

Submission Form

**To
Management Committee for the UN Central Fund for Influenza Action**

To be completed by the Participating UN and Non-UN Organisation

Meeting No: 5	Date of Meeting: 20 February 2008
Item No: 200809	Programme / project: World Food Programme Pandemic Preparedness and Planning
To: Management Committee for the UN CFIA	Date of Submission: 04 February 2008
From: United Nations World Food Programme Avian and Human Influenza Task Force	Contact: Peter Scott-Bowden
National Authority <input type="checkbox"/> Endorsement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comments (mandatory if no endorsement)	Contact: Telephone number: + 39 3401870842 E-mail: peter.scott-bowden@wfp.org
Proposed submission, if approved would result in: <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of existing programme/project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New programme/project <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)	Proposed submission resulted from: <input type="checkbox"/> National Authorities request <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participating UN/Non-UN Participating Agency within the UN Consolidated Action Plan <input type="checkbox"/> NGO or other agency Request <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
Programme/Project Title: World Food Programme Pandemic Preparedness and Planning	
Category of project: Country with restricted implementation capacity; Unforeseen Urgency; Joint programming: all.	
Amount of CFIA funds requested for Proposed Programme/project: USD 4,205,100	
Amount of indirect costs requested: 7% - USD 275,100	

1. Background

Provide brief and concise information on the background of the programme/project. Indicate how originated, refer to request endorsement or approval by relevant national authorities etc. If extension of existing programme/project provide information on original programme/project, such as number, programme amount, date of approval. Provide information on other/previous fundraising activities for the programme/project.

In March 2006, the Secretary-General issued instructions to all Resident Coordinators and all Heads of Agency to ensure compliance with the UN Medical Services recommendations (including stockpiling of protective items and drugs) and to develop UN Country Team contingency plans at all duty stations. WFP Executive Director requested WFP's 'full compliance' to the Secretary-General's instruction.

In January of 2006 WFP launched Special Operation (SO) 10502.0, which outlined a global preparedness framework that sets objectives and develops scenario-specific action plans related to a number of inter-related areas. The operation budget (USD 8,047,705) has been resourced so far by the Governments of Australia and Japan, the CFIA and WFP advance funding facilities. The three most important achievements of the SO are to-date:

- 1) The rapid deployment of medical and protective equipment to WFP staff and dependents of all country offices and regional bureaus.
- 2) Development of hazard and risk analysis tools which are now being used, besides WFP, by the UN Medical Services, DPKO and UNICEF in its Business Continuity Planning efforts, and have been cited by the UN System Influenza Coordinator, Dr. Nabarro, as an example of best practice.
- 3) Lastly, WFP has been at the forefront of the humanitarian community to develop agency-specific preparedness plans, support the development of UNCT preparedness plans, and, where possible, provide technical assistance in drawing up government preparedness plans.

However, much work still remains to map the capacities and gaps and properly prepare Governments, civil societies, UN and WFP for a potential influenza pandemic. A comprehensive study led by GTZ found that most Government preparedness plans in Africa are neither operational nor multi-sectoral. An internal UN review of the existing UNCT plans has similarly found that while the staff health and safety components are addressed in most plans gaps still exist especially for staff and dependents located in countries with weak medical facilities. The review also found that pandemic preparedness plans are systematically weak in their business continuity and programme support to national authorities. Furthermore, few countries have tested their pandemic plans.

In terms of food security, the potential impacts of a pandemic upon specific vulnerable groups are not yet properly analysed or understood.

2. Purpose of Proposed Programme/Project

WFP's pandemic preparedness work under the submitted proposal supports the broader framework of UN's Consolidated Action Plan for Avian and Human Influenza of 2007, contributing to the following four UNCAP objectives;

1. Sustaining Livelihoods (Objective 2)
2. Coordination of National, Regional and International stakeholders (Objective 4)
3. Continuity under Pandemic Conditions (Objective 6)
4. Humanitarian Common Services (Objective 7)

WFP adapts a two-pronged strategy in trying to 1) better understand the impact of avian influenza and a potential pandemic on the most vulnerable groups of the society (through livelihood analysis), and 2) ensure that WFP and - to the extent possible -UN, Governments and civil societies, have robust pandemic preparedness and response plans in place, on a priority basis.

