# WOAH workshop on Response Plan Development for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction

## **WOAH Emergency Management Activities**

Daniel Donachie Programme Manager – Emergency Management Preparedness and Resilience Department WOAH

8 – 10 July, 2025, Bucharest - Romania



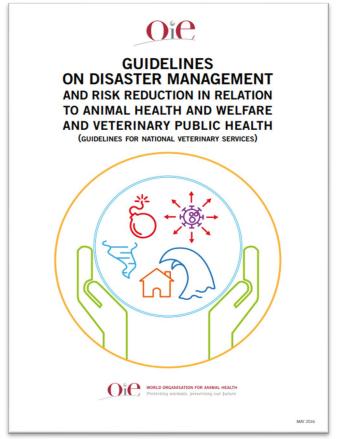




#### Contents

- WOAH Guidelines
- Emergency Management Standards
- WOAH's Incident Management System
- WOAH Global Conference on Biological Threat Reduction









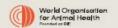




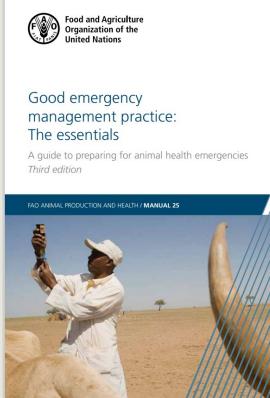


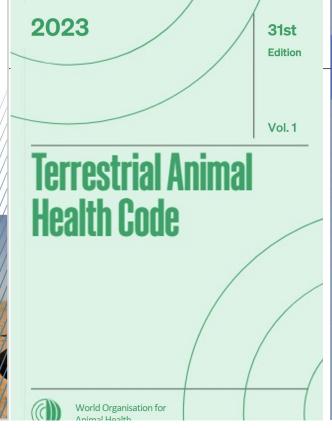
### Guidelines for Simulation Exercises

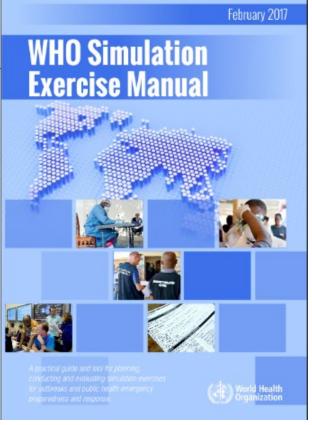
A consistent set of good practices for preparing, delivering, and learning from animal health and welfare and veterinary public health simulation exercises for Veterinary Services



Emergency Management











- Several simulation exercise manuals already but limited guidance for Veterinary Services
- Developed by the **WOAH** *ad hoc* **Group on Veterinary Emergencies** and published in 2020
- Goal: **Strengthen the capacity** of WOAH Members for preparedness against **all hazards** through a set of simulation exercise **good practices**
- Aim to be **scalable** and **adaptable**. Encourage **multi-sectoral collaboration** and be applicable to a wide target audience. Align with other frameworks and resources.



# WOAH PVS Evaluation Critical Competencies

#### II-5. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

#### **DEFINITION**

The authority and capability of the VS to be prepared and respond rapidly to a sanitary emergency threat (such as a significant disease *outbreak* or food safety emergency).

#### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

- 1. The VS have no field network or established procedure to determine whether a sanitary emergency threat exists or the authority to declare such an emergency and respond appropriately.
- The VS have a field network and an established procedure to determine whether a sanitary emergency threat exists, but lack the legal and financial support to respond effectively. The VS may have basic emergency management planning, but this usually targets one or a few diseases and may not reflect national capacity to respond.
- 3. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergency threats, but the response is not well coordinated through an effective chain of command. They have national emergency management plans for some exotic diseases, but they are not updated/tested.
- 4. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies through an effective chain of command (e.g. establishment of a containment zone). The VS have national emergency management plans for major exotic diseases, linked to broader national disaster management arrangements, and these are regularly updated/tested such as through simulation exercises.
- 5. The VS have national emergency management plans for all diseases of concern (and possible emerging infectious diseases), incorporating coordination with national disaster agencies, relevant Competent Authorities, producers and other non-government stakeholders. Emergency management planning and response capacity is regularly tested, audited and updated, such as through simulation exercises that test response at all levels. Following emergency events, the VS have a formal 'After Action Review' process as part of continuous improvement.

#### I-9. EMERGENCY FUNDING

#### **DEFINITION**

The capability of the VS to access extraordinary financial resources in order to respond to emergency situations or newly emerging issues, as measured by the ease with which contingency and related funding (i.e. arrangements for compensation of producers in emergency situations) can be made rapidly available when required.

#### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

- 1. No emergency funding arrangements exist.
- 2. Emergency funding arrangements with limited resources have been established, but these are inadequate for likely emergency situations (including newly emerging issues).
- **3.** Emergency funding arrangements with limited resources have been established; additional resources may be approved but approval is through a political process.
- **4.** Emergency funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established; their provision must be agreed through a non-political process on a case-by-case basis.
- **5.** Emergency funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established and their rules of operation documented and agreed with interested parties.



