

Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG)

Project Concept Note

GPWG Sub-working Group: <i>[double-click 1 box, select 'checked']</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Nuclear and Radiological Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Security <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Security <input type="checkbox"/> CBRN
Proposed Project Title:	Regional and interagency cooperation to build resilience against agro-terrorism and agro-crime affecting animals
Project Implementing Body:	OIE, FAO, INTERPOL
Recipient Country and/or Geographic Region:	Regions will be selected based on risk analysis (likely to include Africa and Middle East)
Project Duration (start and end date)	3 years (with possibility of extension of up to 2 years)
Approximate Cost: *If multi-year, provide approximate breakdown	EUR 4,381,447
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1. Project Need: What need does this project propose to address? How and by whom was this need identified? What threat(s) will be addressed and how will proposed activities mitigate or reduce that threat(s)?

There are numerous historic and recent examples where bioweapons have been used, threatened for use, or developed for use against livestock (for agro-terror, agro-warfare, or agro-crimes depending on the intent). Parts of the world are *at risk* from agro-terrorism owing to their *vulnerability* (susceptible human and animal populations with weaknesses in capacity to respond to a disease outbreak); *threats* from criminal and terrorist groups and civil unrest; and the potential *consequences* of a deliberate release of a pathogen into an animal population (impacts on animal health, food security, public health, civil stability, livelihoods, and economies). Even the threat of an agro-terror or bio-terror attack can be enough to create panic and civil unrest. Since most pathogens that have been used or considered for use as bioweapons (against humans, animals, or both) have been animal pathogens (including zoonotic agents), the veterinary services, working closely with their law enforcement colleagues, have an important role to play in threat reduction. . With greater numbers and more rapid movements of animals and people than ever before, infectious diseases can be disseminated more easily across larger areas and uncontained disease events in one region can soon become international crises.

To effectively deal with an agro-terror or agro-crime affecting animals, it is essential that veterinary and law enforcement agencies (at national, regional, and international level) have the capacity to jointly plan, prepare, and respond. Preparedness for response includes having fit for purpose multi-sectoral plans (fitness for purpose means that they are effective and are adapted to available local resources), which are regularly tested (with simulation or table-top exercises) and reviewed. To effectively respond to all high impact animal disease outbreaks (whether there is suspicion of intentional release or not) it is essential that national veterinary services and law enforcement agencies work together in planning, in exercising, and in responding to events. It is also important for them to work closely with their stakeholders throughout this process. Whilst many table-top and simulation exercises have been conducted at national level, the OIE, FAO, and INTERPOL aim to foster collaboration between countries in emergency preparedness to facilitate regional and international approaches to emergency management capacity building.

As evidenced by a recent OIE global-level study (supported by Global Affairs Canada), as well as information collected by INTERPOL's Bioterrorism Prevention Unit (BTPU) through gap analyses conducted with specific countries, there is significant inequity in emergency management capacity, which varies on a regional basis. Some countries appear to be well prepared, while others need to build their capacity. The level of capacity for emergency management tends to cluster at regional level with deficiencies seen in large parts of the Middle East and Africa (and parts of Europe, Asia, and Latin America). As a result, these regions may be vulnerable to agro-terrorism or agro-crime, as they are to natural animal disease outbreaks.

To develop fit for purpose and sustainable capacity building solutions, it is also important to better understand why there are deficiencies in emergency management capacity in some countries and regions, and why previous efforts to build capacity have not always had the desired outcomes.



From a law enforcement perspective, lack of awareness and knowledge regarding biosecurity and specific aspects of joint agro-terrorism/crime management and investigation leaves many countries unprepared to adequately respond to deliberate biological events affecting animals, and to identify and prosecute their perpetrators. Building capacity in this domain through the implementation of good practices and enhanced cooperation and coordination with Veterinary Services is therefore essential to enhance preparedness and resilience to agro-terrorism/crime.

INTERPOL, the OIE and the FAO (hereinafter ‘the Consortium’) are the international organisations mandated, respectively, for enhancing cooperation amongst law enforcement officials; for animal health and welfare; and for ensuring food security. Their mandates ensure that, collectively, they are uniquely placed to coordinate and implement this project on behalf of their membership, which includes all countries vulnerable to agro-terrorism or agro-crime.

2. Project Description: Provide information on the proposed activities, including high level scope, cost, timelines and sequencing below.

