

MASURIA

FOOD SECURITY CONTINGENCY PLAN

Managing acute animal-disease shocks
and the long-term demographic challenge

DECISION DRAFT FOR REGIONAL ADOPTION

Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship (Masuria)

Prepared from the ECO-READY Masuria report
Submission-ready working document | June 2026

Purpose of this document

A practical, submission-ready contingency plan for policy makers, food-chain actors, veterinary services, farmer organisations and regional decision makers. It consolidates the arguments in the ECO-READY Masuria report into a coherent decision and implementation framework.

Document status: working draft for regional validation and adoption

Region: Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship (Masuria), Poland

Planning horizon: immediate readiness plus a four-year resilience programme

A

Executive decision brief*A two-page summary for policy and executive review***Decision requested**

Adopt an integrated regional contingency plan that protects milk supply, farm livelihoods and rural food-system continuity against two interconnected hazards: a sudden outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and the ongoing demographic decline of the agricultural workforce. Establish the Warmian-Masurian Council for Agricultural Resilience (WM-CAR) as the coordination body and authorise an adoption-relative implementation programme.

Why act now?

The source report judges FMD as a low-probability but potentially catastrophic shock. It also identifies demographic decline as an already occurring, high-probability structural threat. Masuria therefore needs both crisis readiness and a long-term renewal programme.

Regional rationale

- Dairy is a core regional activity: the source report estimates that about one in five agricultural holdings keeps cattle and that milk contributes approximately 32.6% of animal-production value. Refresh these estimates before formal adoption.
- Dairy farms support processors, transport, veterinary services and rural communities; disruption therefore spreads beyond farms.
- An outbreak can interrupt milk collection within hours. Demographic decline weakens succession, innovation and biosecurity capacity over decades.

Four decisions for adoption

No.	Decision	Outcome
1	Establish WM-CAR	Create a cross-sector body hosted in the Marshal Office with a Steering Committee, Secretariat and four working groups.
2	Approve activation levels	Use four stages: Normal, Alert, Outbreak and Recovery. Pre-agree escalation and communications.
3	Fund the minimum viable readiness package	Prioritise records, hygiene, isolation, training, veterinary readiness, alternative supply and tested communications.
4	Launch the resilience programme	Combine disease readiness with succession, young-farmer entry, diversification, local processing and biodiversity measures.

First 90 days after adoption

Timing	Priority output
Days 1-30	Issue mandate; appoint coordinator; confirm crisis contact tree; nominate Steering Committee.
Days 31-60	Convene round-table; sign MoU; launch readiness self-assessments; identify gaps.
Days 61-90	Approve activation protocol; map routes and stocks; agree exercises; prepare funding map and KPI baseline.

What the plan delivers

Food-security dimension	Plan contribution
Food availability	Protect milk and dairy supply through rapid containment, alternative sourcing, buffer stocks and logistics continuity.
Food access	Maintain deliveries for retailers and priority institutions such as schools, hospitals and social services.
Affordability	Monitor prices, avoid panic-driven shortages and trigger targeted support or market stabilisation measures where justified.
Farm viability	Limit disease spread, accelerate compensation, support recovery and diversify farm income where appropriate.
Long-term resilience	Build succession pathways, attract new entrants, support modern skills and maintain biodiversity-supporting farm systems.

