



**CENTRAL FUND FOR INFLUENZA ACTION
FINAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE REPORT**

Programme Title & Project Number
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Towards a Safer World phase 2: realising resilience • Programme Number (if applicable): • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:

UNCAPAHI Objective
<i>Country/Region:</i> Corporate
<i>Thematic/Priority:</i> Objective 6.1

Participating Organization(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Food Programme

Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNSIC

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)	
CFIA Contribution:	120,000
• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>	
Agency Contribution	
• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>	
Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>	
Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i>	
TOTAL:	120,000

Programme Duration (months)	
Overall Duration <i>(months)</i>	7
Start Date ² <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i>	01.01.2012
End Date (or Revised End Date) ³	13.07.2012
Operational Closure Date ⁴	30.09.2012
Expected Financial Closure Date	31.12.2012

Final Programme/ Project Evaluation	
Evaluation Completed	No
Evaluation Report - Attached	No

Submitted By
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¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

³ As per approval by the relevant decision-making body/Management Committee.

⁴ All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MPTF Office.

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT

I. PURPOSE

The first phase of the Towards a Safer World initiative yielded a series of lessons from whole-of-society pandemic preparedness which were collated in a report and disseminated at a conference in Rome. The conference concluded that lessons from the TASW initiative are relevant both for continued pandemic preparedness and for other crises that are unpredictable, global and able to cause widespread disruption, suffering and death. This second phase of TASW aimed at establishing and managing a network of professionals whose work involves whole of society preparedness for unforeseen crises with potentially global impact; strengthening network members' capacity to respond to emergencies; fostering collaboration at country, regional and global levels; contributing to wider strategies to strengthen National Disaster Management Organisations; and helping sustain members' pandemic readiness by planning for how to scale up the multi-sector response to a severe pandemic.

Key outputs sought included an update to the TASW book; updating the TASW website; making available simulation materials; communicating ideas through social media; developing a list of available expertise; presentations to CAPSCA and ASEAN meetings; and a session at a Global Risk Forum event.

The World Food Programme worked in very close collaboration with UNSIC in implementing the programme.

II. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS

The project helped to strengthen network members' capacity by exchanging experiences of whole-of-society preparedness and conveying knowledge covering a wide range of disciplines and sectors, including through the TASW website. Knowledge disseminated included best practice from simulations and practical case studies. TASW also developed a roster of experts in different sectors with the capacity to deliver support to network members.

TASW established close links with and participated in meetings organised by CAPSCA/ICAO, PREPARE/IMC and ASEAN – and developed a session for a Global Risk Forum meeting in Davos.

TASW participated in the WFP Pandemic Readiness and Response Exercise for Southern Africa (P2RX) at which TASW engaged with and disseminated learning to a number of Southern African NDMOs.

TASW developed an update to the original TASW book reflecting on developments since the September 2011 conference in focal sectors. An update was issued, and was followed by a supplementary newsletter two months later describing further developments. All Hazards Consulting, Bio-Era, Burnet Institute, CRISMART, FAO, FHI 360, IFRC, the New Zealand Ministry of Health, OCHA Madagascar, PREPARE, UNICEF, UNWTO, US Africa Command and WFP contributed case studies, reports and materials to these two newsletters, demonstrating wide-ranging interest in the process.

TASW continued to use the TASW website to provide practical information on a regular basis to network members. FHI 360 handed ownership of the website over to TASW during the project period. TASW's web consultant encountered considerable technical difficulties in taking over the website, so the website was dormant for an extended period, but a new website has now been developed and is back up-and-running, under the management of UNSIC (who have taken over leadership of the TASW initiative from WFP).

TASW identified that simulation materials constitute one of the key good practices advanced during pandemic preparedness. TASW posted on its website simulation materials relevant to pandemic preparedness developed by PIC/OCHA and new simulation materials relevant to all hazards which were developed by UNICEF in collaboration with WFP using the PIC/OCHA pandemic materials as a starting-point.

TASW was active on Twitter to alert network members to developments in preparedness thinking and practice, and also posted videos developed by network members on the TASW YouTube account.

TASW developed a list of expert consultants who have the capacity to provide short term expertise to support development and implementation of whole of society readiness initiatives; and made it available to network members.

TASW established a strong partnership with ICAO's CFIA-funded CAPSCA initiative, and presented TASW recommendations to Asian and European regional CAPSCA meetings in Ulaanbaatar and Frankfurt. As a result, CAPSCA encouraged its members to adopt TASW recommendations in its formal records of these events.

TASW participated in ASEAN's multi-sector pandemic preparedness and response meeting in Singapore and presented TASW messages to South East Asian Member State representatives gathered there.

TASW applied for, was awarded and developed a session for the Global Risk Forum risk management conference in Davos. The TASW session took place on 30 August, under the leadership of UNSIC.

III. EVALUATION & LESSONS LEARNED

The Towards a Safer World initiative endeavoured to raise supplementary funding from donors (including Australia, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States) to enable it to carry out its envisaged programme of activities for 2012. Unfortunately, attempts to raise further funding were unsuccessful. As a result, it was agreed that TASW should realign its work plan for 2012 to align with funding available. A challenge for the TASW process and other pandemic influenza planning programmes has been the difficulty of raising resources in the aftermath of the mild 2009 pandemic and declining global interest in pandemic. We have learnt that donors and partner countries find it more alluring to participate in multi-hazard preparedness processes and interventions. Hence we have moved from a pandemic-specific to a multi-hazard preparedness footing, and have sought to emphasise the relevance of pandemic preparedness practices for a range of other threats.

No evaluation has been conducted of this small second phase of the TASW initiative. A survey was conducted on the conference that was the culmination of the first phase of the TASW initiative and feedback from participants was exceptionally positive. The TASW initiative itself constitutes an attempt to assess, document and disseminate the lessons learned from 6 years of preparedness for a possible severe influenza pandemic, so there are many lessons learned captured in the TASW book and the report of the TASW conference which TASW is seeking to promote.

The TASW initiative validated the value of adopting a whole-of-society approach to preparedness for pandemics and related major catastrophes. Robust preparedness requires a concerted effort by civil society, government and private sector.

WFP transferred responsibility for the TASW initiative to UNSIC on 15 July 2012, at which point funding for the TASW lead organiser position in WFP ceased.