WELCOME

LOGISTICS CLUSTER
GLOBAL MEETING

LONDON, 7 JUNE 2016
7 June

8:30-9:00 | Coffee
9:00-9:30 | Preparedness – UNICEF
9:30-10:00 | Private Sector Engagement

10:30-11:00 | Coffee Break
11:00-12:00 | Q&A on WFP as lead agency
12:00-13:00 | Operations Update

13:00-14:00 | Lunch Break
14:00-15:00 | Preparedness – Pacific Region
15:00-15:30 | World Humanitarian Summit

14:30-15:00 | Coffee Break
15:00-17:00 | Preparedness – Prepositioning
UNICEF SUPPLY DIVISION

DFID project
Overview

Objective
Strengthen Humanitarian Agencies capacity to prepare and response to humanitarian emergencies.

Stakeholders
WFP / UNHCR / OCHA / UNICEF

Targeted countries / region
Afghanistan, Burundi, Chad, Cameroon, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Uganda and Yemen
Central America / Caribbean.
Timeline

Dec. 2013
DFID2 (Phase 1):
start
WFP
UNICEF

Mar. 2015
DFID2 (Phase 2):
start
WFP
UNHCR
UNICEF
OCHA

Mar. 2016
DFID2 (Phase 1)
end

Mar. 2017
DFID2 (Phase 2):
end

Dec. 2015
MAR

Jan 2014
Jan 2015
Jan 2016
Jan 2017
Operational structure

DFID Team

Steering Committee

Management

Coordination Team

Coordination

Technical Working Groups

ERP Capacity Development
Cash & Vouchers
Supply & Logistics
Return on Investment
Climate Change
Supply & Logistics Working Group DFID 2 (Phase 1)

Achievements

• Prepositioning of contingency stocks

• MoU with MoH to distribute contingency stock in the event of an emergency (El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua)

• e-vouchers programme implemented in Palestine (water, hygiene supplies, clothes and education supplies)

• Distribution of health items in UNICEF Palestine

• Logistics capacity assessments (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and CEE/CIS RO)

• Inter Agency emergency simulation implemented (Cambodia, Myanmar, Timor-Leste)
Supply & Logistics Working Group

Objective
Strengthen Supply & Logistics capacities of Humanitarian Agencies in targeted countries for an efficient response to potential emergencies.

Outputs
- Joint emergency preparedness and response plans are developed in place in the targeted countries
- Supply & Logistics staff competencies and skills are strengthened
Supply & Logistics Working Group Activities

Common activities

• Working group weekly meetings to coordinate activities
• 2 Joint market assessments in East Africa (Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya) and Central/West Africa (Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon) for 4 items (Tarpaulin, Blankets, Buckets, Jerricans).
• Joint Logistics assessments (Customs, warehousing, transport, corridors...) in East Africa and Central/West Africa
• Emergency Preparedness workshop in Kampala (19-21 July 2016)
• Emergency Preparedness workshop in Dakar (27-29 September 2016)
• Collaboration with other technical groups

Additional activities

• SD/LACRO Project on going project to develop an Emergency Supply & Logistics response strategy for Latin America and Caribbean Region
• Emergency Preparedness and Response training in Supply Division (19-22 September 2016)
• Joint (WFP/UNICEF) simulation workshop in Brindisi (2-12 October 2016).
Thank you
LET – PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS
LET & Preparedness

Global Logistics Cluster Meeting

London, June 7th, 2016
LET Update

- 10 Years!
- +/- 25 projects
- Response
- Preparedness
- Engagement
LET Preparedness Projects

- Ocean Freight
- Air Freight
- LCA’s
- Pandemic Preparedness
- Partnerships – local & global
- Trade & Development
Ocean Freight

- Case?
  - Airfreight challenges
  - Maersk!

- Pilot “light”

- 2015-16 Mapping

- 2016-17 Pilot

Assistance under the LET framework

- 8,750 tons of free ocean freight
- 329 shipped containers
- 5,500 square metres Warehouse and open storage space
- Access to local knowledge on logistics and infrastructure
- 265 tons of free air cargo
Ocean Freight

- What does it mean?
- 747 cargo capacity = approximately 150 tons
- TEU Capacity = 21.5 tons
- 2014 = 329 TEU’s + ... = 8750 MT
- 329? = ... 15-18,000 TEU/vessel
- COST Air vs Ocean
Air Freight

- Case?
  - Road & Ocean challenges
  - UPS!

