

Humanitarian Logistics and Emergency Supply Chain Training Course

17 – 21 January 2027
Muscat

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 1786_234239 **Date:** 17 – 21 January 2027 **Location:** Muscat **Fees:** 5700 Euro

Overview

Humanitarian Logistics and Emergency Supply Chain Training Course is a one-week course for logistics, supply, procurement, warehouse, transport, program, and field teams who leave with a Humanitarian Logistics Response Control Pack. The course connects humanitarian logistics preparedness, emergency supply chain assessment, emergency procurement, humanitarian warehousing, last-mile distribution, pipeline visibility, accountability, and recovery transition. It addresses disrupted capacity, access constraints, urgent relief flows, and coordination gaps. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this course on humanitarian logistics and emergency supply chains.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for emergency supply planning, preparedness stocks, and relief-item pipelines
- Functions responsible for emergency sourcing, procurement, suppliers, customs, and access interfaces
- Teams responsible for humanitarian warehouses, inventory, cold-chain interfaces, and dispatch
- Functions responsible for transport capacity, fleet coordination, route access, and last-mile delivery
- Teams responsible for field distribution, partner coordination, accountability, and recovery transition

The course assumes participants support humanitarian, development, public-service, or emergency operations and leaves out clinical supply protocols, legal advice, security tactics, and software configuration.

Departments and Industries

The course supports emergency supply decisions across humanitarian response, public services, community organizations, and essential-service operations.

- Humanitarian logistics, supply, procurement, and emergency operations
- Warehousing, inventory, transport, fleet, and distribution coordination
- Program delivery, field operations, partner management, and accountability
- Public services, health response, shelter, food assistance, and community relief
- Preparedness, resilience, recovery, sustainability, and information management

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Analyze logistics capacity, needs, constraints, and priorities.
- Build preparedness stock and emergency sourcing controls.
- Apply warehouse, cold-chain, and relief-item accountability tools.
- Evaluate transport, access, and last-mile options.
- Prioritize pipeline, coordination, and distribution decisions.
- Build a Humanitarian Logistics Response Control Pack.

Course Agenda

Day 1: Preparedness and Logistics Assessment

- Emergency Scenario and Supply-Need Assumption Map
- Logistics Capacity Assessment and Constraint Register
- Preparedness Enabler's Guide Stakeholder-System Map
- Relief-Item Criticality and Pre-Positioning Matrix
- Contingency Supply Plan and Activation Triggers

Day 2: Emergency Sourcing and Transport Capacity

- Emergency Procurement Route and Approval Matrix
- Supplier Capacity and Rapid-Due-Diligence Checklist
- Transport Mode, Fleet, and Load Planning Tool
- Customs, Border, and Access Constraint Tracker
- Service Agreement and Mobilization Control Log

Day 3: Warehousing and Relief-Item Control

- Humanitarian Warehouse Layout and Flow Plan
- Receipt, Inspection, Lot, and Expiry Register
- Cold-Chain Interface and Temperature Exception Log
- Stock Status, Loss, Damage, and Adjustment Controls
- Picking, Dispatch, and Handover Evidence File

Day 4: Distribution, Coordination, and Recovery

- Pipeline Visibility and Supply-Gap Dashboard
- Coordination Forum and Information-Sharing Protocol
- Last-Mile Distribution Site and Route Matrix
- Relief-Item Accountability and Reconciliation Sheet
- Reverse Logistics and Recovery Transition Map

Day 5: Humanitarian Logistics Practice

- Exercise: Assess Capacity and Set Preparedness Priorities
- Exercise: Mobilize Emergency Sourcing and Transport
- Exercise: Control Warehouse, Cold-Chain, and Dispatch Evidence
- Exercise: Balance Pipeline, Access, and Distribution Decisions
- Capstone Exercise: Build the Humanitarian Logistics Response Control Pack

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect emergency needs, capacity evidence, relief-item flow, and field decisions.

- Suggested activity: convert a disaster scenario into supply assumptions, capacity gaps, pre-positioning priorities, and activation triggers.
- Suggested activity: compare suppliers and transport modes under urgency, access, capacity, accountability, and sustainability constraints.
- Suggested activity: reconcile warehouse receipts, stock status, dispatch evidence, partner handover, and distribution records for relief items.
- Suggested activity: design a reverse-flow and recovery transition for reusable assets, residual stocks, waste, and closed response sites.

FAQs

Who suits humanitarian logistics training, and what does it assume?

Humanitarian logistics training suits supply, procurement, warehouse, transport, program, field, and emergency coordination teams and assumes practical exposure to humanitarian, development, public-service, or emergency operations.

How does humanitarian logistics training differ from general crisis management training?

Humanitarian logistics training controls relief-item sourcing, transport, storage, pipelines, distribution, accountability, and recovery flows, while general crisis management training centers on leadership, decisions, communications, continuity, and organizational response.

How should an emergency supply chain assess logistics capacity?

An emergency supply chain should map suppliers, warehouses, transport assets, routes, borders, handling equipment, cold-chain interfaces, workforce, partners, information systems, and access constraints against priority needs and response scenarios.

What records support relief-item accountability in humanitarian logistics?

Relief-item accountability uses purchase and donation records, receipt and inspection evidence, lot and expiry data, stock adjustments, pick and dispatch records, partner handovers, distribution lists, reconciliations, loss reports, and closure records.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Humanitarian Logistics Response Control Pack. It connects preparedness assumptions, capacity evidence, emergency sourcing, transport, warehouse controls, cold-chain interfaces, pipeline gaps, last-mile distribution, accountability, reverse flows, and recovery transition. The pack changes fragmented relief movements into a documented operating flow with defined triggers, owners, evidence, exceptions, and coordination points.