People matter: Why participation is a core standard in the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards

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livelhoods-based livestock interventions in disasters
One billion people depend on livestock for their livelihoods, food security and nutrition

Many are affected by disasters
What is LEGS?

Aim of LEGS:
To improve support to small-scale livestock keepers in disasters

Origin of LEGS:
• Concern to improve quality
• Evidence-based best practice
• Learning from Sphere
• Practical tools for participatory planning and implementation

International guidelines and standards for:
- design
- implementation
- assessment

of livestock interventions
Participation

Common Standard 1: Participation

The disaster-affected population actively participates in the assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the livestock programme.
Why is participation a core standard in LEGS?

• **Ideological reasons:**
  – Sphere Humanitarian Charter (Dignity)
  – Code of Conduct (Principle 7)

• **Technical reasons:**
  – Appropriateness – priority needs
  – Effectiveness
  – Impact

• **Social equity reasons:**
  – Gender cross-cutting issue
Examples from the Horn of Africa

• Eritrea:
  – Restocking among post-war refugees
  – Redefinition of livestock ‘package’: pack animals
  – Greater survival rates and positive livelihoods impact

• South Sudan:
  – Complex emergency
  – Participatory approach to animal health interventions: needs assessments; local staff; support to CAHWs
  – Significant impact including Rinderpest eradication

• Kenya:
  – 2010/11 drought in Marsabit
  – Participatory needs assessment – prioritised food and non-food interventions
  – Lack of participation in design and implementation
  – High cost of imported livestock feed
  – Reduced impact
How is participation operationalised in LEGS?

Participatory tools for all stages of project cycle:

- Assessment checklists - participatory methodologies
- Participatory Response Identification Matrix (PRIM)
- Decision-trees based on community consultation and context
- Checklists for M&E - focus on participatory impact assessment (evidence for LEGS)
## Participatory Response Identification Matrix (PRIM)

### Example of Slow Onset PRIM: Drought in Africa

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical interventions</th>
<th>Livelihoods Objectives</th>
<th>Emergency Phases</th>
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### Scoring against LEGS objectives:
- ***** 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
PRIM case study: 2009 drought in NE Kenya

- Four PRIM meetings, with veterinary officers, district livestock production officers, administrative chiefs and elders:

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- Prioritised interventions:
  - Veterinary services
  - Supplementary livestock feeding
- Destocking and water also prioritised, but other actors taking forward
PRIM case study: Floods in Quang Binh Province, Vietnam

- PRIM with local stakeholders led to prioritisation of interventions:

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- Provision of livestock feed
- Materials to repair damaged animal shelters
- Support to community animal health workers

WSPA
To conclude...

• Challenge of participation to humanitarian sector
• LEGS recognises the need to invest:
  – in learning and reviewing impact, moving away from risk aversion
  – in skills and capacity for participation
• Greater links with development sector – livelihoods approach...
• Livelihoods approach connects with participatory development practice and actors
• LEGS recognises the need to build on local capacity and knowledge
• LEGS provides practical tools to facilitate participation – to identify context-specific actions building on this local capacity