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Network: UN City Guest

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WELCOME

LOGISTICS CLUSTER

GLOBAL MEETING

COPENHAGEN, NOVEMBER 2014
Opening Remarks

Shanelle Hall – UNICEF
Wolfgang Herbinger - WFP
Welcome & Introductions
#LogClusterGM

logcluster.org | logcluster | @logcluster

unicef.org/supply | @unicefsupply
26th November

08:30-09:00 | Coffee
09:00-09:15 | Welcome & Introductions
09:15-09:30 | Recap from Paris Meeting
09:30-10:50 | Operational Discussion: Syria & Iraq
10:50-11:20 | Coffee Break
11:20-12:40 | Operational Discussion: South Sudan & CAR
12:40-13:45 | Lunch Break
13:45-14:45 | Operational Discussion: Ebola Response
14:45-15:15 | Analysis of Operational Trends
15:15-15:45 | Coffee Break
15:45-16:30 | World Humanitarian Summit: Integrating the Supply Chain
16:30-17:15 | Network Paper on Supply Chain: Overseas Development Institute
27th November

08:30-09:00 | Coffee
09:00-09:30 | Barcoding: Update
09:30-10:00 | KPIs: Interagency Project Briefing
10:00-10:30 | People That Deliver: Interagency Project / UNICEF
10:30-11:00 | Coffee Break
11:00-12:00 | Professionalisation in Humanitarian Logistics: 2014 - Where are we? What next?
12:00-13:00 | Lunch Break
13:00-14:00 | UNICEF Warehouse Visit
14:00-14:30 | PARCEL Project - Concept Plan Phase II: Oxfam and WVI on behalf of the Consortium
14:30-15:00 | GLC Strategy
15:00-15:30 | Coffee Break
15:30-16:15 | Cash & Markets: Recap and Update
16:15-17:00 | Open Session
28th November

08:30-09:00 | Coffee
09:00-09:15 | Introductions and Agenda
09:15-10:00 | Cash and Markets - Communications
10:00-10:30 | Unlocking Cash and Markets Based Programmes
             | Web presence for Logistics
10:30-11:00 | Coffee Break
11:00-12:00 | Case Study – Solidarites
             | Case Study – ACF Spain
             | Case Study – WFP Kenya
12:00-12:20 | Next Steps
12:20-12:40 | Closing remarks
Recap from Paris Meeting
Global Logistics Cluster Meeting
Paris, May 2014

- **Operational focus** – Philippines, South Sudan, CAR, Syria
- **Sector Projects** – PARCEL, Barcodes, Customs, Environment, HPCs, Cash & Markets
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explore private partner assistance models</th>
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<td>Private sector In Kind shipping offers - feasibility</td>
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<th>LCA - link to rapid assessment teams, trainings, LRT</th>
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<td>Lessons learned missions – notifying in advance</td>
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<th>Common coding system - options to go forward</th>
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<td>Barcoding – facilitate info exchange</td>
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<td>Action Points – Paris 2014</td>
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<td><strong>MCDA Guidance Material</strong></td>
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<td><strong>World Humanitarian</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cash &amp; Markets</strong> –</td>
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<td>actions to be discussed</td>
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Comments – What went well?

✓ mix operations and project topics
✓ three days duration
✓ progress from the outputs of the Berlin meeting
✓ strong attendance (63 participants, 38 organisations represented)
✓ time to talk about cash & markets
Comments – What to improve and ideas for next time?

• Too much breadth of content, not enough depth
• Printed handouts would be useful
• Would like more donors to attend, increased exchange and working together
• Connect to other groups [e.g. Fleet Forum, HLA, IAPG]
• More notice of the next meeting

...
Comments – What to improve and Ideas for Next Time?

• Include professionalization / skills gap as a topic
• Include WHS and how we can influence
• Include Cash and Markets again as a topic
• Include preparedness, coordination and common services as a topic
• Keep making it more inclusive
• Video presentations / live video feeds
• Less powerpoint, more interaction
Operational Discussions
LOGISTICS CLUSTER OPERATIONS 2013 - 2014

- Mali
- South Sudan
- C.A.R.
- D.R.C.
- Syria
- Gaza
- Iraq
- Pakistan
- Yemen
- Somalia
- Ebola response
- Philippines
- Solomon Islands

[Map of affected countries]

[Map of regions affected by logistics cluster operations]
REFLECTION EXERCISE

1. Top 3 constraints for logistics and supply chain

2. Role of Common Services - What could/should it be?

3. Role of Coordination - What could/should it be?

4. Capacity Investment and Preparedness:
   • capacity gaps
   • investments for a more responsive supply chain

5. Innovation and Supply Chain Optimisation:
   • innovative approaches to improving delivery
   • ideas that have not yet been executed
Syria & Iraq
Constraints:

- Insecurity
- Red Tape – transportation
- High Supply Chain costs
- Capacity and level of national resources
- Private Sector + Security
Some Key Points

- Common Services critical to insecure locations, but not to be overused
- Information sharing cross-agency could expand further
- Investment to address the skills drain?
- Role of Logistics Cluster in Security, Access
- 2015 Market assessments new area
- 2015 Potential for more training
- 2015 More airlifts?
- 2015 advocacy on customs policies
- RITA open up access and offline?
Iraq
1 Constraints:

- Insecurity
- Private Sector + Security
- Multiple corridors, no single approach
2 Role of Common Services:

- Strong Private Sector, many options and competitive market for e.g. trucks, warehousing etc.
- Easy imports, developed market
- Security and Access → main drivers for provision of common services
- Convoys
- Common storage available – Erbil, Dahouk
- Potential airlift provision
3 Role of Coordination:

- Information exchange
- Tied to common service provision
- Challenges of cross-agency information sharing
4 Capacity Investment, Preparedness Reflections:

- Middle income, oil ‘rich’ – investment / advocacy?
- Preparedness for future response should consider multiple pipeline options / corridors to compensate for different security contextual scenarios
- LCA update plans
Syria & Iraq Plenary Discussion
COFFEE BREAK

Session will re-start at 11:20
Operational Discussion: South Sudan & CAR
Constraints:

- Lack of pipeline visibility, planning, reactive programming
- Poor road infrastructure
- Poor airstrip infrastructure
- Insecurity
- Private Sector Capacity – suppliers of goods
South Sudan

Some Key Points

• **Common Services** – increasing coverage to insecure / areas otherwise cut off
• **Common Services** – consolidation → cost efficiency
• **Coordination** – inter-cluster coordination and cross-agency info sharing could be expanded
• **Coordination** – advocacy with gov. (via OCHA)
• **Staff Capacity and resourcing** – challenge for all actors
• **Preparedness** – assets and trained staff in place before for scenarios could have helped
Central African Republic
Constraints:

- Lack of security, freedom of movement
- Poor road condition
- Private Sector Capacity
• **Coordination** – convoys
• **Common Services** – shared warehousing
• **Maintenance skills gap** – ideas to address this collaboratively
• **Road rehabilitation** – ideas to address this
South Sudan and CAR Discussion
LUNCH BREAK

Session will re-start at 13:45
Operational Discussion: Ebola Response
Skype video call
Air Coordination Cell
Logistics Emergency Teams
Constraints:

- Staffing, resourcing
- Rapidly evolving context
- Private sector capacity
- Poor Supply Chain infrastructure
- Slow in-country pipeline (access, roads, geographical spread)
Some Key Points

- Unique **Coordination** architecture
- Complex coordination and information exchange, multi-language, multi-country
- Civil-military context
- Cross-country variations (programme, Supply Chain)
- Political environment / influences → impacting on Supply Chain
Ebola Plenary Discussion
Some Analysis of Operational Trends
Syria Region
SRP-Value: $2.28 bn
People in Need: 9.5 m

C.A.R.
SRP-Value: $555.0 m
People in Need: 2.0 m

Iraq
SRP-Value: $2.23 bn
People in Need: 5.2 m

South Sudan
SRP-Value: $659.0 m
People in Need: 4.4 m

Ebola Region
Requirements: $987.8 m
People in Need: 22.0 m

Source: www.fts.ocha.org
Start dates vs current funding

- **SYRIA**
  - 2012: Funded: 39%, Not Funded: 61%
  - 2013: Funded: 61%, Not Funded: 39%
  - 2014: Funded: 28%, Not Funded: 72%

- **CAR Escalation**
  - Funded: 45%, Not Funded: 55%

- **IRAQ Displacement Crisis**
  - Funded: 70%, Not Funded: 30%

- **SOUTH SUDAN Escalation**
  - Funded: 45%, Not Funded: 55%

- **EBOLA**
  - Funded: 30%, Not Funded: 70%
5 Emergency Operations

4 Complex Emergencies:
   2 middle income, insecurity
   2 chronic, low income

1 Slow Onset Health Crisis
Top Supply Chain Constraints

1. **INSECURITY**

2. **NATIONAL CAPACITY**

3. **PRIVATE SECTOR CAPACITY AND ELASTICITY**

4. **TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE**

5. **GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS, POLITICAL INTERFERENCE**
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<th>SOUTH SUDAN</th>
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Symptoms...?

- Staff capacity
- Pipeline visibility
- Poor road quality
- Slow customs clearance
- High Supply Chain costs
Or Root Causes?

