Animal Health Care Service

Level-III

Based on March, 2018, Version 3 Occupational standards (OS)

Module Title: - Implementing Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards

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LG #23	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,
- Recognizing the challenges of livelihoods-based thinking in emergencies
- Recognizing organizational Livestock emergency procedures and policies

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

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 “next learning guide’’

Information Sheet 1- Identifying National Guidelines and Standards

1.1. Introduction

These guidelines are designed to promote best practice in the design, implementation and assessment of emergency livestock interventions in response to natural disasters in pastoral areas of Ethiopia. The guidelines represent a synthesis of experience from practitioners working in government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and research institutes in Ethiopia, plus lessons learned from other countries with substantial pastoral populations.

Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) is a set of international guidelines and standards for designing, implementation, and evaluating livestock interventions to help people affected by humanitarian crises. LEGS are based on three livelihoods objectives: to provide rapid assistance, to protect livestock assets, and to rebuild the livestock assets of crisis-affected communities.

- Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards supports the saving of both lives and livelihoods through two key strategies:
- Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards helps identify the most appropriate livestock interventions in emergencies,
- Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards provide standards, key actions, and guidance notes for these interventions based on good practice.

The guidelines are intended to be used by:

- Managers and technical staff working for government agencies at federal, regional, zonal and woreda levels who are involved in the design, implementation or assessment of emergency interventions in pastoral areas, including staff deployed to the Agricultural Task Forces at federal or regional levels.
- Government staff at all levels who are involved in the coordination of emergency response, including assessment and approval of NGO emergency projects.
- Donor personnel and staff of coordination and technical agencies such as the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and Food and

Agriculture Organisation, plus any other donor or UN staff involved in emergency assistance in pastoral areas.

- Managers, coordinators and technical staff working for NGOs in pastoral areas of Ethiopia.
- Universities teaching subjects related to pastoral development, rural development, humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction or related topics.
- Research institutes and universities conducting research in pastoral areas.

The guidelines are organized into two main sections:

- Principles and issues which are common to all types of livestock-related interventions during natural disasters in pastoral areas of Ethiopia. This section includes guidance on:
  - ✓ Coordination of emergency response
  - ✓ Early warning, early response and contingency planning
  - ✓ Community participation
  - ✓ Gender issues
  - ✓ Monitoring and evaluation
  - ✓ Outstanding learning and research issues
- Detailed guidance on different types of emergency livestock interventions
  - ✓ Destocking, including both commercial destocking and slaughter destocking with meat distribution
  - ✓ Livestock feed supplementation
  - ✓ Emergency water supply for livestock
  - ✓ Emergency veterinary care
  - ✓ Restocking

1.2 Assessment and response

1.2.1 Preliminary emergency assessment

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, or indeed whether a response is necessary at all. As noted in the Sphere Handbook and other assessment guides, 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:

1. The role of livestock in livelihoods;
2. The nature and impact of the emergency
3. Situation analysis

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.

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.

1.2.2 Assessment approaches

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.

1.3 National guidelines and standards for the design and implementation

1.3.1 National guidelines and standards for the design and implementation of commercial destocking

Most types of livestock interventions in pastoral areas during drought are very much under the control of government agencies and NGOs, and these actors can work with communities to design specific aspects of the intervention in question. In contrast, commercial destocking is largely shaped by market factors and the need for private traders to make a reasonable profit from their activities and minimize risks to their investment.

Design and implementation issues which can be influenced and facilitated by government and NGOs include:

Communication and liaison with communities-to explain the commercial destocking approach and to introduce livestock traders to communities e.g. through field visits arranged for the traders.

Identification of sellers - discussion with communities to agree which households should sell animals.In terms of relief assistance, it is therefore preferable to support an approach whereby many households have the opportunity to sell small numbers of livestock, rather than a few households selling many livestock.

Support measures - through a strong, central coordination body government and NGO actors can help to ensure that various support measures are in place to facilitate commercial destocking. These measures include:

- Health inspection of purchased livestock
- Temporary holding grounds
- Provision of water and
- Veterinary services
- Fuel availability
- Security
- Taxation
- Transport
- Authority in order to minimise unnecessary delays.

Control measures - are particularly important in the case of transport subsidies and as such subsidies are not a preferred option for destocking; they will not be commonly applied.

Selling arrangements is working with communities and traders to agree on issues such as the location and timing of purchase areas and temporary markets. Agencies need to identify target locations for destocking programmes based on both need and feasibility.

Monitoring arrangements- livestock purchases by type and price can be recorded and assigned to specific households. Aspects of commercial destocking which are heavily influenced, if not determined by the traders include:

- Types of livestock for purchase
- The prices of livestock.

1.3.2 National guidelines and standards for the design and implementation of slaughter destocking

In slaughter destocking, drought-affected livestock are purchased by an aid organization. Purchased livestock are then slaughtered locally and either fresh or dried meat is distributed to targeted households. Within communities there are various distinct groups of actors and beneficiaries who need to be recognised and involved in the intervention. These community-level actors and beneficiaries are:

- Local or traditional leaders or decision-making groups
- Livestock sellers

- Meat handlers
- Meat recipients

It can be useful to work with local or traditional leaders to establish a 'meat relief committee' (MRC) or similar local body. An MRC can be of considerable value for helping to identify beneficiaries, overseeing the operation and ensuring that distributions reach the intended recipients. The formation of MRCs can also help to distribute power that might otherwise be monopolized by other 'Food Relief Committees' and share some of the general responsibilities of the implementing agency. Other specific roles for an MRC include:

- Assigning responsibilities to different community groups
- Assisting with the identification of beneficiaries
- Organising groups for slaughtering and meat distribution
- Distributing live animals for slaughter
- Supervising slaughter, meat distribution and the collection of hides and skins from the beneficiary groups for the intended purpose, if needed.

Slaughter destocking: Key design issues:

- Selection of livestock sellers
- Types, number and prices of livestock to be sold
- Types of meat for distribution
- Amount of meat to be distributed

Slaughter destocking: Key steps in implementation

- Procurement
- Slaughtering -Fresh meat distribution and Dried meat processing
- Disposal of hides and skins
- Coordination of meat distribution and distribution of other types of food
- Pre and post mortem inspection arrangements
- Selection of meat handlers and incentives

1.3.3 Design and implementation of livestock feed supplementation

Selection of households

The selection of beneficiaries should be based on criteria agreed by community representatives (usually elders) together with the representatives of governmental and non-governmental organisations engaged in relief activities. The selection process should include a meeting of all community members at the proposed sites to agree the nature of the assistance required, the characteristics of target beneficiaries and general modes of implementation. Specific selection criteria should be discussed in the presence of the implementing agencies (governmental and non-governmental). Broadly these will need to address gender and other equity concerns as well as the degree of vulnerability and livestock dependency of the households that will be targeted.

When considering the vulnerability of households, it can be noted that poorer families and female headed pastoral households may keep different types or proportions of livestock relative to better-off households. Commonly, more vulnerable households keep mainly small ruminants and relatively few larger species such as cattle or camels. The ownership of different livestock species will therefore affect beneficiary selection.

Types of livestock to be fed

The types of livestock to be fed should be based on an understanding of livelihoods in the affected communities, and the importance of different livestock species to different wealth and gender groups. More vulnerable households tend to keep relatively more sheep and goats compared with wealthier households and therefore, ownership patterns need to be considered if the most vulnerable people are to be targeted. A further consideration when selecting types of livestock for feeding is drought susceptibility and the available graze or browse for different livestock species. Similarly, if the overall strategy is survival feeding for a core breeding herd, an appropriate number of productive or young adult females plus a few adult males should be selected.

Number of beneficiary households and livestock

The number of beneficiaries and number of animals per household which can be supported will be directly determined by the financial resources available to the

programme. As it is rarely possible, nor necessarily desirable, to feed all the livestock which actually require feed, it is important to involve communities in decisions on which households to target, and how many animals to feed. During discussions at community level, prior assessment of private sector suppliers should inform targeting as in part, wealthier livestock keepers might be able to buy their own feed.

Feed formulation and management

The type of basal roughage and supplement to be used in a drought feeding programme will depend

on an assessment of:

- the availability of feeds in the affected area
- the relative costs of bringing in other feeds from outside the immediate vicinity
- costs of transportation and running distribution and feeding centres
- nutrient content of available feeds
- the nutrient requirements needs of livestock in the programme.

Avoiding feed toxicity during drought

Overgrazed rangelands are highly susceptible to sudden flushes of toxic plant growth. These may pose a particular risk when a drought initially breaks or when small thunderstorms occur during the height of a drought. The following general pointers are suggested to help reduce the chances of poisoning:

- Good grazing management practices based on flexible stocking rates will help to match forage demand with forage supply and prevent toxic species from gaining a competitive edge.
- Use strategic supplementary feeding to avoid releasing animals onto open pasture during high risk periods.
- Plant control methods such as mechanical, chemical and biological control can be valid options. Individual plant treatments are to be preferred over broadcast treatments for chemical control as they are likely to be more cost-effective. Using more tolerant livestock species to clean up affected range can be an alternative

control measure. As well as encouraging high quality re-growth, timely burning can also reduce the incidence of toxic species.

- Local communities normally hold considerable indigenous knowledge of the incidence and management of toxic plants in their areas. This resource should be made use of as part of any management strategy for toxic species.

1.3.4 Water source selection and intervention design

Proper determination and analysis of all known variables and parameters within the time available to the assessor should ensure the selection of the most appropriate single or multiple sources of water. Planned interventions should be negotiated with all relevant stakeholders to avoid conflicts of interest.

Supply and demand

Rapid assessments of available supplies and demand are therefore required at a very early stage and should the need for water trucking be approved in the short-term, arrangements should be made immediately to avoid such negative scenarios occurring.

Demand assessments should be based on best estimates derived from livestock population figures, local authority records and consultation with locally-affected populations. In addition, livestock traders and middle-men may be able to offer useful information in some areas.

Costs

In deciding whether to rehabilitate, renovate and/or improve the yield of existing water points as opposed to creating new water points the critical parameter is usually defined by the overall cost of delivering a cubic meter of water over the expected duration of the emergency.

Distribution

To reduce costs, avoid conflict and prevent contamination, access to and the collection of water for livestock should be controlled, efficient and appropriate to the type and number of livestock present.

