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#AgEvents

**February 26, 2015**

# **Safeguarding Livestock and Livelihoods**

## **Speakers**

*Andy Catley, Tufts University*  
*Julie March, USAID/OFDA*  
*Andrew Bisson, Mercy Corps*  
*Emma Jowett, Consultant*

## **Facilitator**

*Julie MacCartee, USAID Bureau for Food Security*



## **Andy Catley**

Tufts University

Andy Catley is the principle investigator for the USAID East Africa Resilience Learning Project and the USAID Ethiopia Agriculture Knowledge, Learning, Documentation and Policy Project. From 2005 to 2011, Andy directed Tufts University's Africa Regional Office in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and from 2006 on, he also led Tufts' support to the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) and chairs the LEGS Steering Group.



## **Julie March**

USAID/OFDA

Julie March is the Agriculture and Food Security Technical Advisor for the USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). With an academic and practical focus on agriculture, ecological and farming systems, she has supported the integration of systems thinking into disaster response, recovery and resilience programs. At USAID/OFDA, her work has encouraged research and programming to determine best practices to move international disaster programs toward interventions that contribute to sustainable systems



## **Andrew Bisson**

Mercy Corps

Andrew is the Livestock and Food Systems Adviser for Mercy Corps. He has worked in Africa, the Middle East and South East Asia covering food security and rural livelihoods with a focus on livestock. Andrew has experience with livestock programming in developmental and complex emergency contexts; community based animal health and animal health service delivery strengthening, outbreak control and field epidemiology, veterinary public health and livestock value chain development. Prior to joining Mercy Corps Andrew worked for DFID, Tufts University Feinstein Center as the Southern Sudan Livestock Programme Coordinator and more recently with FAO's Emergency Centre for Trans-boundary Animal Diseases in South East Asia.



## **Emma Jowett**

Consultant

Emma Jowett has worked in the humanitarian sector for 20 years, primarily as a training specialist. Recently, Emma worked with the LEGS team to develop training materials, deliver Training of Trainers and conduct awareness-raising sessions. Her other clients include UN agencies, NGOs, the RC/RC movement and donor governments. Emma currently works on learning programs for market analysis and cash-based programming.

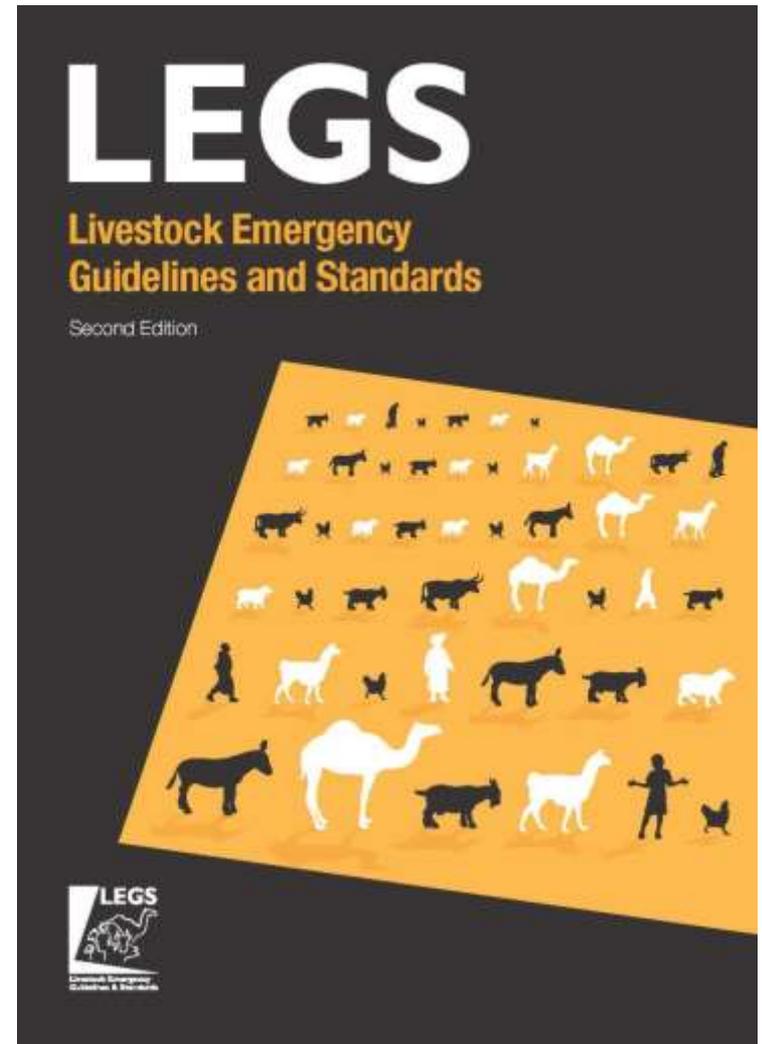
# Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards



## The Second Edition

Washington DC

26<sup>th</sup> February 2015



## **GROWING CONCERN FOR SOUTH SUDAN'S HERDERS AS CONFLICT DISPLACES MILLIONS OF CATTLE**

[http://www.waap.it/newsletter/newsletter\\_3.pdf](http://www.waap.it/newsletter/newsletter_3.pdf) Feb. 2015

*Unusual herding and migration routes in 2014 stir tensions and pose risk of spreading diseases*

*As South Sudan's livestock owners have fled the on-going conflict, millions of animals have been displaced, leading to fresh outbreaks of disease and rising tensions between pastoral groups and farmers, as well as within different pastoralist communities.*