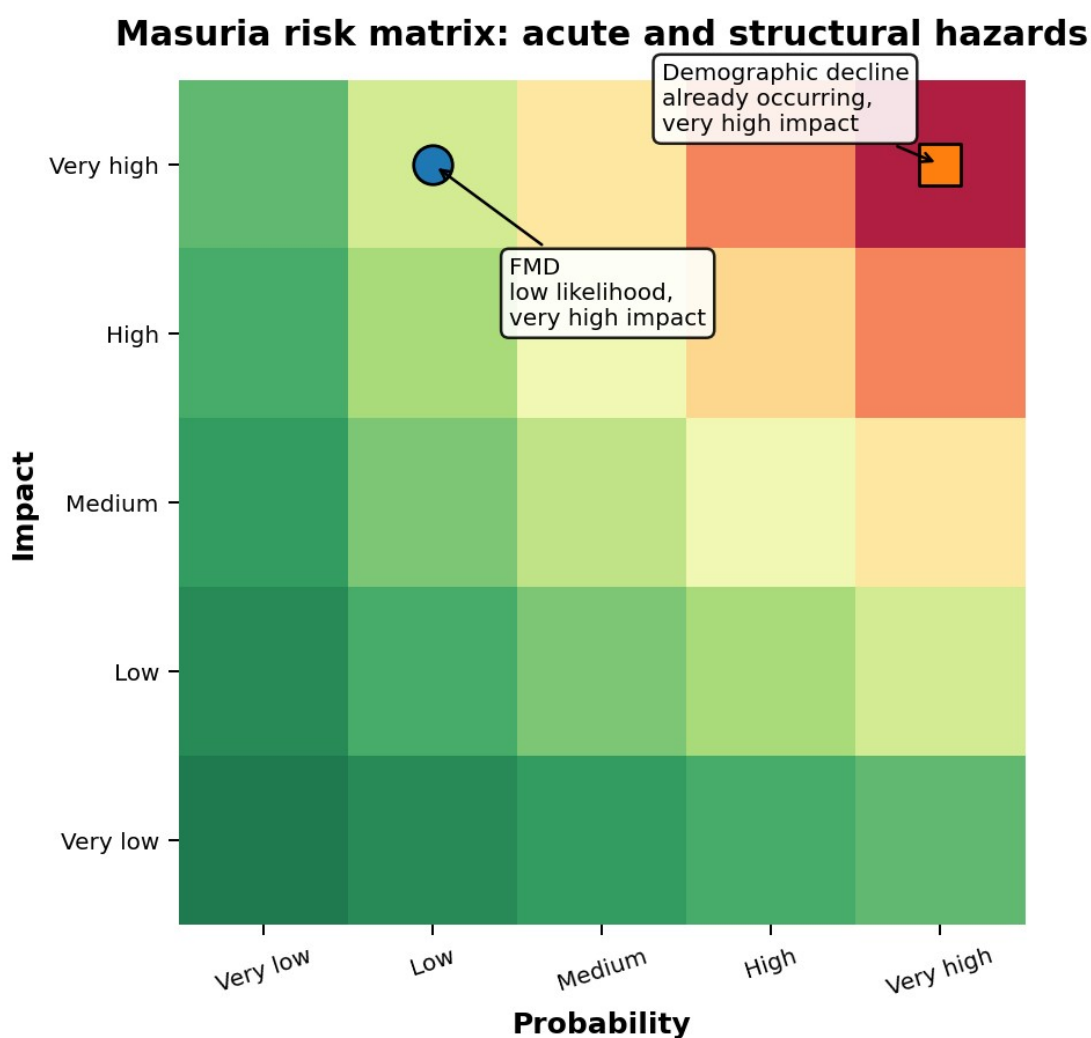


Figure 1. The source report compares a low-probability, very-high-impact FMD outbreak with an already occurring, very-high-impact demographic challenge. The matrix above translates this comparison into an executive risk view.

Important evidence note

The source report describes its quantitative estimates and budgets as illustrative. Before formal adoption, WM-CAR should verify farm counts, milk volumes, existing veterinary capacity, critical suppliers, legal responsibilities, reserve requirements and available co-financing.

B**Document map***How to use this plan*

Section	Content
1	Purpose, scope and planning assumptions
2	Regional risk assessment
3	Objectives and operating principles
4	Governance and coordination
5	Preparedness package before an outbreak
6	Activation and outbreak response protocol
7	Food-supply continuity and consumer protection
8	Recovery and longer-term resilience
9	Budget architecture and prioritisation
10	Implementation roadmap
11	Monitoring, reporting and review
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Annex A	Actor-specific readiness checklists
Annex B	Immediate outbreak checklists
Annex C	Responsibility matrix
Annex D	Validation agenda before formal approval

How to use the plan

Sections 1-4 support formal adoption. Sections 5-7 are operational. Sections 8-11 guide implementation and financing. The annexes are designed for circulation to farms, processors, veterinary services and municipal actors.

1

Purpose, scope and planning assumptions

1.1 Purpose

This plan provides a regional framework for protecting food security in Masuria when dairy production and rural agricultural capacity are under pressure. It converts the ECO-READY Masuria report into a single, operational document that can be submitted to policy makers, actors and decision makers for discussion, validation and adoption.

1.2 Geographic and sector scope

Item	Scope
Region	Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship (Masuria), Poland
Primary product system	Milk production and dairy supply chains
Primary acute hazard	Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in cloven-hoofed animals, with particular attention to dairy cattle
Primary structural hazard	Ageing farmers, weak succession and loss of young entrants
Main target groups	Farmers, veterinary services, processors, transport actors, retailers, municipalities, rural communities and consumers
Planning horizon	Immediate outbreak readiness plus a four-year implementation and resilience programme

1.3 Planning assumptions and limitations

- The plan is based on the attached ECO-READY Masuria report dated June 2025.
- The plan does not replace binding national or EU veterinary rules. In an outbreak, competent veterinary authorities retain legal authority.
- Regional budgets and unit costs in this document are planning estimates derived from the report; they require verification before commitment.
- Demographic renewal is treated as a food-security contingency issue because it affects productive capacity, local supply chains, biodiversity stewardship and crisis readiness.

Adoption principle

Approve the framework now, then complete a 90-day validation cycle for the numerical assumptions, legal interfaces and funding sources.

2

Regional risk assessment

Two hazards, one resilience strategy

2.1 Why dairy matters to Masuria

Dimension	Implication for contingency planning
Economic role	Milk is described as a core pillar of Masurian agriculture and as contributing about 32.6% of regional animal-production value.
Rural livelihoods	Dairy supports farms, farm workers, veterinarians, feed suppliers, collection routes, transport services and processors.
Industrial linkages	Regional processing facilities depend on reliable milk flows for products such as cheese, yoghurt and butter.
Rural vitality	In remote areas, active farms help sustain services, community continuity and a productive landscape.
Vulnerability	Many small and medium farms face tight margins, under-capitalisation, market volatility and succession pressure.

