

# WELCOME

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## LOGISTICS CLUSTER GLOBAL MEETING

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LOGISTICS  
CLUSTER



World Food  
Programme

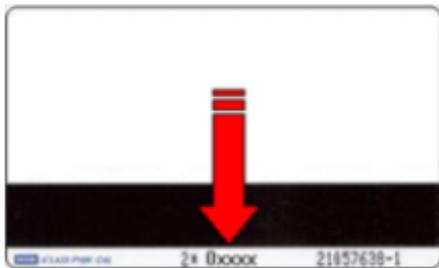
ROME - 2018



# WiFi Access

**Select WFP Guest as the network  
and then password as below:**

On the back of your building pass, locate your badge number, which is the number after the asterisk sign.



# #LogClusterGM

logcluster.org | @logcluster | @logcluster | @logcluster



# Opening Remarks

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**Amer Daoudi**

**Senior Director of Operations  
World Food Programme**



# 6 November

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**9.00-09.30** | *Welcome and Introductions*

**9.30-10:00** | SAG Update

**10.00-10.30** | **BREAK**

**10.30-11.20** | Keynote Speech

**11.20-12.30** | **Panel Discussions**

**12.30-13.20** | LUNCH

**13.30-15.00** | **Break Out Groups**

**15.00-15.30** | BREAK

**15.30-17.00** | **Intro to GLC team and  
GLC position in lead agency**



# **Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) Update**


# SAG in numbers as of 29 May 2018



**13 Meetings**



**1436 SAG  
webpage  
views**



**5 emails to  
SAG email  
address**

- 4 face to face meetings
- 9 teleconferences
- 908 unique page views

# SAG action points from Washington DC



- Develop a proposal for a working group on Advocacy Strategy  
-> ***CARE started but lack of involvement***
- SAG to elaborate and implement possible ways to interact with the SAGs of other global clusters  
-> ***Not started***
- SAG member roles and responsibilities to be developed, keeping in mind member expertise  
-> ***SAG 2.0***
- Support and follow up with Working Groups  
-> ***To be re-defined***





# Important SAG changes

# STRUCTURE

**8**   
**MEMBERS**  
FOR 2 YEARS

**3**   
**NON GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANISATIONS**  
*Voting Member*

**2**   
**GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANISATIONS**  
*Voting Member*

**1**   
**WFP**  
**PERMANENT SEAT**  
*Voting Member*

**1**   
**FIXED CHAIR**  
**GLOBAL LOGISTICS  
CLUSTER COORDINATOR**  
*Tie Breaker Vote Only*

**1**   
**FIELD LOGISTICS  
CLUSTER COORDINATOR  
OBSERVER**  
*Non-voting Member*



Cecile Terraz, MedAir



Stephane Arnaud, UNICEF



Jakob Kern, WFP



Stephen Cahill, GLC



Didier Merckx, ECHO



Fiona Lithgow,  
Logistics Cluster South Sudan



NGO Seat



NGO Seat

# Current SAG situation



- **Membership:**
  - Resignation of 2 key members (SAG founder) & transition
- **Original Job Scope:**
  - Feedback mechanism, independence of partners
  - SAG provides strategic support and guidance to the GLC and facilitates accountability to its partners***
- **SAG over the months...**
  - WG leadership +follow-up, Project Management,  
Cluster meeting alignment → Hands-on
- **SAG ++ (now Strategy Implementation Plan Working Group)**
  - Led by a few committed members (4)

# Current SAG situation



- **WG (Advocacy):**
  - Low participation, no kick-off for Advocacy
- **Vacancy for SAG member:**
  - Low number of applicants



# SAG 2.0



# of the Logs Cluster is...



**We are responsible for coordination, information management, and for facilitating access to common logistics services to ensure an effective and efficient logistics response takes place in humanitarian emergency missions.**

- **We all benefit from it!**



**Logistics Cluster**

2,103 followers

1d

Meet Katja, the Logistics Cluster Coordinator working in Central African Republic who shares why she loves being part of the cluster.

