

Humanitarian Context, trends and challenges Module 1, 1 April 2014





The Humanitarian Aid Network – Actors and Their Roles Module 1, 1 April 2014 The Early Days of a Disaster



Reuters, Alertnet









Key actors and their respective capacities

Key actors	Respective logistics capacity
Multilateral agencies, for example United Nations (UN) bodies such as the World Food Programme (WFP)	WFP has assumed a de facto lead role among UN agencies for logistics and has been instrumental in the development of humanitarian response depots (HRDs). Interviewees acknowledged the positive effects of HRDs on capacity.
International non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	There is an increased recognition of the importance of the logistics function. They are trying to jointly develop capacities with the corporate sector.
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement	There is an improvement in capacity since 2005. Establishment of the regional logistics units (RLUs) has helped capacity as well as performance. Interviewees noted inadequate geographical coverage by the RLUs as a potential weakness of this system.
Smaller and medium-sized NGOs	They have poor or non-existent capacities. Resource constraints, staff expertise, and poor preparedness were cited as reasons.
Global third-party logistics service providers (3PL)	Significant capacities are available. They view the humanitarian sector as a growing business opportunity. In some cases, their involvement in humanitarian logistics is also motivated by philanthropy and corporate responsibilities. Examples of this include logistics mergency teams (LETs) formed by some players in support of the Logistics Cluster.







01/04/2014



























Trend 2, Population Growth Module 1, 1 April 2014

























Trend 5: New products Module 1, 1 April 2014





















Trend 6: New competencies Day 2, 24 October 2012





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Inside Disaster – Part 1: Emergency Module 1, 1 April 2014

Inside Disaster – questions

1. Six weeks after the Haiti shock, Chile was struck by an 8.8-magnitude earthquake. It was 500 times more powerful than the Haiti quake, yet killed less than 1% of the Haitian total.

Why was the Haiti earthquake so destructive?

- 2. What were the logistical challenges faced by emergency responders in Haiti?
- 3. What were the main topics that were discussed in the video?
- 4. What were the specific challenges that made the delivery of aid so difficult in Haiti?
- 5. What lessons learned were mentioned?







"The challenge we have had is that there are just too many surgeons, not enough nurses, not enough tents, not enough beds. And many of those surgical teams, well-meaning volunteers, they come here, but essentially they become a burden. They have nothing. They have no food, no water, no set-up. They need everything provided for them." Hossam Elsharkawi, Field Hospital Co-ordinator





"We're the only ones in this whole operation that don't have <u>MINUSTAH UN armed guards</u> at the distributions, and there's a reason for that."

Steve McAndrew, Relief Distribution





"There was an unprecedented response, I would say, from the donor community. Because you donate when you see people suffering on TV. I've never been able to fathom out why some countries get more spotlight than others." Ian Heigh, Logistics Co-ordinator



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