- Distribution networks and watering
- Watering of animals and human activity
- Contamination of human water supply by livestock

Water quality and safety

It is important to ensure that water is basically free of specific water-borne diseases, parasites or vectors and is not contaminated with toxic chemicals.

Local equity and management issues

The access of women, children and vulnerable groups to water should be protected by the careful management of water sources and distribution points. Their active participation in the management of facilities after completion should also be encouraged.

Long-term management and maintenance

The planning and provision of regular maintenance should be sufficient to keep facilities operational throughout the emergency period and beyond, and the body assigned for the management of water supplies whether government, agency or community body should be accountable to the users.

Environmental issues

The negative impact of displaced people and their livestock on the natural environment should be minimised as follows:

- ***Waiting times and congestion*** around water points should be minimised to avoid degradation and destruction of vegetation in the area around the water points. The proper design and location of water distribution facilities will mitigate against congestion and unnecessary waiting.
- ***Water points should be kept clean*** and free from flies and pests, including vectors of diseases,

- ***Watering facilities for livestock should be placed downstream*** of any extraction points for human consumption.

1.3.5 Guidance on the design and implementation of clinical veterinary services

Following the common principle of community participation pastoralists, including vulnerable groups, should actively participate in the design of emergency veterinary interventions during drought or other crises.

Type of intervention

- Curative, preventive and supportive treatments.
- Vaccination of livestock

Payment for services - the animal health intervention should be based on the principle of partial or full payment at all times.

Focus on important diseases – the service design should aim to address the prioritised livestock health problems which are identified during the initial assessment. Particularly vaccination should be discussed and agreed with all stakeholders.

Vulnerable groups - service design should take account of the types of livestock owned or used by vulnerable groups, and should aim to address the main health problems in these livestock. Vulnerability in terms of primary veterinary service delivery also requires special attention to accessibility and affordability issues.

Procurement and storage of veterinary medicines - there is considerable variation in the quality of veterinary vaccines and medicines sourced from different suppliers, either locally or internationally. Suppliers also vary in their capacity to supply large volumes of drugs with appropriate expiry dates, and according to agreed delivery times.

Training inputs - in situations where some veterinary workers are already present and where rapid delivery of services is required, training should be limited to short refresher courses focusing on the clinical diagnosis of the prioritised diseases, and the correct use of veterinary vaccines or drugs. The need for such refresher training is determined by the existing capacity of local personnel..

Social and cultural norms - the design of veterinary services needs to take account of local social and cultural norms, particularly related to the roles of men and women as

service providers. In some communities it is difficult for women to move freely or travel alone to more remote areas where livestock might be present

Security issues - service design should take account of the possible exposure of veterinary personnel to violence, abduction or theft.

Roles and responsibilities - many of the problems which arise during emergency veterinary service provision are associated with misunderstandings about the roles and responsibilities of different actors, false expectations regarding the aims and coverage of the service, or confusion over pricing arrangements or selection of beneficiaries. Many of these problems can be avoided by a commitment to community participation and where possible, close collaboration with local authorities and private sector actors. Roles and responsibilities should be documented in Memoranda of Understanding or similar agreements. Such agreements act as a very useful point of reference in the event of disputes.

1.3.6 Design and implementation of restocking

Selection of individual beneficiaries: The selection of appropriate beneficiaries has been widely recognised as key to the success of community-based programmes in general and as a major challenge in restocking initiatives.

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Types of livestock for restocking

Determining the appropriate number, species, sex and age of animals to be distributed is an important part of any restocking programme.

As a general rule, restocking interventions should use indigenous types of animal because:

- These animals are likely to be well-adapted to local feed sources, climate and disease challenges
- Beneficiaries are already familiar with the management required by these animals and can therefore be expected to take care of them properly
- They are more widely available than introduced genotypes and are normally less expensive

- Local purchasing of livestock can have knock-on benefits through the injection of cash into the local economy.

Number of animals provided

Due to resource constraints, no restocking initiative will support replenishment of all losses. Finances are also unlikely to be available to support implementation across all affected communities. A more realistic strategy is to focus on reinstating the minimum number of animals required to initiate normal reproduction of animals in the beneficiary households with a view to securing household food supplies in the next season.

Purchasing arrangements

- ***Choice of markets*** - ideally, livestock should be purchased from local markets as these animals are most likely to be adapted to local environmental conditions and diseases, and transport costs will be minimised
- ***Livestock inspection*** – livestock should be inspected for signs of ill-heath at the time of purchase by a trained veterinary worker such as a veterinarian or animal health technician.

Credit and repayment options

A range of credit, repayment and further stock distribution systems have been used in restocking projects.

Complementary interventions: veterinary care

Evaluations of restocking programmes show that losses due to disease can be dramatic. Outbreaks of diseases such as contagious caprine pleuropneumonia can cause high mortality in sheep and goats, but are preventable using relatively inexpensive veterinary inputs.

- ***At the time of livestock purchases*** – livestock should be inspected for health problems, and given a one-off treatment with antihelmintic and/or acaricide as needed..

- ***After livestock distribution*** – recipient households should have access to basic veterinary care from CAHWs or other recognised veterinary workers.

Self-check 1	**Written test**

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. Define livestock emergency guideline and standard.(1pt)
2. Mention the objectives of livestock emergency guideline and standard(3pts)
3. Write the parts of livestock emergency guideline and standard(3pts)

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating - 3 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 3 points**

Information Sheet 2- Internalizing, Explaining and Applying the Overlap between Emergencies, Livestock And Livelihoods,

Introduction

Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards are targeted at all who are involved in livestock-based interventions in disasters. In particular it is aimed at NGOs, bilateral and multilateral agencies and governments implementing emergency interventions in areas where livestock make a contribution to livelihoods. Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards are also relevant for policy- and decision-makers within donor and government agencies, whose funding and implementation decisions impact on disaster response.

A Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standard focuses on the intersection between emergencies, livestock and livelihoods and as such specifically targets livestock professionals with little experience of emergencies, and emergency workers with little experience of the livestock sector. The focus on livelihoods means that the guidelines are concerned not only with immediate emergency response in acute situations, but also with recovery phase activities and the linkages with long-term development processes. This can present challenges, not least because, historically, relief and development initiatives have been separated both operationally and conceptually.

Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standard provides standards and guidelines for best practice and assistance in decision-making for livestock interventions. It therefore does not intend to be a detailed practical manual for implementation, but refers readers to other publications which contain more 'hands-on' advice. Livestock Emergency Guideline and Standard has a global reach, although it is recognised that the first edition has an initial leaning towards experience from Sub-Saharan Africa, largely because much of the easily available documentation on livestock-based responses is based on lessons learned in that region.

Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standard 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. Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standard covers livestock interventions in these areas, but also addresses livestock support to settled farming communities and livestock kept by people in urban areas.

Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standard has a global reach, although it is recognized that this first edition has an initial leaning towards experience from sub-Saharan Africa, largely because much of the easily available documentation on livestock-based responses draws on lessons learned in that region. It is anticipated that the revision process will generate additional information and case studies to broaden the focus to include other regions more effectively in later editions.

Like Sphere, Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standard is founded on a rights-based approach, in particular the *right to food* and the *right to a standard of living*. In other words, disaster-affected populations have the right to the protection of their livelihood. Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards' livelihoods perspective also means that the guidelines are concerned not only with immediate emergency response in acute situations, but also with recovery-phase activities and the linkages with long-term development processes. Preparedness is consequently a significant aspect of disaster response in Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standard, as is the importance of the preservation of livelihood assets in order to protect and maintain future livelihoods as well as to save human lives. However, as an emergency response tool, LEGS cannot address all the issues relating to long-term development.

Self-check 2	**Written test**

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. What is the main target of Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards?(2pts)
2. What is the aim of Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards in the overlap between emergencies, livestock and livelihoods?(2pts)
3. Like Sphere, Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standard is founded on a rights-based approach, in particular the *right to* _____ and the *right to a standard of* _____.*(2pts)*

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating - 3 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 3 points**

Information Sheet 3- Recognizing the 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 endeavours 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.

Self-check 3	Written test

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. Describe the Challenges of Livelihoods-Based Thinking in Emergencies.
2. What is the key focus of livestock emergency guidelines and standards?

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 2 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 2 points**

Information Sheet 4- Recognizing organizational Livestock emergency procedures and policies

4.1 Coordination

Coordination is the systematic use of policy instruments to deliver humanitarian assistance in a cohesive and effective manner. The coordination of livestock interventions is similar to coordination in other technical sectors, and relevant policy instruments include:

- Strategic planning
- Continuous data gathering, managing information and contextual analysis
- Mobilising resources and ensuring accountability
- Orchestrating a functional division of labour in the field
- Providing leadership

4.2 Preparedness and contingency planning

All of these issues relate to broader institutional and organisational capacities to prepare for, and respond to emergencies in the country, and are not specific to livestock interventions in pastoralist areas.

Emergency preparedness and contingency planning activities which can support early response to emergencies in pastoralist areas include the following:

4.3 Contingency plans and triggers – all agencies should develop contingency disaster plans with clearlydefined triggers for action and the subsequent release of funds and other resources.

4.4 Procurement and administrative arrangements – using these guidelines and by reference to their own operational experience, agencies should pre-empt the types of livestock intervention which are most likely to be applied in different types of emergency and in the case of drought, different phases of the drought cycle management model.

4.5 Community participation

Pastoralist and agropastoralist communities in Ethiopia possess very rich indigenous knowledge on livestock husbandry and health, and natural resources such as vegetation and water. Increasingly, this indigenous knowledge is becoming documented by research institutes, universities and other actors, and is central to the process of community

participation in the identification, design, implementation and assessment of livestock relief interventions. Guidelines for ensuring community participation are detailed below.

- Involvement of vulnerable groups
- Indigenous knowledge and sustainability
- Social and cultural norms

4.6 Rapid assessment at community level

The reliable and timely assessment of needs, capabilities and intervention options is a crucial stage in any livestock-based emergency response. The assessment should provide an understanding of the role of livestock in the livelihoods of different socio-economic groups within a population, and an analysis of appropriate livestock interventions in relation to operational context and existing service providers and systems.

