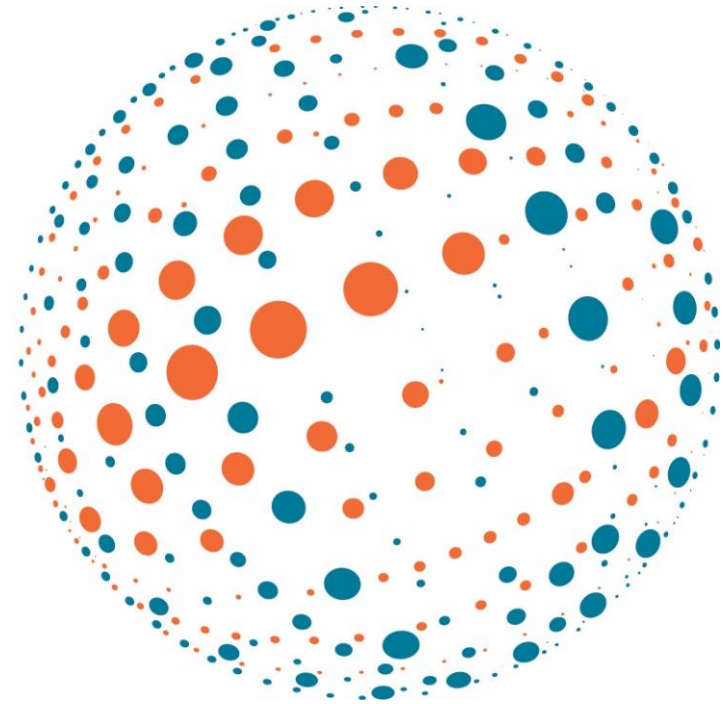


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COMMITTED TO IMPROVING THE HUMAN CONDITION



“Bridging the Gap between Research and Applications”

From practical problems to efficient communication, funding, technical developments and user-friendly solutions

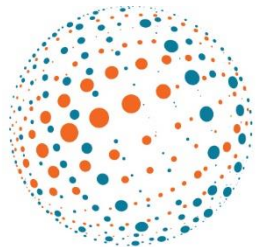
23 February 2016

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ADDRESSING THE LAST MILE CHALLENGES... *At the field level*

Some Perspectives...

- ✓ Chronically underfunded NGOs work in the most difficult places where ease-of-use is critical
- ✓ Technology is becoming integral to how we serve affected communities. Technology can be effectively leveraged in providing humanitarian aid that saves lives!



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ADDRESSING THE LAST MILE - *continued*

Case Study

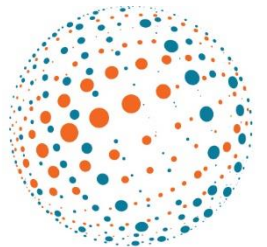
An Example Where Tech Partner worked hand in hand with an NGO to Develop an End to End Beneficiary Management & Tracking System

Note:

The Development of the solution was driven by extensive joint R&D between the NGO and Tech Partner to help identify and understand;

- a) The Last Mile problem
- b) Define the right and adaptable / context base solution and
- c) Design or build the system
- d) Pilot the system
- e) Scale up base on pilot success – *(to date the system is being deployed by over 17 NGOs in more than 27 countries globally)*

- The Last Mile Mobile Solution (LMMS) – video
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dnZeQNI7nmU>



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Reluctance to R&D and Constraints to Wider Adoption of New Technology in the Aid Sector

Question: Why are most NGOs Reluctant to Tech R&D and to the Adoption of ne Tech?

Some High level Reasons

1. Financial Barriers

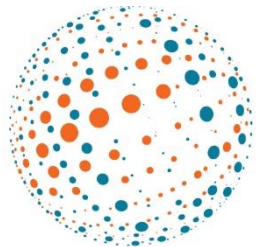
- ✓ Investment can be difficult to align with donor budget requirements
- ✓ Set-up costs of solution considered as a barrier to adoption
- ✓ Financial barrier for private sector partner – getting involved in humanitarian programme is based on an underlying business case as well as CSR motives.

2. Institutional Barriers

- ✓ Agencies lack knowledge of the technology, options, benefits and constraints
- ✓ Keeping up with the pace of change in technology development poses considerable challenges to organisation's capacity

3. Operational Barriers

- ✓ Integrating technology into programming takes time and resources
- ✓ Stakeholders engagement requires significant coordination and several layers of administration



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Reluctance to R&D and Constraints to Wider Adoption of New Technology in the Aid Sector- *continued*

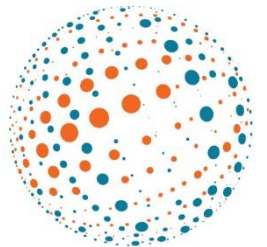
Some High level Reasons - *Continued*

4. Political barriers

- ✓ Risk of engagement for the private sector - *(e.g. Supporting service delivery in potentially high profile emergencies can in fact be a considerable risk for the private sector)*
- ✓ Lack of sharing of technology innovation on the part of aid agencies - *(A lack of willingness to share information concerning experiences with technology innovation persists on the part of agencies. This could be down to a combination of factors, including competition for funding, the kudos technology innovation can bring to agencies seeking to gain 'competitive advantage', and a desire to maintain control)*

5. Attitudinal Barriers

- ✓ Donor attitude – *(While donors are becoming more accepting of technology and some are driving the expansion of such services as mobile money in low income countries, donor requirements for aid – especially around budgeting – are not evolving. Budgetary restrictions to capital investment and budget inflexibility limit technology adoption)*
- ✓ Recipient attitude – *(Another worry of aid agencies concerns the accessibility and user friendliness for targeted communities and risk that a move toward technology-based operations puts increased burdens on vulnerable recipients of aid)*




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Are we ready to deploy & Use technology? Do we have a choice?

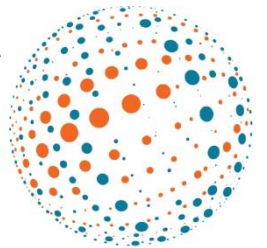


World Disasters Report
Focus on technology and the
future of humanitarian action

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.

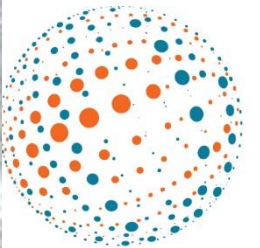
 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Today: "Using technology to improve humanitarian action and saving lives is a responsibility, not a choice!" (IFRC – WDR 2013)



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QUESTIONS



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