



# LEGS

Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards



# SEADS

Standards for Supporting Crop-related Livelihoods in Emergencies

# LEGS-SEADS Joint Assessment Tool

## Webinar Q&As

### SEADS Training of Trainers (ToT)

**Question:** I am an accredited LEGS Trainer from Bangladesh. I would like to get SEADS Training. How is it possible?

**Answer:** Yes! I have already sent you the links for the ToT applications and flagged the Asia (subcontinent) ToT in English, which is scheduled for early 2025. As mentioned in my email, subscribe to the [SEADS newsletter](#) to get updates on the Nepal training when available. Current applications are open for the first SEADS Regional Training of Trainers (ToT) in Ethiopia from 18-23 November 2024 at the ILRI Campus in Addis Ababa.

For more details about the SEADS ToT course, refer to the [SEADS Training Policy](#) and [FAQ](#) about the SEADS Regional ToTs on the SEADS website.

### What the JAT includes

**Question:** What does the JAT actually include? Is it a questionnaire, decision-making tools, methodology, or anything else?

**Answer:** The JAT comprises a set of three guiding principles and three question lists that can be used to determine if an emergency response is required and, if so, to help inform the design of that response.

### Local community involvement in piloting

**Question:** Were local community-based organizations involved in this piloting process and the learning journey?

**Answer:** Yes, local farmers' groups were also involved in the JAT pilot, and their involvement was greatly appreciated.

### SEADS and LEGS project implementation

**Question:** Are you planning for a project in Bangladesh?

**Answer:** Neither SEADS nor LEGS directly implements projects. Both are international standards and guidelines for assessing, designing, implementing, and evaluating livestock and crop interventions in humanitarian crises. This is facilitated through their respective handbooks and training practitioners on using these guidelines while

promoting the LEGS and SEADS approach among government and non-government humanitarian and livestock/crop agencies. For more information, visit their websites:

- [LEGS website](#)
- [SEADS website](#)

## Livestock and crop assessments in natural disasters

**Question:** Hello from Mercy Corps Nigeria. I'm seeking advice on responding to livestock issues after natural disasters like floods.

**Answer:** The first question to ask is have any of the Mercy Corps, local government and other NGO staff received LEGS core training? This is the starting point to support planners and responders to develop emergency response plans and implement them. It's also important that awareness is raised within local community organisations of the key points of LEGS, as well as ensuring that your donors are aware. Mercy Corps has done awareness raising and training on LEGS in different countries/regions and it may be worthwhile contacting their livestock and pastoralism unit in their Nairobi office to find out more. For more information, you can refer to the following links:

- [LEGS Technical Brief on Floods and Tropical Storms](#)
- [LEGS Training Flyer](#)

## Wildlife damage assessment

**Question:** Can this tool be used to assess damage caused by wild animals on crops, especially in wildlife corridors?

**Answer:** Yes, wildlife damage can be treated similarly to other shocks like droughts or floods. Use the same key questions with stakeholders to understand the impact on livelihoods and assess whether a response is feasible, safe, and relevant.

## Mixed farming systems

**Question:** In Bangladesh, mixed farming systems include crops, livestock, and sometimes fish. How can we coordinate mitigation plans?

**Answer:** The JAT questions are designed for livestock and crops but not yet developed for fish/aquaculture. To integrate aquaculture, another question list would need to be developed and added.

## JAT tool usability in various contexts

**Question:** Can the JAT be used to inform responses to both crop and livestock needs during floods?

**Answer:** The JAT is adaptable across many contexts where crop and livestock play crucial roles in livelihoods. It is available on the SEADS website for further details: [LEGS-SEADS Joint Assessment Tool](#).

## Timing of assessments

**Question:** Did you consider the timing of assessments after flooding?

**Answer:** The JAT was tested in a post-crisis context, during the winter/dry season, months after floods and Cyclone Freddy. It is effective both post-flood and in preparedness planning for areas where floods are predictable, focusing on community contingency plans and necessary external support.

## Lessons from Malawi pilot

**Question:** What are the lessons learned from piloting the JAT in Malawi?

**Answer:** Feedback from local practitioners in Malawi was crucial to the JAT's development. Their insights helped refine the tool, making it more effective for post-crisis assessments. This feedback significantly improved the JAT's usability and relevance.

## Coordination between SEADS and LEGS

**Question:** For field assessments, will SEADS and LEGS use a common format?

**Answer:** The JAT approach is consistent for both crop (SEADS) and livestock (LEGS) livelihood assessments. The general format remains the same, with specific questions tailored to each context, as tested in Malawi, where both resource-rich and resource-poor farmers were considered.

## LEGS Training of Trainers (ToT)

**Question:** I am proposing a physical awareness session for the LEGS TOT.

**Answer:** LEGS will hold an open-invitation ToT in April 2025 in Asia with the new curriculum. Participation will be based on geographic and organizational coverage. Participants are expected to cover their travel costs, while the registration fee includes the 6 day accommodation, board, and training expenses.

## Supporting data collection with JAT

**Question:** How can other types of data collection support the types of data collected using this tool?

**Answer:** The JAT encourages using all available secondary information, including quantitative data, alongside the qualitative data collected. Additional quantitative data could be collected if required, although this may extend the data collection period.

## Response design and timing

**Question:** At what stage in the JAT does the response design start, and how is the critical aspect of timely response addressed?

**Answer:** The JAT collects the necessary data to inform the formulation of a response using the Participatory Response Identification Matrix (PRIM) and Response Area Identification Tool (RAIT) — LEGS/SEADS tools. Both JAT and PRIM/RAIT must be carried out in a timely manner to ensure a prompt and impactful response.