

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR  
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS  
LIBYA  
RAPID RESPONSE  
DISPLACEMENT 2017**

**RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

**Maria do Valle Ribeiro**

## REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

The AAR took place on 30 July between OCHA, UNDSS and the RC/HC. The AAR took place among the two concerned agencies in presence of the RC/HC.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES  NO

This RR project was led by UNDSS in close collaboration with OCHA. The AAR review was discussed between OCHA, the RC/HC and directly with DSS and the report has been endorsed by the RC/HC, who supervised the project all along.

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES  NO

The report was shared with the HCT members.

## I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 357,812		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	357,812
	COUNTRY-BASED POOL FUND <i>(if applicable)</i>	Not available in Libya
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	None
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>357,812</b>

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 06/11/2017			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNDP	17-RR-UDP-014	Safety and Security of Staff and Operations	357,812
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>357,812</b>

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies	357,812
Funds forwarded to NGOs and Red Cross / Red Crescent for implementation	0
Funds forwarded to government partners	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>357,812</b>

### **HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

The humanitarian situation in Libya continued to deteriorate with 1.6 million people affected by conflict at the time of the CERF submission in November 2017. According to the Libya HNO 2018, more than 1 million people were estimated to be in need of urgent health interventions, more than 1 million people needed protection assistance, 670,000 people needed WASH intervention, 637,000 people were in need of food assistance, 584,000 were in need of shelter/NFI assistance and 403,000 needed educational support. Against a backdrop

of protracted humanitarian needs, recent IDP return movements, periodic escalation of armed conflict, including intensified conflict in the cities of Derna and Sabratha, and increased protection and migration challenges further fuelled the acute need for a strengthened humanitarian response in-country. In light of continued and intensifying needs, the Libyan authorities requested with increasing urgency a robust humanitarian presence on the ground.<sup>1</sup>

Upon submission of the CERF rapid response request in November 2017, a time-sensitive window of opportunity presented itself to step up life-saving humanitarian assistance through an increased and bolstered humanitarian presence in Libya. CERF funding would support the need for increased security capacity to support and facilitate the effective and increased implementation of humanitarian activities across the country. This included additional capacity for UNDSS to be included in humanitarian programme design and planning; support to the establishment of coordinated humanitarian presence outside Tripoli; carry out and disseminate localized security analysis for humanitarian operations; and support to access negotiations with local security and other relevant actors.

Since the evacuation of international staff from Libya in 2014, the Libya humanitarian response had operated primarily remotely out of Tunis. Developments in 2017 generated momentum for the return of the UN to Libya, including the Strategic Assessment Review (SAR) that took place in May 2017; the Executive Committee on 27 July; and the Security Council in September 2017 (SCR 2376) encouraged the United Nations to work on re-establishing a presence in Tripoli and other parts of the country, through a phased return, security conditions permitting. As a result of all the coordinated actions and preparation of an effective Security Risk Management (SRM) system, the evacuation status of the UN was cancelled on 7 February 2018.

## **II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION**

Upon submission of the CERF rapid response request, a time-sensitive window of opportunity presented itself to step up life-saving humanitarian assistance through an increased and bolstered humanitarian presence in Libya. CERF funding supported the need for increased security capacity to support and facilitate the effective and increased implementation of humanitarian activities across Libya. This included additional capacity for UNDSS to be included in humanitarian programme design and planning; to support the establishment of coordinated humanitarian presence outside Tripoli; to carry out and disseminate localized security analysis for humanitarian operations; and to support access negotiations with local security and other relevant actors.

The CERF rapid response funds were sought to allow UN humanitarian partners to kick-start the in-country response. In order to return to Tripoli and systematically scale-up humanitarian presence in other parts of Libya, humanitarian agencies required a coordinated humanitarian security function. An UNDSS mission prior to the CERF submission also recommended the accelerated deployment of additional DSS staff to Libya. The Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country team were acutely aware of the need to have more systematic access across Libya and supported the need for increased DSS presence to support life-saving humanitarian activities, and fully supported the CERF request. An inter-office memo by the Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) Ghassan Salame of 3 September 2017 also requested "... an urgent and comprehensive review of the preparedness for the increased Tripoli deployment and the operational configuration of a larger UN presence..." CERF funding was thus sought to provide the security resources to kick-start a more systematic operational humanitarian presence in Tripoli as a first step, with expansion to the east and south of Libya in line with needs and where access permitted.

