

Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards

LEGS approach to Response Analysis

LIVESTOCK EMERGENCY GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

Livestock Emergency
Guidelines and Standards

LEGS



What is “LEGS”?



- 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



LEGS proposes practical tools to support response identification

LEGS Participatory Response Identification Matrix :

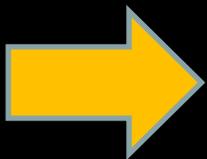
example of a drought response in Turkana

Technical interventions	Livelihoods objectives			Emergency phases			
	Rapid assistance	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Alert	Alarm	Emergency	Recovery
Destocking	*****	***	**				
Vet services	(*)	*****	****				
Feed	(*)	***	****				
Water	(*)	***	****				
Shelter	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Provision of livestock	n/a	n/a	*****				

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 proposes additional tools to analyse the most appropriate response, depending on the context of intervention

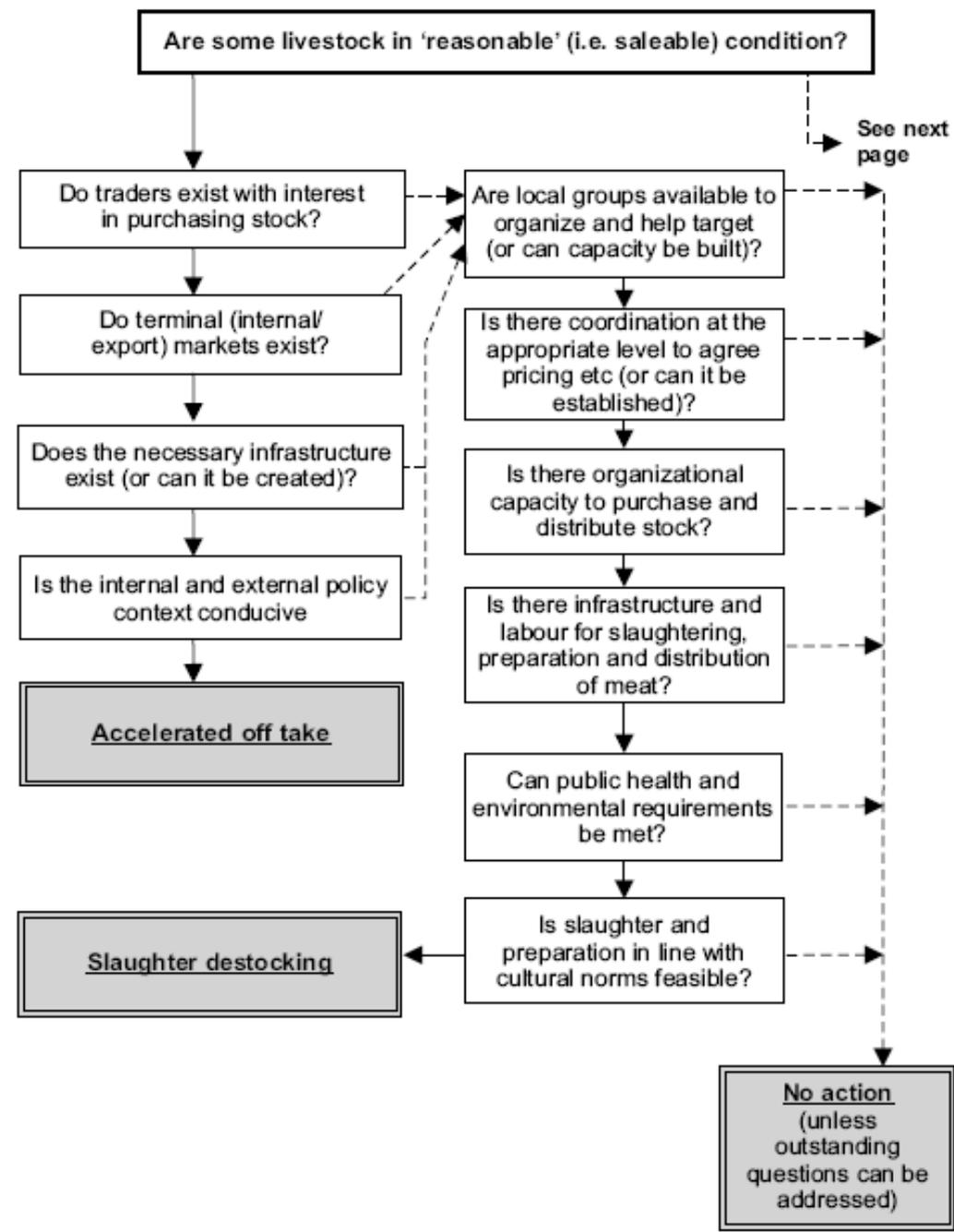
1. Advantages and disadvantages of Key technical options

