



OIE Platform
on Animal Welfare
for Europe

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OIE PLATFORM ON ANIMAL WELFARE FOR EUROPE

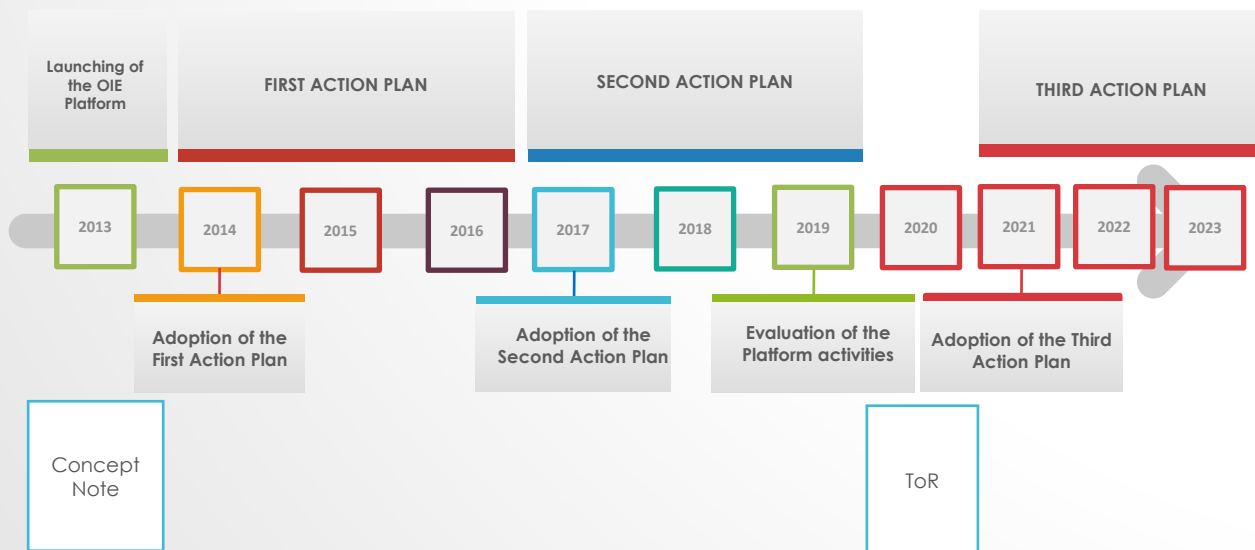
3rd Action Plan (2021-2023)

Fourth OIE Regional Workshop on Stray Dog population management for Balkan countries

Online - November 30th, 2021

Tomasz Grudnik - OIE SRR Office in Brussels

GENERAL 'TEMPO' OF THE PLATFORM LIFE





OIE Platform
on Animal Welfare
for Europe

INTRODUCTION

- **OIE Platform on Animal Welfare for Europe**
(launched in December 2013)

to improve animal welfare in all 53 countries of Europe and empower Veterinary Services to take action on animal welfare in compliance with OIE standards



OIE Platform
on Animal Welfare
for Europe

PRIORITIES



1st Action Plan (2014-2016)	2nd Action Plan (2017-2019)	3rd Action Plan (2021-2023)
Transport of animals by land Slaughter of animals Stray dog population management	Transport of animals by land Slaughter of animals Stray dog population management Animal welfare in disasters Welfare of working equids	Transport of animals by land and by sea Slaughter of animals Stray dog population management Animal welfare in disasters Welfare of working equids

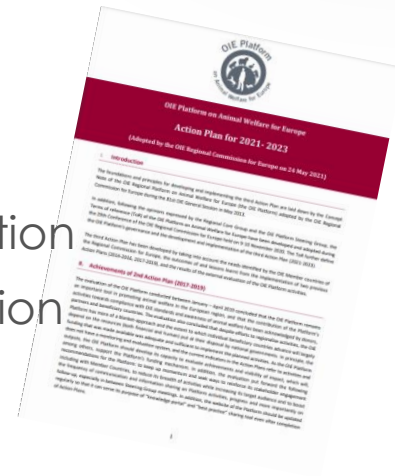


THIRD ACTION PLAN FOR 2021 – 2023

Adopted by OIE Regional Commission for Europe on 24 May 2021 during 88th OIE General Session

