



CabinetOffice

Business Advisory Network for Flu: 30th June 2009

Bruce Mann

Director

Civil Contingencies Secretariat

Making
government
work better

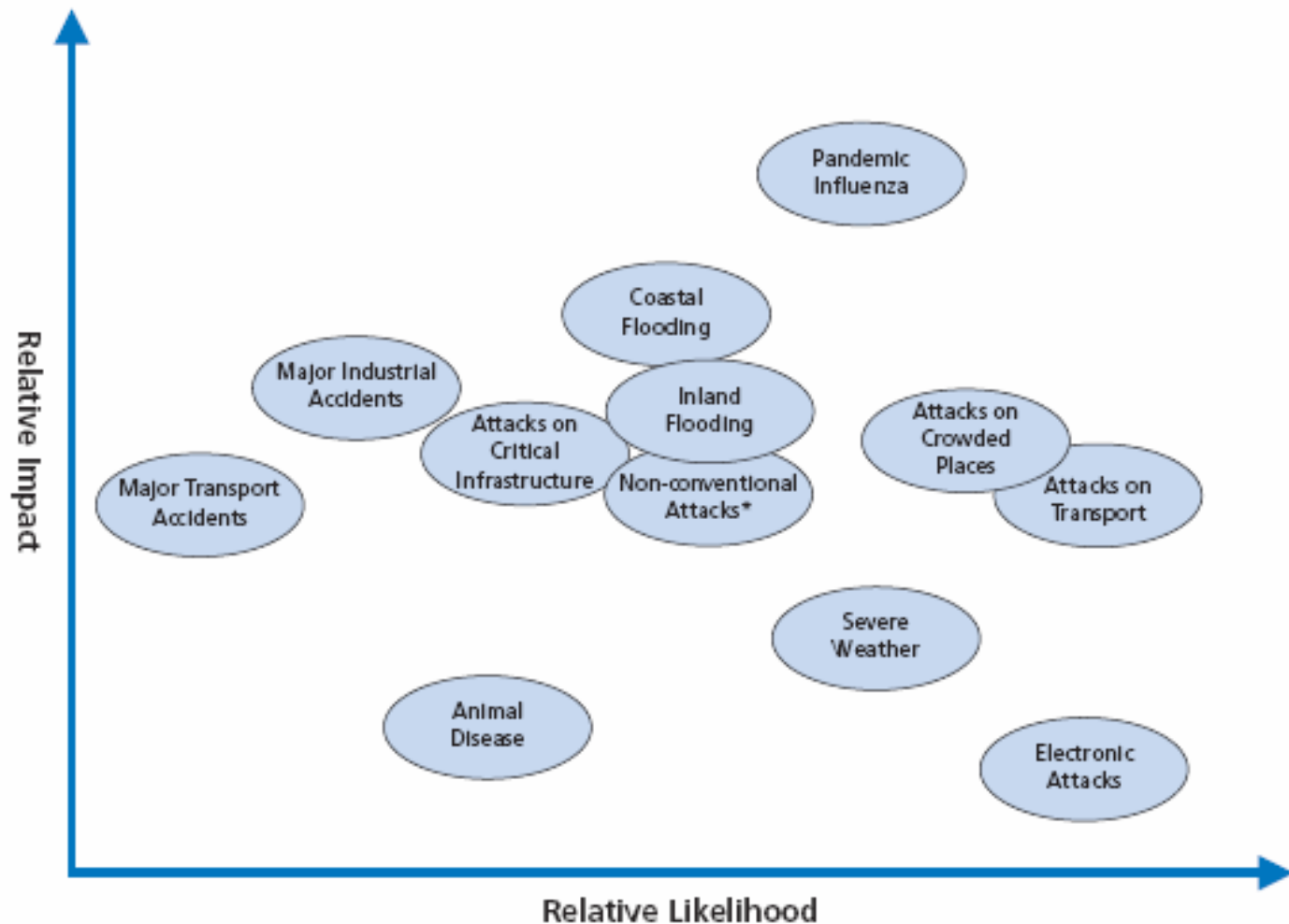
Business Advisory Network for Flu - overview

- Background
- International and UK situation
- Current policy and emerging hotspots
- Vaccines
- Business Continuity and Business Continuity Institute