- Participatory analysis
- Security and safety
- Assessing local services and markets
- Policies and regulations

4.7 Targeting of interventions

Emergency livestock interventions should aim to protect the assets of the most vulnerable groups within a population. This principle together with the realities of the funds available in disasters means that some form of targeting is needed in most if not all programmes. Some additional guidelines for targeting are as follows:

- Targeting criteria
- Targeting mechanisms

4.8 Monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment

Monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment are one of the weakest aspects of livestock relief programmes. In the absence of good evaluation and with limited understanding of livelihoods impact, agencies can easily fall into a pattern of simply repeating the same interventions over many years.

- Monitoring systems
- Local monitoring and evaluation indicators

Self-check 4	Written test

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. Mention the principles Livestock Interventions.(5pts)
2. What are the relevant policy instruments of coordination?(5pts)

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

LG #24	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 as the need of the affected populations
- 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 as the need of the affected populations
- Recognize the impact of emergencies on livestock keepers.

Learning Instructions:

7. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
8. Follow the instructions described below.
9. 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.
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12. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “learning guide”

Information Sheet 1- Identifying appropriate livelihoods-based livestock responses in emergencies

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 signify cant 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 centred on a number of '*capital assets*' (see Glossary) 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) and 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. Protecting and rebuilding these assets, therefore, has a significant impact on reducing vulnerability.

Livestock and a rights-based approach

Like Sphere, LEGS is founded on a rights-based approach, in particular drawing on two key international rights: the right to food and the right to a *standard of living*. Livestock keepers therefore have a right to emergency support that protects and rebuilds their livestock as a key asset that contributes significantly to their ability to produce food and maintain a standard of living that supports their families. International humanitarian law also highlights the importance of the protection of livestock as a key asset for survival in the event of conflict and war.

Livelihoods objectives of LEGS

Based on these rights and in recognition of the role of livestock in livelihoods, LEGS is founded on three livelihoods-based objectives:

1. to *provide rapid assistance* to crisis-affected communities through livestock based interventions;
2. to protect the key livestock-related assets of crisis-affected communities;
3. To *rebuild key livestock-related assets* among crisis-affected communities.

Self-check 1	Written test

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. Mention the livelihood objectives livestock emergency guidelines and standards.(3pts)
2. Explain the Livestock and a rights-based approach.(2pts)

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 3 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 3 points**

Information Sheet 2- Recognizing Emergency Responses as the Need Of The Affected Populations

Livelihoods and emergencies

There is increasing recognition that emergency responses need to take into account the livelihoods of the affected populations – 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.

Self-check 2	Written test

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. Emergency responses need to take into account the livelihoods of the affected populations – not just '_____' but also '_____'.(2pts)
2. Write the importance of Taking a livelihoods approach to emergency response .(2pts)

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 2 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 2 points**

Information Sheet 3- Recognizing the Impact of Emergencies on Livestock Keepers

The 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: *alert*, *alarm*,\ *emergency* and *recovery*, before returning to a 'normal' situation (see Glossary). (Not all emergencies follow this linear model – some are cyclical in nature (for example recurrent drought with little or no time for the recovery phase in between), while in other cases the phases may overlap or recur.) 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). The priority may therefore be to protect livestock assets while at the same time providing food security support to the family. In the emergency phase, livestock may have died and the immediate need may be for food for the family and the protection of any remaining livestock assets. In the recovery phase livestock assets need to be rebuilt.

Rapid-onset emergencies

Rapid-onset disasters such as earthquakes, floods and extreme weather conditions (tsunamis, cyclones, typhoons, hurricanes – disease epidemics are addressed by FAO's Emergency Prevention System guidelines,) share very different characteristics compared to slow-onset emergencies. While the outcome of both rapid- and slow-onset disasters will be either the death or the survival of livestock, the different timescale means that the impact on livestock of acute disasters is generally sudden, in contrast to the slow decline in livestock condition associated with drought. Affected populations may be displaced rapidly and may have to abandon their animals. The impact on livestock owners is therefore both an immediate loss of food/income and the loss of future productive assets.

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).

However, in some rapid-onset emergencies there is also an '*alarm*' phase, when warning is given of an impending disaster. This may be very short, or may in some cases allow preparations to be made or responses to be planned.

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).3 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, with the possible loss of livestock assets and/or 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.

Some regions also experience longer-term chronic or cyclical emergencies, for example recurrent drought, where the recovery phase from one disaster merges with the impact of a new emergency, or long-running conflict where livelihoods are undermined over an extended period of time.

Self-check 3	Written test

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. Mention and explain humanitarian emergencies categories.(5pts)
2. Mention the Impact of Emergencies on Livestock Keepers(owners)(5pts)

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

LG #25	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 for the feasibility of intervention
- Identifying the phase of emergency with the community and others.
- 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 for the feasibility of intervention
- Identify the phase of emergency with the community and others.
- 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 “next learning guide’’

Information Sheet 1- Conducting preliminary emergency assessment for the feasibility of intervention

1.1 Preliminary emergency assessment

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, or indeed whether a response is necessary at all. As noted in the Sphere Handbook and other assessment guides, 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.

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.

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.

Self-check 1	Written test

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. What are the livestock emergency guideline and standards assessment process parts.(5pts)

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 2 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 2 points**

Information Sheet 2- Identify the phase of emergency with the community and others

Drought cycle management

In the case of slow onset emergencies such as drought, livelihoods analysis highlights the need to protect assets and support the services and systems which in the long-term, are required for recovery and development. Increasingly, it is becoming questionable whether drought really is a shock, but more a regular and predictable event which occurs seasonally.

In terms of the practicalities of designing livestock interventions, these can be categorized according to their relevance at a particular stage of a typical drought cycle. Some interventions such as water supply and veterinary care are always needed, whereas other interventions are appropriate only at certain times. For example, support to commercial destocking should occur during the alarm/alert phases whereas restocking should take place during the recovery phase.

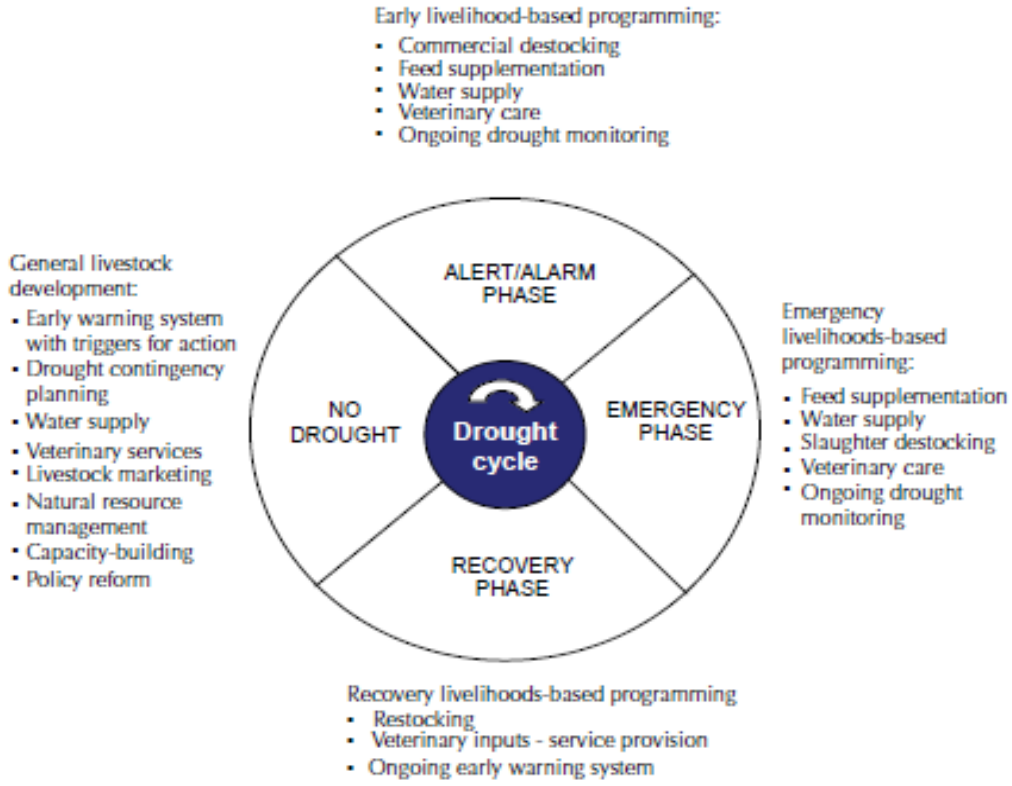


Figure: Livelihoods-based livestock interventions in the drought cycle.

These guidelines refer to livestock interventions during the alert/alarm phase, the emergency phase and the recovery phase. A prerequisite for an effective and timely response is a strong early warning system based on livelihoods indicators. In pastoralist areas, such systems include indicators of livestock status and market conditions.

Assigning different interventions to different stages in the drought cycle indicates that combined interventions are often needed. For example, in the alert/alarm phase commercial destocking to remove some animals from the rangeland should be accompanied by efforts to protect the remaining livestock, such as veterinary care, feed supplementation and water provision. The need to combine different intervention simultaneously is a challenge, particularly if different interventions are assigned to different agencies - hence the need for strong coordination.

Not only are different interventions appropriate at different stages of drought, the intensity and scale of the intervention often needs to change during the drought cycle. An example of activities at different stages of a drought is provided below.

Table: Example of the type and intensity of activities required at different stages of a drought cycl

Stage of drought cycle activities	
Alert	• Organize meeting with government livestock department relief bureaus. • Facilitate visits to areas of concern • Assist commercial destocking • Conduct water point surveys and check state of repair of water facilities; check status of water management committees (if early) • If not already in place, start weekly tracking of cereal and livestock prices • Check status of veterinary services, including availability of drugs in public and private sector, and status of CAHWs
alarm	Scale up and intensify all the above activities, plus • Intensify commercial destocking • Expand livestock/ cereal exchange • Define strategies for livestock feed supplement • Support veterinary care as needed

	• Rapid rehabilitation of water points; coordinate with human water supply agencies as necessary.
emergency	Scale up all of the above activities, plus • Destocking for slaughter and local meat distribution • Supplementary feeding of core breeding animals
recovery	Maintainveterinary intervention ,plus: • Restocking of viable pastoralist households
No drought	Drought contingency planning

Self-check 2	**Written test**

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. What are drought cycle management? Mention (3pts)
2. Explain recovery phase. (5pts)

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 2 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 2 points**

Information Sheet 3- carrying out participatory assessment approach

3.1 Participatory Assessment Approach

The assessment should use systematic, participatory inquiry conducted by trained workers, and it should also triangulate findings with pre-existing technical data when available. Rapid and systematic participatory inquiry is an appropriate and valid approach to collecting and analyzing information with local people. The approach requires clearly defined objectives/questions and a methodology which focuses on meeting these objectives. Validity of findings increases with the level of training and experience of agency staff who conduct the inquiry; when data is cross-checked with pre-existing technical reports, government data or published data; and when results are discussed and verified with local livestock workers, when available. When conducted well, participatory inquiry inherently seeks to understand the perceptions of vulnerable and marginalized groups and therefore, automatically disaggregates data by subgroup.