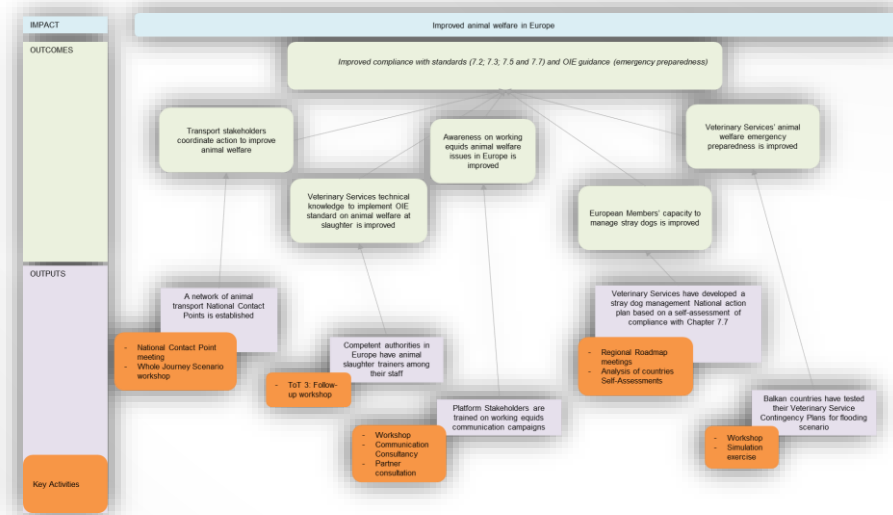
Continuity on the five priority topics

- Transport of animals by land with an extension to cover transport of animals by sea
- Slaughter of animals
- Stray dog population control
- Welfare of animals in disasters
- Welfare for working equids
- Governance
- Communication
- Stakeholders' coordination
- Monitoring and Evaluation



THIRD ACTION PLAN FOR 2021 – 2023

- The desired **impact (long-term objective)** is to improve animal welfare in Europe through the identified priority topics.
- The **short/mid-term objective** is to progressively improve the compliance of OIE Member Countries from the region of Europe with OIE Animal Welfare standards and OIE guidance on emergency preparedness.
- continuity with the two previous Action Plans by building upon their achievements
- focuses on strengthening the OIE Member Countries involvement in the development of standards and the regional collaboration towards its implementation
- supported by developed the Theory of Change the Result Framework (with defined Impact, Outcome and Output indicators)