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages	Key requirements
Accelerated off-take	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• provides cash for immediate needs and/or reinvestment in livestock• builds on existing coping strategies• large volume of off-take• relatively low cost (majority of costs borne by traders)• low administration• promotes longer-term market linkages for potential future livelihood benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• has to be carried out before stock lose too much condition• pro-active targeting of vulnerable groups is difficult	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• interested traders• terminal or export markets• infrastructure: roads, holding grounds; feed and water; security• conducive policy context on livestock trade and credit• conducive internal policy context within agencies to engage with private sector

2. Timing of technical options

Options	Rapid onset			Slow onset			
	Immediate aftermath	Early recovery	Recovery	Alert	Alarm	Emergency	Recovery
Accelerated off-take	generally not applicable ¹						
Slaughter destocking	generally not applicable						
Slaughter for disposal	→						

3. Decision trees



Key: —> = 'yes' -.-> = 'no'

- Finally, the Minimum standards/ Key indicators and guidance notes support the move from response analysis to design of the program

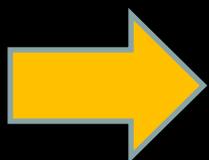
Section 3: Slaughter destocking

Slaughter destocking Standard 1: Slaughter destocking

Value is salvaged from disaster-affected livestock to provide relief meat and/or cash to affected communities.

Key indicators

- Purchase sites and dates are determined through community participation (see guidance note 1).
- Purchase price is determined for each species and payment methods are agreed upon (see guidance notes 2 and 3).
- Beneficiary households are identified and in-kind contributions are agreed



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 ?

	Technical Interventions	Livelihood objectives			Emergency phases			
		Rapid Assistance	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Alert	Alarm	Emergency (Jul to Nov)	Recovery (Nov to Feb)
Soil and water conservation for crops	Construction of soil and water conservation structures through Cash / Voucher for work	*****	***	***		→	→	
	Maintaining soil conservation system	**	*****	**		→	→	→
	Capacity building, sensitization and training	*****	***	**				→
	Construction of sub-surface dams	*	**	*****	→		→	→
	Construction of water harvesting structures through Cash for work	***	*****	*****	→	→	→	→
Hay production	Production of hay	*****	***	***		→	→	
	Implementation of fodder supply bank at community level	*	*****	*****			→	→
Seed and input distribution	Distribution of quality seeds through Seed Fairs	**	*****	*****		→		
	Certified Seed Procurement and dissemination	***	*****	*****	→	→	→	→
Diversification	Promotion of poultry farming	*	*****	**	→	→	→	→
	Production and diversification of drought tolerant varieties	***	*****	***			→	→
	Introduction of micro-garden	*	*****	*****			→	→
Monitoring systems	food price Monitoring	*	*****	*	→	→	→	→
	Monitoring and evaluation of water points	*	*****	*	→	→	→	→
	Issuing food security alert bulletins	*****	***	*	→	→	→	→
	Containment and prevention of epizooties	*****	***	*	→	→	→	→

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.

MS, KI and GN: Example from the Handbook

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 (...).

