

Logistics Cluster Field-Based Preparedness Project (FBPP)

Information session

DPPI SEE

13 December 2021



LOGISTICS CLUSTER FUNCTIONS IN COUNTRY



A LIAISON BETWEEN HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

Coordination



AWARENESS COMES FROM INFORMATION

Information Management



SHARED RESOURCES FOR A COMMON RESPONSE

Facilitation of Common Services





FIELD-BASED PREPAREDNESS PROJECT





Field-Based Preparedness Project

Localised

⇒ Led by national actors

Systemic

Institutional Capacity Strengthening*

Multi-stakeholder approach

Sustainable

⇒ Holistic empowerment of local response SC

⇒ Nationally-led coordination mechanism

Comprehensive roadmap

Complimentary

⇒ Embedded kick-start project (18m)

⇒ High-risk countries (indicators)
with CO & NDMO interest (context)

⇒ Aligning with national and international stakeholder's Country Strategic Plans











FBPP Field-Based Preparedness Project

Localisation

Institutional Capacity
Strengthening (ICS)

BHA funding

BHA funding 2018 - 2021 GFFO funding 2018 - 2021

20 forecasted in 2021 + Pacific Region

Latin America & Caribbean

- Colombia
- Haiti
- Honduras*
- Guatemala*

Africa & Middle East

- Iraq
- Kenya*
- Madagascar**
- Malawi
- Mozambique
- Sierra Leone
- South Sudan
- Zimbabwe

Asia-Pacific

- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Cambodia
- Indonesia***
- Lao PDR
- Nepal
- Pacific Region
- Philippines
- Tajikistan*

Regional Engagement

- ASEAN
- CAPRADE
- CDMA
- CEPREDENAC
- SADC

Expected to join in 2021

^{*} Expected to phase out in 2021

^{***} Phased out and handed over to national partners

Country-level Implementation











Phase I. Analysis & Planning

(1) Spearhead the articulation of a multistakeholder validated **National Action Plan for HSC&L Preparedness**

Phase II. CPRA Workstream

(2) Support the NDMO as it advocates for the Action Plan to integrated into policy and operations and adequately financed

Phase III. Support NDMO's Oversight and coordination of Implementation

(3) Support the NDMO / Working Group as it coordinates and oversees the Action Plan's implementation.



