

# Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards



LEGS Core Training - LCT

## Self-Paced Learning Guide

Module 4:

Stage 2-Initial Response

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## 4.1 Overview of Module 4

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### Summary

**Module 4** introduces the process for **Stage 2: Initial Assessment** of the LEGS response.

This module provides an overview of potential technical interventions. We will learn how to use a participatory method called the '**PRIM**' (Participatory Response Identification Matrix) for identifying interventions that are appropriate, feasible and timely. This includes *how to* use the PRIM in different types of emergencies - rapid onset, slow onset, and complex emergencies - using a realistic case study.

Strategies for **effective coordination** in emergency responses are investigated and developed. We also explore how the LEGS standards and cross-cutting themes are used in Stage 2 of the LEGS response.

Topic 4.5 is a Group Activity where participants prepare information for a simulated meeting to take place in the Live Workshop.

### SELF-PACED LEARNING GUIDE

[+/- 120 MINUTES]

Topics	Learning Outcomes
4.1 Overview of Module 4	After completing the Self-Paced Learning Guide-Module 4 you will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ List the six LEGS technical response interventions,</li><li>▪ Use the Participatory Response Identification Matrix (PRIM),</li><li>▪ Select the appropriate PRIM for rapid or slow onset emergency,</li><li>▪ Identify why coordination mechanisms are important in a livestock-based livelihoods intervention,</li><li>▪ Prepare for a simulated meeting using the PRIM.</li></ul>
4.2 Technical interventions	
4.3 PRIM	
4.4 Coordination	
4.5 PRIM - preparation for Live Workshop	
4.6 Check your Understanding - QUIZ	

**LIVE WORKSHOP****[120 MINUTES]**

The Live Workshop will consolidate and build on your Self-paced Learning.

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Learning Outcomes</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overview of workshop</li> <li>2. PRIM meeting - simulation</li> <li>3. Critique the PRIM plans</li> <li>4. Questions + recap</li> </ol>	<p>By the end of the Live Workshop-Module 4 you will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Critique the quality of a completed PRIM and make recommendations for improvement,</li> <li>▪ Analyse the extent to which the LEGS Core Standards and cross-cutting themes were used in the PRIM process, and make recommendations for improvement,</li> <li>▪ Explain how coordination can be made more effective when using the PRIM tool,</li> <li>▪ Identify and address outstanding questions and points of clarification related to the content of Module 4.</li> </ul>

## 4.2 Technical Interventions

This topic explores the range of potential livestock-based interventions that could be developed in an emergency.

### Video 4.1 - What options for livestock interventions?

The following video shows several emergency situations where a range of different livestock interventions might be feasible.

**As you watch the video** reflect and make notes on the following question:

- ✍ What are the possible technical interventions that could be developed to support people with livestock-based livelihoods in the different emergency scenarios?

Click here to watch Video 4.1 - What options for livestock interventions? -

<https://vimeo.com/522473300/0cae00d16c>

### LEGS Technical Livestock Interventions

✍ **Tick the livestock interventions covered by the LEGS Approach**

<input type="checkbox"/> Vaccination to support transboundary trade in livestock products <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative markets <input type="checkbox"/> Destocking <input type="checkbox"/> Invest in stimulating livestock markets <input type="checkbox"/> Water for livestock <input type="checkbox"/> Saddles, harnesses, carts for livestock to enable water provision for people <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of livestock <input type="checkbox"/> Veterinary support	<input type="checkbox"/> Feed for livestock <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock breeding facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Quarantine and control of livestock movement in sudden onset of livestock disease outbreaks <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter for livestock <input type="checkbox"/> Provision for sale of livestock skins & hides sale <input type="checkbox"/> Vaccination of feral dogs to prevent rabies outbreaks
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## Key Learning Points

### SIX TECHNICAL INTERVENTIONS IN THE LEGS APPROACH

**Destocking**



**Water**



**Veterinary support**



**Shelter and settlement**



**Feed supplies**



**Provision of livestock**



## 4.3 PRIM

Topic 4.3 introduces the PRIM tool and explains how to use this tool.