National Risk Register

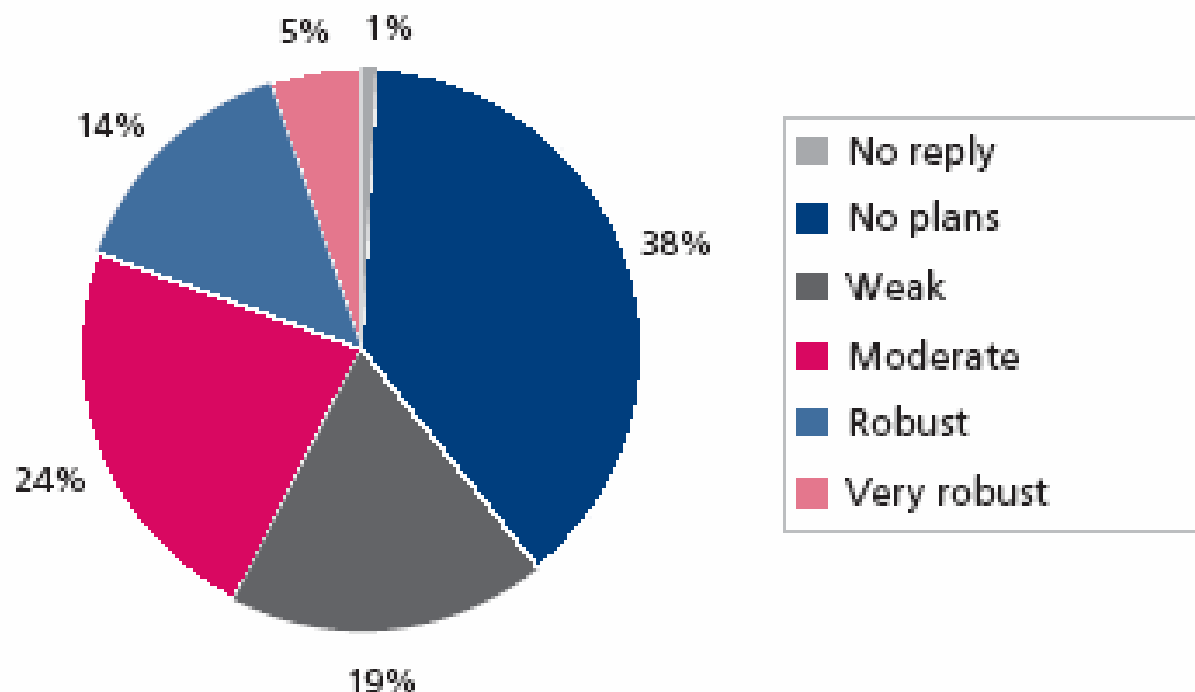
Figure 1: An illustration of the high consequence risks facing the United Kingdom



* The use of some chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials has the potential to have very serious and widespread consequences. An example would be the use of a nuclear device. There is no historical precedent for this type of terrorist attack which is excluded from the non-conventional grouping on the diagram.

2009 CMI/ Cabinet Office BCM study

Perceived effectiveness of plans for an Influenza outbreak



2009 CMI/ Cabinet Office BCM study

Impact of closure of schools

Table 6: Impact of increased parent-worker absences due to school and childcare closures

Base: 1012 (2009)	2007 %	2008 %	2009 %
No or negligible level of disruption	26	22	20
Moderate level of disruption	47	47	52
High level of disruption	20	24	21
Organisation could not function	2	2	2

Background to BANF

Ensures the delivery of advice and guidance needed by business groups and individual firms to allow them to undertake their own planning.

- Assists in the delivery of co-ordinated advice to employers and a speedy conduit for two-way communication
- Based on the existing Business Advisory Group on Civil Protection (BAGCP) and forums and networks maintained by sponsor departments and the UK's devolved administrations.



International situation

as at 29th June 2009

Countries with significant numbers of confirmed cases and/or deaths

	Cases	Deaths
USA	21,449	87
Mexico	8279	116
Chile	5186 (up 871)	7
Canada	6,732	19
Australia	3,519	5*
Argentina	1,391	21 (up 14)
Japan	1,049	0
Philippines	445	1
Guatemala	254	2
Costa Rica	222	1
Honduras	118	1
Dominican Republic	108	2
Colombia	72	2

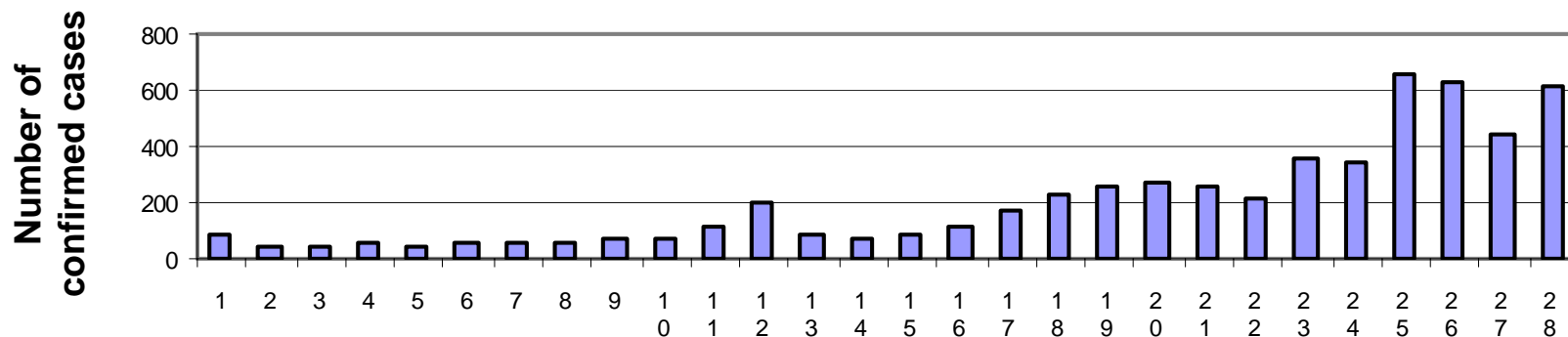
- Latest WHO update reports 112 countries (inc. UK) with **59,814** confirmed cases
- & 263 deaths globally.



