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v.2025.12.15

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

8-10 July 2025,
Bucharest - Romania

Meeting Report

Summary

The WOAHP workshop on Response Plan development for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (DMRR) was held between the 8 – 10 July 2025 in Bucharest, Romania.

The event brought together 20 participants representing 6 WOAHP member countries, namely Bulgaria, France, Greece, Iceland, Romania and Spain.

The workshop primarily took stock of the current WOAHP Members' Veterinary Services contingency plans (VS-CP) by having Members deliver short comprehensive presentation updates, building the first platform for knowledge and experience sharing on their National disaster management system. Subsequently, during the two and half days of workshop, a series of presentations and group work took place with the objective to foster understanding and knowledge on the process for developing, structuring and necessary elements for response plan. In addition, the development of a strong VS response plan was also supported by ongoing examples presented by partners like the European Commission DG ECHO and our collaborating centre from the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences.

Acknowledgments

The World Organisation for Animal Health is grateful to Spain and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) for providing financial support to the event. WOAHP is also expresses its gratitude to Romania for having hosted the event and provided substantial organisational support.

1. Introduction

The WOAHP Platform on Animal Welfare for Europe, continuing striving to support its Members to strengthen their capacity to manage animal welfare emergencies in natural disasters, has convened with its Members in Bucharest (Romania), for a workshop on Response Plan development for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (DMRR).

The workshop has been set following the expressed needs of Members to improve communication and cooperation between countries, and also with different authorities and partners, at national and regional levels. Following the DMRR meeting in Lisbon, that took place in January 2024, and the online meeting that took place October 2024, where the expressed needs to identify gaps on Contingency Plans and further work on Response Plan, The meeting focused on the following:

- ✓ build the understanding/ knowledge on the process for developing, structuring and the necessary elements for response plans;
- ✓ review Members' needs/ challenges to develop VS response plans;

- ✓ brainstorm on multi-hazard response framework for different scenarios
- ✓ explore the feasibility to organise a simulation exercise for the testing of contingency plan and developed response plan' protocols for animal welfare in natural disasters in Europe (2026);
- ✓ and initiate the discussions on the establishment of the network of contact points for Disaster management and Risk Reduction.

With the collaboration with experts from different continents, the fruitful workshop provided the platform to present and share their country's state of play, and after great presentations brainstorm together about the necessary elements and ways to structure the contingency and response plans.

The last day of the meeting was reserved for presentation and initial discussions about the organisation or the simulation / table top exercise. Additionally, our Members provided their first ideas on the building process of the network of contact point on disaster management and risk reduction.

2. Session 1: State of play

2.1. WOAHA global activities at Headquarters *(Link to view presentation)*

After our meeting opening, colleagues from the WOAHA Preparedness and Resilience department provided a pre-recorded presentation on the WOAHA Global Emergency Management activities.

Emergency Management is now defined by the Guidelines of Disaster Management and Risk Reduction, and it is supported by the guidelines for investigation of suspicious biological events and by the document on Countering disinformation and misinformation in animal health emergencies. However, the rapid growth and importance of the topic has fostered the in-progress work to develop the standards on Emergency Management, to be included in the WOAHA Terrestrial Code. The work has been going since 2022 WOAHA General Session Technical Item resolution, and it is foreseen to be completed and adopted by 2027.

The Incident Management System (IMS) toolkit was also presented to our participants. The operational policy toolkit that includes core documents, procedures, templates and training modules, following an all-hazard approach falling within WOAHA's mandate and scope, looks to provide a structured and coordinated response framework applicable to all animal health related incidents.

2.2. WOAHA Platform on animal welfare for Europe

The WOAHA Platform on animal welfare for Europe's secretariat used the dedicated time to present the historical work developed over the years in the topic of welfare of animals in disasters. From the 2018 pilot program on disaster preparedness with the Balkan countries which greatly supported in the development of VS-CP addressing animal welfare during disasters, to the more recently improvement of countries' CP to improve communication and cooperation between competent authorities, actors and stakeholders. The development of countries' CP is highly supported by the WOAHA Guidelines on Disaster Management and Risk Reduction, which uses an all-hazard and a multidisciplinary approach

throughout its cycle, highlighting the importance of the integration of DMRR measures into wider national response networks and policies.