Preparedness expert

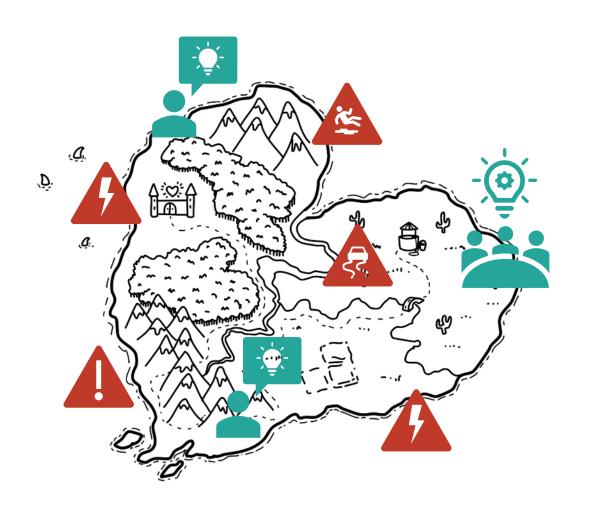




Methodology

LOGISTICS CLUSTER

'Classical' Approach

































data analytics & information









Capacity creation



Capacity institutionalisation



Sustainable change

Ensure the capacities transferred today will still be there tomorrow





Capacity modernisation



Capacity availability



Looking at all aspects needed to build *sustainable* outcomes





December 2021

Global Logistics Cluster

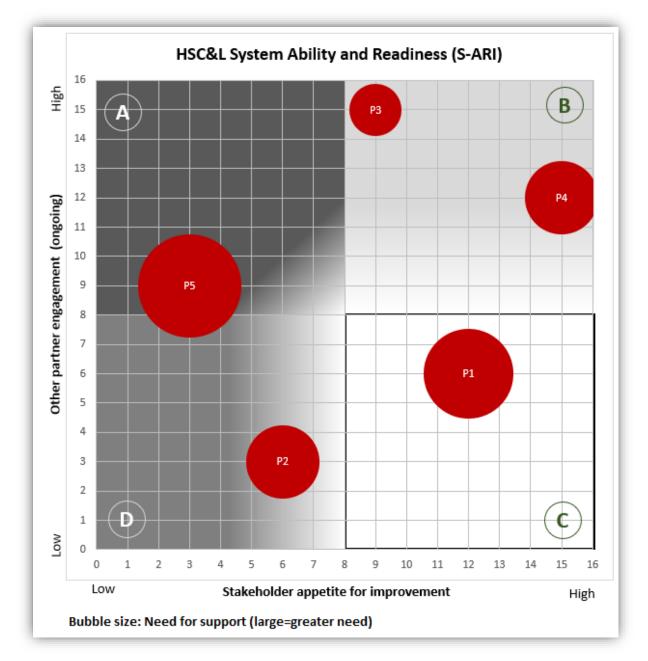
Assessment (multi-stakeholder review)

Stakeholder appetite: What level of political will / priority is there to strengthen these areas?

Partner presence: What level of external partner support is already available to support in any of the above?

| Describe existing capacities, main gaps and challenges. | Need for support | Stakeholder appetite | Partner presence |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Pathway 1: The Humanitarian Supply Chain & Logistics (HSC&L) policy and regulatory environment | 9 | 13 | 10 |
| How well does the current regulatory environment support national HSC&L preparedness? What level of support is still needed to improve this? | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| How well is the role of HSC&L preparedness reflected in key (relevant) sectoral frameworks? What level of support is still needed to improve this? | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| How visible is (main stakeholder) in global and/or regional HSC&L fora and events? What level of support is still needed to improve this? | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Pathway 2: HSC&L effectiveness and accountability | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| How effective is national HSC&L coordination at central and decentralised levels? What level of support is still needed to improve this? | | | |
| How well do HSC&L preparedness efforts appear to meet local post-crisis needs? What level of support is still needed to improve this? | | | |
| How well maintained and operational are key HSC&L assets and infrastructure at this time? What level of support is still needed to improve this? | | | |
| Pathway 3: Strategic planning and financing for HSC&L | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| How much do government leaders recognise that HSC&L preparedness is critical to effective emergency response? What level of support is still needed to improve this? | | | |
| How well documented are operational roles, responsibilities, timelines and milestones for HSC&L preparedness? What level of support is still needed to improve this? | | | |
| How well financed is the national HSC&L sector (and/or National Plan)? What level of support is still | | | |

