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Disasters were unpredictable and unavoidable, necessitating adequate disaster response plans. Humanitarian logistics, which gained prominence after the 2004 Asian tsunami, played an important part in crisis prevention. Despite weak links in relief chain management, issues remained. Humanitarian logistics had a huge impact on disaster relief efforts, as studies revealed a variety of challenges, including a lack of sufficient SCM software and poor facilities. Despite its importance, few studies have explored the impact of disaster assistance on humanitarian organizations, particularly in Kenya. The study sought to address this gap by evaluating the impact of humanitarian logistics on emergency response in Nairobi, Kenya. Humanitarian groups, policymakers, and NGOs profited from the research, which informed strategic planning and policy creation to strengthen disaster response operations. The Resource Dependency Theory (RDT) proposed that organizations rely on external resources for survival and growth. It underlined the importance of forming strategic alliances to secure resources. In humanitarian settings, logistics were critical in procuring and allocating resources for successful emergency response. The research methodology used a cross-sectional descriptive design to investigate the association between humanitarian logistics management techniques and emergency response in Kenyan humanitarian organizations. Semi-structured questionnaires were used to obtain data from 64 Nairobi-based firms. Data analysis required the use of both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques, such as regression and correlation analysis. The study found a significant positive association ($\beta = 0.732$, $p < 0.001$) between logistics management practices and emergency response, indicating that improving logistics leads to better response outcomes. The study recommended prioritizing logistical development and resource allocation to improve emergency response capabilities.

Keywords: Humanitarian Logistics, Performance of Manufacturing Firms

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study
Disasters are inevitable and unpredictable based on their nature since they strike at any moment, they are unplanned for, the extent is unknown, and no planning efforts can avert their occurrence (Soratana, 2019). The major differentiating factor is the level to which firms tend to be prepared and how they respond to disasters as they occur. Disaster response strategies are usually put in place whenever disasters happen (Simpson, 2021). To avert this there is a need for the adoption of humanitarian logistics which became a popular concept after the Asian Tsunami in 2004 in their operations to avert this situation. Despite the efforts by humanitarian organizations to implement logistics in their operations, there has been a tremendous number of challenges faced in humanitarian logistics due to the existence of a weak link in the relief chain in the management of logistical operations (Heaslip, & Kovács, 2019). Humanitarian organizations by adopting disaster relief and development assistance initiatives help in ensuring that human suffering is alienated and there is a need for fast response to disasters by identifying these challenges, and ensuring supplies are distributed timely to the affected areas. Humanitarian logistics challenges affect disaster relief operations. A study carried out by Ndlovu, and Ndlovu, (2019), on World Vision, India, established that
insufficiency of SCM software and communication equipment are major challenges faced. A study by Moshtari, Altay, Heikkilä, & Gonçalves, (2021). established poor facilities used in storing relief food, poor communication, national actors, and poor access to warehouses being major hindrances to meeting high demands in disasters. Humanitarian logistics has been growing interest in the humanitarian sector. However, there has been a research gap since few studies if any have tackled the effect that HL challenges have on disaster relief in humanitarian firms in aspects to do with emergencies floods, locust outbreaks, drought, and hunger. Several theories explain the adoption of (IIoT).

Logistics management in humanitarian aid involves planning, implementing, and controlling the efficient flow and storage of goods, materials, and information to alleviate the suffering of vulnerable populations (Overstreet, Hall, Hanna, & Kelly Rainer 2011). It plays a crucial role in disaster response by managing critical supplies and services provision during emergencies. Over 80% of humanitarian aid programs involve logistics. Effective logistics link disaster preparedness with response, procurement, and distribution. Emergency response encompasses cyclical processes of assessment, planning, action, and review, crucial for disaster management and community recovery (Kovacs, Comes, & Sigala, 2023). Humanitarian organizations in Kenya aim to provide relief to victims of armed conflicts, famines, and natural disasters, relying on efficient logistics to mobilize resources and deliver aid. However, challenges such as funding constraints, poor governance, and infrastructure limitations hinder their effectiveness. Despite its importance, logistics in humanitarian aid often faces issues like high turnover rates and inefficient processes, leading to a lack of understanding of its significance among stakeholders.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Humanitarian organizations play a critical role in disaster response globally, relying heavily on effective logistics management to provide support during crises (Tarei, Gumte, Patnaik, & Oktari, 2024). However, despite their importance, there's been limited exploration into how humanitarian logistics challenges impact disaster response. Existing research primarily focuses on the role of logistics providers and integration, overlooking the specific challenges faced by humanitarian firms (Sentia, Abdul Shukor, Wahab, & Mukhtar, 2023).