Summary:

Through a 3-year project, the Consortium aim to sustainably build global capacity to respond to animal health emergencies that result from intentional release of animal pathogenic biological agent. The project focus will be on assessing, training, exercising, and testing. This will focus on building national capacity for emergency management in specific countries or regions and on improving regional and global coordination, particularly between national Veterinary Services and law enforcement agencies, in response to an international emergency. The project will focus on regions with the greatest risk (where risk is a product of vulnerability, threat and consequence) to the intentional release of a pathogenic biological agent amongst animal populations.

The project will be divided into 4 main groups of activities – 1) assessment of the current situation; 2) preparation of complementary training and exercising material; 3) implementation of training and exercising in selected regions and at international level; 4) coordination of the project and its outputs.

Assessment (year 1)

This phase aims to assess the global situation; to develop a better understanding of what is preventing countries from being prepared for disease emergencies; and to identify potential solutions from within the traditional sectors and outside. The outputs of this phase will inform design and implementation of subsequent activities. This will include identifying areas that need to be ‘tested’ by exercises.

A thorough review of global threats and trends in the field of agro-terrorism and agro-crime, as well as existing data held by the Consortium will provide a risk analysis (and a risk analysis framework) to identify regions at greatest risk from agro-crime and agro-terrorism. This work will be carried out by an academic institution or a selected expert and reviewed by OIE/FAO/Interpol group, which will identify areas (geographic and technical) of focus for training and exercising.

Data from FAO Surveillance Evaluation Tool, OIE PVS Pathway missions and tools including PVS Laboratory Tool as well as FAO Laboratory Mapping Tool will also be used in selected countries to further evaluate the level of preparedness and engagement between veterinary and law enforcement community.

The assessment phase will also involve conducting a cost benefit analysis to highlight the benefits of: 1) investing in emergency management capacity; and; 2) investing in cooperation between veterinary and law enforcement sectors. The outputs of the study will demonstrate the return on investment for specific areas of emergency preparedness and interventions. The outputs of this study can be used, as well as the communications strategy that will be developed, to advocate for investment in emergency preparedness and management.

The OIE will host a dialogue on innovative technologies and approaches (including sustainable financial models) to support emergency management capacity (particularly in low resource settings) needed to reduce risks from agro-terror and agro-crimes. This will include presenting existing models which have been adopted by groups of countries to share resources in times of emergency (e.g. quads model) or models used by other sectors to mobilise resources in times of crisis e.g. the Africa Risk Concept for natural disasters.

Preparation (years 1-2)

OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) activities (if possible, and where relevant, involving FAO experts and experts with knowledge about the importance of law enforcement and veterinary sector collaboration) to selected countries will provide further detailed data on regional characteristics to inform effective implementation of training and exercising. PVS data on level of advancement in Critical Competencies (CCs) related to emergency management and emergency funding, as well as legislative provisions and laboratory safeguards, will assist in tailoring training material to national and regional needs. Monitoring these CCs



through a sample of follow-up PVS Pathway activities will evaluate progress in advancement. PVS Pathway activities will also aim to scope the relationship between national Veterinary Services and law enforcement in those countries.

Training material for principles of emergency management will be developed by FAO, focusing on a train-the-trainer approach and encompass FAO GEMP, OIE international Standards, and other international standards and best practices, whilst linking to the PVS CCs Competencies for emergency management. Region specific templates and scenarios for the simulation exercises will be developed by the Consortium who will work closely with their regional partners and subject matter experts through the OIE ad hoc group model. This will engage subject matter experts in private sector (livestock industry), national veterinary services (individuals with experience in running simulation exercises), collaborating centres, and law enforcement experts. Scenarios will include cross border issues (escalation from national to regional/international scale) and suspicion of deliberate release or criminal involvement.

Significant investments in terms of time and resources are put into developing and executing disease outbreak simulation exercises; it is thus important that they are effective and meet clearly defined objectives. OIE will convene an ad hoc group to develop simple guidance on how to design and run a disease outbreak simulation exercise, including for agro-terror events. It will describe core principles to ensure that simulation exercises have maximum benefit and impact.

N.B. the use of PVS and assessment data in adapting training and exercise material to each country situation will aim to ensure that training and exercising material is linked to the local context and locally available resources i.e. that it is 'fit for purpose'. Training and exercising material will be scalable from lower resource settings to higher resource settings and will take into consideration local situation e.g. infrastructure, disease situation, culture etc.

