

**CENTRAL FUND FOR INFLUENZA ACTION  
2011 PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT**

<b>Participating UN or Non-UN Organization(s):</b> UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Office UN System Influenza Coordination (UNSIIC)	<b>UNCAPAHI Objective(s) covered:</b> Objective 6, continuity under pandemic conditions
<b>Programme<sup>1</sup> No. and Programme Title:</b> Project No. CFIA-B11 Pandemic Preparedness Small Project Funding Facility for UN Resident Coordinators	<b>Report Number:</b>
<b>Reporting Period:</b> 2011 Annual Report	<b>Programme Budget:</b> CFIA-B11: US\$ 399,000
<b>List Implementing Partners:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Lao PDR – UNDP</i></li><li>• <i>Mozambique – WHO</i></li><li>• <i>Nigeria – UNDP</i></li><li>• <i>Zambia – UNDP</i></li></ul>	<b>Programme Coverage/Scope:</b> Lao PDR, Mozambique, Nigeria, Zambia
<b>Programme Duration:</b> <u>Overall Duration</u> <i>The programme was started on 1 Feb 2009 and is requested for extension through 30 June 2012.</i> <u>Original Duration:</u> 12 months <u>Revised Duration:</u> 40 months	

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<sup>1</sup> The term "programme" is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

## **1. Purpose**

### **1.1 Programme objectives**

The objective of this programme is to fund small high-value pandemic preparedness projects in priority countries lacking adequate capacity and resources. UN Resident Coordinators were invited to submit nominations to the Funding Facility for high priority project proposals that they felt would help developing countries become better prepared to mitigate the economic, humanitarian and social impacts of pandemic. A total of 15 project proposals were received and submitted to the CFIA review board. Due to the limited amount of funding available, the review board selected four projects in Lao PDR, Nigeria, Mozambique and Zambia.

Out of the four projects, activities have been completed in Lao PDR and Mozambique, and activities should be finished in Nigeria and Zambia by mid-2012.

### **1.2 Programme scope**

The Funding Facility was established to fund projects whose focus go “beyond human and animal health,” support initiatives which;

- Promote multi-sector pandemic preparedness and hence help to mitigate the economic, humanitarian and social impact of a pandemic and;
- Ensure robust multi sector pandemic preparedness planning is achieved in low capacity countries.

### **1.3 Alignment with the UN Consolidated Action Plan for Avian and Human Influenza (UNCAPAHI)**

This project comes under UNCAPAHI objective 6: “*continuity under pandemic conditions*”.

- Pandemic influenza preparedness plans built upon existing mechanisms for disaster preparedness, mitigation and response and – as much as possible – fully integrated into existing structures for disasters and crisis management.
- Stakeholders engaged in the facilitation of coherent strategies for pandemic preparedness and response, including in humanitarian settings, encouraging synergy.
- Assessment, tracking and monitoring of pandemic preparedness.
- Support to national pandemic preparedness planning.

### **1.4 Implementing Partners**

In accordance with the CFIA rules covering the establishment of the small project funding facility for Resident Coordinators, the overall management of the programme was initially done by OCHA through its Pandemic Influenza Coordination (PIC) team. In 2011, with the closure of PIC, the management of this programme was transferred to the Office of UN System Influenza Coordination (UNSIIC). Implementation at the country level was done through UNDP (in Lao PDR, Nigeria and Zambia) and WHO (in Mozambique).

## 2 Resources

### 2.1 Financial Resources

The total approved cost of this programme is US\$ 399,000. The four projects covered by this report amount to \$340,000, with the balance of \$59,000 having been made available for projects supported by the A16 project (programmatic and financial reporting for the \$59,000 is handled through the A16 project annual report). The breakdown of funds between the 4 projects is provided below.

<b>Breakdown of CFIA funds received for B-11 project</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Cost</b>
Lao PDR	88,000
Nigeria	80,000
Zambia	95,000
Mozambique	77,000
<i>Balance of funding reported under project A16</i>	<i>59,000</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>399,000</b>

## 3. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

### 3.1 Programme monitoring and oversight

Through 2010, overall programme oversight and consolidation of reports were conducted by the OCHA-PIC unit. As of 2011, this is being done by UNSIC.

## 4. Results

The projects in Lao PDR and Mozambique are completed. Zambia and Nigeria requested a final extension, and should be completed by September 2012.

