



Livestock Surge Model

CONCERN FEB 2016

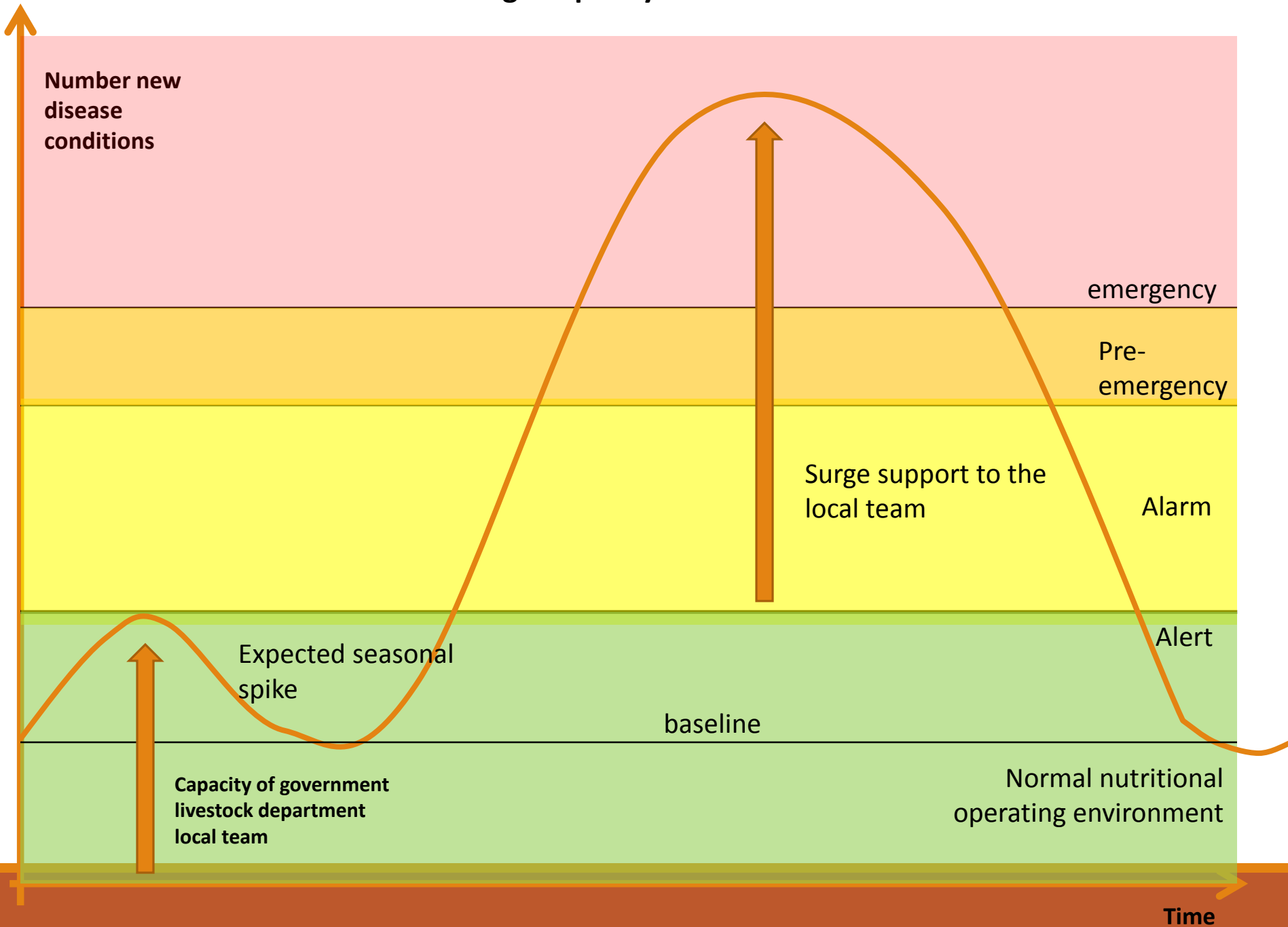
NANCY BALFOUR



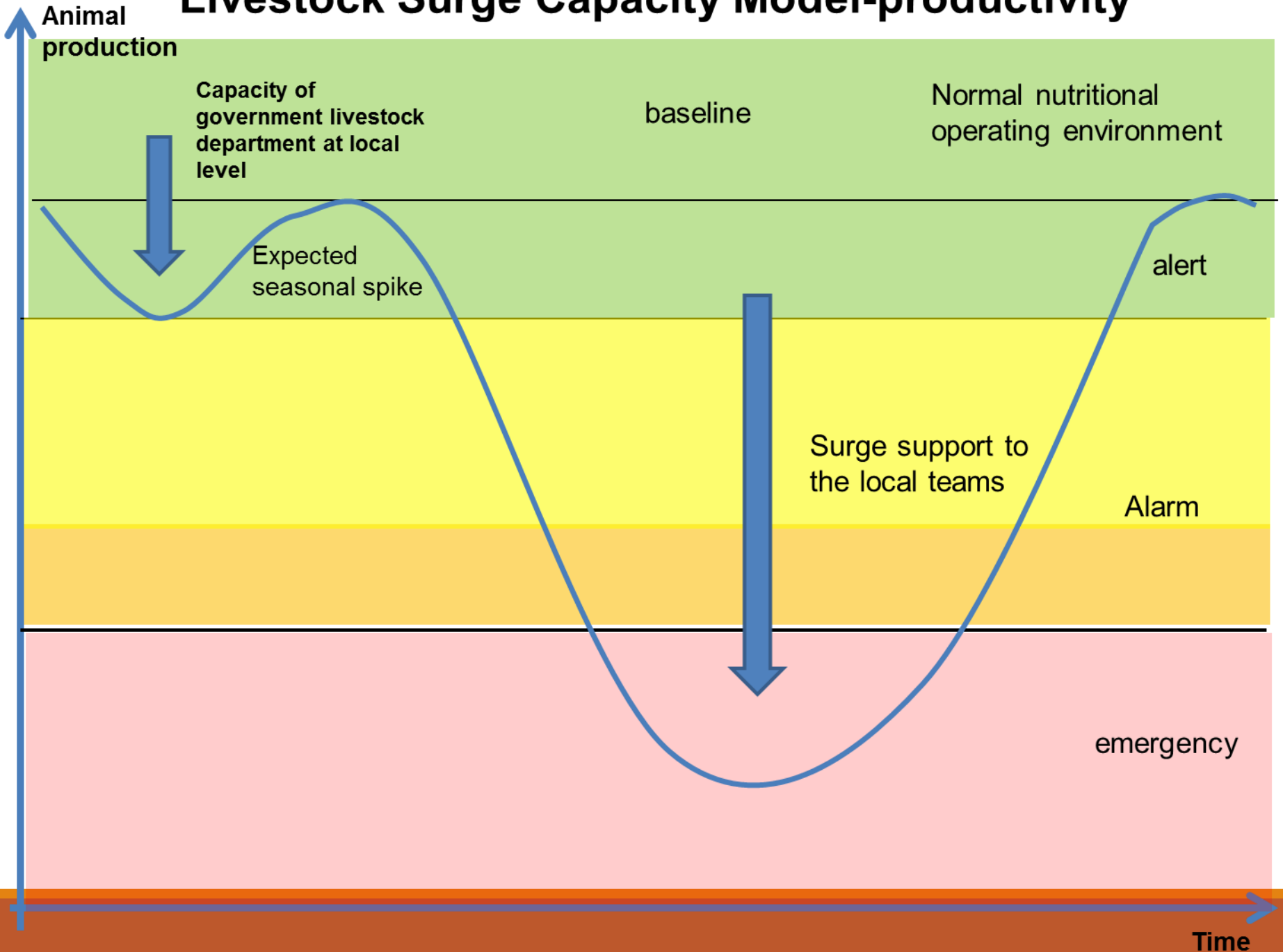
What is a
surge model

A model to allow services to scale up and scale down in response to changing livestock conditions to protect the health and production of the herd

Animal health Surge Capacity Model-Disease Conditions



Livestock Surge Capacity Model-productivity



Piloted in 6
wards

Moyale Sub county

- Obbu Ward
- Butiye ward
- Golbo ward

North Horr Sub county

- Dukana ward
- Maikona ward
- Turbi ward

Indicators selected

In practice VOs submitting
standard GOK monthly
reports

Milk access

Pasture condition

Animal body condition

Water availability

Animal mortality and morbidity

Abnormal animal in-migration

No of disease outbreak

Progress so far

- Workshops conducted in North Horr and Moyale sub counties targeting livestock production and veterinary technicians who will be monitoring indicators
- Indicators agreed upon
- Livestock production and Veterinary technicians currently collecting relevant animal health data

