DSWD
Department of Social Welfare and Development
National Resource and Logistics Management Bureau

RESOURCE LOGISTICS CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

[TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PLAN]

Assessment and Planning

Introduction

The National Resource and Logistics Management Bureau (NRLMB) provides Technical Assistance (TA) to Field Offices (FOs) and Local Government Units (LGUs) as part of its mandate to improve the capacities and knowledge of key personnel of FOs and LGUs involve in disaster preparedness/ response.

This TA aims to cover the NRLMB's Resource Logistics Capacity Assessment to strengthen the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD) efficient and effective delivery of service as stated in its Organizational Outcome #3 or Immediate relief and early recovery of disaster victims/survivors ensured.

Preparedness is a key component for a successful operation as this takes a holistic approach in planning accordingly, considering risks, and analyzing constraints for better decision-making. Humanitarian Logistics refers to the process of planning, implementing, and controlling the efficient, cost-effective, flow and storage of goods and materials, as well as related information, from point of origin to point of consumption for the purpose of meeting the end beneficiary's requirements. In maintaining and increasing efficiency and effectiveness of this logistics, one important fact to remember is that the three principles of "humanitarian space", humanity, neutrality, and impartiality, have to be present during the strategic, tactical, and operational stages of humanitarian operations (Apte, 2009).

As freight transport activity grows in tandem with the global population, economy and trade flows, sustainability pressures continue to bear heavily on the sector. The sector is a major consumer of oil and contributes significant shares to global carbon emissions and air pollution; freight transport activity accounts for about 7 per cent of global carbon dioxide emissions (OECD, 2015).

Sustainable freight transport is closely aligned with several targets under Agenda 2030, in particular those on road safety (3.6), pollution reduction (3.9), energy efficiency (7.3), sustainable and resilient infrastructure (9.1), mobilizing resources and finance (10.b and 17.3), access to sustainable transport (11.2), sustainable cities (11.6), climate change mitigation (UNCTAD, 2017).

Sustainable and resilient transport is key to sustainable development and is thus among the cross-cutting issues of relevance for achieving progress on several Goals, including Goal 1 on ending poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 9 on building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation; and Goal 13 on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (UNCTAD, 2017).

Background

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is the Vice Chair for Disaster Response Pillar of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) which addresses and coordinates the effective delivery of national level relief assistance and other major disaster response programs and services. As mandated by the Department, the National Resource and Logistics Management Bureau (NRLMB) provides the immediate relief augmentation of food and non-food items such as temporary shelters, clothing and dignity kits to the affected families of both natural and manmade disasters in the country.

The NRLMB since its inception and due to the new normal has experienced an ever increasing requests from various Field Offices (FOs) for augmentation from the past three (3) years such as sporadic Fire Incidents, SouthWest Monsoon (Habagat), Marawi Armed Conflict Disaster Response of 2nd semester of 2017, El Nino Response, Mayon Volcano response of 1st Quarter of 2018 to numerous typhoons with 6-9 making landfalls per year since 1970 (Strobl, 2019).

Based on the findings of the institutional assessment, the TA attached will further develop the FO's capacity to deliver the relief goods efficiently and effectively. This involves using better systems and allowing continued tapering of TA while improving delivery time and optimizing costs.

Scope

The Resource LCA is limited to the overall existing logistics capacity of DSWD in Disaster Preparedness/Response. This not-with-standing, there is still plenty of basic information that is essential to the logistics function. That is, the number of affected population, distribution plans and nature of supplies required. For planning purposes, the NRLMB Logistics Assessment Report and the DSWD Consolidated Logistics Capacity for Disaster Response shall be used.

Output and Key Activities

Output 1: Capacity of Regional Resource Operations Section (RROS) team improved to manage the Disaster response logistics operations of Field Office.

The TA will support the achievement of the NRLMB's Key Results Area (KRA) for "Well-managed disaster response logistics operations (Delivery production, inventory, management and quality control)" by strengthening the Field Offices' RROS Team in its strategic and performance management of planning and design, quality control, and operational and management functions. The RROS team needs to better integrate the work processes across all functions, so as to gain process efficiencies, improve resource deployment, and staff output, and reinforce information management to support decision-making. The NRLMB shall send staff under the TA to review and assist the FO-RROS to assess and develop their planning, coordination, monitoring, safeguards, volunteer mobilization and resource generation.

The NRLMB will assess the Field Office based on the eight (8) Major KRAs:

1. General Operations
2. Quality Management
3. Warehousing and Inventory
4. Production Management
5. Facilities and Equipment
6. Volunteer Management
7. Capacity Building
8. Transportation

Output 2: Logistics Capacity of DSWD in Disaster Response strengthened. The TA will review, monitor, improve and develop systems for a more flexible and agile operation. The NRLMB will benefit from a well-tuned, co-operative and cohesive response of FOs especially for multiple disaster scenario. The TA will support the FOs in (i) developing the next 3 year action plan (YAP), (ii) implementing the 3-YAP, and (iii) achieving the key results area.

