

Submission Form

To

UN Management Committee for the Central Fund for Influenza Action

To be completed by the Secretariat of the	Management Committee
Meeting No: 3	Date of Meeting: 12 July 2007
Item No: 200705	Logistics Network Analysis for Southern Africa and Asia

(To be completed by the Participating Un or eligible Partner Organisation)

To: UN Management Committee for the CFIA	Date of Submission:		
	25 June 2007		
From: UN / Eligible Partner Participating Organisation World food Programme (WFP)	Contact: Telephone number, email Peter Scott Bowden +390665133173 peter.scott-bowden@wfp.org		
National Authority Endorsement Comments Due to the global dimension of the project, there is no endorsement by a specific National Authority. However in many of the countries that the proposed project addresses, WFP is working closely with the National Authority.	Contact: Telephone number, email		
Proposed submission, if approved would result in: Continuation of existing programme/project New programme/project Other (explain)	Proposed submission resulted from: National Authorities request UN Agency/eligible Partner initiative within UN Consolidated Action Plan NGO or other agency Request Other (explain)		
Programme/project Title: Logistics Network Ar			
Category of project: Planning and Preparedness			
Amount of CFIA funds requested for Proposed F	rogramme/project: USD 400,000		
Amount of indirect costs requested: 7%			

1. Background

WFP is currently mandated to provide the lead in humanitarian Logistics. As such, WFP has gathered substantial knowledge of logistics networks in all countries that have required WFP's intervention; however the variables that determine the potential logistics capacity of a given geographical region are fluid and complex.

This project aims to consolidate and analyse the logistics capacities in selected geographical areas to form the basis for a response plan.

The selected geographical areas that WFP is prioritising are given below: Asia

Pakistan and Afghanistan

Indonesia and South East Asia cluster.

Africa:

Kenya and Mombassa Corridor South Africa Corridor

2. Purpose of Proposed Programme/Project

The aim of this project is to gather and analyse logistics information in selected corridors that WFP has identified as priority areas. The prioritisation is based on complexity and fluidity of the corridor, the WFP office priority list for AHI, and the number of countries that can benefit from the corridor's logistics infrastructure.

Ie: The Mombassa corridor is currently being utilised by WFP to transport goods to: Sudan, DRC, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Burundi and Rwanda.

The first phase of the project will be a logistics capacity assessment, involving the gathering of empirical data related to commercial transport capacities, current infrastructure (road networks, ports) and governmental abilities to maintain these, market trends.

The second phase of the project will be an analysis of the data to reach an integrated overview of capacities, bottlenecks and solutions.

The project will engage local authorities, humanitarian and non governmental organisations and UN agencies.

3. Evaluation of Proposals

Provide concise summary evaluation of proposal against:

	General principles and selection criteria	
(a)	Must be explicitly based on UN Consolidated Action Plan (UNCAP),	v
(b)	Must support national strategies,	Yes No
(c)	Must promote and ensure national ownership,	Yes No
(d)	Must demonstrate UN's comparative advantage for specific interception	Yes No
(e)	The organization must have the appropriate system to deliver the intervention.	Yes No Yes No
(f)	The UN response must be effective, coherent, context-sensitive, cost- efficient and the outcomes, sustainable,	Yes No
g)	Must avoid duplication of and significant overlap with the activities of other actors;	Yes No
h)	Must use strategic entry points that respond to immediate needs and yet facilitate longer-term improvements,	Yes No
(i)	Must build on existing capacities, strengths and experience	v M v 🗆
j)	Must promote consultation, participation and partnerships.	Yes No
-2	y partition and partitionings.	Yes No