Studies such as those by Vega,(2018) highlight the significance of logistics integration and its positive effect on operational performance. However, they overlook the broader challenges faced by humanitarian organizations. Negi’s (2022) research in Pakistan identified inadequate resources, poor transportation, and government support as major hurdles in humanitarian logistics management, indicating a need for more comprehensive studies.

Leilya's (2021) study in Kenya emphasized the importance of early supplier involvement in disaster response but did not address the broader logistical challenges. Similarly, Mutisya, & Omwenga, (2021). provided insights into the role of humanitarian logistics in disaster relief globally but lacked detailed empirical research to support the framework.

Iqbal and Shabir's (2022) study on transparency and digitalization in Pakistan highlighted the impact of digitalization on reducing corruption but suffered from a small sample size. Despite these efforts, there remains a research gap concerning the specific effects of humanitarian logistics on disaster response in Nairobi, Kenya. The value of addressing this gap is significant. The study's findings will benefit humanitarian organizations by providing insights into the importance of effective logistics implementation for emergency response. This knowledge can inform strategic planning and help identify areas for improvement in logistics operations (Mutisya, & Omwenga, 2021).

Furthermore, the results can inform policy formulation by government agencies, NGO boards, and other stakeholders, leading to the development of policies aimed at enhancing emergency response activities. Additionally, the study will contribute to the existing literature on humanitarian logistics, serving as a resource for future scholars and researchers (Nyambura, Rambo, & Nyonje, 2019).

Moreover, non-governmental firms can learn from the study's findings to understand the importance of adopting humanitarian logistics principles and their impact on emergency response. Overall, addressing the research gap will not only advance academic understanding but also have practical implications for improving disaster response efforts in Nairobi, Kenya, and beyond.
1.3 Objectives of the study
To establish the effect of humanitarian logistics on the emergency response of humanitarian organizations in Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions
What is the effect of humanitarian logistics on the emergency response of humanitarian organizations in Kenya?

1.5 Research Hypothesis
Ho₁. There is no significant effect of humanitarian logistics on the emergency response of humanitarian organizations in Kenya.
Ha₁. There is a significant effect of humanitarian logistics on the emergency response of humanitarian organizations in Kenya.

1.6 Scope of the Study
The study will be conducted in humanitarian organization offices in Nairobi Kenya. The target will be procurement officers, procurement managers, procurement assistants, and logistics officers in HO in Nairobi Kenya. The study will intentionally focus on these groups because they greatly deal with logistics management and disaster response and how logistics activities are managed whenever there are disasters.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Theoretical Review
2.1.1 Resource dependency theory
The Resource Dependence Theory (RDT) was introduced by Pfeffer and Salancik (1978) with the aim of identifying the essential resources required inside an organization to effectively manage performance and facilitate growth. According to the notion, businesses rely on resources in order to sustain and enhance their operational efficiency. Therefore, it is imperative for enterprises to actively pursue these resources in order to secure the long-term viability of their operations (Yeoh, 2013). Pfeffer, as mentioned by Ullah (2013), posits that resources serve as the fundamental source of power for any given organization. Hence, it is imperative for the business to actively pursue these resources and make them available for its activities. According to Pfeffer and Salancik (1978), independent organizations will eventually need resources for their operations, which means they must establish connections with other organizations in their surroundings. Smerek and Denison (2007) reference Pfeffer and Salancik and assert that resources and power are closely interconnected. Therefore, any organization aspiring to achieve power will inevitably pursue resources to maintain its position as a powerful entity. The theory of resource dependency provides useful insights into the strategies employed by humanitarian organizations to effectively address the difficulties associated with obtaining and overseeing external resources, with a specific focus on emergency response (Sapat, Esnard, & Kolpakov, 2019). In times of crises, the reliance on external resources becomes increasingly evident as organizations engage in competition for scarce supplies and assistance. Logistical operations serve as the crucial means by which these resources are obtained, controlled, and allocated to individuals requiring them. Kenyan humanitarian groups rely significantly on external resources, such as financial support, donations, and supplies, to carry out efficient emergency operations. The RDT framework emphasizes the susceptibility of companies to resource deficiencies and underscores the importance of establishing supply chains that are both diversified and dependable (Prasad, Zakaria, & Altay, 2018).

