
Advanced Certificate in Global Humanitarian Partnerships

Logistics and Supply Chain Management in Humanitarian Response

****3PL (Third-Party Logistics)**** – A company that provides outsourced logistics services to other businesses, such as transportation, warehousing, and inventory management.

****4PL (Fourth-Party Logistics)**** – A higher level of logistics outsourcing, where a company manages and coordinates all aspects of the supply chain, including 3PLs and other service providers.

****Acquisition**** – The process of obtaining goods or services from an external source, typically through a purchase or procurement process.

****Asset Management**** – The systematic process of operating, maintaining, upgrading, and disposing of assets in a cost-effective manner.

****Bid**** – A formal offer to provide goods or services at a specified price and under certain terms and conditions.

****Buffer Stock**** – A stock of goods or materials kept on hand to guard against unexpected demand or supply disruptions.

****Capacity Building**** – The process of improving the skills, knowledge, and resources of individuals, organizations, or communities to enable them to perform their functions more effectively.

****Cash-based Programming**** – A humanitarian response approach that provides cash or vouchers to affected populations instead of in-kind assistance, allowing them to purchase what they need most.

****Capacity Development**** – The process of developing and strengthening the skills, knowledge, and resources of individuals, organizations, or communities to enable them to perform their functions more effectively.

****Chain of Custody**** – The documented sequence of custody, control, transfer, analysis, and disposition of physical or electronic evidence.

****Commodity**** – A physical goods or material that is traded or sold on a market.

****Contract Management**** – The process of managing contracts between a buyer and a seller, including contract negotiation, execution, and administration.

****Corruption**** – The misuse of public office for private gain, or the misuse of private power for public gain.

****Cost-benefit Analysis**** – A systematic process for comparing the costs and benefits of different options

or courses of action.

****Crisis Management**** – The process of planning for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies or disasters.

****Demand Planning**** – The process of forecasting and managing the demand for goods or services.

****Disaster Management**** – The process of planning for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies or disasters.

****Distribution**** – The process of delivering goods or services to customers or end-users.

****Donor**** – An individual, organization, or government that provides financial or other support to a humanitarian response.

****Early Recovery**** – The phase of a humanitarian response that focuses on restoring basic services and livelihoods, and rebuilding infrastructure and institutions.

****Emergency**** – A sudden, unexpected event that requires an immediate response, such as a natural disaster, conflict, or epidemic.

****Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)**** – A type of software that integrates various business functions, such as finance, procurement, and logistics, into a single system.

****Fleet Management**** – The process of managing and coordinating the use of vehicles, such as trucks, ships, and aircraft, in a logistics or transportation operation.

****Forecasting**** – The process of predicting future events or trends.

****Fragile State**** – A country that is characterized by weak institutions, poor governance, and a high risk of conflict or instability.

****Freight**** – The goods or cargo that are transported by a carrier, such as a trucking company or a shipping line.

****Goods In Transit**** – Goods that are being transported from one place to another.

****Humanitarian Logistics**** – The process of planning, implementing, and controlling the efficient, cost-effective flow and storage of goods and materials, as well as related information, from the point of origin to the point of consumption in humanitarian emergencies.

****Humanitarian Response**** – The actions taken by organizations and governments to address the needs of affected populations in the aftermath of a disaster or conflict.

****In-kind Assistance**** – Goods or services provided directly to affected populations, rather than cash or vouchers.

****Incident Management**** – The process of planning for, responding to, and recovering from incidents or

emergencies.

****Inventory Management**** – The process of planning, organizing, and controlling the flow of goods and materials in a warehouse or storage facility.

****Just-in-Time (JIT) Inventory**** – An inventory management strategy that aims to minimize inventory levels by receiving goods or materials just in time for use.

****Lead Time**** – The time between the initiation and completion of a process or activity.

****Logistics**** – The process of planning, implementing, and controlling the efficient, cost-effective flow and storage of goods and materials, as well as related information, from the point of origin to the point of consumption.

****Logistics Service Provider (LSP)**** – A company that provides logistics services, such as transportation, warehousing, and inventory management, to other businesses.

****Material Requirements Planning (MRP)**** – A computer-based production planning and inventory control system used to manage manufacturing processes.

****Need Assessment**** – The process of determining the needs of a population or community, typically in the aftermath of a disaster or conflict.

****Procurement**** – The process of obtaining goods or services from an external source, typically through a purchase or contracting process.

****Procurement Plan**** – A document that outlines the process and procedures for acquiring goods or services.

****Project Management**** – The process of planning, organizing, and controlling resources to achieve specific goals and objectives within a defined timeframe.

****Recipient**** – An individual, organization, or government that receives financial or other support from a donor.

****Reception and Distribution Centers**** – Facilities where goods or materials are received, stored, and distributed to end-users.

****Recovery**** – The phase of a humanitarian response that focuses on restoring basic services and livelihoods, and rebuilding infrastructure and institutions.

****Relief Supplies**** – Goods or materials that are provided to affected populations in the aftermath of a disaster or conflict.

****Request for Proposal (RFP)**** – A document that outlines the requirements for a goods or services acquisition, and invites potential suppliers to submit proposals.

****Resource Management**** – The process of planning, allocating, and controlling resources, such as personnel, equipment, and materials.

****Risk Management**** – The process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks.

****Stakeholder**** – An individual, organization, or group that has an interest in a project, program, or activity.

****Supplier**** – An individual, organization, or government that provides goods or services to a buyer.

****Supply Chain**** – The sequence of organizations, people, activities, information, and resources involved in producing and delivering a product or service from raw materials to end-users.

****Supply Chain Management**** – The process of planning, implementing, and controlling the efficient, cost-effective flow of goods and services, as well as related information, from the point of origin to the point of consumption.

****Sustainability**** – The ability of a system or process to maintain its function and effectiveness over time.

****Transportation**** – The movement of goods or people from one place to another.

****Vendor**** – A supplier or seller of goods or services.

****Vulnerability**** – The susceptibility of a population or community to harm or damage, typically as a result of poverty, conflict, or environmental factors.