Next Steps

- Thresholds to be set by the livestock and veterinary staff
- County level meeting to be held to **agree on the surge support package followed by signing of MoU** detailing the package, responsibilities and timelines
- Review of model and recommendations for roll out

Observations on start up

1. Led by dedicated Concern staff with good understanding of the context and opportunities and challenges
2. Confusion amongst Livelihood team on how this fits into rest of activities with MoALF (too much?)
3. Over- reliance on government service providers?
4. Data collection is 'desk exercise' for monthly reporting by VOs
5. Misconception of surge model as package of external support for activities in different stages of drought
6. Pilot restricted to 2 sub-counties but consultation on design should involve wider group of stakeholders in county

Review of Stakeholders in Livestock Services

GAPS IN ENGAGEMENT



Important differences in expectation of service delivery between Health and Livestock sector

- Public expect Health services to be delivered by government (even if not free)
- Livestock owners have given up on government livestock services and rely on own skills and private sector services
- Exception – Mass vaccination against disease outbreak

Outcome

There is no public livestock service system on which to build a surge model

Government

County ALF Dept

- Livestock Production Officers (LPOs) - non functional, except on specific donor funded projects,
- Veterinary Officers (VOs) - more active but fully supported by NGOs (Zero country budget allocation),

Plans for Department

- Infrastructure development (mostly with bi-lateral aid)
- Restructure services based on expansion of SIDAI centres (up to 16) and mobile vet clinics (X). Livestock production services to be provided through PFS and mass media communication.
- Focus on developing value chain for 6 priority products (inc camel milk)

Emergency response

- No system in place (except for disease outbreak) and no coordination mechanism

Government

Other Depts

County water department

- responsible for 110 boreholes, >100 pans and 500 shallow wells.
- There are no separate water supplies for livestock and domestic water use so the bulk of the demand for water services are for livestock.
- There is a borehole rapid response team which responds to major borehole breakdowns but no other pre-defined emergency response plan (or capacity).
- Response is triggered by decisions made at CSG (usually following seasonal rains assessment) and only activity is emergency water trucking and/or support to running of boreholes.
- There is no monitoring of water supplies and no use of water data within NDMA.

Missed opportunity to link livestock and water services in one surge mechanism?

Government

Others

MCA

- Influential in own areas and in decisions around county budget allocation

CSG

- Decision making on response to crisis mostly dependent on short rains assessment

Disaster Management coordinator (Governor's Office)

- Mandate not clear (coordination of EDE activities?)

NGOs/CBOs

Relevant Engagement

- Range management (ADESO)
- conflict resolution,
- IGAs with women's groups,
- market development (inc abattoirs),
- water supply construction & rehabilitation
- Capacity support (GIZ, VSF)

Influential stakeholders

- Conservancies (security, range management, development)
- CBAHW (not recognised but operating),
- Local NGOs (PISP, PACIDA etc) – trusted and politically connected

NDMA

Good model for drought early warning with established monitoring and reporting, including relevant livestock production, disease and milk production indicators.

Weakness

- Sentinel site monitoring – data may not be fully representative of the whole country
- No pre-defined (and resourced) response mechanism when thresholds reached. Response depends on discussion and negotiation with CSG for each event.
- Broad steps/stages (only 2 between normal and emergency) don't allow for more sensitive thresholds and response

NDMA

Good model for drought early warning with established monitoring and reporting, including relevant livestock production, disease and milk production indicators.

Opportunities:

- Highly motivated staff with clear mandate to do EW & coordinate response
- Existing network of monitors (14) and data analysis capacity
- Could link community based monitoring (selected herders) to NDMA monitors to expand coverage of data collection
- Indicators have been developed and refined over many years, weakness is how the monitoring system is used not the system itself.
- Senior management VERY supportive of surge model approach and keen to be involved in roll out

Community Service Providers

- SIDAI - a network of franchised and branded Livestock Service Centres equipped to provide animal health products and professional technical advice
- Community based animal Disease Reporters
- Herders and CBAHW – basic but functional knowledge on common diseases and treatment & skilled at sourcing pasture and water
- Farmers & traders – Fodder production, Storage and Sales
- Mobile phone based services (i-COW etc, informal networks of family/sub-clan)