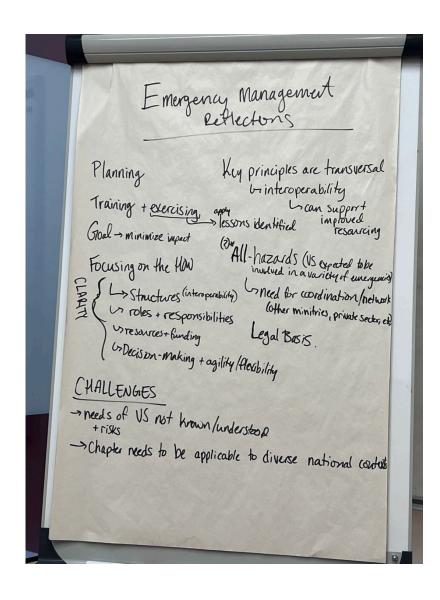
### Emergency Management Standards (in-progress)

- Mandated by Members in 2022 WOAH General Session Technical Item Resolution
- Proposal accepted by Code Commission in February 2024
- Ad hoc Group convened in June 2024
  - Terrestrial Code reviewed
  - Recommended developing a chapter on emergency management
  - Chapter outline drafted
- Report reviewed by TAHSC (**September 2024**)
- Second meeting of the *ad hoc* Group held in
   December 2024 to develop content
- Report and chapter presented to Code Commission and feedback provided
- Third meeting held in **June 2025**





### **Draft Emergency Management Chapter**



### **Structure**

- 3.X.1 Introduction
- 3.X.2 Purpose and scope
- 3.X.3 Definitions
- 3.X.4 General principles
- 3.X.5 Prevention
- 3.X.6 Detection
- 3.X.7 Preparedness
- 3.X.8 Response
- 3.X.9 Recovery





- Finalise the draft chapter with the ad hoc Group
- Present chapter to the Terrestrial Animal Health Code Commission in September
   2025 with aim to circulate for Member comments if deemed ready
- Aiming to present for adoption at the 2027 General Session



89 GS/FR - PARIS, May 2022

RESOLUTION No. 28

World Organisation for Animal Health, Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services engagement in global, regional and national emergency management systems

 The OIE develops an internal Incident Management System (IMS), building on past experience, to better support OIE and its partners, and OIE Members during international emergencies. The OIE should explore possibilities to support its Members in the development of their own IMS;



SG89/8

Original: English

WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH, VETERINARY SERVICES AND AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES ENGAGEMENT IN GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Matthew Stone<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Donachie<sup>2</sup>, Chadia Wannous<sup>2</sup>, Keith Hamilton<sup>2</sup>

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Incident management consists of processes, decisions and actions aimed at resolving incidents and supporting recovery



### IMS Toolkit



3 Core Reference documents



18 Procedures



34 Templates



13 Training modules



WOAH Emergency Operating Centre (WEOC) - MS Teams



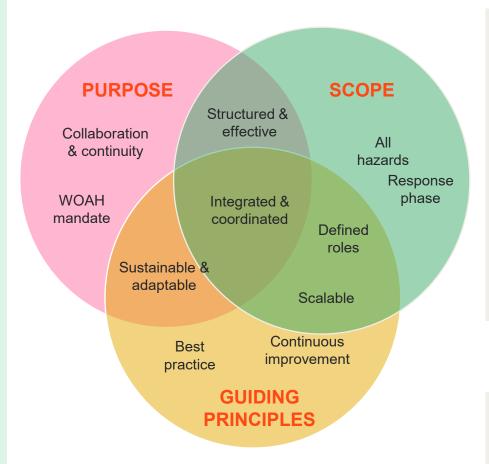
### Organisational policy framework

### **DRAFT Policy**

Incident Management System: Responding to significant incidents

Version: 0.7 Version Date: 24/10/2024





The WOAH IMS takes an allhazards approach,
builds on past experiences and
supports WOAH,
its Members and Partners
during international emergencies