INDICATIVE TIMETABLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THIRD ACTION PLAN FOR 2021-2023

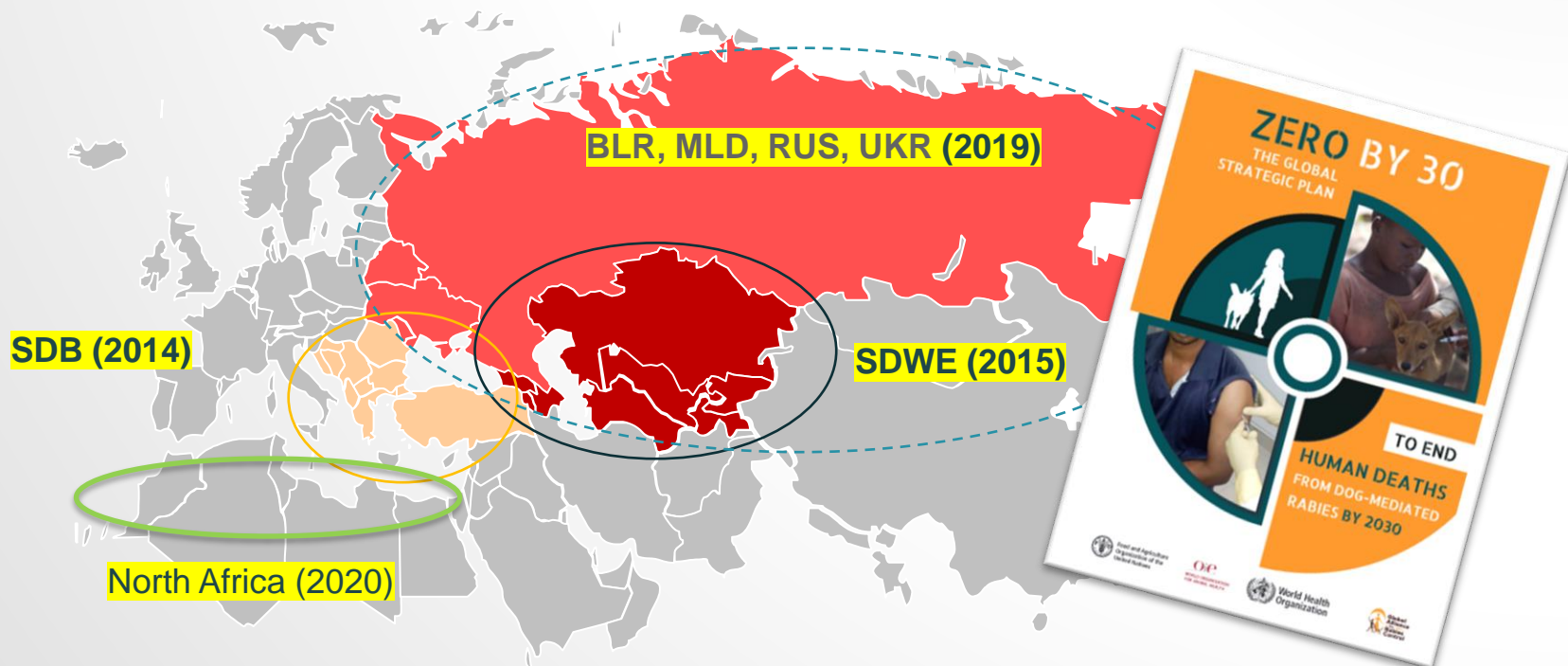
Activities of the Platform	2021				2022				2023			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
SLAUGHTER (SA)												
SA_A1 Regional seminars					SA-EE1			SS-EE2				SS_B
SA_A2 Training modules			Revision and development of new training material									
SA_A3 Slaughter Self-Assessment Tool			SAM development								Development	
TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS (TA)												
TA_A1 Whole journey scenario workshops		WJS-E/ME1	WJS-E2			WJS-E/NA1			WJS-E/ME2		WJS-E	
TA_A2 Transport contact points meeting				TCP1								TCP2
TA_A3 Transport Self-Assessment Tool			SAM development		1st self-assessment							
STRAY DOG POPULATION CONTROL (SD)												
SD_A1 Regional roadmap for Balkans		SDB4								SDB5		
SD_A2 Self-Assessment and Monitoring Balkans	3 rd self-assessment exercise				4 th self-assessment							
SD_A3 Regional roadmap for Wester Eurasia						SDWE4						
SD_A4 Self-Assessment and Monitoring West Eurasia			2 nd self-assessment (1 st self-assessment for BLR, MLD, RUS, UKR)								3 rd self-assessment (1st self-assessment for BLR, MLD, RUS, UKR)	
DISASTER MANAGEMENT (DM)												
DM_A1 Building VS preparedness				DMAWB3								
DM_A2 Emergency preparedness needs assessment		Regional capacity and needs assessment										New initiative
WORKING EQUIDS (WE)												
WE_A1 Development of an Awareness campaign package	WEAC_PREP											
WE_A2 Preparatory workshop for the implementation of the campaign			WEAC_PREP									
WE_A3 Implementation of the campaign					Launching and deployment							
WE_A4 Evaluation of the campaign implementation									Evaluation			
GOVERNANCE		SG16		SG17		SG18		SG19		SG20		SG21
COMUNICACION												
Website of the OIE Platform	Maintenance/update				Maintenance/update				Maintenance/update			
Newsletters	NL2021				NL2022				NL2023			
Russian translations of documents												
STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION		SC6				SC7				SC8		
MONITORING AND EVALUATION	Development Platform's M&E tool						External evaluation					