S-ARI creation











Concrete Activities



National LP Working Group







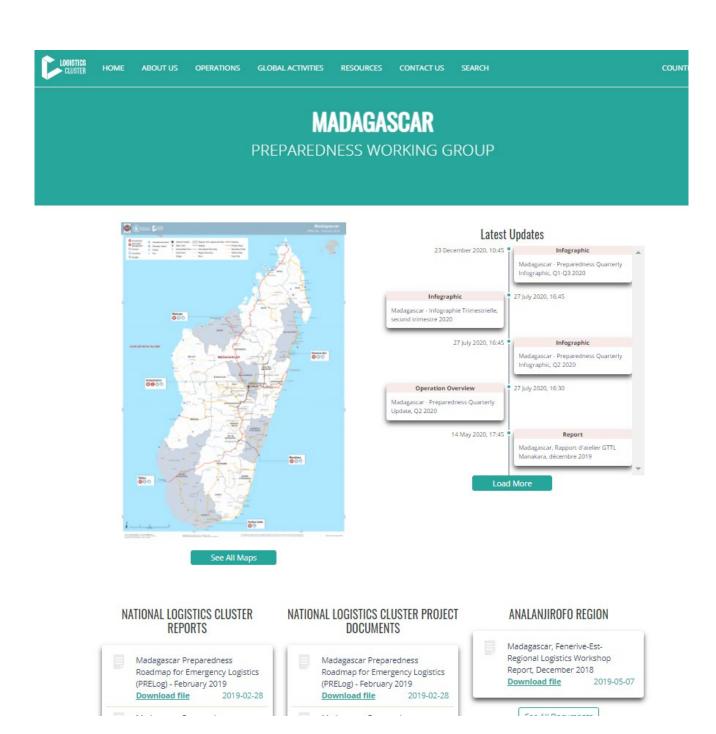
- NLPW Terms of Reference
- Information Sharing Platform
- National Level Advocacy
- Simulations and Gap Analysis Workshops
- Actor identification and 4W mapping
- Contextualised Capacity Outcome Statement
- Capacity Needs Mapping guiding questions
- Can be replicated on sub-national levels



Information Sharing & Advocacy Support







- Project website
- Information Sharing Advocacy
- Infographics, activity mapping
- Blog posts, social media support
- Support on creation of information sharing mechanisms (e.g. meeting minutes)

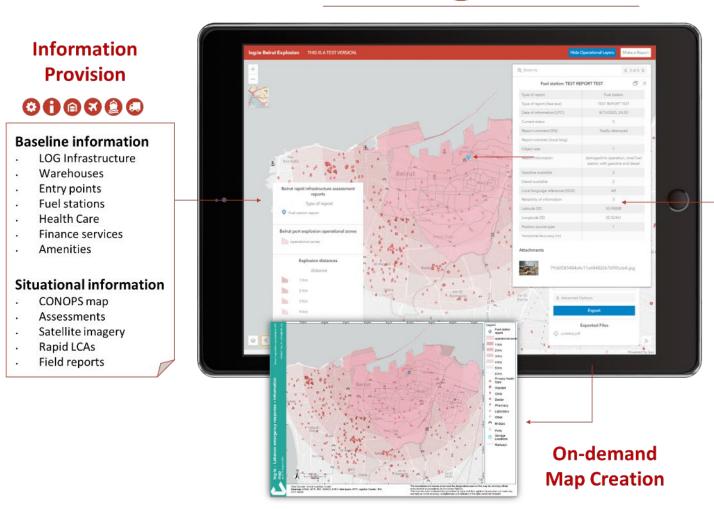


Log.IE – Logistics Information Exchange Platform





Log:ie



Rapid Data
Collection
& LCA

♣ ₺ 🕏 🖹





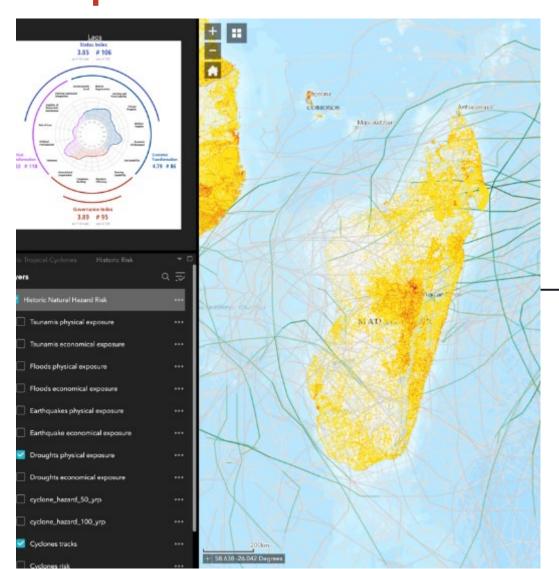
- Interactive information sharing
- Near-real time updates
- PDF map creation
- Field Data collection and validation
- Automated data processing
- Country-specific data adaptions
- Link to national data sources