		Estimated disbursements (Smill)	
. R	eview l	by Secretariat	
The	ck on F	Programme/Project Proposal Format Contents	
		The state of the s	
		Logical Framework with indicators of success	
	240	and timelines Yes No 🗌	
		Programme/Project Justification · Yes ⊠ No ☐ Programme/Project Management Arrangements Yes ⊠ No ☐	
	_	Risks and Assumptions Yes No	
	_	Budget Yes No	
		- 성명의 선생님 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	(not required)
	Pre	ovide concise summary assessment against:	
:6	u	Implementability	1
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Tl Co en	ccordinate is ONOP vironn Gene Must	Implementability ng to the secretariat the project is technically implementable. a clear measurable deliverable: Logistics Concept of Operations S) for the provision of Humanitarian Response in a pandemic nent. ral criteria for prioritisation be in line with UN Consolidated Action Plan	Yes No
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Tl Co en a) b)	General Must Recip with of Need by na	Implementability Ing to the secretariat the project is technically implementable, a clear measurable deliverable; Logistics Concept of Operations (S) for the provision of Humanitarian Response in a pandemic ment. In a criteria for prioritisation be in line with UN Consolidated Action Plan ment Organization is unable to meet high or urgent priority needs existing level of funding, to address high priority activities that have significant impact, and ture must address seasonal or timing imperatives and considerations.	Yes No
TI	Gene Must Recip with a Need by na	Implementability Ing to the secretariat the project is technically implementable. a clear measurable deliverable: Logistics Concept of Operations S) for the provision of Humanitarian Response in a pandemic ment. In a criteria for prioritisation be in line with UN Consolidated Action Plan ment Organization is unable to meet high or urgent priority needs existing level of funding. to address high priority activities that have significant impact, and	Yes No Yes No

This proposal covers the outputs under objective 7 in the UN Consolidated

Action Plan for which WFP has been unable to find funding.

2007

2008

□ Project Implementability

5. Decision of the U	N CFIA Management Comm	nittee
Approved fe	ontent and budget as submitted or a total budget of \$400,000. with modification/condition of	.00
Reason/Comments		
David Nabarro UN . Chair of the Manag	System Senior Coordinator f cment Committee for the CF	for Avian and Human Influenza, FIA
POTENTIAL PROPERTY OF THE PROP	Signature	
	Date	
6. Action taken by the	ne Executive Coordinator, M	IDTF Office, UNDP
Project consi Organizations Memo	stent with provisions of the Urandum of Understanding and	JNDP Administrative Agent-Participating UN d Letter of Agreement with donors (if applicable)
Bisrat Aklilu Executive Coordinat	or, MDTF Office, UNDP	
Signature		Date



CFIA PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

Participating UN or Eligible Partner Organisation: World Food Programme		UN CAP objective: Objective 6/7		
Programme/Project Manager Name: Peter Scott-Bowden		UN or Eligible Partner Organization that has lead responsibilities for the		
	Via C.G. Viola, 68/70	objective of the UN CAP		
	00148 Rome	OCHA, WFP		
	Italy			
Telephone:	+390665133173	*		
E-mail:	peter.scott-bowden@wfp.org			
Logistics Co activities in a Programme	e/Project Title: Development of a sincept of Operations for Humanitarian a pandemic environment e/Project Number: 200705	Programme/Project Country and Location Multi-location, based on key logistics corrie in: Asia: Pakistan and Afghanistan Indonesia and South East Asia cluster Africa: Kenya and Mombassa Corridor South Africa Corridor		
Programme/Project Description: Analysis of key humanitarian logistics corridors with the aim to assess their capacities and vulnerabilities to a pandemic, and to propose solutions to overcome bottlenecks.		Total Programme/Project Cost: USD 4 CFIA: USD 400,000 Government Input (if relevant): N/A Other: N/A Total: USD 400,000 Programme/Project Duration: 12 Mon		

Objective 6: Continuity of Operations

Key Immediate Objective: Prepare for humanitarian operational response during a pandemic by developing a Logistics Concept of Operations (Log's CONOPS) for the provision of Humanitarian Response in a pandemic environment.

Outputs and Key Activities: The Output of the project will be a comprehensive Logistics Network Assessment for South Africa,

Mombassa, South East Asia, Pakistan and Afghanistan. This Assessment will form the basis for WI logistics strategy for the formulation of a Pandemic Response Plan. The project will identify commo and institutional logistics capacities, highlight risk areas and outline the optimal logistics strategy for achieving a successful intervention.