2.2 Hazard comparison

Dimension	FMD outbreak	Demographic decline
Nature	Sudden biological event	Slow-moving structural change
Probability	Low to very low, but non-zero	High; already occurring
Impact if unmanaged	Very high to catastrophic	Severe and long-term
Onset	Hours or days	Years
Primary food-security effect	Immediate disruption of milk and meat supply, logistics and trade	Gradual erosion of production, diversity, skills and local supply capacity
Recovery	Potentially 1-3 years with effective containment and recovery support	Slow; requires succession, skills, land access and rural development
Planning implication	Maintain crisis readiness	Treat renewal as an active resilience programme

2.3 FMD consequences to anticipate

- Quarantine and movement restrictions affecting farms, animals, milk collection routes and logistics.
- Testing, tracing and possible culling of infected or at-risk animals.
- Loss of farm revenue and possible closure risk, particularly for small farms.
- Temporary processor disruption, regional sourcing changes and potential trade restrictions.
- Consumer concern despite the fact that FMD is not presented in the source report as a human food-safety risk.
- Potential spillovers to rural employment, tourism and public confidence.

2.4 Demographic consequences to anticipate

- Farm closures or consolidation where no successor is available.
- Loss of local knowledge, mixed-farming practices and landscape stewardship.
- Reduced capacity to adopt digital tools, maintain biosecurity and participate in innovation networks.
- Weaker rural services, reduced local-market diversity and greater dependence on external supply.

3

Objectives and operating principles

3.1 Strategic objectives

Objective	Title	Operational meaning
O1	Contain animal-disease outbreaks rapidly	Detect, report and isolate suspect cases; support competent authorities in tracing, testing, movement control and communication.
O2	Maintain essential food flows	Keep safe dairy products and substitutes available through alternative sourcing, shelf-stable products, segregated supply streams and logistics continuity.
O3	Protect livelihoods and cooperation	Use clear rules, fast communication and pre-agreed compensation mechanisms so that farms cooperate quickly with containment measures.
O4	Strengthen farm resilience	Support biosecurity, feed and water reserves, digital tools, direct marketing, mixed production and appropriate diversification.
O5	Renew the agricultural workforce	Improve succession, young-farmer entry, skills, land access and rural attractiveness.
O6	Protect biodiversity and landscape functions	Promote diverse pastures, crop-livestock integration, local breeds and stewardship during transition and recovery.

3.2 Operating principles

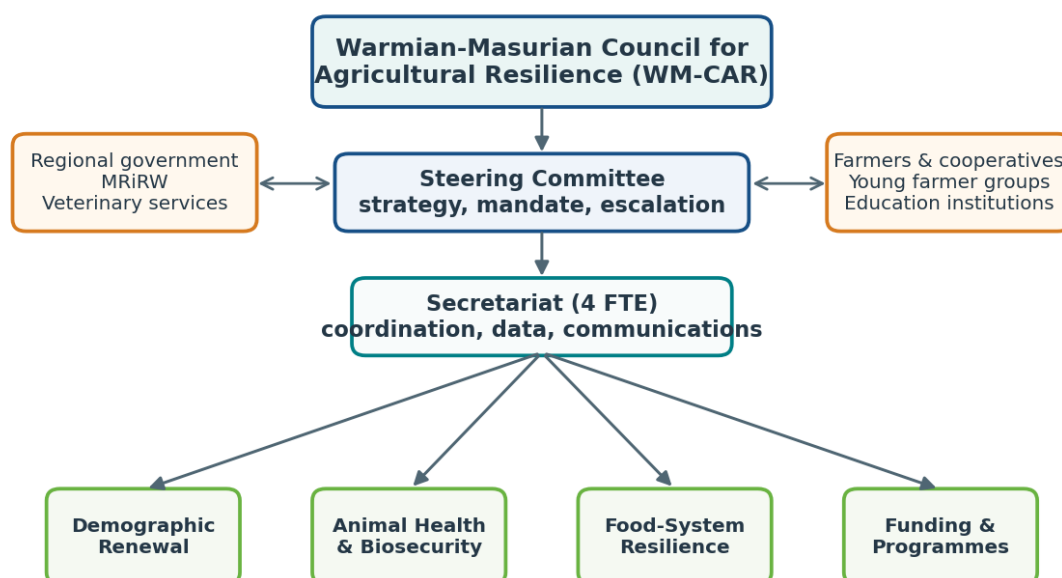
- Act early: low-cost detection, reporting and isolation measures are more effective than delayed large-scale response.
- Use one coordination structure: integrate acute disease readiness with long-term demographic renewal.
- Protect vulnerable points: farms, milk collection, processors, logistics routes and priority food-service institutions.
- Communicate calmly and consistently: explain restrictions, food availability and consumer safety clearly.
- Use co-financing: combine farm investment, company action, regional funds, national resources and CAP-related opportunities.
- Review after every exercise or event: convert lessons into improved procedures, budgets and training.

4

Governance and coordination

Warmian-Masurian Council for Agricultural Resilience (WM-CAR)

The attached report identifies a coordination gap: disease-response structures and demographic-renewal measures generally exist in separate silos. This plan therefore proposes a permanent regional platform that links both agendas while respecting the legal authority of veterinary services.



One integrated platform linking acute crisis readiness with long-term renewal

Figure 2. WM-CAR provides a single coordination platform for strategy, data, programmes and escalation.