For more on the **#CAR** operation, visit our website here: <https://lnkd.in/dCYgNBN>

**#togetherwecluster**



“

**WHAT I LIKE MOST ABOUT THE CLUSTER**

IS THE PARTNERSHIP ASPECT: WORKING TOGETHER FOR A COMMON GOAL WHICH NO SINGLE ORGANISATION COULD POSSIBLY ACHIEVE ON ITS OWN



# SAG 2.0



## A lighter concept:

1. Dissolution of the existing SAG and creation of a voting process during the Global Meeting (key topics: finance, preparedness, strategic decisions)  
Feedback mechanism through Bruno/Jakob
2. Maintain the SAG with a **lighter scope**

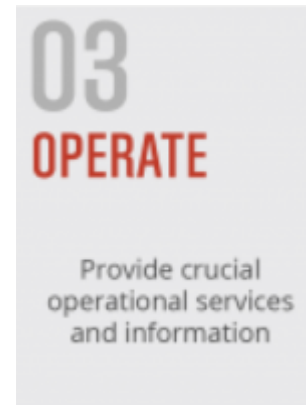
*Only possible if 2 NGO members are elected this meeting*



## SAG – what we will do:

### Focus on the core:

- Participate in strategic decisions (advice role)
- Feedback mechanism to WFP
- Reduce WG to support **operational excellence** on the ground:
  - Service provision
  - MoU for staff secondment to the cluster in emergency







## **SAG – what we will not do:**

- WG leadership or projects management (advocacy TOR)
- Extra work capacity for the cluster
- Decide on the agenda of cluster meeting
- Promote or implement the strategy



# Election will take place tomorrow

- 2 NGO positions open

YOU ARE THE SAG ! THE CLUSTER IS YOURS!





# Questions



# Reverse logistics in the humanitarian context

*Gyöngyi Kovács*

*Erkko Professor in Humanitarian Logistics*

*Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Research Institute  
(HUMLOG Institute), Hanken School of Economics*

# Agenda



- » Perspectives on reverse logistics
  - » Definitions, activities
  - » Examples from the humanitarian context
  - » Tools
- » Barriers to greening

# *Reversing the flow*



- » Narrow definitions
  - » Focus on reverse flows (wrong way in a one-way street), or
  - » Focus on (end of use / end of life) environmental issues only
- » Wide definitions (closed loop supply chains, CLSC)
  - » Includes product and material returns for various reasons (defective items, purchase errors, environmental issues), and/or
  - » Considers reverse flows in designing the forward flow (design for disassembly, life cycle assessment, dematerialisation)
- » Widening it further: circular economy (CE)
  - » Industrial symbiosis – using biproducts across industries
  - » New “product-service systems”, upcycling, servitisation
  - » Post-ownership sustainability: sharing economy

# Why is this a problem?



- » Overall:  
Climate change, resource scarcity  
as well as public health



- » On the operational level:
  - » Wrong items delivered <-> needs assessment; unsolicited donations, wrong procurement specs
  - » Damaged items <-> product quality, packaging, issues in transportation
  - » Expiries <-> cold chain, timing of deliveries, FEFO not observed
  - » Packaging <-> package sizes and materials
- » There will always be items to consider in reverse logistics
  - » Responsibility beyond hand-over to IP

# Reverse logistics activities: Reduce



Activity	Examples from the humanitarian context
<b>Reduce</b>  (Prior to distribution:  dematerialisation, design for disassembly)	<p>What to deliver</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritisation</li> <li>• Co-ordination of who delivers what</li> <li>• Cash vs. in-kind</li> </ul> <p>Choice of materials / items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminating the use of hazardous materials, fossil fuels</li> <li>• Water purification equipment instead of bottled water</li> </ul> <p>Multipurpose packaging</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Humanitarian “products” as packages, e.g. packages convertible to shelter / sanitation items, buckets as packages for kits</li> <li>• Eliminate the air: flat packaging</li> </ul> <p>Durability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Durable, high quality items</li> <li>• Modular equipment design</li> <li>• Reusable packaging</li> <li>• Cold chain</li> </ul> <p>Reducing the need for items sustaining the product during its lifecycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy, maintenance and repair operations</li> </ul>



# Reverse logistics activities: *Collect and separate*



Activity	Examples from the humanitarian context
<b>Collect</b>  (Gatekeeping / avoidance, collection)	Establishing take-back schemes for waste / damaged products <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Common schemes for standardised items and/or</li><li>• Link to in-country recycling schemes and/or</li><li>• Contracts with IPs for collection</li></ul> Incentives for bringing back items, esp. those <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• That would otherwise be sold on the black market and/or</li><li>• Be hazardous when expired</li></ul> Soliciting specific in-kind donations / refusing unsolicited ones
<b>Separate</b>  (Inspection, separation)	Quality control <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establishing what can be done with take-back products / packages</li><li>• Depending on what can be done in reprocessing (see next activities)</li><li>• Determine insurance claims (also in light of Incoterms)</li></ul> Separate items that need special handling <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Items that would be hazardous / relate to public health</li></ul>

