The **Humanitarian Logistics Data Bank** is an information sharing platform particularly dedicated to emergency preparedness and response. It allows collecting and sharing real-time information on prepositioned aid and humanitarian assets.

During the 2017 Government Summit, UN Messenger of Peace and Chairperson of IHC, Her Royal Highness Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein, wife of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, had called on governments and the humanitarian community to enhance cooperation and information sharing in the humanitarian field. She then announced the initiative to create the Logistics Data Bank.

His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, will launch the platform in the World Government Summit 2018.
Who is implementing the project?

Dubai’s **International Humanitarian City** (IHC) under the chairmanship of HRH Princess Haya

with the support of **UAE Government entities**: the Ministry of Health and Prevention, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Defense, and Dubai Customs

in the cooperation with **IHC operational members**
Who will benefit from the platform?

Affected countries and humanitarian actors in crisis-torn areas as it gives them access to relevant information on available aid.

Third-party donors and the humanitarian community:
(international aid organisations, non-governmental organisations, intergovernmental and humanitarian organisations, and UN agencies)

When a crisis strikes, humanitarian agencies hurry to send relief such as medicines, food, shelter items, etc. to those affected countries. Aid is sent with high priority and from the closest humanitarian hub to the affected area.
What are the project development phases?

Phase 1
The platform will only track the aid transiting through the International Humanitarian City of Dubai-UAE

Phase 2
The system will be replicated in 10 other humanitarian hubs in different countries, by the first quarter of 2019.
How does it work?

The Data Bank relies on official Customs records as its source of information.

Any aid entering into a humanitarian hub or being dispatched from a humanitarian hub is processed through a Customs transaction.

Such transactions will be reflected into Dashboards which will be made available to the humanitarian community.
Humanitarian Aid Overview
Humanitarian Aid Overview

Stock Value (USD $)

43,505,197

- Shelter: 37.4%
- Logistics: 25.6%
- Health: 12.0%
- Emergency Telecommunications: 8.1%
- Water & Sanitation: 7.6%
- Protection: 5.2%
- Education: 3.8%
- Food Security: 0.4%
- Not Applicable: 0.0%

Food
USD $ 183,426

Health
USD $ 5,206,660

Shelter
USD $ 16,258,89

Education
USD $ 1,631,722

Water & Sanitation
USD $ 3,303,106

Telecommunications
USD $ 3,539,832

Logistics
USD $ 11,137,40

Protection
USD $ 2,244,150
Humanitarian Aid Overview

Aid Amount

65,343,969

The amounts spent in response to humanitarian aid

Countries Reached

91

# of countries where humanitarian aid has been provided

Select Hub >> UAE
Select Members >> All Members
Select Year >> 2017

Stocks
Outbound
Affected Areas
Summary

Food

USD $ 1,202,684

Health

USD $ 2,297,908

Shelter

USD $ 23,068,17

Education

USD $ 1,323,440

Water & Sanitation

USD $ 3,315,919

Telecommunications

USD $ 9,935,176

Logistics

USD $ 22,325,94

Protection

USD $ 1,874,717
## Humanitarian Aid Overview

### Affected Areas .... Countries Reached

- **Bangladesh**: $9.8 Million Aid of which Health is $0.3 Million

### Items Shipped

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Value (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,049</td>
<td>266,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical Gown</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>10,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syringe</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>197,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bag</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Bag</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>4,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stretcher</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>7,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Kit</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>23,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency kit</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23,850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figures cover operational requirements, stock transfers and emergency*
MAKING A DIFFERENCE, TOGETHER
THE HUMANITARIAN LOGISTICS DATA BANK
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1- What is the Humanitarian Logistics Data Bank?

The Humanitarian Logistics Data Bank is an information sharing platform particularly dedicated to the emergency preparedness and response. It allows collecting and sharing real-time information on prepositioned aid and humanitarian assets.

2- When was it announced?