## **III. CERF PROCESS**

Since the evacuation of international staff from Libya in 2014, the Libya humanitarian response had operated primarily remotely out of Tunis. However, developments in 2017 generated momentum for the return of the UN to Libya, and in light of continued and intensifying needs, the Libyan authorities requested with increasing urgency a robust humanitarian presence on the ground. Supported by the HC, the

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<sup>1</sup> Following increased humanitarian engagement in Eastern Libya, the local authorities repeatedly requested the establishment of a humanitarian presence in Benghazi. Additionally, the newly formed IDP return committee under the Prime Minister's Office requested extensive support to coordinate the humanitarian response to returnees across Libya.

request for CERF rapid response funding for UNDSS, as a stand-alone project, was submitted to enable and facilitate access to affected areas through enhanced security. Without the additional dedicated humanitarian security capacity, DSS was unable to provide the required mandated humanitarian security to the UNHCT partners. Therefore, the priority needs and gaps to be addressed with CERF funding were identified to be the need for increased DSS capacity to support and facilitate the effective and increased implementation of humanitarian activities across Libya. The CERF funding was sought to enable the implementation of the Libya Humanitarian Response Plan 2017, including funding disbursed for projects under the CERF underfunded emergencies window for all sectors and the Humanitarian Country Team, which otherwise might have been impeded. The HCT requested the HC and OCHA to coordinate the service of UNDSS providing situational awareness and security capacity for their operations in a unified manner.

#### IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR <sup>1</sup>									
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 1.6 million									
Cluster/Sector	Female			Male			Total		
	Girls (< 18)	Women (≥ 18)	Total	Boys (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Total	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Safety and Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Best estimate of the number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector.

#### BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

TABLE 5: TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED THROUGH CERF FUNDING <sup>2</sup>			
	Children (< 18)	Adults (≥ 18)	Total
Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total individuals (Female and male)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

<sup>2</sup> Best estimate of the total number of individuals (girls, women, boys, and men) directly supported through CERF funding. This should, as best possible, exclude significant overlaps and double counting between the sectors.

#### CERF RESULTS

The CERF funding enabled systematic security facilitation for humanitarian activities, including through UNDSS engagement in the design and planning of humanitarian operations. Firstly, this included increased staff deployment to Tripoli following the deployment of the UN Guard Unit (UNGU) contingent to the UN compound in Tripoli in late 2017. While the UNGU provided perimeter security for the compound, additional support was needed for localized security analysis to enable the safe movement of humanitarian staff outside of the compound throughout Tripoli and the surrounding areas to carry out assistance to the affected population. Secondly, increased security support to humanitarian actors supported humanitarian missions to other parts of Libya. It enabled working towards the establishment of local

humanitarian hubs in the Eastern and consequently Southern Libya and setting up of security and working modalities in these locations, as recommended by the Strategic Assessment Mission (SAM). This support enhanced humanitarian actors' ability to provide life-saving assistance, to scale up activities in line with the needs and to better monitor ongoing activities and assess the needs in line with the request of the international community and Libyan actors.

For the 1st half of 2018, the CERF funding allowed for the deployment of two international surge Field Security Coordination Officers (FSCOs) through UNDSS Headquarters to reinforce the existing UNDSS capacity in Libya for dedicated support to the humanitarian programs in Libya under the tasking and supervision by the Chief Security Adviser in Libya. The FSCOs provided 1) Localized and humanitarian operations focused security assessments; 2) Physical enabling of regular humanitarian operations throughout Libya, mainly in Tripoli, Benghazi, Zintan, Gheryan, Sirte, Bani Walid and Locations; 3) Support to the setting-up process of humanitarian presences outside of Tripoli and in Benghazi; 4) Assistance to the setting up of the Saving Lives Together (SLT) framework in Libya and dissemination of security information to humanitarian actors, including by supporting the international NGO forum and local humanitarian partners; 5) Support to access negotiations and coordinating mitigating measures.