The updated was wrapped providing the participants with the outcomes of the in person WOAHP Platform Action Plans' bridging workshop on DMRR, and the On-line meeting on DMRR for the European Region, both held in 2024, where Members's request for support in improving Response Plans and building a National Contact Points on Disasters has shaped the development of this workshop.

2.3. WOAHP Competency Framework and eLearning Platform

A presentation on the WOAHP competency based training framework was provided by the Capacity-Building Department. In support to the Veterinary Services, the Capacity-Building Department has developed series of trainings and resources for different topics (including emergencies), in different levels of knowledge, available to all. The competency package online emodules are part of the WOAHP eLearning open-access platform targeting a wide range of professional from policy makers to field epidemiologists. Developed in English, French and Spanish (and some modules in other languages), the emodules allow learners to finish the self-paced trainings with improved competencies in command chain practices, learn about framework for legislation, resources and communication, conduct audits and reviews, and be able to identify key stakeholders.

3. Session 2: Disaster management and risk reduction – Contingency Framework

3.1. Overview of disaster management and risk reduction: Introduction to Disaster Response Planning Objectives and role of Veterinary Services (VS)

The Disaster Management and Risk Reduction overview session explored animal emergency management as a core component of contemporary disaster risk reduction, emphasising its relevance across all hazards, species, and phases of emergency management. Using visual metaphors and international examples, the presentation highlighted how decisions made during mitigation and preparedness directly shape response and recovery outcomes, and how animals often expose systemic weaknesses in emergency management systems. The session underscored the need to move beyond treating animal welfare as a standalone function toward its integration across coordination, intelligence, operations, and recovery, supported by multi-agency, transdisciplinary collaboration. Drawing on operational experience and research, the presentation examined the human stress response, the human–animal bond, and their influence on behaviour and decision-making during emergencies, reinforcing the importance of relational approaches, situational awareness, and consequence-based decision-making. Overall, the session positioned animal emergency management as both a technical and social capability, grounded in connection, leadership, and shared responsibility for humane and adaptive disaster response systems.

4. Session 3: Understanding countries' state of play

4.1. Countries presentation (15' per country) overview of state of play on response plan – legislation, resources, main challenges

Member countries participating in the workshop have kindly provided an overview of their state of play regarding their contingency and response plans. The latter supported knowledge exchange, and helped to better shape the workshop further.

Bulgaria: With a Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) that includes contingency plans for veterinary measures in disasters since 2021, the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA), following the WOAHP guidelines on disaster management and risk reduction, which cover the entire disaster management cycle, has developed a multidisciplinary approach among institutions in disaster management. Recently exposed to multiple hazards, mainly caused by natural disasters, the country has suffered losses amounting to 2.14 billion USD. The DRMP greatly supports the country's National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (NSDR), providing strategic objectives, vision and principles, to enhance not only the National work to mitigate the issues, but also include the veterinary forces in the disaster plans. The presentation also provided various disasters that occurred in the country and the responsibilities and actions taken by the veterinary services.

Greece: The current status of the Greek presentation showed that the country keeps working continuously to improve its Disaster Management framework. The great example in the Circular issued in June 2024, developed from frameworks such as the WOAHP guidelines or the Sendai framework, is being used as an important guide document during the recent disasters faced in the country, such as the Attica fire in 2024 or the Santorini island earthquakes in 2025. The involvement of the Veterinary services and the use of the circular as a guideline has shown positive outcomes in mitigating consequences during disasters. This was presented by the initiative of having the country's CCA communicate with the VS regional unit to implement the circular during the Santorini earthquake.

Discussion

Following the comprehensive update provided by colleagues in Greece, it is evident that the circular implemented in June 2024 has significantly contributed to establishing an effective mechanism for cooperation with the competent authorities of other countries. This framework has streamlined operational coordination and improved support for farmers, livestock, and local communities.

One illustrative example of the circular's effectiveness is its application during the 2025 fires in the Attica region. In this case, the guidelines proved instrumental by providing clear instructions to farmers on how to evacuate hazardous areas, thereby helping to mitigate risks and prevent further adverse consequences.