- Pilot “light”

- 2015-16 Mapping

- 2016-17 Pilot

Assistance under the LET framework

- 8,750 tons of free ocean freight
- 329 shipped containers
- 5,500 square metres Warehouse and open storage space

Access to local knowledge on logistics and infrastructure

265 tons of free air cargo
Air Freight

- What does it mean?
- +/- 900 cargo tons at UPS consolidation facility
- Reduced air costs from greater efficiency
- More of the right cargo at the right time
- Now working to integrate concept into Cluster ops
LCA’s & Pandemic Prep

- Six Cluster-priority countries identified
- LCA outreach with local teams starting
- Will work with Cluster on 2016/17 LCA’s
- LET partners are also bilaterally engaging in pandemic preparedness with different organizations.
- LCA’s will be incorporated into ocean, air, pandemic preparedness and partnerships programs.
Partnerships

- WEF advocacy
- WHS advocacy
- WHS Issue Paper
- Side Event

Logistics Emergency Teams’ (LET) engagement with the World Humanitarian Summit

The LET partners are extremely interested in participating at the World Humanitarian Summit. They would appreciate the opportunity to engage with humanitarian actors in advocacy for greater private sector engagement and improved cross-border trade relations. The LET strongly believes that these two issues represent important opportunities to reduce disaster risk as well as improve disaster response and recovery.

The LET initiative was created at the World Economic Forum in 2006. It is one of the first multilateral public-private partnerships created to support the humanitarian community after large-scale natural disasters by providing pro bono logistics expertise, human resources, and in-kind services often in the form of logistics assets.

Partners include some of the largest global logistics and transportation companies: UPS, Maersk and Agility, which work together to support the Logistics Cluster which is led by United Nations World Food Programme.

Since 2007, the LET has supported the humanitarian community with emergency response logistics in 18 operations, either responding to natural disasters (Philippines, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Haiti, Chile, Japan, Mozambique and the Horn of Africa) or participating in emergency preparedness activities.

Public-Private Partnership Advocacy. There is a need for more and better public-private partnerships to support humanitarian efforts. The LET partnership is unique in that it represents a very successful, ten-year model of a cooperative, industry-based approach to private sector engagement in humanitarian assistance. The LET members have developed many of the tools required to establish and operate these partnerships, including ground rules, MOUs, agreements, recruiting and training materials, operations processes, communications tools and many other resources. We would like to share our experiences and encourage attendees to establish and run effective humanitarian partnerships.
Partnerships

CURRENT POPULARITY OF PARTNERSHIPS
The 20 companies interviewed that are currently active in crisis response engage in one or more of these partnerships:

21%
79%
50%

Knowledge networks are viewed as valuable but only exist in select sectors (e.g., logistics, telecom, healthcare), limiting the number of companies participating in them. Many companies are engaged in sustained partnerships, but also conduct discrete projects in addition to sustained partnerships.

A COMPANY CAN AMPLIFY ITS CONTRIBUTIONS BY ENGAGING...

In-House Talent
Encourage passionate employees who bring relevant expertise to support relief efforts

Business Partners
Tap the capabilities of the company’s contractual partners (e.g., suppliers, distributors, contractors)

Local Stakeholders
Engage local partners, affiliates, and subsidiaries in crisis-affected regions in on-the-ground responses
Partnerships

- Global
- WEF CEHR
- Deloitte
- CBI
- Another global + local opportunity...
- SME4H

About this initiative

This collaborative effort between the World Economic Forum, the Logistics Emergency Team, Deloitte, and the UN Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs strengthens how companies contribute to complex humanitarian crises.

Contact forumusa@weforum.org to start the discussion
Partnerships

- Local
- DRP
- GARD
- CBI
- SME4H
- Others?
Partnerships

Where Can I...

Learn More About How the Humanitarian System Works?

- Understand how complex crises are defined by UN OCHA
- See recent funding trends through the annual overview of Global Humanitarian Assistance
- Learn about the humanitarian response cluster system
- Find updates on current appeals for crisis support from UN OCHA’s Financial Transaction Service

Explore Partnerships That Address Crises?

- Explore the Connecting Business Portal, which is a global coordination hub for companies looking to support crises at the global and local level
- Dive deeper into research around roles companies play in supporting humanitarian crises
- Examine case studies of how public private partnerships have helped address needs in past crises, such as WEF’s analysis of the 2015 Nepal earthquake

About this initiative

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Trade & Development

- Trade and Development are BIG issues for LET companies...