The assessments are designed to be part of a participatory planning process involving key stakeholders and including representatives of the beneficiary 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. 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.

3.2 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 fi t 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

Self-check 3	**Written test**

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. The assessment should use _____, participatory inquiry conducted by _____ workers, and it should also _____ findings with pre-existing technical data when available (3pts)
2. Define the legs participatory response identification matrix. (2pts)

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 2 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 2 points**

4.1 Technical Interventions in Livestock Emergency

The technical interventions covered by LEGS are: destocking; veterinary services; provision of feed; provision of water; livestock shelter and settlement; and provision of in pastoral areas a substantial number of livestock will perish, and communities will livestock.

4.1.1 Destocking and Market Support Interventions

During drought therefore lose some or all of their animals. Recovery of herds after drought can take many years, during which time households remain dependent on local support mechanisms or external aid. At a time when market prices for livestock can be falling, destocking aims to convert non-essential livestock into resources - mainly cash or meat - which people can use during the drought.

More importantly, these interventions have nearly always started late in the drought cycle when substantial livestock mortality has already occurred, or when livestock had lost considerable body weight resulting in a sharp decline in prices. The value of animals salvaged in this way has generally been minimal although some useful lessons have been learnt that now have the potential to support the design of more effective destocking programmes.

More recently, 'commercial destocking' (sometimes called 'accelerated livestock off-take') has been used in pastoral areas of southern Ethiopia, with government and NGOs facilitating linkages between livestock traders and drought-affected communities. Therefore, there are two main approaches to destocking currently being used in Ethiopia: ***Commercial destocking*** involves the engagement of livestock traders to boost livestock off-take from a drought-affected area so that they can be fattened and sold through terminal markets. This type of destocking provides pastoralists with cash, which they can then use to buy the commodities and services they need, including items to protect their remaining livestock. This type of destocking should take place as soon as possible, at the onset of drought.

Slaughter destocking programmes are based on the purchase of livestock by an aid agency, followed by immediate, local slaughter and the distribution of meat in either a wet or dry form. This type of destocking takes place later in a drought, at a time when livestock traders are no longer purchasing livestock.

4.1.2 Livestock Feed Supplementation Interventions

Feed supplementation in times of emergency – through indigenous initiatives or the provision of external support – aims to protect the core assets of affected households until the natural resource base can recover and normal management practices can be resumed. The material in this chapter aims to support the implementation of timely support for feed supplementation activities according to best practices.

It is aimed at a range of stakeholders including planners, policy makers and local organisations of the pastoral community and is intended to:

- create awareness on the principles and practices of livestock feed supplementation during emergencies in a way that is relevant to the Ethiopian pastoral sector
- Provide technically-sound, practical guidance on the implementation of livestock feed supplementation that may be followed by these target organisations.

Feed supplementation has not been widely used during emergencies in pastoral areas of Ethiopia, due largely to a lack of knowledge regarding the implementation of this intervention. However, the current situation in the country means that this intervention requires serious consideration due to the erosion of traditional coping mechanisms and other changes. Drought fallback areas in the rangelands have been reduced substantially due to encroachment of cropping into the traditional grazing reserves and human population growth, accompanied by unplanned settlement patterns. Even in areas where forage reserves are relatively abundant, mobility is often restricted due to local conflicts. The confinement of grazing animals in conflict-free zones, has led to serious degradation

of the rangelands. As a result, even a single seasonal rainfall failure can lead to serious loss of livestock.

The cumulative effects of drought in the arid and semi-arid parts of the country has driven many pastoralists into destitution and forced them to enter into ecologically unsuitable livelihood activities, such as crop farming and charcoal making. If these trends continue, similar livestock feed crises will force many more pastoralists to abandon their lifestyle. It seems likely that well-planned, strategic livestock development and emergency feeding interventions will offer a means of responding to these changes and reducing the impacts of drought in the pastoral areas in the future. Experiences from other countries indicate that emergency responses that have successfully tackled the impacts of drought induced loss of livestock have often included some form of survival feeding strategies.

It is possible that feed supplementation programmes have not been widely used in Ethiopia due to a perception that these programmes are complex due to the need for various supporting inputs. With improved inter-agency coordination and better communications, provision of these complementary services should not pose major problems in future.

4.1.3 Emergency Provision of Water to Livestock

The provision of water for animals in an emergency focuses on the survival of livestock assets through and beyond any disaster. In the absence of sufficient water supplies, animals (with the exception of camels) cannot 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 programmes 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. Whilst water for livestock must meet some basic quality requirements, the quality standard is not as high as that for human consumption, and therefore livestock can make use of water sources otherwise unfit for humans.

The practical implications of providing water to livestock should be considered carefully and in parallel with the need for animal feed and veterinary care. Proper cost-benefit analysis will be critical in deciding whether various interventions are sensible and effective in the long-term.

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

- Improving the management and capacity of existing water points to provide broader access to affected
- Populations rehabilitation of existing but degraded water point
- Establishment of new water points.

Typical water sources in Ethiopia may include:

- ground water sources (e.g. hand dug wells, boreholes and spring protection schemes)
- surface water harvesting systems (e.g. direct extraction from rivers, lakes and ponds, check damsand sub-surface dams)
- rain water collection (e.g. roof collection, 'birkas' and 'haffir dams')

After the identification and selection of potential water sources has been made the focus of attention switches to the various methods of distribution. Distribution may be achieved in a number of ways:

- by hand (e.g. using buckets, local pots, jerry cans etc)
- by animal traction (e.g. donkey carts/saddle bags, use of camels)
- gravity (e.g. open channels, pipelines, hydraulic ram pumps)
- Pumping (with associated pipeline networks)
- Trucking

4.1.4 Animal Health Interventions

The provision of veterinary services during drought or other disasters is an important strategy for assisting pastoralists to protect their livestock and maintain the benefits of livestock ownership or access. In pastoral communities where livestock are highly regarded as a capital asset, veterinary care can help to prevent sudden loss of livestock due to acute diseases which cause high mortality. In situations where high livestock mortality occurs, it can take many years for communities to rebuild their livestock assets.

Veterinary care can also reduce the impact of chronic diseases which 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 value of livestock. Therefore, there are two main types of veterinary intervention during drought as follows:

- Support to the private sector for primary clinical veterinary care – the prevention and treatment of livestock diseases which cause high mortality or substantial production losses
- Support to government veterinary services, particularly for disease surveillance, veterinary public health, and other functions as needed.

Some specific functions of coordination as they relate to veterinary interventions are as follows:

Initial assessment – ensuring timely and accurate assessment of veterinary needs, encouraging joint assessment with all key actors working together, and making information available to assessment teams.

Funding mechanisms– coordination and preparation of funding proposals, with assignment of operational areas and technical roles to agencies with relevant experience and technical expertise.

Design of interventions - harmonization of primary veterinary service design and implementation strategies among agencies working in a disaster-affected population, and between affected and adjacent unaffected populations as needed; ensuring that interventions fall within government policy and that any training inputs use existing government standards and guidelines; ensuring that interventions fall within international

standards and guidelines. Within this broad coordination function there are at least three key aspects:

- Developing common objectives and modes of implementation on aspects of service provision such as targeting, pricing, use of vouchers and per diem rates for veterinary workers and support staff.
- Harmonising the different donor and NGO policies, particularly on issues such as payment for services.

Ensuring that interventions are technically sound and are based on existing epidemiological and economic information for each disease to be prevented or controlled. In Ethiopia's pastoral areas, emergency veterinary care during drought has often focused on mass treatment or vaccination programmes which aimed to cover a specified number of livestock within a drought-affected area. Treatment programmes often focus on the use of anti-parasitic medicines, especially for gastrointestinal helminth infections (worms) and ectoparasite infestations (e.g. ticks), whereas vaccination programmes often cover diseases such as anthrax, blackleg andpasteurellosis. Most commonly, treatment or vaccination programmes were one-off events and were implemented at no cost to pastoralists.

4.1.5 Restocking intervention

A restocking programme aims to rebuild a productive livestock holding for pastoralist households that have lost most of their animals as a result of an emergency, and have no means of their own to recover. Restocking may be appropriate after various types of disaster, such as drought, flood or conflict. Almost by definition, restocking takes place after an emergency although in the case of a slow onset emergency, some degree of forward planning may be possible. However, the need for restocking after slow onset emergencies also reflects a failure of other livelihoods-based responses much earlier on. Relative to most other types of intervention, restocking is an expensive option because it requires the replacement of livestock. It follows that in most restocking projects the number of recipient households is very much determined by project budget.

In agro-pastoral communities, households are less dependent on livestock than pastoralists and so relatively fewer animals are provided. These communities may also be less mobile than pastoralists, thereby making monitoring of households easier. For pastoralists, restocking is more difficult due to the larger number of animals that will be required to establish a viable herd size and the mobile nature of the affected communities which makes delivery of animals and monitoring the success of the initiative complex.

Pastoralists use various indigenous strategies during drought to try to avoid losses of livestock, especially breeding females. These strategies include:

- Extending the movement of herds and flocks beyond commonly used areas in order to locate better pastures at more distant locations
- Undertaking supplementary income generating activities locally
- Out-migration of some household members to earn additional income and to reduce demands on the household asset base
- Modifying herd structures: specifically replacing large stock (cattle, camels) with small stock (sheep, goats) that will reproduce rapidly in order to re-establish viable herd sizes
- Gifts or loans from less severely affected clan households to poorer households, as practised by Afar, Boran, Somali and other pastoralists.