4.1 Steering Committee

Role	Representation
Chair	Marshal or delegated representative of the Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship
National alignment	Representative of the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MRiRW)
Animal health	Chief Veterinary Office / regional veterinary services
Farm sector	Regional Agricultural Chamber, cooperatives and farmer organisations
Renewal	Young-farmer association and agricultural education institutions
Emergency management	Civil protection and regional crisis-management services
Land and rural development	Relevant land agency and rural-development bodies

4.2 Secretariat

Position	Core responsibilities
Manager	Day-to-day coordination, Steering Committee support, escalation management
Animal Health Officer	Biosecurity programme, veterinary liaison, drill planning, outbreak learning
Demography and Training Officer	Succession, young entrants, mentoring, skills and education

Position	Core responsibilities
	partnerships
Data and Communications Officer	Dashboard, alerts, data room, public information and reporting

4.3 Working groups

Working group	Focus
Demographic Renewal	Succession, land access, housing, training, young entrants
Animal Health and Biosecurity	Prevention, surveillance, exercises and outbreak preparedness
Food-System Resilience and Markets	Supply continuity, processors, logistics, emergency stocks and priority institutions
Funding and Programmes	CAP, national, regional and private funding alignment

Mandate

WM-CAR aligns data, funding streams, readiness plans and communications. During an outbreak it supports coordination and escalation; legal decisions remain with competent authorities.

5

Preparedness package before an outbreak

Minimum viable readiness first; enhanced resilience as funding allows

5.1 Farm-level preparedness

Readiness item	Required preparation
Animal identification and movement records	Maintain accurate, accessible records; use manual or app-based tools as a minimum.
Entry hygiene	Install footbaths or hygiene stations; restrict visitors; use dedicated boots and clothing.
Equipment hygiene	Clean and disinfect shared machinery and vehicles before and after use.
Isolation capacity	Identify an isolation pen or biosecure unit for suspect animals.
Daily observation	Train staff to recognise lameness, fever and blisters; document observations.
Farm contingency sheet	Record who to contact, where to isolate animals, how to manage milk and how to restrict access.
Feed and water buffer	Maintain approximately 2-3 weeks of feed capacity for movement-restriction periods.
Milk management	Plan emergency storage or safe disposal under veterinary guidance.

5.2 Food-chain preparedness

Readiness item	Required preparation
Alternative supply agreements	Pre-contract fallback sourcing from disease-free areas and keep supplier contact lists current.
Shelf-stable buffers	Maintain proportionate stocks of UHT milk and dairy powders; clarify rotation rules and ownership.
Clean/affected segregation	Prepare standard operating procedures for separating supply streams.
Emergency logistics	Map rerouting options and access requirements under movement controls.
Cold-chain redundancy	Check generators, backup storage and critical equipment.
Inbound traceability	Log deliveries by origin and keep the data rapidly accessible.
Communication scripts	Prepare public and staff messages explaining restrictions, product availability and consumer safety.
Staff training	Train logistics, procurement, quality and communication teams.

5.3 Policy and public-authority preparedness

Readiness item	Required preparation
Contingency plan	Maintain an updated FMD plan and align the regional food-security layer with national veterinary procedures.
Rapid veterinary response	Maintain trained teams, access to diagnostics and clear mobilisation arrangements.
Exercises	Conduct annual tabletop exercises and periodic field components.
Alert chain	Maintain and test farm SMS/email alerts and cross-sector contact lists.
Compensation readiness	Pre-approve principles, responsibilities and fast-track claim procedures.
Data and dashboards	Integrate animal-health, farm-demographic and supply-chain indicators.

Readiness item	Required preparation
Public communication	Prepare a coordinated media, web, hotline and SMS approach.
Reserve and logistics planning	Confirm civil-protection support, emergency procurement, disposal and transport arrangements.

5.4 Priority order under budget constraints

Priority	Action	Reason
1	Accurate records and reporting chain	Essential for fast tracing and isolation; low cost.
2	Basic hygiene and isolation capacity	Reduces spread at farm level and supports compliance.
3	Training and simple farm plans	Improves early detection and reduces confusion.
4	Veterinary readiness and rapid diagnostics	Limits the size and duration of an outbreak.
5	Alternative sourcing and rerouting plans	Protects food availability during restrictions.
6	Public communication templates and alert system	Protects trust and supports compliance.
7	Targeted co-financing for farm upgrades	Focus first on high-risk and high-connectivity farms.
8	Expanded buffer stocks, digital systems and full-scale drills	Add after the minimum package is operational.

5.5 Illustrative unit-cost ranges from the source report

Measure	Illustrative planning estimate
Farm records	EUR 200 basic; EUR 1,500 digital traceability
Footbath / hygiene controls	EUR 1,000 basic; EUR 3,000 enhanced
Isolation pen	EUR 800 using existing structures; EUR 5,000 purpose-built
Simple farm plan and drill	EUR 200 cooperative-led; EUR 2,000 consultant-supported
Feed buffer	EUR 1,500 local storage; EUR 4,000 enhanced storage
Staff training	EUR 300 group workshop; EUR 1,000 certified programme
Fallback supplier contracts	EUR 5,000-10,000 basic; EUR 30,000 formal multi-region plan
Shelf-stable dairy stock	About EUR 30,000 limited buffer; EUR 100,000+ strategic reserve
Alert system	About EUR 500,000 basic; EUR 2 million integrated GIS alert system

Cost caution

These estimates are not procurement prices. WM-CAR should refresh them through market testing and map which costs belong to farms, companies, regional authorities, national authorities or co-financing programmes.

