



CENTRAL FUND FOR INFLUENZA ACTION
ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2010

Programme Title & Number

- World Food Programme Pandemic Operational Action Planning
- Programme B 16
- MDTF Office Atlas Number:

UNCAPAHI Objective(s) covered:

Programme Coverage/Scope: Objectives 6 and 7, linking with 2, 4 and 5

Participating UN or Non-UN Organization(s)

World Food Programme Pandemic

Implementing Partners

Obj 2: FAO
Obj 4: UNDP
Obj 5: WHO
Obj 6: OCHA
Obj 7: WFP

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)

Total Programme Cost:

US\$ 2,969,250

CFIA:

US\$ 2,969,250

Government Input (if relevant): NA

Other:

NA

Programme Duration (months)

Overall Duration
12 Months
Start Date
January 2010
End Date or Revised
End Date,
NA
Operational Closure
Date
NA
Expected Financial
Closure Date NA

Programme Assessments/Mid-Term Evaluation

Assessment Completed - if applicable *please attach*

Yes No Date: _____

Mid-Evaluation Report – if applicable *please attach*

Yes No Date: _____

Submitted By

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- Participating Organization (Lead): WFP

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

I. Purpose

WFP continues to enhance its overall pandemic readiness to minimize the impact of an influenza pandemic on its operations. Additionally, WFP continues to prepare, as lead agency for the global Logistics Cluster and in line with its obligations set out in the UN Consolidated Action Plan for Avian and Human Influenza (UNCAPAHI)- towards objectives 6 and 7, Continuity under Pandemic Conditions and Humanitarian Common Services Support, respectively, for the maintenance of essential functions in the event of a pandemic.

In a severe pandemic, WFP expects to face considerable challenges, not only in maintaining existing operations but in supporting humanitarian partners in relief response and support as mandated by the UNCAPAHI. For this reason, WFP continues to actively engage with partners by sharing best practices and providing technical guidance either through existing fora or by establishing strategic and technical platforms which promote synergies, collaboration and joint forward planning amongst operational partners within its mandate.

During the past year, funding received through this project supported the implementation of WFP's programmatic approach to pandemic readiness through the following activities:

1. Stress-testing Operational Action Plans (OAPs) of countries clustered on the basis of operational interdependencies

Over ninety percent of WFP field offices have produced Operational Action Plans (OAP), developed to enhance WFP's readiness to mitigate the risks posed by a severe pandemic. A large selection of the draft OAPs has undergone a preliminary resilience tests. Based on the outcome of a stocktaking exercise, recommendations aiming at taking practical measures to mainstream these efforts at the corporate level are under review.

2. Multi-stakeholder capacity building initiatives through simulations and training workshops focused upon both government (national and local) authorities, humanitarian actors and commercial partners.

Following an intensive preparation process, including two large multi-stakeholder planning conferences in May and October of 2010, culminated in a pilot *Pandemic Readiness and Response Exercises (P2RX)* exercise in Mombasa (Kenya) from the 5th to the 10th December 2010 with the participation of ninety eight people and involved a broad range of government ministries, representatives from the National Disaster Management Organizations (NDMO), the military, the National Red Cross and the WFP country offices of the five members of the East Africa Community (EAC), namely: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. The exercise, the first of its kind, simulated the onset and escalation of an international public health emergency and was designed to strengthen the coordination of logistics networks across the east Africa region in response to a large-scale disaster. The P2RX was designed and facilitated by WFP in consultation with representatives of the national governments of the participating countries, AFRICOM, USAID, WHO, UNSIC, OCHA, MSB and AusAID. The exercise supported the continuing process of WFP's work in the area of regional capacity enhancement, with a focus on logistics networks, whole of society response and civilian/military coordination.

3. Updated and enhanced its PLCCAs and implement recommendations made to promote uninterrupted movement of humanitarian goods and services during a severe pandemic event.

A number of recommendations raised during the assessments are being implemented in line with a ‘whole of society’ approach through various mechanisms established at the organizational level. Most prominently, following an in-depth analysis, parallels have been drawn from examining other recent large scale emergencies such as the events in Haiti and Pakistan, and priority recommendations are being considered to be taken on board where applicable.