- The LET companies see Trade as a substantial enabler or disaster risk reduction, response and resilience.

- The partners view preparedness as closely aligned with Trade & Development advocacy.

- World Bank Group/WTO Aid for Trade
  - WTO TFA ratification advocacy
  - WBG Publication
  - WEF Blog
Trade Policy & Business Continuity Advocacy: The LET members also recognize the benefits suitable trade policy can have when responding to humanitarian crises. We would like to advocate for more open and appropriate trade policy to help minimize the impact of humanitarian disasters and improve disaster response and recovery. Each LET response to a disaster has identified the positive impacts that suitable trade regulations can have on humanitarian cargo importation, storage and distribution, including lower supply chain costs and more efficient use of logistics resources. Freer and more effective trade regulations and private sector commitment to business continuity and continued open trade during natural disasters and pandemics can reduce supply chain interruptions; and countries that are more open and integrated into global trading networks are in a better position to mitigate the effects of sudden disasters.
The experience of logistics companies in humanitarian operations

Logistics companies have also played an important role in supporting humanitarian operations. In recent years, new forms of engagement between the private sector and the humanitarian community have also come about in this sector. The Logistics Emergency Team (LET) provides such an example.

Facilitated by the World Economic Forum, the LET brings together three of the largest global logistics and transportation companies — Agility, UPS and Maersk — alongside the UN Global Logistics Cluster, led by the World Food Programme (WFP) to provide pro bono support to humanitarian operations during emergency response to large-scale natural disasters. During large-scale natural disasters, the LET companies provide pro-bono services and assets at the request of the Global Logistics Cluster. The LET has been deployed to a number of natural disasters.

In every disaster in which the LET has responded, customs administration and clearance has proven to be a significant challenge for humanitarian and commercial logistics professionals alike. An example of this is the first LET deployment in Myanmar & Thailand in 2008 in response to Cyclone Nargis. In that emergency, the LET learned that the humanitarian community was confronted by significant challenges related to the administrative processing of cargo.

With any small errors in declarations and other paperwork, humanitarian cargo was at risk for delay in either neighboring countries or at destination in Myanmar. One of the highest priority LET tasks during this emergency was the coordination of dialogue between the Thai airport administration and Customs agency and the Logistics Cluster coordination team. This resulted in clear understanding of processes, paperwork requirements and other issues that were rapidly shared with the broader humanitarian community to enable cargo to move without delay to the disaster area. Due to customs bond requirements, humanitarian organizations were required to store in-transit cargo in bonded facilities only, and this added unnecessary costs to their operating budgets. On top of this, all humanitarian cargo arriving in Yangon was required to be manually inspected at the package level. This required all released cargo to be manually unpacked, inspected and reloaded before being moved to the Cluster warehouse. It also required manual offloading at the warehouse, which created onerous requirements for labor, transportation and warehouse resources.

Similar scenarios have been recorded by the LET in Haiti, Pakistan, Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines and other locations. More information can be found at: www.logistics-emergency-teams.org
Preparedness & LET Agenda

- Preparedness is highest on the agenda for our LET meeting next week.

- Workshop on some of these items to better map what we will do for the rest of the year and in 2017.

- LET = complex partnership

- Issue will be incorporated into ocean, air, pandemic preparedness and partnerships programs.
Discussion

- Thoughts or questions?

- Thanks for providing the LET and opportunity to share this update....

- And **THANKS** from the LET for your hard work in supporting beneficiaries when it’s most needed!
- **Working Groups**
  - Global
  - Regional
  - National/Local

**QUESTIONS – Group 1:**
1) *What is a Working Group in the GLC Preparedness Context (Are the TORs applicable?)*
2) *How will we form, maintain and sustain Working Groups at these levels?*
3) *Who will lead/co-lead these Working Groups?*
4) *How will we link these Working Groups?*
Mapping of Networks/Initiatives
- GLC Partner Networks
- National Disaster Management/Local Emergency Management Orgs/Agencies
- National Clusters (if existing)
- Regional and Local Business Networks (Private Sector)

QUESTIONS – Group 2:
1) How do we map GLC partner networks?
2) How do we map NDMO/LEMA networks?
3) How do we map National Clusters/Regional and National Business Networks?
4) Does your organisation have mapped info on hand already?
Mapping of Networks/Initiatives

