

CENTRAL FUND FOR INFLUENZA ACTION
PROGRAMME¹ QUARTERLY PROGRESS UPDATE

As of 31 December 2010

Participating UN or Non-UN Organisation:	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	UNCAPAHI Objective(s) covered:	Objective 6: Continuity under pandemic conditions		
Implementing Partner(s):	UN Country Teams				
Programme Number:	This quarterly report covers the 4 th quarter of the project CFIA B-14				
Programme Title:	OCHA Pandemic Influenza Coordination team work programme				
Total Approved Programme Budget:	US \$1.485m (2010)				
Location:	Global – with a hub in Geneva and regional officers in Bangkok, Dakar, Johannesburg, Cairo and Panama.				
MC Approval Date:	14.12.2009				
Programme Duration:	12 months	Starting Date:	1 January 2010	Completion Date:	31 December 2010
Funds Committed:	US\$ 944.885 ²			Percentage of Approved:	31%
Funds Disbursed:	US\$ 1,097,798.00			Percentage of Approved:	0%
Expected Programme Duration:	12 months	Forecast Final Date:	31 December 2010	Delay (Months):	

Outcomes:	Achievements/Results:	Percentage of planned:
1. UN and humanitarian country teams worldwide ready to maintain essential operations and assist their national host governments	<p>ROAP presented on the impact of a pandemic on various sectors and the preparedness planning requirements during a Sub-regional Workshop organized by COE and US PACOM.</p> <p>In a meeting with the Director for Disaster Preparedness at SAARC it was agreed that during a planned “stock taking” exercise in coming months to investigate lessons learned of the multi-sector pandemic preparedness planning activities, SAARC might be involved. In case that a workshop will take place somewhere in Asia-Pacific on general disaster and multi-hazard preparedness, SAARC will be participating and might also be a partner for any future activities following the stock taking exercise.</p>	<p>From January to December 2010, 33 simulations were conducted, exceeding the target of 20 simulations for the year.</p> <p>From January to December 2010, 58 updates were made to PIC’s national and UNCT tracker system, exceeding the annual target of 50 updates.</p> <p>3 clusters have issued guidance to country teams</p>

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

² The grant provided through this project is part of a wider PIC annual workplan for 2010 totalling \$3.2 million of which the expenditure for 2010 (at the time of OCHA closure of accounts for 2010) is \$2,491,021. The total donor contributions for 2010 are \$2,651,243, therefore this project has already been provided with \$152,913 more than have currently been expended.