Progression of UK Cases

as at 28th June 2009

New laboratory confirmed swine-lineage influenza A H1N1 by day of report, as of 28 June 2009, UK
Showing data from 1 June

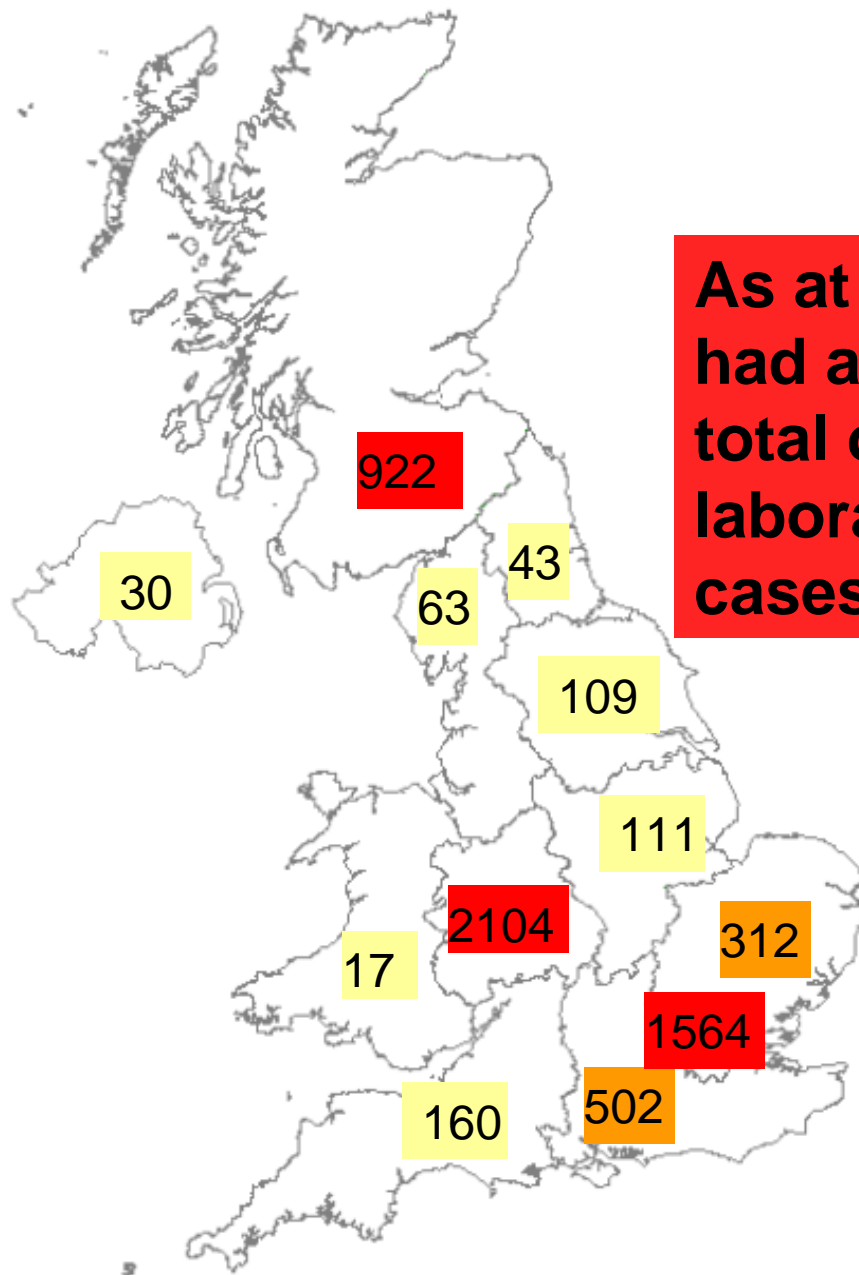


In the 24 hours to 12.00 on Sunday 28 June, 618 new cases were reported.

Summary

Date	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Total Cases	2,244	2,509	2,773	2,905	3,254	3,597	4250	4,879	5,319	5,937