Training and exercising (year 2-3)

At the beginning of year 2, the Consortium will host an international meeting for stakeholders from selected regions to launch the project. This meeting will serve two main purposes: 1) highlight the importance of cooperation between law enforcement and Veterinary Services and the wide-ranging benefits for both sectors, the meeting will aim to engage and motivate stakeholders; and, 2) present the work plan of the project to key stakeholders for transparency and for their input.

Years 2 and 3 will focus on implementing training for basic and advanced principles in emergency management and the training will be tested through regional table-top exercises in regions identified to be at greater risk from agro-terrorism. The regional approach will aim to foster collaboration between countries, and to promote regional approaches to emergency management which may also improve sustainability and effectiveness.

The project will culminate in a larger international live exercise, which will test the national, regional, and international capacity to respond to a large scale agro-terror event.

Regional activities will involve the following activities:

- Three regional GEMP train-the-trainer workshops focussed on principles of emergency management and tailored to local needs and resources available (FAO).
- Four targeted GEMP Advanced workshops focussed on preparedness and contingency planning: support to development of fit for purpose generic national contingency plans in selected countries (FAO). Countries will be selected based on the results of the OIE global review of national contingency plans and PVS Pathway data, on the results of the assessment phase 1, and other relevant information. Development will be focused on 'fitness for purpose' e.g. ensuring plans are matched to available resources (human, physical and financial) and assessed risks.
- Three regional Train the Trainer workshops for running simulation exercises.
- Three Joint OIE-FAO-INTERPOL run regional table-top exercises, linked to the training workshops.
- One regional command and control training workshop for agro-terrorism events (INTERPOL).
- Mentorship – 10 trained national experts will spend time in other countries (advanced in emergency management) during the planning and implementation of table top and simulation exercise (OIE).

International live exercise: The project will culminate towards the end of year 3 with a large coordinated international exercise 'Phoenix' which will test capacity at national (selected target countries), regional, and international level. The exercise will test the linkages between national, regional, and international levels, and between law enforcement and veterinary agencies. Scenarios will be driven by suspicion of intentional release of a transboundary animal disease in several locations across the world to create fear and threaten the world's public health and livestock industry. Active participants will include – national veterinary services and law enforcement agencies in selected regions, OIE, FAO, INTERPOL regional offices, other regional associations, and livestock industry representatives. Observers will include relevant donors, private sector, International Organisations, journalists. The exercise will be managed through a central Emergency Operations Center. For a coordinator centre, the consortium has several potential options and a final selection will be made on the center that can demonstrate fitness for purpose and cost effectiveness.



Coordination (years 1-3)

Owing to the complexity and intensity of the project, strong coordination will be required. Recruitment of project coordinators for FAO and the OIE will begin on approval of the grant. The job descriptions will be tailored so that, collectively, the individuals have broad and complementary expertise and experience, such as veterinary education/training techniques, emergency management (field and policy), law enforcement (field and policy) that complement existing expertise. Interpol will sporadically call on external expertise when needed to support the implementation of the project.

The governance structure will comprise a Steering Committee (include senior management from each organisation and an external observer) which will have oversight of the project. Each year there will be one face to face meeting of the Steering Committee involving project coordinators and one telephone conference meeting.

A communication strategy for this project will be developed during the first year and deployed over the course of the project in order to increase the visibility of and raise awareness about the project activities and objectives regarding the importance of emergency management and of cooperation between law enforcement and veterinary sectors; engaging stakeholders in the initiative; and promoting outputs of activities. This will start before the project to sensitize stakeholders to the multiple benefits of collaboration between law enforcement and veterinary sectors.

in order to foster the visibility and increase the impact of the activities, simulation exercises will, every time is possible ad relevant, be followed by the publication of the report and relevant papers in peer reviewed journals (Veterinary Record, Transboundary Animal Diseases, Emerging Infectious Diseases etc.)

At the end of the project, the OIE proposes to host a Global Conference on (animal health) interagency emergency management This will be a forum to promote the outputs of the project to a large international multi-sectoral audience; to share experiences and communications material; hear from key stakeholders involved in the project; develop recommendations on future activities and to rally support from the international community.

The project is a large ground-breaking project. It will serve to pilot new and innovative work (including regional approaches to managing emergencies). It is anticipated that this will be the first phase in a larger programme which can be sustained in the future. Successful approaches can be repeated and extended to other regions. To simplify implementation and coordination of this project it has been restricted to the animal health and law enforcement sectors. However, there would be the possibility of extending the project to include the public health sector in a second phase.