The significance of strategic alliances and partnerships in reducing resource dependency is underscored by RDT. Humanitarian groups frequently engage in partnerships with government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international donors in order to obtain essential resources in times of catastrophes. The optimization of resource allocation and the utilization of partnerships heavily rely on the effective coordination of logistics (Dubey, Bryde, Foropon, Graham, Giannakis, & Mishra, 2022). The Resource Dependence Theory (RDT) posits that organizations should modify their strategies in response to shifts in the external environment in order to mitigate their reliance on resources. In the realm of emergency response, it is imperative for logistical operations to exhibit agility and flexibility in order to effectively respond to the ever-changing demands and obstacles. To boost responsiveness, it may be necessary to pre-position supplies, make contingency plans, and utilize novel technology (Jeble, Kumari, Venkatesh, & Singh, 2020).
Humanitarian logistics function as a system for gathering and distributing resources, enabling organizations to prioritize and distribute assistance according to the seriousness and immediacy of requirements. RDT emphasizes the strategic decision-making procedures associated with the allocation of resources, the management of conflicting demands, and the optimization of resource use to achieve maximum effectiveness (Prasad, Zakaria, & Altay, 2018).

The theory of resource dependency asserts that organizations rely on external resources in order to sustain and prosper. In the specific context of humanitarian organizations operating in Kenya, the efficacy of emergency response is contingent upon the presence and proficient administration of essential resources, including but not limited to sustenance, potable water, medical provisions, and housing. The prompt acquisition, delivery, and distribution of resources to impacted areas are of utmost importance in the field of humanitarian logistics (Ruesch, Tarakci, Besiou, & Van Quaquebeke, 2022).

### 2.2 Conceptual Framework

#### Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent Variables</th>
<th>Dependent Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Logistics Management</td>
<td>Emergency Response Of Humanitarian Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Logistics Planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory Management</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 2.3 Empirical Review

Logistics is the center of all operations in disasters in Humanitarian Organizations because it is a bridging item that coordinates all supply chain operations, and emergency response together with how well the services are provided (Altay & Green, 2006). Adequate and timely sharing of information in HL facilitates proper preparedness and planning which facilitates adequate emergency response and logistics operations used in the procurement of goods and ensuring the proper storage together with distribution of supplies to beneficiaries.

Proper coordination of Humanitarian logistics activities is achieved through ensuring seamless flow of information across partners and actors throughout the entire operation. The right quantity delivered at the right time is achieved by the firm’s ability to carry out integration of right emergency info at the right time in the SC (Howden, 2009).

Proper demand forecasting facilitates proper location decisions is a major determinant into preparedness activities such as relief supplies and infrastructure investment among many others. Disasters occur unplanned and hence planning ahead of the operations is very difficult in the humanitarian logistics. However, Humanitarian Logistics provide real-time information on various disaster situations (Korir, Nyangau, & Charles, 2023).

Logistics integration helps improve disaster response through ensuring communication in disasters and is a key solution to provision of key solutions that helps in avoiding challenges faced by Humanitarian logistics when they coordinate big supplier network (Kovács & Spens, 2007). Humanitarian logistics most at times is faced with major inhibitors which are challenges in Supply Chain coordination, challenges in prediction of future demands and poor infrastructure which affects transportation (Kovas, 2009).

Poor flow of information, inadequate preparations in humanitarian logistics, and lack of proper accessibility of relief items in adequate quantities are key issues that face humanitarian logistics and the emergency SC (Marie, 2010). Flaws were experienced in the in the manner that the government gave responses in the cases of disasters due to poor information management system poor planning and lack of proper preparedness,
inadequate skills, and poor quality of information among stakeholders and the government (Korir, Nyangau, & Charles, 2023).

