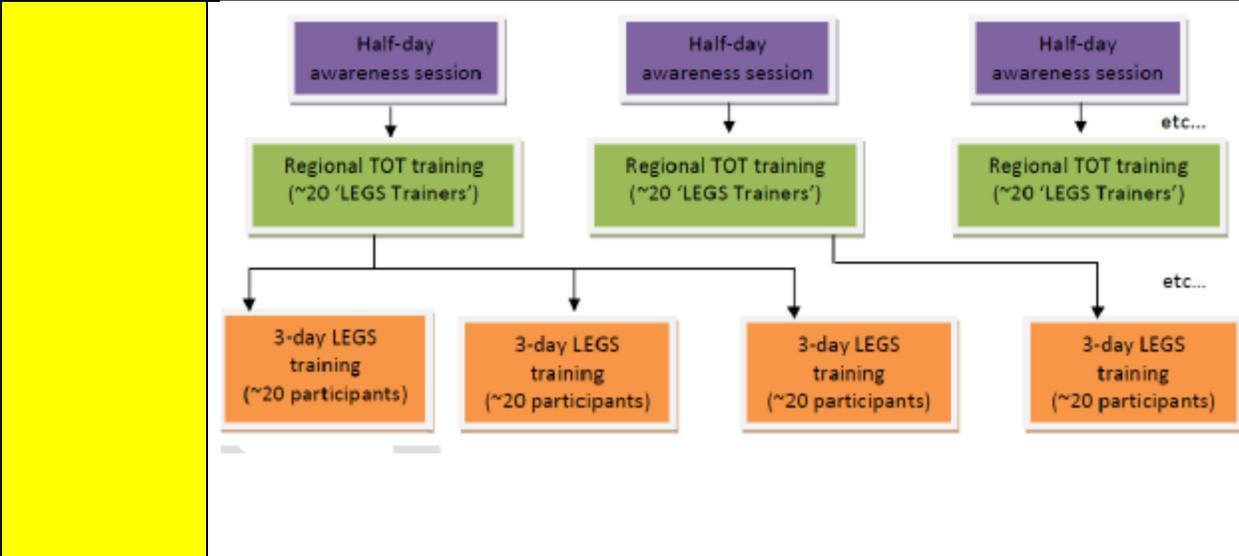


## CASE STUDY PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response



11. The Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards and the Drought Cycle management	
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	 <p>“The Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards are a set of international guidelines and standards for the design, implementation and assessment of livestock interventions to assist people affected by humanitarian crises. They are based in livelihoods objectives that aim to provide rapid assistance to protect and rebuild the livestock assets of crises-affected communities. LEGS therefore aims to support both the saving of lives and the saving of livelihoods, through two key strategies: assisting in the identification of the most appropriate livestock interventions in emergencies, and providing standards, indicators and guidance notes for these interventions based on Good Practice.” (LEGS)</p>
<b>LOCATION /GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE</b>	The LEGS is providing guidelines and standards which could be implemented worldwide after contextualization. We will focus on its dissemination through Ethiopia and on specific mechanisms linked to the Horn of Africa.
<b>STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS</b>	The guidelines were created using a participative and consultative approach. The framework for the guidelines was produced by the LEGS Steering Group (made up of individuals from a range of different organizations) and shared through a mailing list and the website. Finally, the LEGS project is a multiagency initiative and remains independent of any individual donor.
<b>METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH</b>	<p>Creation: The creation of the guideline follows the methodology of the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response- Sphere project (2004) development but focuses on livestock.</p> <p>Dissemination :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Half-day trainings for donors, decision-makers and partners followed by:</li> <li>- Trainings of trainers to disseminate the information with a focus on local government, national and international agency staff (FAO, NGOs ...), independent consultants... which could generate LEGS Training Courses in their own Countries.</li> <li>- Trainings of emergency practitioners</li> </ul> <p>Figure 1: The LEGS Training Process</p>



<b>VALIDATION</b>	<p>Monitoring through proxy evaluation: In 2 years, 2 150 people have been trained; over 7,000 hard copies of the LEGS Handbook have been sold and over 5,600 soft copies have been downloaded from the LEGS website.</p> <p>A broader and complete assessment will be launch at the end of the current funding phase.</p>
<b>IMPACT</b>	<p>Concretely, examples of assessment can be found on specific projects generated by the LEGS (example in Ethiopia on Restocking strategies (Save the Children 2005): <a href="http://www.livestock-emergency.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Wekessa-Fik-Restocking.pdf">http://www.livestock-emergency.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Wekessa-Fik-Restocking.pdf</a>).</p> <p>However, no impact assessment has been done until now. A process of gathering case studies is enhanced.</p> <p>Meanwhile, it is possible to follow the impact of LEGS through the amount of trainings and participants reached:</p> <p><u>For example in Ethiopia since 2010:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LEGS Trainers: 17, of whom 7 of are 'accredited' (i.e. have completed at least 2 satisfactory LEGS trainings)</li> <li>- LEGS Trainings to date: 14</li> </ul> <p><u>Around East Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, North and South Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LEGS Trainers: 51, of whom 25 of are 'accredited' (i.e. have completed at least 2 satisfactory LEGS trainings)</li> <li>- LEGS Trainings to date: 55</li> </ul>
<b>INNOVATION AND SUCCESS FACTORS</b>	<p>The will to be a multiagency and independent at the same time permitted the creation of networks of partners who were engaged in the topic and became involved in the process.</p> <p>Continuous up-date of the documentation, with supplementary information (such as the paper developed on Cash Transfers) and by new editions of the book.</p>
<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of well documented GP – little evidence available outside Africa.</li> <li>- Challenges of maintaining independence</li> </ul>
<b>LESSONS LEARNED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The importance of livelihoods responses in emergency response</li> <li>- The importance of coordination between key actors in emergency response (both planning and implementation) – the LEGS Project tries to model this in the way it</li> </ul>

	<p>operates and consults its broad stakeholder group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The importance of an evidence base (for the creation of guidelines such as LEGS)</li> <li>- The importance of responding to local priorities and contexts</li> </ul>
<b>SUSTAINABILITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More translations of the documentation for a broader diffusion</li> <li>- Develop a way to follow the trainings up to the local level to assess and encourage the impact of the trainings.</li> <li>- Integration with local NGOs programs and with the government extension services and National guidelines for Livestock.</li> </ul>
<b>UP-SCALING</b>	<p>Develop impact assessment and evaluation</p> <p>Creation of sub-platforms at the country level to organize the coordination of activities (destocking price harmonization ...).</p>
<b>CONTACT DETAILS</b>	Cathy WATSON – LEGS Coordinator: <a href="mailto:Coordinator@livestock-emergency.net">Coordinator@livestock-emergency.net</a>
<b>URL OF THE PRACTICE</b>	<a href="http://www.livestock-emergency.net/">http://www.livestock-emergency.net/</a>
<b>RELATED WEB SITE(S)</b>	<a href="http://www.livestock-emergency.net/">http://www.livestock-emergency.net/</a>
<b>RELATED RESOURCES THAT HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED</b>	<p>LEGS Handbook: <a href="http://www.livestock-emergency.net/userfiles/file/legs.pdf">http://www.livestock-emergency.net/userfiles/file/legs.pdf</a></p> <p>LEGS website, LEGS Training Materials, LEGS Briefing and Discussion Papers</p>
<p><b>Case Studies Adapted from : Flora Baudron, Good Practices Building Resilience Experience from Ethiopia and IGAD countries, FAO-SFE, 2013</b></p>	