6.1 Conclusion

This study concluded that:

1. The type of procurement management being proposed in this study is a combination of need assessment and an integrated information system. Each has different uses and will help by solving different problems. Need assessment is used to find the minimum need by comparing available aid stock with what is needed in order to find the discrepancy in aid that needs to be made up. The integrated information system tries to avoid a build up in unnecessary aid while leaving other aid at critical levels a condition caused by miscommunication between stakeholders. It will make available information about how much aid is actually needed.

2. This system proposed in this study will use the web to integrate what is needed with suppliers’ stock and to share the information about any aid discrepancy. The web will be used to store the database about the at risk population distribution, it will list the specific aid that every type of individual may need, and record suppliers’ stock in order to make clear any aid discrepancy.

3. To identify the aid needed, a need assessment is conducted by processing population data, consisting of both the number of citizen in an area and its age and gender distribution, with the minimum standard of food and clothing one needs to survive, all clearly stated. After setting up what aid is needed (aid formulation) and finding out the population numbers affected are, that data will be then compared with the current stock to find out any aid discrepancy. The aid
discrepancy is what needs to be provided by the suppliers; in this study suppliers are Non-Government Organisations, the Social department, both national and regional government bodies involved in disaster mitigation, as well as members of the public who may want to help).

6.2 Recommendations

Based on this study, the following are suggestions for further study in this area:

1. For the next study, there should be a more comprehensive approach analysing not only the basic need of food and clothing but also covering other types of mitigation aid such as medicine and tools.

2. The next study should cover other types and scales of disaster. Different types of disaster will bring different types of need, which should be covered, and, a different scale of disaster will demand different levels of database complexity.

There is need for more accurate data and synchronisation between each suppliers’ types and units of aid available.