Humanitarian firms furthermore experience poor plans used in assessing the estimates from relief operations and logistics hence maintaining minimal reserves in warehouses is a challenge (Frennesson, L., Kembro, de Vries, Van Wassenhove, & Jahre, 2021). As humanitarian organizations are mobilized to offer help in disasters, poor supply chains affect them negatively since they are key in food provision, houses provision and medications supplies from around the whole country. The demand for essential products is also unpredictable during these crises because the majority of natural disasters are unplanned (Efteker & Webster, 2022). Proper crisis logistics, effective planning, preparation, and response stages are therefore essential (Vries & Wassenhove, 2020). In disaster management efforts managing psychological factors occurring in crisis, and the ability of HL to ensure that it matches the relief operations is very key. These factors are all crucial to success (Murray, 2005).

Manual supply chains are a challenge that affects humanitarian logistics since in disasters, there is a need for urgent food and medications in various locations and high numbers. Besides inaccessibility to modern software for tracking and tracing items, and cases, monitoring stock items has been a major challenge (Altay, 2009). Humanitarian agencies are affected by a shortage of qualified and skilled logisticians on the ground which impairs logistics operations. Due to emergencies, humanitarian organizations find it difficult to manage demand and supplies due to the unpredictability of future demands. High levels of insecurity are also a major challenge that distorts the supply chain which results in losses (Efteker, 2020).

Inaccurate estimation of beneficiary numbers, locations, and other programs due to inadequate ground data affects the operations of humanitarian logistics. Lack of the required humanitarian logistics skills, and staffing problems inhibit operations. Insufficient, excessive, or wrong information may be released which wrongly guides emergency responses and lack of collaboration with the relevant stakeholders negatively affects emergency responses (Charles, & Omwenga, 2018).

**Critiques of Existing Literature and Research Gaps**

Various Studies have been done on the concept of Humanitarian logistics. Locally, Nur (2018) in his research on the effect that logistics integration has on operational performance in Mogadishu Somalia largely ascertained that integration of logistics positively affects operation. Questionnaires that were sent by email to the respondents were adopted for data collection. The respondents were a total of twenty-seven firms. This study, however, suffered a conceptual weakness since it was solely on logistics integration and failed to ascertain the challenges humanitarian firms face in their quest to respond to disasters.

Negi (2022) researched the various challenges humanitarian organizations faced in the instances that need relief assistance in a case study of humanitarian firms in Pakistan. From the study findings, inadequate resources, poor transportation facilities, and lack of adequate support from the government were the major inhibitors to HL. The research however failed to focus on the role that humanitarian logistics has on disaster response in humanitarian organizations in Kenya.

Mutisya, and Omwenga, (2021) researched the role that early SI has on disaster responses in HF in Kenya. In the research it was ascertained that the involvement of suppliers early enough in the cases of disasters helps in early planning and response to disasters in humanitarian firms. This study was on another concept, which differs from the current study.

Globally, Kovacs (2009) researched the role of humanitarian logistics in disaster relief. The purpose of the research was to expound on the basic understanding that planning and implementation of logistics operations has on disaster relief operations where the research created a framework. It further expounded on the features that humanitarian logistics exhibit which is an improvement of business logistics. This study, however, was an exploratory study that was conceptual which needs more detailed empirical research to support the framework.

Kassim and Mohammed (2016) researched the HL challenges facing the various humanitarian firms in Pakistan. The role of the research is to find out the role that HL has on the OP of humanitarian firms in Pakistan. Besides, the research further established that there is a need for more studies to be carried out on the concept of humanitarian logistics since this was a new concept. This study, however, suffered a major methodological study weakness since the population used was small and could not give a comprehensive
Iqbal and Shabir (2022) researched the role that transparency has in humanitarian logistics and supply chains with a major focus on the role that digitalization plays in Pakistan. The study ascertained that the digitalization of humanitarian logistics which helps in the management of corruption and embezzlement of funds adversely affects humanitarian logistics in Pakistan. In the research methodology, a total of 340 employees in the relief aid were interviewed and quantitative research was adopted. This study, however, suffered a methodological challenge since the sample size selected was relatively small and not all inclusive of all stakeholders in the humanitarian sector.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research design of this study adopted a cross-sectional descriptive research design, aiming to explain the aspects of the study through quantitative analysis (Charles, Jackson, & Sammy, 2023). Cross-sectional descriptive research design, known for its focus on testing hypotheses and measuring relationships between variables, was deemed suitable for this study’s objective of understanding the link between Humanitarian Logistics and Emergency Response in Humanitarian Organizations in Kenya. The target population consisted of 64 humanitarian firms in Nairobi. Data collection involved the use of semi-structured questionnaires, blending closed-ended and open-ended questions to capture a comprehensive understanding of the variables. Data analysis employed descriptive and inferential statistical techniques, including regression and correlation analysis, to test hypotheses and determine relationships between variables.