Staff capacity
Pipeline visibility
Poor road quality
Slow customs clearance
High SC costs

Recruitment pools?
Project design? Stability?
Project funding?
Governmental interference?
Corruption / diverted investments?
Private sector capacity, confidence, economic status?
What’s changed?

Many of these responses aren’t new, so where have we made the most sustainable impact, and why?
COFFEE BREAK

Session will re-start at 15:45
World Humanitarian Summit: "Integrating the Supply Chain"
The world is changing
So must humanitarian action
In September 2013, the UN Secretary-General called for a World Humanitarian Summit in 2016

All humanitarian stakeholders - governments, UN, NGOs, affected communities, the private sector and other partners - will come together to build from successes and create an agenda for the future, that is inclusive, effective and accountable.
The WHS is a unique multi-stakeholder consultation that puts people at the centre of humanitarian action.
Four central themes were selected as guides

- Humanitarian effectiveness
- Reducing vulnerability and managing risk
- Transformation through innovation
- Serving the needs of people in conflict
A system struggling to cope

- Call for localisation and diversification
- Financing gap
- Disrespect of IHL
- Access challenges and insecurity
- Protracted crises “falling off the radar”
- Fragmentation & resistance to discipline
- Overwhelming need detracts from forward looking agenda
Some of the emerging issues from the first three regional consultations and thematic discussions:
A consultative process
WHS Regional Consultations

1. **West and Central Africa**
   - Côte d’Ivoire, 19–20 June 2014
   - Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Republic of), Côte d’Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

2. **North and South-East Asia**
   - Japan, 23–24 July 2014
   - Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, Viet Nam

3. **Eastern and Southern Africa**
   - South Africa, 27–29 October 2014
   - Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
WHS Regional Consultations

4. Europe and Others
   Hungary, 3–4 February 2015

5. Middle East and North Africa
   Jordan, 3–5 March 2015
   - Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, State of Palestine, Qatar, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

6. South and Central Asia
   TBC, 2nd Quarter 2015
   - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

7. Latin America and the Caribbean
   Guatemala, 5–7 May 2015
   - Argentina and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

8. Pacific Region
   New Zealand, June 2015
   - Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

9. Thematic Consultation
   Germany, 3rd Quarter 2015

10. Global Consultation
    Switzerland, October 2015
Linkages to other processes

Historic opportunity to create a coherent approach to resilience
How will they be linked?

• Complementary outcomes that put people at the center and reduce risks from all angles
• Towards a cohesive international framework that supports countries and communities to manage risk themselves
• Use the outcomes to advocate for specific language in the drafts of the frameworks
• Identify joint comprehensive risk assessment, joint planning and complementary financing between the humanitarian, development, disaster risk reduction and climate change communities
Vision for Istanbul
Global consultation, Oct 2015

- Recommendations from all 8 regional consultations and from constituent consultations (private sector, civil-military, young people, women)
- Expert analysis around the four themes and cross-cutting issues
- Present actions, innovations and lessons learned
- Look for consensus around the overarching "Istanbul Commitments"
Istanbul 2016

• A set of ‘Istanbul commitments’ emerging from the consultations
• Specific recommendations and plans for follow-up action
• Launch ‘transformative projects’
• Member States, intergovernmental organizations, UN, NGOs and CSOs, CEOs of businesses, representatives of affected communities
Issues for possible discussion

• How can the GLC contribute to the WHS discussion?
• In which of the 4/7 focus areas can the GLC input?
• What are bottlenecks to bring to attention of all and what measures would facilitate logistics response and improve effectiveness and accountability?
• How can the GLC be more inclusive and contribute to the localization of humanitarian preparedness and response, putting people at the centre of humanitarian action?
Thank you
A Network Paper on Humanitarian Supply Chains:
Overseas Development Institute
Discussion in 4 Groups: 30 mins
Each group discusses one of the topic areas

1. Supply Chain Optimisation
2. Common Services
3. Coordination
4. Investment
ODI Concept Note: Humanitarian Supply Chains Group Work

1 Supply Chain Optimisation: What are the innovations that could improve performance and reduce the cost of humanitarian action?
ODI Concept Note: Humanitarian Supply Chains Group Work

2 Common Logistics Services: A means to increase response effectiveness?
ODI Concept Note:
Humanitarian Supply Chains
Group Work

3 Coordination:
From information exchange towards effective collaboration – what does this look like?
ODI Concept Note: Humanitarian Supply Chains
Group Work

4 Investment: What investments are needed to achieve more nationally led response?
Feedback to Plenary
END OF DAY ONE

Time of bus departure to Imperial Hotel: 17.45
Maersk is kindly hosting dinner at 19.00
At IDA Mødecenter
Arrival Time: 19.00

Location:
IDA Mødecenter
Kalvebod Brygge 31-33
1780 København V