Romania: Part of the Hyogo declaration in 2005, Romania has assumed as an objective to be part of an International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. From the latter, and following frameworks such as the Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the country has been endlessly working to have a strategy within its general legislation to tackle the multiple hazardous events. The supportive role of the veterinary services (NSVFSA) lies in ensuring minimum conditions for housing animals and

providing shelter during disasters. Moreover, NSVFSA works to provide instructions to LVUs and animal keepers on the best actions to be taken to minimise the loss of animal lives during floods and other hazards. The Romania Contingency plan has developed a interministerial approach where the different Ministries work together to mitigate the gap between them, while Veterinary Services have a more proactive involvement into animal support during disasters.

Discussion

The national Contingency Plan has now evolved into an interministerial approach. This development reflects enhanced collaboration among governmental bodies, including the organization of joint simulation exercises involving multiple ministries. Such initiatives support improved coordination, strengthen collaborative actions, and create operational synergies.

However, gaps remain in the integration of animal-related considerations within disaster management discussions. In addition, participation in simulation exercises is often limited primarily to the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO), with technical experts frequently excluded. This limitation restricts the broader dissemination of critical technical knowledge and reduces opportunities to engage a wider professional audience.

Spain: Included in the National and regional contingency and emergency response plan, measures for the protection of animals are part of the updated, more recent legislation on Civil Protection of 2023. Protection of animals within the legislation has supported different countries' regions to adapt and incorporate it into their operational protocols, being flexible to the animals and hazards taking place. This has translated into fruitful cooperations, such as the example of actions agreed between the civil protection authorities and veterinary associations during the Canary Islands hazards.

Furthermore, the presentation shared with other participants the developed National Risk map and the National map of civil protection risks, a database that provides geological sites of the country and its agricultural holdings, and adds the level and type of risks that determined areas may or are dwelling with. A tool that allows timely and continuous follow up on disasters according in the country.

France: The presentation from the French Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty (MASA) focused on a training project plan designed for emergency intervention in rescuing victims of natural disasters. This project has established a network of training programs for rescuers and an intervention plan that helps animals, complementing the existing "ORSEC" plan that primarily supports people. The rescuers appointed as Animal Welfare referents are trained firefighters who are prepared to assist with animal rescues during disasters. There are 49 operational teams across the country ready to respond.

Additionally, France utilises a geo-risk software called *Géorisques*, which provides communities and authorities with vital information about locations, holdings, types of animals, and associated risks. This tool enables swift and appropriate action in the face of adversity.

Discussion:

Ongoing efforts to further improve and integrate animal considerations into national Contingency Planning have been strengthened through participation in various simulation exercises, as well as through involvement in the Organisation de la Réponse de Sécurité Civile (ORSEC) plan.

In addition, the GEORISK situation assessment tool is currently under development to support risk assessment by competent authorities and the public (e.g. farmers), enabling earlier action and more effective risk mitigation.

Furthermore, the inclusion of veterinarians who are trained and also operate as firefighters was highlighted as a significant development. This dual role is seen as a potential solution to overcoming certain bureaucratic barriers, facilitating closer operational cooperation between Veterinary Services and other competent authorities.

Iceland: Although Iceland has legal requirements for contingency planning, animals are rarely included in these plans. A generic plan exists for animal health and welfare, but it lacks integration with national emergency response structures. Responsibility for rescuing animals lies with their owners, who are often forced to evacuate without them and are not allowed to return to care for them during emergencies.

Recent events have exposed major challenges, including a lack of coordination between agencies, or insufficient planning for animals. Despite these issues, strengths include a well-functioning early warning system, a strong volunteer rescue network, and regular stakeholder meetings.

Iceland aims to improve its legal and operational frameworks by integrating veterinary services into civil protection, prioritising animal rescue, and requiring backup power on farms. The country is also working to improve learning from past disasters and better align public expectations with legal responsibilities. The workshop offers Iceland an opportunity to share its experiences and seek support for building a more inclusive and effective response system for animal-related emergencies.

Discussion:

Bridging the gap between national and local levels within Veterinary Services requires their full inclusion in the system through proactive engagement strategies. This should be addressed through structured communication with media outlets and policymakers during peacetime, rather than solely during emergency response phases. While media attention naturally focuses on response moments, it would be beneficial to also leverage media platforms in peacetime to build constructive narratives, share lessons learned, and conduct informative interviews.

During the response phase, support is often provided voluntarily by local communities, contributing valuable additional manpower. However, excessive media pressure at this stage may hinder operations and lead to partial or full exclusion of Veterinary Services from coordinated response efforts.

