

ELMT “GOOD PRACTICE” BIBLIOGRAPHY

CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND EARLY RESPONSE

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RELPA Guide to early response or “How to make contingency planning useful, in just fifteen easy steps”, S. Levine and M. Abdinoor, February 2008; Based on conceptual approach developed during ELMT-PACAPS workshops in Nairobi, Kenya and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in January, 2008. This is a useful document for implementing agencies such as local government, national ministries and NGO’s supporting early warning and response activities. The 15 easy steps outlined start from identification of hazards, to scenario analysis and livelihood analysis; but also include intervention start-up timeliness, triggers for decision making, and preparedness activities. Available at http://www.elmt-relpa.org/FCKeditor/UserFiles/File/elmt/200902/Guide_ER_Booklet_082608.doc

RELPA Discussion papers: Based on ELMT-PACAPS workshops, two discussion papers were produced focusing on how to improve early warning and response and contingency planning a tool for responses:

2.1 Trigger happy? Why we need to rethink the signals which determine humanitarian intervention for more timely response, PACAPS Discussion Paper #2, October 2008 The paper looks at the link between early warning and decision making for responses. Using a simple sketch calendar, it explains the importance of indicators such as water, pasture, livestock/grain prices etc. in determining when and what type of interventions to be undertaken; for example, support to livestock marketing makes sense demand is low and prices are low due to poor livestock body condition and traders hope for collapse in livestock prices; and it is too late to support marketing when animals start to die. http://www.elmt-relpa.org/FCKeditor/UserFiles/File/elmt/200902/trigger_happy_final.doc

2.2 Can “Preparedness Auditing” make contingency planning actually useful?, PACAPS Discussion Paper #1, September 2008 The discussion paper states that despite a major investment in contingency planning, response to crises in pastoral areas has too often been late. In some cases this has limited the response options to food aid in order to keep people alive, but only after massive asset depletion. One of the reasons why contingency planning has not fulfilled our expectations is that writing a contingency plan has been an isolated activity conducted by one or two staff, divorced from the ongoing work of the rest of the organization. One simple way to make plans more useful is to make the contingency plan the start, rather than end, of the process. For contingency planning to be useful staff need to identify all the different steps which would be needed from: getting a green light to move, proposal writing, getting funding, signing contracts with donors and arranging bank transfers, recruitment and training staff, purchasing, contracts with service providers, importing, transport, agreements with authorities and communities at local level etc. Each step needs to be broken down – training may involve identifying a trainer, preparing the training, printing material, identifying trainees etc. http://www.elmt-relpa.org/FCKeditor/UserFiles/File/elmt/200902/preparedness_auditing.doc

National Guidelines for Livestock Relief Interventions in Pastoral Areas of Ethiopia; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2008. The guidelines present a synthesis of experiences from practitioners working in government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and research institutions in Ethiopia plus lessons learned from other countries with substantial pastoral experiences. The document is divided into 7 chapters. In the first chapter, the guidelines provides background information on pastoralism in Ethiopia, explains about the guidelines, intended users and how to use the guidelines. The first section of the guidelines covers principles and issues common to all types of livestock related interventions such as co-ordination of emergency responses, early warning, early response and contingency planning; community participation, gender issues, monitoring and evaluations and outstanding learning and research issues. The second section covers detailed guidance on different types of interventions: (a) de-stocking including both commercial and slaughter de-stocking (b) livestock feed supplementation (c) emergency provision of water to livestock (d) emergency veterinary care and (e) restocking.

Livelihoods, livestock and humanitarian response: the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS), Cathy Watson and Andy Catley, ODI, 2008 LEGS is modeled on the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE) project. LEGS is targeted at all who are involved in livestock-based interventions in disasters; in particular at NGOs, bilateral and multilateral agencies and governments implementing emergency interventions in areas where livestock make contribution to livelihoods. LEGS provide standards and guidelines for best practice and assistance in decision making. It is not intended as a detailed practical guide for implementation. <http://www.livestock-emergency.net/>

Pastoralists Livelihoods Initiative (PLI) Policy Briefs and Impact Assessments Under the USAID funded PLI project, NGO's implemented a number of livelihood interventions during droughts. Tufts University carried out participatory impact assessments (PIA) to assess the cost-effectiveness of the interventions, document lessons learnt and inform policy process.

- **Policy Brief 1: Commercial De-stocking and Drought Response: Issues for Policy Makers, October, 2007**

<http://www.savethechildren.org/publications/technical-resources/hunger-malnutrition/EthiopiaPastoralLivelihoodsInitiativePolicyBrief.pdf>

- **Policy Brief 2: Food for Thought: Livestock Feeding Support during Drought, November, 2007**

<https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Food+for+Thought--Livestock+Feeding+Support+During+Drought>

- **Participatory Impact Assessments of Livelihoods-based Drought Interventions in Moyale and Dire Woredas, Ethiopia, March, 2007**

<https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Impact+Assessments+of+Livelihoods-based+Drought+Interventions+in+Moyale+and+Dire+Woredas>

Household Economy Approach (HEA) Livelihood Profiles: In most ELMT-ELSE areas HEA livelihood profiles exist that can provide detailed analysis on different livelihoods of each area. The main limitation of the HEA profiles is that different organizations did the field work at different times and reference years may vary from one livelihood zone to another, hence livelihood data may vary from one livelihood zones to another; or near-by livelihood zones. HEA livelihood profiles provide useful data and information such as; populations, geographic coverage, livelihood activities, household incomes, expenditures, food sources, market information, seasonal calendar, coping and response strategies during normal and drought periods. Useful information is available in the bi-annual seasonal assessments, monthly food security and early warning reports and other livelihood reports produced by the key agencies in the regions. The following livelihood profiles have been produced in the region and are available on the following websites:

- Ethiopia: www.dppc.gov.et/livelihoods/livelihoodhome.htm
- NE Kenya: www.savethechildren.org.uk
- Somalia: www.fsasomali.org