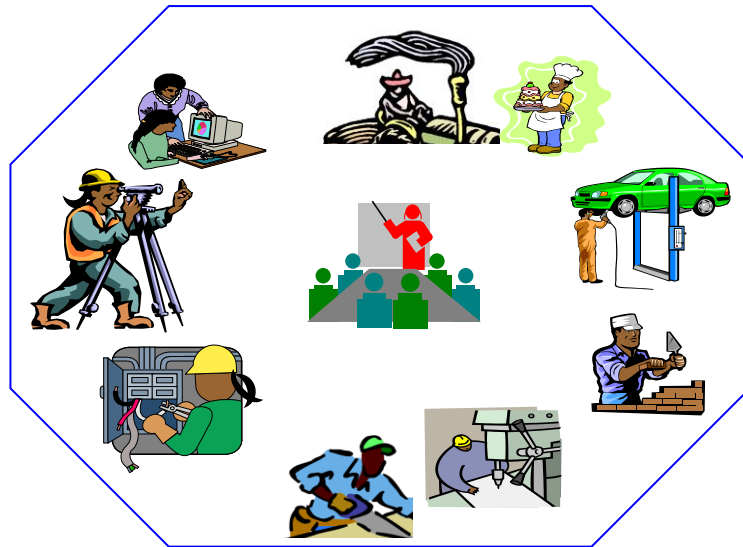




# Animal production level IV

Based on March, 2018, Version 3 OS and January, 2021, V1 Curriculum



**Module Title: - Implementing Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards**

**LG Code: AGR APR4 M03 01 21 LO (1-6) LG (13-18)**

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## Table of content

<b>LO #1- EXPLAIN BASIC CONCEPT OF LIVESTOCK EMERGENCY GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS</b>	<b>3</b>
<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/>	
<b>INSTRUCTION SHEET</b> .....	3
<b>INFORMATION SHEET 1 - IDENTIFYING NATIONAL GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS</b> .....	4
<i>Self-check 1</i> .....	8
<b>LO #2- IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE LIVELIHOODS-BASED LIVESTOCK RESPONSES IN EMERGENCIES</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/>	
<b>INSTRUCTION SHEET</b> .....	26
<b>INFORMATION SHEET – 1 IDENTIFYING APPROPRIATE LIVELIHOODS-BASED LIVESTOCK RESPONSES IN EMERGENCIES</b> .....	27
<i>Self-check 1</i> .....	30
<b>Written test</b> .....	30
<b>INFORMATION SHEET - 2 RECOGNIZING EMERGENCY RESPONSES</b> .....	31
<i>Self-check 2</i> .....	34
<b>Written test</b> .....	34
<b>INFORMATION SHEET 3 – RECOGNIZING THE IMPACT OF EMERGENCIES ON LIVESTOCK KEEPERS</b> .....	35
<i>Self-check 3</i> .....	37
<b>Written test</b> .....	37
<b>LO #3- ASSESS AND RESPOND TO LIVESTOCK EMERGENCY</b> .....	<b>38</b>
<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/>	
<b>INSTRUCTION SHEET</b> .....	38
<b>INFORMATION SHEET 1- CONDUCTING PRELIMINARY EMERGENCY ASSESSMENT AND IDENTIFYING THE PHASE OF EMERGENCY</b> .....	39
<i>Self-check 3</i> .....	53
<b>Written test</b> .....	53
<b>LO #4- APPLY MINIMUM STANDARDS COMMON TO ALL LIVESTOCK INTERVENTIONS</b> .....	<b>54</b>
<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/>	
<b>INSTRUCTION SHEET</b> .....	54
<b>INFORMATION SHEET 1 - APPLYING THE COMMON STANDARDS TO ALL LIVESTOCK INTERVENTION</b> .....	55
<i>Self-check 1</i> .....	68
<b>Written test</b> .....	68
<b>INFORMATION SHEET 2 – ENSURING THE PARTICIPATION OF DISASTER-AFFECTED POPULATION</b> .....	69
<i>Self-check 2</i> .....	73
<b>Written test</b> .....	73
<b>INFORMATION SHEET 3 - PROVIDING LIVESTOCK ASSISTANCE</b> .....	74
<i>Self-check3</i> .....	78
<b>Written test</b> .....	78
<b>LO #5- IMPLEMENT MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR DESTOCKING</b> .....	<b>79</b>
<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/>	
<b>INSTRUCTION SHEET</b> .....	79
<b>INFORMATION SHEET 1 - IDENTIFYING THE TYPES AND IMPORTANCE OF DESTOCKING IN DISASTER RESPONSE</b> .....	80
<b>INFORMATION SHEET 2 - FOLLOWING GENERAL DESTOCKING STANDARDS</b> .....	85
<i>Self-check 2</i> .....	88
<b>Written test</b> .....	88
<b>LO #6- CARRYOUT MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR DIFFERENT IMPORTANT EMERGENCY INTERVENTIONS</b> .....	<b>89</b>
<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/>	
<b>INSTRUCTION SHEET</b> .....	89
<b>INFORMATION SHEET 1 - IDENTIFYING AND FACILITATING MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ENSURING SUPPLIES OF FEED RESOURCE</b> .....	90
<i>Self-check 1</i> .....	95
<b>Written test</b> .....	95



INFORMATION SHEET 2 - IDENTIFYING AND FACILITATING MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR VETERINARY SERVICES.....	96
<i>Self-check 2</i> .....	99
<b>Written test</b> .....	99
INFORMATION SHEET 3 - IDENTIFYING AND FACILITATING MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE PROVISION OF WATER .....	100
<i>Self-check1</i> .....	102
<b>Written test</b> .....	102
INFORMATION SHEET 4 - IDENTIFYING AND FACILITATING MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LIVESTOCK SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT.....	103
<i>Self-check 4</i> .....	106
<b>Written test</b> .....	106
INFORMATION SHEET 5 - IDENTIFYING AND FACILITATING MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE PROVISION OF LIVESTOCK.....	107
<i>Self-check 5</i> .....	109
<b>Written test</b> .....	109
REFERENCES.....	110



**LG #13**

## **LO #1- Explain basic concept of Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards**

### **Instruction sheet**

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Identifying national guidelines and standards
- Internalizing, explaining and applying the overlap between emergencies, livestock and livelihoods
- Recognized the challenges of livelihoods-based thinking in emergencies
- Recognizing organizational livestock emergency procedures and policies
- Identifying OHS hazards and PPE

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Identify national guidelines and standards
- Internalize, explain and apply the overlap between emergencies, livestock and livelihoods
- Recognize the challenges of livelihoods-based thinking in emergencies
- Recognize organizational livestock emergency procedures and policies
- Identify OHS hazards and PPE

### **Learning Instructions:**

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described below.
3. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask your trainer for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-checks” which are placed following all information sheets.
5. Ask from your trainer the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your trainer to correct your work. (You are to get the key answer only after you finished answering the Self-checks).
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Operation sheets
7. Perform “the Learning activity performance test” which is placed following “Operation sheets” ,
8. If your performance is satisfactory proceed to the next learning guide,
9. If your performance is unsatisfactory, ask your trainer for further instructions or go back to “Operation sheets”.



## Information Sheet 1- Identifying national guidelines and standards

### 1.1. Introduction

#### **Livestock Emergency Guidelines (LEGS)**

The Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) are a set of international guidelines and standards for the design, implementation and assessment of livestock interventions to assist people affected by humanitarian crises. They are based on livelihoods objectives that aim to provide rapid assistance to protect and rebuild the livestock assets of crisis-affected communities.

LEGS therefore aims to support both the saving of lives and the saving of livelihoods, through two key strategies:

- Assisting in the identification of the most appropriate livestock interventions in emergencies
- Providing standards, indicators and guidance notes for these interventions based on good practice

#### **The origins of LEGS**

The LEGS process grew out of recognition that, while livestock are a crucial livelihoods asset for people throughout the world and livestock interventions are often a feature of relief responses, to date there are no widely available guidelines to assist donors, programme managers or technical experts in the design or implementation of livestock interventions in disasters. At the same time LEGS recognizes that climatic trends are causing more frequent and varied humanitarian crises, particularly affecting communities who rely heavily on livestock.

LEGS mirrors the process for developing the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response – the Sphere Project (2004). The development of LEGS has therefore been based on multi-agency contributions, broad reviews and collation of practitioner experience. The content and layout of LEGS are designed to ensure that LEGS complements the Sphere Handbook.

#### **Terminologies**

**Emergency** is an unplanned or imminent event that affects or threatens the health, safety or welfare of people, property and infrastructure, and which requires a significant



and coordinated response. The defining characteristic of an emergency event or situation is that usual resources are overwhelmed or have the potential to be overwhelmed.

**Disaster** is a condition or situation of significant destruction, disruption and/or distress to a workplace.

**Emergency management** is the coordination of an emergency response and management of recovery. The aim of emergency management is to minimise physical and psychological impacts on all parties and to minimise damage to assets, operations, reputation and staff productivity.

**Hazard:** A source or a situation with potential for harm in terms of human injury or ill-health, damage to property, damage to the environment, or a combination of these.

**Risk:** (In relation to any potential injury or harm.) The likelihood and consequence of that injury or harm occurring.

**Risk Assessment:** A structured process designed to assess the nature of a hazard, the likelihood of exposure and the likely consequences.

**Workplace** is a place where work is carried out for a business or undertaking and includes any place where a worker goes, or is likely to be, while at work.

## 1.2. National guidelines and standards

### LEGS used by

LEGS is intended for all who are involved in livestock-based interventions in disasters. In particular, LEGS is aimed at NGOs, bi- and multi-lateral agencies and governments who are implementing emergency interventions in areas where livelihoods are derived in part or in full from livestock. LEGS is also relevant to policy and decision-makers within donor and government agencies whose funding and implementation decisions impact on disaster response. A third audience for LEGS includes educational institutions and community-based organizations.

### LEGS covers

LEGS focuses on the overlap between emergencies, livestock and livelihoods, and aims to bring a livelihoods perspective into livestock-based disaster relief. From a global perspective, one of the most pressing needs is to improve livestock relief programming with communities who rely heavily on livestock for their social and



economic well-being. LEGS covers livestock interventions in these areas, but also addresses livestock support to settled farming communities and livestock kept by people in urban areas.

### **LEGS do not cover**

LEGS provide standards and guidelines for best practice and assistance in decision making. It is not intended to be a detailed practical manual for the implementation of livestock interventions in disasters.

In some countries, national level guidelines for livestock responses have already been prepared. LEGS aim to complement these guidelines where they exist and to support relevant national forums to develop such guidelines where they do not already exist.

LEGS are based on humanitarian principles and law, and hence its starting point is the welfare of people rather than animals. However, livestock professionals particularly veterinarians are obliged to consider the animal welfare implications of their actions. Guidelines for animal welfare, including issues such as the humane slaughter of livestock, are available in documents such as the Terrestrial Animal Health Code produced by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). It is assumed that livelihoods-based interventions that aim to benefit people through improved animal health, animal shelter and animal feeding have positive impacts on both people and animals.

Minimum standards common to all livestock interventions provides information and guidance on ways of working that are common to all types of emergency livestock intervention. The format is as follows:

- An introduction that sets out important issues to consider.
- A decision-making tree to facilitate choices between different implementation options, where appropriate.
- Standards, key indicators and guidance notes.
- Appendices containing additional technical information such as checklists for assessment and key references.

### **Standard**

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



### **Key indicators**

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

### **Guidance notes**

The guidance notes, which should be read in conjunction with the key indicators, outline particular issues that should be considered when applying the Standards.

Page 7 of 112	Holeta polytechnic college Author/Copyright	TVET program title- Animal Production Level III	Version – 1 June, 2021
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<b>Self-check 1</b>	<b>Written test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are focuses LEGS?(8pts)
2. Define emergency?(2pts)
3. Define emergency management?(2pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 12 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 12 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



<b>Information sheet - 2</b>	<b>Internalizing, explaining and applying the overlap between emergencies, livestock and livelihoods</b>
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## 2.1. The overlap between emergencies, livestock and livelihoods

### Livelihoods and emergencies

There is increasing recognition that emergency responses need to take into account the livelihoods of the affected populations is not just saving human lives but also protecting and strengthening livelihoods. This not only helps the immediate recovery of those affected by an emergency, but can increase their long-term resilience and reduce their vulnerability to future shocks and disasters.

Taking a livelihoods approach to emergency response also helps to harmonize relief and development initiatives, which historically have been mutually separate and at times contradictory. It is now acknowledged that some emergency responses have saved lives in the short term but have failed to protect, and at times have even destroyed, local livelihood strategies, undermined existing development initiatives, and had a negative impact on local service provision. Whilst it is recognized that development can also have negative impacts, and that there may be benefit in some cases in maintaining a level of independence between emergency and development responses, it is nonetheless important that relief efforts understand and take into

account local development activities, particularly those that aim to strengthen local livelihoods. This is the premise on which LEGS is based, seeking to identify responses to support the lives and the livelihoods of livestock keepers affected by an emergency.

### Livestock and livelihoods

Livestock play a significant role in the livelihoods of many people worldwide in different ways. They range from pastoralists, for whom livestock (cattle, camels, yaks, sheep, goats, donkeys) form the mainstay of their livelihood, to agro-pastoralists who depend on a mixture of herds and crops, to small-holder farmers who depend largely on their crops but whose cow, small herd of goats, pigs or poultry provide an important supplementary source of protein or income, to small-scale service providers such as



mule or donkey cart owners dependent on livestock as their source of income, to traders, shopkeepers and other merchants in whose businesses livestock play a significant role. Livestock also form a supplementary source of income and/or food for some urban and peri-urban populations.

The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, now widely recognized and accepted, provides a basis for understanding and analyzing livelihoods in emergency situations as well as in longer-term development processes. Livelihoods analysis is centered on a number of capital assets that households use as the basis for their livelihood strategies.

For all livestock owners, livestock constitute:

- An important financial asset (for many pastoralists their only financial asset)
- Providing both food (milk, meat, blood and eggs)
- Income (through sale, barter, transport, draught power and work hire)

Livestock are also significant social assets for many livestock owners, particularly pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. Livestock play a key role in building and consolidating social relationships and networks for most pastoralists, between clan members, in-laws and friends, and are commonly the currency of both gifts and fines. As highlighted in the Livelihoods Framework, policies and institutions influence the ability of livestock owners to use their assets in support of their livelihoods. For example, veterinary service institutions, taxation policies, marketing and export policies all have an impact on livestock-based livelihoods.

Vulnerability relates to people's ability to withstand shocks and trends. For households that depend on livestock for their livelihood, this may be directly linked to their livestock assets the greater the value of livestock assets, the more resilience households have to cope with and recover from shocks. Pro-compromised that rebuilding their livestock assets is no longer appropriate and other intervention strategies such as safety nets may be more applicable. Understanding the role of livestock in livelihoods and the impact of the emergency is of key importance in determining the appropriateness of a livestock-based response. Non-livestock interventions such as food aid, cash grants or cash/food-for-work can also be complementary to livestock-based responses, in that



they can remove some of the pressure on livestock assets in the short term, to enable them to recover.

The protection and strengthening of livestock as a key livelihood asset is therefore central to livestock responses in emergency situations. This is highlighted in the.