Implementation of the project will be coordinated in time and space with other regional and international activities with a view to avoiding overlap and maximising synergy.

The project focusses on emergency management, it aims to be coordinated with and complementary to other GP funded proposals. Implementing partners will work to coordinate activities described in different proposals to maximize synergies and avoid redundancies.

Note: owing to the scope and intensity of work, if there are unanticipated delays to implementation of activities, the consortium may request an extension.



Project Major Activities

Describe major activities in point form:

Assessment

1. Academic-led global analysis of data from OIE, INTERPOL, FAO and other sources to determine trends (at regional and sub-regional level) in threats, and trends in vulnerability to agro-terrorism or agro-crime, to identify regions at heightened risk followed by an OIE/FAO/INTERPOL meeting to review outputs of the global analysis and to identify target regions for project activities
2. Gap analyses, using results of past FAO Laboratory Mapping Tool (LMT) and Surveillance Evaluation Tool (SET) and missions to refine analyses
3. Cost benefit analysis (of investing in emergency management capability and of cooperation between law enforcement and veterinary sectors) – to identify effective interventions which also provide the best return on investment. To also encourage public and private sector investment for longer term sustainability.
4. Horizon scanning workshop to identify innovative approaches and technologies, which may support emergency management (including to agro-terror events) in low resource settings. This will include models for mobilising and sharing resources for example, within regions (e.g. the quads model) and for other threats (e.g. for the Africa risk concept for natural disasters)

Preparation

Development by the OIE of a prospective calendar/inventory of disease outbreak table top and simulation exercises in Member Countries for years 2 and 3 of the project to plan mentorship exchanges.

5. Development and refinement of a toolbox to build capacity to respond to agro-terror threats. FAO, OIE and INTERPOL tools for emergency management will be refined to ensure adaptability to local context and to intentional release. Tools include:
 - FAO GEMP advanced (contingency plans, simulation and SOPs, enhanced for agro-crime), OIE PVS Pathway (enhanced for emergency management)
 - Guidelines for simulation exercise mentorships
 - Guide to running simulation exercises (OIE *ad hoc* group)
 - 3 Meetings to develop a template and scenarios for joint FAO-OIE-INTERPOL simulation exercises (OIE *ad hoc* group as a mechanism)
6. 4 PVS Pathway activities (with possible inclusion of FAO experts with experience in the veterinary-law enforcement interface) to selected countries
7. 4 SET and 4 LMT missions complementing the PVS Pathway missions (activity 6)

Training and exercising

8. International kick-off meeting to raise awareness to the importance of collaboration between law enforcement and the veterinary sector in emergency management and to present the work programme for the project.
9. 3 joint regional trainings in principles of emergency management (including in response to agro-terror and agro-crimes)
10. 4 national trainings on contingency planning and standard operation procedures, and 3 regional train the trainer workshops in running of simulation exercises (including scenarios linked to intentional release)
11. One regional command and control training workshop for agro-terrorism events
12. Mentorship – 10 secondments of national experts (1 veterinarian and 1 law enforcement official from each country) to participate in national simulation exercises in other countries. This would follow the principle of ‘twinning or partnering’ between countries with well advanced plans and countries with less experience in running such exercises, leading to two-way transfer of knowledge and experience in simulation exercises.
13. 3 regional level joint INTERPOL-OIE-FAO table top exercises for agro-terror or agro-crime events
14. One international exercise involving INTERPOL, FAO, OIE HQs, Member Countries,



Regional Bodies to test capacity to respond to an intentional release of an animal pathogenic agent into livestock populations. Scenario to involve intent and cross border issues.

Coordination

15. Governance (meetings of Steering Committee (minimum 1 face to face each year)
16. Project Coordinators to implement project
 - 2 OIE project coordinators (one at the OIE Headquarters to ensure project supervision and one at the OIE Regional Representation in Nairobi to ensure implementation of the activities in countries)
 - 1 FAO project coordinator (at FAO Headquarters)
 - Sporadic external expertise for INTERPOL
17. Communication strategy and deployment for the project, including
 - One pager on importance of cooperation between law enforcement and veterinary sector advocating the benefits for each sector of working together
 - Other relevant materials as needed over the course of the project
 - Publications in newsletters and periodicals of OIE, FAO, INTERPOL
 - Promotional video with footage of regional exercises and final exercise
18. Global Conference on Emergency Management which will include presenting outcomes of the project and development of a road map for future international and interagency activities

3. Expected Results: Provide information on the expected results of the project and how it contributes to the ultimate outcome of the GP (prevent the proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons and related materials).