Recommendations UN organization that has lead responsibilities for the objective of the UN C OCHA: RECOMMEND. In line with CAP objective 6. Considered a priority action for continuity life-saving humanitarian assistance. (One caveat - if WFP receives adequate funding from another source, would they be expected to reimburse the CFIA?)

On behalf of: UN Participating Organis And/or Participating Age Chair, CFIA Management Committee

The Logical Framework

I. Programme/project Justification

A. Background

WFP is currently mandated to provide the lead in Humanitarian Logistics. As such, WFP has gathered substantial knowledge of logistics networks in all countries that have required WFP's intervention; however, the variables that determine the potential logistics capacity of a given geographical region are fluid and complex.

- This project aims to consolidate and analyse the logistics capacities in selected geographical areas to form the basis for a Response Plan.
- The selected geographical areas that WFP is prioritising are given below:

Asia

- Pakistan and Afghanistan
- Indonesia and South East Asia cluster

Africa:

- Kenya and Mombassa Corridor
- South Africa Corridor

B. Project approach

In accordance with the Consolidated Action Plan and WFP's own mandate, during a pandemic, WFP will need to be able to:

- · Continue to supply its ongoing life-saving operations with food and other requirements;
- Respond to requests from national governments to provide humanitarian assistance (including for countries in which WFP currently does not have operational presence)
- Remain available as the Logistics "supplier of last resort" in support of the humanitarian community, in line with the Cluster approach defined by the IASC in September 2005.
- By implementing this project, WFP will gain empirical data and the associated analytical information to provide the necessary logistics support in selected geographical areas.

Problem to address

- WFP's food aid operations depend heavily on logistics; moreover, the agency is often considered as the logistics arm of the United Nations, providing logistic services and support to other humanitarian organisations.
- During a pandemic, it is anticipated that existing logistics corridors would be disturbed while the needs to provide assistance to vulnerable population would be increased. Likely disruptions of current logistics arrangements would likely fall under two categories:

- The first type of disruption will be due to market changes:
 - The supply, demand and therefore the price of commodities, services, staff, fuel and other critical elements of the logistic chain will vary;
 - Beside these fluctuations, the market will be affected by restrictions and other protectionist measures which will be imposed by national authorities on borders, airspace, freedom of movement.
- The second type of disruption is the likely increase in demand for logistics services due to:
 - o Increased complexity of supplying existing humanitarian crises
 - o New humanitarian crises
 - The geographic spread of the needs.
- The disruption will be felt on all elements of logistics operations, i.e.:
 - Sea (shipping and port operations)
 - o Surface (road, train, borders crossings)
 - o Air transport (cargo, humanitarian workers, evacuation)
 - Storage / warehousing
- In addition, indirect consequences to the supply chain system may impact procurement, finance and other related services.

II. Proposed approach

- The analysis will use existing baseline data in order to quantify and qualify:
 - Resources / Capacity:
 - o Logistics Capacity Assessments (62)
 - Inventory of services of the Humanitarian Response Depots Network (5)
 - Sea and Air Services provider lists
 - O UNCT Contingency Plans (132)
 - o National contingency plans (170+)
 - Anticipated needs:
 - WFP's Vulnerability Assessment & Mapping (VAM)
 - OCHA baseline data on vulnerable populations
 - o General demographic data
- Using the extensive outreach of the IASC logistics cluster system, consultations with other agencies and organisations will be necessary to anticipate the volume and scale of logistics services which will be necessary in a pandemic environment to support humanitarian responses. Consultations will also be used to produce an inventory of the expected capacity of these partners, Consultations will be necessary and used to understand and manage expectations.
- Similarly, the private sector, especially contracted companies, will have to be surveyed. It will be important to know their intentions to interrupt or maintain operations, and what sort of measures they have put in place in preparation for the pandemic. Strategic partnerships need to be built and reflected in the Log's CONOPS.