THIRD ACTION PLAN FOR 2021 – 2023

- Transport of animals by land and by sea
 - Whole Journey Scenario Workshops (Europe, the Middle East, North Africa)
 - Network of contact points
- Slaughter of animals
 - development of online materials and follow up on previous ToT workshops
- Welfare of animals in disasters
 - Pilot project on the role of Veterinary Services on animal welfare in natural disasters for Balkan countries (completed with the simulation exercise in October 2021)
 - Regional needs assessment developing new activity proposal
- Welfare for working equids
 - Awareness campaign (development, preparatory workshop, deployment, evaluation) based on the results of the baseline survey conducted in 2019

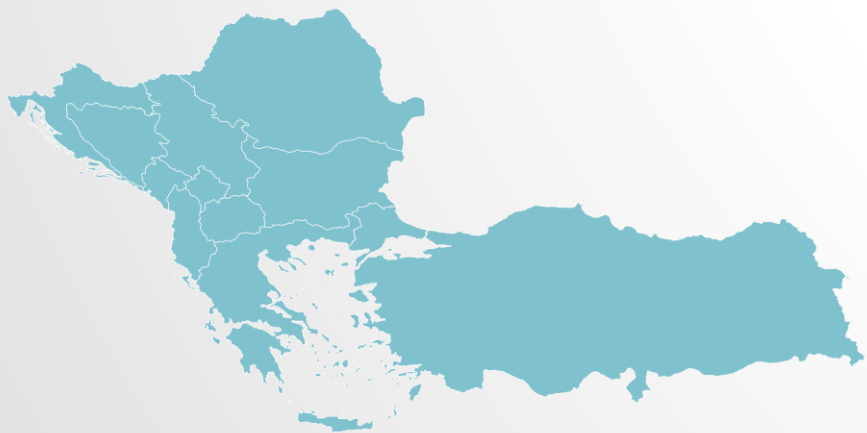
Regional stray dog initiatives

- Roadmap for the Balkans since 2014 (11 countries)
- Roadmap for West Eurasia since 2015 (8 countries) + BLR, MLD, RUS, UKR since 2019
- ERFAN report in North Africa in 2020



OIE REGIONAL STRAY DOG ROADMAP FOR BALKANS

the regional Vision to become fully compliant with OIE Chapter 7.7. on stray dog population control by 2025



1st SDB Workshop (June 2014, Romania)

1st self – assessment (stray dogs) (2015/2016)

