

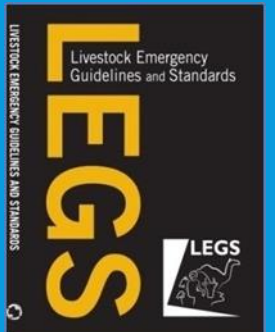
# THE LIVESTOCK EMERGENCY GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS (LEGS)



Halit Cinar

Agricultural Livelihoods/Livestock Specialist

FAO Türkiye



# LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION



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Population growth



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Increasing demand



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Growing sector



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Different production systems





## LEGS, DEFINITION



A set of  
International  
Standards



Focused on  
Regions Prone to  
Disasters



Design and  
Implement  
Projects

# BACKGROUND



LEGS is based on the Minimum Standards in Disaster Response

Sphere is one of a number of 'Quality and Accountability' initiatives

A companion standard to Sphere (2011)



## Repeated inappropriate and badly implemented livestock projects

- Poor Analysis
- Overlooked or undermined Urgency and timing often the excuse but ...
- Assistance often late



Very limited impact assessment








Weak Coordination

# LOGIC BEHIND LEGS





# THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGS

- **Steering Group**
- **Focal Point authors**
- **Consultation**
  - 1st draft 
  - 2nd draft
- **LEGS Handbook** with a CD-ROM 
- Also available on the LEGS website: <http://www.livestock-emergency.net> 
- **Translated** into French, Arabic and Spanish 
- **Training materials** and TOT program 

# GOAL OF LEGS



## Two Key Strategies

1. Identification of most appropriate interventions
2. Provide standards, indicators and guidance





# LEGS' TARGET GROUP

Practitioner:

- Livestock Experts
- Humanitarian Experts

Decision  
Makers:

- Donors
- Government





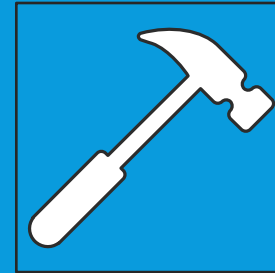
# LEGS OBJECTIVES



To provide rapid  
assistance



To protect



To rebuild



# THE LEGS APPROACH

Preliminary Assessment



Response identification



Analysis



Monitoring and Evaluation





# 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

# 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  
prioritized

Analysis of technical  
interventions and options  
-> options selected  
-> response program  
designed

Monitoring &  
Evaluation

# PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT



## Preliminary assessment 2: The nature and impact of the emergency

**Objective of the assessment:** to determine whether an emergency response is necessary; understand the initial impact of the disaster on the affected populations; and identify what further information is needed.

### Key Questions:

- 2.1 What type of emergency is it: rapid onset, slow onset or complex?
- 2.2 What is the cause of the emergency (drought, flood, war etc)?
- 2.3 What is the history of this type of emergency in this context?
- 2.4 Which stage has the emergency reached (alert/alarm/emergency/immediate aftermath/recovery etc)?
- 2.5 What is the area affected?
- 2.6 What has been the impact of the disaster on the affected population:
  - 2.6.1 What is the nutritional status of the affected population?
  - 2.6.2 What is the prevalence of disease?
  - 2.6.3 What is the mortality rate?
  - 2.6.4 What has been the impact on vulnerable groups (for example women, children, people living with HIV/AIDS, particular ethnic groups) (see Appendix 2.4 for references on vulnerability analysis)?
  - 2.6.5 Are there signs that the coping strategies/'difficult times' indicators from question 1.7 are being implemented?
  - 2.6.6 Has there been significant migration or displacement of (parts of) the affected populations? If so, who is affected and have they taken their livestock with them? What is the impact on the host community?
- 2.7 What has been the impact of the emergency on livestock management strategies:
  - 2.7.1 What is the impact on access to grazing?
  - 2.7.2 What is the impact on access to water resources for livestock?
  - 2.7.3 What is the impact on daily and seasonal movements?
  - 2.7.4 What is the impact on livestock traders and key livestock markets?
  - 2.7.5 What is the impact on livestock services?
  - 2.7.6 What has been the impact on natural resources?
  - 2.7.7 What has been the impact on the gender division of labour?
  - 2.7.8 What plans do the affected population have for their livestock in the future?
- 2.8 What has been the impact of the emergency on livestock (differentiate by species if necessary):
  - 2.8.1 What is the impact on livestock sales?
  - 2.8.2 What is the impact on livestock prices?
  - 2.8.3 Have the terms of trade between livestock and cereal prices changed?
  - 2.8.4 How has livestock condition deteriorated?
  - 2.8.5 Has livestock productivity fallen (off-take of milk, blood, eggs etc)?
  - 2.8.6 Has livestock morbidity increased?