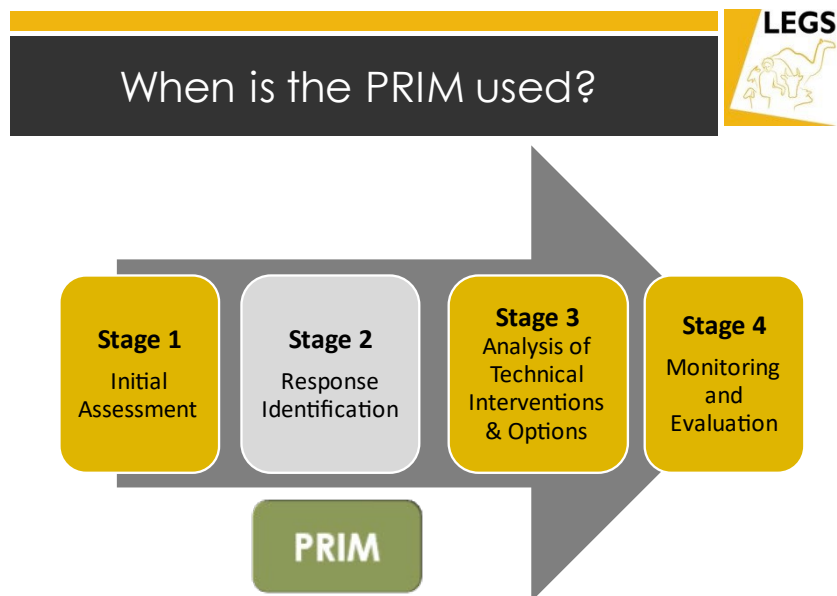
### Video 4.2 - The PRIM

As you watch the video reflect and make notes on the following question:

- ✍ What is the PRIM?
- ✍ Who should be involved and how?
- ✍ What are the steps for using a PRIM?
- ✍ What is the difference between a rapid onset emergency PRIM and a slow onset emergency PRIM?

Click here to watch Video 4.2 - PRIM - <https://vimeo.com/522478470/f8d6734be3>

### Key learning points



## WHAT IS THE PRIM?

The PRIM is a tool that:

- uses the **initial assessment** findings
- facilitates discussions with local **stakeholders**

In order to:

- identify which **interventions** are most
  - ✓ appropriate, feasible and timely.

### *The rapid onset emergency PRIM*

Technical interventions	Livelihoods Objectives			Emergency Phases		
	Immed. benefits	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Immediate aftermath	Early recovery	Recovery
Destocking						
Vet support						
Feed						
Water						
Shelter						
Provision of livestock						



### The slow onset emergency PRIM

Technical interventions	Livelihoods Objectives			Emergency Phases			
	Immediate benefits	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Alert	Alarm	Emergency	Recovery
Destocking							
Vet support							
Feed							
Water							
Shelter							
Provision of livestock							

### WHY USE THE PRIM?

- ✓ Promotes participatory approach and can be used in a workshop or stakeholder meeting,
- ✓ Considers the three LEGS livelihoods objectives,
- ✓ Emphasizes how interventions support livelihoods,
- ✓ Considers phases of emergency,
- ✓ Gives a visual summary of most effective interventions to protect livelihoods.

### HOW TO USE THE PRIM

- A PRIM is completed in a workshop-setting with a range of stakeholders.
- To complete a PRIM, stakeholders need to work through each LEGS technical intervention (in the green column) one at a time, starting with destocking.
- Stakeholders use the findings from the Assessment carried out in Stage 1 of the LEGS response.
- Stakeholders spend time discussing the extent to which a technical intervention, for example destocking, will contribute to each LEGS Livelihood Objective (white columns).
- Stakeholders then allocate scores for the technical intervention, say destocking. The scores are one to five (see below).
- Stakeholders also mark in the column on the right which phase of the emergency is appropriate for a technical intervention.

### SCORING FOR THE PRIM

The technical interventions are scored against the LEGS Livelihood Objectives

## Scoring against LEGS Objectives




**LEGS**

*****	Very positive impact on objective
****	Good impact on objective
***	Some impact on objective
**	Small impact on objective
*	Very little impact on objective
n/a	Not appropriate

#### Emergency Phases

➔	Appropriate timing for the intervention
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### EXAMPLE OF A PRIM IN A RAPID ONSET EMERGENCY



**LEGS**

Technical interventions	Livelihoods Objectives			Emergency Phases		
	Immed. benefits	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Immediate aftermath	Early recovery	Recovery
Destocking	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Vet support	**	****	*****			
Feed	*	*****	*****	➔		
Water	*	*	*	➔		
Shelter	***	***	***	➔		
Provision of livestock	n/a	n/a	*****	➔		

EXAMPLES OF COMPLETED PRIMS IN THREE SLOW ONSET EMERGENCIES


# Drought in NE Kenya 2009



Technical interventions	Livelihoods objectives			Emergency phases			
	Rapid Assistance	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Alert	Alarm	Emergency	Recovery
Destocking	****	*****	**	→			
Veterinary services	*	*****	****	→			
Feed	*	****	****		→		
Water	*	****	****		→		
Shelter	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Provision of livestock	n/a	n/a	*****				→

