



## General case study

# Results from a Participatory Response Identification Matrix (PRIM) workshop in Kenya

## Use of LEGS

The second stage in the LEGS Emergency Response Planning process utilises the Participatory Response Identification Matrix (PRIM) tool. The PRIM is used to identify and prioritise technical interventions for livestock-based emergency responses that are relevant and timely. It is a participatory approach that is best undertaken in a workshop setting. This case study from Kenya illustrates the results that can be achieved using the PRIM tool and the subsequent development of a response plan.

## Activities











In July 2022, BHA organised a LEGS Core Training course in Kenya, which included an additional day for action planning applying LEGS tools, including the PRIM, to respond to the current drought. The participants were asked to:

- Review evidence about the drought and its impacts (e.g. livestock prices, food prices, livestock/cereal terms of trade, migration patterns, coping strategies, pastures status, water availability, livestock body condition scores, levels of morbidity/mortality, global acute malnutrition measurements, the current Integrated Phase Classification, etc.)
- Run through LEGS assessment checklists
- Decide on phase of the emergency (alert, alarm, emergency, recovery) based on all the evidence discussed
- Complete a PRIM for each technical intervention
- Align the technical interventions with LEGS livelihoods objective(s)

## Analysis

Marsabit, Mandera and Wajir Counties were classified as being in the Emergency phase and Samburu and Garissa Counties in the Alarm phase. Based on their analysis, the participants produced the following PRIMs and response plans.

## Marsabit and Samburu PRIM







TECHNICAL INTERVENTION	LIVELIHOODS OBJECTIVE			EMERGENCY PHASE			
	Immediate Benefits	Protect Assets	Rebuild Assets	Alert	Alarm	Emergency	Recovery
Livestock offtake	*****	**	n/a				
Vet Support	*	*****	***				
Feed	**	*****	**				
Water	**	***	***				

## Marsabit and Samburu Response








Intervention	Livestock offtake	Feed
<b>Option</b>	Slaughter livestock offtake	Emergency feeding in situ
<b>Livelihoods Objective</b>	Provide immediate benefits Protect key livestock assets (by reducing pressure on local grazing)	Provide immediate benefits Protect key livestock assets - core breeding stock
<b>Intervention objective</b>	To provide 10,000 vulnerable households (HHs) with 2kgs of dried/preserved meat each  50% of HHs gain income of at least 8,000 Kenyan Shillings from emergency slaughter livestock offtake	To provide emergency feed to 10,000 vulnerable HHs for 3 months
<b>Key outcomes</b>	Enable HHs to receive cash income to meet other needs  Vulnerable HHs receive food  Reduce pressure on scarce pastures and water supplies to ensure survival of breeding stock enhanced	To ensure body condition of core breeding stock is maintained  Reduce the mortality rates of animals due to drought by 80%

Intervention	Livestock offtake	Feed
<b>Activities</b>	Distribute to 10,000 vulnerable HHs 3kgs per day of dried/preserved meat each from the slaughtered animals	Distribution of emergency feeds to 10,000 HHs for 6 months
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organise a meeting with all partners i.e. representatives of local authorities and other agencies.</li> <li>2. Identify target areas and distribution systems with the County Departments in liaison with the local leaders and determine which animals to slaughter (putting into consideration equity and gender issues to ensure at-risk groups benefit).</li> <li>3. Agree on criteria for identifying participants, animals for slaughter and distribution of meat.</li> <li>4. Determine purchase sites and market, agree on purchase prices and payment methods for each species.</li> <li>5. Vouchers printing and procurement process of the animals to begin.</li> <li>6. Participant registration and verification</li> <li>7. Undertake slaughter offtake after organising veterinary teams, production, public health and environmental issues.</li> <li>8. Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organise a stakeholder meeting and ensure full participation and make plans taking into account indigenous coping strategies, local sourcing, and potential disruptions to local markets.</li> <li>2. Initiate the procurement process for the feeds, if possible source internally.</li> <li>3. Targeting and mobilisation for potential areas of intervention. Physically visit the locations to meet with local leaders who will help identify the at-risk people.</li> <li>4. Recruitment and training of enumerators who will assist in participants' registration.</li> <li>5. Verification and registration of the participants.</li> <li>6. Training of the participants on supplementary feeding and other extension services with the help of the livestock production team.</li> <li>7. Feed distribution to participants. On site distribution monitoring exercise to get feedback on the process.</li> <li>8. Conduct PDM two weeks after distribution before the next distribution takes place.</li> </ol>
Process Indicators	<p>Number and type of livestock purchased per HH</p> <p>Amount of meat distributed</p> <p>Number of local people hired for temporary work</p> <p>Number of people selling livestock</p> <p>Number of people receiving meat</p> <p>Number of people hired for temporary work</p>	<p>Number and type of livestock receiving project feed</p> <p>Number of HHs benefiting from livestock feeds</p>
Impact Indicators	...	

## Mandera and Wajir PRIM

TECHNICAL INTERVENTION	LIVELIHOODS OBJECTIVE			EMERGENCY PHASE			
	Immediate Benefits	Protect Assets	Rebuild Assets	Alert	Alarm	Emergency	Recovery
Livestock offtake	*****	**	n/a				
Vet Support	*	*****	***				
Feed	**	*****	**				
Water	**	***	***				

## Garissa PRIM

TECHNICAL INTERVENTION	LIVELIHOODS OBJECTIVE			EMERGENCY PHASE			
	Immediate benefits	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Alert	Alarm	Emergency	Recovery
Livestock offtake	n/a	n/a	n/a				
Vet Support	**	*****	**				
Feed	*	**	n/a				
Water	***	***	n/a				

**Source:** LEGS Training Report, 19<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> July 2022, Nairobi Kenya

**LEGS case studies** demonstrate good practice in livestock emergency response. They cover the six LEGS Technical Intervention areas, the eight LEGS Principles as well as the broader contexts covered in the third edition of the LEGS handbook. **Process case studies** illustrate the application of LEGS guidance and **impact case studies** reflect on the outcomes of LEGS interventions.

- ▶ You can access all of the LEGS case studies at [livestock-emergency.net/resources/case-studies](https://livestock-emergency.net/resources/case-studies)
- ▶ For more information see the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards Handbook at [livestock-emergency.net](https://livestock-emergency.net)