Overall Process

ASSESSMENT PERIOD/ CYCLE

The NRLMB tool can be conducted can be conducted annually, or as agreed upon; ideally, it should be conducted within the six-month period prior to work planning or strategic planning exercises.

DATA COLLECTION

Three methods for data collection are—

1. Discussion groups (preferred approach) that involve either (a) Field Office discussion group , or (b) a joint discussion group comprised of Disaster Response Management Division (DRMD) and RROS; plan to conduct, at a minimum, one discussion group of DRMD-RROS.
2. Key Informant Interviews (KII) at both the FO-OD and DRMD.
3. Baseline Data (Historical Data, Hazard Risk Analysis and Vulnerability Mapping).

It is highly recommended that the discussion group participants or interviewer and interviewees complete a limited number of field visits. These visits can be made pre-data collection to sample current circumstances, or post-data collection to follow-up on issues that arise during data collection.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Data analysis and development of recommendations and a work plan should take place immediately following data collection. To develop and prioritize a set of objectives and interventions that will address issues raised during the LSAT exercise, this process should include a thorough review of system strengths and weaknesses.

Annual Learning and Performance Improvement

Each year, to measure progress, the findings from the current and prior year's assessments should be compared. Likewise, the results of interventions and the assumptions they are based on should be examined so the experience can be applied to the coming year's work plan.

CHALLENGES

In carrying out the intervention, the accuracy of information and lack of long-term data for at least ten (10) year period is of main concern. Latest available data is from 2016-2018 for all Field Offices. Also, despite identifying gaps/ challenges and making recommendations, fund availability for possible capacity building and improvements for the (3) three-year action plan (YAP) is limited.

SCORING AND MONITORING RESULTS

For the Strategic plans for both short term (1-3 years) and long term (10 years) a GANTT chart will show the key activities, areas and timeframe in order to optimize operations, strengthening foundations, enhance capabilities by addressing gaps and challenges, partnering with stakeholders, and investing in the future with an robust supply chain, developed IT and innovation.

Resource Mapping and Assessment of Existing DSWD Logistics Capacities will be done on the short term while standardization of Humanitarian Logistics within government will be done across the Philippines, Digitization of Operations with external partners and ultimately a Decarbonized Logistics System. Some strategies in decarbonized logistics are reduced freight transport intensity, shifting to lower-carbon transport modes, improving asset utilization, and transforming energy use in road freight) (McKinnon, 2018).

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National Resource and Logistics Management Bureau

	2020				2021				2022			
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Baseline Data (Hazard Risk/ Vulnerability Mapping)												
Luzon Islands (8 Field Offices)												
Visayas Islands (3 Field Offices)												
Mindanao Islands (5 Field Offices)												
Scoring Tool for the eight (8) Key Results Area												
Assessment of Field Offices (3 Days per Field Office with FGDs and Key Interview)												
Assessment of Luzon Islands												
Assessment of Visayas Islands												
Assessment of Mindanao Islands												
Recommendations and Work Plan												
Follow-up Assessment (Pilot Field Offices/ Island Group)												
Follow-up Assessment Luzon Islands												
Follow-up Assessment Visayas Islands												
Follow-up Assessment Mindanao Islands												
Presentation of Final Results to Department Secretary												

	2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031	
	1st Sem	2nd Sem	1st Sem	2nd Sem	1st Sem	2nd Sem	1st Sem	2nd Sem	1st Sem	2nd Sem	1st Sem	2nd Sem	1st Sem	2nd Sem	1st Sem	2nd Sem	1st Sem	2nd Sem
Consolidation of Report for 16 Field Offices																		
Logistics Conference (All Field Offices)																		
Stakeholders Forum (Private, Public and NGO)																		
Logistics Donor Forum																		
Formulate Decarbonizing Strategies																		
ISO 9001: 2015 Preparations (Standardization)																		
Key Disaster Hub (Luzon Island)																		
Key Disaster Hub (Visayas Islands)																		
Key Disaster Hub (Mindanao Islands)																		
Audit and ISO certfication																		
Key Disaster Hub (Luzon Island)																		
Key Disaster Hub (Visayas Islands)																		
Key Disaster Hub (Mindanao Islands)																		
Implement DeCarbonizing strategies																		
Digitized Logistics Operation																		
Key Disaster Hub (Luzon Island)																		
Key Disaster Hub (Visayas Islands)																		
Key Disaster Hub (Mindanao Islands)																		
Review Decarbonizing strategies in logistics																		
Report of Findings on Decrabonized Logistics																		