Outputs:

1. Operational contingency plans in place in 9 priority countries by the end of 2008 (Indonesia Egypt, Pakistan, Sudan, Afghanistan, DR Congo, Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia). This will be done in close liaison with IFRC, OCHA (PIC), and the UN sister agencies. The process involves the development of a comprehensive preparedness framework including business continuity planning measures and operational response modalities (in support of UNCAP Objective 4 & 6).
2. Transport alternatives of humanitarian goods along the main delivery corridors during a pandemic properly analysed and assessed (in east Africa, southern Africa, central and southeast Asia). While this project is funded separately by CFIA, the overall project management falls with the AHI unit, which ensures the effective integration of the project with other ongoing preparedness measures (in support of UNCAP Objectives 4 & 7).
3. Logistics training programme developed and key operational staff (WFP and non WFP; WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, IFRC and identified NGOs) trained on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in immediate response or “containment / quarantined operations”, which WFP may be requested to support. To ensure that the training is integrated into existing systems and structures, WFP as the lead coordinator for the Logistics Cluster, will coordinate its design and delivery with other key cluster partners (in support of UNCAP Objectives 4 & 7).
4. Finalised and tested WFP Corporate Business Continuity Plan, which will ensure that essential support functions remain operational during a pandemic. The plan outlines the main functions of WFP divisions and support units and detailed decision-making procedures under different crises modes. As a second step, WFP will roll out a Business Continuity training to all country offices together with UNICEF and UNDP.
5. Impacts on livelihood of vulnerable groups in priority countries and the potential need for programme response better understood through livelihood analysis. In close collaboration with sister UN agencies, the Red Cross Movement, NGOs and national authorities, the project will develop guidelines for the use of food assistance in a pandemic environment.

3. Project Implementability

	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>
<i>Estimated commitments (\$mill)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4.2051</i>
<i>Estimated disbursements (\$mill)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4.2051</i>

4. Evaluation of Proposals – Lead Agency

	<i>General principles and selection criteria</i>	
(a)	Must be explicitly based on the UN Consolidated Action Plan (UNCAPAH),	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b)	Must support national strategies,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	Must promote and ensure national ownership,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	Must demonstrate UN's comparative advantage for specific intervention ,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	The organization must have the appropriate system to deliver the intervention,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(f)	The UN response must be effective, coherent, context-sensitive, cost-efficient and the outcomes, sustainable,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(g)	Must avoid duplication of and significant overlap with the activities of other actors,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(h)	Must use strategic entry points that respond to immediate needs and yet facilitate longer-term improvements,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(i)	Must build on existing capacities, strengths and experience,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(j)	Must promote consultation, participation and partnerships.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Recommendations: UN Organizations that have lead responsibilities for the objectives of the UN CAP

FAO: No comments submitted.

UNDP: No comments submitted.

OCHA: A sound proposal with clearly defined objectives. Given that one of the objectives is to assist the strengthening of inter-agency preparedness, we trust that WFP will be ready to share its plans with other agencies at the country level.

Elaborate (WFP)

The ownership of the pandemic preparedness plans lies naturally with the concerned country offices, local UNCT and Governments. The management of WFP's strategic approach and capacity development lies, however, with the AHI unit in WFP Headquarters. The unit, fully devoted to pandemic preparedness, was established in January of 2006 and consists of a Coordinator, and core staff in each technical area (Contingency Planning, Logistics, Livelihood Analysis, Training, Staff Health and Safety). Regional and country level management are in charge of preparedness planning in their respective area to ensure that well defined ownership is promoted and evenly distributed between the local, regional and global level. The AHI Task Force is Chaired by WFP's Deputy Executive Director, and Chief Operations Officer – ASG Susana Malcorra.