- Current Preparedness Initiatives

**QUESTIONS – Group 3:**

1) How do we map these?
2) How do we leverage mapped initiatives?
3) How do we address Preparedness Initiative gaps?
4) What Preparedness initiatives is your organisation busy with or aware of?
Engagement & Localisation

- Private Sector (Global, Regional and National)/Business Networks
- National Clusters

QUESTIONS – Group 4:
1) How can we engage with & promote private sector/business networks for Preparedness?
2) How should we engage with & promote National Cluster Systems for Preparedness? Are they the same as private sector/business networks?
3) Would national/local Logistics Service Providers benefit from Business Continuity guidance?
4) How does your organisation engage with business networks and national clusters?
Engagement & Localisation

- Regional and National NDMO/LEMA
- Partners of Partners (National NGO’s)

QUESTIONS – Group 5:
1) What is localisation and how can GLC Preparedness be localised?
2) How can we engage with Regional and National DMO’s/LEMA’s for Preparedness?
3) How do we engage National NGO’s in Preparedness?
4) Is your organisation Prepared for an emergency in this country? How?
Joint-Preparedness Missions and Planning

**QUESTIONS – Group 6 :**

1) Is undertaking joint field missions to these countries feasible?
2) How do we conduct Preparedness Planning for the countries? Can the Supply Chain Resiliency Analysis framework guide this process?
3) How would we rehearse and test plans?
4) Would pre-agreeing/signing dormant contracts and service agreements/framework agreements with local Logistics Service Providers and Cluster partners be of benefit for Preparedness?
COFFEE BREAK

Session will re-start at 11:00
Q&A on WFP as Lead Agency
LUNCH BREAK

Session will re-start at 14:00
WELCOME TO

Pacific Region Preparedness

June 2016
Engagement in the Pacific

2012/13

Capacity Building with NDMO

Solomon Islands, PNG, Vanuatu

Fiji, Samoa, Tonga

2014

Floods Solomon Islands

TC Pam Vanuatu

2015

WFP Office Suva Oct 2015
1st Regional LC Workshop Feb 2016/TC Winston

Cluster Page, Pacific Humanitarian Team Engagement

Cluster Page, Pacific Humanitarian Team Engagement

- Logs Cluster
- ETC
- Food Security
Work Themes

- Info Sharing and Stockpile mapping
- Standardisation
- Private Sector Engagement
- Unsolicited Bilateral Donations
- Shared Warehouses/Prepositioning
- Trainings and Simulation
- National Logistics Clusters
- Community of Practice
- Cadre of Responders
Work Themes

Trainings/Simulation
- Define and design a regional Log Cluster standards logs training
- Seek accreditation of training

Shared Warehouse
- Regional Hub
  - Fiji
  - Vanuatu

Standardisation
- Identify key items
- Work with Cluster to define standards

Partners:
Save the Children, Caritas, RedR, IFRC, OCHA, DFAT, MFAT, Regional Universities, OXFAM, HK Logistics.

Partners:
Fiji: UNICEF, WHO, IOM, STC, NDMO, Fiji Red Cross, WFP, OXFAM
Vanuatu: UNICEF, OXFAM,

Partners:
Technical Clusters, OXFAM, UNICEF, DFAT
Work Themes

**Private Sector Engagement**
- Private Sector Panel/TC Winston
- Forum Australia/NZ/Fiji
- Included in National LC
- Links with CBI And Australian Red Cross Project

**UBDs**
- Create platform to better match offers and needs
- Source country messaging by donors
- Pilot in Pacific

**Partners**
Private sector, Oxfam, DFAT, OCHA, Australian Red Cross

**Partners**
ACFID & NDRF (Australian and NZ NGO consortiums), DFAT, MFAT, World Vision, Australian Red Cross
ECUADOR EARTHQUAKE

Learn More
Activities:
- Monthly Mapping
- Prepositioning strategy
- Regional LC Page

Info Sharing/Stockpile Mapping

Partners: All Regional Agencies: IOM, Care, ADRA, Caritas, DFAT, MFAT, OXFAM, NDMO’s, UNICEF, World Vision, Save the Children, Australian and NZ Red Cross and National Societies

- 15 Countries (including Australia and NZ)
- 3 Sectors
National Clusters

Activities:
- Strengthen National LC
- LCA’s
- TNA, Trainings/simulations
- MPAs and APAs
- Conops
- Support through Regional Logs Cluster

- Partners: NDMO, National Agencies, Private Sector, Ports Authorities etc.
Final Points

• Size of Pacific presents opportunities and challenges

• Working to build in sustainability for longer term

• This is a shared work plan
IM AND PREPAREDNESS
Delivering in a Moving World...