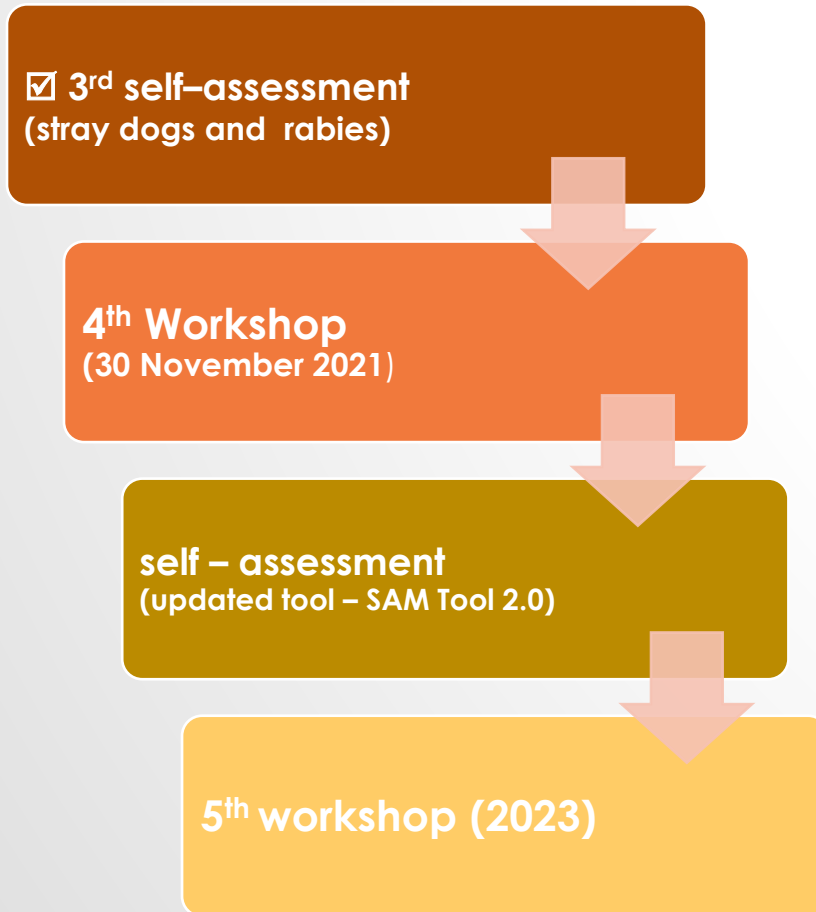
2nd SDB Workshop (June 2016, Albania)

2nd self – assessment (stray dogs and rabies) (2018)

3rd SDB Workshop (June 2018, Serbia)

OIE REGIONAL STRAY DOG ROADMAP FOR BALKANS

3RD ACTION PLAN ACTIVITIES



adjusting methodology used for the implementation of workshops and the support provided in between workshops, by fine tuning targeted support to address specific country needs

Countries are expected:

- to develop and implement their National Stray Dog Roadmaps
- measure progress using the already developed OIE Stray Dog Self-Assessment and Monitoring (SAM) Tool

OIE REGIONAL STRAY DOG ROADMAP FOR WEST EURASIA

the regional Vision to become fully compliant with OIE Chapter 7.7. on stray dog population control by 2030



1st SWE Workshop
(June 2015, Kyrgyzstan)

1st self – assessment (stray dogs
and rabies) (2016)

2nd SDWE Workshop
(September 2017, Uzbekistan)


3rd SDWE Workshop
(June 2019, Georgia)

self – assessment
(updated tool – SAM Tool 2.0)

4th SDWE Workshop
(2022)

VETERINARY SERVICES NATIONAL PLAN ON STRAY DOG POPULATION CONTROL DRAFT TEMPLATE

to explore the relevance of developing National Veterinary Service strategy/plan to support local governmental authorities in the development and implementation of dog population programmes in compliance with OIE standards and to ensure veterinary monitoring and evaluation of their implementation.



Improving animal welfare in Europe by empowering Veterinary Services to take action in compliance with OIE standards

DRAFT TEMPLATE to be discussed in SDB3

Veterinary Services national plan to support local governmental authorities in the development and implementation of dog population control programmes (DPCPs)

Context - what are we trying to achieve?

Context: <http://www.oie.int/animal-welfare/> of the OIE Terrestrial animal health Code (TAHC) adopted in 2016 describes the general guiding principles, objectives, control measures and monitoring and evaluation of dog population control programmes (DPCPs). It also encourages the establishment of an Authority Group to develop such programmes, composed of various experts and representatives, to analyse and quantify the problem, identify the causes, identify public opinion on local and national level and to propose the most effective approaches based on scientific evidence, research, monitoring and evaluation of the DPCPs.

In 2014, OIE and FAO, together with FHO and GIZC, also adopted the [Animal Welfare Plan for its Member Countries](#) published by OIE in 2015, with a companion Strategic Plan. This Framework is based on OIE's successful welfare implementation process and measures.