5. Review by Secretariat

Check on Programme/Project Proposal Format Contents

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover sheet (first page) | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework with indicators of success and timelines | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (not required < \$500,000) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Programme/Project Justification | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Programme/Project Management Arrangements | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Risks and Assumptions | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Budget | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Progress Report (for supplementary funding only) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- Implementability*

The project has clearly defined deliverables including the development of operational contingency plans in 9 priority countries; integrating analysis of transport alternatives along the east Africa, southern Africa, central and southeast Asia main corridors with ongoing preparedness measures; logistics training of key WFP and non-WFP operational staff including from selected NGOs, rolling out business continuity plans in all WFP country offices; and undertaking livelihoods analysis.

General criteria for prioritisation		
(a)	Must be in line with UN Consolidated Action Plan,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b)	Recipient Organization is unable to meet high or urgent priority needs with existing level of funding,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	Need to address high priority activities that have significant impact, and by nature must address seasonal or timing imperatives and considerations,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	Supports activities that are likely to improve the overall situation at national and local levels,	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(e)	Does not overlap with other ongoing programmes.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

- Overall review of programme submission*

Project proposal submission criteria have been fulfilled. **See Section 4, Evaluation of Proposals, for comments by the lead agency, OCHA.**

This proposal covers Objectives 2, 4, 6 & 7 of the UN Consolidated Action Plan for which WFP has been unable to find funding.

6. Decision of the Management Committee for the UN CFIA

- Approved content and budget as submitted**
- Approved for a total budget of \$ 4,205,100**
- Approved with modification/condition on content**
- Deferred**
- Rejected**

Reason/Comments

CFIA Programme/Project Proposal Format and Guidelines

Contents:

1. Cover sheet, first page of the programme/project document, (**Appendix A**)
2. Logical Framework (**Appendix B**)
3. Programme/Project Justification (**Appendix B**)
4. Programme/Project Management Arrangements (**Appendix B**)
5. Risks and Assumptions (**Appendix B**)
6. Programme/Project Budget (**Appendix C**)



FEB -4 2008 Appendix A

CFIA PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

Participating UN or Eligible Partner Organisation: UN World Food Programme	UN CAP objective: 2, 4, <u>6</u> and 7
Programme/Project Manager Name: Peter Scott-Bowden Address: Via C. Viola 68-70 -00148 Rome. Italy Telephone: 00 39 0665133173 E-mail: peter.scott-bowden@wfp.org	UN or Eligible Partner Organization that has lead responsibilities for the objective(s) of the UNCAP Obj 2: FAO Obj 4: UNDP Obj 6: OCHA Obj 7: WFP Name: UN WFP Address: via C.G. Viola 68-70 – 00148 Rome. Italy Telephone: 00 39 06 65133487 E-mail: peter.scott-bowden@wfp.org
Programme/Project Title: WFP Avian and Human Influenza Preparedness Programme/Project Number: CFIA/B-3	Programme/Project Country and Location: Corporate with a focus on 9 priority countries and 2 pandemic regional logistics capacity assessment until December 2008.
Programme/Project Description: A pandemic is expected to bring about massive disruptions in global markets, national infrastructure and services, and potentially civil unrest. The shock will be harder in countries with limited infrastructure and capacity. Governments and humanitarian agencies' ability to operate and serve their affected population will also be seriously affected, compounded by the significant increase in the beneficiary caseload. Pandemic readiness at the Government and humanitarian agency level is essential to effectively meet these challenges.	Total Programme/Project Cost: CFIA: USD 4,205,100 Government Input (if relevant): N/A Other N/A Total: 4,205,100 USD Programme/Project Duration: 12 months (until 31/09/08) Estimated Start Up Date: 01 October 2007

UN CAP Objective (one or more of the seven objectives) and Key Immediate Objectives:

- Sustaining Livelihoods (Objective 2)
- Coordination of National, Regional and International stakeholders (Objective 4)
- Continuity under Pandemic Conditions (Objective 6)
- Humanitarian Common Services (Objective 7)

Outputs and Key Activities:

Paragraph outlining essential details of the programme/project

- UN CAP Objective 4 & 6: Operational contingency plans in place in 9 priority countries by the end of 2008 (including, amongst others Egypt, Kenya, Pakistan and Sudan). The development of contingency plans will be done in close liaison with IFRC, UN partners and NGOs. The process involves the development of a comprehensive preparedness framework including business continuity planning measures and operational response modalities.
- UN CAP Objective 4 & 7: Transport alternatives of humanitarian goods along the main delivery corridors during a pandemic properly analysed and assessed (in east Africa, southern Africa, central and southeast Asia). While this project is funded separately by CFIA, the overall project management falls with the AHI unit, which ensures the effective integration of the project with other ongoing preparedness measures.
- UN CAP Objectives 4 & 7: Logistics training programme developed and key operational staff (WFP and non WFP; WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, IFRC and selected NGOs) trained on Standard Operations Procedures (SOPs) in immediate response for “containment / quarantined operations”, which WFP may be requested to support. To ensure that the training is integrated into existing systems and structures WFP, as the lead coordinator for the Logistics Cluster, will coordinate its design and delivery with other key cluster partners.
- UN CAP Objective 4 & 6: In order to minimise the impact upon WFP’s current case load of 85 million beneficiaries, and to strengthen its ability to adapt its operations if required, WFP will roll out Business Continuity training to all WFP country offices.
- UN CAP Objective 2 & 4: Impact of an influenza pandemic on the livelihood of vulnerable groups in priority countries analysed and programme response guidance developed. In close collaboration with sister UN agencies, the Red Cross Movement, NGOs and national authorities, the project will develop guidelines for the use of food assistance in a pandemic environment.

UN organization that has lead responsibilities for the objective of the UN CAP Review Date:
13 February 2008

Secretariat Review Date: 5 February 2008

Management Committee Approval Date: 20 February 2008
Total Approved Amount: \$4,205,100

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Management Committee Approval Date: 20 February 2008
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Appendix B

THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Programme/project Justification

The background to the programme/project, and the approach adopted should be explained.

Background

The highly pathogenic H5N1 virus is a continuing threat. Between 2003 and the end of 2005, H5N1 was reported in 15 countries. During 2006, the virus spread to a total of 36 countries. As of February 2008, 60 countries have reported H5N1 outbreaks and a total of 359 persons have been infected by the virus (226 of them fatally) in 14 countries.

The worldwide response to the H5N1 virus threat can be divided into two areas:

- (1) Containing the spread of avian influenza amongst animals;
- (2) Preparing for a possible human influenza pandemic.

While most of the attention has focused on controlling the animal disease (1), efforts are gradually shifting towards pandemic preparedness (2) as H5N1 continues to spread to new countries and national governments become aware of the potentially devastating impact of a pandemic.

A pandemic is expected to bring about massive disruptions in global markets, national infrastructure and services, and potentially, civil unrest. The scientific consensus is that an avian pandemic could sicken 20 percent of the world's population, result in absenteeism of 40 percent of the global workforce, and kill tens, if not hundreds, of millions of people.

Containment measures will isolate countries/regions where basic service and assistance will still have to be provided to the population. The shock will be harder in countries with limited infrastructure and capacity. Outbreaks will likely move along modern transportation and distribution chains, with transportation hubs being especially vulnerable. Disruption at these hubs will be significant and could have a devastating impact on businesses and livelihoods. Humanitarian agencies' ability to operate and serve their beneficiary caseload could also be seriously affected, compounded also by the significant increase in the beneficiary caseload in pandemic-affected countries and regions.

WFP has worked with affected and at-risk countries in Asia, Africa, Caucasus, and Middle East since 2005 to build up a WFP response readiness, strengthen Governments' emergency preparedness planning, and improve coordination between the main humanitarian actors.

Programme/project approach

WFP has been at the forefront of the humanitarian community to develop agency-specific preparedness plans, support the development of UNCT preparedness plans, and, where possible,

provide technical assistance in drawing up government preparedness plans.