4.2. Working group exercise I – identifying key challenges

After the comprehensive presentations of the participating countries regarding their state of play, participants were invited to mix into four groups, and work together. The purpose was to, after

listening to other colleagues testimonies, share inputs, knowledge and discuss presented tactics that could help improve others approach to natural disasters' procedures.

After some minutes of brainstorming, groups nominated a spokesperson who shared the outcomes of the discussions. Groups have looked at what were their main challenges, who the main actors are and should be, when during the contingency planning the actors and Veterinary Services should be included. Furthermore, the symptoms perceived without the timely and continuous inclusion of the right entities, such as lack of coordination between authorities or lack of income, has been signalled. To achieve the desired success, the groups have double down on a much needed 1) harmonization of an action plan and response, 2) more political acceptance and resources, 3) a stable network providing timely support and solutions to neighbouring countries like a well-connected "spider web".

5. Session 4:

5.1. Centre for Disaster Veterinary Medicine

Dr Lena Tuominen emphasised the critical importance of animal welfare during times of crisis. A variety of crises—both climate-related (e.g., heatwaves, floods) and non-climate-related (e.g., pandemics, trade disruptions)—can significantly affect animal health, and consequently, animal welfare.

In response to these challenges, the Swedish Veterinary Agency (SVA), in collaboration with the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), has launched a three-year pilot project to explore the establishment of a permanent Centre for Disaster Veterinary Medicine. The initiative aims to strengthen the protection of animal health and welfare, as well as safeguard the supply of food products of animal origin during disasters or, in the worst-case scenario, war.

The envisioned Centre will serve as a national hub for knowledge, competence development, and capacity building. Its goals include enhancing collaboration between authorities, institutes, and organisations; offering education and training; and acting as a key contact point for veterinarians and other relevant stakeholders.

The project began in 2025 and will conclude in 2027. As part of the initial phase, a series of workshops will be held in autumn 2025, gathering input from authorities, organisations, and other stakeholders to assess their needs and identify opportunities for cooperation.

Experts from other countries who attended the WOAHP workshop were warmly invited to express their interest in contributing to the Swedish workshops by giving presentations and sharing insights from their own contexts.

5.2. European cooperation during emergencies: the role of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism and the Emergency Response Coordination Centre

The presentation provided an overview of the [Union Civil Protection Mechanism](#) (UCPM), highlighting its role as a solidarity-based European emergency response system. The UCPM aims to strengthen civil protection cooperation between the EU countries and 10 additional participating states to improve prevention, preparedness, and response to disasters. Any country hit by a disaster, in Europe and beyond, can request emergency assistance through the UCPM. The Commission plays a key role in

coordinating the disaster response and contributing to the transport and/or operational costs of deployments.

At the core of this mechanism is the [European Commission's Emergency Response Coordination Centre](#) (ERCC), which operates 24/7 and plays a key role in coordinating the disaster response and contributing to the transport and/or operational costs of deployments. Furthermore, the ERCC monitors global emergencies, shares real-time information, and analyses disaster risks. Its main counterparts are national authorities responsible for civil protection.

EU Member States and UCPM participating states may commit national resources for emergency response to the [European Civil Protection Pool \(ECP\)](#). Furthermore, in 2019, the EU upgraded the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and created [rescEU](#), an additional layer of protection complementing offers by EU Member States and participating states, when necessary.

The UCPM can also play a role in responding to animal health-related emergencies. A recent example includes Slovakia's request for assistance following Foot and Mouth Disease outbreaks earlier this year, which resulted in the deployment of decontamination teams from Austria and Czechia. More common examples of UCPM activations include wildfire emergencies, floods, earthquakes, consular emergencies or conflicts.

5.3. Technical lecture – Introduction To Animal Disaster Response Operations For Decision Makers

Humane Innovations worked with participants to discuss details of animal disaster response operations. This segment focused on adaptive response, training standardization, mission types, safety, and technology systems for managing information in disasters. Participants then took part in a review of recent disasters in the EU and were asked to work together in small groups to address specific aspects of the events. These sessions helped them to incorporate lessons learned from real-world incidents and to collaborate with other countries across the bloc. It was inspiring to see countries put such effort into ensuring national response plans are robust and adaptable as nations rise to meet the intensifying challenges of climate change across the EU.