# WHAT IS THE PRIM?

The PRIM is:

- a tool to facilitate discussions with local stakeholders

In order to:

- identify which interventions



# WHY USE THE PRIM FOR PLANNING?

The PRIM:

- Promotes a participatory approach
- Focuses on livelihoods objectives
  - considers phases of emergency
  - roots interventions in their impact on livelihoods
- Gives a visual summary



# HOW TO USE THE PRIM

Best used:

- As a planning tool
- In a participatory workshop
- To bring together information:
  - Preliminary assessment findings
  - Existing baseline information
  - Government reports
  - Experiences and knowledge of the workshop participants



# THE WAY PRIM WORKS



- PRIM considers the three livelihood objectives against the interventions
  - Emphasizes the importance of all three objectives
  - Addresses how the different interventions can fit in and overlap
- The right-hand side of the matrix help to plan the timing of interventions
- Rapid-onset (earthquake) and slow-onset (drought) disasters.

# LIVELIHOODS OBJECTIVES AND TECHNICAL TOOLS



- Provide rapid assistance
  - Destocking (accelerated off-take)
  - Destocking (slaughter destocking)
- Protect the key livestock assets
  - Veterinary Services
  - Provision of feed
  - Provision of water
  - Livestock shelter
- Rebuild key livestock assets among crisis affected communities
  - Provision of livestock
  - Veterinary services, water, feed , shelter

# SLOW ONSET PRIM



Technical interventions	Livelihoods Objectives			Emergency Phases			
	Rapid assistance	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Alert	Alarm	Emergency	Recovery
Destocking							
Vet Services							
Feed							
Water							
Shelter							
Provision of livestock							

Scoring against LEGS objectives:

- \*\*\*\*\* significant benefits/highly appropriate
- \*\*\*\* benefits/appropriate
- \*\*\* some benefits
- \*\* a few benefits
- \* very little benefit/not very appropriate
- n/a not appropriate

Emergency Phases:  
 → appropriate timing for the intervention

# RAPID ONSET PRIM



Technical interventions	Livelihoods Objectives			Emergency Phases		
	Rapid assistance	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Immediate aftermath	Early recovery	Recovery
Destocking						
Vet services						
Feed						
Water						
Shelter						
Provision of livestock						

Scoring against LEGS objectives:

- \*\*\*\*\* significant benefits/highly appropriate
- \*\*\*\* benefits/appropriate
- \*\*\* some benefits
- \*\* a few benefits
- \* very little benefit/not very appropriate
- n/a not appropriate

Emergency Phases:

→ appropriate timing for the intervention

# COMPLETED PRIM

## EXAMPLE OF RAPID ONSET EMERGENCY IN ASIA: EARTHQUAKE



Technical interventions	Livelihoods Objectives			Emergency Phases		
	Rapid assistance	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Immediate aftermath	Early recovery	Recovery
Destocking	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Vet services	**	****	*****	→		
Feed	*	*****	*****	→		
Water	*	*	*	→		
Shelter	***	***	***	→		
Provision of livestock	n/a	n/a	*****			→

# THE LEGS APPROACH



Stage 1: Preliminary  
assessment [Checklists]