However, much work still remains to properly prepare Governments, UN and WFP for a potential influenza pandemic. A comprehensive study by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine found that most Government preparedness plans in Africa are neither operational nor multisectoral. An internal UN review of the existing UNCT plans has similarly found that while the staff health and safety components are addressed in most plans, gaps still exist especially for staff and dependents located in countries with weak medical facilities. The review also found that pandemic preparedness plans are systematically weak in their business continuity and programme support to national authorities. Furthermore, few countries have tested their pandemic plans.

The potential impact of a pandemic upon specific vulnerable groups are not yet properly analysed or understood.

The project supports UN's Consolidated Action Plan for Avian and Human Influenza of 2007, directly contributing to the following four UNCAP Objectives:

1. Sustaining Livelihoods
2. Coordination of National, Regional and International Stakeholders
3. Continuity under Pandemic Conditions
4. Humanitarian Common Services

WFP adapts a two-pronged strategy in trying to 1) better understand the impact of avian influenza and a potential pandemic on the most vulnerable groups of the society (through livelihood analysis), and 2) ensure that WFP, and to the extent possible, UN and Governments, have robust pandemic preparedness and response plans in place, on a priority basis.

The most sustainable and effective impact is achieved when resources are coupled, and partnership ties are strengthened, across all sectors involved in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The fundamental approach that is guiding the humanitarian sector is to strengthen the systems that already work and to work with and strengthen the national programmes and plans. WFP strives also to anchor its preparedness work in the existing humanitarian support structures, starting with the global, regional and local interagency systems.

Given the resource constraints, and the relatively high technical input required, at least initially, WFP will over the coming years focus its resources on the high risk countries, where the humanitarian needs (including food assistance) are greatest, and where the operational role of WFP and UN is most pronounced.

Management arrangements

The ownership of the pandemic preparedness plans lies naturally with the concerned country offices, local UNCT and Governments. The management of WFP's strategic approach and capacity development lies, however, with the AHI unit in WFP Headquarters. The unit, fully devoted to pandemic preparedness, was established in January of 2006 and consists of a Coordinator, and core staff in each technical area (Contingency Planning, Logistics, Livelihood Analysis, Training, Staff Health and Safety). Regional and country level management are in charge of preparedness planning in their respective area to ensure that well defined ownership is promoted and evenly distributed between the local, regional and global level. The AHI Task

Force is Chaired by WFP's Deputy Executive Director, and Chief Operations Officer – ASG Susana Malcorra.

Analysis of risks and assumptions

Progress in pandemic preparedness is ultimately dependant upon the engagement of staff and managers in the organisation. With some 85 percent of the organisation's operations related to emergencies, the unpredictability of events can impair preparedness. The project is also dependent upon how effectively external stakeholders can engage, including UN, Red Cross Movement, NGO partners, and local authorities.

To maximise impact WFP is implementing its pandemic preparedness strategy in close collaboration with Governments, collaborating partners, and non traditional partners like the commercial sector and the civil military entities.