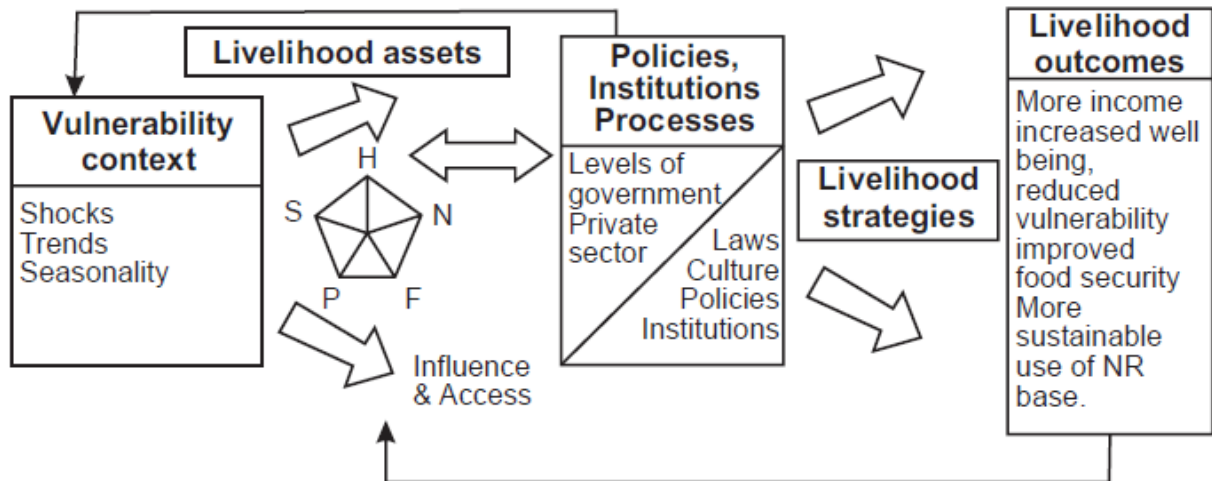


Fig1. Sustainable livelihoods framework

Key: H = human capital; S = social capital; N = natural capital; P = physical capital; F = financial capital

**Self-check 2****Written test**

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are livestock contributions for all livestock owners? (6pts)
2. Explain the overlap between livestock and livelihoods? (6pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 12 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 12 points**

You can ask your teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



**3.1. challenges of livelihoods-based thinking in emergencies**

Taking a livelihoods perspective in emergency response highlights the need to develop closer linkages between relief and development, through for example disaster preparedness and post-disaster rehabilitation. The livelihoods perspective tends to blur the boundaries that have traditionally separated relief and development programming, a separation that is still practiced at the time of writing by many agencies, in terms of both their organizational structures and their policies.

Some donors and NGOs are however moving towards more holistic programming and new approaches are evolving, such as large-scale social protection systems (or safety nets) for pastoralists, and weather-related insurance schemes to protect farmers and livestock owners against drought.

The key focus of LEGS is to improve the quality of humanitarian interventions and it is therefore beyond its scope to address the issues associated with linking relief and development or the many challenges of long-term development among livestock keepers. Many of these issues are complex, still unresolved and the subject of continued debate, including for example the future viability of pastoralists in fragile environments who are suffering from increasing chronic emergencies as a result of climate change.

LEGS acknowledges that there are no clear answers to these questions but endeavors to improve the quality of emergency response by promoting a livelihoods perspective in the context of rapid relief initiatives and acknowledging the linkages with longer-term programming.

**Chronic livelihoods crises**

In chronic livelihoods crises, there is a large proportion of the population that cannot meet their immediate needs at any time of the year, and which is subjected to new emergencies on a regular basis. Protracted livelihoods crises have most commonly been associated with long term, armed conflict. These are usually associated with



weak governance and a state that is either unable or unwilling to respond or mitigate the threats to populations or provide adequate protection.

Chronically vulnerable areas are characterized by shocks and emergencies which are either man-made or natural, and may also be characterized by the following:

- Deterioration or destruction of livelihoods
- Loss or depletion of productive assets
- Long term reliance on coping mechanisms which were previously only used in times of acute food insecurity
- Environmental degradation and deterioration of natural resources
- Increasing impoverishment of communities and households
- Geographical isolation in terms of infra-structure and communication
- Continuous or repeated emergency programs
- The idea of linking emergency and development livelihoods programs in such situations:
  - ✓ Is problematic:
    - ❖ As emergency conditions are continuous,
    - ❖ At least for some sections of the population, and development,
    - ❖ In terms of achieving sustainable livelihoods,
  - ✓ Is often not appropriate or feasible

Emergency and development livelihoods programming are in fact very similar, in terms of the types of interventions that are implemented. The difference is largely in terms of objectives, implementation modalities and scale. Whereas in emergency programs, the objectives are generally limited to meeting immediate needs and protecting livelihoods (i.e. preserving assets or recovering assets), development programs aim to achieve self-reliance and sustainability through for example livelihood diversification and improving market access. A key aspect of achieving sustainability in development programs is capacity building of local institutions (whether local NGOs, ministries, etc.), and working with local partners.

**Self-check 3****Written test**

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the characteristic of chronically vulnerable areas of shocks and emergencies which are either man-made or natural,?(8pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 8 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 8 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.





#### 4.1. Organizational livestock emergency procedures and policies

In any emergency, both formal and informal policies and institutions influence the ability of people to use their livestock assets to support livelihoods. For example, veterinary service institutions and policies on taxation, marketing, and exports all have an impact on livestock-based livelihoods.

Animal research establishments may be affected by different types of events which can cause similar functional disturbances that necessitate a planned and coordinated emergency response. Such events can have direct and indirect effects on animal welfare:

- I. **Direct:** Events causing death or injury of animals have obvious and serious animal welfare consequences.
- II. **Indirect:** Loss of accumulated specimens or data may result in work having to be repeated and more animals used in order to replace the lost material.

Consequently, to protect the welfare of animals used in research establishments, there is a fundamental need to plan adequately for such emergencies.

Emergencies that may be encountered include: fire, flood, power failure, contaminated feed or water, disease or injury, escapes, gas leaks, inclement weather, damage from wind, lightning and storm, road accidents, water failure and security threats.

The relevance of various types of threat and the circumstances where emergencies may arise will depend on the type of animals, the nature of the institution and the type of research being conducted.

These emergency events are in addition to animal emergencies that occur as part of the research such as surgical emergencies or injuries sustained during trapping.

#### **Policy**

Each establishment that holds animals should have an emergency plan that lists the types of emergencies that may be encountered and the procedures for dealing with each emergency.

The emergency plan should be publicized within each establishment and readily available to relevant personnel.



Procedures for dealing with emergencies should identify such things as:

- After hours contact details (for example for researchers, on duty veterinarian, AEC Chairperson, building maintenance, authorities for fire, water and gas leaks);
- Means of detecting and dealing with power failures and breakdown in equipment such as ventilation, filtration or watering systems (including the provision of temporary services until the breakdown is rectified);
- Evacuation procedures and emergency accommodation for animals:
- Security of data, records and samples

### **Explanatory Notes**

Consider the types of incident and possible impacts on housed animals living in an artificially maintained environment:

- A. **Fires** - Consider the likely effect of a bushfire or structural fire affecting the building housing the animals and/or nearby structures.
- B. **Floods** - For susceptible sites, consider the effect of generalized flooding affecting the whole of the site or areas with buildings housing animals. For any site, consider which animal housing areas could be involved in (and the likely effects of) localized flooding from sources such as heavy rain entering storm damaged roofs, water accumulating due to blocked drains or downpipes and accidental escape of water from leaking storage tanks, burst supply pipes or defective fire sprinklers.
- C. **Power failure** - May be due to fire, flood, storm or other damage to local infrastructure or main supply trunks remote from the site. Consider the effects of a prolonged power outage on air-conditioning, ventilation, water reticulation, filtration and waste disposal systems.
- D. **Hazardous spills or leaks** - Consider what other events such as gas leaks; chemical, radioactive or biological spills may pose a risk to animals either directly by exposure to the hazardous materials or indirectly, by preventing access of human carers into the facility. Consider how an event such as this in a laboratory area may impact upon the animal housing facilities in the same building.



## Preparation of a plan

Consider the predictable disruptions arising from an incident that may affect the functions needed to maintain an appropriate standard of animal care and research continuity.

Examples of disruptions in research animal facilities include:

- Injury and death of animals;
- Contamination of tissue cultures;
- Temperature fluctuations in incubators;
- Inadvertent thawing and spoilage of specimens stored in freezers and refrigerators;
- Deviations from research protocols and;
- Loss and corruption of data

If these or similar vulnerabilities are identified, then appropriate mitigation measures can be taken, for example, to develop a preventative maintenance program to reduce the risk of electrical and plumbing faults, to retrofit or rebuild the facilities, or to relocate animals.

Preparedness activities that protect against loss of data include timely reminders to researchers to make multiple copies of their records and to store data at multiple sites.

If you are able to evacuate:

- Identify the location of alternative housing facilities, number of animals that can be accommodated, and level of protection/containment that can be provided and for how long.
- Identify the minimum level of protection/containment that must be maintained during transport and how this will be achieved, including the process of transferring of animals between the facilities and the vehicles.
- Identify what vehicles will be available, how many boxes of animals will need to be moved, how many trips will be needed and the estimated journey time - Allow for slower journey times where roads are likely to be affected by smoke, water or movements of emergency vehicles.

If you can't evacuate or your plan requires you to stay put:



- Develop appropriate response plans to combat predicted threats (such as fire and flood).
- Identify what back-up services will be available in the event of a general power failure, determine what essential services the back-up system can reliably maintain and for how long.
- Establish and maintain a store of emergency equipment including torches, fresh batteries, extension cords, portable coolers and heaters and ensure that all staff knows where to access the equipment in an emergency.
- Include energy supply authorities and specialty dry ice and refrigerant suppliers in the emergency telephone list.
- Estimate how long feed, clean water and bedding stores will normally last in the event of disrupted supply.

The most effective people to respond to disrupted operations at an animal care or research facility are those who regularly perform these duties under normal conditions. Personnel who regularly work in a particular area are also usually the most experienced at effective problem solving in that area.

The reliance on experienced people to respond to emergencies also reduces the need for developing extensive Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for special use in emergencies, because these SOPs have usually already been established for normal circumstances.

For example, there is little need for specific guidelines for feeding and maintaining laboratory animals in emergencies, if these tasks will be done by the usual competent staff. However, to ensure that qualified persons will complete these tasks, an Emergency Management Plan should specify that regular care providers are the designated care providers for animals in emergencies, and they perform these duties by being given access to the facilities and by relying on existing SOPs.

Much time in writing a plan can be saved by incorporating existing SOPs as appendices to the Emergency Management Plan. The plan should identify any additional, special training needed for existing staff operating under emergency conditions and specify how this training will be delivered.



Depending upon the size and extent of the emergency, it is possible that some staff may be absent from work due to the incident and the Emergency Management Plan should allow for this.

### **Recovery**

Emergency preparedness in the workplace seeks to reduce direct and indirect losses resulting from disasters.

Direct losses include injury and death of humans and animals, damage to buildings and equipment, loss of research data, and delays in the publication of scientific data.

Indirect losses from disasters include a loss of competitive edge in research, loss of institutional reputation, and decreased local economy as trade with local vendors is reduced.

Reducing direct and indirect losses should be the overall goal of an Emergency Management Plan. Losses are smallest when the disruptions to animal welfare and research are minimized.

Recovery commences when the emergency is under control. As soon as possible an inspection should be undertaken to identify essential repairs that will enable re-activation of infrastructure.

Arrangements should be made to clean and disinfect animal rooms and retrieve evacuated animals.

The Emergency Management Plan should include necessary arrangements to ensure biological protection/containment for returning animals.

**Self-check 4****Written test**

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the Procedures for dealing with emergencies? (8pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 8 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 8 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



### 5.1. Occupational Health and Safety Program

The Occupational Health & Safety Program is designed to prevent unnecessary occupational hazards in the work environment and maintain a safe environment for personnel working with or around animals.

All personnel working with animals must participate in the Occupational Health & Safety Program.

Potential risks incurred when personnel work with animals

There are several types of risks; however, the following are of primary concern:

- Development of allergies
- Zoonotic diseases
- Animal bites and scratches

Risks are substantially minimized by using appropriate handling techniques when manipulating animals, their tissues, and caging; wearing protective clothing/devices; and utilizing appropriate personal hygiene practices.

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The Office of Animal Resources (OAR) provides protective clothing for animal care personnel which are laundered by the institution. Animal care personnel are required to wear PPE while at work and are expected to change PPE as often as necessary to maintain a clean appearance and prevent contamination to other areas of the facility.

Personnel must wear laboratory coats when working with animals in the vivarium. It is best practice to wear laboratory coats when working with animals in the laboratory as well. Protective clothing should be changed as appropriate to minimize cross contamination between species or activities in different animal rooms within the facility. Protective clothing should not be worn outside of the vivarium or laboratories unless it is necessary to perform assigned duties.



Additional PPE may be required depending on the animal facility, the species being housed in each room, and the designated bio containment level. Questions concerning appropriate use of PPE should be directed to the OAR facility supervisors.

### **Personal Hygiene**

Hand washing is the most effective practice in reducing the potential of exposure to infectious material. Hand washing should be performed:

- At the start of the work day
- Upon leaving for breaks, before meals, or after restroom breaks
- When returning to work
- After handling of any live animal or animal tissue
- After handling any other potential source of contamination

Eating and drinking are prohibited in animal quarters and other areas where laboratory animals or hazardous agents are utilized. Eating and drinking within the vivarium is only permitted in administrative office space and in employee break rooms.

Other preventive measures such as not applying makeup (including lip balm application) or placing contact lenses while in the vicinity of laboratory animals can also reduce potential exposures.

### **Development of Allergies**

Risk factors for development of allergies include a family history of allergies, a history of seasonal allergies, and smoking. Common clinical symptoms of laboratory animal allergies include inflammation of the skin, nose, eyes; and urticarial (i.e. rash). Individuals who develop allergies to animal dander and excretions are at increased risk of developing asthma.

The major sources of allergens are:

- Animal bites, animal dander and excretions (e.g., urine, saliva)
- Airborne bedding dust
- Cautery fumes
- Other respiratory exposures

Exposure to allergens can be minimized by:

- Wearing protective clothing and gloves when handling animals





- Reducing exposure to airborne dusts, dander and caustic fumes (e.g. exhaust systems)
- Practicing good personal hygiene

### **Zoonotic Diseases**

Zoonotic diseases (i.e. diseases which are transmitted from animals to man), although uncommon in the laboratory setting, can have significant health consequences for personnel. Exposure to zoonotic diseases has been greatly decreased by the use of commercial animal vendors who have eliminated them from their colonies.

### **Persons most at risk:**

- Immuno-compromised personnel (e.g., HIV, steroids, chemotherapy, post-transplant, certain arthritis medications)
- Pregnant employee or an employee planning to get pregnant
- At risk personnel are encouraged to discuss these risks with their treating physician

Risks are substantially minimized by:

- Using appropriate handling techniques when manipulating animals, their tissues, and caging
- Wearing protective clothing/devices
- Utilizing appropriate personal hygiene practices
- Following proper sharps (needles, scalpels, glassware) management practices

**Self-check 5****Written test**

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the Potential risks incurred when personnel work with animals? (3pts)
2. How to substantially minimize risks(4pts)
3. List Persons most at risk(3pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 10 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 10 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



LG #14

## LO #2- Identify appropriate Livelihoods-based livestock responses in emergencies

### Instruction sheet

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Identifying appropriate livelihoods-based livestock responses in emergencies
- Recognizing emergency responses
- Recognizing the impact of emergencies on livestock keepers

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Identify appropriate livelihoods-based livestock responses in emergencies
- Recognize emergency responses
- Recognize the impact of emergencies on livestock keepers

### Learning Instructions:

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described below.
3. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask your trainer for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-checks” which are placed following all information sheets.
5. Ask from your trainer the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your trainer to correct your work. (You are to get the key answer only after you finished answering the Self-checks).
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Operation sheets
7. Perform “the Learning activity performance test” which is placed following “Operation sheets” ,
8. If your performance is satisfactory proceed to the next learning guide,
9. If your performance is unsatisfactory, ask your trainer for further instructions or go back to “Operation sheets”.



## Information sheet – 1 Identifying appropriate livelihoods-based livestock responses in emergencies

### 1.1. Appropriate livelihoods-based livestock responses in emergencies

The sustainable livelihoods framework underlines the fact that households rely on more than one type of capital, and vary the activities and their importance depending on the context and the livelihood outcomes pursued. Diversification of livelihood strategies is also the key for sustainability.

The Integrated Human Development (IHD) framework identifies six main livelihood strategies that should guide programming:

- **Coping or survival mechanisms:** Strategies that enable people to get through difficult periods.
- **Risk reduction mechanisms:** Strategies that help reduce vulnerability to shocks, cycles and trends.
- **Engagement:** Strategies that increase the influence of people and communities to advocate and claim rights and services.
- **Assets recovery:** Strategies that rebuild assets lost in a disaster.
- **Asset diversification:** Strategies that build resilience by increasing the types of assets that can be depended upon in a crisis, and reduce vulnerability to the loss of one or a few asset types.
- **Asset maximization:** Strategies that increase the quantity and quality of assets to improve the capacity of households to leave poverty and reduce vulnerability.