Externally-supported restocking is needed when these traditional mechanisms break down. Programmes may be implemented with the aim of rehabilitating herds or flocks in the short-term or as long-term development projects, and various types of repayment and credit systems can be used. External interventions should always attempt to complement and build upon indigenous approaches rather than to replace them.

Restocking programmes should not be carried out in isolation from other rehabilitation efforts directed at both the human and livestock populations of the affected areas. Other interventions are needed because it usually takes several months or longer for herds to become sufficiently productive to make a substantial contribution to livelihoods. For example, a new herd of breeding goats will need to deliver new offspring and these offspring will have to become young adults before sales are possible. Therefore,

restocked households may require food aid, safety net support, basic household items and veterinary care. These diverse inputs require good coordination between agencies.

Table: Advantages and disadvantages of restockin

Advantages	**Disadvantages**
Can allow rebuilding of the assets base of affected communities in a manner that is compatible with traditional means of securing livelihoods.	Restocking is time consuming and labor intensive compared with other post emergency intervention
Restocked herds should be sustainable in the long term without the need for further intervention –at least in the absence of further emergencies arising	Planning can be complex and, particularly in the drought situations, future threats due to unpredictable rainfall can threaten long term viability.
Other development intervention that might offer similar long term benefits-such as the establishment of irrigation agriculture –are too costly, high maintenance and unacceptable to potential beneficiaries.	Costs, particularly initial costs are very high per household. It is important that financial provisions are adequate to ensure that the programme can be implemented equitably in affected areas.
After severe droughts, surplus grazing is available. Restocking allows this to be used effectively before its quality declines and the risk of bush encroachment develops.	The most severely affected families are often in remote are that are difficult to access. The costs of restocking these areas may be unacceptably high
Can help to reduce dependency on feeding camps and food aid rapidly	The following threats should be avoidable if a restocking programme is planned effectively: • There is a risk of over grazing if the carrying capacity of grazing areas is not properly assessed • The species composition of herds may change limiting their contribution to the traditional livelihoods asset base. • Restocking efforts can erode traditional coping mechanism if not properly built upon and complementing indigenous approaches.

Livestock shelter and settlement provision

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-aff ected communities in the emergency phase, namely:

- to protect the key livestock assets of crisis-aff ected communities.
- to rebuild the key livestock assets of crisis-aff ected communities.

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, stock shelter and settlement infrastructure can play a key role in influencing the 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.

Self-check 4	**Written test**

Name…… ID…… Date…….
Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. What are some specific functions of coordination as they relate to veterinary interventions?
2. Mention and explain main types of veterinary intervention during drought.
3. Define destocking
4. What are types of destocking
5. Explain Restocking intervention

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

LG #26	**LO#4- 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
- Providing livestock assistance fairly and impartially

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 fairly and impartially

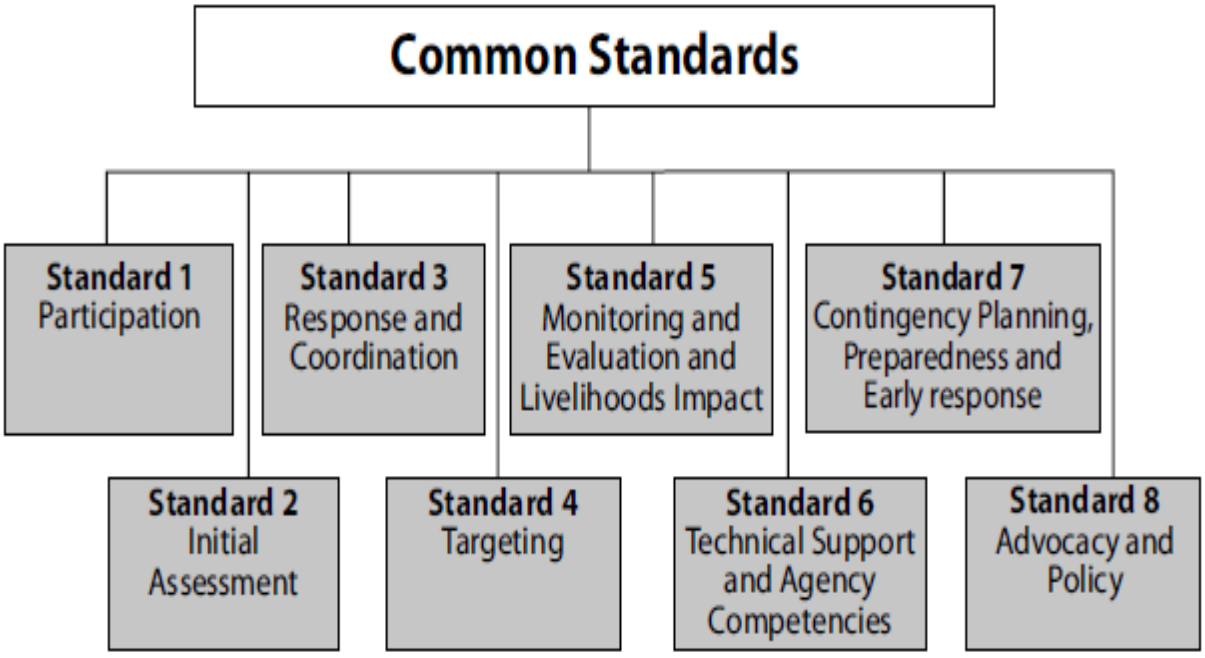
Learning Instructions:

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 “learning guide

Information Sheet 1- Applying the common standards to all livestock intervention

1.1 Common standards of all livestock intervention

Includes the following:



1.1.1. Common Standard 1: Participation

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

***Guidance notes*:**

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. Agencies need to be sensitive to these differences and ensure appropriate representation of different groups. Barriers (such as capacity, skills, security and cultural issues) to the participation of women and other vulnerable groups should be taken into account in both the assessment and implementation stages.

Types of participation:

For LEGS, participation means that affected communities have a right to be involved in the programme and can make intellectual contributions that improve effectiveness and efficiency.

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.

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.

Social and cultural norms

social, cultural and religious beliefs and practices influence livestock ownership and the use and consumption of livestock products.

Community groups

Customary or indigenous institutions can play a key role in disaster interventions.

1.1.2 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.

Guidance notes

- Assessment topics and methods
- Protection
- Local services and markets
- Policy and regulations

1.1.3 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.

Guidance notes

- Humanitarian priorities
- Coordination
- Capacity and expertise
- Integrated responses and resource-sharing
- Prioritization of coordination

1.1.4 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.

Guidance notes

- Targeting criteria:
- Targeting mechanisms:

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.

Guidance notes

- Monitoring and evaluation as a priority
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation
- Monitoring: monitoring
- Local monitoring and evaluation indicators
- Livelihoods impact
- Coordinated approaches
- Learning

1.1.5 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 programmes in emergency contexts.

Guidance notes

- Technical skills and qualifications
- Rights-based and livelihoods approaches

Common Standard 7: Preparedness

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

Guidance notes

- Disaster risk reduction
- Contingency planning and action
- Procurement and Community preparedness
- administrative arrangements
- Drought-cycle
- Exit strategies

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.

Guidance notes

- Analysis of policy constraints
- Advocacy on policy issues
- Underlying causes
- M&E evidence

Self-check 1	**Written test**

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. List out common standards of intervention

2. Discuss participation guidance
3. Explain initial assessment of livestock intervention

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

Information Sheet 2- Ensuring the participation of disaster-affected population

Participation of disaster-affected population

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

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, and monitoring and evaluation
- 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.
- Interventions are based on an understanding of social and cultural norms
- Planned programme inputs and implementation approaches are discussed with community representatives and/or community groups representing the range of population sub-sets and vulnerable groups.

Guidance notes

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. Initial assessment should therefore cover livestock ownership by wealth and gender, and an understanding of how interventions might be targeted at different groups, with different potential impacts. While wealthier people might own larger animals such as cattle or camels and request assistance for these animals, it is possible that poorer female-headed households would prefer assistance with diff erences and ensure appropriate representation of diff erent groups. Barriers (such as capacity, skills, security and cultural issues) to the participation of women and other vulnerable groups should be taken into account in both the assessment and implementation stages.

2. Types of participation: for LEGS, participation means that affected communities have a right to be involved in the programme 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 valuable resource for relief agencies and should be actively sourced. This common standard also recognizes that programmes that are based on active participation are more likely to result in sustained benefits or services. Community participation in targeting also generally provides an effective means to ensure appropriate distribution of benefits (see Standard 4 below). While there are significant challenges in achieving this level of participation especially in rapid-onset disasters, participation remains a key goal of LEGS, reflecting the rights-based approach and the linkages with long-term sustainability of activities.

3. 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 – see below Common Standard 5: M&E and livelihoods impact.

4. 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. Sustained services or inputs are most likely to emerge from disaster responses when these responses promote participation, recognize local knowledge and skills, build on sustainable indigenous coping strategies and use and strengthen pre-existing services and systems. In the case of livestock interventions, agencies need to be especially aware that when relief operations are implemented in isolation of local private service providers, the local systems suffer.

5. 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. Although people are not always averse to adopting new practices, this process often takes time and requires the support of agency staff with long experience in the communities concerned. When rapid

intervention is required, an understanding of social and cultural norms helps to ensure that interventions are appropriate.

6. 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. Participation by these groups in livestock-based interventions is generally a necessary factor in ensuring the sustainability of the activities and a positive contribution to livelihoods.

Self-check 2	**Written test**

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. Mention and explain Participation of disaster-affected population indicator
2. Discuss Participation of disaster-affected population of guidance

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

Information Sheet 3- Providing livestock assistance fairly and impartially

3.1 Targeting

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

Key indicators of targeting include:

- 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.
- Targeting mechanisms and the actual selection of beneficiaries is agreed with communities, including representatives of vulnerable groups

3.2 Guidance notes

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.

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.

Self-check 3	Written test

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. Mention and explain Key indicators of targeting
2. Discuss targeting guidance

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

LG #26	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. (You are to get the key answer only after you finished answering the Self-checks).
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “next learning guide’’

Information Sheet 1- Identifying the types and importance of destocking in disaster response intervention

1.1 Introduction

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.