Immediate Outcomes: Immediate outcomes are defined as a change in capacity of skills, knowledge, access to equipment, etc. of the beneficiary.

Describe expected immediate outcomes in point form:

- Cost-benefit analysis available for improved investment in emergency management and collaboration between law enforcement and veterinary sectors
- Global trends and risk assessment for agro-terrorism/agro-crimes
- Novel technologies/approaches to enhance emergency management identified
- Recommendations on innovative and sustainable approaches to maintaining emergency management capacity in low resource settings
- Increased awareness of the concept of veterinary-law enforcement cooperation and to the risks from agro-crimes and agro-terrorism among key stakeholders in target regions
- Better understanding of challenges facing countries through detailed assessment of 4 countries in sample regions
- Access to compatible INTERPOL-FAO-OIE tools for building national and regional capacity for response to agroterrorism and agro-crime
- Better emergency management
- Better interagency coordination and cooperation through improved functional cooperation at the animal health-law enforcement interface and enhanced regional and global cooperation
- Identification of potential solutions to strengthen emergency management in target regions

Intermediate Outcomes: Intermediate outcomes are defined as a change in behaviour, practice or performance of intermediaries or beneficiaries as a consequence of the immediate outcome.

Describe expected intermediate outcomes in point form:

- Preparedness induces biological risk reduction – the better preparation of Member Countries will reduce the incentive for deliberate release of biological materials
- Enhanced capacity – through the participation in simulation exercises for priority diseases, Member Countries would be able to apply the lessons learned in the context of other events and diseases.
- Event coordination fosters permanent bridges among sectors and administrative levels – Local and National Governments; National Governments (bilaterally and multilaterally), Veterinary Services and law enforcement bodies, laboratories, research institutes, etc.
- Operational preparedness at international, regional, and national level will include linkages between law enforcement and national veterinary services which will reduce lead in time to respond to intentional release and improve effectiveness of response.



4. Project Implementation: Who will be involved in the implementation of the proposed activities, what will be their individual roles and responsibilities? What value does the implementing partner bring to the proposed project? What is the track record of the implementing partner(s)? Please provide concrete actions that are to be taken by the implementing partner(s).

The project will be jointly implemented by OIE, FAO, and INTERPOL with 3 project coordinators (one at FAO and two at OIE) and internal resources at INTERPOL. OIE headquarters will play an overall coordination role. The OIE will sign sub grants with the FAO and INTERPOL for the implementation of the activities soon after approval of the project.

The OIE will be responsible for overall project coordination. The OIE will specifically carry out the cost benefit of financial investment in emergency management and horizon scan for technologies and approaches. It will manage a calendar of global simulation exercises and the mentorship programme. OIE will lead the PVS Pathway missions to assess the capacities and choose the target regions and countries. The OIE will use a network of collaborators (including OIE Collaborating Centers and experts from national governments) for training, and for developing relevant tools. The OIE will convene (through its *ad hoc group* model) subject matter experts who will develop templates, scenarios and guidelines for simulation exercises in regions.

Through a sub-grant, the FAO will specifically lead the Lab Mapping Tool and Surveillance Evaluation Tool missions and participate in other evaluation missions and in the selection of target regions and countries. Through its Emergency Management Center for Animal Health (EMC-AH), it will coordinate GEMP Essentials and Advanced training material adaptation, select trainers, and organise and coordinate the emergency management regional and in country trainings for contingency planning and exercise. The EMC-AH, as part of the FAO Animal Production and Health Division and of the Response Team of the FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Division, collaborates closely with FAO regional, sub-regional and country offices, with the OIE, WHO and other partners to train the animal health professionals who are involved in emergency management at the regional, national and local levels.

The INTERPOL Bioterrorism Prevention Unit (BTPU) will receive sub-grant to produce the analytical report on global threats and trends in agro-terrorism/agro-crime that will support the development of the training curriculum and identification of target regions and countries. BTPU will build upon its experience and existing resources to develop law enforcement related training curricula and material. INTERPOL Command and Control Centre will provide support for law enforcement information sharing during the international exercise. INTERPOL will spearhead the communication strategy and deployment.