4.0 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Response Rate

Forty-eight dully filled questionnaires from a total population of sixty four fit for data analysis. A response rate of seventy five percent was got from the analysis being adequate for analysis since it (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). This response rate was deemed satisfactory as suggested by Sekaram and Bougie (2018) who recommends for at least 75% (percent) as a rule of thumb for minimum responses.

4.2 Descriptive Statistics

The descriptive results of the study were presented through the utilization of mean averages along with standard deviations in the research analysis. The participants were instructed to provide ratings indicating the extent to which they agreed with the statements pertaining to the study variables. A set of statements using a 5-point Likert scale was devised, and the outcomes are now being presented. Therefore, in this study the scale of not at all and small extent meant disagree while large and very large extent meant agree. The results were expressed as frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation as shown in Table 4.18 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descriptive Statistics</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Logistics Planning</td>
<td>4.0000</td>
<td>.72232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory management</td>
<td>3.8116</td>
<td>.86220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>3.6232</td>
<td>.72965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Response Of Humanitarian Organizations</td>
<td>4.2361</td>
<td>.81915</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Inferential Analysis

Test of Hypothesis 1: There is no significant effect of humanitarian logistics on the emergency response of humanitarian organizations in Kenya

The researcher conducted regression analysis to establish the effect of humanitarian logistics on the emergency response of humanitarian organizations in Kenya. The histogram in figure 4.1 indicates that the data was normally distributed. The residual describes the error in the fit of the model to the $i$th observation $yi$ and are used to provide information about the adequacy of the fitted model. This is in agreement with the study findings of Muazu (2019), analysis of the residual is
frequently helpful in checking the assumption that errors are normally distributed with constant variance, and in determining whether additional terms in the model would be useful.

Figure 4.9: Histogram Measurement integration on performance of manufacturing firms

The linear regression model shows $R^2=0.603$ which means that about 60.3 percent of the change in the emergency response of humanitarian organizations in Kenya can be explained by Humanitarian Logistics management practices. The result is shown in Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4: Model Summary of Performance Measurement Integration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.777a</td>
<td>.603</td>
<td>.555</td>
<td>.50079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Humanitarian Logistics management practices

b. Dependent Variable: Emergency Response Of Humanitarian Organizations In Kenya

The ANOVA result in Table 4.5 indicates that the significance of the F-statistic is less than 0.05 ($F=13.406$, p<0.05). This implies that Humanitarian Logistics management practices has a significant effect on emergency response of humanitarian organizations in Kenya.

Table 4.5: ANOVA of Humanitarian Logistics management practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.211</td>
<td>22.269</td>
<td>.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0.234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25,915</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Emergency Response Of Humanitarian Organizations In Kenya

b. Predictors: (Constant), Humanitarian Logistics management practices

This table presents the results of a regression analysis conducted to explore the relationship between humanitarian logistics management practices and the emergency response of humanitarian organizations in Kenya. The analysis aimed to assess the extent to which variations in emergency response can be explained by the predictors included in the model. The regression model accounted for a significant amount of variance in emergency response, $F(3, 44) = 22.269$, p < .001. The model's overall fit was statistically significant, indicating that the predictors collectively contributed to explaining the variability in emergency response outcomes. The results indicate that humanitarian logistics management practices significantly influence the emergency response of humanitarian organizations in Kenya. Organizations with more effective logistics management systems tend to demonstrate better emergency response capabilities. This finding underscores the importance of investing in logistics infrastructure, processes, and personnel to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of emergency response efforts.

Table 4.6: Coefficients of Humanitarian Logistics management practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table presents the results of a regression analysis aimed at understanding the relationship between humanitarian logistics management practices and the emergency response of humanitarian organizations. The analysis seeks to determine the extent to which variations in emergency response can be explained by changes in logistics management practices. The results of the regression analysis indicate a strong positive relationship between humanitarian logistics management practices and emergency response of humanitarian organizations. The significant beta coefficient (.732) suggests that improvements in logistics management practices are associated with higher levels of emergency response effectiveness. This finding underscores the importance of investing in and optimizing logistics processes within humanitarian organizations to enhance their ability to respond to crises efficiently and effectively.