https://logie.logcluster.org



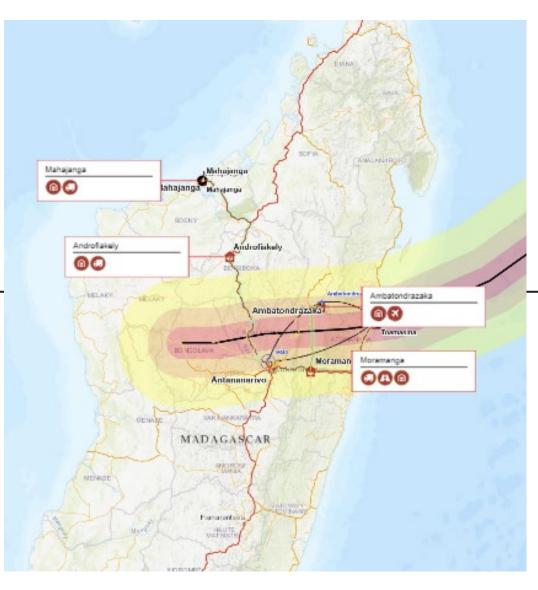
Integrated information process

Preparedness



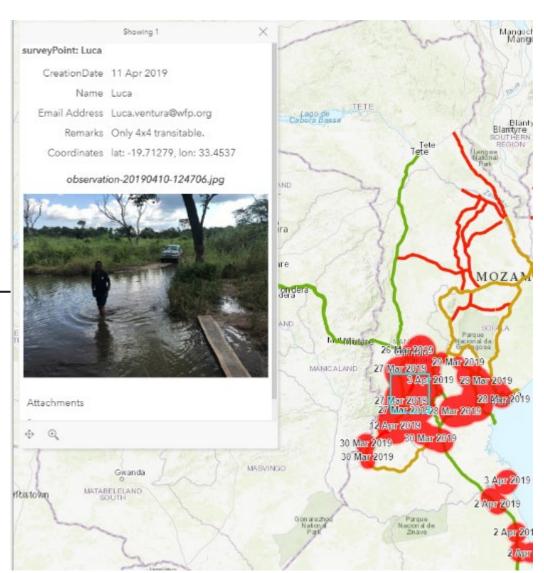
Data collection, analysis, planning

Readiness



Simulation, scenario analysis, CONOPS

Response



Situational data collection and provision Operational information support Operational analysis