Natural, conflict-related or slow-onset crises affect people's livelihoods in various ways.

Emergency response is guided by The Sphere Project's two core beliefs:

- That those affected by disaster or conflict have a right to receive protection and assistance to ensure the basic conditions for life with dignity;
- That action should be taken to alleviate human suffering arising out of disaster or conflict

Humanitarian programs should aim to restore all components of the livelihoods framework to achieve a sustainable recovery for affected households. However, often



due to competing priorities and limited resources, humanitarian assistance prioritizes some components of the livelihoods framework over others. Thus, the remaining gaps hamper sustainable livelihood recovery.

This does not mean that a single humanitarian program should aim to cover all the needs; but such programs should have a comprehensive understanding of the existing capacities and needs of affected households to put in place programs that aim at sustainability.

Different phases of a crisis or its aftermaths (early acute, post-crisis, development) call for different programming strategies. In the early part of a crisis, the focus is on saving lives and on livelihoods protection. In the recovery phase, the focus is on the rehabilitation of livelihoods, aiming at developing and promoting livelihoods strategies. Protracted crises or recurring emergencies need to be addressed in a sustainable manner that reduces aid dependency.

Additionally, urban and rural contexts differ in certain aspects, from the density and diversity of populations to the availability and quality of services and infrastructure.

Table 1 Emergency response guidance

<b>Cycle steps</b>	Description Useful
<b>Preparedness</b>	
Contingency planning	Contingency planning is used to ensure adequate arrangements are made in anticipation of a crisis. Participation by all humanitarian actors is the key.
Coordination with local, national and regional actors	Participating in coordination forums of humanitarian actors is vital for making necessary preparations for current or future humanitarian assistance needs.
<b>Context analysis</b>	
Needs assessment	Needs assessments aim to define what assistance affected communities need? They vary in breadth and depth, and use various methods, depending on the context. Livelihoods needs assessments must include an analysis of the comprehensive framework: household assets, strategies, priorities and goals; and policies and institutions affecting livelihoods at the macro level. The needs assessments must use participatory methods involving affected communities in defining needs and priorities. Needs assessment reports should describe the economic profiles of households,



	identifying their main sources of income, main expenses, the most difficult period(s) of the year, as well as the most promising livelihood strategies. Also, an understanding of coping mechanisms and the gaps in assistance of vulnerable households will give direction to intervention design.
Market assessment	Needs assessments should also include a markets component. However, in some cases, a standalone market assessment may be necessary.
Risk analysis	Risk analysis involves a range of activities to assess the potential risk of the failure and/or harm of the intervention, both for the organization and the communities. Livelihoods-related projects may affect and be affected by the market, by local policies and cultures as well as by the actions of other humanitarian actors. The recommended tools give an indication of the most effective and efficient approach as well as risk-mitigation measures
<b>Response design and implementation</b>	
Response	Once affected households' needs and strategies are assessed, the intervention strategy can be defined. This step uses primarily a logical and/or results framework to show the relationship between the intervention's intended results, activities and the available resources.
Response implementation	Depending on the project components and implementation strategy, the team takes steps to deliver quality assistance. CRS has implemented good quality programs that can inform emergency project implementation.
<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>	
Monitoring and evaluation plan  Real-time evaluation	For emergency responses, the M&E system should remain realistic and dynamic. CRS uses the Simple Measurement of Indicators for Learning and Evidence-based Reporting (SMILER) tool, which breaks the monitoring and evaluation system into easily understood parts. A real-time evaluation (RTE) is also advised for measuring the effectiveness of a program.
<b>Exit and feedback</b>	
Sharing lessons learned	The format of a learning event or document can vary, and these serve to improve future interventions.

**Self-check 1****Written test**

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the six main livelihood strategies? (6points)
2. What are the two core beliefs of emergency response guided by The Sphere Project's? (4 points)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 10 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 10 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



## Information sheet - 2 Recognizing emergency responses

### 2.1. Emergency responses

A range of disaster and emergency situations may occur on the premises or in the field with the potential to impact on the safety of human and livestock, including but not limited to:

- Lack of water
- Drought
- Vehicle accident
- Chemical, radiation or biological spill
- Bushfire
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Physical assaults.
- Disease
- Lack of feed

In any emergency intervention, irrespective of type, there are important cross-cutting issues to be considered and preparations to be made. Addressing these improves decision-making, use and targeting of resources and ultimately the impact of the intervention.

#### The context of the emergency

The starting point for any intervention is a thorough understanding of the local context in which the emergency is occurring and of the impact it is having. For example:

- The geographical characteristics of the zone affected – area, terrain, vegetation, normal weather conditions/seasons;
- The size, distribution, status (socio-economic levels), cultures and livestock productions systems of affected human populations;
- The size, distribution and species of affected animal populations;
- Available natural resources (grazing, water and arable land) and how they have been hit;





- Physical infrastructure, such as: roads, bridges, dams, markets, abattoirs, feed mills, storage facilities, water pumps, telecommunications, veterinary laboratories, cold chain facilities, etc.;
- Prevalent or potential disease risks to animals (and to humans from animals);
- Available expertise and relevant human resources – veterinarians, livestock assistance, etc.;
- Available logistics – transport, administration, private-sector goods and services;
- The security situation of the affected area.

Interventions also need to take account of relevant cross-cutting issues, such as:

- Protecting people's rights;
- Awareness of equity and gender issues;
- Identification of particularly vulnerable groups, such as
  - ✓ Women, young and old people, and those living with HIV/aids;
- The short and long-term impacts of each intervention on the environment.

Emergencies impact differently on different sectors of a community and this has implications on the type of support required.

An emergency may, for example, increase the workload on women and children as they search for food, water and fuel, yet it is often women who normally tend to animals.

Agencies must also be aware of the possible consequences of an intervention and take care that they do not inadvertently expose specific groups to greater risks. In conflict situations, providing livestock to households, for example, can make them more vulnerable to stock raids, while providing livestock camps for internally displaced people (IDPs) can lead to conflict over limited grazing and water resources, and damage the local environment.

Interventions should also avoid undermining local service providers such as private and public veterinarians and para-veterinarians, or livestock traders. Agencies should always try to find ways of supporting and strengthening local services.



## **Animal welfare**

Animal welfare has always been an integral part of good animal husbandry but its importance in its own right is increasingly recognized. Animal welfare can be summarized into the “Five Freedoms”, namely:

- Freedom from hunger or thirst;
- Freedom from discomfort;
- Freedom from pain, injury or disease;
- Freedom to express normal behavior;
- Freedom from fear and distress.

The majority of livestock emergency interventions can be regarded as “pro-animal welfare”, for example:

- Removing or humanely destroying animals which are suffering and likely to die;
- Providing veterinary care or prophylaxis to sick animals or those at risk of disease;
- Providing feed or water to animals which are starving or thirsty; and
- Providing animals with shelter.

While animal welfare issues can arise in any livestock-related intervention, destocking and provision of livestock are activities that are most likely to have potential animal welfare implications. Providing animals to owners who do not have the skills, labor or resources such as feed and water can compromise the welfare of the animals. Likewise, providing inappropriate species or breeds to recipients can also have welfare implications.

Animal welfare must be a key consideration when planning and selecting implementing partners and beneficiaries for all interventions, especially when considering livestock provision



<b>Self-check 2</b>	<b>Written test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the ranges of disaster and emergency situations may occur on the safety of human and livestock? (8 points)
2. What are the five freedoms of animal welfare? (5 points)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 13 points**

**Unsatisfactory – below 13 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



## Information sheet 3 – Recognizing the impact of emergencies on livestock keepers

### 3.1. Impact of emergencies on livestock keepers

Humanitarian emergencies may be categorized as slow onset, rapid onset and complex and/or chronic.

#### Slow-onset emergencies

Among the emergencies that may require a livestock response, the most common slow-onset emergency in arid and semi-arid environments is drought. The slow onset of drought means that livestock initially deteriorate in condition and later die, primarily due to shortage of feed and water. The impact on livestock keepers is twofold. Initially there is a reduction in the productivity of livestock, both as a source of food and of income, as their poor condition leads to lower prices in the market and poor terms of trade for livestock owners. Livestock can also become more vulnerable to some diseases during drought, which also results in production losses, increased costs or death.

The progression of a typical drought is characterized by four phases before returning to a 'normal' situation:

- Alert
- Alarm
- Emergency
- Recovery

The needs of livestock owners vary at different phases of a drought. For example, in the alert and alarm stages, the productivity of livestock is reducing but key assets have not yet been lost. However, livestock owners may be employing coping strategies such as stress sales of animals in order to purchase food, and may include strategies damaging to long-term food security (such as sales of reproductive stock).



## **Rapid-onset emergencies**

Rapid-onset disasters such as earthquakes, floods and extreme weather conditions

The phases of a rapid-onset emergency are usually different from those of a slow-onset disaster. The disaster may strike with little or no warning, and most of the initial impact takes place within a few hours or days. Following the immediate aftermath (see Glossary), there is an early recovery phase and then the main recovery phase, which depending on the nature of the disaster could take days (for example receding floods), months or years (for example rebuilding after an earthquake).

## **Complex and chronic emergencies**

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs defines a complex emergency as 'a humanitarian crisis in a country, region or society where there is total or considerable breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflict and which requires an international response that goes beyond the mandate or capacity of any single agency and/or the ongoing United Nations country program' (UN OCHA, 1999). Complex emergencies are often the result of poor governance or prolonged conflict, and may be further complicated by natural phenomena such as drought or flooding. This can impact on livestock owners' livelihoods through:

- Displacement,
- Possible loss of livestock assets
- Loss of access to natural resources such as:
  - ✓ Grazing grounds and water rights
  - ✓ Violent theft of livestock assets by armed groups
  - ✓ Disruption of services such as veterinary services
  - ✓ Restrictions on livestock management and marketing, such as reduced access to grazing, water and markets;
  - ✓ Communications and infrastructure breakdown, causing limited access to information or markets.

**Self-check 3****Written test**

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the four phases of drought before returning to a normal situation? (4 pts)
2. What are the impacts of complex emergencies on livestock owners' livelihoods? (4pts.)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 8 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 8 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



**LG #15**

## **LO #3- Assess and respond to Livestock emergency**

### **Instruction sheet**

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Conducting preliminary emergency assessment and identifying the phase of emergency
- Carrying out participatory assessment approach
- Identifying technical interventions in livestock emergency

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Conduct preliminary emergency assessment and identifying the phase of emergency
- Carry out participatory assessment approach
- Identify technical interventions in livestock emergency

### **Learning Instructions:**

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described below.
3. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask your trainer for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-checks” which are placed following all information sheets.
5. Ask from your trainer the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your trainer to correct your work. (You are to get the key answer only after you finished answering the Self-checks).
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Operation sheets
7. Perform “the Learning activity performance test” which is placed following “Operation sheets” ,
8. If your performance is satisfactory proceed to the next learning guide,
9. If your performance is unsatisfactory, ask your trainer for further instructions or go back to “Operation sheets”.



## Information Sheet 1- Conducting preliminary emergency assessment and identifying the phase of emergency

### 1.1. Preliminary emergency assessment and phase of emergency

Prior to any form of emergency response, an assessment is required to ascertain whether livelihoods-based livestock interventions are appropriate and feasible in the specific context, according to:

- The type,
- Phase and severity of the emergency,
- Indeed whether a response is necessary at all.

This preliminary assessment is not an end in itself, but the first step to enable decisions to be made regarding which technical interventions to explore. The preliminary assessment also generates useful background information as a basis for later, more detailed, assessments into specific technical areas.

The LEGS assessment process is made up of three parts, which may be carried out concurrently, namely:

- The role of livestock in livelihoods;
- The nature and impact of the emergency;
- Situation analysis

Early warning systems (EWSs) have been developed in different regions with the aim of anticipating (particularly natural) disasters and allowing time for preparation and mitigation beforehand. These systems generally focus on food security and human nutrition data, although some incorporate livelihood indicators such as livestock condition. There are also a growing number of classification systems under development to assist in the interpretation of early warning and emergency assessment data.

Early warning and classification system results can be extremely useful in the analysis of an emergency and help to inform emergency response. However, the need for sound analysis and accurate classification of an emergency should not draw attention from the need to respond quickly and effectively. Early and timely response is





particularly important in slow-onset emergencies such as drought, where the benefit to cost ratio of interventions may decrease with time.

Ideally some of the assessment information should have been collected before the onset of the emergency as part of preparedness planning. Even in rapid-onset emergencies, some form of preparedness information collection should be possible for areas that are known to be disaster-prone. Agencies already working in the area on longer-term development initiatives, if they exist, are therefore often best placed to develop this preparedness capacity both within themselves and together with communities.

In the context of emergencies, in particular rapid-onset emergencies, the need for speed and an urgent response may be considered to limit the opportunities for participatory approaches. However, the approach taken for the assessments is as important as the methodologies selected, if not more so, as it has the potential to lay a sound footing for a response based on collaboration and participation. Whichever methodologies are used therefore, the approach should be based on consensus.

The assessments are not designed to be carried out in any particular order. In many cases some of the information from the three assessments may be collected at the same time – during community discussions, for example, consulting local officials or from secondary data. Compared to human emergency assessments, livestock-based assessments may be more qualitative, based on the judgment of expert opinion, since quantitative analysis is not always feasible (for example, there is at present no livestock-based equivalent to rapid human nutritional assessment and no standard methodology for measuring livestock mortality) and livestock owners are sometimes reluctant to reveal livestock numbers. Furthermore, the role of livestock in livelihoods is a key aspect of the assessment and will vary from community to community as well as from region to region.

### **Assessment methodologies**

The assessment team should be gender-balanced and include generalists and livestock specialists with local knowledge. While the time available for carrying out the assessment may be limited, particularly in the case of rapid-onset disasters, this should



not prevent participation of representatives from the affected communities. The assessment team should therefore include community representatives and involve local institutions as partners. Local participation should also improve the quality of the data collected.

For a rapid preliminary assessment in an emergency, purposive sampling may prove to be the most effective sampling method, taking into account key variables such as gender, age, and ethnicity and livelihood strategies.

The shortage of time in an emergency context also limits the extent to which detailed quantitative surveys may be carried out. It is therefore recommended that largely qualitative methods are used, based on participatory inquiry and cross-checked with local community representatives, local government and agency workers. Disaggregation of findings according to key factors such as age, gender, HIV status and ethnicity is vital to gain an understanding of the differential impact of the emergency on different vulnerable groups.

Gathering the information necessary to complete the preliminary assessments, including key data relating to the four cross-cutting issues outlined above, is greatly facilitated if the agency is already operational in the affected area, or can work in partnership with an organization already working there. In these circumstances, knowledge and understanding of livelihood strategies, production systems, social and cultural norms and key actors and institutions are already available and the accuracy of the rapid preliminary assessments is significantly increased.

There are four important cross-cutting issues to consider in all types of emergency response: gender, HIV/AIDS, security and protection, and the environment.

#### **A. Gender and social equity**

Social equity is a key consideration in disaster response, not least because disasters affect different groups of people in different ways and an equitable response is part of the rights foundation on which LEGS is based. Emergency interventions have the potential to reinforce social inequities or contribute to greater equality between differentiated social groups, such as those based on age (for example the elderly, orphans or other vulnerable children, child-headed households), ethnicity or gender.



Gender is particularly important, since in any disaster women and men have different resources available to them and different coping strategies, which need to be understood and recognized by intervening agencies. In some cases women's coping strategies may increase their vulnerability, for example exposing them to sexual abuse or exploitation. Emergencies often increase women's labor burden and may at the same time reduce their access to key assets.

With regard to livestock-based interventions, issues of ownership and control of livestock as a livelihood asset become paramount. It is important therefore that responses are based on a sound understanding of women's role in livestock production, including:

- Their daily and seasonal contributions and responsibilities;
- Their access to and control of livestock assets including rights of use and disposal;
- The difference between the various livestock species and age categories (for example women may be responsible for young stock but not adult stock).