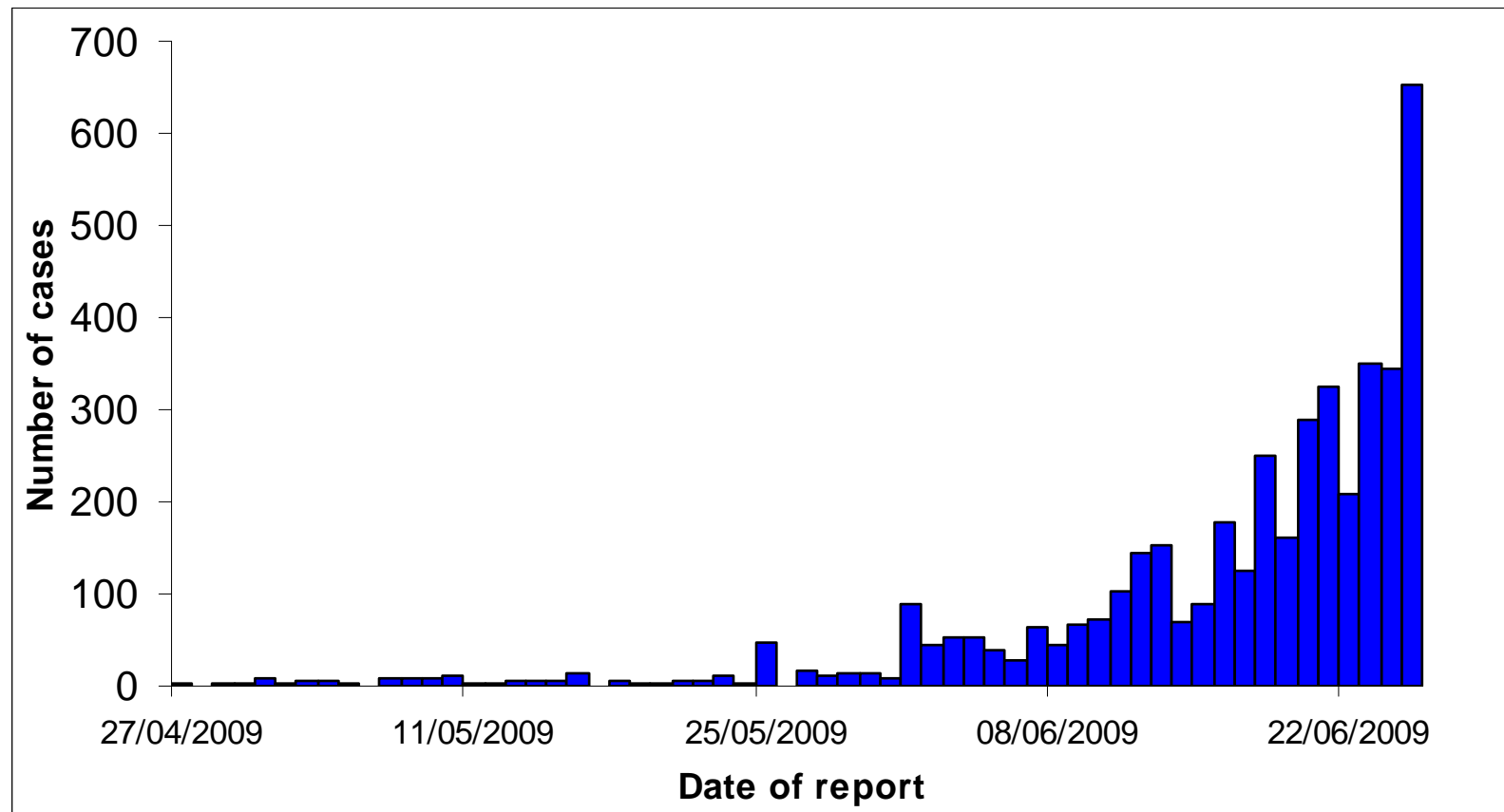
**As at 28 June, the UK
had a cumulative
total of 5,937
laboratory confirmed
cases**