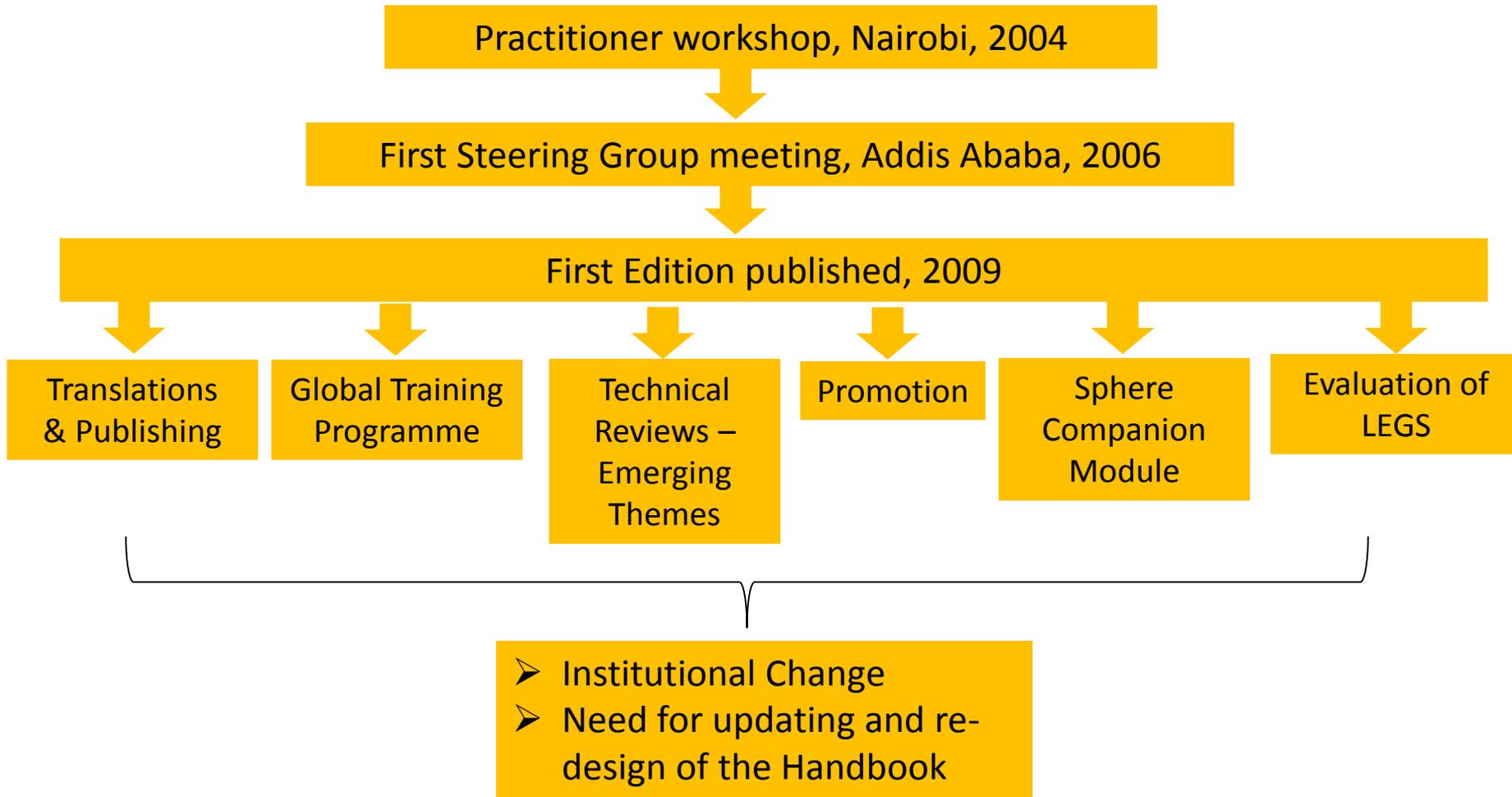
*Declines in milk production and the loss of cattle to disease increase the risk of malnutrition, particularly among children and pregnant and breastfeeding women who rely on milk as an essential part of their diet. For most herders, the loss of cattle means the loss of their entire livelihood.*

*"From the earliest days of the crisis, FAO has done its utmost to draw attention to the silent emergency that these unusual livestock migrations represent", according to Dr Sue Lautze, FAO Representative to South Sudan.*

*"FAO is scaling up its livestock interventions in the country, focusing on strengthening and decentralizing the cold chain system for livestock vaccines, expanding the community-based animal health network and vaccination programme, deploying its own staff to lead and support disease surveillance efforts, and helping to re-establish local laboratories for livestock disease diagnosis. It is also implementing a new milk voucher scheme for nutritionally at risk families."*



# Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards

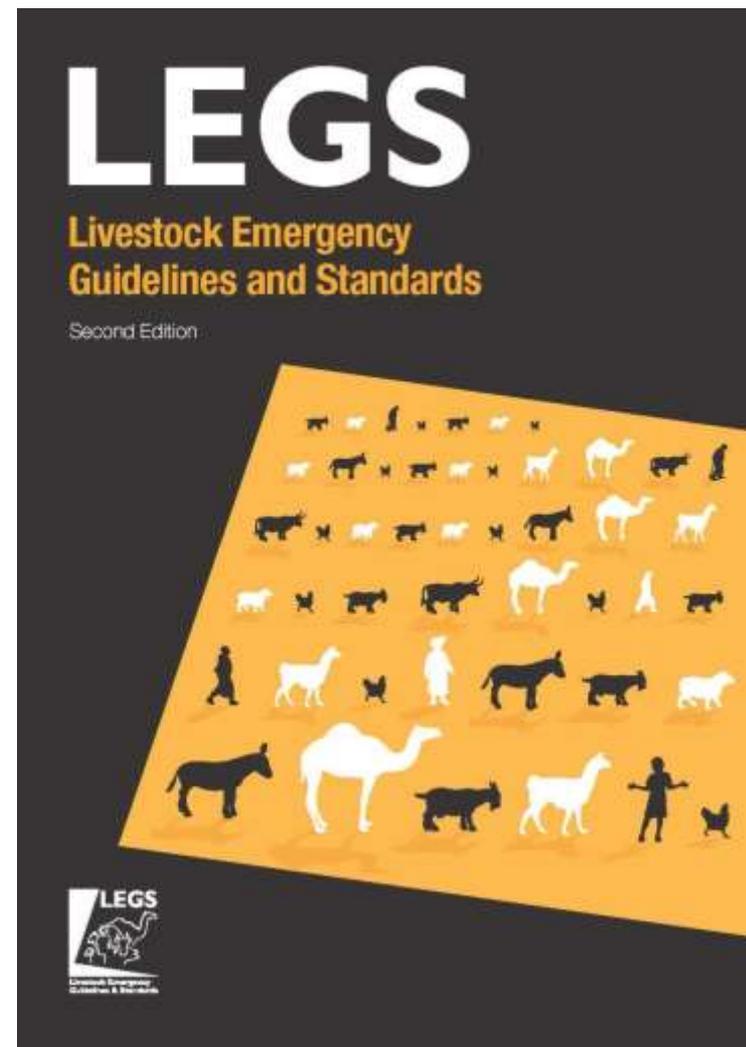


# Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards

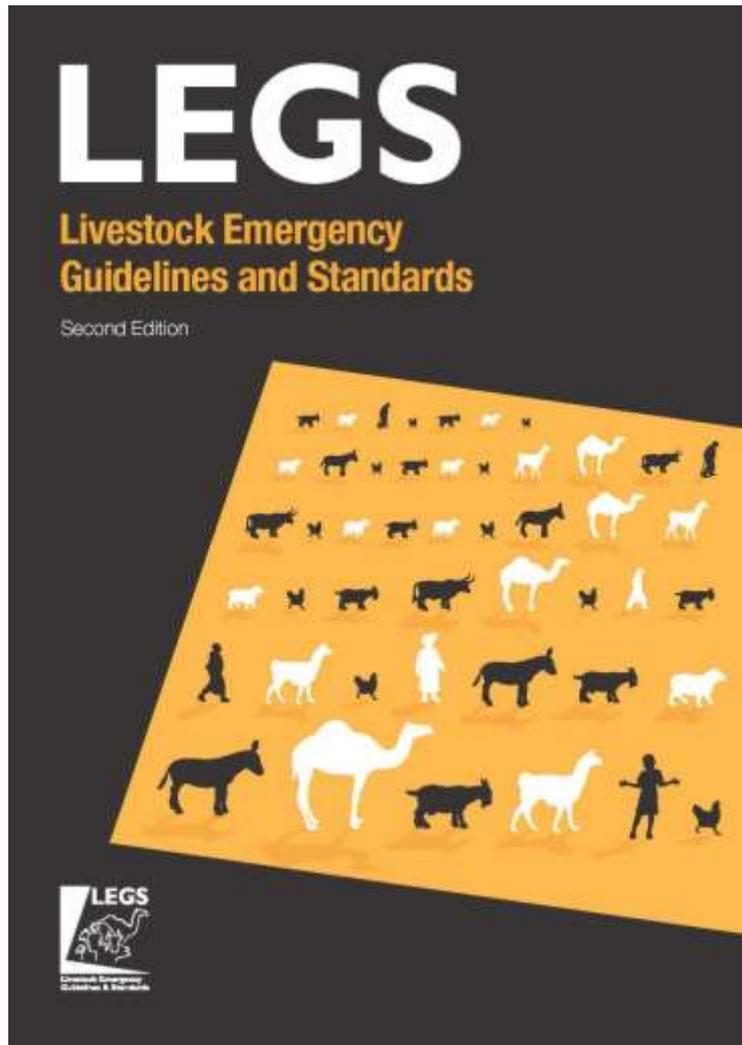


## The Second Edition: *Continuity with First Edition*

- Livelihoods focus
- Evidence and Impact
- Core Standards
- Cross-Cutting Themes
- Technical chapters



# Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards



## Key changes

- Technical updates
  - Cash transfers & vouchers
  - Climate change
  - Livestock in camps
  - Gender update
  - Animal welfare
- Evidence and impact
  - Evidence-based case studies
- Design
  - Clearer language
  - Clearer design and ease of use



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# Humanitarian Livestock Interventions