# Reverse logistics activities: Reprocess and redistribute



Activity	Examples from the humanitarian context
<b>Reprocess</b>  (Reuse, recycle, remanufacture, refurbish, repair, repackage)	Repair shops close to use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• e.g. in refugee / IDP camps</li> </ul> Links to recycling schemes in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using e.g. standards that are used in the country;</li> <li>• Establishing schemes with retailers)</li> </ul> Including reverse logistics in contracts with IPs and suppliers (extended producer responsibility)
<b>Redistribute</b>  (to primary / secondary markets)	Purposefully leaving things behind <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donating equipment to the host government / bilateral partners, IP</li> <li>• Distributing items to other than target beneficiaries (e.g. prior to expiry)</li> </ul> Monetising items (e.g. clothing collection) in the donor country rather than distributing elsewhere  NB! Avoid undermining the local economy
(Dispose)	Esp. ensuring the proper handling of hazardous waste

# *Tools for reverse logistics*



- » Problem mapping
  - » Life cycle assessment
  - » Life cycle costing: total cost of ownership
  - » Footprinting (CO<sub>2</sub>, energy, water)
- » Collaborative efforts
  - » In the supply chain: to be included in contracts with suppliers and implementing partners
  - » With new supply chain members: links to established recycling schemes in the country
  - » Across humanitarian organisations: establishment of joint take-back points and schemes, and/or through common third parties; modularisation/standardisation of items to enable cross-utilization

# Why haven't we done this (yet)?

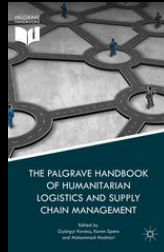
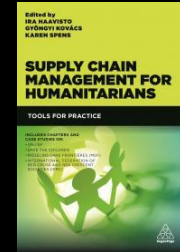
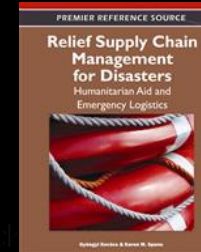


Category	Barriers to greening the humanitarian supply chain
Informational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of information &amp; communication</li><li>• Inadequate knowledge</li></ul>
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Political limitations</li><li>• Lack of policies</li></ul>
(Inter-) organisational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Poor SC partnership management</li><li>• Insufficient training &amp; education, lack of top management support</li><li>• Stakeholder influence</li><li>• Lack of co-ordination</li><li>• Last mile considerations</li><li>• Poor planning; lack of performance management systems</li></ul>
Temporal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Uncertainty of time of event, unpredictable demand</li><li>• Urgency; little time to plan and make decisions</li></ul>
Technological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unavailability of appropriate technology</li><li>• Degraded infrastructure, lack of transport infrastructure</li></ul>
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Goal to help people, environment second at best</li><li>• Lack of attitude and willingness to operate in a green way</li></ul>
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of resources: funding, inadequate human resources</li><li>• Lack of supplies, equipment</li></ul>
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Structures / processes not in place</li></ul>



# HUMLOG

Thank you!



[www.hanken.fi/humlog](http://www.hanken.fi/humlog)

# **Reverse Logistics Panel Discussion**

Over time, humanitarian assistance and support activities can have a potentially negative impact on the environment. If waste is not recycled or treated in a sustainable way, packaging and hazardous products could create or aggravate pollution problems for current and future generations. As humanitarians, do we have an ethical and legal obligation under the principle of 'do no harm' to avoid such negative consequences?

# Break Out Groups

## Group 1

Adam Bailey  
Caroline Emerson  
Elizabeth Bloomfield  
George Fenton  
Marie Houel  
Martijn Blansjaar  
Mike Goodhand  
David Jakob  
Sebastian Cazenave  
Sarah-Jane Moore  
Umer Khan

## Group 2

Alvaro Villanueva  
Cecile Terraz  
Emma Fitzpatrick  
Jalal Shah  
Lisha Reece-Smith  
Martin Dalton  
Mohammed Ali  
Theo Lingens  
Bob Demeranville  
Rachel Strolly  
Stephan Magnaldi  
Wolf Lampe

## Group 3

Anthony Lecossois  
Christian Gronnerod  
Fabrice Perrot  
Jason Connolly  
Lars Sommerlund  
Norredine Zenati  
Saidur Rahman  
John Woodberry  
Fiona Lithgow  
Susan Hodgson  
Thierry Balloy  
Sean Rafter

## Group 4

Aziz Ahmad Hafiz  
Christophe Hambye  
Faly Aritiana  
Joern Ostertun  
Lucien Jaggi  
Maxence Giraud  
Paul Jansen  
Rudolf Ott  
Peta Barns  
Takuya Ono  
Michael Grant  
Paul Molinaro



Question 1) Beginning of life cycle...(procurement)

Question 2) End of life cycle...(waste management)

Discuss current state, challenges, suggested solutions, examples

# **Introducing the GLC Team and its position within the Lead Agency**

# DINNER



This dinner is kindly supported by



Antica Pesa Rome  
Via Garibaldi 18  
Time: 19h30

