

LOGISTICS SUPPORT, SUPPLY CHAIN COORDINATION AND DISASTER RESPONSE IN HUMANITARIAN RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at examining the relationships between logistics support, supply chain coordination and disaster response in humanitarian relief organizations. The study population included 45 humanitarian relief agencies operating in Uganda whereas the study sample included 40 humanitarian relief agencies that are involved in responding to disasters in Uganda. The research was determined to get two responses from each humanitarian organization. However, a total of 72 responses were obtained from 36 humanitarian organizations as some organizations did not return the questionnaires and some only returned one (1) questionnaire. Quantitative cross sectional research survey design was adopted. Data was collected using close ended questionnaires which were used for data analysis. The statistical package for social scientist (SPSS) was used for data entry and analysis with focus on descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation coefficient and regression analysis. The data collected was first edited for incompleteness and inconsistency to ensure correctness of the information given by respondents. The results indicated significant positive relationships between logistics support, supply chain coordination and disaster response. Findings also revealed that logistics support and supply chain

coordination are significant predictors of disaster response at 62.3%. Findings further revealed that supply chain coordination was a better significant predictor of disaster response (beta = .483, p<.05). The research concludes that humanitarian relief agencies need to improve logistics support in order to increase supply chain coordination in responding to disasters in Uganda. The research recommends that humanitarian relief agencies should aim at engaging more of supply chain coordination into the entire disaster response in terms of resource mobilization, information sharing, technological innovation and coordination decision-making.