February 26, 2015

Julie March, USAID Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance



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## Key Points

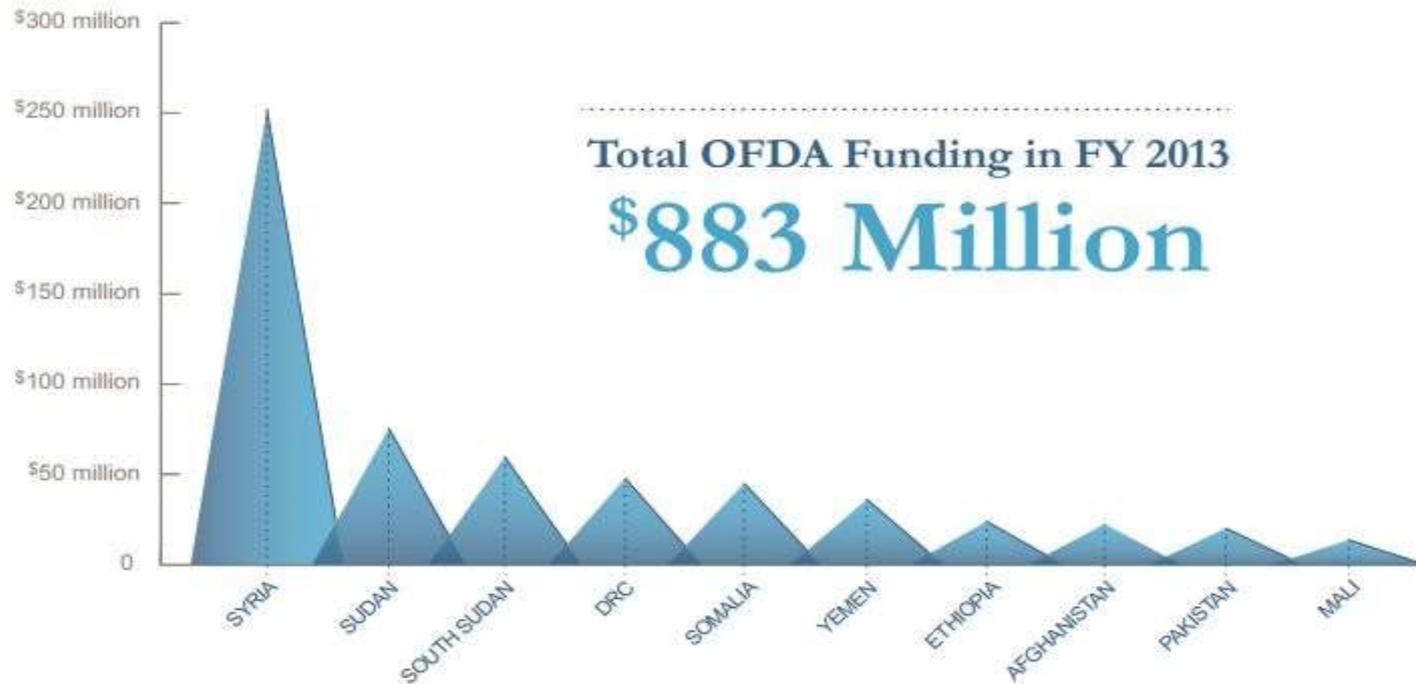
- How has humanitarian aid for livestock changed ?
- What are the driving forces of that change ?
- What tools are sharpening response ?

## Types of Disasters Requiring OFDA Assistance

OFDA also responded to one of each of the following disasters: communal conflict, dengue fever outbreak, displacement, and a locust outbreak.



FY 13  
Responses



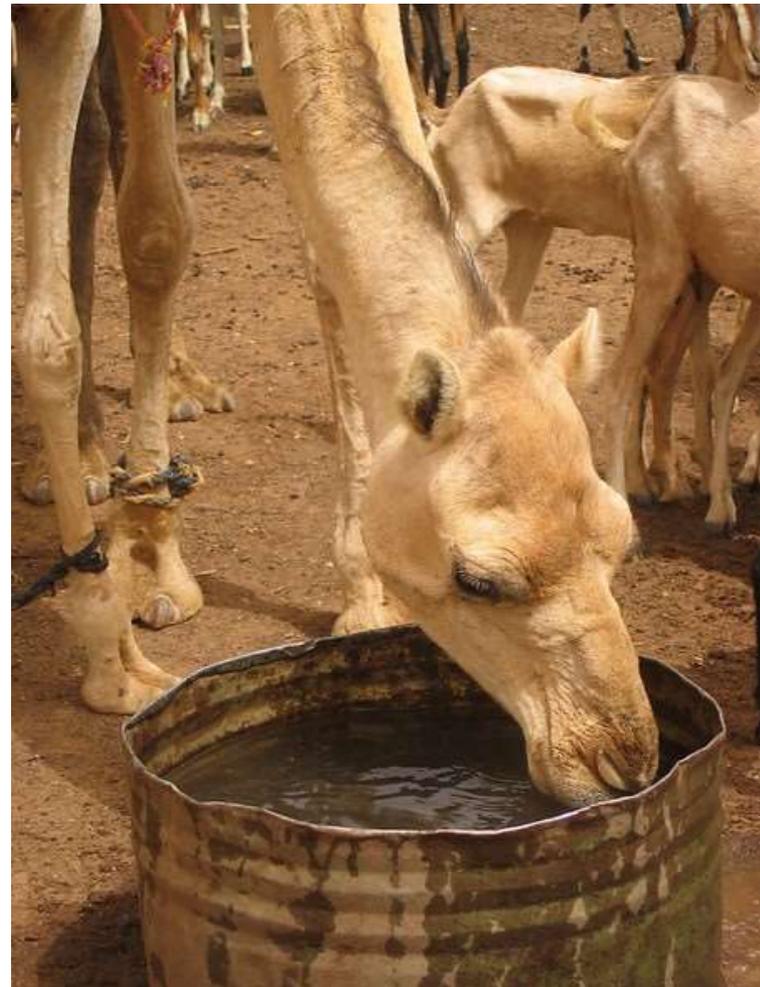


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## Changing landscape for emergency livestock programming

Complex emergencies

- Chronic stress
- Conflict
- Displacement
- Irregular (but cyclical) weather patterns



## Do No Harm (?)

- Competition / local markets
- Dependence
- Hindering resilience



*Kenya 2004*



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## Building a path to resilience