- In addition to coordination with National Disaster Management Centres (NDMCs), inter-face with military authorities will be necessary. If national authorities are envisaging quarantine, it is likely that they will use their civil and military forces to support its realisation. Assisting quarantined populations will require coordination on logistics and transport with national authorities and the military. The use of Military and Civil Defense Assets (national and international) will be included in the Log's CONOPS.
- Finally, constant basis will have to be maintained throughout the project with UNSIC, PIC, and the agencies participating in the UN Consolidated Action Plan, in order to ensure that the Log's CONOPS is in support of the overarching objectives of the participating organisations. Technical input and validation will be sought through the Logistics Cluster Working Group.

III. Output

- With the proposed approach, it is anticipated that the Log's CONOPS will be looking at three operating environments:
 - At the onset of the pandemic (Phase IV V), rapid deployment anywhere in the world of humanitarian aid in support of containment efforts. (Scale and number of operations of this type will have to be determined with inputs by technical agencies).
 - II. During phase VI and depending on the severity of the pandemic, regional logistics hubs for targeted augmentation in support to life-saving operations.
 - III. For all phases and especially in case of a severe pandemic, guiding principles for the use of in-country logistics capacity without external augmentation.

Management arrangements

- October 2005, and chaired by the WFP Deputy Executive Director, will act as project manager. The Task Force has the responsibility to provide leadership and guidance so that activities and processes are mainstreamed across the organization within relevant units and throughout Regional Bureaux and Country Offices. The Chairperson of the WFP Task Force will represent the organization in the Deputy Secretary-General's Steering Committee on Avian and Human Influenza.
- To support the work of the Task Force, the Avian and Human Influenza Unit will act as its secretariat, dealing with daily management aspects of the project. The Avian and Human Influenza Unit will also present project progress to the Pandemic Influenza Contingency (PIC) support team in Geneva and will liaise with UNSIC. While the chair of the AHI Task Force will be the Funds Manager for this project, allotments will be given to specific departments and Regional Bureaux to enable them to support the project implementation.

Analysis of risks and assumptions

The project aims to assess the strengths and weaknesses, in a pandemic context, of already complex logistics chains made up of various actors and entities. Some of the information could be very sensitive, especially for the commercial companies. The analysis will depend on the level of engagement of the different stakeholders and their willingness to share their own planning process

and planning assumptions. These potential reservations will have to be surmounted by guarantees of confidentiality on certain commercial information and by highlighting common interests.

THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

UN Action plan Objectives	Indicators of success	Important assumptions	Time line	
Continuity under Pandemic Conditions; Ensuring the continuity of essential social, economic and governance services, and effective implementation of humanitarian relief, under pandemic conditions.	Logistics framework for a WFP implementation plan developed. All local response entities trained.		12 months	
Immediate Objectives: To provide support to the preparation of a Response plan in Southern Africa and South East Asia.	Framework based on assessment of logistics capacities for Afghanistan/Pakistan; South East Asia; Mombassa and South Africa.	(Immediate Objective to UN Action Plan Objective) Country offices are taking in account the results in their own response process. Logistics framework compatible with future UN overall approach.		
OUTPUTS: Logistics framework for a UN implementation plan.	Detailed understanding of current logistics capacities, of road, rail, river and Ocean transport, and of trade flows. Analysis of problem areas in each corridor.	(Outputs to immediate objective) Access to comprehensive and up to date baseline information for key data points.		
ACTIVITIES: Commercial logistics assessment Evaluation of current infrastructures Assessment of local institutions, local authorities in the field of Logistics Training of local response entities	INPUTS: Experienced Logistics Consultants working under WFP Logistics Guidelines. Training facilities.	(Activity to output) Local logistics entities* and partners' willingness to collaborate and share their own plans and planning assumptions.		

THE PROGRAMME/PROJECT BUDGET

CATEGORY	ITEM	UNIT COST	NUMBER OF UNITS	TOTAL COST
Personnel including staff and consultants	Logistics Consultants	8,000	24	192,000
Contracts including companies, professional services, grams	Market Analysis			
3. Training	Presentation and training to local response entities	15,000	4	60,000
4. Transport				
5. Supplies and commodities				
6. Equipment				
7. Travel	Air fares	2185	10	21,850
8. Miscellaneous				
SUB-TOTAL				373,850
9. Management Support (7%)				26,150
TOTAL			(C) (H)	400,000