Stage 2: Response  
Identification [PRIM]

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

# EXAMPLE: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES TABLE



Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
Relocation of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can build on indigenous practices, for example using drought reserves</li> <li>• May also avoid other risks, such as infection, predation or theft</li> <li>• Can simplify the logistics of providing supplementary feed and water when required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires sufficient resources within suitable distance for livestock to reach</li> <li>• Livestock need to be healthy enough to travel</li> <li>• Potential competition with sedentary populations along migration routes</li> <li>• In conflict situations, moving stock may increase risk to livestock owners</li> </ul>
Emergency feeding: in situ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid response to keep animals at risk alive</li> <li>• Can exploit fodder banks established previously as part of emergency preparedness</li> <li>• May generate knock-on benefits in the local economy where opportunities for local sourcing exist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Input-intensive and expensive</li> <li>• Needs to be able to continue for the duration of the emergency</li> <li>• Not sustainable in the longer-term</li> <li>• Requires safe facilities for storage and transport</li> <li>• Risk of importing diseases, pests and vectors from outside</li> </ul>



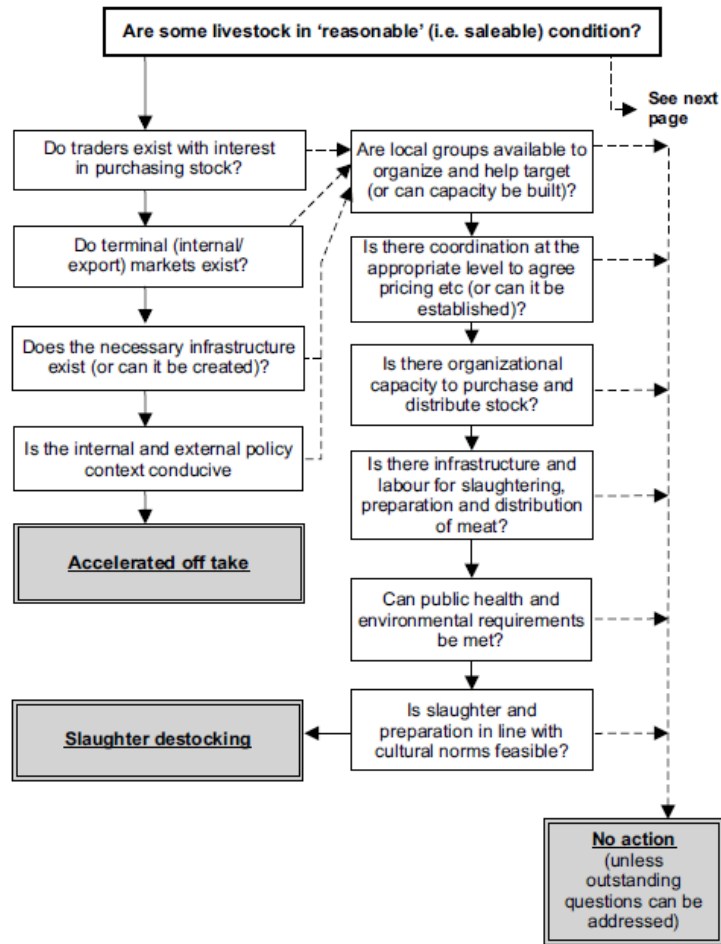
# EXAMPLE: TIMING TABLE

Options	Rapid Onset			Slow Onset			
	Immediate Aftermath	Early Recovery	Recovery	Alert	Alarm	Emergency	Recovery
Relocation of livestock	→			→			
Emergency feeding: in situ	→				→		
Emergency feeding: feed camps	→				→		





# EXAMPLE: DECISION TREE



Key: → = 'yes'    - - - -> = 'no'

**Note:** The result 'No action (unless outstanding questions can be addressed)' may simply mean that further training or capacity building is required in order to be able to answer 'yes' to the key questions, rather than that no intervention should take place.