Current situation

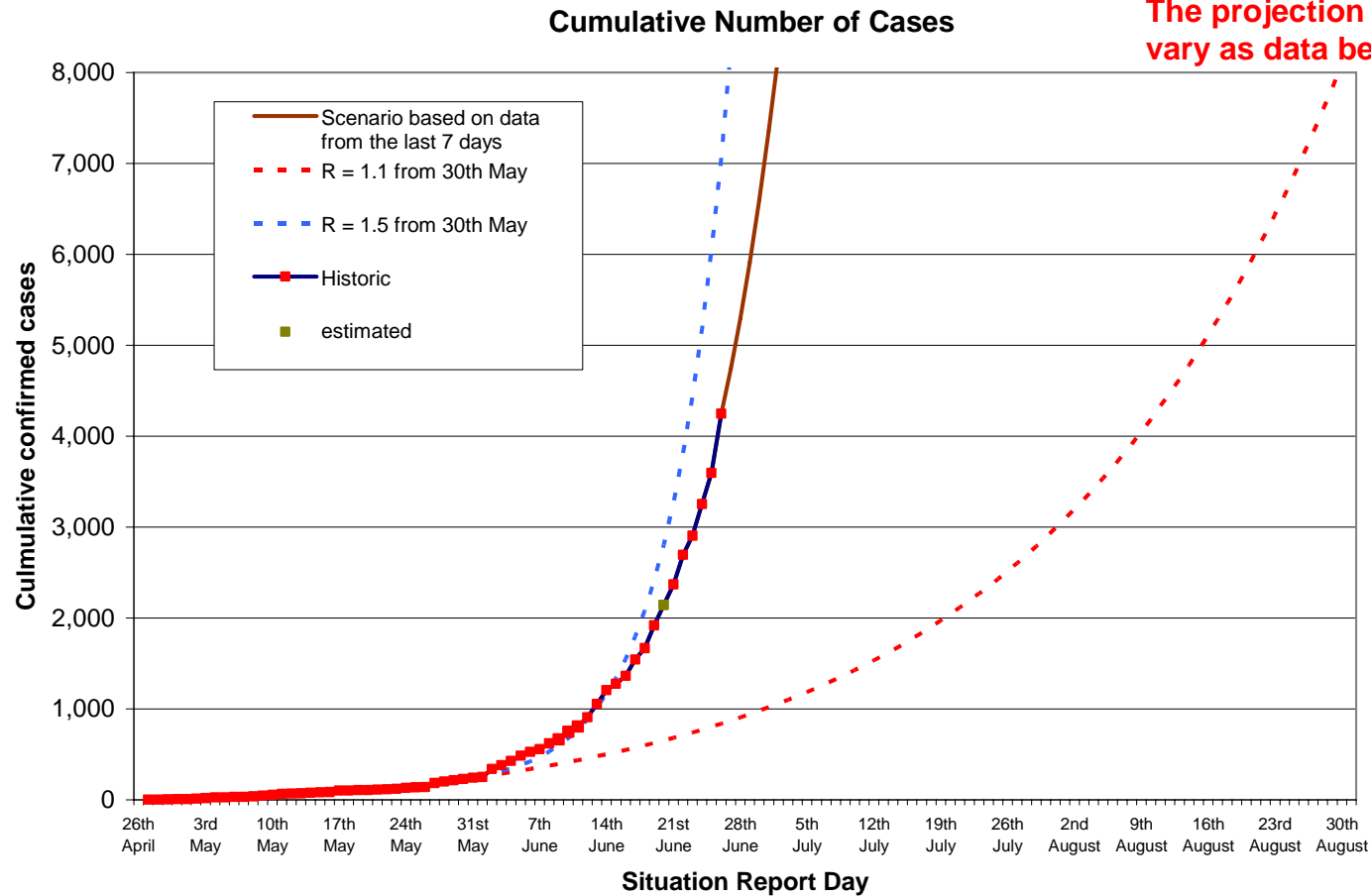
as at 28th June 2009

New cases of UK laboratory confirmed influenza A/H1N1v by day of report

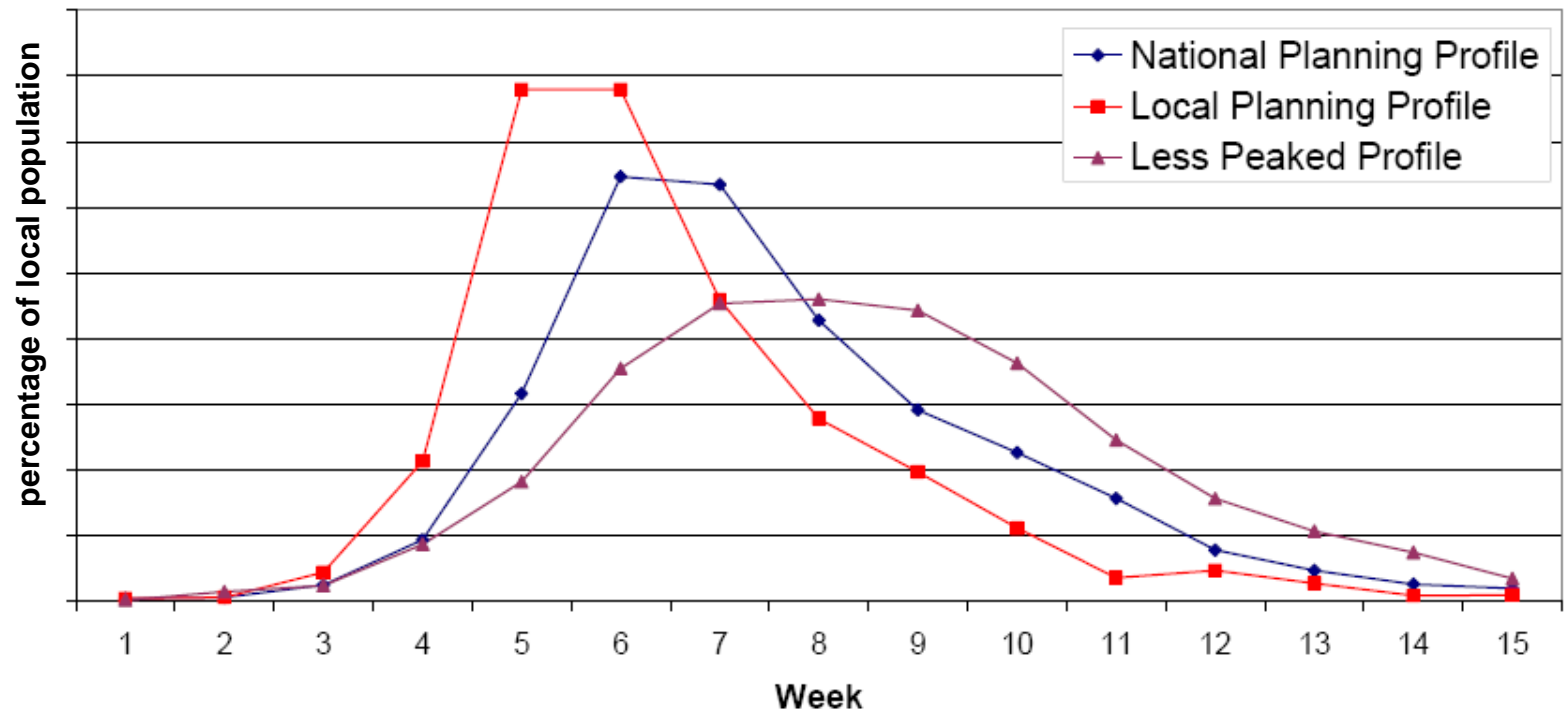


Actual and cumulative number of cases

as at 25th June 2009



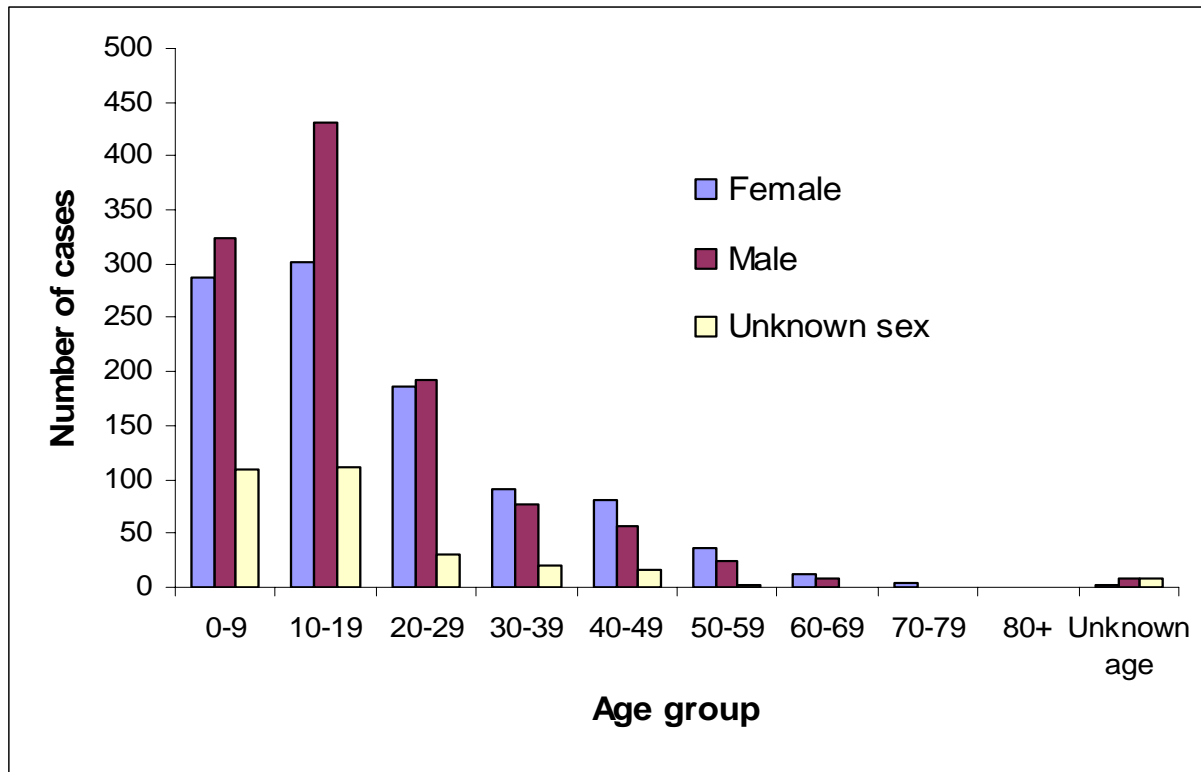
Epidemiology



Age comparison of UK Confirmed cases

as at 23rd June 2009

Cases of laboratory confirmed A/H1N1v by age group and gender, 23 June 2009, United Kingdom



Illness and outcomes

as at 29th June 2009

- **Generally mild in most cases but causing severe illness in a small minority**
- **107 patients admitted to hospital**
- **2 deaths**



The UK approach

1. Containment:

slowing the spread to learn and prepare

2. Managing outbreaks:

flexibility in the response at local levels

3. Treatment only:

focussing on ensuring that those who are ill get the treatment they need



Slowing the spread

- **Laboratory confirmation of cases**