In some pastoralist communities, cultural norms prescribe that women control livestock products (such as milk, butter, hides and skins) as part of their overall control of the food supply, while the men have disposal rights (sale, barter or gift) over the animal itself.

## **B. HIV/AIDS**

HIV/AIDS continues to present a global threat to human health, in spite of falling infection levels in some countries and the increasing availability of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs. Sub-Saharan Africa, home to many of the world's livestock keepers, continues to be the most affected region, while women are increasingly disproportionately infected. The pandemic has a significant impact on livestock owners and their ability to meet their basic needs. Constraining factors such as livestock disease, drought, flood, conflict, poor infrastructure and access to credit and markets are all exacerbated by the presence of HIV/AIDS. One of the key impacts is the effect on family labor, which results in lower production and loss of income as labor is insufficient to manage the livestock adequately. In addition, knowledge and skills are lost as parents die before



they can pass information on to their children, and extension and support services such as veterinary services lose capacity as staff are affected by the pandemic. People living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIV) may suffer social exclusion and rejection, for example they may be excluded from using communal water sources or sent away from their village, which also has a negative impact on their livelihood activities. Livestock are commonly sold to cover medical and funeral expenses and thus family herds are depleted to cope with the impact of HIV/AIDS, leading to the depletion of key livelihood assets.

### **C. Security and protection**

The principle of protection relates to the safety, dignity and integrity of the individual and draws on international humanitarian law and international human rights. In emergencies, particularly those involving conflict, the protection of the affected population may be compromised and communities and individuals may suffer from:

- Sexual violence,
- Theft,
- Looting,
- Coercion,
- Exploitation,
- Attack,
- Deprivation,
- The misappropriation of land
- The destruction of services

Agencies responding to emergencies therefore have the responsibility to ensure that their interventions at the least do not increase risk to beneficiaries, and where possible aim to reduce risk and increase protection.

LEGS therefore aim to ensure the protection of people involved in livestock-related emergency responses and to minimize risk.

Protection and security also apply to implementing agency staff. The physical safety of agency staff and their ability to access and operate in affected areas can also be severely threatened by insecurity, which can also lead to high implementation costs due to the need for good communications systems, extra vehicles, and armed escorts and so on. Consequent delays in implementation may lead to inappropriate timing of



interventions and/or last minute changes that may affect the quality and impact of the response.

#### **D. Environment**

Sustainable environmental management is central to successful livestock-based livelihoods, since livestock depend on environmental resources such as pasture and water for survival. When the availability of these resources and the demand from livestock are balanced, the potential for negative environmental impacts is minimal. In fact, many livestock management systems (for example seasonal migration) incorporate elements to minimize negative environmental impacts and promote sustainable animal production. However, some livestock production systems, particularly where animals are concentrated in one location (for example feedlots, chicken houses) can lead to negative environmental impacts such as soil and water pollution if mitigation measures are not in place. Poor environmental hygiene and sanitary conditions can also contribute to livestock illness and death, lowering animal value and increasing per head management costs.

Conditions before or during an emergency can increase the risk of negative environmental impact from livestock. For example, reduced pasture, fodder and water due to drought cause concentrations of livestock around diminished water resources and lead to localized overgrazing. Similarly, camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) may result in unusually high livestock populations in a restricted area.



<b>Self-check 1</b>	<b>Written test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the appropriate and feasible livelihoods-based livestock interventions prior to any form of emergency response? (4pts)
2. What are the three parts of LEGS assessment process which may be carried out concurrently? (6pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 10 points**

**Unsatisfactory – below 10 points**

You can ask your teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



<b>Information sheet - 2</b>	<b>Carrying out participatory assessment approach</b>
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## 2.1. participatory assessment approach

### LEGS Participatory Response Identification Matrix

The LEGS Participatory Response Identification Matrix (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 and feasible, in the context of protecting and rebuilding livelihood assets. PRIM should be completed using the assessment findings by a group of stakeholders including community representatives.

PRIM considers the three livelihoods objectives (providing rapid assistance, protecting assets, rebuilding assets) against the range of technical interventions (destocking, veterinary services, feed, water, shelter and provision of livestock) in the light of the assessment findings.

It emphasizes the importance of all three objectives in order to support livelihoods in an emergency context, and addresses how the different interventions can fit in and overlaps within the phasing of an emergency. The right-hand side of the matrix can help agencies to plan the timing of their interventions in relation to the phase the emergency has reached and allow sufficient time for preparation and lead-in for later activities.

The emergency phases vary for rapid-onset and slow-onset disasters. PRIM participants should agree on their own definitions specific to the context in which they are working. For complex emergencies that include either a slow- or rapid-onset disaster, the relevant PRIM may be used. For chronic and/or complex emergencies that do not include a slow- or rapid-onset crisis, only the left-hand side of PRIM (i.e. the livelihoods objectives) may be appropriate.

PRIM thus provides a visual summary of which interventions are possible and potentially most effective in protecting livelihoods given the stage of the emergency.

It is important to note that none of the interventions described in LEGS are exclusive. In order to protect and strengthen livelihoods, an integrated response involving more



than one intervention at a time may be appropriate, as well as different interventions being implemented sequentially over the course of the emergency.

The findings of the preliminary assessment and the outcome of participatory planning discussions based on PRIM, together with an analysis of the capacity and mandate of the intervening agency, should enable the selection of technical interventions that are appropriate, feasible and timely to support and protect livestock-based livelihoods in an emergency.

### **Notes**

Participatory inquiry may be defined as the systematic (and if necessary rapid) collection and analysis of data in participation with local people. When conducted well, participatory inquiry seeks to understand the perceptions of vulnerable and marginalized groups and therefore automatically disaggregates data by subgroup.

### **Assessment methodologies**

Participatory assessment methodologies may include the following:

- Observation: key indicators such as livestock condition, natural resource deterioration, livestock mortality and the impact of the emergency on infrastructure may be relatively easily observed.
- Key informant interviews with significant stakeholders could include local NGO and government staff, traditional and community leaders, religious leaders and civil society organizations.
- Focus group discussions with affected vulnerable groups, bearing in mind gender, age, HIV-status and other variables.
- Quantitative data: for some indicators quantitative data may be collected, for example livestock and cereal prices in local markets or estimated numbers of livestock deaths, using questionnaires if time permits
- Qualitative data may be gathered from representatives of the affected population using PRA-type (participatory rural appraisal) methods including:
  - ✓ Mapping;
  - ✓ Time line/time trend;
  - ✓ Proportional piling and scoring;





- ✓ Ranking;
- ✓ Gender analysis – access to resources tool;
- ✓ Daily and seasonal calendars;
- ✓ Venn diagrams.

These techniques rely on the use of semi-structured interviewing and can be employed during key informant interviews and/or focus group discussions.

- Sampling: given the shortage of time available for most assessments, simple rapid sampling methods, based on purposive sampling techniques, should be employed. Purposive sampling involves the selection of a typically representative group, based on particular characteristics (for example livestock owner's affected by drought, women livestock owners, and inhabitants of a flood affected village).
- Secondary data should be compiled using government reports, health and veterinary statistics, NGO reports and other available documentation. Other agencies operating in the area may also have carried out preliminary or detailed emergency assessments, including vulnerability assessments, which are a useful source of secondary data. EWSs, where they exist, may also provide useful information. Stakeholders themselves may also be useful sources of key information, both quantitative and qualitative.
- Baselines should be established using secondary data where available. If this is not possible, estimates of baselines may be determined through recall with affected populations using the qualitative methods described above
- Spatial data may also be useful, for example satellite photographs/GIS, water point mapping and so on.

**Self-check 2****Written test**

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the Participatory assessment methodologies ?(8pts)
2. Define Participatory inquiry?(2pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 10 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 10 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



<b>Information sheet - 3</b>	<b>Identifying technical interventions in livestock emergency</b>
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### 3.1. technical interventions in livestock emergency

#### Relating technical interventions to the LEGS livelihoods objectives:

- To achieve the LEGS livelihoods objectives, different technical options can be used either alone or in combinations.

It is important to note that none of the interventions described in LEGS are exclusive. In order to protect and strengthen livelihoods, an integrated response involving more than one intervention at a time may be appropriate, as well as different interventions being implemented sequentially over the course of the emergency.

**Table 2 LEGS livelihoods objectives and technical options**

Livelihoods objective	Technical options	Implications and issues
1. Provide rapid assistance to crisis-affected communities through livestock-based interventions	Destocking (accelerated off-take)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May be appropriate in early stages of slow-onset emergency</li> <li>• Allows longer term protection of remaining livestock assets</li> <li>• Provides cash support to livestock owners</li> <li>• Potential also in some rapid onset emergencies to provide cash to households who may lack feed, shelter or labour to care for their livestock</li> <li>• Requires infrastructure, interested traders and conducive policy environment</li> </ul>
	Destocking (slaughter destocking)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May be appropriate when emergency too far advanced for accelerated off-take</li> <li>• Provides cash or food</li> <li>• Requires slaughter infrastructure, skills and distribution mechanisms</li> <li>• May require greater input from external agencies</li> </ul>



2. Protect the key livestock assets of crisis-affected communities	Veterinary Services (primary clinical veterinary services; support to public-sector veterinary functions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for positive impact on protecting and rebuilding assets at all stages of an emergency</li> <li>• Can include preparedness measures such as vaccination and preventive treatment</li> <li>• Can be carried out in conjunction with other activities (e.g. feed, water, provision of livestock) to increase asset protection</li> <li>• Requires operational or potential service sector (government, private and/or community-based) and veterinary supplies</li> </ul>
	Provision of Feed (relocation of livestock; emergency feeding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important for protecting remaining livestock assets during and after an emergency</li> <li>• Requires available feed, pasture, transport and/or storage facilities</li> <li>• In drought, can be complementary to water provision</li> <li>• Emergency feeding can be very expensive and</li> </ul>
	Provision of Water (water point rehabilitation; new water point establishment ;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important for protecting remaining livestock assets</li> <li>• Requires available water sources of sufficient quality and quantity, or potential to establish new ones</li> <li>• Requires effective local water management systems</li> <li>• May be very capital intensive (particularly new wa</li> </ul>
	Livestock shelter and settlement (settlement; infrastructure; shelter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responds to a range of livestock needs: protection against cold or hot climates; security; prevention of wandering; provision of healthy environment for livestock and humans; and convenience of management</li> <li>• Generally (though not exclusively) more appropriate to rapid-onset emergencies in harsh climates rather than slow-onset disasters such as drought</li> <li>• Can involve preventive measures (e.g. earthquake resistant livestock shelters) as well as those designed to protect livestock assets after an emergency</li> </ul>



3. Rebuild key livestock assets among crisis affected communities	Provision of livestock (herd reconstitution; other livestock distribution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can include helping livestock owners to rebuild herds after an emergency, or the replacement of smaller numbers of animals (e.g. draught or transport animals, poultry), which contribute to livelihoods</li> <li>• Appropriate in the recovery phase once immediate aftermath is over and asset loss can be assessed</li> <li>• Potentially very expensive and challenging to manage effectively</li> <li>• Requires supply of appropriate livestock either locally or within feasible transporting distance</li> <li>• Requires sufficient natural resources to support distributed livestock</li> <li>• Success is highly dependent on: appropriate targeting of beneficiaries; selection of appropriate livestock; beneficiary capacity for livestock care and management; and availability of livestock support services</li> </ul>
	Veterinary services, water, feed, shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See above</li> <li>• Continued intervention in the recovery phase can help to rebuild and strengthen livestock assets and reduce vulnerability to future disasters</li> </ul>

**Self-check 3****Written test**

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What is the objective of technical interventions to the LEGS livelihoods?(2pts)

**Test II multiple choose Questions**

1. What is the technical intervention to protect the key livestock assets of crisis- affected communities?(2pts)
  - A. Provision of veterinary services
  - B. Provision of feed
  - C. Provision of water
  - D. Provision of livestock shelter and settlement
  - E. All
2. What is the technical intervention to provide rapid assistance to crisis- affected communities through livestock- based interventions?(2pts)
  - A. Provision of veterinary services
  - B. Provision of feed
  - C. Provision of water
  - D. Destocking

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 6 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 6 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



**LG #16**

## **LO #4- Apply minimum standards common to all livestock interventions**

### **Instruction sheet**

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Applying the common standards to all livestock intervention
- Ensuring the participation of disaster-affected population in the assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the livestock program
- Providing livestock assistance

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Apply the common standards to all livestock intervention
- Ensure the participation of disaster-affected population in the assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the livestock program
- Provide livestock assistance

### **Learning Instructions:**

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described below.
3. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask your trainer for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-checks” which are placed following all information sheets.
5. Ask from your trainer the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your trainer to correct your work. (You are to get the key answer only after you finished answering the Self-checks).
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Operation sheets
7. Perform “the Learning activity performance test” which is placed following “Operation sheets” ,
8. If your performance is satisfactory proceed to the next learning guide,
9. If your performance is unsatisfactory, ask your trainer for further instructions or go back to “Operation sheets”.



## Information sheet 1 - Applying the common standards to all livestock intervention

### 1.1. Common standards to all livestock intervention

#### The importance of the core standards

There are eight common standards common and integral to each of the livestock-related interventions. These are:

- Participation
- Preparedness
- Competencies
- Initial assessment and response identification
- Technical analysis and intervention
- Monitoring and evaluation and livelihoods impact
- Policy and advocacy
- Coordination

### 1.2. The minimum standards

#### I. Common Standard 1: Participation

The disaster-affected population actively participates in the assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the livestock program.

#### Key indicators:

- All specific sub-sets and vulnerable groups in a population are identified, informed that an assessment and possible intervention(s) will take place, and are encouraged to participate in assessment and implementation (see guidance notes 1 and 2), and monitoring and evaluation (see guidance note 3).
- Key indigenous livestock production and health knowledge and practices, coping strategies and pre-existing livestock services are documented and used to ensure the sustainability of inputs (see guidance note 4).
- Interventions are based on an understanding of social and cultural norms (see guidance note 5).
- Planned program inputs and implementation approaches are discussed with community representatives and/or community groups representing the range of population sub-sets and vulnerable groups (see guidance note 6).



