Libya Project No. 200261 "Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination in response to the crisis in Libya"

B/R No.: 1 @.....

BUDGET REVISION OF SO FOR THE APPROVAL OF REGIONAL DIRECTOR

		<u>Initials</u>	In Date	Out Date	Reason For Delay
ORIGINATOR					<u>1 01 D 0144</u>
Country Office or Regional Bureau on behalf of Country Office					
CLEARANCE					
Project Budget & Programming Officer, RMBP					
Chief, RMBP					
Chief, ODLT					
Director, ODL					
Director, ODI (ICT operations only)					
<u>APPROVAL</u>					
Regional Director					
PROJECT	Previous Budget	t Revision	n	New Budget	
ODOC (US\$) DSC (US\$) ISC (US\$) Total WFP cost (US\$)	2,233,844 1,569,628 266,243 4,069,715	1,195,02 897,988 146,511 2,239,5 2		3,428,865 2,467,616 412,754 6,309,235	
TYPE OF REVISION	Additional ODOC	⊠ Extension in	time	ange in project or	rientation

NATURE OF REVISION:

An increase in ODOC and DSC to support the activities detailed below and to extend the project in time until 31^t August 2011.

BACKGROUND:

1. In the last months the Libyan government has been trying to contain a rebellion and heavy fighting has ensued. As the conflict continues, the humanitarian situation is deteriorating by the day and the basic needs of tens of thousands of people inside Libya are not being met. The humanitarian community has mobilized resources to the North Africa region to respond to the need of the affected population and the unfolding humanitarian disaster.

2. WFP, in its role as the lead of the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Sectors, launched this special operation in order to provide the humanitarian community with adequate logistics and ICT capabilities and continued coordination mechanisms to ensure the delivery of relief items to the affected population in Libya and the surrounding countries. The initial project budget was for a duration of three months at a total of US\$ 4,069,715.

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

- 3. Logistics Cluster Coordination and Information Management: WFP established Logistics coordination cells in Benghazi, Libya; Cairo, Egypt; Zarzis, Tunisia; and Valletta, Malta. Regular logistics coordination meetings are taking place in Benghazi, Cairo and Zarzis with over a dozen UN agencies and NGOs in regular attendance. In order to support operational decision making, relevant logistics information products, including maps, are distributed to the humanitarian community through a dedicated Libya operations page on the Logistics Cluster website and a moderated mailing list. This includes information on logistics infrastructure such as ports, airports, roads, and customs information, and lists of suppliers covering Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and Malta. A General Logistics Planning map and supply corridor maps have been published and distributed in hard copy to organizations in the field. To date, over 200 hard copy maps have been disseminated, and more than 102 information products have been posted on the Logistics Cluster website.
- 4. **Storage Services**: With limited humanitarian presence inside Libya, it has been and remains difficult for humanitarian actors to fully manage their own supply chains inside the country. WFP had warehousing capacity in Benghazi prior to the crisis, and in its role as lead of the Logistics Cluster it expanded this warehousing capacity in order to meet the storage needs of the humanitarian community. To date, WFP has stored 3,255 m³ of relief and mission support items for other organizations in Benghazi. In addition, WFP established storage facilities for use by the Humanitarian Community in Zarzis, Tunisia. The facilities, provided at no cost to the users, serve as cargo consolidation points for the humanitarian community, offering short-term storage to allow an unimpeded flow of life saving relief items to affected communities.
- 5. Trucking services: WFP has been providing trucking services from Egypt to Libya to the humanitarian community on a cost recovery basis. From Egypt, WFP facilitated the movement of relief items from Cairo and Alexandria into Benghazi. So far, WFP has assisted 6 agencies (UNHCR, Save the Children, IMC, ACTED, IRD, and UNDSS) with transport of 15 truckloads of various humanitarian items from Egypt to Benghazi.
- 6. **Shipping services:** In the early days of the crisis and subsequent enforcement of the "no-fly zone" there were no commercial shipping services serving many Libyan ports. In addition some coastal areas were also inaccessible by road due to insecurity. With a rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in the town of Misurata, the need for the delivery of life saving humanitarian relief items into the town was becoming paramount. To address this logistics gap WFP began providing shipping services for the humanitarian community from Mediterranean ports to Libyan ports. Space on two WFP chartered ships was made available to the humanitarian community on a no cost to user basis. The vessels delivered much needed food and relief supplies to Misrata from Izmir, Alexandria and Malta on behalf of UNICEF, WHO and other NGOs under highly insecure conditions.