6

Activation and outbreak response protocol

A clear escalation model for the first hours, days and weeks

Activation model: pre-agreed escalation keeps decisions fast and proportionate

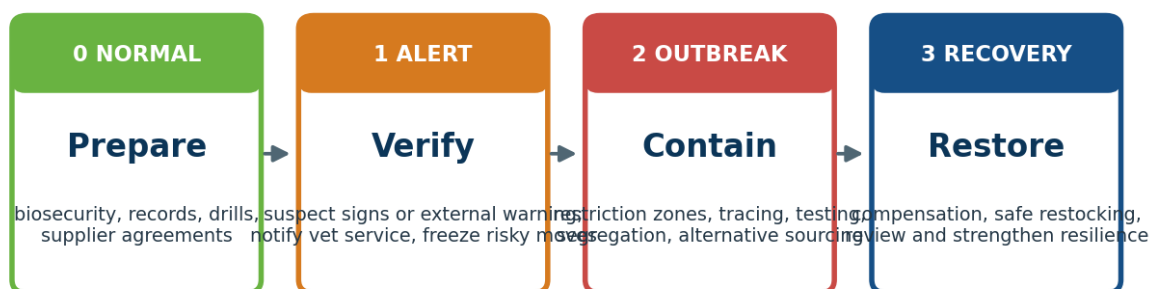


Figure 3. Four activation levels create a common operational language for farms, companies and public authorities.

6.1 Activation levels

Level	Trigger	Core actions
Level 0 - Normal	No suspect case; routine readiness	Training, checks, exercises, records, reserve rotation and dashboard monitoring.
Level 1 - Alert	Suspect signs on a farm or a relevant external warning	Notify veterinary service immediately; isolate suspect animals; freeze risky movements; prepare tracing and public-information holding lines.
Level 2 - Outbreak	Competent authority confirms outbreak or imposes restrictions	Activate legal control measures, restriction zones, response teams, tracing, testing, segregation, rerouting, alternative sourcing and coordinated communications.
Level 3 - Recovery	Authorities permit controlled restoration	Compensate, restock safely, restore supply contracts, support affected farms, review lessons and update preparedness.

6.2 First 24 hours after a suspect case

Actor	Immediate tasks
Farm	Isolate suspect animals; contact local veterinary authority without delay; stop animal movements; close non-essential access; prepare records; follow instructions on milk collection.
Veterinary services	Assess the suspect case; initiate diagnostics, tracing and risk assessment; issue instructions; alert the coordination chain as required.
WM-CAR Secretariat	Open coordination log; notify Steering Committee chair; prepare a situation dashboard; coordinate non-legal food-system and communication readiness.
Processors and hauliers	Hold or reroute relevant movements as instructed; identify

Actor	Immediate tasks
	affected routes and suppliers; prepare segregated intake and alternative sourcing.
Public communication lead	Prepare a factual holding statement; explain that veterinary controls are being applied; avoid speculation.

6.3 Days 2-7 after confirmation

Workstream	Actions
Containment	Support restriction zones, testing, tracing, movement controls and safe operations.
Food continuity	Activate alternative sourcing, adjust product mix, release shelf-stable stocks where justified and protect deliveries to priority institutions.
Economic continuity	Activate compensation procedures, liquidity support pathways and farm advisory support.
Communication	Issue regular, consistent updates on restrictions, product availability and consumer guidance.
Data	Maintain an operational dashboard: affected farms, test status, supply volumes, routes, stocks, price signals and priority-institution coverage.

6.4 Weeks 2-8

- Maintain containment and supply-continuity measures proportionately.
- Assess farm recovery needs, business continuity and mental-health support requirements.
- Prepare disease-free restocking, clean-up and phased restoration plans when authorised.
- Review price movements, vulnerable groups and the need for targeted measures.
- Document lessons while the event is ongoing; revise procedures after the acute phase.

7

Food-supply continuity and consumer protection

7.1 Continuity objective

The food-security objective is not to maintain every normal commercial flow unchanged. It is to keep safe, nutritionally relevant and affordable products available, particularly for vulnerable consumers and priority institutions, while avoiding disease spread and panic-driven disruption.

7.2 Supply-continuity toolbox

Tool	Application
Alternative sourcing	Activate agreements with disease-free regions and suppliers; clarify transport permissions and documentation.
Shelf-stable dairy products	Use UHT milk and dairy powders as practical buffers where fresh supply is disrupted.
Product substitution	Adjust menus and retail offers using safe alternatives, including other protein sources where needed.
Cold-chain continuity	Protect power, storage and transport capacity for perishable products.
Segregation	Separate affected and unaffected supply streams and document origins.
Priority delivery plans	Protect schools, hospitals, care facilities and social-service distribution channels.
Price monitoring	Track shortages, price spikes and access problems; use proportionate targeted support rather than broad untargeted intervention.
Waste reduction	Avoid unnecessary disposal of safe products from unaffected areas by rerouting and communicating clearly.

