



Project Resource Plan

Project Name: TAWERGHA AREA POST CONFLICT IMPACT (TAPCI-2018)
Department: CONSERVATIVES ASSOCIATION FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION
Focus Area: BUDGETARY PROPOSAL
Product/Process: POST ARMED CONFLICT ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Prepared By

Document Owner(s)	Project/Organization Role
SE – SABRI EBDEWI	Project Research Advisor – CAEP
JM – JABALLAH M. JABALLAH	Member of the House of Representatives

Project Closure Report Version Control

Version	Date	Author	Change Description
1.0	26/3/2013	SE	Created.
1.1	15/8/2014	SE	Logo change; (JM) New Owner.

Note For standard sections of the Project Resource Plan template excluded from the present document, the section headings been moved to the Project Resource Plan Sections Omitted list at the end.



Confidential

ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT - BUDGETARY PROPOSAL

Last printed 1/25/2018 9:55:00 AM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 RESOURCE PLAN PURPOSE.....3

2 RESOURCE PLANNING DEFINITION.....4

 2.1 Project Team4

 2.2 Deliverables.....4

 2.3 Non-labor Resources5

 2.4 Resource Profile7

 2.5 Project Team7

 2.6 Resource Assumptions8

 2.7 Resource Risks and Mitigations9

3 PROJECT CLOSURE REPORT APPROVALS10

4 APPENDICES11

 4.1 Project Resource Plan Sections Omitted11

RESOURCE PLAN PURPOSE

Resource Plan Purpose

To Conduct an Effective Environmental Assessment: Lets ALWAYS remember to:

- *Keep environmental assessment in perspective. Recognise it as a tool to enhance the decision-making process, "not the decision making process itself" (FEARO 1992: 4).*
- *Keep the assessment simple and concentrate on pertinent factors and data. It should be "rigorous but not necessarily laborious" (FEARO 1992: 4). The type of assessment needed by community projects should be relatively quick and uncomplicated.*
- *Focus time and effort on the most relevant matters. The assessment of a latrine and sanitation project to be built near a river does not require an inventory of local flora and fauna. The priority would be to understand the impact of the project on the stream as well as on social and economic life.*
- *The process should be neither protracted nor hasty. It is better to take the time needed to do a proper job than to pay later for carelessness. Stay flexible throughout the assessment in order to meet any new challenges, which may arise.*
- *Tailor each assessment to the particular needs of the project. Each project has a unique set of environmental, economic and social characteristics. The values and priorities of the target population and the extent of their participation and support will also vary from project to project.*
- *Be inventive. There is no standard format available for interpreting the information gathered during an environmental assessment.*
- *Be prepared for inexact and suggestive data, which call for speculation and extrapolation. "Typically data will be imperfect, and assumptions open to challenge. Quantification may be difficult (and in some circumstances, impossible).*

Nevertheless, lack of perfect information and insight should not stand in the way of conducting environmental assessment with the best available knowledge and data. Indeed, exposing the limits and inadequacies of knowledge, data and interpretation, can help stimulate improvements in the understanding of environmental issues and accelerate the provision of reliable information to support informed decision making" (FEARO 1992: 26).

- *Avoid secrecy. Open communication among all stakeholders throughout the assessment process not only produces better results, but also increases the project's credibility and builds trust and acceptance on the part of the wider community.*
- *Seek external help and advice in situations, which require more expertise than is available in the project management and environmental assessment teams.*



1 RESOURCE PLANNING DEFINITION

1.1 Project Team

Project Team Size & Required Skill Sets			
Name & Company	Skills Set	Req.	Notes
Project Manager	Environment Engineering (MD, PhD)	1	
Expert	Academic Staff Members (PhD)	3	
Analyst	New Graduates (BSc)	3	
Consultant	International Institutions & NGOs	2	

