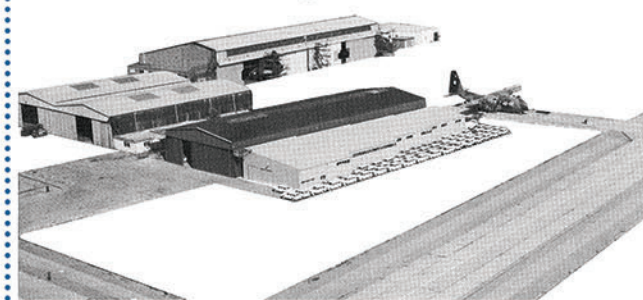




Today's UNHRD Network dates back to an initiative by the Italian government: to pre-position relief items and support equipment for peacekeeping and humanitarian operations at its military airport facilities. Expanding on the success of this method and envisioning a global network, WFP transformed the depots into logistic hubs for emergency preparedness and response.

1984

The precursor of UNHRD is established in Pisa as UN Supply Depot and the Office of the UN Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) is mandated to manage it. Tents, blankets and generators are pre-positioned to be immediately available for dispatch to humanitarian emergencies.



Two major UN humanitarian organizations begin stockpiling supplies in the UN Supply Depot in Pisa: WFP begins to pre-position High Energy Biscuits and the World Health Organization (WHO) medical kits.

1994

1997

Over the decades spent battling crises, WFP had accrued vast expertise and capacity in supply chain, becoming the humanitarian logistics arm of the United Nations. Implementing the reform proposals of the UN Secretary General related to the humanitarian field, WFP agrees to take over the management of the UN Supply Depot in Pisa.



2000

UNHRD is established in Brindisi. The relocation from Pisa also brings a transformation of the depot into a logistic hub, a more complex facility with increasing worldwide services offered to an increasing number of users.



2005

Because of expertise in humanitarian logistics and field capacity, WFP is chosen by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) as the lead agency of the Logistics Cluster. (Today, WFP also leads the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster and co-leads with FAO the Food Security Cluster)

2006

The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, and the earthquake in Pakistan in 2005, were turning points in the history of UNHRD. What had been developed in Brindisi was a great preparedness and emergency response tool but not necessarily enough. It was not only a question of time but also of money: operating from a hub located close to the affected area means response time can be drastically reduced and cost savings can be achieved. These are the major driving factors behind the idea of a global humanitarian response depot network, starting with the establishment of UNHRD Dubai in 2006.

2007

Following the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Government of Ghana and WFP, UNHRD Accra operates its first flight on 17 January with 26 tons of High Energy Biscuits and three Mobile Storage Units airlifted to N'Djamena, Chad.

2008

In November, the Government of Panama and WFP sign the MoU establishing UNHRD Panama. The hub has already been operating since the year before through facilities made available by UPS and served partners responding to the earthquake in Peru and Bolivia and Hurricane Felix in Nicaragua.

