

Humanitarian Operations and Crisis Management

Friday 4 July (1:30-3pm)

Tatham, Peter; Loy, Jennifer and Peretti, Umberto

3D PRINTING: A HUMANITARIAN LOGISTIC GAME CHANGER?

This conceptual paper discusses the benefits and challenges of using 3DP to support the logistic response to natural disasters/complex emergencies and in development activities. It concludes that 3DP has multiple advantages including speed (in comparison with conventional re-supply timelines) and the ability to use a single raw material from which multiple items can be created and/or customised to meet the particular operational circumstances. The paper recommends further research to provide a robust cost/benefit analysis and the undertaking of a field trial both to confirm the perceived benefits and to highlight alternative, as yet unforeseen, advantages and challenges.

Keywords: 3D printing, humanitarian logistics, logistic postponement

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Rietjens, Sebastiaan; Tatham, Peter and Spens, Karen

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS: A CORE COMPONENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HUMANITARIAN COMMON LOGISTIC OPERATING PICTURE

The onset of a natural disaster or complex emergency frequently sees multiple agencies responding in a relatively uncoordinated way. One potential solution is that of developing a 'Humanitarian Common Logistic Operating Picture' (H-CLOP) that would capture, analyse, validate, distribute and present the disposition of both existing and forecast demands, and the status and location of material in transit as the basis for improved inter-agency logistic decision making. This paper considers the challenges inherent in the development of 'situational awareness' as a core component of the H-CLOP concept, and it highlights a number of areas for further research.

Keywords: Humanitarian logistics; humanitarian common logistic operating picture; inter agency coordination; situational awareness

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Wilson, Mark M.J. and Meriläinen, Eija

ACTOR COORDINATION IN THE DISASTER REBUILD PHASE: AN EXPLORATIVE CASE STUDY OF THE 2010/11 CHRISTCHURCH EARTHQUAKES

The coordination of actors has been a major focus for much of the research in the disaster relief humanitarian logistics discipline. Much of this literature focuses on the initial response phase, little has been written on the longer term recover phase. As the phases transition into long term recovery, the number and types of actors change from predominantly disaster relief NGOs to more commercial entities. We use the preliminary results from a case study of the rebuild of the civil infrastructure for Christchurch, New Zealand following a series of devastating earthquakes in 2010/11. For the rebuild phase we argue that 'co-opetition' is a key behaviour that allows the blending of humanitarian and commercial values to help communities rebuild to a new normal.

Keywords: Humanitarian logistics, coopetition, Christchurch earthquakes, disaster relief, SCIRT

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