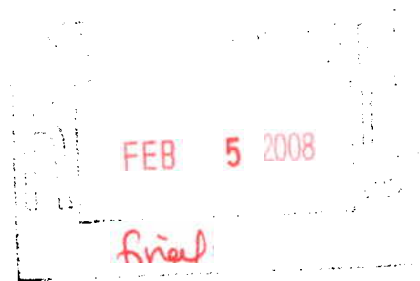
Log Frame for project Proposal to CFIA

UN CAPAHI objectives	WFP objectives	Outputs	Activities	Inputs	Timeline
<p>Continuity of operations Contingency planning for continuity of operations during a pandemic, including preparation for humanitarian actions under pandemic conditions</p>	<p>Improved operational preparedness level in priority regions Developed operational and integrated contingency plans in priority countries where the potential humanitarian consequences would be greatest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contingency plans in place in 9 priority countries by end of 2008 (in liaison with IFRC, and other partners). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop preparedness frameworks for WFP's operational continuity and response under a pandemic - Development and testing of specific SOPs to minimize impact on staff health and safety - Regional Contingency Planning training workshops - Development of training material (CDs) for all country offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff (Programme, Logistics, Medical, Admin/HR, ICT) - Training expertise - Training costs 	<p>Oct 2007 – Oct 2008</p>
<p>Improved business continuity planning across the organisation Maintain essential corporate functions to continue operational support during a pandemic.</p>	<p>Rapid response capacity built for containment operations Train essential WFP and non WFP staff to be able to operate under high-risk pandemic environment, particularly in containment operations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HQ BCP finalised and tested. - Staff trained on core business functions (basic BCP; with UNICEF and UNDP) and response strategies under different crises modes in priority countries - Implementation of preparedness measures recommended in HQ plan - A critical number of essential staff ready to be deployed in high-risk situations, including containment operations. - Home care training provided to WFP selected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalise HQ BCP on the basis of input of all technical unit, and senior executive endorsement. - Run a simulation with concerned HQ staff to ensure practicality of plan - Initiate the duplication of this model to regional bureaux. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simulation cost - Equipment for HQ Lockdown Mode (bunk beds, rations, etc.) - HR Hotline, Medical treatment centre(s), and ICT backup systems for HQ - Coordination (systems) with other UN agencies 	<p>Jan 2008 – Oct 2008</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification and training of key members of 2 Operations Support Teams - Procurement and pre-positioning in HRDs of protective and response equipment for 2 Operations Support Teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training cost - Protective and response equipment for Operations Support Teams - Training expertise 	<p>March 2008 – Oct 2008</p>

	<p>Improved Staff Health and Safety practices Clear and comprehensive administrative and policy guidelines for staff health and safety</p>	<p>offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative guidelines updated and distributed 		<p>- Health and Safety Officer</p>	<p>Feb 2008 – Oct 2008</p>
<p>Humanitarian Common Services Support Interagency logistics capacity in the event of a pandemic and support to local Governments.</p>	<p>Supply chain business continuity plan Transport alternatives to supply humanitarian goods along main logistical corridors in a pandemic analysed and assessed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Logistical framework for a UN implementation plan developed - Detailed understanding of current logistics capacities, of road, river, ocean transport, and trade flows - Local stakeholder (Govt and private operators) made aware of UN/WFP's planning principles - Candidate country offices strengthen their logistic contingency planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A logistic contingency planning (including business continuity framework) missions to east and southern Africa, and southeast and central Asia - Organise training through the Logistics Cluster, and awareness raising workshops together with main stakeholders (Humanitarian Logistics Group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An experienced logistician working under AHI and Logistic guidance - Costs associated with regional training workshops 	<p>Oct 2007 – Oct 2008</p>
<p>Sustaining Livelihoods Assessment of economic and poverty impact of avian and human influenza</p>	<p>Food assistance is used adequately to mitigate pandemic effects on vulnerable populations' livelihood.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-economic analysis on the effect of a pandemic on livelihoods - Programme guidelines for the use of food assistance in a pandemic - List of prioritized LDCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a conceptual model of the effects of pandemic on livelihoods - Organization of country-specific analyses - Production of guidelines on the use of food assistance in a pandemic and mainstreaming into WFP's corporate guidance - Prioritization of countries for pandemic preparedness support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VAM analyst - Mission costs for country assessments (staff, travel costs) - Programme Planners support 	<p>Feb 2008 – Oct 2008</p>

Appendix C

THE PROGRAMME/PROJECT BUDGET



CATEGORY	ITEM	UNIT COST (US\$)	NUMBER OF UNITS	TOTAL COST (US\$)
1. Personnel • including staff and consultants		160,000	12	1,920,000
2. Contracts • including companies, professional services, grants		50,000	5	250,000
3. Training		150,000	5	750,000
4. Transport		125,000	1	125,000
5. Supplies and commodities		60,000		60,000
6. Equipment		465,000	1	465,000
7. Travel		300,000		300,000
8. Miscellaneous		60,000		60,000
SUB-TOTAL				3,930,000
9. Management Support (7%)				275,100
TOTAL				4,205,100