- Assessment based
- Best practices
- Lessons learned
- Community of practice



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*Ethiopia*



# Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS)

## Launch of the Second Edition Handbook

*Andrew Bisson, Livestock and Food Systems Adviser*

*[abisson@dc.mercycorps.org](mailto:abisson@dc.mercycorps.org)*

*Saving and improving lives in the world's toughest places.*

## Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards

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# Do no harm and avoiding unintended consequences



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*Saving and improving lives in the world's toughest places.*

## Appropriate responses - strengthening animal health and production systems: 'Do more good'



# Supporting resilient livelihoods and coping strategies

## Practitioner focused, rapid decision support



---

*Saving and improving lives in the world's toughest places.*

## A platform for continuing learning – what's next?

**-Livestock insurance? - interventions in a zoonotic crisis?**





# LEGS

Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards

## Introduction to the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS)

*livelihoods-based livestock interventions in disasters*

# Introduction to the LEGS Participatory Response Identification Matrix (PRIM)

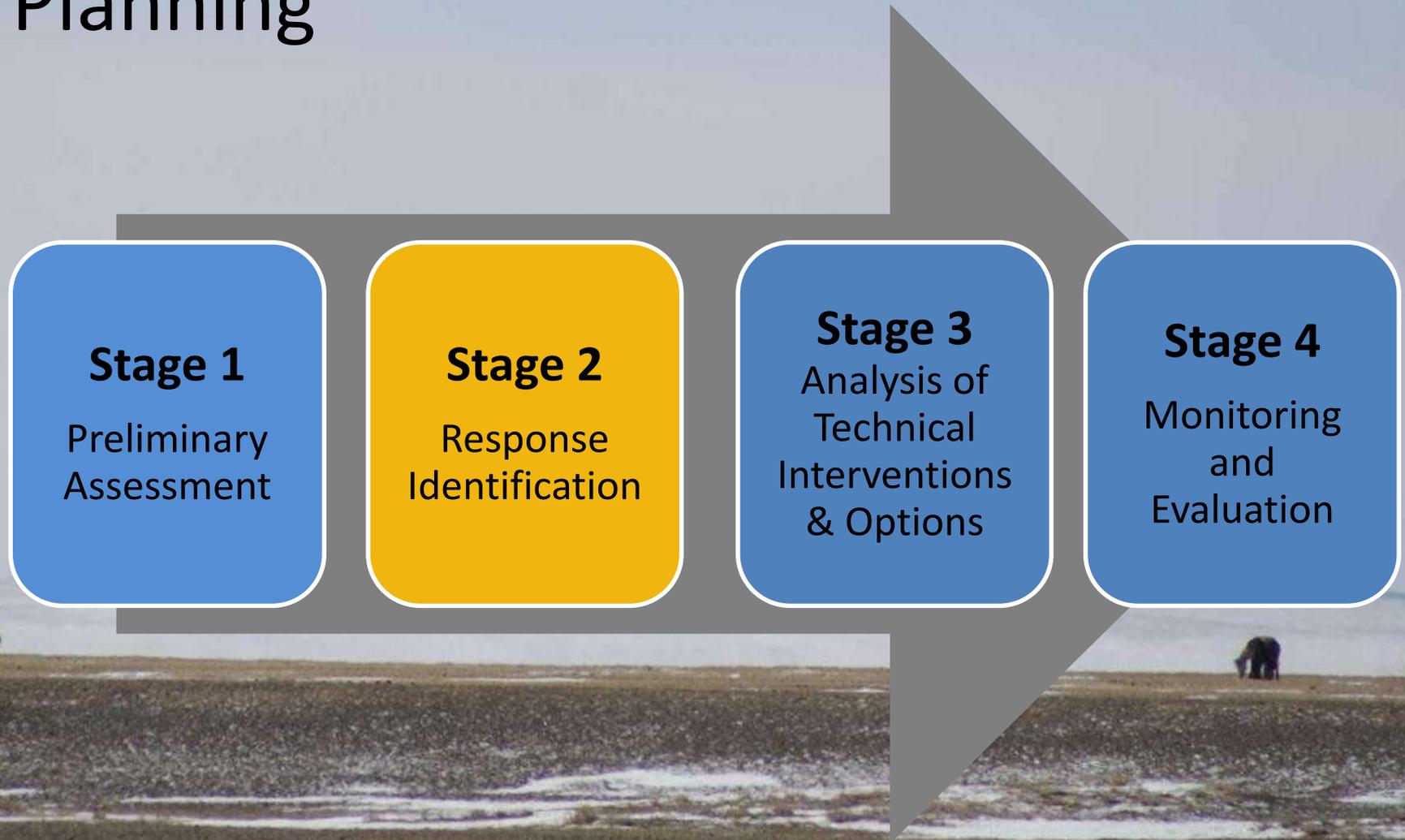


Handwritten notes on a scroll in the background:

- to know
- Swift of
- SW

Technical Interventions	Livelihoods Objective			Emergency Phases	
	Rapid Assistance	Protect Assets	Rebuild Assets	Alert	Adum
	Destocking	XXXXX	XX	(M)	XXXXXXXX
Vet Services				XXXXX	XXX
Feed				XXXXX	

# The LEGS Approach to Assessment and Planning



# Tools in the LEGS Approach to Assessment and Planning

## Stage 1

Preliminary  
Assessment  
Checklists

## Stage 2

PRIM

## Stage 3

Summary of  
Options;  
Advantages &  
Disadvantages;  
Timing; Decision  
Trees; Standards  
& Guidelines