1.2 Deliverables

Deliverables				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Legislatives</i> 2. <i>Socioeconomic, Ecologic & Physical Environments</i> 3. <i>Post Conflict In-depth Assessment Review</i> 4. <i>Patterns of Anticipated Impacts and their Assessment</i> 5. <i>Environmental management and mitigation measures</i> <p>Level 1 or Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment Report include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Introduction, II. Scope of work III. Identification of the site (legal description,) IV. Environmental context - soils, geology and hydrology, V. Zoning and surrounding land uses, VI. Observations and site visit, VII. Public record review and ideally including a chain of title showing relevant ownerships and legal actions such as lawsuits and enforcement actions, VIII. Air Photo/Satellite Image interpretation, IX. Personal Interviews and any prior reporting on the site, X. Pictures of the site, XI. Conclusions and recommendations including proposed sampling protocols if any, XII. Limitations of the report, XIII. Qualifications of the author(s), XIV. Addendum including any relevant publications that would otherwise clutter the main report. 				
Deliverable	Resource Type	Source	Estimated Cost	Quantity
Legislatives	Consultant	EPA	19,900. ⁰⁰⁰	1
Physical Environments	Analyst	CAEP TU	130,600. ⁰⁰⁰	2+
Socioeconomics	Analyst	CAEP TU	130,600. ⁰⁰⁰	2+
Patterns of Anticipated Impacts and their Assessment	Expert	UNDP UNEP	145,900. ⁰⁰⁰	3
Environmental management and mitigation measures	Project Manager	CAEP	159,900. ⁰⁰⁰	1
EMP, EMS & ISO 14001	Consultant	UN	395,000. ⁰⁰⁰	2
			LYD 981,900.⁰⁰⁰	12

1.3 Non-labor Resources

Non-labor Resources

1. National legislation on environment

It is true to classify environmental laws in Libya as relatively strong. The previous law was number 7 that crosses some areas with the Public Hygiene Law, which is mainly for solid waste. This law represents the mandate of the Environment General Authority (EGA), which is the equivalent to the Environment Ministry in any other country. It goes into detail on how to deal with water, with hazardous waste disposal, solid waste, what is allow and what is forbidden. It goes into every aspect of international law. Now they have endorsed a new legislation, which called law number 15 that is stronger than the previous law and gives more power, supervision, and control to the EGA over the other entities that work in the environmental sector. It touches in detail many aspects. Yet some are still missing. For example, there is no one national definition on hazard waste. So this law is general. There are no specifications on general standards, which are the limits, what is the minimum. So this is missing. Yet other than that, it gives a general overview of the key issues. The disadvantage is that it is general. You cannot say you are making something against the law. However, nobody could say what are you making your accusations on, which are the limits? This is what is missing. This has recently been approve. At UNDP we work mainly with EGA. They are the environment ministry in Libya. We have signed agreement between UNDP and EGA on technical cooperation on 6 projects. They address different areas with regard to environment.

Since 2008, there have been major developments toward adapting to global changes that we have. Concern is getting stronger. There is now a consensus that environment cannot be neglect anymore and is consider as a key issue in the national development plan. For example, the projects that we have started in 2006 been amended. We have slightly revised the scope of the projects to make sure they are in line with international standards. More activities been added. We are establishing national committees on different sectors. EGA wants to collaborate with different sectors. This testifies to the great developments happening in Libya. Environment is now a top national priority.

Overall, six projects.

1. One of them is Global Environment Fund (GEF) and the objective is national capacity self-assessment to evaluate the Libyan situation. Libya has signed a number of international conventions. As part of this project, we are analyzing how Libya is doing with regard to the implementation of these three international conventions. At the beginning, we did many assessments. Now we are trying to join forces and combine all these assessments to evaluate where Libya is now and to identify specific steps. We are discussing specific objectives, which are in the process of being translate into specific projects.

2. We have a second project that is on Establishing Environmental Geographic Information System that is intend to foster exchange on environmental data and more broadly on capacity building. This would be useful to the private sector in order to apply for an environmental license. We have completed phase 1. Then we agreed that there was a need to upgrade it to make sure it involved more people.