- 7. **Civil-Military Coordination**: With the implementation of the "no fly zone" above Libya, and the subsequent military presence, the deployment of a civil military coordinator was necessary in order to deconflict humanitarian and military operations. The coordinator assigned to NATO in Mons, Belgium, and subsequently shifted to Naples, Italy, ensured appropriate information sharing between humanitarian and military actors on the movement of all relief items WFP has been handling on behalf of other organisations.
- 8. **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster**: Assessment for the Emergency Telecommunications requirements to support humanitarian operations was carried out by WFP FITTEST, supported by WFP's regional ICT staff. Based on the assessment, Common Security Telecommunications and Data Communications services for UN Agencies, International NGOs and other humanitarian partners in the operational areas of the region were identified and are being strengthened by WFP in its role as lead of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster. This ensures appropriate and sufficient emergency telecommunications capacity is in place to support humanitarian operations, as well as fully functioning data communications capacity to facilitate timely reporting and information exchange for decision making requirements.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION

- 9. The ongoing armed conflict is leading to a deteriorating humanitarian situation in the country. Despite gaining access to some areas in eastern Libya in the past six weeks, there are many areas in western Libya that remain inaccessible to humanitarian organizations. There are few signs of resolution for the conflict, and the humanitarian crisis is anticipated to continue over the coming months.
- 10. The recent increase in ceilings for UN staff in Libya and the provision of UNHAS air services within the crisis region has enabled the UN and NGOs to increase their staff presence on the ground and implement the various relief operations. In order to enable organisations to respond effectively on the ground, further logistics capacity augmentation is urgently needed to facilitate efficient and effective delivery of humanitarian relief inside the country. Through this budget revision WFP will be able to provide such support through its Logistics and ETC Cluster coordination functions and associated WFP logistics and ICT support services. Descriptions of the services to be provided by WFP are described below.
- 11. **Logistics Coordination**: Further strengthening of logistics coordination structures through the Logistics Cluster cells will be needed in several locations once further access to the affected population in Libya is possible. This will include further augmentation of logistics cluster and coordination staff in Benghazi and other locations in Libya such as Tripoli as security conditions permit. The conflict has divided humanitarian operations by east and west, making regional coordination challenging. Augmentation throughout the region with a centralized structure is necessary to enable logistics coordination to take place across the entire operational area.
- 12. **Storage Services:** As the humanitarian crisis and operations continue, there will be a continued need for interagency storage space. The provision of warehousing allows the humanitarian community to consolidate cargo close to the point of distribution for a quick response to affected areas, and ensures an efficient and cost-effective sharing of resources in locations where infrastructure is scarce.

- 13. **Sea transportation:** With the ongoing armed conflict, there are very limited commercial shipping services currently calling at most Libyan ports. At the same time, some urban coastal areas, including Misurata, are only accessible by sea due to ongoing fighting inland. This is limiting the humanitarian community's ability to effectively respond to the crisis. WFP will continue to charter vessels and offer shipping services to humanitarian organizations operating in Libya until this gap in the commercial sector is resolved. The vessels will collect cargo from various Mediterranean ports such as Alexandria and Malta, upon request, and ship it to Libyan ports.
- 14. **Civil/Military Coordination:** WFP will retain its presence at the NATO coordination centre. The civil military coordinator will continue to share cargo movement details of all humanitarian cargo moved by WFP on behalf of other organisations in order to ensure deconfliction of humanitarian and military operations.
- 15. **Infrastructure Assessment:** In May 2011, WFP was asked to lead the Physical Infrastructure and Distribution Networks working group in Libya, established by the Secretary General's Special Advisor. The group's objective is to provide a better understanding of the situation on the ground in Libya, relevant to mission planning, and UN engagement in the country beyond the current crisis. The Logistics Cluster will lead assessments with the augmented staff in support of the working group in the areas of transportation networks, market infrastructure, ports, telecommunications and distribution networks.
- 16. **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster**: Given the ongoing conflict, telecommunications continue to be a challenge for humanitarian operations, particularly in the western areas of the country that have seen the most infrastructure damage. With the ongoing insecurity throughout the country, emergency telecommunications is essential to support the safety of staff in the field and effective operations for all actors in the emergency.
- 17. The unresolved political situation and the on-going fighting are making the situation in Libya highly volatile. WFP will continue to monitor the situation and the logistical and telecommunications needs and gaps will continuously be discussed and considered through the Cluster approach. This budget revision will adjust this special operation to the most immediate needs, however as the situation develops more budget revisions might be needed.
- 18. In light of the above elements, it is clearly envisaged that there is a critical need for ETC and Logistics support and coordination to the humanitarian community in the immediate future. The gaps and constraints identified at the onset of this operation still exist and the operational and coordination structure put in place by WFP are highly relevant and needed to continue in order to allow humanitarian organizations to carry out their the humanitarian response.
- 19. With an overall budget increase of US\$ 2,239,520 and an extension in time until 31 August 2011, this budget revision is recommended for approval by the Regional Director.

DISTRIBUTION:

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