## Stage 4

Standards  
and  
Guidelines  
  
M & E  
Checklists



## What is the PRIM?

*The PRIM is*

a tool that uses the findings of the preliminary assessments to facilitate discussions with stakeholders

*In order to*

identify which interventions are most appropriate, feasible and timely

# *Using the PRIM*



# Slow Onset PRIM



Technical interventions	Livelihoods Objectives			Emergency Phases			
	Rapid assistance	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Alert	Alarm	Emergency	Recovery
Destocking							
Vet Services							
Feed							
Water							
Shelter							
Provision of livestock							

# Scoring against LEGS Objectives

---

\*\*\*\*\* Significant benefits/highly appropriate

\*\*\*\* Benefits/appropriate

\*\*\* Some benefits

\*\* A few benefits

\* Very little benefit/not very appropriate

n/a Not appropriate

---

## Emergency Phases



Appropriate timing for the intervention

# Rapid Onset PRIM



Technical interventions	Livelihoods Objectives			Emergency Phases		
	Rapid assistance	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Immediate aftermath	Early recovery	Recovery
Destocking						
Vet services						
Feed						
Water						
Shelter						
Provision of livestock						



# Completed PRIM: example of Rapid Onset Emergency in Asia - Earthquake



Technical interventions	Livelihoods Objectives			Emergency Phases		
	Rapid assistance	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Immediate aftermath	Early recovery	Recovery
Destocking						
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Feed						
Water						
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Destocking	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Vet services						
Feed						
Water						
Shelter						
Provision of livestock						

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	Rapid assistance	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Immediate aftermath	Early recovery	Recovery
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Vet services	**	****	*****			
Feed						
Water						
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	Rapid assistance	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Immediate aftermath	Early recovery	Recovery
Destocking	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Vet services	**	****	*****	→		
Feed						
Water						
Shelter						
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Feed	*	*****	*****			
Water						
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Shelter	***	***	***	→		
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Feed	*	*****	*****	→		
Water	*	*	*	→		
Shelter	***	***	***	→		
Provision of livestock	n/a	n/a	*****			

# Completed PRIM: example of Rapid Onset Emergency in Asia - Earthquake



Technical interventions	Livelihoods Objectives			Emergency Phases		
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Destocking	n/a	n/a	n/a			
Vet services	**	*****	*****	→		
Feed	*	*****	*****	→		
Water	*	*	*	→		
Shelter	***	***	***	→		
Provision of livestock	n/a	n/a	*****			→

# Drought followed by earthquake



- 9000 cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats dead
- Most livestock had been taken to graze, otherwise losses would have been far higher
- Animals left to find feed and water as immediate relief efforts focused on humans

# Situation compounded



- Impact magnified by 2 year drought
- Lack of forage and pasture
- Earthquake caused collapse of many water tanks and veterinary buildings



# Scoring against LEGS Objectives

---

\*\*\*\*\* Significant benefits/highly appropriate

\*\*\*\* Benefits/appropriate

\*\*\* Some benefits

\*\* A few benefits

\* Very little benefit/not very appropriate

n/a Not appropriate

---

## Emergency Phases



Appropriate timing for the intervention

# How to use the PRIM

## *The PRIM is best used:*

- As a planning tool
- In a participatory workshop
- To bring together information:
  - Preliminary assessment findings
  - Existing baseline information
  - Experiences and knowledge of the key stakeholders
- To decide on the most appropriate response option/s



Questions?



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# Community-Based Animal Health Workers in the Horn of Africa

## An Evaluation for the US Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance

Tim Leyland, Raphael Lotira, Dawit Abebe, Andy Catley

Briefing in Washington DC, February 2015



Gerald J. and Dorothy R.  
Friedman School of  
Nutrition Science and Policy



Feinstein  
International Center

vetwork<sup>UK</sup>

# Background

1980s	CAHW systems first seen
Early 90s	First used in rinderpest control; dramatic results
Mid 90s	Scaled-up and utilized within emergency responses
Late 90s	1998 OFDA review of CAHW projects in the Horn
2013	Where are we now after 15 years? OFDA commissions a second evaluation of CAHW projects.

# 2013 Evaluation objectives

- Have CAHWs improved health and husbandry practices?
- Have CAHWs brought greater access to animal health services?
- Have CAHWs initiatives improved livelihoods of livestock owners and the CAHWs?
- Which areas need improvement

# Methodology

- Literature review (March 2013)
- Country missions to Kenya, South Sudan, Ethiopia (June and December 2013)
  - *field-level assessments of six CAHW projects using standardized participatory methods and interviews with community informants (n=443) and CAHWs (n=64)*
  - *key informant interviews with senior policy makers, legislators, and project implementers (n=121)*
  - *national CAHW workshops to feedback initial findings and discuss ways forward for CAHW development.*



