Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards

LEGS approach to Response Analysis
What is “LEGs”? http://www.livestock-emergency.net

• The *Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards* (LEGs) are a set of international standards for improving the quality of livestock programs in humanitarian disasters.

LEGs brings a livelihoods perspective into disaster relief for communities relying fully or partially on livestock.

• LEGS is official companion to the ‘Sphere handbook’ (process, content, layout and right based approach).

• LEGS does not cover:
  - Animal epidemics (epizootics or transboundary animal diseases)
  - Companion animals (domestic pets)
  - High-income countries/regions
The Aim of LEGS

To support the saving of lives and the saving of livelihoods through two key strategies:

1. Assist in the identification of most appropriate livestock-related technical interventions in emergencies.

2. Provide standards, indicators and guidance notes for these interventions based on good practice.
LEGs content

- How to conduct rapid assessments of livestock and livelihoods, and identify appropriate interventions

- Common Standards
  - Participation
  - Response and Coordination
  - Initial Assessment
  - Targeting
  - M&E, Impact Assessment
  - Technical Support, Competencies
  - Contingency Planning Early Response
  - Advocacy and Policy

- Technical Standards
  - Destocking
  - Provision of Feed
  - Livestock Shelter
  - Veterinary Services
  - Provision of Water
  - Provision of Livestock

+ additional chapter on the use of cash transfer in livestock emergencies
The LEGS Approach

Stage 1: Preliminary assessment
[Checklists]

Stage 2: Response Identification
[PRIM]

Stage 3: Analysis of technical interventions and options
[Implications; Decision Trees; Advantages and Disadvantages; Timing; Standards & Guidelines]

Stage 4: Monitoring & Evaluation
[Standards & Guidelines; M&E Checklists]

Key
[Checklists] = LEGS tools for each stage
The LEGS Approach: outputs for each stage

Preliminary assessment
- info on:
  - livestock roles
  - impact of emergency situation
  - analysis

Response Identification
- one or more technical interventions prioritised

Analysis of technical interventions and options
- options selected
- response programme designed

Monitoring & Evaluation
The PRIM is a tool that uses the findings of the preliminary assessments to facilitate discussions with local stakeholders in order to identify which interventions are most appropriate, feasible and timely.

### LEGS Participatory Response Identification Matrix:

**Example of a drought response in Turkana**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical interventions</th>
<th>Livelihoods objectives</th>
<th>Emergency phases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rapid assistance</td>
<td>Protect assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destocking</td>
<td>*****</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vet services</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>*****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>(*)</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of livestock</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LEGS proposes additional tools to analyse the most appropriate response, depending on the context of intervention.

1. Advantages and disadvantages of Key technical options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
<th>Key requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accelerated off-take</td>
<td>• provides cash for immediate needs and/or reinvestment in livestock</td>
<td>• has to be carried out before stock loses too much condition</td>
<td>• interested traders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• builds on existing coping strategies</td>
<td>• pro-active targeting of vulnerable groups is difficult</td>
<td>• terminal or export markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• large volume of off-take</td>
<td></td>
<td>• infrastructure: roads, holding grounds; feed and water; security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• relatively low cost (majority of costs borne by traders)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• conducive policy context on livestock trade and credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• low administration</td>
<td></td>
<td>• conducive internal policy context within agencies to engage with private sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• promotes longer-term market linkages for potential future livelihood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Timing of technical options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Rapid onset</th>
<th>Slow onset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Alert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aftermath</td>
<td>Alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>recovery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accelerated off-take</td>
<td>generally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughter destocking</td>
<td>generally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughter for disposal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Decision trees

- Are some livestock in ‘reasonable’ (i.e. saleable) condition?
  - Yes
    - Do traders exist with interest in purchasing stock?
    - Yes
      - Do terminal (internal/ export) markets exist?
      - Yes
        - Does the necessary infrastructure exist (or can it be created)?
        - Yes
          - Is the internal and external policy context conducive
          - Accelerated off take
        - Slaughter destocking
      - No or insufficient coordination
    - No
      - Are local groups available to organize and help target (or can capacity be built)?
      - Yes
        - Is there coordination at the appropriate level to agree pricing etc (or can it be established)?
        - Yes
          - Is there organizational capacity to purchase and distribute stock?
          - Yes
            - Is there infrastructure and labour for slaughtering, preparation and distribution of meat?
            - Yes
              - Can public health and environmental requirements be met?
              - Yes
                - Is slaughter and preparation in line with cultural norms feasible?
                - Yes
                  - No action (unless outstanding questions can be addressed)
                  - Slaughter destocking
              - No
                - No action (unless outstanding questions can be addressed)
        - No
          - No action (unless outstanding questions can be addressed)
      - No or insufficient coordination
        - No action (unless outstanding questions can be addressed)
    - No
      - No action (unless outstanding questions can be addressed)

Key: → = ‘yes’  ← = ‘no’
Finally, the Minimum standards/Key indicators and guidance notes support the move from response analysis to design of the program.

The LEGS approach represents a structured way to move from response analysis to program design in a participatory manner.
Using the LEGS format to support response analysis in other areas than livestock-based livelihoods interventions?
Thanks!
MS, KI and GN: Definitions

MS are generally qualitative statements which should be applicable in any emergency situation.

The key indicators attached to each standard are ways to measure, either quantitatively or qualitatively, the achievement of the standard and the progress made.

The guidance notes, which should be read in conjunction with the key indicators, outline particular issues that should be considered when applying the Standards.
Slaughter Destocking Standard 1:
Value is salvaged from disaster affected livestock to provide meat and/or cash to affected communities.

Key indicators
- Decisions are reached on whether to distribute fresh or dry meat.

Guidance notes
8. In close consultation with the community, the decision has to be made: fresh meat is generally considered more satisfying although dry meat contains higher levels of proteins (...).