1.2 Types of destocking in disaster response intervention

There are two types of destocking operations:

1. accelerated off -take (commercial destocking) and
2. slaughter destocking

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 invested, compared to other options.

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 stocks are 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.

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.

1.3 The 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 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.

Self-check 1	**Written test**

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. What is accelerated livestock off –take?

2. What is Slaughter destocking?
3. What are the types of destocking?
4. Discuss the importance of destocking

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

Information Sheet 2- Following General destocking standards

2.1 Destocking general standards

Destocking enables livestock owners to salvage some value from stocks that without intervention may have had little or no value at all. 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.

2.2 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
- Livestock condition and terms of trade are monitored
- 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
- Destocking interventions are based on the selection of appropriate livestock species, age and types according to indigenous knowledge and practice
- The assessment takes into account the policy context, both external and internal
- The security situation does not present risks for transaction of business, animal owners and programme implementers

Guidance notes:

Emergency phase: destocking is recommended in the alert and early alarm phases of a slow-onset emergency..

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 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.

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.

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. 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 favourable 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.

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**

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. Write the key indicators of destocking
2. List and discuss the guidance of destocking

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

LG #27	**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 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:

- Identifying and facilitating minimum standards for ensuring supplies of feed resource
- Identify and facilitate minimum standards for veterinary services
- I Identify and facilitate minimum standards for the provision of water
- Identify and facilitate minimum standards for livestock shelter and settlement
- Identify and facilitate minimum standards for 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 “next learning guide’’

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

1.1 General feed standards

Before engaging in emergency feed initiatives, the feasibility of the different options should be carefully considered together with consideration of the most appropriate stock to be targeted.

1.2 Ensuring feed supplies general feed Standard: Assessment and planning

The options for ensuring supplies of feed resources are assessed based on local needs, practices and opportunities.

Key indicators

- Feed provision activities are only initiated where there is a significant chance that the beneficiaries will continue to be able to keep and manage livestock after the emergency has ended.
- Plans based on the options outlined in this chapter are produced with full stakeholder participation and taking into account indigenous coping strategies, local sourcing and potential disruption to local markets.
- Targeting of stock for feed provision is based on an analysis of the status of the animals, their chances of surviving the emergency and their usefulness in rebuilding livestock assets in the future.
- Assessment and planning takes into account the policy context and potential policy constraints affecting access to feed and pasture.

Guidance notes

Beneficiaries can keep and manage livestock in the future: some households may be at long-term risk of losing their livestock assets following an emergency – either they have lost too many livestock or their family labour capacity may have been affected through death, migration or ill health to the extent that they are no longer able to keep livestock. Before engaging in interventions that help to keep livestock alive in the short term, agencies should be reasonably confident that beneficiary families will be able to keep and manage the livestock in the longer term, using community decision-making processes to target the most appropriate beneficiaries.

Participatory plans based on indigenous coping strategies and local markets: as noted above, many livestock-owning communities have indigenous mechanisms for coping with feed shortages. These should be taken into account and strengthened/built on where possible. Where coping mechanisms exist but are not being used, the reasons for this should be carefully analysed before interventions are taken forward. Local markets should also be supported and not undermined by any purchase or transporting of feed. Local fodder production sources should be assessed (ideally as part of preparedness before the emergency. In some cases community feed banks are established as part of disaster preparedness initiatives and can provide a valuable local source of feed in emergencies.

Targeting livestock: some types of animal are better adapted to coping with and recovering from feed or water shortages than others. Some may, depending on the situation, be in less critical need of assistance as it is judged that they may be capable of surviving an emergency without the provision of extra feed. Others may be regarded as a better bet for assistance when other, more vulnerable animals are considered unlikely to survive with the resources available to feed them. Resources for implementing feed related interventions in emergency situations will almost always be very limited. As a result, it will rarely be possible to address the needs of all animals in the herd and only the most valuable animals should be targeted. In practice, this means quality breeding stock and possibly working animals or animals that could attain a reasonable market value with minimal inputs of feed. This targeting should be based on participatory planning with beneficiary communities to ensure that the species of animals selected reflects the needs of vulnerable groups and ethnicities, which may be differently affected by a shortage of feed.

Policy context: the initial assessment should analyse the policy context with regard to access to feed. This may include restrictions on access to pasture land or movement of stock to new areas, as well as any obstacles to the movement or purchase of feed (for example internal procedures on commercial purchase). This analysis should inform implementation plans and as appropriate form the basis for any relevant advocacy activities

Self-check 1	Written test

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. Write the key indicators of supplies of feed resource
2. List and discuss the guidance of supplies of feed resource

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

Information Sheet 2 - Identifying and facilitating minimum standards for veterinary services

2.1 Veterinary services general standards

Before engaging in support to veterinary services, the needs of the affected populations and the availability and capacity of existing service providers should be carefully considered.

2.2 Veterinary services general Standard: Assessment and planning

The disaster-affected population, including vulnerable groups, actively participates in the assessment and prioritisation of veterinary needs.

Key indicators:

- Rapid participatory assessment and prioritization of veterinary needs is conducted involving all relevant subgroups within a disaster-affected population and in partnership with local veterinary authorities and service providers, if present. All existing veterinary service providers are mapped within the disaster affected area and analysed in terms of current capacity, and potential capacity if assisted by aid agencies
- The assessment includes analysis of service providers before the disaster with regard to payment for services.
- The assessment includes a rapid analysis of policy or legal factors that may hinder or enable specific implementation strategies

Guidance notes:

Rapid participatory assessment: the assessment should be conducted using experienced veterinary workers who have been trained in participatory inquiry. The assessment should include specific attention to the priorities of vulnerable groups, and should involve consultation with local government and private-sector veterinary personnel. It should aim to identify and prioritize livestock health and welfare problems warranting immediate attention, by livestock type and vulnerable group. Information derived from participatory methods should be cross-checked against secondary data when available (for example government disease surveillance reports, disease studies from local research institutes and published data). Formal livestock disease surveys involving questionnaires and laboratory diagnosis are rarely feasible. in disaster contexts, and the modest added value of the disease information obtained is rarely justified in relation to the additional time and cost required and the need for rapid action. When more systematic livestock disease surveys or studies become necessary during protracted crises as a means to refine disease control strategies, participatory epidemiological approaches should also be applied.

Analysis of veterinary service providers: mapping of existing service providers – veterinarians and all types of para-veterinary workers – and understanding their activities and coverage will assist agencies to define a strategy for service delivery during the

disaster, including ways to fills gaps in terms of geographical coverage or access to vulnerable groups. Categories of para-veterinary workers vary between countries but include veterinary assistants, animal health auxiliaries, animal health technicians and CAHWs, as defined in national and international veterinary legislation and codes. Informal veterinary service providers can also include traditional healers and 'drug sellers'. One component of this analysis should be a review of the pricing arrangements used by different service providers. In some (usually conflict-based) emergencies, it may be the case that neither the government nor the private sector has the capacity to provide veterinary services. In these of a service (for example through training CAHWs and/or livestock owners themselves), based on a clear exit strategy and plans for building government and/or private-sector capacity as this becomes possible

Policy and legal factors: the assessment should include a rapid review of government and agency policies, rules or procedures that relate to implementation options. In some countries, certain types of para veterinary worker are not legalized or are restricted to a limited range of veterinary activities. Some countries may also have livestock disease control policies that may need to be followed or if not, alternative control methods will need to be justified. There may also be restrictions on the use of certain types of veterinary products, as defined by national drug registration bodies. The use of funds from some donors to buy veterinary drugs is sometimes hindered by bureaucratic requirements from donors that prevent rapid and appropriate procurement in emergency contexts. An understanding of the policy context is vital both to recognize potential constraints and as appropriate to form the basis for associated advocacy or policy action.

2.3 Primary clinical veterinary services

2.3.1 Provision of primary clinical veterinary services Standard: Service design and implementation

Veterinary services are designed appropriately for the local social, technical, security and policy context and implemented with the active participation of disaster-affected communities.

Key indicators:

- The service design process follows on directly from the initial assessment, uses the information and analyses of the assessment, and is based on the active participation of the disaster-affected population, including vulnerable groups
- The design of the service includes specific elements to reach vulnerable groups and in particular addresses challenges of accessibility and affordability
- Service design considers the need for rapid procurement and availability of relevant veterinary vaccines and medicines, and the need for appropriate quality of products and proper storage at field level.
- Service design includes provision of rapid training to local service providers as necessary. Service design is based on local social and cultural norms, particularly in relation to gender roles.
- Service design maximizes the security of local people, veterinary service providers and aid agency staff.
- The roles and responsibilities of all actors are clearly documented and where appropriate and necessary, form the basis of written agreements.

Guidance notes

Design based on assessment findings: service design should aim to address the prioritized livestock health problems that are identified during the initial assessment. It is rarely feasible or appropriate for an emergency, primary level veterinary service to address all livestock health problems and in most cases, a limited range of veterinary vaccines and medicines can be used to prevent or treat the most important diseases in a given area. The focus of the service on prioritized livestock diseases needs to be understood and agreed by all actors, including livestock keepers, and in cases where the priority cannot be addressed (for example in the absence of necessary technical support such as a cold chain), this should be agreed with all stakeholders including the beneficiary communities. Similarly the appropriate timing for interventions (particularly vaccination) should be discussed and agreed with all stakeholders. The disaster-affected population should be as actively involved in the design of the service as is possible under the circumstances.

Reaching vulnerable groups: service design should take account of the types of livestock owned or used by vulnerable groups, and should aim to address the main health problems in these livestock. Vulnerability in terms of primary veterinary service delivery also requires special attention to accessibility and affordability issues in order to promote equitable access. Accessibility to more remote areas with limited infrastructure requires either considerable cost (for example air transport) and therefore limited coverage, or the use of para-veterinary workers who are able to travel on foot, mules, bicycles, boats or other local means of transport. In some cases, programmes may need to provide or support local modes of transportation for veterinary workers. In rapid-onset disasters transport might be provided free of charge whereas in more protracted crises, cost-share arrangements are often feasible. The strategy for payment for services needs to take account of the need for rapid and equitable delivery, while also supporting private-sector veterinary workers where possible. For more vulnerable groups, private veterinary workers can be subcontracted by agencies to deliver a service for a specified short time period. Voucher schemes are a variation of this approach, in which selected livestock users are provided with a voucher that allows them to access private veterinary care up to specified value. The private veterinary workers then exchange the vouchers for cash from the aid agency. In areas where the private veterinary sector is active or where government charges for clinical veterinary care, the continuation of normal pricing policies should be followed, other than form targeted vulnerable groups. To avoid confusion, community participation and agreement with community representatives on these issues is needed, as well as clear communication with all stakeholders.