Certain activities will be outsourced to academic institutes and other relevant experts as required.

For the global analysis of data from OIE and INTERPOL to determine trends in vulnerability to agro-terrorism or agro-crime; the OIE will put out a call for tender to several academic institutes which specialise in risk assessment. The cost-benefit analysis of investing in emergency management and strengthening collaboration between veterinary and law enforcement sector will be carried out by an agricultural economist (consultant).

The Consortium will jointly organise the kick-off meeting, the regional exercises and the final international exercise ('Phoenix').

5. Performance Measurement Methodology: Provide details on how the attainment of project outcomes will be measured

The Steering Committee will have oversight of project delivery and management which will be regularly reviewed at 6 monthly intervals (SC meetings). Progress will be documented in the SC meeting minutes. Project coordinators will have regular contact with one another and will report exceptional issues which impact on the project deliverables and timeframe to the SC.

Deliverables may include:

- Availability of global assessment report
- Regions identified for capacity building
- 4 PVS, LMT and SET missions to selected countries carried out
- Cost benefit analysis available
- Recommendations from horizon scanning workshop
- An OIE-INTERPOL-FAO toolbox
- Number of joint OIE-INTERPOL-FAO regional trainings in principles of emergency management, contingency planning, and simulation exercises
- Knowledge acquisition assessed through pre and post-training questionnaires
- A "lessons learned" document will be published as a result of the international simulation exercise



- Papers related to the project and the exercise will also be prepared for publication in peer reviewed journals (Transboundary Animal Diseases, Emerging Infectious Diseases)
- Communication material
- International disease simulation exercise and lessons learned
- Joint global Conference on emergency management

Key performance indicators will be developed

6. Sustainability: What measures will be taken to ensure that the project outcomes are sustainable? Is this project a distinct intervention, or part of a larger/ongoing undertaking? What practical measures will be taken to ensure the sustainability of results beyond the life of the project (e.g. train-the-trainer-approach, multi-phase initiative/plan, follow-up tracking, and warranties)?

- Improving the capacity to respond to a disease emergency resulting from an intentional release (agro-crime or agro-terrorism) will also build capacity to respond to a natural disease emergency. A strong functional relationship and joint action involving law enforcement and veterinary services is essential for response to both intentional and natural disease outbreaks.
- Capacity in emergency management is an insurance policy for the livestock sector, thus there is potential for the capacity developed during the project to be maintained in the longer term through public-private partnerships. As stakeholders, the private sector (and other donors from the livestock sector) will be encouraged to attend selected trainings and exercises with a view to encouraging longer term investment.
- The design of the project will be evidence-based (including the outcomes of the study on global capacity for emergency response supported by Global Affairs Canada).
- A cost benefit analysis of investing in emergency management will be conducted. Outputs which demonstrate a return on investment may be used as tool to encourage senior government officials, donors, and the private sector to invest in emergency management.
- Training and simulation exercises will be designed to be fit for purpose and adaptable to resources in the region (e.g. can be run in low resource settings) and to the local context e.g. disease situation, infrastructure, culture.
- Training will use a train the trainer approach.
- There will be a strong emphasis on the development of fit for purpose national contingency plans which are adapted to local resources, contingency (emergency) funds, and local economic situation.
- Training in competencies will take a multi-sectoral approach and engage law enforcement, veterinary, and disaster management expertise at regional level.
- The tool box will utilise and link to existing mechanisms and frameworks within the OIE, FAO, INTERPOL (including GEMP, PVS Pathway, guidance on investigation of suspicious disease outbreaks, previous templates from simulation exercises and outputs from OIE epidemiology-forensics workshop). Linkages between the tools will be developed to enhance synergy.
- The project will build on activities which have previously been supported by the Global Partnership and resources currently available, including – LEVIC; lessons learned from previous regional table top exercises; regional funded initiatives (EU Ani Biothreat); and institutions already involved in other capacity building programmes, so as to integrate this project into existing national and international structures.
- INTERPOL, FAO, and the OIE already have a robust working relationship as evidenced by joint participation in workshops and jointly run simulation exercises.
- INTERPOL, OIE, and FAO have country and regional offices with which they have coordination
- Appropriate material (guidance, simulation exercises, templates etc.) developed during the project will be made publicly available.
- Outreach activities will served to engage academia audience and to bring knowledge and expertise on a agro-crime or agro-terrorism and support the development of the training curriculum, scenarios and provide a base to the assessment of the project impact.