3. The third project focuses on waste management. We initially made an assessment and implemented a pilot project. Then after the assessment, we dropped the pilot project and we opted to the creation of a national strategy dealing with dealing with solid waste across the country. This is just a strategy that comes with an action plan that we want to submit to decision makers.

Non-labor Resources

4. The fourth project has to do with protected areas. This project fosters national partnership on protected area projects. This initially based on an initial assessment, which is followed by a pilot project as well. There was then a very comprehensive discussion with EGA, as well as international consultants, international organisations dealing with protected area. It was suggested to do a full assessment of protected areas and of new potential areas. We were also advised to involve other international organisations to implement a project leaving up to international standards not to compromise the sustainability of the environment. Therefore we had many workshops and meetings which involved experts on protected areas and many consultants and volunteers. Now we are trying to mobilize funds to reach out to the community and spread the benefits. In doing so we are focused on the international standards to make sure what we do is sustainable in the long term.

5. The fifth project consists of two contracts. The objective here is to equip the EGA labs with latest and updated technologies. These include a mobile lab and a main lab to help EGA monitor pollution, analyze samples from different sectors and from the other projects. It is towards environment. These technologies are only on environment.

6. The final project is called strengthening EGA capacity. It is a training/workshop/capacity building project. We make sure that all EGA members of staff are involved in international conferences, training abroad for them to be aware of all environmental issue so that they could deal with all the challenges that may arise.

2. Sub-regional co-operation, effectiveness and its context

There is direct regional collaboration with all UNDP country offices and IOs specialized on environment. We are actively involved in fostering regional and international collaboration. Part of this collaboration is indirect. For example we have collaboration with WWF and other international organisations specialized on environment. There are a lot of organisations that come to EGA. In all the projects that we are working on we are trying to benefit from their expertise. We are also working on maritime areas. We are also working with Jordan and we implemented a study tour. On capacity building we have an agreement with Queensland University in Australia on environmental management courses. Our members of staff have been attending a conference in Japan to be updated on the latest development. This is to say that there is continuous collaboration on many areas.

We have several collaborations across the region which is managed mainly by EGA. For example we have collaboration with Egypt and Tunisia. In particular the national resource department at EGA is actively involved in this collaboration at regional level. They have regular meeting also with Morocco on for example biodiversity under the biodiversity convention and resource management. One of the projects that EGA has signed focuses on combating ozone depletion. This is undertaken with Egypt. We have also regional meetings with countries also in Africa.

3. Impact of the EU's policy on sub-regional frame

With the EU we made a proposal on technical support but this was rejected. While we have direct collaboration with international organisations, we do not have collaboration so far with the EU. We are hoping to have a EU involvement on GEF. So at the moment we only have indirect collaboration with some EU agencies

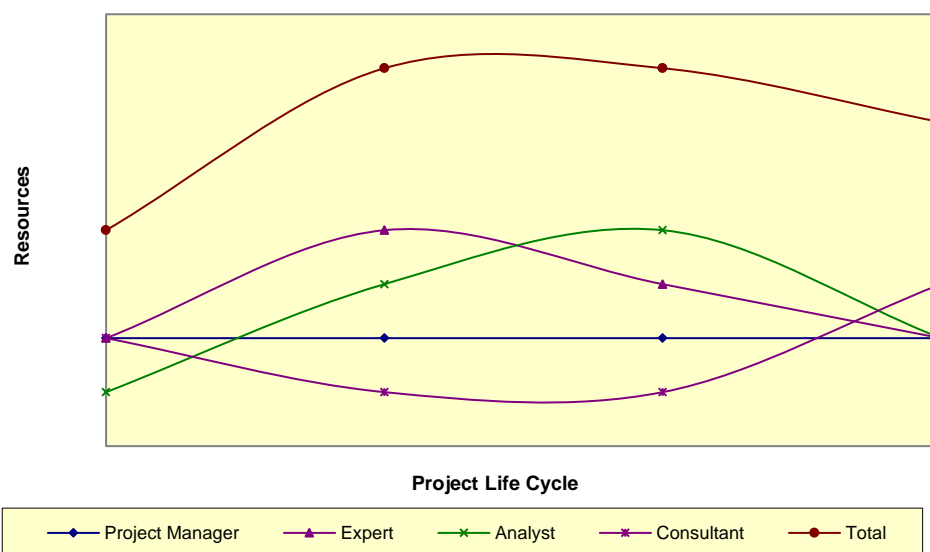
1.4 Resource Profile

Resource Profile

- The resource staff plan outlines resource availability throughout the project life cycle.

