



World Health
Organization

#Ready4Response

Tier 2: Ready4Response

Module 2: Incident Management System functions

Logistics

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Unit 2D



IMS CORE FUNCTIONS

- Incident Management
- Operations function
- Planning function
- **Logistics function**
- Finance and Administration function

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Hi, it's me - **Andrew!**

INTRODUCTION

Logistics is a key component for accomplishment of response objectives.

The Logistics function ensures that responders have the resources to do their work.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

- describe the role of the Logistics function;
- describe what is meant by supply, support and health logistics; and
- describe the Logistics function responsibilities in planning.

THE LOGISTICS FUNCTION

“

is responsible for the acquisition, tracking, storage, maintenance and deployment of resources that sustain the response efforts.

”



Resources include: personnel, equipment, supplies and facilities.

The LOGISTICS function

- provides offices, housing, storage facilities, and telecommunications and other equipment at both national and sub-national levels;
- establishes and equips health facilities (where they are required), such as treatment centres;
- manages delivery of services by ensuring the transport, customs clearance, delivery, storage and management of material assets for the response; and
- anticipates ongoing sustainment needs and provides advice about logistics to inform planning and operations.



These activities can be divided into:



Supply: making sure that operational personnel have the knowledge and resources to fulfil the objectives of the response. Depending on the context, this will also include the provision of specialist Health Logistics.



Support: provides the infrastructure that supports the whole of the response.

Supply

ensures provision of equipment and consumables to support emergency response operations. This includes:

- needs forecasting
- procurement of medical and non-medical supplies
- warehousing
- goods transport and distribution
- coordination of stakeholders.





Health logistics

provides technical expertise, tools, methods and means to support health operations. This includes:

- medical utilities support
- infection prevention and control (IPC), safe burial and training
- medical utilities, water and sanitation
- mobile medical team support
- laboratory support and sample management
- biomedical support
- emergency vaccination.

Support

provides logistics strategy, management and operations support to response teams. This includes:

- office support
- team living support
- team transport and security
- fleet management
- communications network
- energy requirements
- daily cash management.



Logistics role in planning

During the development of plans, the Logistics function provides input on logistical implications for the response to the Planning function, including:



- developing, aggregating and processing logistical data;



- developing logistical support and services requirements to enable operational activities, including the management of additional resources; and



- developing objectives, strategies and action plans.



SUMMARY

- Logistics is a key component in the response because it ensures responders have the resources they need to meet their objectives.
- The Logistics function is responsible for the acquisition, tracking, storage, staging, maintenance and deployment of resources that sustain the response efforts.
- Logistics staff play a key part in planning by anticipating and managing the resource requirements for the response.

Logistics plays an essential role in any response.



FOLLOW-UP TASK

1. Think about the last response that you worked in or were aware of.
2. In your journal, make a list of the logistic inputs that you would have needed to complete your tasks.