	<p>During the 4th quarter, the regional office conducted business continuity management workshops for UN, Government and NGO's in Bolivia, Belize and Honduras.</p> <p>PIC attended two regional workshops in the Latin and Central America region (ROLAC); The first on risk and crisis management in the tourism sector which was held in Brazil; and the second was the CAPSCA meeting at which PIC gave a presentation on the business continuity planning process.</p> <p>ROLAC also organised training for the Southern American HCT & UNETE structures. The objective of this training was to make contact with South American country representatives in order to strengthening the relation, work closely and also to learn about the situation of their countries in preparedness and planning future strategies in the areas of Pandemic. There were representatives of national governments, NGOs and various UN agencies.</p> <p>In addition, country visits were conducted to two of the countries receiving grants from the CFIA RC's small grants mechanism (Honduras and Bolivia) in order to monitor progress and provide guidance and advice as needed.</p> <p>In the middle eastern region PIC continued to participate in the monthly Avian and Pandemic Influenza meetings to discuss ongoing activities relation to the situation of H5N1 and H1N1 in the region, to continue discussions on the preparation of a regional UN system workshop on pandemic lessons learned and the provision of support to the League of Arab States.</p> <p>In cooperation with WFP/ Rome, UNSIC and WHO regional offices in Cairo, and the RC Office in Syria, PIC organized an Inter-Agency workshop in Damascus, Syria. The main objective of the workshop was to support the GoS in developing its national pandemic preparedness plan with a specific focus on multi-sectoral preparedness and assists the UNCT in updating its pandemic preparedness.</p> <p>On 22nd-23rd September PIC organized a "Pandemic Preparedness Workshop" in collaboration with the Arab Network for Environment and Development "RAED", at the request of the civil society organizations in Lebanon. This was attended by more than 50 participants from the Government, Civil Society and RCO/ UN Organizations for two days to discuss pandemic preparedness, response and recovery plans in the context of national disaster risk management plan, The participation of the High Committee for Disaster Risk Management of the Prime Minister's Office in the workshop was significant and appreciated by the participants.</p> <p>PIC organized, in collaboration with the Regional NGOs</p>	<p>on humanitarian response to a pandemic out of a total of 4 targeted (75% of target).</p> <p>From January to December 2010, 18 country IASC contingency plans included planning for the humanitarian impacts of a pandemic, exceeding the annual target of 15 plans.</p> <p>From January to December 2010, 31 country teams incorporated pandemic preparedness into multi-hazard Business Continuity Planning exceeding the annual target of 15 teams.</p>
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	<p>Network (RAED), the fourth country-level pandemic workshop in Morocco, focusing on pandemic preparedness in the context of national disaster preparedness and risk reduction. The workshop was attended by 85 participants representing government, NGOs, media, local government representatives, and WHO representative on behalf of the RC Office in Rabat.</p> <p>In addition, PIC continued to provide support and guidance to the two CFIA RC's small grants receiving countries, Sudan and Yemen. In the case of Yemen, this included (in cooperation with WHO and the Ministry of Public Health) the facilitation of a two day workshop for 30 technical staff from all the 22 governorates of Yemen. The workshop was held in Sanaa with the aim of identifying specific needs of each region in the context of pandemic preparedness planning; and advocacy on the need for multi-sectoral "whole society" preparedness.</p>	
<p>2. Governments in restricted capacity developing countries improve their beyond-health preparedness for a sudden pandemic</p>	<p>During the reporting period, PIC has used the CFIA project to provide a total of \$3,288,186 to support 31 lesser developed countries to strengthen their levels of national readiness to a future pandemic. Details for each of these are covered under specific CFIA reports titles CFIA A-16 and CFIA B-11. At the current time a total of six countries have successfully completed implementation of these projects. The remaining projects are in various stages of implementation but all will be completed before the end of the 3rd QTR of 2011.</p>	<p>From January to December 2010, 22 countries have conducted activities to develop stronger plans for continuation of critical services in a pandemic, exceeding the annual target of 15 countries.</p> <p>The annual target that 15 national Disaster Management organisations add pandemic to their agenda has already been exceeded.</p> <p>Out of a total of 31 lesser developed countries supported through the CFIA RC's small grants mechanism a total of 6 have successfully completed project implementation.</p>
<p>3. Governments, UN and partners better prepared to support humanitarian response in a pandemic</p>		<p>The annual target that 7 regional institutions put multi-sector planning on their agendas has been exceeded.</p>

Qualitative achievements against outcomes and results:

Following the decision to close down the PIC project at the end of 2010, this report covers the final activities of the PIC Section. In addition to the task outlined in PIC's 2010 work-plan and reported on throughout the year in the quarterly reports, PIC has also focused on mainstreaming its key functions to OCHA and other specialised organisations.

PIC has also played an active role in the recently launched "Towards a Safer World" (TASW) project. The overall objective of this project is to look at the wider investments made in terms of pandemic preparedness with the aim of identifying the key actions that can be applied to a wider range of preparedness actions. PIC's input to this process has primarily focused on the successes in the "whole of government" approach that PIC has advocated for in terms of maintaining critical services during pandemic. The final findings of the TASW project will be presented at a seminar to be hosted by WFP in June 2011.

In terms of finances the grant provided for this project is part of the wider PIC annual work plan for 2010 totalling \$3.2 million. At the closure of OCHA accounts for 2010 (31st March 2011) the total project expenditure for 2010 was \$2,491,021. The total donor contribution for 2010 is \$2,511,486 (this breaks down as follows: \$1,097,798 paid from CFIA B-14 in November 2010, the carried over funds of \$1,189,128 from CFIA B-6, \$324,456 from B-10 and a contribution from CIDA of \$58,864. In addition a refunded payment for travel costs of personal seconded to PIC of \$139,755 was made in 2010 which takes the overall total funds received in 2010 to \$2,651,243. Therefore this project has already been provided with more funds than have currently been expended. It is possible that once full costs for the closure of PIC have been taken into account, that this surplus will be used. In addition to the surplus funds already provided to OCHA, there is a remaining balance of \$387,202 in CFIA B-14.

In terms of the remaining funding, OCHA has a number of outstanding loans which it made to PIC from its core funding between 2007 and 2008, as such OCHA may approach the CFIA and USAID to request that these funds are transferred in order to enable OCHA to recover part of these loans, or OCHA may choose to continue to deliver the key services that were agreed as part of the contract for the earmarked funds through a different section in OCHA in 2011 (as these funds were originally designated for use by the PIC Section, OCHA would need to inform the CFIA of which entity in OCHA would assume this role). An alternative option if OCHA did not want to maintain any of the former services of PIC would be to recommend to USAID to re-allocate the remaining funds for use by another agency (such as UNSIC), in order to takeover some of the former responsibility of PIC such as reporting on the CFIA RC small grants projects.