Gender Equality Considerations

Are men and women impacted differently by this issue?

Women and men are equally vulnerable to threats from agro-terrorism or agro-crimes; thus men and women will be equal beneficiaries from the project.

The gender balance of livestock keepers, first vulnerable population of agro-terrorism and agro-crimes, varies from country to country. However, in many parts of the world (particularly in lower resource settings and smaller households), livestock keepers, whose livelihood depend on agriculture, are predominantly women. The situation of rural women and girls is complex of course, and needs to be contextualized through cross cutting issues of social class, ethnic identity, political representation, and particular economic conditions of each country and even within ecological zones within and between countries. That said, the still largely unequal status of women in larger social and economic and political contexts that affects their ability to be seen, heard, and have access resources is what lays at the heart of gender and development perspectives. A gendered perspective also entails understanding the significant roles that women as well as men play in all aspects of the livestock sector. The socioeconomic impacts of agro-terrorism and agro-crimes will be felt disproportionately on the poorest, and the results of how the costs are borne at the household level will not necessarily be the same for women and men due to their different status within various socio-cultural traditions.

Animal disease outbreaks - whether intentional, natural or accidental - also result in decisions about where scarce family resources will be cut or how assets will be made up; these can have gendered dimensions due to the growing body of evidence indicating not only do women typically have fewer assets than men, but they also use the ones they have differently. Increasing women's control over assets, mainly land, physical, and financial assets, has been to shown to have positive effects on a number of important development outcomes for the household, including food security, child nutrition, education, as well as women's own well-being. Girls and/or boys could be withdrawn from schools in order to labour for cash to hire replacement livestock or to pay for veterinary costs. It could also be the case that the cost is borne principally by boys and men in some respects and by girls and women in others, depending upon the gendered social constructions of household roles, patterns of food distribution and consumption among males and females for example, asset accumulation and use, and gendered expectations of sacrifice during family economic emergencies.

The veterinary profession, beneficiaries of capacity building activities implemented through this project, has historically had a bias towards men. This trend has already changed in many countries in Europe and North America, and is changing rapidly in other parts of the world. For example, in the USA (a country with a historical male bias in the veterinary profession) approximately 80% of enrolled veterinary students are now female and in Europe 53% of practising veterinarians are female.

Beyond the household or community level, it is vital that gender perspectives are understood and incorporated into larger stakeholder and policy platforms at national, regional and international levels. Ministries, donors, educators, non-governmental organizations, scientists, and policymakers that are engaged in combating agro-crimes in animal health programs can be alert to women's needs, voices, and perspectives. Inclusion and consultation of gender perspectives in the training modules or materials developed will enhance outcomes and also provide a gender responsive model for other world regions to adapt in emergency management.

In the project's implementation, do men and women have different roles?

Gender equality will be integrated into the implementation, operations, and management of the project. The consortium (FAO-INTERPOL-OIE) will pro-actively seek to maintain an even gender balance in trainings, meetings (speakers and participants) and project management. Over the course of the project the balance of men and women in meetings and trainings, and other project activities will be monitored. The consortium will work with partners and national authorities to correct perceived gender imbalances, as appropriate.

Do these organizations apply any approaches or policies specific to work on gender equality?

The OIE takes gender equality seriously and has taken positive steps to address gender inequality. Following a decision of the OIE Council in 2016, the OIE General Session report systematically includes an annex assessing the distribution of gender equality (Annex III of the SG3 named "Table of OIE Staff and the Number of Different Nationalities"). This document is presented to all Delegates of the Member Countries at the annual OIE General Session. In January 2016, Dr Monique Eloit became the first female Director General of the OIE. Prior to that, in 2012, Dr Karin Schwabenbauer was elected as the first female president of the OIE. Amongst OIE Headquarters staff, the ratio of female to male staff is 2:1 in favour of women, and numerous management positions are held by women.