- **Treating all suspected and confirmed cases**
- **Collecting detailed case data**
- **Tracing close contacts and offering prophylaxis**
- **Closing schools**
- **Public health campaign**



Policy – outbreak management

Wide Spread Community Transmission

- No contact tracing
 - No prophylaxis save in rare cases subject to local clinical judgement
 - Limiting number of patients requiring swabbing to that required for surveillance purposes
 - Treat all (as current DH guidance).



Closure of schools

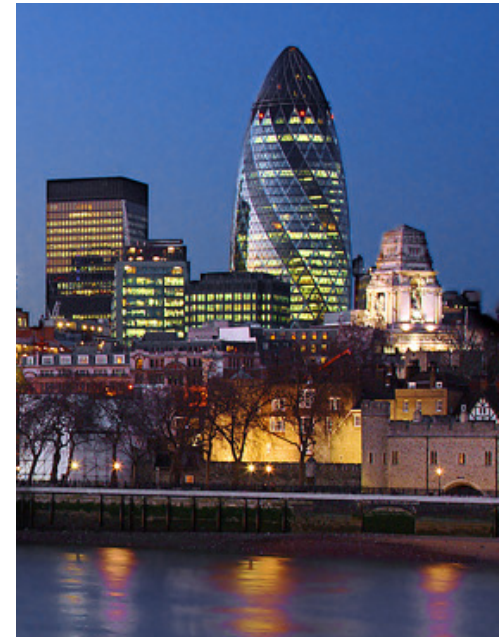
Where there is good evidence of widespread community transmission:

- Local risk assessments at each school associated with cases, closure not normally recommended
- Subject to local risk assessment in each case, antiviral prophylaxis usually only offered to close school contacts in high risk groups. Antiviral prophylaxis offered to household contacts of confirmed cases.



