



## CENTRAL FUND FOR INFLUENZA ACTION

### WFP ANNUAL PROGRAMME<sup>1</sup> NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2011

<b>Programme Title &amp; Project Number</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Programme Title: <b>World Food Programme Pandemic Readiness Programme</b></li><li>Programme Number: <b>B19</b></li><li>MPTF Office Project Reference Number:<sup>3</sup></li></ul>	<b>Country, Locality(s), Thematic/Priority Area(s)<sup>2</sup></b> <p><i>Country/Region</i> <b>Corporate with a focus on 20 priority countries</b></p> <p><i>Thematic/Priority</i> <b>UNCAPAHI objectives 6 and 7, with linkages to 2, 4, and 5</b></p>
<b>Participating Organization(s)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>World Food Programme</b></li></ul>	<b>Implementing Partners</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>N/A</b></li></ul>
<b>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</b> <p>MPTF/JP Contribution:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>USD 2,969,250</b></li></ul></p> <p>Agency Contribution<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>N/A</b></li></ul></p> <p>Government Contribution <b>N/A</b></p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) <b>N/A</b></p> <p><b>TOTAL: USD 2,969,250</b></p>	<b>Programme Duration</b> <p>Overall Duration: <b>18 months</b></p> <p>Start Date<sup>4</sup>: <b>1 January 2011</b></p> <p>End Date (or Revised End Date)<sup>5</sup>: <b>30 June 2012</b></p> <p>Operational Closure Date<sup>6</sup>: <b>31 August 2012</b></p> <p>Expected Financial Closure Date: <b>31 December 2012</b></p>
<b>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</b> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p>	<b>Report Submitted By</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Name: Peter Scott-Bowden</li><li>Title: Senior Emergency Advisor</li><li>Participating Organization (Lead): WFP</li><li>Email address: <a href="mailto:peter.scott-bowden@wfp.org">peter.scott-bowden@wfp.org</a></li></ul>

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

<sup>2</sup> Strategic Results, as formulated in the Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the PBF; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

<sup>3</sup> The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to “Project ID” on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

<sup>4</sup> 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](#)

<sup>5</sup> As per approval by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

<sup>6</sup> All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MPTF Office.

## 2011 PROJECT SUMMARY

### **Purpose**

1. It is widely recognized by governments, humanitarian partners and donors that a human influenza pandemic could potentially result in devastation across the globe causing severe disruption to critical services across all sectors of society and impact life-saving humanitarian operations. In March 2006, the UN Secretary General instructed UN agencies to take all necessary measures to prepare for such a pandemic.
2. As part of the broader UN commitment, WFP Special Operation 105020 operationally began in January 2006 to establish essential structures to not only maintain existing humanitarian relief programmes and operations, but to stand ready to provide augmented humanitarian support services in case of a pandemic.
3. The objectives of WFP's pandemic preparedness strategy are fourfold:
  - i. Protect staff health and security;
  - ii. Maintain operational capacity;
  - iii. Provide new programme support;
  - iv. Provide common services.
4. WFP's pandemic preparedness strategy was developed in line with a comprehensive UN Consolidated Action Plan for Avian and Human Influenza (UNCAPAHI) in 2007, and activities to date have been conducted in line with WFP strategic and management objectives, and in close consultation with donors and humanitarian partners.

### **Resources**

5. Project funding for implementation of activities in 2011 was provided entirely by the Central Fund for Influenza Action.
6. A WFP Budget Revision to WFP Special Operation 105020 was undertaken to reflect the 2011 project budget, key achievements from the previous year and to outline anticipated deliverables for 2011. The Budget Revision was approved by the WFP Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer.
7. For activities implemented in 2011, international staff, national staff, and local and international consultants were used. International staff included one international Head of Programme, two Programme Advisors, two Programme/Project Officers, one Logistics Officer, one Civil-Military Coordinator and a Reports Officer. National staff included two Staff Assistants. Three consultants were also used to support projects, two consultants in advisory capacities and one consultant in an implementation support role.

### **Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements**

8. A WFP Pandemic Task Force based in the WFP Headquarters is led by the Deputy Executive Director for Operations. The Task Force implements its activities through the Pandemic Response Unit hosted

by the Operations Department Office of Emergencies, complimentary to WFP's regular programme of work, and drawing upon in-house technical expertise in the areas of emergency response, Logistics, Health and Safety and Food Security.

9. The project is implemented under the overall management of the Director of Emergencies, and with daily management provided by the Senior Emergency Advisor. The project was implemented in synergy and complimentary with other WFP divisions to ensure that activities strengthened existing initiatives, leading to more comprehensive internal capacities.
10. The project team built upon the collaboration developed by WFP with the IASC, other UN agencies, and international organizations, the Red Cross Federation and NGOs.