An instructional video for surface transports as part of the training and advocacy tools series relevant to operational continuity was produced, providing instructions on disinfecting trucks and cargo in case of a pandemic outbreak. The tool is expected to be shared with partner organizations and other stakeholders of the logistic supply chain.

4. WFP will pilot the design of emergency food production plans, promoting access to food and supporting sustainable livelihoods during a pandemic event and in the recovery phase.

In support to populations that may potentially be affected by a severe public health threat, WFP has finalised the research & development phase of its *Containerised Food Production Unit* initiative in 2010. As part of a wider toolkit to prepare for continued and potentially expanded operations, this initiative enhanced WFP’s pandemic readiness strategy by developing the capacity to preposition containerised units (CUs) in vulnerable countries in anticipation of border closures, fragmented markets and restricted movement of food and other humanitarian supplies. Following completion of the design, funding was secured under a separate initiative and production has begun for a number CUs to be deployed to emergency operations.

5. WFP will develop phase II of the GIS information and mapping tool and field test the simulation tool produced during Phase I of development.

The online simulation module enables the dissemination of critical pandemic response data to UN agencies, governments and research groups. It forms the basis for a mapping tool which—among other features—provides basic logistical network information and facilitates in the analysis of food assistance and the deployment and distribution of key assets to stakeholders. The simulation tool has the potential to support the development of national strategies for pandemic preparedness and promote national ownership of plans that are effective and coherent, and proved to be an excellent awareness raising tool soliciting key stakeholder buy-in, in particular at field level. The tool has been integrated into other GIS initiatives of WFP. Linkages with HEWSWEB and EPWEB have been established. The basic tool was field tested during the multi stakeholder exercises in 2010.

Management arrangements

The WFP Pandemic Influenza Task Force, created by WFP’s Executive Director in 2006, is chaired by the Deputy Executive Director.

A Pandemic Response Unit (PRU) based within the Emergency Preparedness Branch (ODEP) continues to be fully devoted to pandemic preparedness. The unit consists of a Coordinator and technical experts in the areas of contingency planning, logistics, training and staff health and safety. Staff at the Regional Bureaux and WFP country offices are tasked with PRU-related activities. In addition, the Unit is supported by the various substantive divisions in WFP, drawing on in-house expertise in the areas of Emergency Response, Logistics, Health and Safety, Programme and other support divisions. The Unit has close collaborative

links with UNSIC and other UN system agencies, such as WHO, as well as a close and inclusive working relationship with Red Cross and NGO partners.

Analysis of risks and assumptions

WFP has established a flexible operational mechanism that allows for scaling up activities if and when required. However, risks associated with the unforeseen outbreak of major crisis remain the major challenges for prioritizing activities in the area of pandemic preparedness.

Major assumptions for a successful implementation of this programme remain; is governments' continued support to enhance their pandemic planning to mainstream pandemic readiness into national preparedness and the continued engagement of key partners such as UNSIC, WHO and Red Cross Movement together with NGOs across sectors

II. Resources

Financial Resources

WFP's Pandemic Preparedness activities as outlined in this report are primarily funded through the CFIA. Additional supplementary funding was received through direct donor contribution.

Human Resources

WFP's Pandemic Preparedness Programme, including this project benefits from a large pool of technical support personnel in various locations supported through the CFIA provided funds, in-kind contributions of WFP, and other donor funding. Humanitarian stakeholders of the pandemic preparedness process continue to collaborate and cooperate actively with WFP through the provision of technical support and in-kind contributions.

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

A WFP Pandemic Task Force based in WFP HQ 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 Emergency Preparedness (ODEP) Branch of WFP, complementary to WFP's regular programme, drawing on in house expertise in the areas of Emergency Response, Logistics, Health and Safety and Food Security.

Procurement practices of WFP, such as the recruitment of consultants and services, follow the standard procedures as outlined by WFP rules and regulations.

