



OIE Platform
on Animal Welfare
for Europe

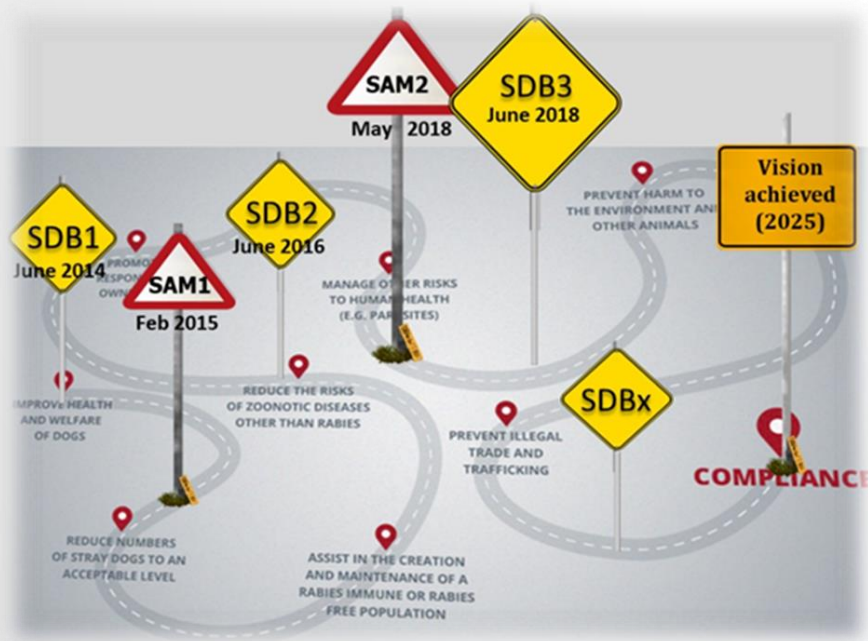
RESULTS OF THE THIRD SELF-ASSESSMENT

REGIONAL TRENDS AND REMAINING GAPS TO ACHIEVE THE VISION

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

Online - November 30th, 2021

Paolo Dalla Villa - OIE SRR Office in Brussels



Since 2014, 11 Balkan countries agreed on a shared Vision at sub-regional level, **"to become fully compliant with OIE Chapter 7.7. on stray dog population control by 2025"**

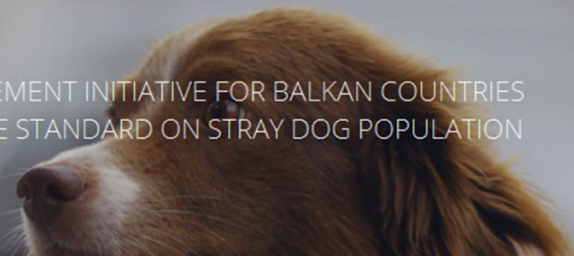
OIE STRAY DOG SELF-ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING TOOL (SAM TOOL)



OIE SELF-ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING TOOL

STRAY DOG POPULATION MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE FOR BALKAN COUNTRIES
"TO BECOME COMPLIANT WITH OIE STANDARD ON STRAY DOG POPULATION CONTROL BY 2015"

ASSESSMENT 2014



BACKGROUND

In May 2006, the OIE recognised the importance of providing guidance to members on humane methods of stray dog population control and decided to develop specific animal welfare standards for this important topic, because:

- More than 55 000 people - mostly children - die each year for rabies. In many cases the source of infection is a stray dog;
- Ninety-nine per cent of human rabies deaths due to dog bites;

- Background
- Geographical scope
- Objectives
- Duration
- Glossary
- Survey



Collaborating Centre
for Veterinary Training, Epidemiology,
Food Safety and Animal Welfare