### **CERF's ADDED VALUE**

**a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

CERF funding allowed to kick-start the process of a safe and systematic scale-up of humanitarian presence in Libya to enhance capacities for delivery of life-saving assistance. It ensured the timely implementation of the SAM recommendations. It also supported the 2018 humanitarian response planning process and engagement with Libyan counterparts. An increased humanitarian presence enhanced the acceptance of humanitarian actors in Libya and demonstrated accountability vis-à-vis affected communities and towards the international community. Specifically, the increased security coordination enabled 1) Delivery of essential medicine and medical supplies to conflict areas and other health facilities in need; 2) Conduct of humanitarian needs assessments and provision of immediate assistance to returnees, including mine clearance, food and NFIs; 3) Provision of urgent protection interventions, including psychosocial support.

**b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs??**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The project enabled humanitarian operations and increased access for humanitarian partners to reach beneficiaries in remote areas. The CERF funding allowed humanitarian agencies access areas outside Tripoli (Gheryan, Tarhouna and Tajoura areas) with occasional assessment missions to Bani Walid, Sirte, Tarhouna, Zuwara, Kikla, Zintan, Zitan. Further missions to Benghazi in the East were conducted for coordination and planning in relation to establishing future operational hub in Benghazi.

**c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

The impact of the deployment of the 2 surge FSCOs through CERF funding was well recognized and the Senior Management Team (SMT) took decision to continue to maintain the deployment under Local Cost Shared Security Budget. CERF funding did not, however, lead to resource mobilization from other sources for the particular sector.

**d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

YES  PARTIALLY  NO

Funding for the surge officers (FSCOs) have directly served the UN Agency Funds and Programmes (UN AFPs) in terms of enabling

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<sup>2</sup> Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

their operations physically and through support to the general security management process. This helped enhance the coordination among the UN Agencies. The dedicated deployment of the surge officers for humanitarian programs also helped promote the coordination between the UN Agencies and the INGO Implementing Partners in Tripoli and Libya.

- e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

## V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
N/A		
TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
N/A		

## VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS						
<b>CERF project information</b>						
<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNDP		<b>5. CERF grant period:</b>	16/11/2017 - 15/05/2018		
<b>2. CERF project code:</b>	17-RR-UDP-014		<b>6. Status of CERF grant:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing		
<b>3. Cluster/Sector:</b>	Safety and Security			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded		
<b>4. Project title:</b>	To provide dedicated security support for the expanded lifesaving humanitarian operations in Tripoli, Benghazi and Newly opened areas in Libya.					
<b>7. Funding</b>	a. Total funding requirements <sup>3</sup> :	US\$ 357,812	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:			
	b. Total funding received <sup>4</sup> :	US\$ 357,812	▪ <i>NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent:</i>			US\$ N/A
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 357,812	▪ <i>Government Partners:</i>			US\$ N/A
<b>Beneficiaries</b>						
<b>8a. Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals (girls, boys, women and men) <u>directly</u> through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).</b>						
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Planned</b>			<b>Reached</b>		
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Children (&lt; 18)</i>						
<i>Adults (≥ 18)</i>						
<b>Total</b>						
<b>8b. Beneficiary Profile</b>						
<b>Category</b>	<b>Number of people (Planned)</b>			<b>Number of people (Reached)</b>		
<i>Refugees</i>				Not applicable		
<i>IDPs</i>				Not applicable		
<i>Host population</i>				Not applicable		
<i>Other affected people</i>				Not applicable		
<b>Total (same as in 8a)</b>	<b>N/A</b>			Not applicable		

<sup>3</sup> This refers to the funding requirements of the requesting agency (agencies in case of joint projects) in the prioritized sector for this specific emergency.

<sup>4</sup> This should include both funding received from CERF and from other donors.



<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, either the total numbers or the age, sex or category distribution, please describe reasons:</i>	N/A
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<b>CERF Result Framework</b>			
<b>9. Project objective</b>	To provide dedicated security support for the expanded lifesaving humanitarian operations in Tripoli, Benghazi and Newly opened areas in Libya.		
<b>11. Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	Increased security information sharing and awareness in support of humanitarian operations in newly targeted areas for humanitarian response in north-eastern Libya		
<b>Output 1 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of security risk assessments (SRA)	4 SRAs (priority areas will be identified by HCT) to be conducted	4 Security Risk Management (SRMs), 24 Ad Hoc SRMs, 8 Hotel Assessments, 4 FSSS were conducted during the reporting period
Indicator 1.2	Number of analytical reports and advisories	16 weekly analytical reports and advisories issued	UNDSS produced 19 weekly analytical reports during the reporting period. The surge officers contributed largely to the quality and quantity of the reports and advisories.
Indicator 1.3	Increase security information sharing and cooperation on security issues through regular security briefings at UN Security Cell and INGOs meetings	16 weekly briefings provided at security cell & NGO meetings	16 Security Cell briefings and 2 briefings in the NGO meetings were provided.
Indicator 1.4	Ensure situational awareness and effective operational planning through provisions of security reports (daily, weekly, alerts)	120 daily situation reports & 16 weekly security reports + alerts	120 daily situation reports and 19 weekly reports produced and issued.
<b>Output 1 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 1.1	Conduct Security Risk Assessments and security analysis - compile and distribute respective documents	UNDSS	Fully implemented by UNDSS. The surge officers through CERF funding participated in nearly all assessment missions and between January and July 2018 and were instrumental in

