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Mission impossible: operations management in complex, extreme, and hostile environments

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Mission: Impossible
Operations Management in Complex, Extreme, and Hostile Environments

Propositions

1. In complex emergency settings, logistics outcomes improve as host governments' dependency on international humanitarian organisations increases and their capabilities for regulation and enforcement decrease.

~ Chapter 2

2. The key difference between uncompromising host governments and non-restrictive host governments is that the latter have not yet found the means to obstruct humanitarian logistics activities.

~ Chapter 2

3. Supply network members need to constantly adapt their actions to be resilient but, in order to do this efficiently, they must have well established schemata for the adaptation process.

~ Chapter 3

4. While resilience research has predominantly focused on the brief disruptive effects of isolated events, understanding concurrent events is more important as their effects can be protracted and more detrimental.

~ Chapter 3

5. In locally-oriented conflicts, the international humanitarian assistance model offers the best outcomes on coverage and speed but leaves a lot to be desired when it comes to quality and continuity.

~ Chapter 4

6. As hostility towards international humanitarian organisations (IHO) increases, so do the variety of ways in which IHOs interpret their values in order to deliver humanitarian assistance.

~ Chapter 4

7. "Building" resilience for an unknowable future is like buying a lottery ticket with your life savings.

8. "You can't wait until life isn't hard anymore before you decide to be happy." – Nightbirde