...looking to our supply chains to meet the increasing scale, cost and complexity of humanitarian needs

May 2016
COFFEE BREAK

Session will re-start at 16:00
Prepositioning Working Group
ESUPS
Working group

Emergency Supply Pre-positionning strategies

Tuesday, 7 June 2016
Global Logistics Cluster Meeting
WHY?
Real Time Stock Report

DFID Emergency Relief Stockpile Homepage
WHY?

In UNHRD depots alone (31/12/2015)

• 7.7 million individual items/kits
• 50+ organizations
• More than $64 million worth of items
• In 2015, $6.14 million was spent on items that never left the depots—and this is just based on a study of 30 items
• In UNHRD 2.6 million m² of tarpaulin in stock
STOCK CEILING vs UNHRD STOCK

- **Millions of litres**
  - Water collecting and storage vessel: 40
  - Latrine: 30
  - Hygiene kit: 25
  - Tent: 20
  - Shelter repair kit: 15
  - Plastic sheet: 10
  - Kitchen set: 5
  - Blanket: 2
  - Mosquito net: 1

- **Number of units**
  - Water collecting and storage vessel: 800,000
  - Latrine: 700,000
  - Hygiene kit: 600,000
  - Tent: 500,000
  - Shelter repair kit: 400,000
  - Plastic sheet: 300,000
  - Kitchen set: 200,000
  - Blanket: 100,000
  - Mosquito net: 50,000

Lines for Needs for 2% coverage and UNHRD stock (24/05/2016).
WHY?

• Lack of info sharing (wished?)

• Potential for gaps and overlaps

• Gathering information on national/regional/global pre-positioning is part of the Supply Chain MPAs/APAs of the Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) framework.
WHAT ESUPS aims at:

Examine and improve the predictability and appropriate pre-positioning in support of efficient humanitarian relief operations

• The reduction or elimination of gaps and overlaps in emergency preparedness;
• A more timely and appropriate response to affected populations; and
WHAT ESUPS aims at:

• An attempt to optimize use of funds;
• A better use of the (adapted?) Global Mapping of Emergency Stockpiles system to support pre-positioning decision making.
• Initiate and facilitate discussion on common prestocking inhibitors
HOW?

• Supporting information sharing to facilitate decision-making
• Advocate for:
  • information exchange method increasing transparency
  • sharing, loaning and borrowing of stocks and the establishment of common methods (MoU)
  • Adoption of a „no regrets“ approach in prestocking (shelf life, risk investment)
  • Standardisation of documentation (continued to barcoding?)
HOW?

More advocacy for:
  • Adoption of a „no regrets“ approach in prestocking
  • Standardisation of documentation (continued to barcoding?)
  • Donor support for pre-positionning

• Address restrictions by branding
• Address common access
• Include academic and private sector knowledge
$V^{OPT,W}(\chi) \equiv \min_{x,y} \left\{ V^W(X) : \sum_{i \in I} X_i = \chi, \quad X_i \geq 0 \quad \forall i \in I \right\}$

HOW?
Proposed 2016 Action Plan

✓ Revise ESUPS WG Terms of Reference
✓ Present at Global Logistics Cluster Meeting—June
  • Map interested stakeholders/members
Who we want on board?

- NGO’s, IFCR, ICRC, UN agencies, donors, academics, private sector, other clusters

- Two types of engagement
  - Active Workgroup members
  - Supporting members
Proposed 2016 Action Plan

- Gather and share pre-positioning strategies and analyses from member organizations
- Gather and disseminate mechanisms to share information on pre-positioned items
- Draft a recommended charter on transparency in prestocking?
- Propose MoU on sharing mechanism?
Next immediate steps

- Teleconference—July 2016, TBC
- Ad hoc teleconferences
- Meeting—Fall 2016, parallel to the GLCM at ECHO
- Meeting and presentation, Humanitarian Networks & Partnership Week—February 2017
DINNER

Kindly hosted by

Time: 19:30

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