Conclusion

General consensus:

- fully staffed and functioning County livestock services system is unlikely within the next 5 or even 10 years.
- Non-government stakeholders believe that emergency response models should be built on system which is actually delivering services currently
- Preferred model would be hybrid of public, private and community based services
- Opportunity to develop 'bolt on' model linked to Drought Monitoring System

Re-Design of livestock surge model

EMERGING ISSUES

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Original idea to develop livestock surge model was based on mixed objectives:

1. Adapt the capacity surge model to operate within animal health services system in a similar way to human health services
2. To address one of the root causes by protecting milk availability for children U5 to reduce malnutrition spikes
3. To address failures in early response to early warning in livestock sector (lesson learnt from 2010/11 crisis)

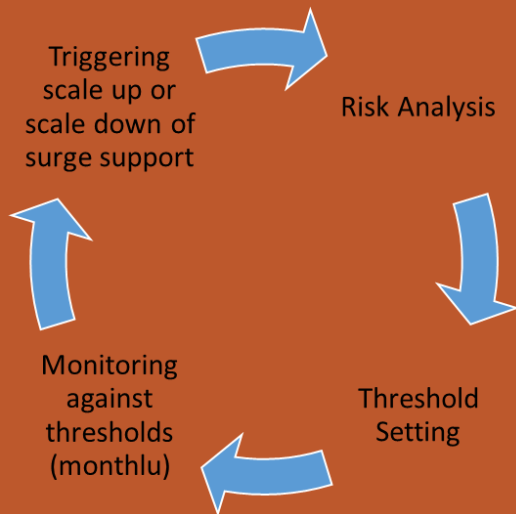
Addressing all three objectives requires a holistic approach with three distinct (and possibly separate) surge mechanisms

1. Surge capacity mechanism within veterinary services to respond to spikes in livestock disease (outbreaks) and provide prophylactic treatment at onset of a stress periods
2. Phased (scaled up) livestock interventions at household level to protect milk production and access during stress periods
3. Surge mechanism for sequenced, integrated (water, range management, livestock production, conflict resolution) interventions to protect livestock assets and/or provide immediate benefits from livestock resources (offtake).

Re-orientation of pilot required

- Animal health is not the most demanded/needed service during stress periods.
- Herders only demand it for major disease outbreaks and surveillance and response system is already in place.
- Risk analysis by pastoralist communities shows: 1. Water shortage, 2. Pasture shortage, 3. Disease outbreaks

Re-orientation of pilot required



- The model piloted is based on the IMAM surge model with the same 4 components
- The IMAM surge model is primarily a **capacity surge** system which allows staff at health centres to call down additional resources (human and supplies) to be able to expand their response.
- The design of the livestock surge model has to be an **activity surge** system which anticipates a range of activities/responses being triggered by passing the thresholds.
- Activities/responses can be delivered by multiple actors and from multiple centres (not just nurses at health centres)

Early recommendations

- Surge mechanism should **focus on capacity of system to provide water and fodder to selected herds, giving priority to milking herds.**
- Adapt **CBDRR methods to carry out participatory planning for livestock surge in each pilot area.** This will establish context specific issues (e.g types of livestock to target for response, threshold values etc)
- A more **hybrid system of surge support** could be designed which includes use of private sector and CAHW capacity instead of surging only within GoK system.
- **Start with DCM approach** to align with existing NDMA system and use a common set of indicators but **refine the triggers and surge capacity and activities** to allow system to respond locally to smaller, localised stress not just county wide emergency.
- **Include a water supply indicator** in livestock surge model (state of water sources or no. hours BH operation) and trigger water response alongside livestock response
- **Use GoK staff as trainers** and for verification of reaching trigger points but **NOT for routine monitoring.** Data collection can be done more effectively by network of trained herders with mobile phones feeding data into NDMA monitors.

Next Steps

- Trend analysis of NDMA data to assess sensitivity of different indicators and select most useful for surge model
- More detailed analysis of livestock herd management and coping mechanisms (especially milk production and marketing practices) to refine triggers and support packages
- More in-depth discussions with under-represented stakeholders (SIDAI, Livestock owners, fodder producers) → detailed stakeholder analysis
- Re-design of model and verification with stakeholders in Marsabit (March)
- Roll out with in-built learning and feedback to allow for iterative refinement of model.