

Pakistanⁱ & Project No. SO-200181
Logistic's Cluster Coordination to Support the Humanitarian Community and
Enhancement Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity

B/R No.: 3

➤ BUDGET REVISION FOR SOs FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE DED & COO

	<u>Initials</u>	<u>In Date</u>	<u>Out Date</u>	<u>Reason For Delay</u>
<u>ORIGINATOR</u>				
Country Office or Regional Bureau on behalf of Country Office
<u>CLEARANCE</u>				
Regional Director,
Project Budget & Programming Officer, RMBP
Chief, RMBP
Chief, ODLT
Director, ODL
Director and Deputy CFO, RMB
Director, ODI (<i>ICT operations only</i>)
<u>APPROVAL</u>				
Deputy Executive Director and COO, OD

PROJECT SO-PKCO-200181			
	Previous Budget	Revision	New Budget
ODOC (US\$)	54,859,372	15,298,633	70,158,005
DSC (US\$)	5,830,831	1,746,676	7,577,507
ISC (US\$)	4,248,314	1,193,172	5,441,486
Total WFP cost (US\$)	64,938,517	18,238,481	83,176,998

<u>TYPE OF REVISION</u>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional DSC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional ODOC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extension in time	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

DISTRIBUTION:

DED and COO	Deputy COO and Director, ODE	Director, ODL
Chief, ODLT	Director, ODX	Director and Dep. CFO, RMB
Chief, RMBP, ODXP, ODXR	Regional Director	Director, ERD
Country Director	Bgt/Prgrmming Officer, RMBP	RB Programme Advisor
OD Registry	Programming Assistant, RMBP	RB Programme Assistant
Liaison Officer, OD @	<i>Director, ODI (ICT operations only)</i>	

NATURE OF REVISION:

An increase in ODOC and DSC, and extension in time of 23 months (until June, 2013) in order to carry out the activities under the “Purpose of Revision Below”.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENTION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing project Activities

In 2010, the worst monsoon rains in Pakistan’s recent history caused significant loss of life, population displacement and wide-scale destruction of land and infrastructure throughout all six provinces. More than 18 million people were affected, and it is estimated that over a fifth of the country was underwater. The Government of Pakistan requested urgent international humanitarian assistance to support their relief efforts. The flooding led to severe logistical constraints for humanitarian operations that necessitated logistics cluster coordination, information management and mapping, staging areas and transit hubs, air operations, support to the government for handling unsolicited bilateral donations, a base camp in Sukkur, and roll out of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC).

As such on 13 August, 2010 the World Food Programme (WFP) launched Special Operation 200181. The Special Operation was originally designed to last for a period of three months at a total estimated cost of US\$ 13,454,607, incorporating the Logistics Cluster, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and ETC Cluster. A budget revision was approved on September 14, 2010, extending the project until the end of January 2011 at a total cost of US\$ 47,469,581 (including ETC, Sukkur base camp, WFP strategic airlifts, and the construction of three strategic warehouses on behalf of the government). On the 11th of January 2011 a second budget revision was approved extending the project until the 31st of July 2011 and increasing the budget to a total of US\$ 64,938,517. While most activities were extended until the end of July, storage and air transport in Sindh and Punjab were extended only until the end of January, and in KPK until the end of February.

By the end of January 2011, US\$ 43,361,521 or 66.8percent had been received from various donors.

Achievements to date:

- 1. Logistics Cluster Coordination:** Since the beginning of the emergency, five provincial cluster cells were established in Sukkur, Peshawar, Gilgit, Multan, and Hyderabad with dedicated Logistics Cluster coordinators. In addition, a national level Logistics Cluster cell was established in Islamabad with requisite information management, Geographical Information Systems (GIS), aviation coordination, and cargo tracking staff. Logistics Cluster meetings were held weekly in all locations. Meetings were eventually reduced to every second week based on the mutual agreement of cluster participants. As of January 31st, 2011, due to an overall reduction in activities including the cessation of the aviation operation and transshipment facilities, the Logistics Cluster has removed its dedicated cluster coordinators in Sukkur, Multan, and Hyderabad. As of February 28th and due to the closure of the UNHAS operation WFP removed its dedicated cluster coordinator in KPK. As a result of the phase out of dedicated Logistics Cluster coordinators, all cluster coordination activities in the provinces have been mainstreamed into the Terms of Reference (TORs) of existing WFP project staff. Regular logistics coordination meetings continue to take place in Islamabad, with information management services, including GIS/mapping services. The Concept of Operations for the Logistics Cluster in Pakistan has been disseminated and updated on a regular basis.
- 2. Information Management and Mapping:** Throughout the emergency information and maps were shared with the humanitarian community to support operational planning. Products were distributed using a mailing list and the Logistics Cluster website. Overall, 129 documents and 22 maps were posted on the website from August 2010 to January 2011. Products included standard operating procedures (SOPs) for using Logistics Cluster services, situation reports, news updates, meeting minutes and customs information. Maps of road conditions and air operations, which were widely used, were regularly updated and shared. Furthermore, the Logistics Cluster trained 158 government and humanitarian personnel on the use of GPS for mapping logistics infrastructure in Gilgit, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Multan, Peshawar and Sukkur.
- 3. Staging areas and transit hubs:** Temporary stores were established for trans-shipment of cargo for the humanitarian community in 12 locations with a total area of 31,766 square meters made available. The facilities handled 81,000 m³ of cargo for 21 organizations. The Logistics Cluster provided participants with storage, handling, consolidation and tracking services at no cost to user at all of the hubs. Four refrigerated containers from Logistics Emergency Team (LET) (two in Multan and two in Sukkur) were made available to Logistics Cluster users from mid September to end November 2010. The Logistics Cluster procured 150 mobile storage units from United Nations Humanitarian Depot (UNHRD) Dubai, some of which were provided to the government and loaned to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

4. **Air Operations:** The Logistics Cluster facilitated the air delivery of 12,113 mt of relief cargo to areas inaccessible by road. More than 60 aircraft, provided by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the United States of America, the Government of Japan, the United Arab Emirates, The Islamic State of Afghanistan, Australia, the People's Republic of China, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, delivered cargo for 14 organizations. With 10 helicopters UNHAS provided cargo and passenger transport services and a total of 3,165 mt was moved. The Logistics Cluster facilitated participants' access to military air assets through establishing and participating in the Joint Aviation Coordination Cell, a civil-military coordination body, in which the Government of Pakistan, military air asset providers, the Logistics Cluster, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and UNHAS planned the use of air assets for relief deliveries. A total of eleven helicopter staging areas were set up. In November 2010, the Logistics Cluster coordinated helicopter airlift of 241 mt of relief to communities still stranded on embankments in Dadu and Jamshoro (Sindh). A 'survival strategy' approach was followed, with combined kits of food, blankets, plastic sheets, hygiene items and kitchen sets from various organizations being airlifted together, enabling joint distribution.
5. **Strategic Warehouses:** It was originally planned to establish three emergency humanitarian response depots, in the three most flood affected provinces, to provide the humanitarian community and government with storage space and a stock of emergency logistics equipment (e.g. mobile storage units, pallets) in preparation for future emergencies. Due to difficulty in securing land the project has been significantly delayed. Nevertheless, in close coordination with the humanitarian community and national and disaster management authorities it was decided to expand the project to a total of nine facilities, which would give better operational control by the provincial disaster management authorities and wider geographical coverage. Thus far, the government has allocated land for seven of the nine sites. Assessments and documentation checks are complete for four of these seven sites, while the suitability of the remaining three sites is currently under consideration. The government is currently trying to secure land for the remaining two sites.
6. **Unsolicited Bilateral Donations:** The government of Pakistan requested the Logistics Cluster to assist NDMA and the Capital Development Authority (CDA) with handling a build-up of unsolicited bilateral donations (UBDs) at Chaklala Airport, outside Islamabad. The Logistics Cluster signed an MoU with the National Disaster Management Authorities (NDMA) for the period 29 September to 29 December 2010. A Logistics Officer was deployed to help ensure effective airside and warehouse operations for NDMA at Chaklala. Labour and basic equipment was also provided. In addition, the Logistics Cluster trained NDMA, CDA and WFP staff on Basic Airside & Warehouse Operations so as to increase local capacity to handle UBDs in the future.
7. **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster:** With a strong local team already in place, supported by the deployment of a dedicated a Coordinator, it was decided at the outset of the emergency that WFP would be responsible for deployment of common data communication services in addition to coordinating overall cluster activities, whereas the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) would share the responsibility for deployment of common security telecommunications services. Initially the ETC cluster had planned to carry out activities in five locations, however due to operational changes the ETC data communication services (including VSAT terminals, internet cafes, and printing facilities) were established in only Sukkur, Multan, and Hyderabad. These services allowed humanitarian workers to better coordinate assessments, rescue and relief operations in all the affected areas. In addition, two emergency preparedness and response trainings were organized in Islamabad, which enabled the participants to understand and improve management of IT activities during emergencies. A total of 17 staff members from 10 UN agencies and NGOs were trained during the two sessions. A contingency stock was also established in the county to enable rapid deployment of ETC infrastructure at three locations in response to any future emergency. In agreement with ETC members, the ETC activities in Pakistan will stop at the end of July 2011.
8. **International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) Base Camp:** After the necessary security measures had been put in place the camp officially opened on 21 October 2010. The camp module included accommodation tents with 72 individual guest cabins, full bathroom and shower facilities, cloth washing facilities, canteen, 12 individual cabins for IHP technical staff, and various other tents which served as offices, workshops, meeting rooms, etc. The camp utilization averaged at 50percent occupancy (25-30 paying guests per day). Initially it was planned to close the camp on 31 March 2011 (the same day relief operations officially ended), however due to some difficulty in guests finding alternative suitable accommodation the camp remained open until 30 April 2011. The packing of the camp was completed at the end of May 2011 and stored at WFP's warehouse Sukkur for use during another emergency.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE REASSESSMENT:

Budget revision number three is now required in order to complete the construction of the three original strategic warehouses on behalf of the government of Pakistan. The construction of these warehouses was severely delayed due to difficulty in securing land from provincial authorities and delay in decision from the government as to the priority locations. In addition, due to the disaster prone nature of Pakistan and a severe lack of civilian humanitarian response capacity, WFP now intends to increase the number of warehouses to be constructed from three to nine. This will facilitate better geographical coverage, increased emergency response capacity, and permanent storage space for the humanitarian community.

Purpose of Extension and/or Budget Increase:

Humanitarian Emergency Response Depots – Original Plan: As a preparedness and mitigation measure for future emergencies, and to strengthen the response capacity of the Pakistan Government at both the national and provincial levels, as well as the Humanitarian Community as a whole, WFP and the NDMA/PDMA will work together to establish Humanitarian Emergency Response Depots in three strategic locations. With land donated by the Government of Pakistan, WFP will establish Humanitarian Logistics Hubs with warehouse facilities and office space (with operations rooms) to provide three fully operational humanitarian logistics bases. The emergency response depots will allow the Government of Pakistan and the Humanitarian Community to preposition relief items in the event of future disasters. In its role as Logistics Cluster lead, WFP will mobilize and store operational support emergency stocks (generators, mobile storage tents, pallets) as contingency for any future logistics cluster activities/services. This component of the special operation will formalize future cooperation between the NDMA/PDMA and the Humanitarian Community.

Expansion of the Project: After numerous discussions with national and provincial authorities WFP are now proposing to expand the project to include a further six locations throughout the country bringing the total number of depots to be constructed to nine. By increasing the number of facilities to be built better geographical coverage will be achieved, which will result in a more timely response to emergencies. All proposed locations were determined using a mix of criteria including risk prone areas, population density, ability for local authorities to manage the facilities, and overall synchronization of the Pakistan government's overall disaster preparedness strategy. At this stage, government authorities have identified seven possible locations/plots of land which can be used (Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Gilgit, Sukkur, Muzaffargarh, Hyderabad). All six sites have been assessed by WFP engineers and logistics staff and have been deemed to be suitable. In addition, government authorities are currently trying to identify land in a further two locations, Muzaffarabad and Islamabad for the two remaining depots. Should WFP fail to secure land in these two locations it is proposed to examine the feasibility of establishing warehouses in Khuzdar, Skardu, Chitral, and Rajanpur. Please see the map which outlines all of these locations and the areas that they would cover.

Implementation: Implementation of the project will be done in two phases with a final completion date of June 2013. While WFP will try and achieve some standardization of the facilities to reduce costs actual sizing will be determined based on the population size that the facilities will serve. Overall management of the project will be carried by WFP Pakistan while design and construction companies will be chosen from the local market using WFP's competitive tendering process. In addition, a comprehensive memorandum of understanding (MOU) between WFP and the government of Pakistan, outlining the proper use of the facilities, guaranteeing access to the humanitarian community, and the responsibility of provincial authorities to provide land free of cost and cover the running costs, is currently being developed.

Phase One will include:

1. Lahore
2. Quetta
3. Gilgit
4. Sukkur.

Phase Two will include:

1. Islamabad
2. Peshawar
3. Muzaffarabad
4. Muzaffargarh
5. Hyderabad

Alternate sites are also under consideration, should any of the above not materialize (see map)