## **Results**

11. WFP is currently validating the pandemic components a new Emergency Preparedness and Response Package (EPRP). The package gives Country Offices the tools to carry out a comprehensive risk assessment as the foundation for building up minimum levels of emergency preparedness. The tool builds on the experience and expertise gathered by WFP and its partners from both the contingency planning process as well as the pandemic Operational Action Plans (OAP) developed for more than 90 percent of WFP offices globally within the pandemic preparedness portfolio of activities. The EPRP, similarly to the pandemic OAP, looks at minimum preparedness and readiness activities that should be in place in all WFP offices. The package is currently being tested and rolled out in Country Offices in order to finalize the mainstreaming of country-level pandemic preparedness measures.
12. WFP has integrated the methodology for its Pandemic Logistics Corridor Capacity Assessments into the broader Logistics Capacity Assessment framework, and key components are being applied.
13. Priority countries for the deployment of Emergency Management Kits (EMK) have been finalized based on an assessment of regional capacities and available funding. In line with recommendations from a series of consultations including the 2011 Toward a Safer World Conference convened in Rome, the importance of adequate and effective telecommunications systems is a key component of emergency response. WFP continues to finalize its strategy and roll-out of equipment for expanded IT disaster response capacity.
14. WFP continues to engage with USAID, military actors and others on initiatives that support the enhancement of humanitarian logistics and supply chain planning with national authorities. Simulation exercises within the framework of this project have led to further areas being highlighted where cooperation can be enhanced, and WFP is developing a brief work plan to highlight particular areas of importance for field operations and possible areas of further consideration.
15. WFP has been engaging with national governments and relevant Country Offices on preparedness efforts through activities such as Pandemic Readiness and Response Exercises (P2RX). P2RX are typically week-long functional exercises, simulating the effects of a severe pandemic in a region, with relevancies drawn to many other large scale disasters. The exercises consider cross-cutting themes and implications of a severe pandemic on supply chain management, the food security situation and the challenges of launching a humanitarian response or scaling-up ongoing operations in such an environment. The exercises involve government and military planners and responders, the National

Red Cross, WFP Country Offices, international organisations, and NGO partners. As part of a whole-of-society approach, there is an important civil-military element in the P2RX exercises.

16. The first P2RX exercise took place in Mombasa, Kenya in December 2010 and involved the five members of the East Africa Community (EAC), namely Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The exercise highlighted the critical role of the port of Mombasa in the region and the interdependencies of the supply chains and logistics networks between the countries of the EAC. Following the exercise, participants were able to identify strengths and possible challenges for working together in an extreme operating environment. The second P2RX simulation exercise took place in Dakar, Senegal in July 2011. Six countries from the Economics Community of Western Africa States (ECOWAS) participated, including Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal. In addition subject matter experts from the region included Burkina Faso, Cape Verde and Togo. The Director of the Kenya National Disaster Operations Centre also provided continuity and support from the east Africa P2RX. The simulation exercised coordination and decision making processes in response to a large scale disaster affecting primarily the urban populations across the region.
17. A third P2RX is currently under development in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The first planning conference for this exercise took place in November 2011 in Johannesburg, South Africa, and involved, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Subject matter experts from South Africa, Mozambique and Kenya also participated. A technical planning conference is planned for the second quarter 2012, with the exercise to follow shortly after. The objectives for this particular exercise have been defined with the participants and will focus on the role of the commercial sector in the maintenance of critical services during a severe disaster.
18. The exercises have also significantly strengthened the dialogue between WFP and national authorities including civilian and military emergency response planners for integrating pandemic-specific lessons learned into broader disaster preparedness activities.
19. In order to minimize any potential impact on staff health and safety and on food assistance operations, WFP monitored eight separate infectious disease outbreaks globally in 2011 as part of its occupational health and safety activities. Staff providing support to national response efforts following the earthquake and tsunami in Japan was also monitored for radiation exposure. Additionally, first aid training was also conducted for staff with a view to enhance skills of staff ready to rapidly deploy in an emergency.
20. WFP has also led in the development and management of the Towards a Safer World initiative, which seeks to identify and analyze the achievements of interagency pandemic preparedness efforts during the past five years to identify the most effective approaches adopted by agencies.
21. The TASW initiative consists of a series of activities conducted between September 2010 and September 2011. The first phase was a data collection exercise from October 2010 to June 2011. Teams representing different disciplines documented the primary achievements and lessons of pandemic preparedness efforts of the past five years under 11 thematic headings. These teams developed documents that presented key achievements, lessons learned and recommendations for how to move forward. Discussion and presentation of the collected data took place at a conference hosted by WFP in Rome on 15-16 September 2011.