5.4. Working group exercise II

3. Session 5:

5.1. Process for Developing and Structuring Response Plans

Dr Jimmy Tickel delivered a comprehensive presentation focused on a fundamental shift in animal emergency management: moving away from the mere "inclusion" of stakeholders toward their full "integration" into a functional response force. Dr. Tickel emphasized that effective animal health preparedness is not just about having a plan on paper, but about building a resilient ecosystem of partners before a crisis occurs.

The core of the session centered on viewing animal health through the lens of Value Chains and Care Networks. The argue is that disasters do not happen in isolation; they cascade through these systems, affecting everything from inputs and production to retail and the end consumer. By mapping these systems, emergency managers can identify specific points of vulnerability and the exact stakeholders needed to mitigate them. To operationalize this integration, the presentation introduced the [Partners Wheel](#). This tool allows jurisdictions to visualize their horizontal and vertical relationships across local,

sub-national, and national levels. By categorizing partners (NGOs, industry, academia, and government) as either "response-oriented" or "support-oriented," agencies can ensure that every role.

The presentation concluded with the message that the most effective response force is one that recognizes the private sector as a primary partner rather than a secondary concern. By recruiting stakeholders through funding, regulatory flexibility (waivers), and shared training, government veterinary services can build a robust, all-hazards framework capable of protecting both animal health and the broader economy.

5.5. Working group exercise III

4. Session 6:

6.1. Establishing Regional Cooperation Platforms

Following WOA member countries request to have a network of National Contact Points on Disaster Management and Risk Reduction structure, during the workshop the Platform secretariat provided a small explanatory presentation on how the Contact Points network work. Using the example of the National Contact Points on long distance transportation, the participants were invited to work together and brainstorm about the important characteristics essential to develop a strong Contact Point network.

Participants were put in 3 groups and provided different ideas of essential topics / actions to foster the contact point network. Some of the ideas shared were namely:

- Improve in gathering and distributing of information;
- Building networks within countries with the cooperation of Civil Protection and other agencies;
- Support the share of information and opinions;
- Having more clear instructions and guidelines;
- And have more training exercises to put into practice lessons learned and shared.

6.2. Planning for Simulation Exercises

Dr Lena Tuominen gave a brief presentation on "A Multi-Country One Health Foodborne Outbreak Simulation Exercise", a project conducted under the One Health European Joint Programme (OHEJP). The purpose of the exercise was to enable European countries to practice, evaluate, and enhance their One Health collaboration in response to a simulated foodborne outbreak. This involved coordination among the public health, animal health, and food safety sectors.

The main objectives were to test the functionality and roles within outbreak response teams, identify challenges in harmonized data collection and sharing, improve communication both within and between authorities, and develop unified messages for the media.

During the exercise, the Project Team encountered several challenges common to multi-country initiatives. These included differences in national outbreak response protocols, language barriers, variations in data collection and sharing technologies, and the difficulty of designing a scenario that was both engaging and relevant to all participating countries.

For more information: [A multi-country One Health foodborne outbreak simulation exercise: cross-sectoral cooperation, data sharing and communication - PubMed](#).

5. Session 7: Next steps and conclusion

Before closing our WOAHP workshop on Response Plan development for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction, participants were invited to answer questions regarding the overall appreciation of the workshop, using the online platform wooclap. A very positive feedback was provided showing that 86% of the participants were very satisfied with the content provided, 58% very satisfied with the workshop structure, and 93% very satisfied with the overall logistical organisation. Our members found extremely important the workshop because it provides the opportunity to work closely with other countries to network, share knowledge and the opportunity to work with experts on the topic. A descriptive wooclap finding can be retrieved on annex 3.

Following the conclusion of the workshop, further actions were proposed by the participants supporting a sustainable and progressive development of the topic, addressing our members' needs.

- Include international Civil Protection actors / organisations working in Disasters in the future meetings
- Foster the possibility to have a simulation / practical exercise
- Continue working on the creation of the National Contact Points on Disaster Management and Risk reduction

List of annexes

Annex 1 – Agenda of the meeting

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

08 – 10 July 2025, Bucharest, Romania

This workshop is funded by Spain and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and kindly hosted by Romania.



