# The WOAH role in the management of animal welfare

# issues during natural disasters

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World Organisation for Animal Health

Organisation mondiale de la santé animale Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal





Infectious diseases, including emerging zoonoses and vector-borne pathogens



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Adverse weather and climatic events: storms, floods, fire and drought



Technological disasters and contamination of food and feed chains



Transport and maritime accidents, including oil spills



Agro-crime, agro-terrorism, cybersecurity, conflict, refugees



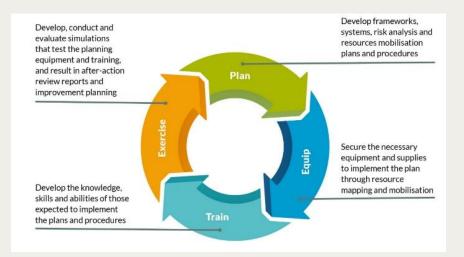


# **GUIDELINES** ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RISK REDUCTION IN RELATION TO ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE AND VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

(GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICES)



MAYO 2016





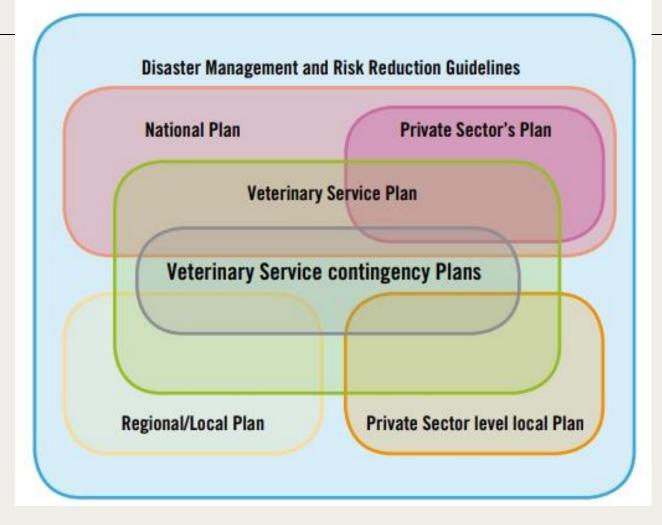


# **GUIDELINES FOR SIMULATION EXERCISES**

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







Veterinary Service contingency plans, for animal disease outbreaks or any other hazards, acknowledged within the overarching national framework for emergency management

(from: OIE Guidelines on Disaster Management and Risk Reduction in relation to Animal Health and Welfare and Veterinary Public Health)







A three-year pilot project was launched in 2018 for the Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania and Serbia), aiming at building a culture of emergency preparedness among Veterinary Services and relevant stakeholders



- ✓ Three most commonly reported disasters are FLOOD FIRES and EARTHQUAKES
- ✓ National DMRR plans proritize livestock (48%), companion animals(35%), zoo and acquatic (21%), wildlife(19%), lab animals (17%) and others
- √ 60% AW incorporated in the National Disaster Management and Risk Reduction Plan
- √ 33% Contingency Plans for AW emergencies
- √ 17% <u>Standard Operating Procedures</u>
- ✓ 27% **train** for AW emergencies
- ✓ 15% conduct **simulation exercises** for AW emergencies

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness

www.cambridge.org/dmp

### Original Research

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## World Organisation for Animal Health Members' Capacity to Deal With Animal Welfare Emergencies During Natural Disasters in Europe

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### bstract

Objective: Little is known about individual European countries or regional capacity to respond to animal welfare emergencies during natural disasters; therefore, it is important to establish baseline information (eg. types of disasters, training) to enable more focused and data-driven actionable support for future disasters.

Methods: A 55-question survey was distributed by an email link to the 53 World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) European Region Members plus 1 observer country.

Results: Forty-nine countries (91%, n = 54) responded to the survey. Fifty-one percent (25/49) indicated they incorporated animal welfare into their national disaster regulatory framework, whereas 59% (29/49) indicated animal welfare was incorporated in the Veterinary Service National Disaster Management and Risk Reduction Plan. Thirty-nine percent (19/49) indicated they had "no!" or "finited" legal authority to manage animal emergencies in natural disasters. Floods, forest fires, and snowstorm/extreme cold were the 3 most commonly reported disasters over the last 10 years with 79% (27/34) reporting Veterinary Services was involved in managing these disasters.

Conclusion: The survey results indicated a wide range in the capacity of WOAH European Member Countries to respond to animal welfare in natural disasters, highlighting the gaps and potential areas of improvement in this arena.

Disasters have had significant impacts on human health along with animal health, economies, trade, environment, and societies, which have resulted in animals and animal-related issues becoming an increasingly important part of disaster management and risk reduction planning. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Annual Report 2019¹ estimated the global economic losses from natural hazards at US \$232 billion in 2019, highlighting the animal component of disasters by citing Australia's October 2019 to March 2020 bushfires that killed an estimated 1.25 billion animals. In recognizing the critical importance of resilience in agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) analyzed the post-disaster needs assessments undertaken in the aftermath of medium-to-large-scale disasters in Africa, Asia, and Latin America over the decade from 2003–2013. Livestock were the second most affected subsector after crops, accounting for US \$11 billion, or 36% of all damage and losses.² In 2021, the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) reported a total of US \$40 billion in economic costs caused by the 2012 Germany flood.³

World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), founded as The Office International des Epizooties (OIE), has maintainedits basic mission of "protecting animals, preserving our future" since its founding in 1924. It is the primary international agency addressing animal and animal-related issues. Both the government and the public have the expectation that the national Veterinary Services of each country will be prepared for and able to respond to a wide range of disaster scenarios, at the regional, national, and local levels while addressing animal welfare concerns. The focus on animal welfare has multiple benefits, including the promotion of the physical and behavioral health of animals; supporting the humane values of compassion and caring across stakeholder domains; safeguarding the physical health of human survivors and responders; supporting disaster response effectiveness; supporting effective recovery on a physical, social, economic, environmental, and emotional basis; and maintaining public confidence and support of the government.

Additionally, animal health is inextricably linked with human health under the One Health umbrella. In disasters, there are many links between the two components. Protecting the safety

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- Rescuers safety & biosecurity risks
- Environmental consequences
- Economic implications
- Ethical dimension



# TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Veterinary Services should maintain a proactive attitude toward contingency planning, to be aligned with the need to coordinate crisis management efforts and mitigate the impact of disasters in a One Health perspective

The finalization of the WOAH Platform's triannual pilot project in the Balkans should be seen as a starting point for the widest implementation of the WOAH Guidelines on Disaster Management and Risk Reduction in Europe.

At the request of Members, discussions are ongoing regarding the development of a **Network of Contact Points on DMRR**.

An **Incident Management System** is being developed to increase the WOAH resilience and capacity to support its Members in emergency situations. A side event at the 92nd GS is planned on this theme.



# Thank you

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