22. The TASW conference gathered approximately 170 participants from governments, UN agencies, technical and specialised agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement and private companies to determine the best path for continued advancement of these important issues.
23. A book has been published and can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.towardsasaferworld.org>. A second phase of the TASW initiative is being implemented to strengthen the capability of preparedness and response networks at the country level together with disaster management authorities and humanitarian partners.
24. During the implementation of the project, WFP has strengthened pandemic planning, enhanced dialogue and coordination with national governments, key partners and stakeholders, and created tools that support WFP and other humanitarian operations to continue reaching beneficiaries with life-saving assistance in the event of a severe pandemic or public health emergency.
25. Specific outcomes during the reporting period include:
  - i. Support for the development of an integrated corporate preparedness framework that mainstreams pandemic preparedness work;
  - ii. Expanded ICT disaster response strategy and enhanced capacity established for priority countries and regions;
  - iii. Continued work to mainstream components of pandemic preparedness staff health and safety activities into a wider organizational context that includes preparedness and response to other public health challenges that may affect humanitarian operations;
  - iv. Enhanced civil-military dialogue through strategic engagement on issues such as supply chain management, urban operations and humanitarian relief coordination during emergencies,
  - v. Validation of national and regional coordination mechanism through simulations and table top exercises (TTX); and
  - vi. Development of a global platform for sharing best practices on critical factors for multi-sector pandemic preparedness.
26. Through enhancing WFP's pandemic readiness, WFP is also directly contributing to five of the seven objectives of the Avian and Human Influenza (AHI) Consolidated UN Action Plan, approved by the Deputy-Secretary-General's Steering Committee on Influenza. Those objectives include:
  - i. Sustaining livelihoods;
  - ii. Coordination of national, regional and international stakeholders;
  - iii. Public information and communication to support behaviour changes;
  - iv. Continuity of operations under pandemic conditions;
  - v. Humanitarian common services support.
27. As part of efforts to mainstream tools, promote long-term sustainability within the organization and minimize the impact of a pandemic on WFP's operations and food assistance programmes, WFP continues to build institutional knowledge by training staff and partners, conducting risk and impact analysis and updating crisis management guidance that lends towards coordinated approaches to pandemic preparedness and broader emergency planning and response.
28. WFP continues to undertake multi-stakeholder capacity building initiatives through training simulations and other projects with partners including NGOs, national authorities and other humanitarian actors. These capacity building activities also provide a platform to create or enhance pandemic planning for through the provision of technical guidance. WFP has also used this

opportunity to influence broader preparedness planning initiatives both internally and through interagency discussions so that guidance and tools are integrated into comprehensive emergency planning and response packages.

## **Partnerships**

29. Through ongoing dialogue and consultation with the UN System Influenza Coordinator's office (UNSIC), WFP's preparedness and readiness strategy remains aligned within the framework of the UNCAPAHI, and includes partners such as FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA and UNDP. WFP continues to actively engage with these and other partners and coordinates technical input through the Deputy Secretary General's Steering Committee on Influenza, as well as through other fora.
30. Through consultative processes, WFP recognizes the importance of building upon partnerships with non-traditional partners such as the military and commercial sectors in supporting humanitarian actors in the event of a pandemic. WFP has expanded activities in the area of civil-military coordination and has more actively included commercial/business sector participation at regional and country level, particularly in the areas of Logistics, Emergency Telecommunications and Health and Safety.

## **Lessons Learned**

31. Interagency initiatives were also undertaken to strengthen WFP's ability to provide common services support under its commitment as lead agency of both the global Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster. Additionally, the TASW global conference was coordinated and hosted by WFP in September 2011 to highlight interagency work on pandemic preparedness and readiness measures and to identify linkages and possible ways to apply the tools developed to broader disaster preparedness measures. It also provided an excellent platform for countries to learn from each other's best practices and to engage with academic institutions, the scientific community and business sector. WFP is developing a plan to strengthen and integrate the work of this platform for use in broader corporate preparedness processes.

## **Future Work Plan**

32. Priority activities for the finalization and mainstreaming of activities in 2012 will include the following:
  - i. Supporting the implementation of the third regional pandemic preparedness simulation together with relevant technical units and interagency partners;
  - ii. Finalizing the roll-out of the Emergency ICT pilot project; and
  - iii. Continuing to support the development of a global platform for sharing best practices and next steps from the work completed by agencies for humanitarian response to pandemics.
33. WFP continues to build upon its progress on mainstreaming pandemic preparedness and response tools into WFP's broader emergency and disaster mitigation tool kit in line with a number of internal discussions and interagency consultations. This approach, under the guidance of the UN System Influenza Coordinator's office and with the support of donors, continues to enable WFP to sustainability integrate its pandemic preparedness initiatives with ongoing capacity-building activities for more effective and coordinated emergency response.