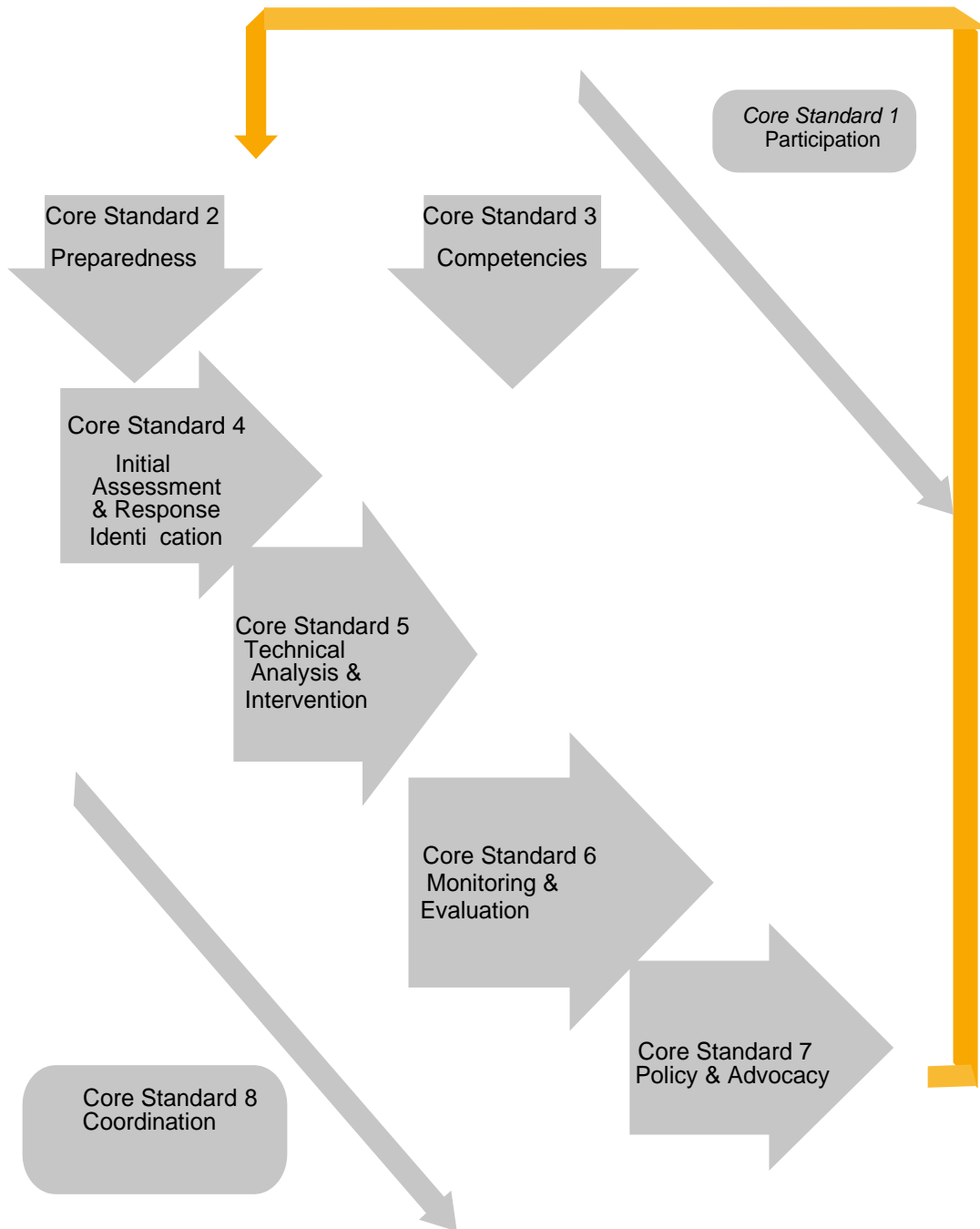


diagram 1 LEGS common standard



## Guidance notes

- A. **Representation of groups:** the effective identification, design and implementation of livestock interventions requires the involvement of local people, including more marginalized or vulnerable groups who keep livestock or might benefit from access to livestock or livestock products. The actual or potential uses and ownership of livestock often vary within communities according to wealth, gender or other factors.
- B. **Types of participation:** for LEGS, participation means that affected communities have a right to be involved in the program and can make intellectual contributions that improve effectiveness and efficiency. Communities are also able to exercise choice in terms of the type and design of emergency interventions in their area. The common standard of participation recognizes that local knowledge and skills are a valuable resource for relief agencies and should be actively sourced.
- C. **Accountability and participation:** attention to community participation in the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of emergency interventions is an important way to improve the local accountability of humanitarian agencies and actors
- D. **Sustainability:** communities highly dependent on livestock often possess very detailed indigenous knowledge on livestock management and health, which can play a valuable role in livestock projects.
- E. **Social and cultural norms:** social, cultural and religious beliefs and practices influence livestock ownership and the use and consumption of livestock products. Uses of certain types of animals or animal-derived feeds may seem appropriate and practical to outsiders, but may be resisted due to local customs.
- F. **Community groups:** customary or indigenous institutions can play a key role in disaster interventions. This can range from the identification of vulnerable beneficiaries, to the design and management of interventions, to involvement in M&E of initiatives. With regard to livestock, customary institutions often play a key role in the management of natural resources, including grazing land and water resources.



## II. Common Standard 2: Initial assessment

Assessment provides an understanding of the role of livestock in the livelihoods of different socio-economic groups within a population, an analysis of the nature and extent of the emergency and an appraisal of appropriate interventions in relation to operational and policy context and existing service providers and systems.

### Key indicators

- The assessment covers the uses systematic, participatory inquiry conducted by trained workers, and triangulates findings with pre-existing technical data when available (see guidance note 1).
- Findings are disaggregated according to the population subsets and vulnerable groups in the disaster-affected community.
- The assessment reviews the capacity of relevant authorities to protect populations in the territory under their control, and includes an analysis of the operational environment and the protection implications of different livestock interventions (see guidance note 2).
- The assessment clearly describes existing local service providers, explains if and how the interventions will work with these actors, and defines an exit strategy intended to maximize the sustained use of local services and markets (see guidance note 3).
- The assessment includes a rapid analysis of policies and regulations that affect livelihoods or that may prevent certain interventions, and reviews the capacity of local regulatory bodies to enforce official rules and regulations (see guidance note 4).

### Guidance notes

- Assessment topics and methods:** covering the role of livestock in livelihoods, the nature and extent of the emergency and a situational analysis.
- Protection:** livestock assets are valuable and the ownership or management of livestock may place people at greater risk of violence, abduction or abuse. Analysis of the local security environment in relation to livestock ownership patterns, recent history of livestock looting or raiding, husbandry practices and the



need to access livestock services or markets should indicate high- risk practices and activities.

C. **Local services and markets:** livestock interventions that support local services and markets are an important aspect of livelihoods-based programming. Local service providers include livestock feed suppliers, water suppliers, veterinary and Para-veterinary workers, livestock traders and livestock transporters.

D. **Policy and regulations:** national policies or regulations may hinder or support certain types of livestock intervention. In some countries community-based animal health workers are not officially recognized, or can only handle a very limited range of veterinary medicines. In other situations local taxation, customs duties or bureaucracy may hinder rapid market-based responses.

### III. Common Standard 3: Response and coordination

Different livestock interventions are harmonized and are complementary to other humanitarian interventions intended to save people's lives and livelihoods, and do not interfere with immediate activities designed to save human lives.

#### Key indicators

- Where people's lives are at risk, livestock interventions do not hinder life-saving humanitarian responses (see guidance note 1).
- Livestock interventions are coordinated to ensure harmonized approaches between agencies, and according to agreed implementation strategies (see guidance note 2).
- When an agency cannot conduct a livestock assessment or respond to livestock needs, it makes these deficits known to other agencies that may have the capacity for livestock responses (see guidance note 3).
- Where possible, livestock interventions are integrated with other types of humanitarian assistance to maximize impact and ensure efficient use of shared resources (see guidance note 4).
- Coordination is prioritized by all stakeholders, including the harmonization of donor and government approaches, for both emergency response and longer-term development initiatives (see guidance note 5).



## Guidance notes

- A. **Humanitarian priorities:** in a disaster, the most urgent need may be to provide life-saving assistance to affected human populations. Such assistance should not be compromised or adversely affected by the provision of livestock assistance. In practice, this means that when emergency transportation, communication or other resources are limited, livestock teams and inputs should follow the food, shelter, water and health inputs required to assist people in need.
- B. **Coordination:** given the range of emergency livestock interventions that are possible and the need to tailor interventions to specific sub-populations or vulnerable groups, coordination of responses is important. If different agencies are providing different types of support, this needs to be coordinated to avoid duplication and to ensure that an important type of support is not overlooked.
- C. **Capacity and expertise:** livelihoods-based livestock assessment and response is a specialized area and not all agencies will possess the necessary in-house expertise. Agencies without sufficient expertise working in situations where livestock responses may be warranted should seek assistance from other agencies.
- D. **Integrated responses and resource-sharing:** in most humanitarian crises a range of different interventions will be taking place simultaneously. Where possible, livestock interventions should be integrated with other sectors to maximize use of resources.
- E. **Prioritization of coordination:** experience has shown that coordination between implementing agencies, donors and governments is vital for effective humanitarian response, but that this coordination requires a commitment of time and staff from all partners. Donors and governments have a responsibility to understand the implications of the emergency responses they support and the linkages with livelihoods.

## IV. Common Standard 4: Targeting

Livestock assistance is provided fairly and impartially, based on the uses and needs of different livestock users by socio-economic group.

Page 60 of 112	Holeta polytechnic college Author/Copyright	TVET program title- Animal Production Level III	Version – 1 June, 2021
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## Key indicators

- Targeting criteria are based on an understanding of the actual or potential uses of livestock by vulnerable groups, and the criteria are clearly defined and widely disseminated (see guidance note 1).
- Targeting mechanisms and the actual selection of beneficiaries is agreed with communities, including representatives of vulnerable groups (see guidance note 2).

## Guidance notes

- A. **Targeting criteria:** targeting criteria should be developed with community representatives and should be informed by prior knowledge of vulnerable groups by agency staff, as obtained during the initial assessment. In communities that are highly reliant on livestock, indigenous social support systems often exist to support vulnerable individuals or groups according to local criteria of wealth, gender or social relationship. Where appropriate and feasible, local community groups can help to develop a targeting system based on these indigenous approaches.
- B. **Targeting mechanisms:** to ensure transparency and impartiality during the selection of beneficiaries, a targeting mechanism should be agreed with representatives of the wider community and/or specific vulnerable groups. Mechanisms will vary from place to place, but may include public meetings in which the targeting criteria are explained and the actual selection takes place.

## V. Common Standard 5: Monitoring and evaluation, and livelihoods impact

Monitoring, evaluation and livelihoods impact analysis are carried out to check and refine implementation as necessary and draw lessons for future programming.

## Key indicators

- An M&E system is established as soon as possible during implementation (see guidance note 1).
- M&E systems are based on participation by the beneficiary communities as much as is feasible and appropriate (see guidance note 2).
- Monitoring is conducted with sufficient frequency to enable rapid detection of required changes and modification of implementation (see guidance note 3).



- The monitoring system combines both technical progress indicators and impact indicators identified by beneficiaries; impact indicators are measured by beneficiaries working with agency staff (see guidance note 4).
- An evaluation is conducted with reference to the stated objectives of the project, and combines measurement of technical indicators and community-defined indicators (see guidance note 4).
- Impact is assessed according to changes in the livelihoods of the affected communities (see guidance note 5)
- When multiple agencies are involved in livestock interventions, M&E systems are standardized to allow program wide progress and impact to be measured; M&E reports are shared with all relevant actors, including community groups and coordination bodies (see guidance note 6).
- M&E systems facilitate learning by all stakeholders (see guidance note 7)

#### Guidance notes

- A. **Monitoring and evaluation as a priority:** to date relatively little is known about the impact on people’s livelihoods of the many livestock interventions that have been carried out as part of humanitarian response over the last few decades.
- B. **Participatory monitoring and evaluation:** following the common standard of participation, the M&E of livestock interventions should be as participatory as possible. While fully participatory monitoring systems may not be feasible in an emergency context, participation in evaluation and impact assessment is vital to promote accountability and ensure the collection of quality data, since livestock users are well-placed to observe the impact of the interventions over time.
- C. **Monitoring:** monitoring is an important management tool during emergency livestock interventions, although it is often one of the weakest aspects. It allows agencies to track their implementation and expenditure against objectives and work plans, while also ensuring the timely identification of changes in needs or operating context in order to improve practice. For example, in destocking operations (whether accelerated off-take or slaughter destocking) livestock prices should be monitored to ensure that destocking does not increase vulnerability.



- D. **Local monitoring and evaluation indicators:** participatory approaches to M&E can use local people's own indicators of the benefits derived from livestock. When combined with monitoring data on project activities, an accurate picture of project impact can be developed.
- E. **Livelihoods impact:** when evaluations of emergency livestock interventions are conducted, they tend to measure only the implementation of activities and progress towards objectives, and ignore the impact on livestock assets and consequently on livelihoods.
- F. **Coordinated approaches:** for programs involving multiple agencies, standardized and coordinated approaches to M&E allow program-wide lessons to be generated. Standardized approaches can be based on a set of core objectives, issues or questions common to all agencies, while also allowing for the flexible use of community-defined indicators in different locations.

## VI. Common Standard 6: Technical support and agency competencies

Livestock aid workers possess appropriate qualifications, attitudes and experience to effectively plan, implement and assess livelihoods-based programs in emergency contexts.

### Key indicators

- Livestock workers possess relevant technical qualifications and the knowledge and skills to conduct rapid participatory assessments and joint planning of interventions with all relevant population subsets and vulnerable groups (see guidance note 1).
- Livestock workers are familiar with human rights and humanitarian principles, and their relevance to livestock interventions (see guidance note 2).
- Livestock workers are familiar with the principles of livelihoods-based programming (see guidance note 2).

### Guidance notes

- A. **Technical skills and qualifications:** the professionalism and effectiveness of livestock workers depends on an appropriate combination of technical knowledge, experience, attitude and communication skills. In general, program managers or country directors may know a great deal about disaster response but relatively little about livestock.





**B. Rights-based and livelihoods approaches:** the relevance of livestock interventions needs to be understood in the context of human rights and protection, hence livestock aid workers need to be fully aware of rights-based approaches to humanitarian intervention, and humanitarian principles. In addition, workers also need to be familiar with livelihoods-based programming. All of these knowledge requirements can be addressed in short training courses before disasters occur.

## **VII. Common Standard 7: Preparedness**

Emergency responses are based on the principles of disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, contingency planning and early response.

### **Key indicators**

- Disaster risk reduction (DRR) informs and forms part of agencies' emergency planning and implementation (see guidance note 1).
- Agencies with long-term development programs conduct regular reviews of past disasters in their operational area with regard to the type of disaster, frequency, severity and lessons learnt from disaster response, if any (see guidance note 2).
- Based on this information, agencies develop contingency disaster plans with clearly-defined triggers for action and the subsequent release of funds and other resources (see guidance note 2).
- Contingency plans take into account the agency's procurement and administrative procedures and any obstacles to potential future emergency responses are addressed (see guidance note 3).
- Contingency plans for drought are based on the principles of drought-cycle management and early response, with appropriate sequencing of interventions (see guidance note 4).
- Communities are encouraged to prepare for future emergencies (both rapid and slow onset) (see guidance note 5).



- All emergency intervention plans are accompanied by an exit strategy that links with post-disaster recovery and long-term support to livelihoods (see guidance note 6).

### Guidance notes

- Disaster risk reduction:** there is increasing recognition of the need to mainstream disaster risk reduction into long-term development planning and implementation. This may take the form of contingency planning by agencies and/or communities (setting aside funds and plans for scaling up emergency activities in case of a disaster), or preparedness activities to reduce the impact of future disasters.
- Contingency planning and action:** in areas affected by repeated crises such as drought or flood, contingency plans enable early and rapid response. Experience indicates that early response to drought is one of the key determinants of livelihoods impact.
- Procurement and administrative arrangements:** despite the development of contingency plans, during implementation some agencies are faced with unexpected financial or administrative barriers within their own organizations (such as procurement or contractual limitations).
- Drought-cycle management:** although drought is usually described as an emergency, livelihoods thinking suggests that drought may also be viewed as an expected and normal event in many dry land areas.
- Community preparedness:** agencies working long term with communities should encourage community preparedness planning in preparation for future emergencies, whether slow or rapid onset.
- Exit strategies:** too often emergency responses are planned and implemented without a clear strategy for either phasing out or linking with longer-term development initiatives.

### VIII. Common Standard 8: Advocacy and policy

Where possible, policy obstacles to the effective implementation of emergency response and support to the livelihoods of disaster-affected communities are identified and addressed.



## Key indicators

- Policy constraints affecting the protection, use or rebuilding of livestock assets are identified (see guidance note 1).
- In coordination with other stakeholders, and as appropriate in the context, policy constraints are addressed through advocacy or other activities at the relevant (local, national, regional, international) level (see guidance note 2).
- Policy analysis and action considers the underlying causes of vulnerability to disaster (see guidance note 3).
- M&E systems provide evidence that contributes directly to policy dialogue and advocacy (see guidance note 4).

## Guidance notes

- A. **Analysis of policy constraints:** the situation analysis checklist includes questions on the policy context that could affect implementation of livestock-based emergency response, for example restrictions on livestock movements or export bans, slaughter laws, licensing regulations, taxation policy, poor coordination of aid agencies, cross-border movements of people or stock, national disaster management policies and organizational policies of key stakeholders.
- B. **Advocacy on policy issues:** there is increasing interest in advocacy as an appropriate emergency response, in particular as a growing number of agencies adopt a rights-based approach to emergency and development work. However, their ability to address these issues, on behalf of or in partnership with disaster-affected communities, depends on the context in which they are operating. In some conflict-based emergencies, policy constraints may be the result of a deliberate strategy by governments or governing bodies to put pressure on communities, rebel groups or those they see as opposition.
- C. **Underlying causes:** advocacy to support the livelihoods of livestock owners is not solely an emergency activity but needs to address the longer-term political and institutional factors that cause or increase vulnerability to disaster. This creates the linkages between emergency response and long-term development



and policy initiatives that are necessary for effective disaster management and livelihoods support.

