected and host populations