Procurement and storage: there is considerable variation in the quality of veterinary vaccines and medicines sourced from different suppliers, either locally or internationally. Suppliers also vary in their capacity to supply large volumes of drugs with appropriate expiry dates and according to agreed delivery times. Procurement can be further complicated by the range of diseases in different livestock species and the wide range of products available to prevent or treat a particular disease. Some veterinary vaccines require the isolation of local field strains of disease pathogens to ensure adequate protection and therefore the exact composition of these vaccines needs to be verified and agencies with limited experience of veterinary drug procurement should seek expert

advice. Local importers, often located in capital cities, can be a source of readily available drugs in reasonable quantities. However, the quality, expiry date and prior storage of these drugs need to be checked. At field level, most veterinary vaccines and some drugs require cold storage. They should not be purchased or used unless adequate cold storage facilities are in place and a cold chain for transporting them can be ensured. Cold storage facilities of human health services can sometimes be shared (there is often considerable resistance from human health professionals to storing veterinary medicines in human health cold chains. In order to take full advantage of expensive cold chain facilities, agreement needs to be reached at high level beforehand).

Training: in situations where some veterinary workers are already present and where rapid delivery of services is required, training should be limited to short refresher courses focusing on the clinical diagnosis of the prioritized diseases and the correct use of veterinary vaccines or drugs; such refresher training is not always needed depending on the existing capacity of local personnel. Where para-veterinary workers such as CAHWs need to be selected and trained from scratch, guidelines are available for CAHW systems (see References) although these guidelines refer to development rather than emergency programmes. In emergency situations where rapid delivery of services is required, it may be necessary to streamline and shorten some of the best-practice principles related to CAHW selection and training. However, as emergencies become protracted or come to an end, further training to enhance CAHW knowledge and skills is recommended. In some countries, there are national minimum standards and guidelines for CAHW systems supported by manuals for trainers to run practical short CAHW training courses based on participatory training techniques.

Social and cultural norms: the design of veterinary services needs to take account of local social and cultural norms, particularly related to the roles of men and women as service providers. In some communities it is difficult for women to move freely or travel alone to more remote areas where livestock might be present. However, even in very conservative cultures, it is often possible to select and train female CAHWs to provide a service to women, who are often among the most vulnerable groups.

Protection: service design should take account of the possible exposure of veterinary personnel to violence, abduction or theft. Livestock are often grazed away from more secure settlements and sometimes have to be moved long distances to grazing areas and water points. In conflict situations, veterinary workers travelling to such areas may be at risk. In part, the use of local para-veterinary workers can be appropriate in these situations because they know the local area and the relevant armed groups or security forces, and are able to negotiate access. In areas where livestock are very important to local economies and livelihoods, veterinary drugs are highly prized and as small-volume and high-value items, easy to loot and re-sell.

Roles and responsibilities: many of the problems that arise during emergency veterinary service provision are associated with misunderstandings about the roles and responsibilities of different actors, false expectations regarding the aims and coverage of the service, or confusion over pricing arrangements or selection of beneficiaries. Many of these problems can be avoided by a commitment to community participation and where possible, close collaboration with local authorities and private-sector actors. Roles and responsibilities should be documented and used in Memoranda of Understanding or similar agreements, which can act as a useful point of reference in the event of disputes.

2.3.2 Veterinary public health Standard: Zoonotic diseases

People have access to information and services that are designed to control zoonotic diseases.

Key indicators:

- An assessment of zoonotic diseases and their prioritization is included in the initial assessment of animal health problems.
- Zoonotic disease control measures are designed and implemented either in conjunction with the provision of clinical services or as stand-alone activities

Guidance notes:

Assessment: the rapid participatory assessment conducted under Provision of primary-level clinical veterinary services standard 1 should include a rapid assessment of zoonotic diseases, in terms of actual cases or potential risk of disease occurrence. In emergencies, anthrax may be associated with abnormal movement of livestock to grazing areas that are normally avoided; rabies may be associated with local populations of wild or domestic predators, possibly attracted to carcasses or garbage; other zoonotic diseases may be associated with close contact between animals and people, unhygienic conditions arising from the crowding of people and animals in camps, or the breakdown of water supplies.

Zoonotic disease control: the disease control method will vary according to the zoonotic disease(s) in question. For some diseases, information to livestock keepers might be transferred verbally or using leaflets delivered by para-veterinary workers as an addition to their routine clinical work. Such workers might also assist in the organization of vaccination campaigns (for example rabies) or the control of stray dog populations. Where private workers are used on a short-term basis, payment for their services by an aid agency will usually be required. Zoonotic disease control efforts between agencies and between areas should be harmonized as part of the coordination effort. Collaboration with human health agencies and programmes is also beneficial

to harmonize approaches and for sharing of resources such as cold storage.

Veterinary public health Standard: Sanitation and food hygiene

Sanitary and food hygiene measures related to the disposal of livestock and consumption of livestock products are established.

Key indicators

- Sick or injured animals requiring euthanasia are euthanized humanely and safely, and disposed of to ensure good hygiene.
- In protracted crises, slaughter slabs are constructed
- Meat inspection procedures are established at slaughter slabs and abattoirs used by the disaster-affected population

Guidance notes

Euthanasia and disposal: disasters may result in large numbers of injured animals, which require euthanasia and disposal. Animals dying as a direct result of disaster injuries also require disposal. Animal carcasses may spread disease, are unsightly, produce

noxious odours and attract predators and scavengers such as packs of dogs, hyenas or jackals and hence environmental and health considerations should be taken into account in their disposal. Animal euthanasia should follow humane standards and practices. Depending on the sickness/ injury and method of slaughter, some livestock carcasses may be fit for human consumption.

Slaughter facilities and meat inspection: in camps for displaced people or in situations in which slaughter facilities have been damaged, it may be appropriate to construct slaughter slabs to encourage the humane slaughter of animals by trained workers, the hygienic handling of meat, and meat inspection. Similarly if emergency destocking is carried out, animal welfare, health and hygiene standards will need to be met and fixed or mobile slaughter slabs may need to be constructed consultation with local livestock workers or butchers will help to determine the correct locations for slaughter slabs and their design. Meat inspection procedures are generally well known. Safe disposal of off al from slaughtered livestock should be ensured.

2.3.3 Livestock disease information systems Standard: Livestock disease surveillance

In protracted emergencies a livestock disease surveillance system is supported to cover the disaster-affected population.

Key indicators

- Routine monitoring of primary clinical veterinary services includes the collection of data on important livestock diseases.
- Livestock disease investigation is conducted in response to disease outbreaks in order to confirm diagnosis and instigate or modify control measures as necessary.
- In protracted crises and for livestock diseases covered by national disease surveillance policies or eradication strategies, information is collected in line with these policies and strategies.
- The coordination body compiles livestock disease data and submits the
- compiled report to the relevant veterinary authority, if present

Guidance notes

Routine monitoring: the monitoring of clinical activities of veterinary workers can contribute to a livestock disease surveillance system through the recording of livestock

disease events, in addition to treatment or control measures if used. Such data is most useful if livestock morbidity and mortality by species and disease is recorded in relation to the population at risk. Monitoring tasks should be designed in collaboration with government authorities, where they exist.

Veterinary investigation: veterinary programmes and agencies should have capacity to conduct investigations of disease outbreaks. Within a multiagency programme, this task may be designated to a team or individual with specialist training in disease investigation, including post-mortem examination and laboratory diagnosis. In the absence of such specialist assistance on the ground, agencies should be prepared to collect relevant samples and submit them to a laboratory either in-country or abroad. All activities need to complement government veterinary investigation systems, where they exist, with official reporting of diagnoses by government actors. During protracted crises, agencies should consider establishing a small, local diagnostic laboratory to support the diagnostic capacity of clinical veterinary workers and disease investigations. Sharing of facilities with medical laboratories may be feasible.

Epizootic disease surveillance: in many countries, selected epizootic diseases are subject to national or international control or eradication programmes, which use standardized surveillance procedures set by international organizations such as the OIE and FAO. Where possible, livestock disease surveillance systems in protracted crises should follow the standardized procedures. Where operational constraints prevent the implementation of these procedures, liaison with national authorities (if any) and either OIE or FAO should lead to modifications in surveillance methods to suit the conditions on the ground.

Reporting: in protracted crises, all agencies should submit regular surveillance reports to the coordination body, which in turn, should compile the information and submit it to the relevant government authority. Reporting is usually conducted monthly.

Self-check 2	Written test

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. Write the key indicators of services general standards
2. List and discuss the guidance of services general standards

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

Information Sheet 3 – Identifying and facilitating Minimum standards for the provision of water

3.1 General water standards

Before engaging in water provision initiatives, the feasibility and costs of the different options should be carefully considered.

3.2 Water general Standard: Assessment and planning

Water provision for livestock is based on an analysis of needs, opportunities and local water management systems.

Key indicators

- Cost–benefit analysis of different water provision options is carried out
- Existing water source management systems are analysed and form the basis of water provision activities.
- Existing and degraded water sources are assessed for water quantity and quality.
- Effective management systems can be identified that will ensure continued provision of water of acceptable quality without conflict to address the needs of the different user groups
- Any policy constraints to water access are analysed and inform implementation plans.

Guidance notes

Cost–benefit analysis: the costs and benefits of the different water provision options should be assessed, including the impact on the environment of the location and capacity of any potential water source. As noted above, the siting of water sources can have a negative environmental impact; conversely, when water points are planned in conjunction with natural resource management strategies there can be a beneficial impact on the environment and on the natural resources available for livestock. The cost of water trucking is very high, hence other options should be explored first, including the relocation of livestock to existing water sources. The needs for human water supply should also form part of this analysis.

Assessment of existing water sources: the planning of water provision activities should begin with an assessment of existing water sources to review quantity and quality of water available, including water sources that have fallen into disrepair and are no longer used (organizations already working on the ground may already have this information, Contingency planning and preparedness). This helps to ensure that water interventions build on existing infrastructure and hence contributes to low cost and sustainability.