- D. **M&E evidence:** one of the uses of M&E information can be to inform advocacy and policy activities in support of livelihoods-based emergency responses. M&E systems should therefore be designed with this potential use in mind.

**Self-check 1****Written test**

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the eight common standards and integral to each of the livestock-related interventions? (8 points)
2. What are the key indicators of common standard 4: Targeting? (4 points)
3. What are the guidance notes of common standard 3: Response and coordination? (4 points)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 8 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 8 points**

You can ask your teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



## Information sheet 2 – Ensuring the participation of disaster-affected population

### 2.1. Participation of disaster-affected population

Disaster-affected populations (DAP) are involved in designing, monitoring and evaluating the projects and indicators intended to meet their needs. The views of affected populations on outcomes must be considered and interventions adjusted accordingly. Affected communities consistently report being insufficiently consulted on assistance and perplexed by a system that ignores their expertise on their own lives. A range of approaches might be employed depending on the circumstances and the communities, from straight consultation to representatives actively participating and assisting in the conduct of needs assessments and evaluations. Monitoring and evaluation activities should regularly consider performance against accountability commitments. This requires indicators and expectations being clearly outlined from the outset.

#### Must commit to:

- Designing, monitoring and evaluating the goals, objectives and indicators of programs with the involvement of affected populations, continuously improving and feeding learning back into the organization and reporting on results.
- Incorporating DAP indicators in program and project proposal and design documents. Monitoring of
- The performance includes monitoring and evaluation of DAP commitments. Findings and progress reports are communicated to stakeholders, including project participants, whenever possible and in formats accessible to them.

#### Additional Notes

Involving people affected by crisis, engaging in open dialogue and seeking feedback from them allows agencies to design and implement relevant and sustainable interventions. Such involvement should happen from the very early stages of the life of a project:

- From the identification of need
- Throughout design
- Implementation



- Monitoring and evaluation

Capturing and feeding information back into action is a recognized good practice to improve quality of delivery. As current or potential problems are captured, improvements and changes can be discussed in management meetings at each level and acted on in the most efficient way. As such, any learning can become part of the knowledge management system, and shared throughout the agency.

If the people the organization aims to assist and other stakeholders are included in the monitoring and evaluation process, actions and interventions are relevant adapted to the need, to the context and driven by the population.

The disaster-affected population has the opportunity to participate in the design and implementation of the assistance program.

**Key indicators:**

- Women and men from the disaster-affected population are consulted, and are involved in decision-making that relates to needs assessment, program design and implementation.
- Women and men from the disaster-affected population receive information about the assistance program, and have the opportunity to comment back to the assistance agency about the program.

**Guidance notes**

**A. Equity:** the participation of disaster-affected people in decision-making, program design and implementation helps to ensure that programs are equitable and effective. Special effort should be made to ensure the participation of women and balanced male and female representation within the assistance program. Participation in the water supply and sanitation program may also serve to reinforce people's sense of dignity and worth in times of crisis. It generates a sense of community and ownership which can help ensure the safety and security of those who are receiving assistance, as well as those who are responsible for its implementation.

**B. People can be involved in water supply and sanitation programs in different ways:** for example through involvement in the assessment team; involvement in decision-making (eg establishing conditions that allow people to go to the toilet and



wash with dignity, comfort and security); disseminating information including cultural and gender factors relating to access and use of facilities; assisting in identifying security issues.

**C. Coordination committees:** coordination committees help ensure people's involvement in the assistance program. Gender, age, ethnicity and socio-economic status should be taken into consideration in order to ensure that committees adequately represent the affected population. Acknowledged political leaders, female and male community leaders and religious leaders should also be represented. The roles and functions of a coordination committee should be agreed upon when it is set up.

**D. Seeking views and opinions:** participation can also be achieved through regular polling and discussions. This can take place during distribution, through home visits or when addressing individual concerns. Group discussions with members of the affected community can yield useful information on cultural beliefs and practices.

### **Response implementation and monitoring**

Program implementation and monitoring is done in participation with communities in a manner that enables their meaningful feedback and contribution, while at the same time, facilitates an ongoing analysis of protection risks that translates into action and informs adjustments to the response and future strategic planning.

#### **Actions:**

- Make protection a standing agenda item at humanitarian program cycle (HCT) meetings and, through the protection cluster or similar entity in non-cluster environments, and/or protection agencies and NGO members of the HCT, invite protection actors to provide regular briefings;
- Establish mechanisms for collective and ongoing analysis of evolving protection risks, based on protection monitoring, and to ensure that humanitarian assistance does not create/exacerbate protection risks or cause further harm;
- Ensure that clusters/sectors develop a culturally appropriate and protection sensitive strategy for two-way communication with communities in a manner that enables access to information and direct engagement by/with a range of different groups within the communities;





- Ensure that information dissemination includes, as a minimum, accessible and timely information on cluster/sector strategies, targeting criteria, geographical focus, services provided and entitlements, programmatic changes, and community feedback and complaints mechanisms;
- Translate messages into local languages and deliver them through context-appropriate, protection sensitive methods and channels such as, face-to-face meetings, notice boards, radio, television, mobile phones, email, internet, call-in centers and public fora, community outreach workers, religious leaders, training and awareness-raising sessions, social groups and community centers;
- Ensure that visible and accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms are in place, tailored to the operational context and the preferences of communities, which can appropriately handle complaints about:
  - ✓ violations of the law (such as sexual exploitation and abuse) or institutional policies / codes of conduct; and
  - ✓ quality and appropriateness of humanitarian programs;
- Formalize feedback and complaints mechanisms through an official policy that defines the purpose and limitations of the mechanisms (e.g. steps involved in processing and responding to complaints, how to handle PSEA reports/complaints), addresses confidentiality and non-retaliation issues, is updated regularly and assigns clear roles and responsibilities (those who process feedback need to be different from those who establish and maintain mechanisms);
- Explore creative ways to enable representatives from a cross section (with respect to age, gender and diversity) of the community to participate in the monitoring and evaluation of results;
- Feed into the next HNO and HRP, any programmatic gaps relating to specific categories of the community and ensure that lessons learned from one phase of the HRP are taken into account for the next

**Self-check 2****Written test**

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the key indicators of disaster-affected populations involved in designing, monitoring and evaluating of the livestock program?(4pts)
2. What are the guidance notes of disaster-affected populations involved in designing, monitoring and evaluating of the livestock program?(4pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 8 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 8 points**

You can ask your teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



## Information sheet 3 - Providing livestock assistance

### 3.1. Livestock assistance

Key protection risks and needs are identified and analyzed through the participation of a broad and representative spectrum of the community in a manner that ensures meaningful participation of all age, gender and diversity groups.

#### Actions:

- I. Employ participatory assessments at key stages,
  - Including as part of the Joint Needs Assessment,
  - Incorporating systematic engagement to identify the diverse perspectives,
  - Risks and capacities of groups within crisis-affected communities,
  - Including men, women, girls and boys, and groups such as older persons, persons with disabilities,
  - Persons belonging to minority groups
  - Persons of diverse sexual orientation or gender identity, and analyze and integrate the outcomes systematically
- II. Drawing on the expertise of protection cluster/sector, ensure that protection features prominently in the country-level and sector/cluster needs assessment tools and processes, and that results are shared across clusters/sectors for a collective analysis of crosscutting protection issues;
- III. Ensure that protection and accountability are embedded in the Joint Needs Assessment and reflected in the humanitarian needs overview (HNO), in particular by ensuring that the following issues are covered, and complemented by a broader analysis (including Do no Harm and conflict analysis) drawing on a range of sources. Note that the detailed assessment and analysis of protection risks should be conducted by protection actors; needs assessments in other clusters/sectors should incorporate an analysis of protection risks that may arise in the context of the cluster/sector response concerned.



### Guidance Note:

- Legal framework(s) for protection, and how/the extent to which these are applied in practice;
- The drivers of the crisis;
- Displacement drivers, trends and patterns;
- Existing civil society, human rights organizations
- Existing community-based protection mechanisms and capacities;
- Patterns of violence and harm (including who/what is causing or alleviating them, and why);
- Historical, political and social dynamics within and between groups, including marginalized and at risk social groups, and (in situations of displacement) relationships between displaced and host communities, and how these dynamics impact on the crisis and protection risks;
- Specific groups at risk of discrimination (e.g. ethnic and religious minorities, persons with disabilities, elderly persons; and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI); by whom and why (e.g. cultural, religious, economic, political reasons);
- Physical threats/threats emerging from the conduct of hostilities (e.g. landmines, presence and behavior of combatants, the conduct of hostilities between armed groups/forces, tensions between IDPs and the host community);
- Forms and prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA); the main perpetrators and persons at risk;
- Impact of the crisis on children (e.g. recruitment, association with armed groups, child labor, exploitation and family separation);
- National protection coordination mechanisms and potential for international humanitarian community engagement;
- Response capacities of local, national and international actors, including need for capacity development;
- Actual and potential roles of actors such as political/peacekeeping missions, government agencies/institutions, donors, member states



## Humanitarian response planning

Priorities and desired protection outcomes are identified, pursued and achieved collectively across sectors/clusters and with communities through meaningful participation, which reinforces a rights-based approach, empowers communities, recognizes differences in age, gender and diversity, guarantees transparent responses to community feedback and leverages the complementary roles, expertise and mandates of humanitarian actors.

### Actions:

- Develop humanitarian response planning (HRP) strategic objectives that respond to the priority concerns emerging from the protection analysis (including clear protection objectives);
- Articulate in the HRP ways in which humanitarian actors will respond to the specific protection problems identified during the HNO (e.g. reducing risk through advocacy and engagement with perpetrators of violence; reducing exposure to risk; strengthening community capacities to address risks, and/or remedial action through protection interventions and other services);
- Identify protection problems that will be addressed collectively and those to be addressed by the Humanitarian Coordinator, specific protection actors/the protection cluster and other humanitarian actors, as well as by non-humanitarian actors;
- Ensure that cluster/sector leads commit to, report on and are held accountable for mainstreaming protection in their strategies, with concrete activities such as staff and partner capacity strengthening, and commitment to defined outcomes for communities (e.g. improved access, safety, dignity, and/or participation);
- Ensure participation of communities and those humanitarian actors with the closest contact/proximity to communities in programmatic decision-making and priority setting, including the development of the HRP and monitoring, evaluation and reporting
- Explore ways to involve (where possible) representatives from a cross section (with respect to age, gender and diversity) of the community in identifying HRP priorities;



- Advocate for and prioritize adequate resources for protection and accountability mechanisms, as well as protection programs, as cross-cutting and life-saving objectives in all cluster/sector plans and as a stand-alone area of intervention;
- Establish a regular and systematic dialogue with donors and key stakeholders (including government, political, security and international development actors) on the importance of neutral and impartial program design and implementation, in line with humanitarian principles;
- Align the HRP with an effective and multifaceted advocacy strategy on protection with a diverse range of stakeholders, including with host governments and Non-State Armed Actors (NSAAs);
- Design programs in a way that reinforces prospects for durable solutions, including through inclusion in national development planning, including the UNDAF

**Self-check3****Written test**

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What actions are of identify and analyze the key protection risks and needs through the participation of a broad and representative spectrum of the community? (8points)
2. What are actions of humanitarian response planning? (8points)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 16 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 16 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



**LG #17**

## **LO #5- Implement minimum standards for destocking**

### **Instruction sheet**

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Identifying the types and importance of destocking in disaster response
- Following general destocking standards

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Identify the types and importance of destocking in disaster response
- Follow general destocking standards

### **Learning Instructions:**

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described below.
3. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask your trainer for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-checks” which are placed following all information sheets.
5. Ask from your trainer the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your trainer to correct your work..
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Operation sheets
7. Perform “the Learning activity performance test” which is placed following “Operation sheets” ,
8. If your performance is satisfactory proceed to the next learning guide,
9. If your performance is unsatisfactory, ask your trainer for further instructions or go back to “Operation sheets”.





## Information sheet 1 - Identifying the types and importance of destocking in disaster response

### 1.1. Introduction

#### Links to the LEGS livelihoods objectives

Destocking activities relate directly to the first LEGS livelihood objective of providing rapid assistance to crisis-affected communities through livestock-based interventions. Destocking can also contribute to the second LEGS objective, namely to protect key livestock assets of crisis-affected communities, to the extent that remaining livestock have a better chance of survival and cash received from destocking is often partly reinvested in animal health care, water and grazing provision to support the remaining stock.

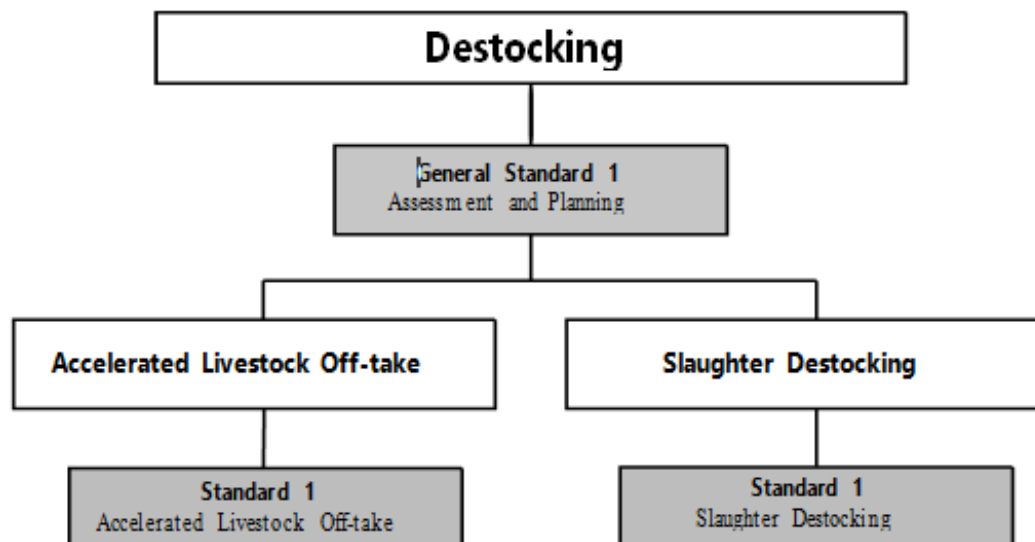


Diagram 2 flow chart of destocking

### 1.2. Types and importance of destocking in disaster response

In times of disaster, livestock that are likely to perish remain a potential asset for their owners if timely action is taken, in that they can be converted into cash or meat through some form of destocking. Destocking helps to relieve pressure on natural resources to the benefit of the remaining stock and provides a direct or indirect source of food for crisis-affected families. In all cases, however, a destocking project involves operationally complex elements, of which the timing of the intervention in relation to the phasing of the emergency is one of the most critical, as discussed below.



Destocking is most commonly used in response to slow-onset emergencies and is usually considered inappropriate for rapid-onset disasters, since livestock usually are either killed or survive (rather than suffer deteriorating condition) and once the disaster has taken place, it is generally too late to carry out any type of destocking. However, in slow-onset emergencies such as drought, it can be a successful way of providing immediate assistance to affected families and also helping them to protect their remaining livestock assets.

### **1.2.1. Options for destocking**

This focuses largely on two types of destocking operations: accelerated off-take (commercial destocking) and slaughter destocking.

#### **I. Accelerated livestock off-take**

Accelerated off-take involves support to livestock traders and exporters to buy up livestock before they die. This provides cash for the affected communities (which can be used both for short-term needs such as food, and also for reinvestment into the remaining herds) and helps to promote livestock marketing linkages between traders and livestock owners that have potential longer-term benefits. It also has the advantage of facilitating large numbers of off-take in relation to the money invested, compared to other options.

Support to livestock traders can take a number of forms:

##### **A. Promoting linkages, contacts and communications**

Is the simplest form of intervention, and hence the most sustainable in the longer term.

##### **B. Facilitating credit; providing short-term loans**

Facilitating credit and providing short-term loans can be undertaken at the same time, to smooth the off-take process, particularly in the early stages.