Resource Type	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4
Project Manager	1	1	1	1
Expert	1	3	2	1
Analyst	0	2	3	1
Consultant	1	0	0	2
Total	(1)+(2)=3	(1)+(2-2)+(5)=6	(1)+(5-1)+(1)=6	(1)+(5-3)+(2)=5

Resource Load Profile



1.5 Project Team

Project Team

Name & Company	START ON	TYPE	UNTIL
Project Manager			
PM (CAEP)	1/3/2018	FT	30/6/2018
Expert			
L1 (CAEP)	1/4/2018	FT	30/6/2018
L2 (CAEP)	1/5/2018	CT	30/6/2018
E2 (UNEP)	1/3/2018	CT	30/5/2018
Analyst			
A1 (UNEP)	1/5/2018	FT	30/6/2018
L3 (CAEP)	1/4/2018	CR	30/6/2018
A2 (CAEP)	1/6/2018	PT	30/6/2018
Consultant			
(CAEP)	1/6/2018	FT	30/6/2018
C1 (UNDP)	1/3/2018	PT	30/6/2018
C2 (UNEP)	1/4/2018	CR	30/6/2018

Confidential Page 8 1/25/2018

1.7 Resource Risks and Mitigations

Resource Risks and Mitigations

PHASE I, II, III AND IV ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENTS

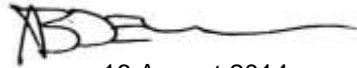
The Family Environmental due diligence team regularly performs Phase I, Phase II, Phase III and Phase IV Environmental Site Assessments (ESA) in accordance with published (ASTM) Standard guidance documentation.

Milestone	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4
Phase I - Environmental Site Assessment¹ <i>All Appropriate Inquiries (AAI) requirements must be rigorously followed and completed to qualify for landowner liability protection.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviews of historical and commonly known or reasonably attainable information; Review of government records; Visual inspections of the property and adjacent properties; An evaluation of commonly known or reasonably attainable information, including the degree of obviousness of the presence of contamination and the ability to detect the presence of such contamination; Data gaps, and the significance of those data gaps in the Environmental Professional's opinion; Evaluation of other projects. 	3	2	1	
Phase II - Environmental Site Assessment ASTM E1903 - 11 Standard Practices for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase II Environmental Site Assessment Process. Soil, Groundwater and Surface Water Contamination Assessment – investigates the specific recognized environmental conditions identified in the Phase I ESA and generates hard data.		3	2	
Phase III - Environmental Site Assessment Remedial Investigation and/or Opinion of Remediation Cost Estimates – builds on the documentation created in Phase II and seeks to determine the extent and severity of an identified contamination problem.		1	3	1
Phase IV Remediation System Design and Cleanup Execution – incorporates all the findings of the first three phases of investigations to design a cost-effective cleanup of the property			1	3

¹ Phase I Environmental Site Assessment – conducted in general conformance with ASTM 1527-05 and may include multiple additional business environmental risk items, often referred to as "environmental due diligence," is utilized by purchasers and lenders to evaluate a property for potential environmental contamination and to assess the potential liability for contamination present at the property. Quality is the key in Phase I environmental assessments

2 PROJECT CLOSURE REPORT APPROVALS

Prepared By Sabri I Ebdewi
(Project Research Advisor)



16 August 2014

Approved By

(Project Manager)

(Project HSE Officer)

(Community Representative)

(UNHCR Representative)

(Libyan State Representative)

Approval Date _____

•-----•

3 APPENDICES

3.1 Project Resource Plan Sections Omitted

- NONE

