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**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)  
BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH (GH)**

## **Global – 2009 H1N1 Influenza**

Fact Sheet #3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009

May 18, 2009

*Note: The last fact sheet was dated May 7, 2009.*

### **KEY DEVELOPMENTS**

- On May 15, the USAID Pandemic Influenza Response Management Team (RMT) demobilized as a result of the continued demonstrated capacities of national, regional, and global health authorities to respond effectively to the outbreak. In addition, the majority of 2009 H1N1 influenza cases appear mild, with preexisting medical conditions exacerbating the effects of the virus in a limited number of severe cases.
- Established on May 1 and comprising USAID/GH and USAID/DCHA Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) staff, the RMT worked with interagency partners to coordinate the U.S. Government (USG) response to international pandemic influenza.
- USAID Washington, D.C.- and field-based staff will continue to closely monitor the progress of 2009 H1N1 influenza and work with implementing partners to determine if and when additional assistance proves necessary.
- On May 8 and 9, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) flew one C-17 sortie transporting a total of 30,600 personal protection equipment (PPE) kits from DoD stockpiles in Charleston, South Carolina, to Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, and Nicaragua. DoD transported the PPE kits, valued at more than \$230,000, to provide medical first responders with respiratory, skin, and eye protection equipment, including disposable respirators, goggles, gloves, and protective clothing.
- On May 14, a USAID shipment of 25,000 PPE kits arrived in Panama to assist the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) with 2009 H1N1 preparedness and response efforts in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region. In addition, USAID is scheduled to deliver a total of 15,000 PPE kits and 10 specimen collection kits, valued at more than \$130,000, to Ecuador, Paraguay, and Peru in the coming days.

<b>NUMBERS AT A GLANCE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>	
<b>Total Confirmed 2009 H1N1 Influenza Cases</b>	8,829	WHO <sup>1</sup> – May 18, 2009
<b>Number of Countries with Confirmed 2009 H1N1 Influenza Cases</b>	40	WHO – May 18, 2009
<b>Total Number of 2009 H1N1 Influenza-related Deaths</b>	74	WHO – May 18, 2009

### **FY 2009 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE**

USAID/GH Assistance for Pandemic Influenza.....	\$6,137,500
USAID/OFDA Assistance for Pandemic Influenza.....	\$100,000
DOD Assistance for Pandemic Influenza .....	\$234,732
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for Pandemic Influenza.....	\$10,000,000
<b>Total USAID Humanitarian Assistance for Pandemic Influenza.....</b>	<b>\$16,472,232</b>

### **CURRENT SITUATION**

- As of May 18, at 0600 hours GMT, 40 countries had officially reported 8,829 cases of 2009 H1N1 influenza infection, according to WHO.
- On May 18, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported widespread transmission of 2009 H1N1 influenza in the United States and noted that CDC health officials anticipate that worldwide circulation may follow.
- On May 18, WHO reported that the 2009 H1N1 influenza will likely continue to spread rapidly between people, within countries, and worldwide, and may cause increased risk for vulnerable populations including individuals infected with tuberculosis or HIV/AIDS or populations residing in crowded peri-urban areas.

<sup>1</sup> U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)

- On May 13, health authorities reported the suspected presence of 2009 H1N1 influenza in Africa, including four unconfirmed cases in South Africa and one suspected case in Zambia.
- Since April 29, WHO has maintained the pandemic phase designation at Phase Five on a six-phase scale, indicating the imminence of a pandemic. Criteria for declaring Phase Six include community level, sustained human-to-human transmission in additional countries outside of North America.
- While global transmission trends appear stable, WHO cautioned countries on May 15 to remain vigilant in monitoring the outbreak and preparing to respond to both seasonal and 2009 H1N1 influenza in later months. Health authorities note that vulnerable individuals, whom countries should prioritize for any vaccine, could also receive protection from 2009 H1N1 influenza through antivirals traditionally used for seasonal influenza. However, the international health community remains undecided on whether to include the 2009 H1N1 influenza strain in the seasonal influenza vaccines, or to begin manufacturing and stockpiling separate vaccines for a pandemic. The latter decision could potentially reduce capacity to provide seasonal influenza vaccines.

#### USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On May 15, the USAID Pandemic Influenza RMT demobilized as a result of the continued demonstrated capacities of national, regional, and global health authorities to respond effectively to the outbreak. USAID Washington, D.C.- and field-based staff will continue to monitor closely the progress of 2009 H1N1 influenza and work with implementing partners to determine if and when additional assistance proves necessary.
- As of May 18, USAID has delivered 130,000 PPE kits, valued at more than \$1 million, to affected countries in the LAC region.
- To date, USAID has committed more than \$6.1 million in response to the 2009 H1N1 influenza outbreak. In addition, USAID/GH has committed \$543 million to support avian and pandemic influenza preparedness activities throughout the world since 2005.
- On May 2, HHS provided 400,000 treatment courses of the antiviral Tamiflu (oseltamivir) from the U.S. Strategic National Stockpile to the Government of Mexico (GoM). HHS provided the treatment courses, valued at approximately \$10 million, to help mitigate the effects and spread of the 2009 H1N1 influenza virus.
- The USAID-funded H2P Initiative has launched a new website, [www.pandemicpreparedness.org](http://www.pandemicpreparedness.org), hosting communications resources for pandemic preparedness that can be adapted to meet country-specific needs. The materials posted have been approved by USAID and partners, including the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, InterAction, the CORE Group, the Academy for Educational Development, and U.N. organizations. The H2P Initiative plans to post additional materials on the site in the coming days.

#### USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR 2009 H1N1 INFLUENZA

<b>FY 2009</b>			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/GH ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
GoM	Emergency Relief Supplies	Mexico	\$875,000
PAHO	Emergency Relief Supplies	Panama	\$262,500
PAHO	Health	Central America	\$2,500,000
WHO	Health	Central America	\$2,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/GH</b>			<b>\$6,137,500</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
USAID/Mexico	Administrative Support		\$100,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA</b>			<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>HHS ASSISTANCE</b>			
GoM	Health	Mexico	\$10,000,000
<b>TOTAL HHS/ASPR</b>			<b>\$10,000,000</b>
<b>DOD ASSISTANCE</b>			
Ministries of Health	Emergency Relief Supplies	Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, and Nicaragua	\$234,732
<b>TOTAL DOD ASSISTANCE FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$234,732</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA IN FY 2009</b>			<b>\$6,237,500</b>

<b>TOTAL HHS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA IN FY 2009</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL DOD, HHS, USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA IN FY 2009</b>	<b>\$16,472,232</b>

<sup>1</sup>USAID funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 18, 2009.

#### **PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION**

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. Information on organizations responding to the 2009 H1N1 influenza outbreak may be available at [www.reliefweb.org](http://www.reliefweb.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID: [www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov) – Keyword: Donations
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or (703) 276-1914
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)