##### **C. Occasionally transport subsidies to traders.**

The provision of transport subsidies is somewhat controversial because of concerns about monitoring and accountability and the potential contradiction with the desire to promote sustainable market processes that can outlast the particular emergency and provide ongoing support to livestock owners' livelihoods. Although accelerated off-take is generally carried out by private traders, some aid agencies such as NGOs have also engaged in this activity, in particular when they fear that there may be a significant



decrease in market prices, in order to maintain viable prices that can provide support to needy households. In the past, some governments have also carried out livestock off-take by subsidizing the purchase of livestock to be slaughtered in government abattoirs; however, this is becoming less common.

## **II. Slaughter destocking**

In contrast to accelerated off-take, slaughter destocking is carried out by external agencies or government rather than private traders and involves the purchase and slaughter of drought-threatened stock for fresh or dry meat distribution to affected communities. This option relieves local pressure on grazing and water for remaining livestock, helps livestock owners convert some of their stock assets with little market value into cash, and provides a direct source of food for crisis-affected families in the form of fresh or dry meat. Slaughter destocking involves the purchase of poor condition stock by an external agency. The stock is then slaughtered and the meat either distributed fresh, or prepared (by salting, boiling or drying) and stored for phased distribution as a supplementary relief food. Careful planning needs to go into targeting beneficiaries for both those:

- Eligible to sell livestock and those eligible for meat distribution
- Into ensuring that slaughtering adheres to local cultural and religious norms and agreed standards.

### **Slaughter for disposal**

A third, less common, destocking option involves the cash purchase of stock on the brink of death (and thus with no onward sale or food value) for slaughter and disposal. Like accelerated off-take, this intervention allows livestock owners to gain some cash in exchange for their assets; in contrast to accelerated off-take, however, it has no long-term potential and is generally considered a last resort when other options have been exhausted.

### **Timing of interventions**

The choice of the most appropriate type of destocking activity is closely linked to the phase of the emergency. In the alert and early alarm phases, before livestock condition has deteriorated significantly, there is still the potential for market-based off-take. However, once the late alarm or emergency phase has been reached, the condition of



the livestock may be so poor that livestock traders may no longer be interested in purchasing the affected stock, and slaughter destocking may be the only option.

Table 3 Options for destocking

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages	Key requirements
Accelerated off-take	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provides cash for immediate needs and/or reinvestment in livestock</li> <li>Builds on existing coping strategies large volume of off-take</li> <li>Relatively low cost (majority of costs borne by traders)</li> <li>Low administration</li> <li>Promotes longer term market linkages for potential future livelihood benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has to be carried out before stock lose too much condition</li> <li>Pro-active targeting of vulnerable groups is difficult</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interested traders</li> <li>Terminal or export markets</li> <li>Infrastructure: roads, holding grounds; feed and water; security</li> <li>Conducive policy context on livestock trade and credit</li> <li>Conducive internal policy context within agencies to engage with private sector</li> </ul>
Slaughter destocking: fresh or dry meat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provides cash for immediate needs and/or reinvestment, as well as supplementary relief food</li> <li>Fresh meat considered more satisfying than dry meat by many communities; dry meat contains higher protein levels compared to fresh meat</li> <li>Dry meat enables storage of meat for later distribution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher administration and intervention than accelerated off-take, higher costs</li> <li>Less long-term sustainability*</li> <li>More difficult to manage if large quantities of stock to be slaughtered</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local institutions able to organize, manage and help target beneficiaries</li> <li>Implementing agency with organizational capacity to manage</li> <li>Slaughter infrastructure available or potential to construct</li> <li>Conducive public health policy</li> <li>Agency-managed slaughter and distribution can fit within cultural norms</li> </ul>
Slaughter for disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provides cash for immediate needs and / or reinvestment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>livestock owners receive low price for stock</li> <li>High administration and intervention</li> <li>High cost no relief food or longer-term benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livestock in terminally poor condition without market or food value</li> <li>Local institutions able to organize, manage and help target beneficiaries</li> <li>Slaughter infrastructure available</li> <li>Conducive public health policy</li> </ul>

Table 4.1 Advantages, disadvantages and key requirements of destocking options



**Self-check 1**

**Written test**

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

### **Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. Destocking focuses largely on two types of operations, what are there? (2 points)
2. What are the Advantages and Disadvantages of Accelerated off-take? (8 points)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 10 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 10 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



## Information sheet 2 - Following general destocking standards

### 2.1. General destocking standards

Destocking enables livestock owners to salvage some value from stocks that without intervention may have had little or no value at all. A decision making tree highlighting the key questions in planning a destocking initiative. As the figure shows, the effectiveness of destocking is critically linked to the timing of the intervention, before massive livestock deaths occur and/or markets are flooded with excess supplies leading to a sharp drop in livestock prices. Initial analysis at an early stage in the disaster is therefore vital in assessing the feasibility and appropriateness of destocking and in planning suitable responses.

#### **Destocking general Standard 1: Assessment and planning**

The type of destocking selected is appropriate to the stage of the emergency and other relevant indicators.

#### **Key indicators**

- The phase of the emergency is carefully assessed (see guidance note 1).
- Livestock condition and terms of trade are monitored (see guidance note 2).
- Accelerated off-take is only considered during the alert and early alarm phases of an emergency, when private traders are willing to purchase livestock and stock condition is suitable for commercial sale (see guidance notes 1 and 2).
- Destocking interventions are based on the selection of appropriate livestock species, age and types according to indigenous knowledge and practice (see guidance note 3).
- The assessment takes into account the policy context, both external and internal (see guidance note 4).
- The security situation does not present risks for transaction of business, animal owners and program implementers (see guidance note 5)

#### **Guidance notes**

A. **Emergency phase:** destocking is recommended in the alert and early alarm phases of a slow-onset emergency. In order for destocking activities to be feasible and successful therefore, close monitoring of the situation is needed.



- B. Monitoring livestock condition and terms of trade:** increased livestock supplies to the market without a corresponding increase in demand, leading to a fall in livestock prices, indicate that livestock owners are using distress disposal as a way of salvaging some value from stocks through the normal market channels. Deteriorating livestock condition may also be an indicator of impending crisis. A 25 per cent drop in livestock prices (under such situations) is commonly regarded as a trigger point for initiating destocking. From the alert phase onwards, cereal–livestock terms of trade tend to shift so that cereal prices increase disproportionately compared to livestock prices. A 25 per cent increase in cereal–livestock terms of trade could be regarded as the threshold for planning a destocking operation.
- C. Selection of stock:** most livestock owners have considerable knowledge about which animal types should be destocked (whether by accelerated off-take or for slaughter) and this knowledge should form the basis of destocking strategies. In all cases, young reproductive female stock should be excluded, as they are vital for rebuilding livestock assets after the emergency. Further details are given under the relevant standards below.
- D. Policy context:** external and internal (organizational) policy should be included in the initial assessment to identify potential obstacles to implementation and also to identify potential advocacy activities (see Common standard 8). External constraints may include restrictions on cross-border or internal livestock trade and movement; licensing, tax regimes and money transfer systems; or provision of credit to traders. Internal constraints may limit an agency’s ability to engage with the private sector (through the provision of loans for example). These issues should be clearly identified in the assessment and planning stage and mitigating actions taken where possible. Slaughter destocking activities also require a favorable policy environment, notably with regard to public health issues related to livestock slaughter. Agencies may similarly find their procurement policies limit their ability to purchase livestock from community members.
- E. Security issues:** in potential conflict areas, destocking may exacerbate the security situation since the transaction involves the movement of large sums of money. The



feasibility of moving cash in the areas should be assessed, as well as the extent to which destocking may aggravate existing insecurity, before destocking activities are determined upon.



**Self-check 2****Written test**

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the key indicators of destocking general standard 1: assessment and planning?(4pts)
2. What are the Guidance notes of destocking general standard 1: assessment and planning?(4pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 8 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 8 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



LG #18

## LO #6- Carryout minimum standards for different important emergency interventions

### Instruction sheet

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Identifying and facilitating minimum standards for ensuring supplies of feed resource
- Identifying and facilitating minimum standards for veterinary services
- Identifying and facilitating minimum standards for the provision of water
- Identifying and facilitating minimum standards for livestock shelter and settlement
- Identifying and facilitating minimum standards for destocking the provision of livestock

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Identify and facilitate minimum standards for ensuring supplies of feed resource
- Identify and facilitate minimum standards for veterinary services
- Identify and facilitate minimum standards for the provision of water
- Identifying and facilitating minimum standards for livestock shelter and settlement
- Identify and facilitate minimum standards for destocking the provision of livestock

### Learning Instructions:

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described below.
3. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask your trainer for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-checks” which are placed following all information sheets.
5. Ask from your trainer the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your trainer to correct your work. (You are to get the key answer only after you finished answering the Self-checks).
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Operation sheets
7. Perform “the Learning activity performance test” which is placed following “Operation sheets” ,
8. If your performance is satisfactory proceed to the next learning guide,
9. If your performance is unsatisfactory, ask your trainer for further instructions or go back to “Operation sheets”.



## Information sheet 1 - Identifying and facilitating minimum standards for ensuring supplies of feed resource

### 1.1. Introduction

#### Links to the LEGS livelihoods objectives

A range of emergency types can affect livestock's access to feed, for example in a drought, feed is in short supply due to lack of rainfall; in a conflict crisis normal feed sources may not be accessible; following severe flooding natural resources may have been lost. Ensuring feed supplies in these emergency situations relates largely to the second and third LEGS livelihoods objectives, namely:

- To protect the key livestock assets of crisis-affected communities
- To rebuild key livestock assets among crisis-affected communities

In this way livestock vital to livelihoods are protected, i.e. kept alive, by the provision of feed, and after time animal stocks can be rebuilt. The provision of feed can also have an impact on the first LEGS livelihoods objective:

- To provide immediate assistance to crisis-affected communities through livestock-based interventions
- To the extent that keeping stock alive contributes to the household food supply.

### 1.2. The importance of ensuring supplies of feed resources in disaster response

Livestock are particularly vulnerable to short-term disruption of the resources on which they depend for their survival. In particular they need to be supplied with adequate feed and water if they are to survive times of difficulty. Any emergency response that aims to maintain livestock populations in an affected area must therefore make adequate provision for the continuing supply of feed resources.

This may be particularly important in cases of drought, when stock generally die of starvation before they are killed by disease; in floods, where failure to take feed to stranded animals may result in their death; and in conflict situations where access to pasture is restricted because of insecurity or corruption. For example Kuchi nomads in Afghanistan have been unable to access their summer pastures because of insecurity



but cannot afford to purchase feed. In Niger during the 2004–05 crises, herders were forced to pay bribes and ‘fines’ to access grazing on state ranches.

Where feed stores have been destroyed by an emergency (such as a hurricane, earthquake or flood), there may be an urgent need to replenish feed reserves and to rebuild the necessary storage facilities in order to enable livestock to survive in the short to medium term.

The provision of feed for livestock in emergencies is often prioritized by livestock owners themselves. For example, Ethiopian pastoralists who were involved in an accelerated livestock off-take initiative in the 2006 drought spent some of the cash they received on trucking their remaining animals to better pastures. In other cases, livestock owners have fed to their animals a proportion of the food aid they received for themselves, or swapped it for animal feed. While external agency support for animal feed provision may prove contentious if it is considered to be taking resources (for example means of transport) that could be used to support the provision of human food, animal feed may be a top priority in emergencies for livestock-owning communities.

The relative costs of helping to keep livestock alive during an emergency (particularly a drought) need to be set against the alternatives, such as the provision of livestock for herd reconstitution after the emergency is over. One study in pastoralist areas of in northern Kenya and eastern Ethiopia found that it was between three and six times more expensive to restock a core herd of livestock following a drought than to keep the animals alive through feeding.

### **Options for feed provision**

The standards presented in this part are essentially concerned with interventions that aim to ensure that an adequate level of nutrition can be maintained in livestock populations throughout the period of an emergency. In the broadest sense, this will mean that the productive functions of affected animals can be re-established with the minimum of external inputs and delay during the post-emergency recovery phase. This covers two different ways of ensuring supplies of feed in an emergency:

- Relocation of livestock
- Emergency feeding



There is also growing interest in using cash-based responses in emergencies, including as an alternative to the provision of livestock feed. The decision to engage in one or both of these initiatives depends on a number of factors.

### **I. Relocation of livestock**

In many pastoral societies, bringing together groups of livestock belonging to different owners and moving them to areas where resources are more abundant has long been practised in times of stress. In an emergency situation, this strategy may have other benefits such as protecting animals from infection, predation or theft although there are also risks associated with forming larger groups of animals. For large herds brought together in this way, it may prove difficult to find adequate feed and water to support them, exacerbating rather than alleviating problems, and some infectious diseases may ultimately spread more widely through the population as a result of closer contact.

Unfortunately, in many emergency situations it can prove difficult for these relocation strategies to be implemented due to erosion of the resource base or competition with sedentary populations along traditional movement routes. Furthermore, where conflict is a major factor in an emergency, movement through an area may put livestock keepers themselves at considerable risk.

### **II. Emergency feeding**

Emergency feeding aims to substitute for feed resources that are no longer available in adequate quantities as a result of an emergency situation. This may be initiated by livestock keepers themselves who resort to the use of non-traditional, collected or purchased feeds, or to traditional fodder banks that have been preserved in anticipation of scarcity. Sometimes these options may not be open to livestock keepers who are not able to support the current needs of their animals. In such cases, externally-managed emergency feeding programmes may be able to assist through the provision of forage, concentrates or multi-nutrient blocks.

Emergency feeding strategies vary depending on the role of livestock in livelihoods. In pastoralist areas, feeding focuses only on maintaining a core breeding herd, rather than feeding all animals. In other areas, where households may own a small number of animals (for example a few goats, a milking cow or some chickens), feeding programmes may target all the livestock in the community. Where significant feed



reserves have been destroyed in the emergency, feeding programmes may also consider replenishment of these stores.

Where livestock are likely to continue to make a significant contribution to household livelihoods in an affected area, the benefits of emergency feeding pro-grams simply for keeping animals alive are obvious. In addition, the infrastructure that they require can also be used to support other important activities such as the distribution of veterinary products and the collection and dissemination of information.

However, such programmes are generally highly input intensive and therefore require clear exit strategies before they are begun to ensure that they can be adequately maintained for the duration of the emergency and phased out appropriately. Livestock, particularly large ruminants, can require large quantities of feed over an extended period of time and this will often have to be transported over considerable distances. For both of these options, relocation and emergency feeding, there are a number of factors that need to be taken into account, in particular:

- Management capacities,
- Indigenous coping strategies,
- Introduction of pests and diseases,
- Disruption of local markets,



**Table 4 Advantages and disadvantages of feed provision options**

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 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 Potential competition with sedentary populations along migration routes</li> <li>• In conflict situations, moving stock may increase risk to livestock owners</li> <li>• Large numbers of animals brought together may increase risk of disease</li> <li>• May reduce access to livestock products for vulnerable groups such as children and the elderly</li> <li>• May affect other livelihood activities if labour is withdrawn in order to supervise stock in a distant place</li> </ul>
Emergency feeding: distribution '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> <li>• Can target core breeding stock</li> <li>• Potential also to replenish feed stocks lost in the emergency</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 term</li> <li>• Requires safe facilities for storage and transport</li> <li>• Risk of importing diseases, pests and vectors from outside</li> <li>• Sourcing from outside the area may disrupt local markets</li> <li>• Requires supervision and management</li> </ul>
Emergency feeding: feed camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased security for stock and owners</li> <li>• If resources are limited in the area, feed can be transported to the camp from elsewhere</li> <li>• Cash- or food-for-work opportunities for caretakers/ guards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires a suitable site with shelter/ enclosure; water and feed</li> <li>• Requires more organization and management than simple relocation; as well as resources for salaries, feed etc.</li> <li>• Requires organized labour to supervise and guard the stock</li> <li>• Livestock need to be healthy enough to travel to the camp</li> </ul>



<b>Self-check 1</b>	<b>Written test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the two different ways of ensuring supplies of feed in an emergency?(2pts)
2. What are the advantages disadvantages of relocation of livestock?(9pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 11 points**

**Unsatisfactory – below 11 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.





## Information sheet 2 - Identifying and facilitating minimum standards for veterinary services

### 2.1. Introduction

#### Links to the LEGS livelihoods objectives

The provision of veterinary services in an emergency relates largely to the second and third LEGS livelihoods objectives, namely:

- To protect the key livestock assets of crisis-affected communities
- To rebuild key livestock assets among crisis-affected communities

Veterinary services help to protect and strengthen livestock and in many cases help to keep them alive. Such support can also increase the supply of livestock products during an emergency (through improved health of the animals) and hence have an impact on the first LEGS livelihoods objective:

- To provide rapid assistance to crisis-affected communities through livestock-based interventions
- By means of improved contribution to the household food supply.