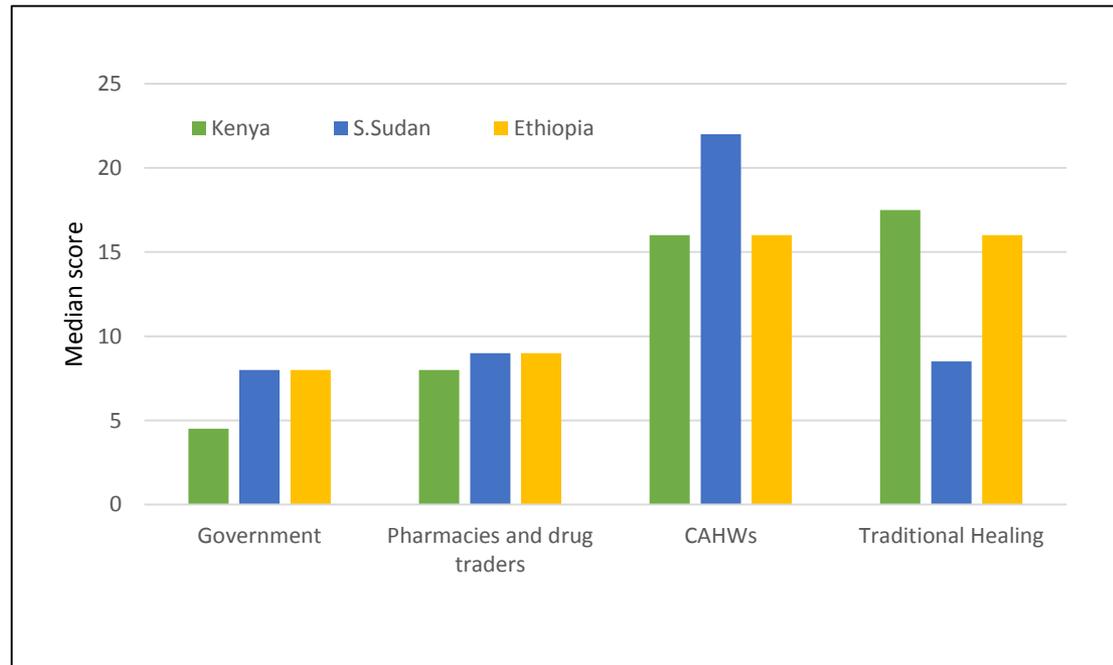
# Findings

## *Community-level*

- At community level, CAHWs were compared with government services, PVPs and private traders, and traditional healers. In general CAHWs were highly valued because of their relatively better accessibility, quality, availability to provide advice, and acceptance.

### Example

Relative accessibility  
of animal health  
service providers



# Findings

## ***Community-level***

- More than 70% of CAHWs were technically competent in terms of disease diagnosis, animal handling and general administration of medicines
- No notable differences in technical competence between men and women CAHWs, or between illiterate and literate CAHWs.
- Quality and technical competence of CAHWs translated into positive livelihood impacts, which local people associated with livestock disease prevention or treatment.
- PVPs were particularly well-established in the Somali Region of Ethiopia.

# Findings – 1998 evaluation

*“Although attitudes are changing, there is still considerable work to be done in terms of policy reform, formal recognition of CAHWs and veterinary privatization. CAHWs and privatized approaches are a long way from being mainstream, legislated component of veterinary services ...*

*Although numerous NGO projects use government staff to assist with CAHW monitoring and supervision, in general government has limited capacity to conduct these activities on a long-term sustainable basis”.*

# Findings

## ***Policy-level***

### Ethiopia

- Substantial pro-CAHW policy and legislative reform
- Government minimum standards and guidelines for private CAHWs
- Government guidelines for the use of CAHWs in drought response in pastoralist areas.

### South Sudan

- The new South Sudan government had taken important steps to support CAHWs.
- The first policy framework of the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries in 2006 endorsed CAHWs, as did later policies.
- The country has a standardized curriculum for CAHW training.

# Findings

## ***Humanitarian response***

- In Ethiopia there had been good progress in piloting **veterinary voucher schemes** as a way to support PVPs and CAHWs during drought response, as recommended by the *Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards*.
- In South Sudan, CAHWs are used to support emergency vaccination campaigns of the government.
- In Kenya, CAHWs were supporting drought response in Turkana District, despite their informal legal status.

# Findings – key challenges

## *Community-level*

- Across all three countries there were major problems with veterinary supplies to CAHWs due to factors such as
  - conflict and lack of privatization strategy (South Sudan),
  - continued government provision of medicines with hidden subsidies (Ethiopia),
  - illegality of CAHWs in Kenya.
- At community-level, people were willing to pay for CAHW services, but CAHWs had few or no medicines to hand. In turn, because the income of CAHWs was largely derived from mark ups on medicines and/or a service charge, CAHW incomes were declining.
- In South Sudan, about 70% of CAHWs were reported to be no longer working compared to the situation in 2004.

# Findings – key challenges

Indicators of policy and institutional support	Ethiopia		Kenya		South Sudan	
	1998	2013	1998	2013	1998	2013
National legislation to support private CAHWs						
National minimum standards and guidelines CAHWs						
Government quality control of CAHWs						
Government quality control of veterinary medicines						
CAHWs used for disease surveillance						
CAHWs used for veterinary public health tasks						
CAHWs used for humanitarian response						
Government guideline for CAHW in emergencies						

# Where are we now?

1. Pastoralism as the main economic activity in the drylands of the Horn of Africa.
2. CAHW systems are a viable and effective way to delivery basic veterinary care in pastoralist areas
3. Since 1998 substantial progress in developing CAHW systems; includes PVPs linked to CAHWs.
4. Progress has been hampered by weaknesses in veterinary governance and coordination.
5. Clear opportunities to build on the successes of CAHW systems with respect to clinical care where the cost benefits and effectiveness have both been demonstrated.
6. Great potential for CAHWs to contribute to government disease surveillance, zoonosis control and other public goods contrasts with government budgets.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

## **Aid projects and NGO Implementation**

- NGOs need to keep abreast of good practice and promote good practice with partners e.g. local government veterinary services
- Good practice guidelines need updating to incorporate new concepts on privatization strategies, including the selection of entrepreneurial CAHWs, guidance on contracting of services to the private sector, LEGS and voucher schemes
- A review of the use of veterinary vouchers and cash transfers is required
- Greater efforts need to be made to improve understanding of the potential of female CAHWs
- Learn lessons from mass communication initiatives and make greater use of mobile phone technology
- Carry out a regional analysis on the trade in, and quality of veterinary pharmaceuticals

# RECOMMENDATIONS

## **National Vet Services need support in the following areas:**

- Monitoring whether animal health services are improving or not and attributing the causes of change.
- Strengthening drug inspectorates
- Strengthening statutory veterinary bodies in South Sudan and Ethiopia
- Reviewing existing legislation (Kenya)
- Establishing credible veterinary privatization schemes.