7.3 Public communication principles

- Use one agreed message set across public authorities, veterinary services and food-chain actors.
- Explain what is known, what is not yet known, what restrictions apply and when the next update will be issued.
- Clarify that the response protects animal health, supply continuity and public confidence.
- State clearly that FMD is not treated in the source report as a human food-safety risk, while emphasising compliance with official guidance.
- Provide practical advice: where products remain available, which substitutions are suitable and how priority institutions are protected.

Communication test

Before adoption, prepare pre-approved holding statements in Polish and a short plain-language information sheet for farms, food businesses, municipal actors and consumers.

8

Recovery and longer-term resilience

Use the crisis plan to strengthen farm continuity, renewal and biodiversity

8.1 Recovery after an outbreak

Recovery area	Action
Farm stabilisation	Provide rapid compensation pathways, advisory support and liquidity guidance.
Safe restoration	Support authorised cleaning, controlled restocking with disease-free animals and a realistic recovery calendar.
Supply-chain restart	Rebuild collection routes and contracts progressively; keep contingency sourcing until local capacity is stable.
Learning review	Complete an after-action review, update plans and convert gaps into funded improvements.
Structural transition	Offer affected farms modular options: remain in dairy with stronger resilience, diversify income or transition where appropriate.

8.2 Diversification and transition options

Option	Planning view
On-farm processing	Cheese, yoghurt and other value-added products can improve margins and market stability; requires investment and skills.
Direct sales	Farm shops, markets and online channels can improve price capture and customer loyalty.
Mixed cropping and local forage	Can reduce input exposure and spread risk; depends on soils, machinery and labour.
Vegetables	May offer higher potential where irrigation, knowledge and market access exist; labour intensive.
Goat or sheep dairy	Niche option with value-added potential; market size must be assessed.
Agrotourism	Can supplement income in suitable locations; requires investment and tourism demand.
Biogas or energy crops	Potentially stable but capital-intensive and longer term.
Biodiversity schemes and premium grazing	Can support landscape stewardship where payment models and markets are viable.

8.3 Demographic renewal package

Action area	Measures
Succession fast track	Match retiring farmers and new entrants; provide legal, financial and mentoring support.
Young-farmer entry	Use start-up grants, low-interest loans, CAP young-farmer measures and staged ownership models.
Land access	Explore land banks, leases with purchase options and transparent matching mechanisms.
Skills	Modernise agricultural training: animal health, climate resilience, processing, marketing, digital tools and entrepreneurship.
Rural living conditions	Link agricultural renewal with broadband, transport, housing, childcare and community infrastructure.
Farm image and visibility	Present farming as skilled, technology-enabled, green and entrepreneurial.
Cooperative models	Reduce entry risk and workload through shared infrastructure,

Action area	Measures
	processing and marketing.

8.4 Biodiversity safeguards

- Promote rotational grazing, pasture diversity and crop-livestock integration.
- Protect local breeds and avoid unnecessary loss of rare genetic resources during disease response and restocking.
- Support community seed systems and regionally adapted varieties where relevant.
- Monitor abandonment and consolidation effects on landscapes and habitat quality.

9

Budget architecture and prioritisation

Separate minimum readiness, enhanced resilience and event-response reserves

9.1 Three-layer budget structure

Budget layer	Purpose	Examples
Layer 1 - Minimum viable readiness	Low-cost, high-return actions that should be implemented first	Records, hygiene, isolation, training, contact chains, veterinary mobilisation procedures, supplier agreements, basic communications.
Layer 2 - Enhanced resilience	Investments that deepen prevention and food-system continuity	Digital traceability, GIS alerts, targeted farm upgrades, cold-chain redundancy, strategic buffers, full drills, local processing and shared infrastructure.
Layer 3 - Outbreak response reserve	Funds activated only when an event occurs	Veterinary response, diagnostics, communications, logistics coordination and compensation.

9.2 Illustrative public outbreak-response envelope from the source report

Response item	Illustrative estimate
Veterinary emergency response teams	EUR 5,000,000
Public communications: SMS, media, hotline	EUR 1,000,000
Compensation schemes for affected farms	EUR 30,000,000
Rapid surveillance and testing	EUR 5,000,000
Civil protection and logistics coordination	EUR 2,000,000
Illustrative total	EUR 43,000,000

9.3 Illustrative annual coordination-platform cost

WM-CAR cost item	Illustrative estimate
Secretariat staff: 3-5 people	EUR 150,000-250,000
Working-group operations	EUR 50,000
Data platform and communications	EUR 40,000
Simulations and training	EUR 30,000
Illustrative annual total	EUR 270,000-370,000

9.4 Financing logic

- Farmers fund routine low-cost measures and co-invest in upgrades where feasible.
- Food-chain companies fund business-continuity planning, logistics, quality controls and appropriate stocks.
- Regional and national public authorities fund coordination, veterinary readiness, alerts, exercises, public communication and legally assigned response measures.
- Use CAP-related instruments, regional rural-development budgets, national resilience resources and private co-financing where eligible.
- Do not adopt a single undifferentiated budget. Approve each layer separately with triggers, responsible payers and review dates.