### 2.2. The importance of veterinary services in disaster response

The provision of veterinary services in disasters is an important strategy for assisting people to protect their livestock and maintain the benefits of livestock ownership or access. Many emergencies exacerbate animal health risks and increase livestock vulnerability to disease. Veterinary care can help to prevent sudden loss of livestock due to acute diseases that cause high mortality. For example drought or flood can weaken livestock condition and increase the risk of disease outbreaks, while flooding may remove topsoil, creating favorable conditions for the spread of anthrax. Other disasters such as earthquakes can leave livestock wounded or injured. In situations where high livestock mortality occurs, it can take many years for communities to rebuild their livestock assets, whether these are pastoralists' large herds, or a single donkey, pair of draught oxen or a few chickens that make a significant contribution to livelihoods. Veterinary care can also limit the impact of chronic diseases that may affect benefits such as milk production, fertility or the use of livestock as pack animals. In



general, veterinary vaccines and medicines are inexpensive items relative to the economic (and other) value of livestock.

Historically, epidemics of livestock disease such as rinderpest have caused humanitarian crises. However, rinderpest has now been eradicated from most of the world and there are few other diseases that cause such high livestock mortality over wide areas. Livestock epidemics can still occur during humanitarian crises, but tend not to be a cause of such crises. The Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards do not cover the prevention or control of major internationally-recognized epidemic livestock diseases, as guidelines are already available from the OIE and FAO.

Options for veterinary response

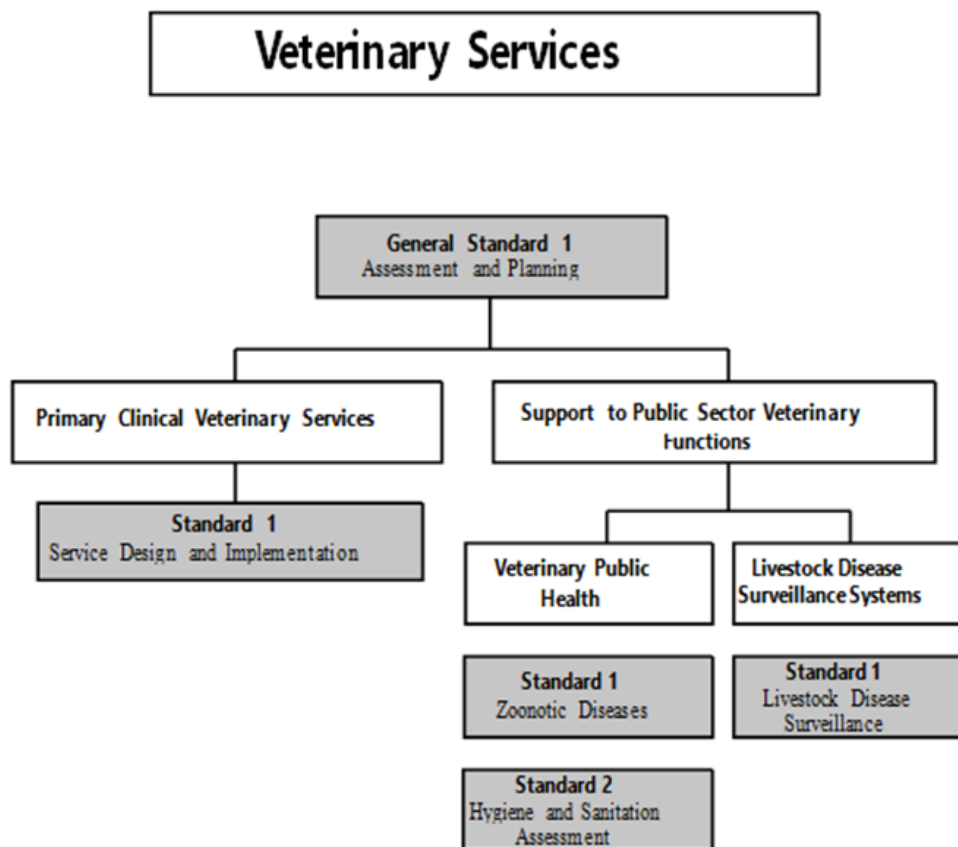


Fig 3 veterinary services flow chart

The first, primary clinical veterinary services, is the priority response in an emergency. However, the second response, support to public sector veterinary functions, may



also be appropriate, particularly in protracted emergencies or in the recovery phase of a rapid- or slow- onset disaster.

### **A. Primary clinical veterinary services**

In many developing countries, veterinary services are in a state of transition from government to private-sector delivery of clinical veterinary care. In post-disaster situations, the growing private veterinary sector may comprise the main source of quality veterinary care. In general in a given country, most veterinarians are located in major cities and towns. In more remote, rural or marginalized areas, veterinary care is provided by para-veterinary workers who can be sub-contracted during crises to deliver veterinary services, or can provide services through mechanisms such as voucher schemes.

Preventive and curative veterinary interventions in humanitarian crises fall into two broad categories, which can be implemented simultaneously.

These experiences indicate that the provision of primary clinical veterinary services in humanitarian crises should be based on approaches such as:

- Support to, or rapid establishment of para-veterinary systems with overall supervision by veterinarians;
- Immediate attention to payment for services, with use of voucher schemes for the most vulnerable livestock keepers and rapid resumption to full payment for services for others;
- The principle of choice, in which livestock keepers are able to select the type of preventive or curative service they require for all diseases other than those covered by official disease control policies.

### **B. Support to public sector veterinary functions during emergencies**

A consideration during more long-term crises is the need to support core public sector veterinary functions. Such support may be needed to assist a weakened government capacity, or in cases where no officially-recognized government authority is present.



<b>Self-check 2</b>	<b>Written test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the first and the second veterinary services response in an emergency?(2pts)
2. What approaches used for provision of primary clinical veterinary services in humanitarian crises?(6pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 8 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 8 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



## Information sheet 3 - Identifying and facilitating minimum standards for the provision of water

### 3.1. Introduction

Links to the LEGS livelihoods objectives

The provision of water for livestock in an emergency focuses on the survival of livestock assets through and beyond the disaster, and as such relates largely to the second and third LEGS livelihoods objectives, namely:

- To protect the key livestock assets of crisis-affected communities
- To rebuild key livestock assets among crisis-affected communities

In this way (similar to the provision of feed – see Chapter 6) livestock vital to livelihoods are kept alive by the provision of water, and after time animal stocks can be rebuilt.

The provision of water also impacts on the first LEGS livelihoods objective

- To provide rapid assistance to crisis-affected communities through livestock-based interventions
- To the extent that keeping stock alive contributes to the immediate household food supply.

### 3.2. The importance of the provision of water for livestock in disaster response

Alongside the provision of veterinary care for traumatized or acutely diseased animals, the provision of water in an emergency is probably the intervention that has the most mediate and indispensable impacts for livestock owners. In the absence of any water, animals (with the exception of some camelids) do not survive for more than a few days. Therefore, in emergency situations where water sources have been seriously compromised, the provision of alternatives is of the highest priority. Even where water is currently available, relief programs need to assess and, if necessary, implement appropriate responses to potential and future threats to water sources to ensure that other relief efforts are not undermined by water shortages. While water for livestock must meet some basic quality requirements (discussed below), the quality standard is not as high as that for human consumption and therefore livestock can make use of water sources unfit for humans.



### **3.3. Options for water provision**

Water is a homogenous commodity but it may be available from a range of sources and deliverable by a number of methods. This can complicate the selection of appropriate interventions that will be capable of matching supply with demand. As a rule, the most cost-effective and sustainable options need to be selected. (There is growing interest in using cash-based responses in emergencies, including as an alternative to the provision of water for livestock, whereby cash is given to individuals or communities to support their livestock according to their own priorities and using private sector services and/or community-organized joint initiatives.

#### **A. Water points**

Providing water points will almost invariably offer the most viable, longer-term solution to the problem of water shortages compared to the other main option.

In an emergency situation, access to water points may be provided for livestock owners in one of three ways:

- Improving the management of existing water points to provide broader access to affected populations;
- Rehabilitation of existing but degraded water points;
- Establishment of new water points

#### **B. Water trucking**

Water trucking should generally be regarded as a last resort intervention for the first stages of an emergency only. It is expensive, resource inefficient and labour intensive. However, due to the critical nature of the impact of dehydration on livestock, it is sometimes the only option that can be implemented rapidly in order to keep animals alive in the short term. As a rule, therefore, trucking should be regarded as a temporary intervention that will be replaced, as soon as possible, by other means of providing water.



<b>Self-check1</b>	<b>Written test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. Write the two options for water provision?(4pts)
2. What are the three ways of access to water points In an emergency situation may be provided for livestock owners?(6pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 10 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 10 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



## Information sheet 4 - Identifying and facilitating minimum standards for livestock shelter and settlement

### 4.1. Introduction

Links to the LEGS livelihoods objectives

Livestock shelter and settlement provision can be vital to ensure that livestock survive an emergency. Livestock shelter and settlement therefore relate closely to two of the LEGS livelihoods objectives for disaster-affected communities in the emergency phase, namely:

- To protect the key livestock assets of crisis-affected communities
- To rebuild the key livestock assets of crisis-affected communities

### 4.2. The importance of livestock shelter and settlement in disaster response

Livestock shelter can be defined as the protective physical infrastructure which animals require to survive. This chapter includes three components: settlement, which concerns the wider environment that supports livestock, for example site selection, issues of land rights and environmental management; settlement infrastructure, which encompasses the planning of buildings, roads and facilities; and shelter, which is the physical accommodation and buildings in which livestock take shelter.

Following a natural disaster or a crisis due to conflict, the safety, security and well-being of livestock is often a primary, if not the main, concern of affected owners. Patterns of movement for livestock-owning human populations following a disaster can be heavily influenced by the needs of their animals. Furthermore, livestock shelter and settlement infrastructure can play a key role in influencing the human shelter and settlement decisions taken by affected communities. In some emergencies, livestock that were not previously sheltered may develop the need for protection and shelter, for example in severe weather conditions or extreme insecurity.

### 4.3. Options for livestock shelter and settlement

Livestock shelter and settlement needs vary according to settlement type and whether or not a livestock-owning population is displaced away from their original homesteads. Needs are also likely to vary according to the emergency phase at the time of





response, ranging from the initial emergency to the immediate aftermath and recovery, to full reconstruction and other durable solutions that become available. Relief interventions in the initial phases, however, should always consider recovery phase objectives from the outset, including sustainable land use, land rights and ownership as well as measures to mitigate the impact of future disasters.

Livestock shelter and settlement infrastructure for repair or reconstruction should be provided, where possible, to individual households and discrete communities in their original homesteads. When the support of livestock in dispersed settlements is not possible, livestock shelter and settlement infrastructure should be provided collectively and in suitable large sites or enclosures within reasonable distance from grouped settlement for human populations, such as temporary planned or self-settled camps.

Livestock shelter and settlement interventions may take a range of forms, depending on the needs and nature of the emergency. These may include:

- Direct construction (by contractors or direct through beneficiaries) of shelters, for example secure compounds, shade, roofs and/or walls;
- Provision of materials to livestock owners for shelter construction;
- Training in shelter construction;
- Monitored cash distribution for animal shelter needs;
- Support to negotiations on land rights or access to grazing and/or shelter;
- Public awareness raising

This chapter of LEGS is closely linked to the provision of shelter and settlement for humans as well as animals, and underlines the importance of coordinated and integrated action with other sectors of humanitarian response. While the shelter and settlement needs of humans take precedence over those of livestock following a disaster.

Post-disaster responses may also consider reconstruction of veterinary and commercial infrastructure, such as livestock markets, veterinary clinics and slaughter houses. However, any work in this area should be linked with the longer-term development perspective and bear in mind the potential for the development of a



private service sector. This may be the case particularly in post-conflict reconstruction, where the private sector may be best placed to provide such services. As such, construction or reconstruction of commercial infrastructure may be the responsibility of private service providers rather than that of governments or external agencies.

**Self-check 4****Written test**

**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the needs and nature of the emergency in livestock shelter and settlement interventions? (6pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 6 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 6 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



## Information sheet 5 - Identifying and facilitating minimum standards for the provision of livestock

### 1.1. Introduction

#### Links to the LEGS livelihoods objectives

The provision of livestock relates to the third LEGS livelihoods objective of rebuilding the key livestock assets of disaster-affected communities, and falls within the immediate post-disaster and recovery phases of an emergency.

### 1.2. The importance of livestock provision in disaster response

When disasters result in substantial loss of livestock, the restoration of livestock assets in the post-disaster phase can be a valuable approach to rebuilding people's economic assets and providing high-quality livestock-derived foods, such as milk or eggs.

Based on the livelihood strategies and opportunities of the beneficiary populations, livestock provision may take the form of replacing livestock assets in some quantity in order to reconstitute a herd, or the distribution of livestock in smaller quantities to replace lost stock that provide food and/or income, or as a new initiative to generate income or provide food as a supplement to other livelihood activities.

### 1.3. Options for the provision of livestock

This chapter outlines two key types of livestock provision, namely herd reconstitution (sometimes called 'restocking' or 'redistribution') and other livestock distribution approaches. The chapter contains four standards that apply equally to both interventions.

#### A. Herd reconstitution

Herd reconstitution is a form of livestock provision that aims to replace livestock assets where whole herds have been lost or decimated. It is most appropriate for pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities who rely heavily on livestock as a source of food, income and social well-being. Pastoralists are particularly reliant on livestock and include herding communities from the semi-arid lowlands of Africa to the high mountainous areas of Tibet. Some groups keep mixed herds of sheep, goats, cattle and camels while others rely more on single species, such as yaks or reindeer.



Given the diversity of these livelihoods, local livelihoods analyses rather than broad prescriptive approaches are important for the design and implementation of herd reconstitution. In these situations, a specific number and type of animal is required as a 'minimum herd size', which can best be defined by communities themselves. Indigenous livestock knowledge is usually very strong in these communities, and indigenous systems for redistribution of livestock may be well established, although weak and/or not functioning. This indigenous knowledge means that working with local people to design and implement herd reconstitution projects is crucial, and external interventions should build on existing mechanisms and practices as much as possible.

In these communities, training support to assist people to care for animals is not usually required. The cost of these initiatives per household may be high because sufficient numbers of animals are needed to attain a minimum herd size within a defined time period.

In the post-disaster recovery phase, herd reconstitution can play a significant role in rebuilding the livelihoods of affected people. However, it may need to form part of a broader (and more long-term) approach that strengthens the capacity of livestock-dependent communities such as pastoralists to face future disasters and challenges, some of which may relate to their changing economic and policy environment, as well as their natural resource base. In pastoral areas in particular, herd reconstitution may need to link closely with longer-term pastoral development initiatives, for example increasing the potential for market-orientated production, including the development of market opportunities and capacity building.

## **B. Other livestock distribution approaches**

Livestock distribution is a potential intervention for people for whom the acquisition of livestock would be a useful form of livelihoods support. Although these people may keep relatively small numbers of animals (and may rely primarily on non-livestock derived food and income sources) food or income from livestock may be an important supplement. In addition, there are other households who may be highly dependent on a single or small number of animals for their livelihoods, for example a mule or donkey that forms the mainstay of a transport business.



<b>Self-check 5</b>	<b>Written test</b>
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**Directions:** Answer all the questions listed below. Examples may be necessary to aid some explanations/answers.

**Test I Short Answer Questions**

2. What are the two options for the provision of livestock? (4pts)

**Note: Satisfactory rating - 4 points**

**Unsatisfactory - below 4 points**

You can ask you teacher for the copy of the correct answers.



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