Vetworks EA

# Pacaya Volcano Eruption, Guatemala 2010



Technical interventions	Livelihoods objectives			Emergency phases			
	Immediate benefits	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Alert	Alarm	Emergency	Recovery
Destocking	***	*****	*		→	→	
Vet support	****	****	*			→	
Feed	*****	*****	*****			→	→
Water	*****	*****	*****			→	
Shelter	n/a	*****	n/a			→	
Provision of livestock	*	*	n/a				

World Animal Protection

# Drought and conflict in Africa



Technical interventions	Livelihoods Objectives			Emergency Phases			
	Immediate benefits	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Alert	Alarm	Emergency	Recovery
Destocking	***	*	*			--->	
Vet support	*	*****	*****	—————>			
Feed	*	*****	*****		—————>		
Water	*	**	**		—————>		
Shelter	***	***	***	—————>			
Provision of livestock	n/a	n/a	*****				—————>

## Video 4.3 - Sum up of the PRIM

This video sums up how a PRIM is created in a workshop and illustrated using two examples of emergencies.

**As you watch the video** reflect and make notes on the following question:

- ✍ How does the PRIM tool link to the other stages of the LEGS response?
- ✍ What factors enable us to make the most effective use the PRIM as a tool to plan interventions in emergencies that save lives and livelihoods?

Click here to watch Video 4.3 - Sum up of PRIM - <https://vimeo.com/522490691>

## Key learning points

### PRIM

- ✓ LEGS technical response interventions are:
  - destocking; veterinary support; feed; water; shelter; provision of livestock.
- ✓ The PRIM is a tool
  - to identify appropriate, feasible and timely livestock interventions
  - based on information gathered in the Initial Assessment (Stage 1 of the LEGS response).
- ✓ Participation in the PRIM process is essential for the full range of stakeholders.
- ✓ PRIM format varies for rapid onset and slow onset emergencies.
  - because of the different phases.
- ✓ Integrate the LEGS cross-cutting themes and Core Standards.



## 4.4 Coordination

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### Video 4.4 - Coordination

This video explains the role of coordination between stakeholders in the LEGS Approach.

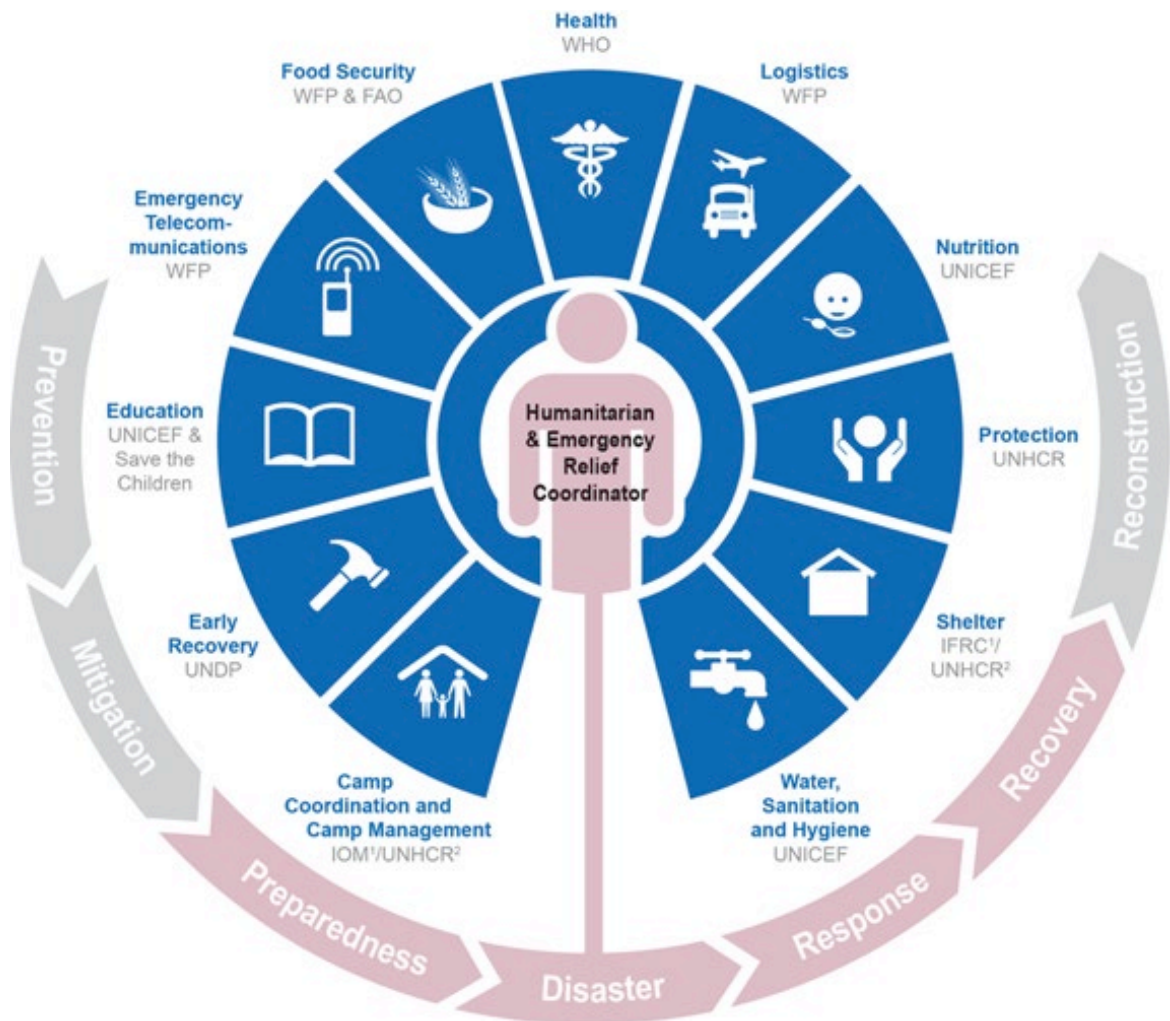
**As you watch the video** reflect and make notes on the following question:

- ✍ What do we mean by 'coordination'?
- ✍ Who should coordinate?
- ✍ Why is coordination essential to an effective response in emergencies?

**Click here to watch Video 4.4 – Coordination** - <https://vimeo.com/522492471/dbb0afeb76>

## Key learning points

### CLUSTER COORDINATION



## COORDINATION IS THE LEGS CORE STANDARD 8

Different livestock interventions –

- ✓ are **harmonised** and **complementary**,
  - to humanitarian interventions intended to save lives and livelihoods,
- ✓ **do not interfere** with immediate activities to save human lives.

**Coordination means -**

- sharing information
  - planning together
- .... to support saving lives + saving livelihoods

## WHY COORDINATE?

Impact

Avoid duplication

Information sharing/ joint decision-making

Complementarity

Sequencing

Resource use

Reduce negative impact on markets.



## PAST FAILURES IN COORDINATION

*The aid community is **not good** at coordinating its work!*

- Evaluation of the Rwanda genocide response in 1996:
  - lack of coordination was key limiting factor in effective response
- The Tsunami Evaluation Coalition (TEC):
  - same conclusion 10 years later
- Review of the humanitarian system in 2010:



- *'Of all its challenges, international humanitarian action was seen to suffer most from lack of effective leadership and coordination'*

[ALNAP/ODI 2010, the State of the Humanitarian System]

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR BETTER COORDINATION

1. **Cluster meetings** to communicate/ share information and plans.
2. **Work together!** for example -

### Water delivery

- Cater simultaneously for people and livestock needs,  
or
- Use only poorer quality water for livestock.

### Destocking

- Agree prices for destocking interventions between operational agencies.

### Feed

- Trucks delivering food aid can be back-loaded with destocked livestock.



## 4.5 PRIM – preparation for Live Workshop

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### Preparation

The Live Workshop activity is a simulation where all participants take part in a meeting to create a PRIM based on the case study.

**Read and makes notes on the following and be prepared to participate in the Live Workshop activity -**

1. Purpose and Task instructions,
2. Check that you have been allocated to a “stakeholder” group in the email sent to you by your Trainer.
3. Read case study A2.
4. Assume the role of the stakeholder allocated to you by the Trainer (see email).
  - Read and understand your role and the perspectives of this stakeholder.
  - Use the information from previous Case Study A1 AND the new information in Case Study A2.
  - Consider LEGS cross-cutting themes in preparation for the meeting.

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### Purpose

The purpose of the activity in the Live Workshop is to practice using the PRIM tool, using a realistic case study and simulation.

**This activity strengthens your knowledge and skills in:**

- What the PRIM tools is,
- How to use the PRIM,
- Understanding the diverse realities and perspectives of stakeholders standing on different sides of a debate,
- Planning in collaboration with different stakeholders.

### Task

**Simulated meeting** to complete a PRIM - in the Live Workshop.

In the simulation participants will be asked to complete a PRIM to prioritise livestock interventions and timings in an emergency situation.

## 4.6 Check your understanding - QUIZ

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### Quiz # 4

This quiz enables you to check your understanding of the key topics covered in the Self-Paced Learning Guide of Module 4.

The results help you identify which aspects you have good knowledge of and those aspects you might like to review before the next Live Workshop.

You will be awarded a digital credit for successfully completing the following quiz and the Self-Paced Learning Guide of Module 4.

Click here to complete this quiz - <https://www.livestock-emergency.net/quizzes/4-6-check-your-understanding-quiz/>

**Congratulations on completing the Self-paced Learning Guide for Module 4.**