Our response efforts will always fall within

WOAH's mandate and scope

**Use Case** 

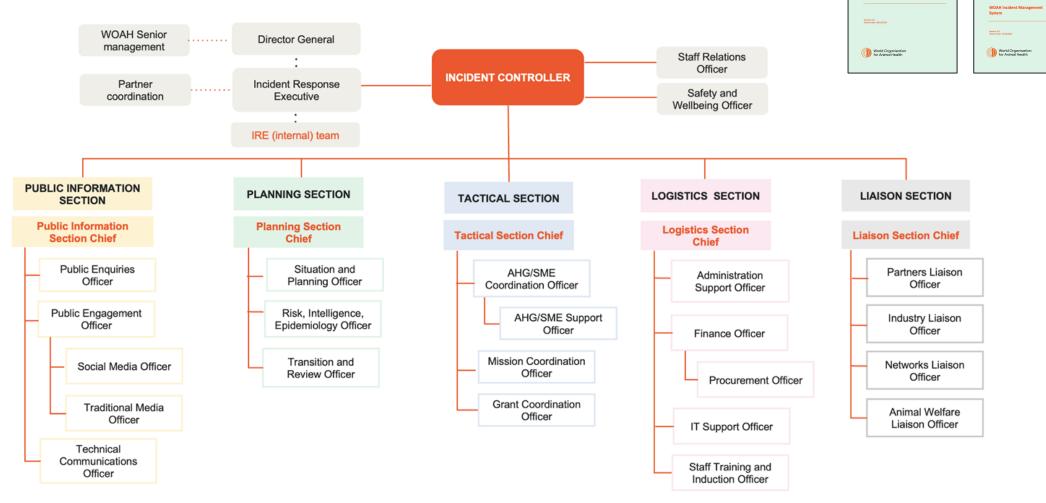
Library

**Operational** 

**Manual** 



### **IMS** Design





### Simulation exercise

- Table-top exercise, 21-23 January 2025
- Objectives:
  - Familiarisation with WOAH IMS (policy approach, core concepts)
  - Assessment of IMS fitness of purpose
- 18 participants in HQ Paris + 8 online from RR and SRR offices in Asia and the Pacific

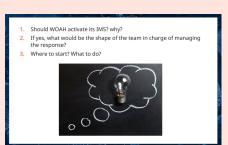




#### Scenario overview

#### Day1 - IMS activation

Emergence of CBPP in two WOAH Members



- Day 2 IMS response, including escalation
  - Spread to two countries
  - Confirmation intentional event with spread to 2 further regions
  - Simultaneous event: HPAI spillover in the Americas



CBPP EMERGENCE incident escalation to global scale event
 Potential HPAI spillover incident in USA
 WOAH Members and Partners resources and coordination challenges
 Public information management challenges including misinformation

• Day 3 – IMS deactivation and debrief



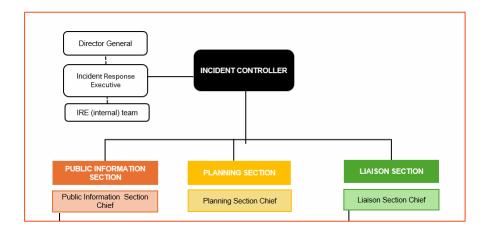
### Real application of IMS procedures

### FMD Hungary and Slovakia – March 2025

- IMS tools and principles applied
  - Activation of limited response level approved by DG
    - Incident management team assigned
    - Actions:
      - FMD-free statuses suspended and letter signed by DG
      - DG contacted Hungarian and Slovakian Delegate and EC offering WOAH support
      - Continuous monitoring of situation (Epidemiological situation; Impacts Trade Bans and Border Controls; Potential for Mis/Disinformation or Communication Concerns)
      - Coordination with partners and affected Members (EU-FMD, European Commission, INTERPOL)
      - Q&A and Situation Report developed and published on WOAH Regional website
        - Communication materials produced

#### Value-added for WOAH and Membership with the IMS

- Coordinated and responsive communication from the Organisation
- Items produced for situational awareness and action
- Enhanced readiness as the incident spread and evolved





## Global Conference on Biological Threat Reduction 28-30 October 2025, Geneva, Switzerland





Supported by funding from Global Affairs Canada's Weapons Threat Reduction Program, the United States Department of Defense, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, the European Union, and the Swiss Confederation.



### Conference Objectives

- Learn from the past and prepare for the future: Address the dynamic landscape of biological threats by examining historical events, current challenges, and anticipate future threats; Build on previous conferences by reflecting on recommendations and showcasing advancements in WOAH Member capabilities
- Strengthen international efforts in biological threat reduction: Enhance global and national cooperation on biological threat reduction through tangible commitments from national, regional and international entities;
- Foster multi-sectoral partnerships in global health security: Promote knowledge sharing and actionable collaboration across diverse disciplines;
- Identify innovative strategies: Promote collaboration between animal health and other sectors, to develop and share innovative strategies for addressing present and future biological threats.







### Programme – Plenaries

### Day 1

- One Health and Security (high-level panel)
- Biological Threat Reduction Landscape- Drivers, Challenges and the Future
- Deliberate biological threats
- Beyond traditional biothreats

### Day 2

- Emerging technologies
- Sustainable laboratories
- Advances in surveillance and diagnostic technologies for biological threat reduction
- Sustainable approaches in emergency management

#### Day 3

- Strengthening global frameworks in biological threat reduction (high-level panel)
- Advocacy and investment strategies (high-level panel)
- Taking collective action for biological threat reduction





### Side Events

- One Health Emergency Simulation Exercise (intentional event)
- EU CBRN Engagement of Veterinary Services in CBRN Networks
- WOAH and INTERPOL Bridging the Gap between Animal Health and Security
- Countering misinformation and disinformation
- SIMBA Safeguarding Africa's Bioeconomy





### **Emergency Management**

"Hope is not a plan" Anon

 "By failing to prepare, you're preparing to fail" Benjamin Franklin

 "All things are ready, if our mind be so" William Shakespeare



## Thank you

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