

CENTRAL FUND FOR INFLUENZA ACTION FINAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE REPORT

Programme Title & Project Number

- Programme Title: World Food Programme Pandemic Readiness Programme
- Programme Number (if applicable): B19
- MPTF Office Project Reference Number: B19

UNCAPAHI Objective

Country/Region Corporate with a focus on 20 priority countries

Thematic/Priority UNCAPAHI objectives 6 and 7, with linkages to 2, 4 and 5

Participating Organization(s)

World Food Programme

Implementing Partners

• N/A

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)

CFIA Contribution: 2,969,250

• by Agency (if applicable)

Agency Contribution

• by Agency (if applicable)

Government Contribution

(if applicable)

Other Contributions (donors)

(if applicable)

TOTAL:

Programme Duration (months)

Overall Duration 18 months

(months)

Start Date² 01.01.2011

(dd.mm.yyyy)

End Date (or 30.06.2012

Revised End Date)³

Operational Closure 31.08.2012

Date⁴

Expected Financial 31.12.2012

Closure Date

Final Programme/ Project Evaluation

Evaluation Completed

No

Evaluation Report - Attached

No

Submitted By

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2,969,250

¹ The term "programme' is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² 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.

³ As per approval by the relevant decision-making body/Management Committee.

⁴ All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MPTF Office.

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT

I. PURPOSE

A human influenza pandemic could result in devastation across the globe causing severe disruption to critical services across all sectors of society and impact life-saving humanitarian operations. WFP Special Operation 105020 set out to establish essential structures to maintain existing humanitarian relief programmes and operations, and stand ready to provide augmented humanitarian support services in case of pandemic. The objectives of WFP's pandemic preparedness strategy are (i) protect staff health and security; (ii) maintain operational capacity; (iii) provide new programme support; (iv) provide common services.

The principal outcomes sought included developing an integrated corporate preparedness framework; expanding ICT disaster response strategy and capacity to priority countries and regions; enhancing civil-military dialogue through strategic engagement on issues such as supply chain management, urban operations and humanitarian relief coordination during emergencies; stress-testing national and regional coordination mechanisms through simulations and table-top exercises; integrating logistics assessments for pandemic events into WFP's broader logistics and logistics cluster work; and a global pandemic assembly on critical multi-sector pandemic preparedness factors.

II. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT RESULTS

WFP developed, completed and road-tested a new Emergency Preparedness and Response Package (EPRP) which 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 and the Operational Action Plans (OAPs) developed for more than 90% of WFP offices globally within the pandemic preparedness portfolio of activities. The EPRP, similarly to the OAP, looks at minimum preparedness and readiness activities that should be in place in all WFP offices.

WFP integrated the methodology for its Pandemic Logistics Corridor Capacity Assessments into the broader Logistics Capacity Assessment framework.

Based on an assessment of regional capabilities and available funding, WFP deployed Emergency Management Kits (EMK) in priority countries and regions. A series of consultations including the 2011 Towards a Safer World conference confirmed that adequate and effective telecommunications systems are a key component of emergency response.

WFP engaged with USAID and military actors on initiatives that supported the enhancement of humanitarian logistics and supply chain planning with national authorities. Simulation exercises within the framework of this project led to further areas being highlighted where cooperation can be enhanced.

WFP engaged with national governments and relevant Country Offices on preparedness efforts through activities such as Pandemic Readiness and Response Exercises (P2RXs). P2RXs are week-long functional exercises, simulating the effects of a severe pandemic in a region, with relevance for many other large scale disasters. The exercises consider crosscutting 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 operations in such an environment. The exercises involve government and military planners and responders, the National Red Cross, WFP Country Offices, international organizations and NGO partners. As part of a whole-of-society approach, there is an important civil-military element in P2RX exercises.

The second P2RX simulation exercise took place in Dakar, Senegal in July 2011. Six

countries from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) participated, including Benin, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal, as well as regional subject matter experts from Burkina Faso, Cape Verde and Togo. The Director of the Kenya National Disaster Operations Centre 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 urban populations across the region.

A planning conference for a third P2RX in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) took place in November 2011 in Johannesburg, South Africa and involved Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as subject matter experts from South Africa, Mozambique and Kenya. The third P2RX was conducted in Muldersdrift, South Africa on 21-24 May 2012. It simulated the onset and escalation of an international public health emergency in the Southern Africa region, focusing on second and third order effects and their impact on the provision of critical services.

The exercises significantly strengthened the dialogue between WFP and national authorities including civilian and military emergency response planners on integrating pandemic-specific lessons learned into broader disaster preparedness activities.

In order to minimize any potential impact on staff health and safety and food assistance operations, WFP monitored 14 separate infectious disease outbreaks globally during the project period as part of its occupational health and safety activities. Staff providing support to national response efforts following the earthquake and tsunami in Japan were monitored for radiation exposure. Additionally, first aid training was conducted to enhance skills of staff who might rapidly deploy in an emergency. Staff in country offices received guidance on protective measures and referral support.

WFP led the development and management of the Towards a Safer World initiative, which identified and analysed the achievements of interagency pandemic preparedness efforts during the past 5 years to identify the most effective approaches.

The TASW initiative consisted of a series of activities. 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 over the past 5 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.

The TASW conference gathered 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.

A book has been published and can be downloaded from the following website: http://www.towardsasaferworld.org

During the implementation of this programme, WFP strengthened pandemic planning, enhanced dialogue and coordination with national governments, key partners and stakeholders, and created tools that will support WFP and other humanitarian partners to reach beneficiaries with life-saving assistance in the event of a severe pandemic or public health emergency.

WFP used the 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.

WFP's preparedness and readiness strategy includes partners such as FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA and UNDP. WFP actively engaged with these and other partners and coordinated technical input through the Deputy Secretary General's Steering Committee on Influenza, as well as other forums. Humanitarian partners, including national authorities, and NGOs, actively cooperated with WFP through the provision of technical support and in-kind contributions. 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 pandemic. Through the P2RX simulations, WFP expanded activities in the area of civil-military coordination and actively included commercial/business sector and academic participation at regional and country level, particularly in the areas of logistics, emergency telecommunications and health and safety.

III. EVALUATION & LESSONS LEARNED

The P2RX simulations and the TASW initiative confirmed the importance of adopting a whole-of-society approach to preparedness for pandemic and related major catastrophes. Robust preparedness requires a concerted effort by civil society, government and private sector.

WFP has initiated a number of measures to reduce the risk to staff from infectious diseases such as pandemic influenza. These activities laid the foundations for monitoring and identifying potential infectious diseases and other chemical/biological/radiological/nuclear threats to our staff in the field.

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 ways to apply the tools developed to broader disaster preparedness measures. It 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.

IV. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
Outcome 1 Integrated corporate preparedness framework							
Output 1.1 EPRP developed and road-tested	Indicator 1.1 EPRP tested in 5 country offices and rolled out in 15 country offices	0	15	15		PRU/WFP	
Outcome 2 Stress-test national/regional coordination mechanism							
Output 2.1 Conduct 2 P2RXs	Indicator 2.1 2 P2RXs completed involving at least 11 countries	1	2	2		P2RX reports	
Outcome 3 Global Pandemic Assembly							
Output 3.1 Conduct TASW conference + identify recs to guide future actions	Indicator 3.1 1 conference involving at least 170 participants	0	1	1		TASW conference report	