			supporting the UNCT and Security Information and Operations Center (SIOC).
Activity 1.2	Establish and hold regular security briefings at UN and NGO meetings – built effective security cooperation through networking	UNDSS	Fully Implemented by UNDSS Libya: Security briefing for new arrivals were provided at least twice a week, including NGO staff visitors. INGO and Diplomatic partners were part of weekly security cell meetings.
Activity 1.3	Establish effective security information collection and reporting mechanisms. Compile and share Daily Sitreps, Weekly reports and alerts.	UNDSS	Fully Implemented by UNDSS Libya: UNDSS SIOC has been fully operational during this period. In formation cycle was effective and sharing of information with partners was effective.
<b>2</b>	Security training and operational support to humanitarian organizations operating in Libya		
<b>Output 2 Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reached</b>
Indicator 2.1	Surge officers deployed and operational	The FSCOs will be based in Tripoli with mission travel as per humanitarian priorities	Two surge Officers were deployed by UNDSS HQ from last week of Jan 2018 until 3 <sup>rd</sup> week of Jun 2018. The initially planned arrival of the FSCOs was postponed due to visa delays.
Indicator 2.2	Number of humanitarian staff trained on security awareness	100 humanitarian staff trained	100 humanitarian staff trained
Indicator 2.3	Number of timely operational security mission to humanitarian organizations	20 Field Missions	Exceeded target. The project aimed to support the humanitarian program security during the transition from Tunis to Tripoli soon after the lifting of the evacuation status. On average during the weekly 5 humanitarian missions were supported by the Surge FSCOs. During their 15 weeks assignment, an estimated total of 50 humanitarian missions

			were supported. A total of over 80 field missions were thus supported by the 2 surge officers.
<b>Output 2 Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by (Planned)</b>	<b>Implemented by (Actual)</b>
Activity 2.1	Deploy surge officers / provide security support for humanitarian operations	UNDSS	Fully achieved by UNDSS
Activity 2.2	Conduct of Security Awareness Training (SSAFE) courses 1 per month for humanitarian staff of Libya	UNDSS	Fully achieved by UNDSS
Activity 2.3	Conduct 20 field missions	UNDSS	Fully achieved by UNDSS

**12. Please provide here additional information on project's outcomes and in case of any significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, outputs and activities, please describe reasons:**

Security conditions did not permit access to all areas which required humanitarian assistance, but the project effectively assisted the UN and humanitarian partner organisations to achieve the expansion of their Tripoli operations and access vulnerable populations to the maximum extent considering the security risks on the ground.

**13. Please describe how accountability to affected populations (AAP) has been ensured during project design, implementation and monitoring:**

The project was to enhance the enabling capacity of security support for the humanitarian agencies and partners who had direct accountability to the affected populations. As the key enabler, UNDSS utilized the additional capacity to provide the most needed security support to such organizations and staff to access areas, ensured safety and security and coordination / communication plus critical response support.

**14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?**

EVALUATION CARRIED OUT

If evaluation has been carried out, please describe relevant key findings here and attach evaluation reports or provide URL. If evaluation is pending, please inform when evaluation is expected finalized and make sure to submit the report or URL once ready. If no evaluation is carried out or pending, please describe reason for not evaluating project.

EVALUATION PENDING

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

## ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

### ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

ACRONYMS	
FSCO	Field Security Coordinator
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SAM	Strategic Assessment Mission
SLT	Saving Lives Together
SMT	Senior Management Team
SRM	Security Risk Management
SRSG	Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL).
SIOC	Security Information and Operations Center
UN AFPs	UN Agency Funds and Programmes
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security