## **Regional Economic Communities**

- IGAD needs clear policy and guidelines on CAHWs
  - IGAD's Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) needs to facilitate member state veterinary services to implement the above recommendations
- AU/IBAR as a continental body needs to keep abreast of CAHW issues and update its policy and guidance on CAHWs.

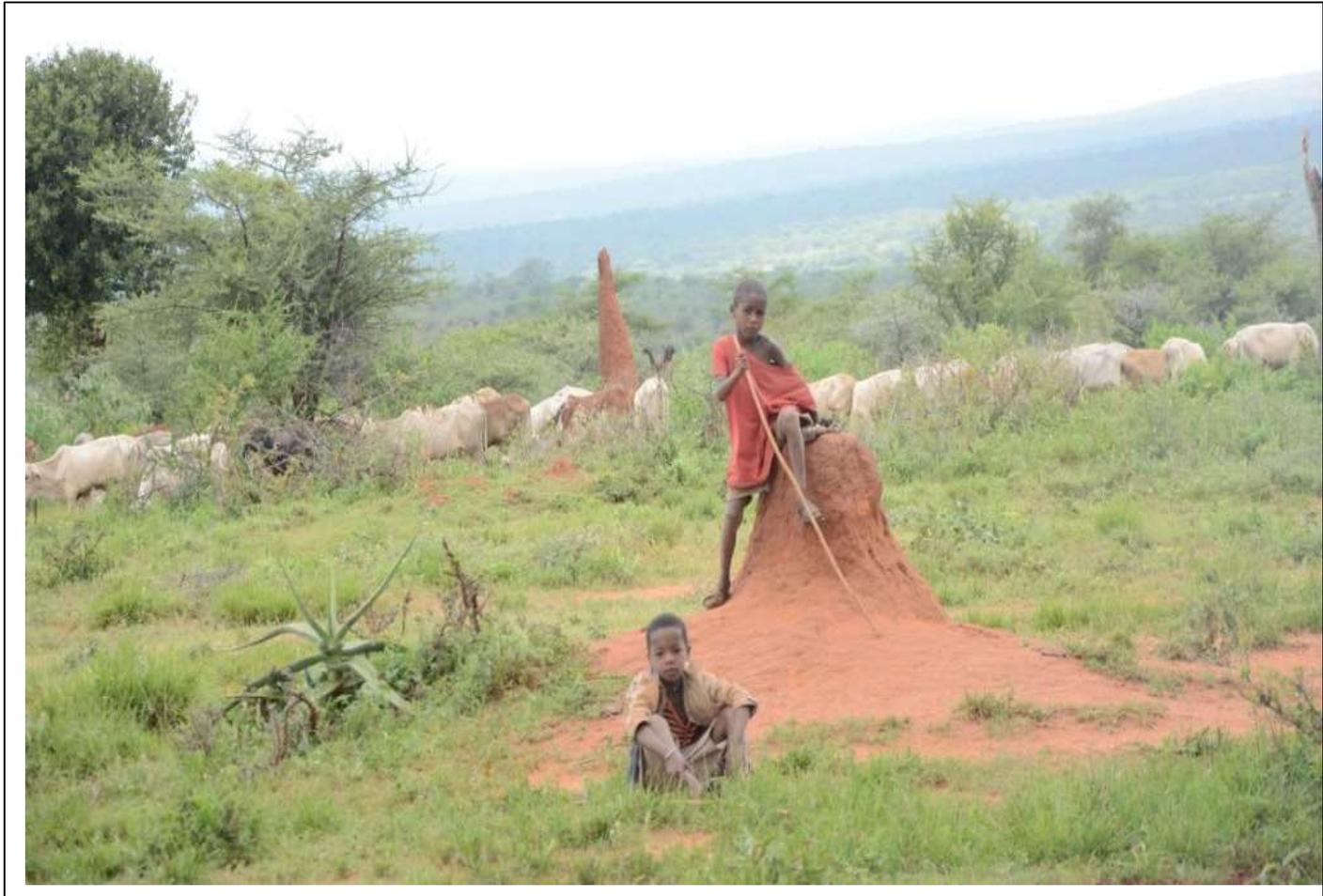
# RECOMMENDATIONS

## Emergency and Development Donors

- LEGS should continue to be promoted
- OFDA through close liaison with USAID missions can support more development-orientated activities around veterinary governance.
  - Emerging resilience frameworks are a way to coordinate and harmonize OFDA and USAID approaches and projects at country levels.
  - Ideally, USAID projects would help to support effective and legal private CAHW systems during normal periods, with drug quality control and building the capacity of statutory bodies, whereas OFDA would then use these systems to deliver emergency veterinary care.

**Country specific recommendations** are found in the report's annexes.

- Kenya
- South Sudan
- Ethiopia



Thank you for joining us!



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### Stay In Touch

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### Upcoming Events

March 18, #AskAg  
Twitter Chat

March Ag Sector  
Council Seminar