Aviation & Humanitarian Logistics

2021 workshops
Objectives

Three disaster-prone regions of the world were examined: The Horn of Africa, Central America & the Caribbean, and South-East Asia.

1. Each session provided a high-level understanding of the logistical landscape for humanitarian operations in the specific region.

2. Participants were encouraged to share knowledge around best practices in recent and ongoing humanitarian responses.

3. The ultimate goal of the series is to identify potential solutions to streamline humanitarian logistics, contributing to better humanitarian coordination.
## The Horn of Africa

### Case studies
- Last-mile transportation - **AirServ Limited Uganda**
- Humanitarian Operations during the Tigray Conflict - **Concern Worldwide** and **Food for the Hungry Ethiopia**

### Challenges
- Poor airfield and communications infrastructure
- Aircraft availability, security, suitability and cost
- Fuel shortages outside main hubs
- Lack of equipment at facilities (e.g. loading)
- Mistrust / unfamiliarity between aid workers and local communities

### Opportunities
- Expanding options for last-mile operators
- NGO coordination, resource pooling and flight sharing for efficiency
- NGOs understanding SOPs - tailored, context specific training
- Funding for infrastructure, sat comms, subsidised flight operations
# South-East Asia

## Case studies
- Get Airports Ready for Disaster (GARD) - Deutsche Post DHL
- Last mile transport - Aviation Without Borders
- Drone logistics - Swoop Aero

## Challenges
- Airports overwhelmed with elevated activity - lack of "manpower" and moving cargo can cause delays
- Physical infrastructure damage
- Harnessing UAV technology and potential - regulatory environments and integration into existing supply chains (interoperability)

## Opportunities
- Surge teams to handle increased activity
- Better prep for resilience against hazards
- Equip and resource locals - they know best, ensures sustainability
- UAV solutions - embedding in local contexts, proving economic benefit, proving more than one benefit
## The Caribbean

### Case studies
- Lessons learned from hurricane season 2017 - Airlink
- Disaster Response Team - Deutsche Post DHL
- Haiti 2021 response - World Hope International and SOL Relief

### Challenges
- Many island nations with different customs clearance protocols, and different approaches to emergency aid.
- Small airports with short runways
- Lack of coordination around needs
- Proximity to the US, risk of unsolicited aid

### Opportunities
- Provide aid via short-field aircraft is vital to the region
- More must be done to prepare Caribbean airports for disaster
- Strengthening NGOs’ cargo preparedness
- Communication with central coordinating bodies is key to success of response operations in the region
Key Recommendations

**Investment**
- More funding and budgeting for humanitarian logistics
- Building on new and advancing technology, innovations for last mile especially
- Greater investment in resilience (pre-emptive robustness) as well as response

**Relationships**
- Continued engagement with private sector and military
- Existing relationships, not just in times of crisis
- Continued support for governments working with NGOs

**Support**
- More meaningful support of local responders - funding, training etc.
- Harnessing technology as an economic driver - more sustainable local capabilities
- Leveraging cross-sector learning and continued support on regulatory environment
Q&A

→ What are some additional challenges when it comes to logistics and airfreight transportation to support humanitarian program operations?

→ What are some of the best practices/solutions that your organization has implemented to solve those challenges?

→ How can the aviation and humanitarian sectors work better during humanitarian crises?
Thank you!

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