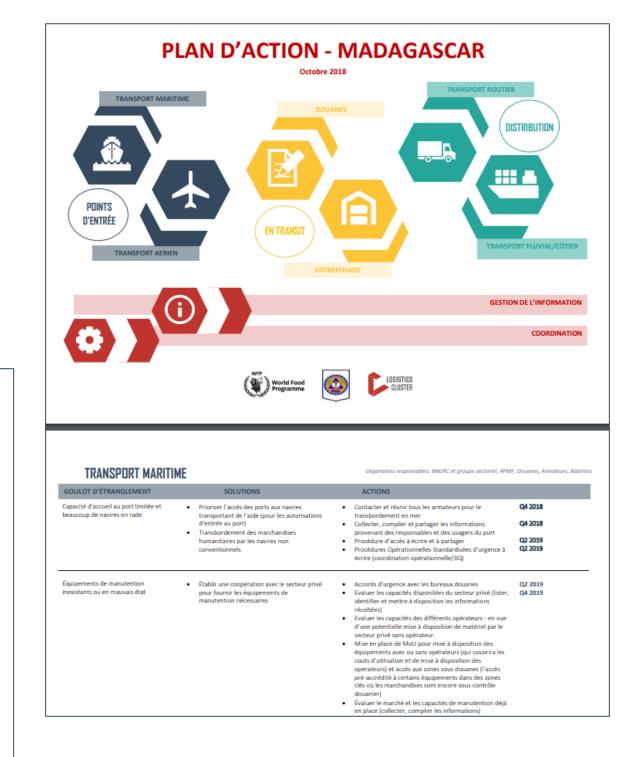
Simulations and Action Planning







| | Programme | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Current capacity | Gap/issue | Short term solutions | Long term solutions | | | |
| Transport | | | | | | |
| 8 military trucks Commercial vehicles Rental vehicles Motorbikes for hard to reach areas Local labour readily available Private sector donation support Sea boat | No aircraft Poor road conditions/ and accessibility No boats for emergency response and poor landing sites Information about road closures not readily available Inadequate availability of vehicles/rental vehicles Timely release of funds for fuel to support operations during response (is fuel ever an issue for availability?) Insufficient transport support to volunteers Poor quality of commercial trucks/lack of maintenance Inclement weather during boat transportation (safety?) Bad road networks Inadequate vehicles to transport relief items to the beneficiaries/distribution areas Fuel sometimes runs out | Map current transport and excavator service providers and assets owned by government and partners Collaboration synergy with relevant institutions with capacity (RSLAF, drivers' union) Storage of fuel for contingencies Knowledge on information of road conditions at disaster sites/ implement road access constraints mapping NDMA to establish MoU with National Petroleum agency Availability stand-by funds for emergency response at national and local level Identification of warehouses an evacuation sites for disaster victims DMC to establish emergency transport plan to evacuation centers | Strengthening collaboration with institutions and service providers for prompt access to relief materials Procurement of transportation with the required storage system for emergency response Construction or provision of warehouses with require storage systems at nation and district level Procurement of vehicular equipment for emergency response (excavators, speed boat, etc.) Improvement of existing road network country wide including dedicated emergency routes Policy directive for the establishment of emergency response funds Capacity building of personnel with thresholds for support for emergency response | | | |





Link to Academia and Analytics





DID YOU KNOW?

AN ANALYSIS OF ONE OF IFRC'S BIGGEST COMPLEX EMERGENCY OPERATIONS SHOWED SUPPLY CHAIN ACCOUNTED FOR



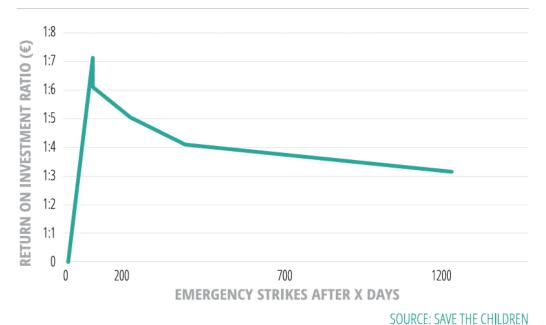
EUROS SPENT

SOURCE: IFRC

CASE STUDY: SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS



CASE STUDY: TYPHOON HAIYAN



CASE STUDY: HAITI EARTHQUAKE

1 YEAR PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES 760,000 € 110,000 € **POSSIBLE SAVINGS** MONEY INVESTED

SOURCE: ACF















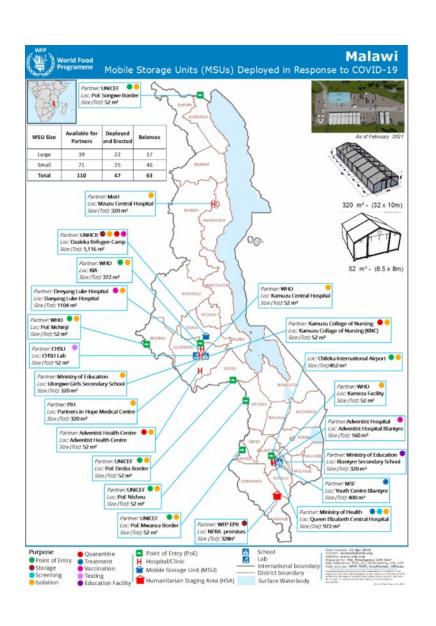
SOURCE: UNICEF





Project Implementation support







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