Budget decision rule

Fund the measures that reduce outbreak size and decision delay first. Expand infrastructure only after records, reporting, training and coordination procedures work reliably.

10

Implementation roadmap

Convert the source report roadmap into adoption-relative milestones

Adoption-relative implementation roadmap



Figure 4. Adoption-relative roadmap. The original report used calendar dates beginning in 2025; this plan uses relative timing so that the programme can start at formal adoption.

Phase	Timing after adoption	Milestones
Phase 0: mandate and lead appointment	Weeks 1-4	Regional resolution or formal mandate; interim coordinator; support letter from MRiRW; initial budget authority.
Phase 1: stakeholder mobilisation	Months 1-3	Regional resilience round-table; MoU; Terms of Reference for Steering Committee and working groups.
Phase 2: institutional set-up	Months 3-6	Install Steering Committee; recruit Secretariat; launch basic portal and shared data room.
Phase 3: strategic planning	Months 6-12	Prepare dashboard, updated FMD food-security layer, exercise calendar, succession targets and funding map.
Phase 4: pilots	Year 2	Run a regional FMD exercise; launch succession fast track; co-finance biosecurity upgrades; publish KPI dashboard.
Phase 5: scale-up and integration	Years 3-4	Extend land, training and farm-readiness schemes; connect relevant data flows; issue annual report to regional and national decision makers.
Phase 6: evaluation	End of Year 4	Independent cost-benefit and readiness review; revise targets and next programme cycle.

10.1 Minimum outputs by the end of Year 1

- A functioning WM-CAR with named representatives and a four-person Secretariat or equivalent staffing model.
- A verified crisis contact tree and tested alert channel.
- A regional map of dairy farms, processors, critical collection routes, fallback suppliers and priority institutions.
- A baseline readiness survey and targeted upgrade list.
- An agreed exercise calendar and first tabletop exercise.
- A demographic dashboard covering succession, new entrants, land transition and training pathways.

11

Monitoring, reporting and review

11.1 Core dashboard

Dashboard area	Suggested indicators
Preparedness	Share of priority farms with current records, basic hygiene controls, isolation capacity and a simple contingency sheet.
Animal health	Suspect cases, reporting time, diagnostic turnaround, tracing completion and exercise performance.
Supply continuity	Fallback supplier coverage, shelf-stable stock days, priority-institution coverage, rerouting readiness and cold-chain incidents.
Communication	Alert delivery rate, hotline readiness, message approval time and public-information update frequency.
Recovery	Compensation processing time, farms supported, restocking progress and after-action improvements completed.
Demographic renewal	Farms with succession plans, matches completed, new entrants, training participation and land-transfer pathways.
Resilience and biodiversity	Participation in rotational grazing, mixed farming, local breed protection and landscape-stewardship measures.
Finance	Budget committed, co-financing leveraged, spending by layer and cost per completed readiness measure.

11.2 Reporting cycle

Frequency	Output
Monthly	Secretariat exception report during set-up and whenever Level 1 or higher is active.
Quarterly	Steering Committee review of KPIs, gaps, budgets and programme delivery.
Annually	Public regional resilience report with preparedness, demographic and funding indicators.
After each exercise	After-action report within 30 days, with named owners and deadlines for improvements.
After any outbreak	Independent or cross-sector review after the acute phase; update procedures and investment priorities.

12

Decisions to be recorded at adoption

A ready-to-use approval checklist

No.	Decision area	Approval text
1	Mandate	Approve the regional integrated contingency-plan framework.
2	Governance	Establish WM-CAR or designate an equivalent coordination body hosted by the Marshal Office.
3	Leadership	Nominate the chair, interim coordinator and institutional representatives.
4	Activation model	Approve Levels 0-3 and require a detailed contact and escalation annex within 60 days.
5	Validation	Commission the 90-day verification of data, legal interfaces, costs, suppliers, stocks and vulnerable points.
6	Minimum package	Authorise immediate rollout of low-cost, high-return preparedness measures.
7	Exercises	Approve an annual tabletop exercise and periodic field component.
8	Funding	Approve budget-layer design and instruct the Funding and Programmes Working Group to produce a financing map.
9	Demographic renewal	Launch the succession fast track and young-entrant package as a food-security resilience priority.
10	Monitoring	Approve dashboard indicators and annual reporting to regional and national decision makers.

Adoption outcome

The region will have a single framework that can be activated during a disease event and used continuously to strengthen agricultural capacity, supply continuity and rural resilience.

A

Annex A - Actor-specific readiness checklists

A1. Farm checklist - Level 0 readiness

- ☐ Animal IDs and movement records are current and quickly accessible.
- ☐ Daily symptom observation is assigned and recorded.
- ☐ Workers recognise lameness, fever and blisters as signs requiring immediate veterinary contact.
- ☐ Visitor access is restricted and logged.
- ☐ Dedicated boots, clothing and disinfectant are available.
- ☐ Shared equipment and vehicles are cleaned and disinfected.
- ☐ An isolation pen or suitable area is identified.
- ☐ Emergency contacts are displayed and available offline.
- ☐ Milk storage or disposal options are documented.
- ☐ Feed buffer is sufficient for approximately 2-3 weeks.
- ☐ The farm has reviewed its contingency sheet during the last 12 months.