During the 2017 Government Summit, UN Messenger of Peace and Chairperson of IHC, Her Royal Highness Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein, wife of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, had called on governments and the humanitarian community to enhance cooperation and information sharing in the humanitarian field. She then announced the initiative to create the Logistics Data Bank.

His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, launched the platform in the World Government Summit 2018.

3- Who developed the Humanitarian Logistics Data Bank project?

Dubai’s International Humanitarian City (IHC) is leading the project under the chairmanship of HRH Princess Haya. The platform has been developed with the support of the Ministry of Health and Prevention, in collaboration with Dubai Customs, and with the cooperation of IHC operational members: the World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF).

4- Who will benefit from this platform?

The countries and populations affected by natural or man-made disasters will benefit from the platform as it gives them access to relevant information on available aid. When a crisis strikes, humanitarian agencies hurry to send relief such as medicines, food, shelter items, etc. to those affected countries. Aid should be sent with high priority and from the closest humanitarian hub to the affected area.

The logistics data bank gives to both, affected countries and humanitarian actors in crisis-torn areas, access to updated information on the availability of relief items in respect of their quantity, location, ownership and movement, so they can plan their action and response accordingly.
Moreover, the humanitarian community (aid organisations, non-governmental organisations and UN agencies) will have a global overview of the prepositioned aid in the humanitarian hubs in addition to what is in the various pipelines as response for specific ongoing emergencies, thus optimizing the relief efforts and rendering the response more cost-efficient and effective.

Finally, information on the countries of destination and types of disaster helps the humanitarian community to better map the humanitarian needs and its geographical region of activities, especially important with growing international action.

5- How does it work?

The Data Bank relies on official Customs records as its source of information. In fact, it is mandatory for any aid entering into a humanitarian hub or being dispatched from a humanitarian hub to be processed through a Customs transaction. Such transactions will be reflected into Dashboards which will be made available to the humanitarian workers.

The project has been planned to be developed in two phases:
- Phase 1: The platform will only track the aid transiting through the International Humanitarian City of UAE;
- Phase 2: The system will be replicated in 10 other humanitarian hubs in different countries, by the first quarter of 2019.

6- What information is displayed on the platform dashboard?

The dashboard displays data in a user-friendly way. On its main page, it shows information on:
- Prepositioned humanitarian aid and assets within the humanitarian hub/s
- Aid and assets can be viewed per cluster group (example: shelter, water & sanitation, food, health, etc.), and per single item
- Country of origin per line item, quantity, value, weight and volume
- Ownership of the item and any other relevant information such as potential number of beneficiaries, special storage conditions (i.e. cold chain for medicines or food)
- Country of destination and reason of dispatch (after aid dispatch)

7- How is the project being implemented?

The pilot project is conducted within IHC Dubai for the entire year of 2018. Simultaneously, preparations for its replica in 10 other humanitarian hubs around the world are ongoing in coordination with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Logistics Cluster managed by WFP.

8- What are the expected results for the new innovative tool?

The main impact of the platform resides in information sharing. Data on prepositioned stocks, their location and availability will enhance
preparedness and capacity response in emergencies;

Progressively, the Humanitarian Logistics Data Bank will be linked to multiple webs thus granting a transparent sharing information approach through a multi-window access. It will lead to efficient and cost-effective relief efforts and support to the humanitarian supply chain.

9-Who’s contributing to the project?

The project, managed by the International Humanitarian City, is receiving in-kind, financial, technical, and intellectual contributions from different entities within UAE and from abroad. Funds have been secured for five years.

Today achievements are the results of a joint effort among professional humanitarian workers of International Organisations (II.OO), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), UN Agencies and institutions, and other authorities such as Customs to manage critical records of data.

10-Which are the potential challenges?

The main challenge at this point is to secure accurate inputs from customs declarations with the use of appropriate codes. The Humanitarian Logistics Data Bank requires a joint action from different entities, organisations and countries; worldwide cooperation among different humanitarian hubs and actors is essential to its success.

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