INTERPOL is deeply committed to pursuing gender equality in as many of its operations, activities, outputs and engagements as possible. In terms of the implementation of project activities, INTERPOL will seek appropriate gender distribution bilaterally during the invitation and participation nomination process. As this project intends to implement activities involving the same countries over longer periods of time, INTERPOL will work together with its partners and with national authorities to correct perceived gender imbalances, as appropriate. INTERPOL has actively been engaging its Member Countries on the role of women in the law enforcement



community. Strengthening the role of women in police is key to building the overall capacity of each law enforcement agency, as women add a deeper dimension and offer different perspectives to the ever-changing environment of police work

Gender equality is central to FAO's mandate to achieve food security for all. FAO's Policy on Gender Equality outlines FAO's standards for mainstreaming gender and aims at achieving equality between women and men in sustainable agricultural production and rural development for the elimination of hunger and poverty. FAO is working with countries, other UN agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs) and bilateral and private sector partners to make progress towards achieving gender equality.

Does this project result in an increased awareness of the importance of gender considerations among participants?

- The project will lead by example by ensuring gender balance amongst trainers and speakers in regional workshops, this will influence participants in regions where there is gender inequality.
- The final report of the meeting will provide an analysis of the gender balance within regional workshops and activities, this will promote gender equality considerations.
- During the global conference on Emergency Management planned under this project, gender considerations in Emergency Management could be addressed as a topic (poster or presentation).

Do the equipment, infrastructure, and resources take into account gender considerations?

The OIE does not intend to purchase equipment or invest in infrastructure as a part of this proposal. In terms of resources, the OIE will take every step possible to ensure that access to expertise is equal for both men and women, and proactively seeking to maintain gender balance in meetings and trainings.

7. Other Sources of Funds: Identify any other known source of funding, and related value, provided by Beneficiary State(s) or any other sources (e.g. states, IOs, NGOs)

Funds have already been engaged by the 3 organisations, in particular thanks to funding's provided by some of their Member Countries such as USA, Australia and France. Activities are often partly supported by beneficiary states, including human resources, local facilities, etc.

8. Stakeholder Engagement Strategy: Please describe your plan for stakeholder engagement strategy and coordination with other actors (e.g. donors, beneficiaries, governments, IOs, NGOs, industry, and civil society).

- Joint OIE-INTERPOL-FAO governance for the project (Steering Committee)
- Joint communication strategy and deployment for the project
- The project will be closely coordinated with other donors working in this area including USAID, US DTRA, France, NGOs (*Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - VSF*)
- Regional simulation exercises provide an opportunity to engage stakeholders:
 - o Active participants in exercises will include national veterinary services, law enforcement agencies, national disaster experts, representatives of the livestock industry. Depending on national and regional profile NGOS may also actively participate.
 - o Observers will include relevant donors who are active in the region, and journalists (as appropriate)
- Key donors and agencies will be invited to observe and review the large international simulation exercise including Global Affairs Canada; USAID; Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; US Department of Defense; UK DFID; France; EU, World Health Organization (WHO) etc.



9. Risk Assessment: Describe the top risks that may impact the project and the mitigation plan.

Risk (e.g. scope, cost, schedule, political, economic, HR, environmental, social, etc.)	Probability (High, Medium, Low)	Impact (High, Medium, Low)	Mitigation Plan
Scope = the project will create an additional workload for regional offices	High	Medium	The use of project coordinators will reduce the workload in terms of design and implementation of training and exercises. Regional offices will focus on engagement with member countries and regional stakeholders. The project has also been restricted in scope to the animal health and law enforcement sectors to simplify implementation. However future work would aim to also engage the public health sector.
Time to deliver – owing to the scope and complexity of the project and intensity of activities delays may have an impact on final delivery date of the project	High	High	Regular meetings of executive committee and use of monitoring framework to ensure delivery on time. Request for extension if needed.
Social/ environmental disruption to workshops	Medium	High	Disruption to holding a workshop in a specific location may result from local (natural or unnatural) disaster, visa restrictions, unrest etc. Training and simulation exercises will be adapted to be held in country, in a 3 rd country, or at the OIE Collaborative Centres. There will also be an option to carry out simulation exercises remotely through videoconferencing
Overlap of activities with other similar projects	Medium	Low	The project coordinators will work with regional and interagency contact to maximise complementarity and synergy when there is potential for overlap.
Lack of interest by stakeholders or stakeholders not seeing emergency management/ cooperation between veterinary and law enforcement sectors as priorities	Medium	High	Effective communications will be essential in demonstrating the importance of investing in emergency management and inter-sectoral cooperation. These messages will be reinforced by cost benefit analyses and risk assessment
Fear of cooperating with either sector	Medium	High	Effective communications as above
Disease outbreak in region or area when a training or exercise is planned.	Medium	Low	The training or exercise would be postponed