A2. Processor and logistics checklist - Level 0 readiness

- ☐ Alternative suppliers and contact details are current.
- ☐ Emergency routes and movement-control assumptions have been reviewed.
- ☐ Segregation procedures for supply streams are documented.
- ☐ Inbound delivery origins can be traced quickly.
- ☐ Cold-chain backups and generators are tested.
- ☐ Shelf-stable stocks are proportionate and rotated.
- ☐ Staff communication and public-information templates are ready.
- ☐ A named crisis lead and deputy are available.
- ☐ Priority institutional customers are mapped.

A3. WM-CAR and public-authority checklist - Level 0 readiness

- ☐ Contact tree and alert channels are tested.
- ☐ Veterinary mobilisation and diagnostic interfaces are confirmed.
- ☐ Compensation principles and claim workflow are pre-defined.
- ☐ Communication lead and approval process are named.
- ☐ Priority institutions and vulnerable supply points are mapped.
- ☐ Tabletop exercise completed within the last 12 months.
- ☐ Corrective actions from the last exercise have owners and deadlines.
- ☐ Dashboard data are current enough for operational use.

B**Annex B - Immediate outbreak checklists****B1. Farm actions after a suspect case**

Timing	Action
Immediately	Isolate suspect animals; notify veterinary authority; stop animal movements; restrict visitors.
Immediately	Disinfect entrances, boots, tools and equipment; prepare records for tracing.
As instructed	Cease milk collection where required; store or dispose of milk safely under veterinary guidance.
As instructed	Cooperate with testing, tracing and culling teams; document decisions and costs.

B2. Food-chain actions after confirmation

Area	Action
Supply	Suspend intake from restricted suppliers as instructed; activate alternative sourcing.
Segregation	Separate affected and unaffected streams and enhance hygiene.
Logistics	Reroute deliveries away from restricted zones and document origins.
Communication	Activate staff and public communication plan; update priority customers.
Monitoring	Report supply gaps, route problems, stock levels and price signals to WM-CAR.

B3. Public-authority actions after confirmation

Area	Action
Legal control	Declare restriction zones and movement controls through the competent authority.
Veterinary response	Mobilise response teams; launch testing and surveillance; notify relevant systems and partners.
Coordination	Engage civil protection for safe logistics, security and operational support.
Farm support	Trigger compensation and advisory pathways.
Food security	Activate continuity monitoring, priority deliveries and proportionate response measures.
Communication	Issue coordinated updates through media, SMS, web and hotline channels.

C

Annex C - Responsibility matrix

High-level responsibility allocation; legal review required

Activity	Farms	Vet services	Food chain	WM-CAR	Regional / national policy
Maintain farm records and hygiene	R	C	I	I	I
Report suspect animals immediately	R	A/R	I	I	I
Assess suspect case and impose veterinary measures	C	A/R	I	C	I
Open coordination log and situation dashboard	I	C	I	A/R	I
Activate alternative sourcing and rerouting	I	C	A/R	C	I
Protect priority institutional deliveries	I	C	R	A	R
Issue coordinated public information	I	C	C	A/R	C
Operate compensation workflow	C	C	I	R	A
Run annual exercise	C	R	C	A/R	C
Deliver succession and young-entrant programme	C	I	C	A/R	R

Legend: A = accountable; R = responsible; C = consulted; I = informed. This matrix supports planning only and must be aligned with binding Polish and EU rules before adoption.

D

Annex D - Validation agenda before formal approval

The source report provides a strong planning basis but also uses illustrative estimates and high-level institutional descriptions. The following items should be confirmed during the first 90 days.

Validation topic	Questions to resolve
Regional dairy baseline	Current number of dairy and cattle farms; herd sizes; milk volumes; processor dependencies; critical routes.
Legal roles	Competent authorities, outbreak decision rights, notification duties and the exact relationship between WM-CAR and veterinary crisis structures.
Disease assumptions	Applicable veterinary protocols, diagnostic capacity, wildlife interface and existing exercise programme.
Food-security baseline	Priority institutions, vulnerable consumer groups, substitute products, shelf-stable stock requirements and local distribution gaps.
Company readiness	Existing supplier diversification, cold-chain backup, route alternatives and traceability capacity.
Costs	Updated procurement estimates for farm upgrades, alerts, drills, stocks, diagnostics, logistics and communications.
Compensation	Existing national mechanisms, eligibility, payment speed and gaps requiring bridging support.
Funding	CAP-related eligibility, regional budgets, national programmes, private co-financing and in-kind resources.
Demographic baseline	Farmer age profile, succession plans, land-transfer needs, young entrants, education pathways and rural-service constraints.
Biodiversity	Local breeds, pasture systems, abandonment risks and biodiversity indicators relevant to transition and recovery.

Final drafting note

After validation, issue Version 1.0 with confirmed contacts, legal references, budgets, supplier maps and a public communication annex.

Source basis: ECO-READY, “Contingency planning arguments - the case of Masuria -”, Gerhard Schiefer, proQuantis, June 2025. The present plan reorganises and operationalises the report material for regional decision-making. Quantitative estimates remain illustrative until validated.