Under the [OIE Platform on Animal Welfare for Europe](#), Belgian countries agreed to reach full compliance with Chapter 7.7 of 2016 (2016 regional vision). OIE Platform established a [working group Belgium](#) for 11 Belgian countries, to support member progress towards the achievement of the vision.

A first (2017) and second (2018) self-assessment were conducted by Belgian countries using the OIE Self-assessment and Monitoring Tool (Self-Assessment) by OIE and SDB3 Terms in national stray dog policies, which led to the identification of various challenges in the implementation of DPCPs in public and non-public settings. Beliefs, attitudes, awareness, knowledge and skills were identified as a major barrier to the success of DPCPs. The Self-Assessment also identified the need for a national stray dog management strategy in the Belgium, as acceptable but (often) not a high level of stray dog control (existing in the EU) was not being consistently implemented.

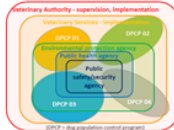
In majority of the countries in the Belgium and Turkey, as shown from the first and second country self-assessment, municipal authorities have competency and responsibility for stray dog population control. The Veterinary Services in that public sector play a limited role, except when a national framework or scheme (operation of database, rabies risk vaccination etc.) is needed and coordination between the national and local level is required to reach one dog population control strategy locally managed and locally implemented and uncoordinated across the country and the Veterinary Authority does not get the broad picture of the national or regional stray dog control situation.

Important role in stray dog population control are yet to be played by the Veterinary Authority - that is responsible for the implementation of animal health and animal welfare legislation, in coordination with other competent government agencies and institutions - and street animal welfare managed by Belgian countries. These same variables were decided locally, may actually be the result of the fact that the national and/or local role of the Veterinary Authority.

Specific contributions could include, but not be limited to:

1. To share best practices for stray dog population control and related with OIE standards;
2. To use technical advice with specialized expertise in regard to public health, animal welfare and animal health to local governmental authorities for effective design, implementation and monitoring of DPCPs in the EU countries;
3. Coordinate DPCPs at national level to ensure the sustainability and efficiency of efforts made locally with harmonization of enforcement activities, approaches, in order to create the framework;
4. Monitor the operational implementation of DPCPs at international level with a view to getting a proper understanding of the whole country situation based on local level and create national database (started by 2022);
5. To find the necessary resources (financial, human and technical) to ensure the success of DPCPs.

In other words, this could be described as how the Veterinary Authority can ensure an accountable, sustainable and enabling environment (see draft below - 1st - public framework) for stray dog population control to be implemented by local governmental authorities/municipalities, with the necessary external cooperation/aid.



The OIE Platform Secretariat therefore established a national stray dog Task Force to draft a Template for a Veterinary Services national plan to support local governmental authorities in the development and implementation of DPCPs in compliance with OIE Chapter 7.7 and ensure their monitoring. It expects a possible future action to ensure such that the population of possible stray dogs and associated costs to be undertaken in the next 3 to 5 years with the overall objective to achieve full compliance with OIE Chapter 7.7 by 2022. The main process of the development of the national stray dog Task Force involves a 3.8. Important to note that political commitment to support the Plan must be secured at the national level. The national level is the only level where the OIE standards are implemented.

The Template will have developed in cooperation with the first workshop on OIE regional stray dog Roadmap for Belgian countries (SDB3), held in Serbia in June 2018 and countries comments when the opportunity to visit various of the Template. It is recommended that countries use the Template to create their own national plan to support local governmental authorities in the development and implementation of DPCPs under the OIE DPCPs. The Plan will be developed by the stray dog Task Force members. It is important to note that political commitment to support the Plan must be secured at the national level. The national level is the only level where the OIE standards are implemented.

SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL PLAN (OIE Terrestrial animal health Code):

Animal welfare means an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives. An animal is in a good state of welfare if (as indicated by scientific evidence) it is healthy,



OIE Platform on Animal Welfare for Europe



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Protecting animals, preserving our future