

LOCATION: Tunis, Tunisia

DATE: 23 October 2018

CHAIR: Logistics Sector

PARTICIPANTS: ACTED, International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy Corps, MSF-France, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Premiere Urgence Internationale (PUI), UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP

- ACTION POINTS**
- Organisations to share suppliers list to be compiled in a master vendor list
 - Logistics Sector to start compiling import procedures for cargo being shipped into Libya (land, sea, air) and share the list of regulated/restricted items
 - Logistics Sector to facilitate the assessment of major ports and airports

- AGENDA**
1. 2019 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan
 2. Logistics Assessments and Priority Needs
 3. UNHAS updates
 4. AOB

1. 2019 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan

- The Chair provided a brief overview of the Humanitarian Project Cycle and the results of the OCHA-led consultations on the situation in Libya.
- The 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) is based on needs assessments and analysis across all sectors of the humanitarian response and aims to identify the projected humanitarian needs in country for the coming year.
- The initial HNO draft reports that 800,000 people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance in Libya as a result of political instability, conflict and insecurity, a deteriorating public sector and a dysfunctional economy. These include IDPs, returnees, non-displaced conflict affected people, host communities, refugees and migrants.
- The majority of people in need are located in urban areas in the western and eastern regions of Libya; however, the most severe needs are reported in the southern areas of Sebha, Al Kufra, along with Sirte.
- Key humanitarian needs identified are: protection, access to critical services, such as health facilities, and access to basic household goods and commodities including food, safe drinking water, and essential non-food items.
- WFP, through the Logistics Sector and based on the discussion with partner organisations, included in the logistics sector analysis the need for: a centralised logistics support platform that can collect, analyse and share logistics information; mapping and rehabilitation of critical entry points; common storage facilities in strategic locations for contingency and emergency purposes; and sustained and well-maintained access to fuel.
- These needs will shape the logistics response strategy and planned interventions in 2019 included in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), and are in line with the gaps and bottlenecks included in the Logistics Sector ConOps (<https://logcluster.org/document/libya-concept-operations-october-2018>).
- Among the priority activities, the warehousing capacity made available will allow organisations to preposition emergency stocks in key areas and facilitate the rapid response to emerging needs. Discussion on the possible

location of these facilities indicated that most organisations would benefit from common storage in Tripoli, whereas setting them up in Khoms or Tunisia would pose some access issues and potential delays in the distribution capacity.

- Another key priority will be the compiling of supply chain guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), including procurement and importation regulation, capacity of each port of entry, supply routes, etc.
- The consolidated version of both the HNO and HRP will be circulated through the mailing list.

2. Logistics Assessments and Priority Needs

- There have been no logistics assessments conducted recently in Libya by partner organisations. Participants indicated that assessments at the main ports and airports represent a priority. The Logistics Sector will work to initiate these assessments within the coming weeks.
- Organisations will feed back any warehouse facility assessments conducted in the different areas of operation in order to share their findings and relevant contact information with interested colleagues.
- Templates for logistics assessments can be downloaded through the Logistics Capacity Assessment Port (LCA) Portal: <https://dlca.logcluster.org/display/public/DLCA/Generic+Rapid+LCA+Templates>.
- The Libya section of the portal is currently being updated with relevant information about infrastructure and regulations, and once complete, will serve as a useful platform for reference information about logistics capabilities inside the country.
- WFP currently imports food commodities via land from Tunisia through the Ras Ajdir border crossing which is the main land border between the two countries and experiences big volume of traffic. There are separate lanes for trucks and cars; in normal situation customs officials can release up to 70 trucks daily, and priority is given to humanitarian shipments.
- Cargo is subject to inspection at the border and samples are taken for analysis (results are expected within 5 days).
- The required documents are:
 - Exporting or re-exporting documents from Tunisia to Libya
 - Copy of the Bill of Lading
 - Copy of Certificate of Origin
 - Copy of Packing List
 - Copy of Certificate of Analysis
 - Documents to prove that the commodities are used for humanitarian relief. This is normally a letter accompanying the shipment from the sending organisation explaining how the goods will be used for humanitarian activities.
- There are several banned commodities (including alcohol, pork, products made in Israel) while other commodities are restricted and subject to additional clearance from dedicated government entities (e.g. radio equipment, armoured vehicles, personal protective equipment).
- The Logistics Sector will request the official list of commodities, and suppliers if any, that are not allowed into Libya and share it with humanitarian organisations.
- Humanitarian commodities are exempted from custom fees, and an exemption card can be issued to an organisation after an official request is sent to the Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. However, participants

recommended to contract a clearing agent when importing commodities into the country (via land, sea or air).

3. UNHAS updates

- The UNHAS focal point provided an update on the flight schedule and answered questions related to SOPs and destination options.
- There have been delays over the last three days due to maintenance required to the aircraft, however, flights to Mitiga airport in Tripoli are expected to resume on Thursday 25 October.
- Benghazi should be the next hub to become operational, based on increasing requests from humanitarian organisations.
- The tentative schedule now includes two flights per week to Tripoli (Sunday and Thursday), and one to Misratah (Monday). Organisations can verify the timetable [here](#).
- It was also reminded that according to the SOPs, only humanitarian personnel, including UN agencies, NGOs and donor entities, are able to access the service.
- Any requests for information can be sent to mattia.bugatto@wfp.org

4. AOB

- The next meeting will be organised in the second half of November and hosted by a partner organisation.

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