Programme

DAY 1: July 2025		
09:00	Registration and welcoming of participants	
Session 1:	State of play	Chairperson:
09:30 – 09:45	Opening remarks	<i>Dr Csutak Nagy (Romania) Tomasz Grudnik (WOAH)</i>
09:45 – 10:00	WOAH Global activities check with HQ	<i>Daniel Donachie -Online (HQ colleague)</i>
10:00 – 10:15	WOAH Platform on animal welfare for Europe	<i>Tomasz Grudnik / Fernando de Abreu (WOAH)</i>
10:15 – 10:30	WOAH Competency Framework and eLearning Platform	<i>Hana Abdelsattar (HQ colleague)</i>
10:30 – 10:45	Q&A / Discussion	
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee break	
Session 2:	Disaster management and risk reduction – Contingency Framework	
11:00 -12:30	Overview of disaster management and risk reduction Introduction to Disaster Response Planning Objectives and role of Veterinary Services (VS)	<i>H. Squence (Joint Centre for Disaster Research)</i>
	Q&A / Discussion	
12:30-13:30	Lunch	
Session 3:	Understanding countries' state of play	Chairperson:
13:30-15:30	Countries presentation (15' per country) overview of state of play on response plan – legislation, resources, main challenges	
15:30-15:45	Coffee break	
15:45 – 17:30	Working group exercise I– identifying key challenges - Presentation - Group work - Reporting - Discussion	

19:00	Dinner	

DAY 2: July 2025

Session 4:		Chairperson:
09:30 – 10:00	Centre for Disaster Veterinary Medicine	L. Tuominen (SLU)
10:00 – 10:30	<i>European cooperation during emergencies: the role of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism and the Emergency Response Coordination Centre</i>	Sien VANLOMMEL – European Commission - DG ECHO
10:30 – 10:45	Technical lecture – Introduction To Animal Disaster Response Operations For Decision Makers	J. Peaveler (Humane Innovations)
10:45-11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 12:30	Working group exercise II <i>Outcome of the previous exercise and possible solutions</i> - Presentation - Reporting - Discussion	<i>Working with Scenarios</i> <i>Selecting scenarios (wildfires, multi-hazard frameworks)</i>
12:30- 13:30	Lunch	
Session 5:		
13:30 – 14:45	Process for Developing and Structuring Response Plans • Step-by-step process • Stakeholder engagement and coordination	J. Tickel
14:45 – 15:00	Coffee break	
15:00 – 16:30	Working group exercise III <i>Outcome of the previous exercise and possible solutions</i> - Presentation - Reporting Discussion	<i>Working with Scenarios</i> <i>Selecting scenarios (wildfires, multi-hazard frameworks)</i>
19:00	Dinner	

DAY 3: July 2025

Session 6:		Chairperson:
09:30 – 10:00	A multi-country One Health simulation exercise	L. Tuominen (SLU)
09:30 – 10:30	Establishing Regional Cooperation Platforms Sharing resources and expertise (NGOs, cross-border coordination) Initial discussions on a network of contact points and TORs	
10:30 – 11:15	Planning for Simulation Exercises Feasibility of testing contingency plans through simulation	
11:15 – 11:30	Coffee break	
Session 7: Next steps		
11:30 – 12:15	Experts panel discussion	
12:15 – 12:45	Next activities, main conclusions, closing remarks	<i>T. Grudnik</i>
12:45 – 13:30	Lunch / Departures	
13:30 – 15:30	Visit to the Palace of Parliament	

Annex 2 – List of participants

Country / Organisation	Given name	Surname(s)
Bulgaria	Todor	Ivanov
Bulgaria	Marina	Ivanova-Pojuzina
BULGARIA	SABINA	YOTKOVA
France	Ollivet-Courtois	Florence
FRANCE	FLORENCE	DEPERSIN
Greece	DIMITRA	STAMPINA
Greece	KONSTANTINOS	ZYGOURIS
Greece	ATHANASIOS	KOTSIS
New Zealand	Hayley Etta	Squance
Romania	Adina	Ciurea
Romania	SIMONA	POPA
Romania	IULIAN	POPA
SPAIN	Irene	Clares Moral
Spain	FRANCISCO	MORAN CARRANCO
Sweden	Lena	Tuominen
United States	Jimmy	Tickel
United States	John	Peaveler
WOAH	Tomasz	Grudnik
WOAH	Fernando	de Abreu
Iceland	Þóra	Jónasdóttir