Business premises & travel

- No intention of introducing restrictions on internal or international travel
- No intention to advise closure of businesses or cancellation of mass gatherings
- Decisions to cancel mass gatherings or close businesses are for the event organisers / business managers to take.



staff / attendees should be encouraged to stay at home if they are symptomatic.



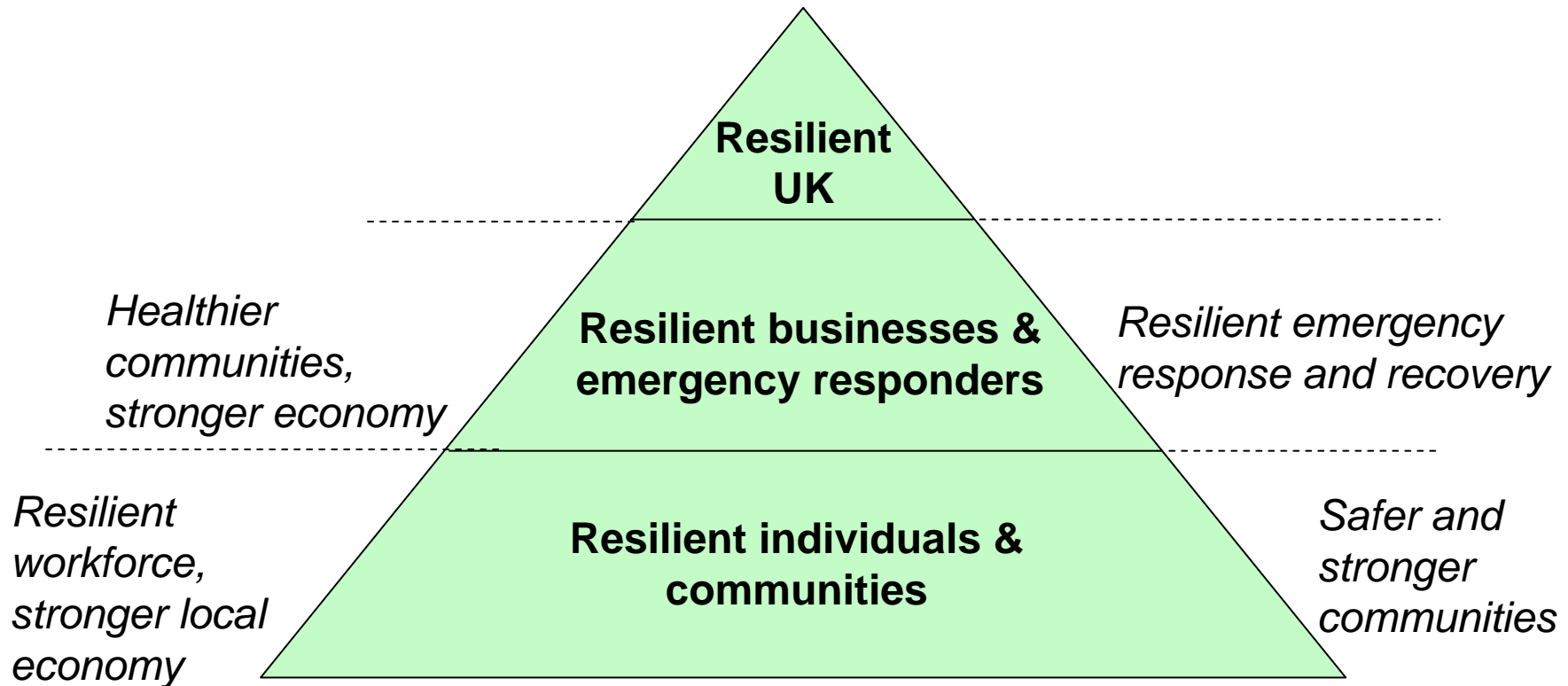
Vaccine

- Contracts allow purchase of up to 132 million doses of Pandemic specific vaccine
- Delivery through primary care organisations
- UK response centred around anti viral drugs
- Potential high level of immunity against closely-related strains



Why business continuity?

Enhanced business continuity management to maintain provision of services or recover as quickly as possible.



Business Continuity – sources of advice

- Business Advisory Network for Flu
 - Pandemic Influenza Checklist
 - BCM Toolkit
 - Frequently Asked Questions
-
- National Risk Register
 - Community Risk Registers

www.direct.gov.uk

www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/reports/national_risk_register.aspx



Business Continuity Institute

Lyndon Bird, International Technical Director



A FEW WORDS

- What is Business Continuity Management
- Flu Pandemics as a BCM issue
- BCM Response Strategies
- Who are the BCI
- Final Thought



THE BCM DEFINITION

- A holistic management **process** that identifies **potential threats** to an organization and the **impacts** to business operations that those threats if realised might cause. It provides a framework for building organizational **resilience** with the capability for effective **response** that safeguards the interests of key stakeholders, reputation, brand and **value-creating** activities.