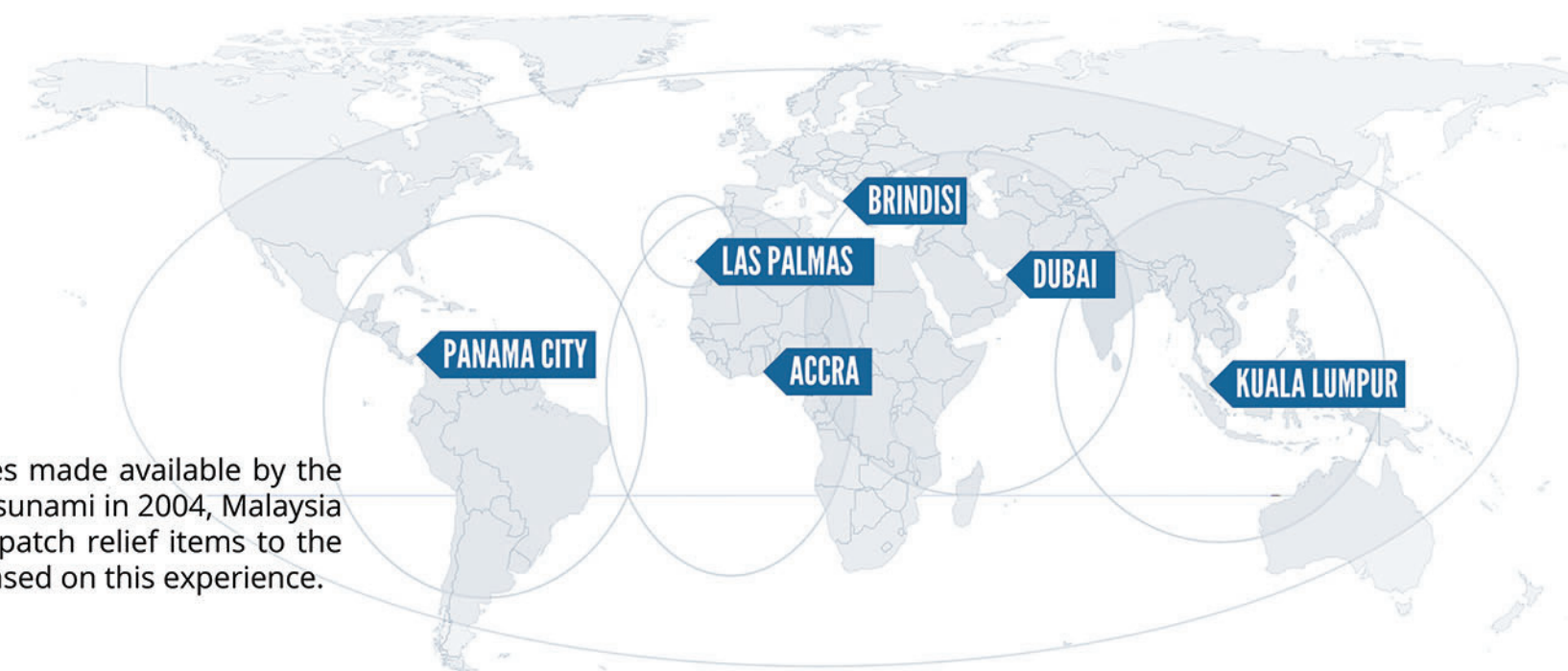
2012

UNHRD Kuala Lumpur starts operating in the new facilities made available by the Government of Malaysia. Already during the response to Tsunami in 2004, Malaysia had been hosting a UNHRD staging area to store and dispatch relief items to the affected areas. The idea of a the UNHRD Network is also based on this experience.

2014

UNHRD further expands its network with the inauguration of a new hub in Las Palmas, Spain. The new hub enhances WFP's supply chain and its ability to deliver humanitarian cargo to West Africa and Latin America.

UNHRD expands its services by establishing a LAB. This research and development unit reviews, optimizes and tests relief items and support equipment used in humanitarian settings. In collaboration with academia and the private sector, the LAB engages in efforts to improve logistics support equipment and provide solutions for reducing waste from relief items packing.



1950s

The vision behind UNHRD comes from an Italian initiative in the 1950s. Italy put the facilities of Naples and Pisa airports at the disposal of the United Nations to pre-position, assemble, refurbish and airlift equipment and deploy personnel to peacekeeping operations. In the 1980s, following a further initiative of Italy, the United Nations also began to store in Pisa relief items immediately available for dispatch to humanitarian emergencies.



1991

The foundations of the current international humanitarian coordination system is set by General Assembly resolution 46/182 in December 1991, also known under the title "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the UN".

1992

The Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) is established incorporating UNDRO. Headed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), also designated Under Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, it was created to support the new humanitarian coordination arrangements.



1997

The UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan releases a report on reforming the United Nations. It recommends that DHA transfer some of its operational responsibilities to other UN entities, while strengthening its coordination and advocacy role.

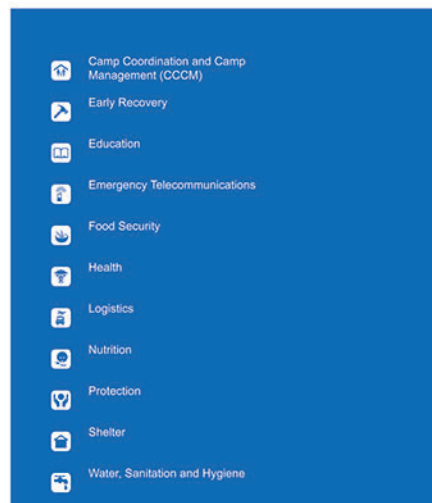
1998

DHA is transformed into the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), resolution 46/182 remains the basis of OCHA's mandate. Part of the UN Secretariat, it is responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure coherent response to emergencies.



2005

The Humanitarian Reform Agenda introduces a number of new elements to enhance predictability, accountability and partnership. The Cluster Approach is one of these new elements and is applied for the first time following the earthquake in Pakistan on 8 October with nine cluster activated within 24 hours of the disaster.



2016

On May 23 and 24, the United Nations World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) takes place in Istanbul, Turkey. Representatives of Member States, non-governmental organizations, civil society, populations affected by crises, the private sector and international organizations come together generating more than 3,500 commitments to action and launching more

than a dozen new partnerships to collectively and individually reduce the unprecedented level of humanitarian need and suffering in the world. The World Summit demonstrates strong momentum towards the new "way of working", embodied by commitments to: reinforce local leadership and ownership; transcend the humanitarian-development divide while ensuring full respect for humanitarian principles; increase preparedness and risk-driven planning and programming; create diverse partnerships and alliances to tackle specific challenges; and provide coherent and aligned financing to enable these shifts.

2017

UN Secretary-General António Guterres proposes a new reform of the United Nations. In July, in his introduction to the annual report on the Work of the Organization, he sets out a number of themes and calls for "effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts". In his report, "Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all", he



affirms the need to "implement the new way of working across development and humanitarian activities, with a focus on collective outcomes at the country level" and recognizes "the positive role that sustainable development can play in mitigating drivers of conflicts, disaster risks, humanitarian crises and complex emergencies, and that a comprehensive whole-of-system response, including greater cooperation and complementarity among development, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian action and sustaining peace, is fundamental to most efficiently and effectively addressing needs and attaining the Sustainable Development Goals" (A/RES/71/243)