Water quality: livestock can also be affected by water-borne diseases such as salmonella, anthrax and coli bacillosis, and hence there is a need to assess the quality of the water provided. However, unlike the tests available for human water quality standards, there is no recognized field test to assess the bacterial content of water for livestock water quality. Although water quality for livestock is generally much less of a critical issue than for human consumption, agencies involved in the provision of water need to be aware of the potential risks to livestock.

Contamination of water sources: where livestock and humans share water sources, the water may easily become contaminated by the stock and affect human health and well-being. Simple management measures can be put in place to ensure that this does not happen, including the use of troughs or pans for livestock watering. Protection of water sources may also be necessary to prevent the water becoming contaminated by acaricides and other chemicals that can affect the health of the stock.

Analysis of existing water management systems: boreholes as well as shallow and deep wells are usually managed by local (often customary) institutional arrangements.

The rehabilitation of existing water sources or the establishment of new sources should take into account these management systems and fit into them in order to promote sustainable and equitable water use. The management of water distribution in water trucking activities can also build on local water management systems to help ensure equitable distribution and access within communities. Where IDP camp residents need access to water for their livestock and must share resources with the host community, negotiations beforehand can help to avoid potential conflict. Establishing clear and equitable management systems for water sources is also important for the longer term – into the recovery phase and beyond. Experience has shown that unless these issues are considered at the beginning of the intervention, water sources may fall into disrepair a short time after the end of the emergency.

Policy constraints: water sources may exist but access may be limited or restricted because of formal or informal policy constraints. These should be analysed during the assessment and as appropriate, action planned to address them.

Self-check 3	Written test

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. Write the key indicators of general water standards
2. List and discuss the guidance of general water standards

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

Information Sheet 4 – Identifying and facilitating Minimum standards for livestock shelter and settlement

4.1 Livestock shelter and settlement Standard: Assessment and planning

Assessment and planning for livestock shelter and settlement infrastructure is based on community consultation, indigenous knowledge, and consideration of environmental impact and the potential for sustainable livelihoods.

4.2 Key indicators:

- The community, including both women and men, is consulted concerning indigenous animal housing and settlement practices. These consultations should build upon the initial assessments.
- Livestock shelter and settlement infrastructure interventions are designed based on indigenous animal housing designs
- The livestock shelter needs of the most vulnerable in the community are met
- The environmental impact of livestock shelter interventions is assessed and any adverse impact is minimized.
- The sustainable livelihoods needs of the community form part of the assessment and inform the emergency response
- Livestock shelter and settlement interventions are negotiated with all relevant stakeholders.

4.3 Guidance notes

Community consultation: an experienced livestock-owning community will know which types of animal shelter are typical for the species they keep and which shelter design options will meet these needs. This may include knowledge of suitable construction materials, site selection, site access considerations, hygiene and livestock management, and how and by whom construction can be implemented. Every effort must be made to ensure communities are directly involved in the assessment, design, implementation and evaluation of livelihood shelter and settlement interventions. Assessment must consider the existing roles and responsibilities for animal care among the community, including age-based divisions of labour. Gender roles in construction for any shelter intervention must be taken into account, particularly the needs of women to support and maintain livestock. Livestock shelter interventions should use community knowledge as the starting point for the design of an intervention, whether temporary or permanent structures are planned. The assessment may also identify policy issues for advocacy at the local or wider level as appropriate.

Indigenous design: the cultural norms for animal housing and settlement should be assessed. These include developing an understanding of indigenous building materials and local designs for livestock shelters and settlement infrastructure, as well as appropriate construction methods. Local livestock housing technology should be used or adapted and local materials used as appropriate. Only in very rare instances will the use of 'shelter systems' or imported prefabricated shelter solutions be appropriate or even feasible.

Vulnerability: assessment and planning should examine the specific needs of potentially vulnerable groups and ascertain whether there is a need for priority assistance, for example, to the elderly, the sick or the mobility impaired, who may not have the labour resources to reconstruct their own livestock shelters. Those without access to construction materials, for example due to local insecurity, may also need additional assistance. As for any intervention, of a community to provide and care for these groups using its own coping strategies.

Environmental impact: the impact of livestock shelters and settlement interventions upon the local environment must be assessed, including the unsustainable use of local materials and the unsustainable concentration of livestock in restricted areas.

Sustainable livelihoods: while temporary measures to support livestock during an emergency may be required, every effort should be made to ensure that shelter and settlement interventions consider the livelihood needs of an affected population in order that resources available in an emergency are useful in the long term. This includes careful consideration of the likely impact of anticipated changes to land use, permanent changes to community livelihoods and livestock-management practices as a community recovers from disaster.

Stakeholder negotiations: livestock shelter interventions should be negotiated with other stakeholders beyond the affected community. Where interventions are likely to have a large impact upon human settlement, this may include the local authorities that deal with agriculture, water supply, sanitation, land use and housing. There is also significant potential to draw upon experience from humanitarian actors in other sectors such as human shelter and housing, water and sanitation, and camp management as appropriate. In large emergencies where the 'cluster approach' (see Glossary) has been implemented, these activities will be coordinated through the emergency shelter, early recovery and camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) clusters. Agencies providing shelter for livestock should actively participate in these clusters to promote the needs of livestock for shelter and settlement, and to ensure that their own programmes are in line with agreed cluster strategies and priorities. It is also important where an affected population is displaced to consult with the 'host' community in order to ensure that the location of the livestock shelter and settlement infrastructure does not cause conflict, environmental pressures or competition for employment or natural resources.

Self-check 4	Written test

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. Write the key indicators of livestock shelter and settlement standard
2. List and discuss the guidance of livestock shelter and settlement standard

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

Information Sheet 5– identifying and facilitating minimum standards for the provision of livestock

5.1 Provision of livestock Standard: Assessment

An analysis is carried out to assess the current and potential role of livestock in livelihoods and the potential social, economic and environmental impact of the provision of livestock.

5.2 Key indicators

- The role that livestock plays in pre-disaster livelihoods is analysed
- Indigenous mechanisms for community-based redistribution of livestock are assessed
- The social, physical and natural capital assets of target beneficiaries are considered to assess their suitability as recipients.
- The cost-effectiveness of livestock provision activities is assessed in comparison with other possible interventions, as well as any (external or internal) policy constraints
- The probable impact of the purchase of quantities of animals on (local) livestock markets is assessed
- Local norms for minimum viable herd size are assessed
- The environmental impact of the provision of livestock is assessed
- The potential risks to the welfare of livestock provided are assessed
- The risk of epizootic disease outbreak is assessed

- The security implications of the provision of livestock are assessed and livestock provision only takes place when the security of the stock and the beneficiary populations can be assured.

5.3 Guidance notes:

Livelihoods analysis: the provision of livestock should be based on a thorough understanding of the role that livestock currently play in the livelihoods of the intended beneficiaries. If livestock keeping does not already form part of their livelihood strategy, the implications of introducing livestock must be very carefully considered before such an intervention is carried out.

Indigenous livestock redistribution: in many livestock-owning communities, indigenous mechanisms exist for the redistribution of livestock, for example social support systems based on loans or gifts of livestock to specific types of poorer or more vulnerable households. Where appropriate, livestock provision interventions should be based on these mechanisms in order to increase community management and ownership of the process and ultimately to improve sustainability.

Capital assets: it is vital that the beneficiary households have sufficient livelihood assets to manage and care for any livestock that they receive. These assets may include labour, skills, social networks (particularly significant for pastoral communities where social relationships are vital for successful livestock keeping) and access to natural resources such as pasture and/or feed and water (see Case study 9.6 in the Case studies chapter). It is increasingly recognized that herd reconstitution for ex-pastoralists and agro-pastoralists can only succeed when the recipients have retained sufficient of these assets in spite of the loss of their stock and it is now acknowledged that the rehabilitation of long-term destitutes is unlikely to succeed through the provision of livestock. The analysis of the most appropriate beneficiaries should be carried out by community structures that can assess potential recipients' assets and prospects most accurately.

Cost-effectiveness: given the high costs of providing livestock (both financial and administrative), such an intervention should only be considered when other preventative measures to avoid the loss of livestock assets have failed for example supplementary

feed, provision of water, animal health activities. The cost-effectiveness of livestock provision following a disaster should also be set against other rehabilitation measures, particularly for communities where livestock are not the key livelihood asset. For example, other types of support in the form of food, cash or seed may be a more cost-effective means of supporting livelihoods in a sustainable way following an emergency. Any potential policy constraints, either external (with regard to the purchase or movement of livestock) or internal (for example agency purchasing protocols) should be assessed and inform implementation plans including, where appropriate, advocacy activities.

Impact on local markets: the purchase of large numbers of animals at local markets can have a significant impact on price, particularly following a disaster when the availability of reproductive animals may be low. This may have a negative impact on less wealthy livestock owners who are trying to rebuild their assets following the emergency.

Viable herd size: in communities where livestock are the main livelihood asset, local communities will be able to suggest optimum viable herd sizes for herd reconstitution, based on their knowledge of suitable livestock types, productivity in relation to family size and the availability of natural resources such as pasture/feed and water. Even in communities where livestock are less widespread, local assessment of appropriate species and numbers should be taken into account, as should the availability of feed.

Environmental impact: based on the viable herd size, an assessment of the environmental impact of livestock provision should be carried out. In this context it should be noted that local purchase of livestock does not increase pressure on the range, since it is based on local circulation of stock.

Self-check 5	Written test

Name…… ID…… Date…….

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below.

Short answer

1. Write the key indicators of provision of livestock standard
2. List and discuss the guidance of provision of livestock standard

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

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 points**

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A. Books

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3. Bourton on Dunsmore, Rugby, Warwickshire CV23 9QZ, (2009): UKLivestock emergency guideline and standard project
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B. Websites

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2. https://www.slideshare.net/GRFDavos/cathy-watson-the-livestock-emergency-guidelines-and-standards-emerging-lessons-and-challenges
3. https://slideplayer.com/slide/3932135/
4. https://www.calpnetwork.org/publication/the-livestock-emergency-guidelines-and-standards-legs/
5. https://spherestandards.org/resources/legs-handbook/

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