BCM PANDEMIC ISSUES

1. Pandemics can (in BCM terms) be seen as a risk of “insufficient staff to continue key/urgent business processes”.
2. The difficulty in developing a strategy/plan is the high degree of uncertainty about its severity and supporting infrastructure.
3. Assumptions have to be made about worst-case staff non availability and over an extended period. Reasons for non-availability might be indirect (schools closed, no child care, caring for family members, imaginary symptoms, fear of catching disease etc.) rather than just people infected.
4. Assumptions have to be made about public service availability – transportation, telecommunications, internet capacity and response times.
5. Assumptions have to be made about possible central and local government emergency measures. What might be closed (schools, universities, entertainment & sporting venues, cultural centres). Will foreign travel be banned or restricted and on what basis? Will government impose priority based rationing on medication, fuel, food distribution and power.
6. **ALL THESE ASSUMPTIONS MIGHT BE VERY INACCURATE.**

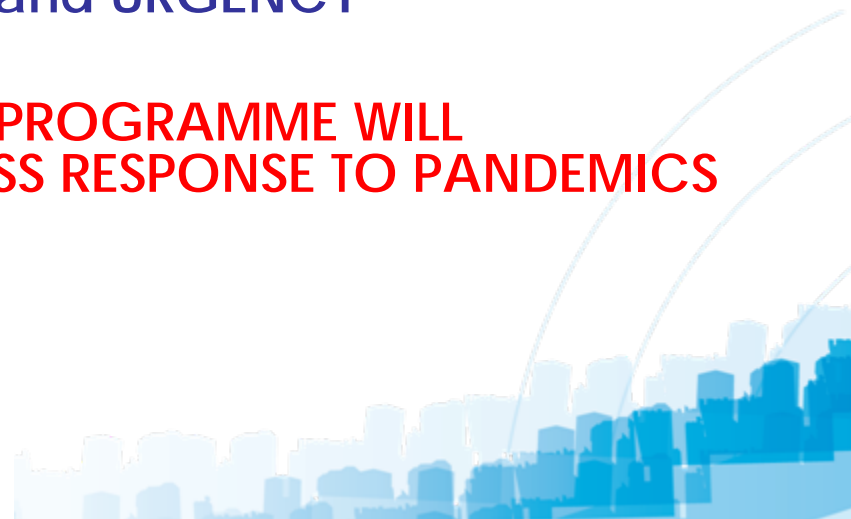
BCM PLANS FOR PANDEMICS



HOW DOES BCM WORK ?

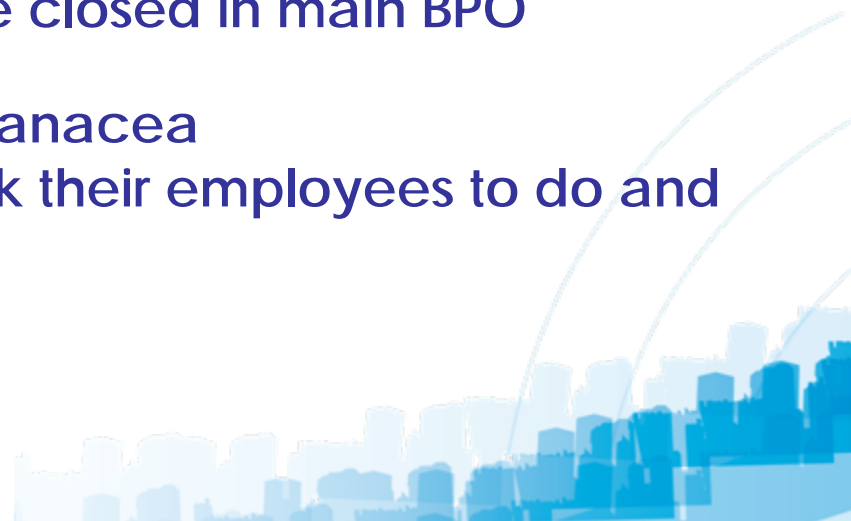
1. BCM focuses on impact and timescales - not probability or historical data
2. BCM looks to minimise the maximum loss potential, not optimise the entire risk profile
3. BCM identifies single points of failure and corrects them if feasible
4. Where exposures remain BCM provides strategies and plans for a coordinated, immediate response
5. BCM starts from fully “Understanding Your Business” – its objectives, priorities, processes and URGENCY

**A PROPERLY IMPLEMENTED BCM PROGRAMME WILL
AUTOMATICALLY COVER BUSINESS RESPONSE TO PANDEMICS**



BUT WHAT WILL BE DIFFERENT

1. Media hysteria and public panic
2. Pressure on governments to make illogical but politically necessary decisions
3. In a severe outbreak shock factor from level of fatalities will be unprecedented in modern peace times with unpredictable consequences
4. Unpredictable unilateral decisions by other governments, restricting trade, travel and shipment of goods
5. Extended supply chains might break down completely
6. Outsourced operations might be closed in main BPO countries
7. Home working might not be a panacea
8. What legally can companies ask their employees to do and what happens if they refuse?



BUT BCM COVERS ALL THREATS



About the BCI

- The BCI was founded in 1994
- It is a members owned organisation
- It is “not for profit”
- 4900 individual members in over 90 countries
- Provides an internationally recognised certification scheme for BCM professionals



**Business Continuity
Management is for life – not
just pandemics**

*Thank you for listening
Lyndon Bird*



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