This project is implemented under the overall management of the Director of Emergencies Preparedness Branch, in collaboration and under the supervision of the head of the WFP Pandemic Task Force. The project is implemented in synergy and complementary to other ongoing Pandemic Preparedness and response initiatives within WFP aiming to ensure that activities built upon on existing initiatives, leading to the internalization of the project outputs.

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The project team builds upon the collaboration developed by WFP with the IASC, other UN Agencies, International Organizations, the Red Cross Federation and NGOs.

The project is monitored through standardized reporting and monitoring arrangements of the organization.

IV. Results during the reporting period

Outcomes:	Achievements/Results:	Percentage of planned:
Contingency planning for all WFP offices	78 Operational Action plans were developed by WFP offices world wide. A stocktaking/stress-testing exercise for these plans is ongoing.	95%
Plan and coordinate a pandemic readiness exercise with partners	WFP implemented the pilot Pandemic Readiness & Response Exercise (P2RX) with stakeholders 5-10 December 2010. The exercise report is under peer review.	95%
Assess and refine a food assistance strategy to be applied during a pandemic	A containerized food production unit project in line with the R&D analysis is expected to be operational shortly.	90%
Enhance coordination between humanitarian responders and national civil and military counterparts	Engagement with national civilian and military counterparts (primarily in Africa), together with UN agencies, IFRC, USAID, the US Africa Command and others is ongoing. A series of recommendations resulting from the P2RX are currently under evaluation with the aim establishing further linkages between stakeholders, including WFP.	75%
Review and update humanitarian corridor assessments for WFP and partners moving supplies to life-saving programmes	Corridor assessments continue to be updated, reposted to the Logistics Cluster website and shared with partners.	70%
Complete Phase II of a geospatial tool for operational planning	Tools developed have been mainstreamed to WFP's broader geospatial and logistics planning tools for emergency response.	100%

As previously reflected in the report, outputs envisioned during the lifetime of this project were well under implementation during this reporting period.

Competing organizational priorities and response to two large scale complex emergencies, the Haiti earthquake and Pakistan floods during this reporting period, lead to a revision of the time line of the implementation strategy of major stakeholders engaged in the process. Subsequently, a short extension to complete activities is required.

Further, in May of 2010, WFP conducted a 2nd high level Humanitarian Pandemic Operations Consultation (HPOC N.2) in May 2010. A panel of high level WFP representatives across technical areas, UNSIC, WHO, OCHA, WTO, IFRC, Save the Children and USAID and others participated in technical discussions and presentations of tools and activities developed to support pandemic preparedness initiatives and guidance on strengthening linkages with wider preparedness initiatives towards integrating of outputs and outcomes.

From the consultation, several key themes were noted, guiding the dialogue and identifying critical areas for sustained action to improve pandemic preparedness and response. In line with WFP's approach to keep its programmatic strategies aligned with the required emergency response needs, the outcome of this consultation was utilized to fine-tune outputs designed within the framework of this project.

WFP's preparedness and readiness strategy remains within the framework of the UNCAPAHI, led by the UN System Influenza Coordinator's office (UNSIC), which includes partners such as FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA and UNDP. WFP continues to actively engage with these and other partners and provide technical guidance through fora such as the Deputy Secretary General's Steering Committee on Influenza.

During the implementing process of its pandemic preparedness and response programme, WFP further recognized the need to build on partnerships with non-traditional partners such as the military in supporting humanitarian actors in the event of a Pandemic. This led to expanded activities in the area of civil-military coordination. WFP, recognizing the critical role of the commercial and private sector, remains a forerunner in engaging this critical sector in its planning and preparedness initiatives.

WFP continues to engage with traditional and non-traditional operational partners, national authorities and other stakeholders, in line with its mandate as lead agency of the global logistics and ICT Clusters in preparedness initiatives geared towards preparedness and response in the event of a global public health threat or other disasters.

V. Future Work Plan

Activities pertaining to pandemic preparedness under this project as outlined in the proposal are in their final implementation phase. For their completion a short extension period of the project is requested.