### 4.1 Lao PDR

As reported in the 2010 Annual Report, the CFIA funding support in Lao PDR enabled the completion of a national simulation exercise on multi-sectorial pandemic preparedness and response, which was run by the Lao PDR Ministry of Health and National Emerging Infectious Disease Coordination Office (NEIDCO), with support from the UN and the World Bank. Subsequent to this, NEIDCO and the UN organized a series of three Business Continuity Planning (BCP) Workshops which involved ten different Government ministries. These workshops provided for the development of a BCP template and exercises to help identify different sectors' critical activities and personnel.

As a result of these exercises, five key Government Ministries<sup>2</sup> developed operational BCPs which defined their mission critical activities and critical staff, customized key policy areas and defined key actions that need to be carried out under each policy area according to pre-determined triggers. On 13 June 2011, these plans were endorsed by the Office of the Prime

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<sup>2</sup> The five Ministries which developed operational BCPs are the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Ministry of Public Security, the Electric Du Laos, the National Authority for Post and Telecommunication and the Vientiane Water Supply Authority .

Minister. Five additional Government Ministries<sup>3</sup> finalized general BCPs, where they defined their mission critical activities and critical personnel, and have defined and reviewed the policies and actions that are required to create Operational BCPs. Additionally, all ten ministries appointed BCP Focal Points and Teams, which were endorsed by the Prime Minister's Office.

The creation of the BCP Template and its use by trained Ministry BCP Teams was a groundbreaking process in the public sector, and formed the foundation of most of the BCP training, workshops and technical assistance between December 2009 and May 2011. By pioneering the development of BCPs within the public sector, Lao PDR became the model for best practices in the Asia region.

## 4.2 Mozambique

This project, which was completed in July 2011, provided support to the Government of Mozambique to build capacity for a multi-sector, 'Whole of Society' (WoS) plan for pandemic preparedness and response. The project was successful in sensitizing key institutions about the concept of the WoS approach and Business Continuity Planning (BCP), and accomplished the following:

1. **Introduction of the concept of the Whole-of-Society Pandemic Readiness and BCP to key institutions**, including the Ministry of Health, partner organizations such as the Red Cross, as well as the media;
2. **Building capacity of key institutions on the WoS Pandemic Readiness and Business Continuity Planning**, including through an integrated International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)/International Health Regulations (IHR) workshop in July 2011 as well as a WHO-supported University of Lurio training of key government offices. These events helped to enable a better understanding of the WoS approach and the developing of the BCP process, defined critical roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders during pandemics and other major disasters, and identified interdependences between key sectors such as water, health, finance, food and electricity.
3. **Conduction of functional simulation exercise**, which helped to reinforce the capacities of key actors on emergency preparedness. This also served to strengthen communication skills and reinforced cluster preparedness decentralization at district level.

## 4.3 Nigeria

No new activities have been reported since October 2009, when the project coordinator left.

Previous main activities implemented and achievements made included

- 1) The reconstitution of an expanded National Pandemic Preparedness and Response Plan Development Committee to include members from all key critical sectors including Health, Defence, Law and Order, Finance, Transport, Communications,

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<sup>3</sup> The five ministries which developed general BCPs are the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the National Tourism Administration, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health

- Energy, Food, Water, and the National Emergency Management Agency (the coordinating authority for disasters in Nigeria);
- 2) Organization of a retreat to draft the Pandemic Preparedness Plan and the hiring of a consultant to finalize the plan, and
  - 3) Organization of an inter-agency contingency planning workshop with the participation of the national government and NGOs. The UNCT re-established the Emergency Preparedness and Response Thematic Group to coordinate overall disaster preparedness and planning through which pandemic would be integrated into the overall humanitarian work in Nigeria for sustainability.

#### **4.4 Zambia**

This project was established to support the Government of Zambia (specifically the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) in the development of a Business Continuity Plan (BCP). A consultant was engaged to work with the DMMU to develop a workplan for establishing the BCP, and the relevant Government ministries have been identified and made commitments to participate in this endeavour. The actual implementation of the workplan has been delayed due to government staffing changes and general elections, and this is now planned to be completed in the first half of 2012.

#### **5 Future Work Plan**

With projects complete in Lao PDR and Mozambique, final activities are planned to be carried out in Nigeria and Zambia in 2012.