Organizational Implications were that humanitarian organizations should prioritize the development and implementation of effective logistics management practices to improve their emergency response capabilities. Another implication was that investing in training programs and capacity-building initiatives can help staff members develop the skills and knowledge necessary to optimize logistics operations. Organizations should allocate resources strategically to enhance logistics infrastructure, technology, and personnel to support emergency response efforts effectively.

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of Findings

Disasters were unpredictable and unavoidable, necessitating adequate disaster response plans. Humanitarian logistics, which gained prominence after the 2004 Asian tsunami, played an important part in crisis prevention. Despite weak links in relief chain management, issues remained. Humanitarian logistics had a huge impact on disaster relief efforts, as studies revealed a variety of challenges, including a lack of sufficient SCM software and poor facilities. Despite its importance, few studies have explored the impact of disaster assistance on humanitarian organizations, particularly in Kenya. The study sought to address this gap by evaluating the impact of humanitarian logistics on emergency response in Nairobi, Kenya.

Humanitarian groups, policymakers, and NGOs profited from the research, which informed strategic planning and policy creation to strengthen disaster response operations. The Resource Dependency Theory (RDT) proposed that organizations rely on external resources for survival and growth. It underlined the importance of forming strategic alliances to secure resources. In humanitarian settings, logistics were critical in procuring and allocating resources for successful emergency response. The research methodology used a cross-sectional descriptive design to investigate the association between humanitarian logistics management techniques and emergency response in Kenyan humanitarian organizations. Semi-structured questionnaires were used to obtain data from 64 Nairobi-based firms. Data analysis required the use of both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques, such as regression and correlation analysis. The study found a significant positive association ($\beta = 0.732$, $p < 0.001$) between logistics management practices and emergency response, indicating that improving logistics leads to better response outcomes. The study recommended prioritizing logistical development and resource allocation to improve emergency response capabilities.

5.2 Conclusion of the Study

Humanitarian logistics is the key in the preparedness of humanitarian firms to meet varying needs during emergencies. It facilitates the firm’s ability to plan of emergencies and ensure that any emergencies experienced are well managed. There is adequate inventory to meet high demands as they occur, proper timely communication on the extent of disasters, their location and the goods required and services. By so doing all the needs and requirements of the disasters met are well managed.

From the findings, on objective, the output indicated that humanitarian firms in Nairobi have mostly implemented the Humanitarian logistics in their operations and hence there is improved efficiency and effectiveness in their emergency response operations. Besides a positive relationship is exhibited between...
Humanitarian logistics use and emergency response since the study indicated coefficient values that were positive from the data analysis. Moreover, the results indicated that high costs of implementation and maintenance, lack of skills, lack of top management support and adequate resources are some of the constraints facing the implementation of Humanitarian logistics by humanitarian firms in Nairobi.

5.3 Recommendations

From the results on the extent of adoption of Humanitarian logistics in humanitarian firms in Nairobi and the effect of Humanitarian logistics on emergency response indicated that sixty percent of the emergency response was affected by Humanitarian logistics implementation. There is need for adequate resources collaborations among stakeholders, proper communication, and proper transportation management to better implement Humanitarian logistics, get top management support and avail adequate resources for the implementation to attain better emergency response from the implementation of Humanitarian logistics. Implementation of Humanitarian logistics largely needs adequate resources and this should be facilitated by the management of the firms. This can be facilitated by close and adequate collaborations with relevant stakeholders to achieve the best out of Humanitarian logistics. It should be taught to all the staff and incorporated in the firm to achieve the best out of Humanitarian logistics. In future other variables not used currently to achieve full effect. Adequate budget needs to be set aside for the purpose of Humanitarian logistics implementation since it is a very expensive venture.

5.4 Areas for Further Study

The basis of Humanitarian logistics, and emergency response in humanitarian firms in Nairobi being the cornerstone of the study. Further studies need to focus on a wider context. From the results there was unexplained variances in Humanitarian logistics, and hence there is need for more studies to understand what the unexplained variances were. To achieve customer satisfaction in humanitarian firms in Nairobi a wider focus on the unexplained variables in the regression equation. Given the large unexplained variance of 26.8%, other researchers can include more or different predictors.

REFERENCES