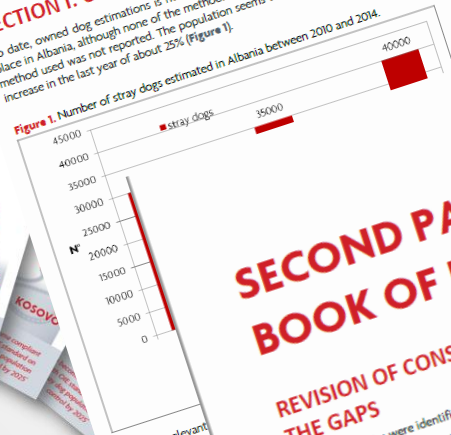
FIRST STRAY DOG SELF-ASSESSMENT (2015)

- Launched in February 2015
- 10 out of 11 countries
- 10 First stray dog self-assessment questionnaires were produced

FIRST PART: RESULTS OF THE FIRST SELF-ASSESSMENT

SECTION I: UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION

To date, owned dog estimations is not performed in Albania. To date, only stray dog number estimation is in place in Albania, although none of the methods mentioned in article 7.7.B of OIE TACH is implemented and the method used was not reported. The population seems to remain nearly stable in the period 2010-2014, with an increase in the last year of about 25% (Figure 1).



SECOND PART: BOOK OF EXERCISE

REVISION OF CONSISTENCIES AND INCONSISTENCIES: FILL THE GAPS

The most relevant by dogs that have owned dogs) and percentages of the counting activities. However, stray dogs to livestock, road

Few discrepancies were identified cross evaluating the answers provided by the Albanian authority. Although it was declared that the number of stray dogs is estimated, the used method for the estimation was not declared and it is not mentioned in article 7.7.B of the OIE TACH. Furthermore, counting activities of the stray dog population are not in place in Albania. Although Albania declared that the Authorities in charge of stray dog control have the necessary resources, the lack of financial resources is perceived as one of the main weak points of its national control strategy and external financial aid is said to be needed to address stray dogs' related issues. Albania declares that there is not a dog population control programme and that monitoring and evaluation of the programme are not in place in the Country. But, at the same time, Albania states that accountability to demonstrate that the programme is achieving its aims is the main reason for monitoring and evaluate stray dogs population in the Country, using records and opinion obtained from relevant professionals (e.g. veterinarians, medical doctors, law enforcement agencies) as sources of information for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

EXERCISE 1

The questions from which such inconsistencies were detected are reported below. Providing explanations will help clarifying the situation and better understanding the gaps. These aspects will be discussed during the Second Workshop on stray dog population management in the country planned in June 2016.

Question (Questions 3.5): Albania declared to estimate the number of stray dogs for estimating is not mentioned. Also the counting activities are not estimation for stray should be clarified.

questionnaire

NATIONAL REPORTS



SECOND STRAY DOG SELF-ASSESSMENT (2018)

- 8 April 2018 - 10 May 2018 – online survey
- 9 out of 11 countries completed the questionnaire
- Second Stray dog self-assessment (2018) - NATIONAL REPORT (draft)



THIRD STRAY DOG SELF-ASSESSMENT (2021)

- 01/10/2021 - 22/11/2021 – online survey
- 8 out of 11 countries completed the questionnaire

Countries
Bosnia And Herzegowina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Greece
Montenegro
North Macedonia
Romania
Serbia

STRUCTURE OF THE 2021 STRAY DOG SELF-ASSESSMENT

- Respondent details
- Section I - Understanding the situation
- Section I_bis - Understanding the situation on rabies»
- Section II - Control measures
- Section III - Monitoring and evaluation»
- Section IV - Conclusions and next steps

SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

- The number of owned dogs
 - In 2015 was estimated in 5 (out of 10) countries
 - In 2018 was estimated in 5 (out of 9) countries
 - In 2021 was estimated in 8 (out of 8) countries

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Country 1	27865	25531	42840	0
Country 2	0	36000	37000	0
Country 3	2822974	3071694	3323972	3532805
Country 5	0	0	81000	114000
Country 6	382966	377067	367676	329924
Country 7	25696	47848	10439	6502 (?)
Country 8	0	18000	23460	29980

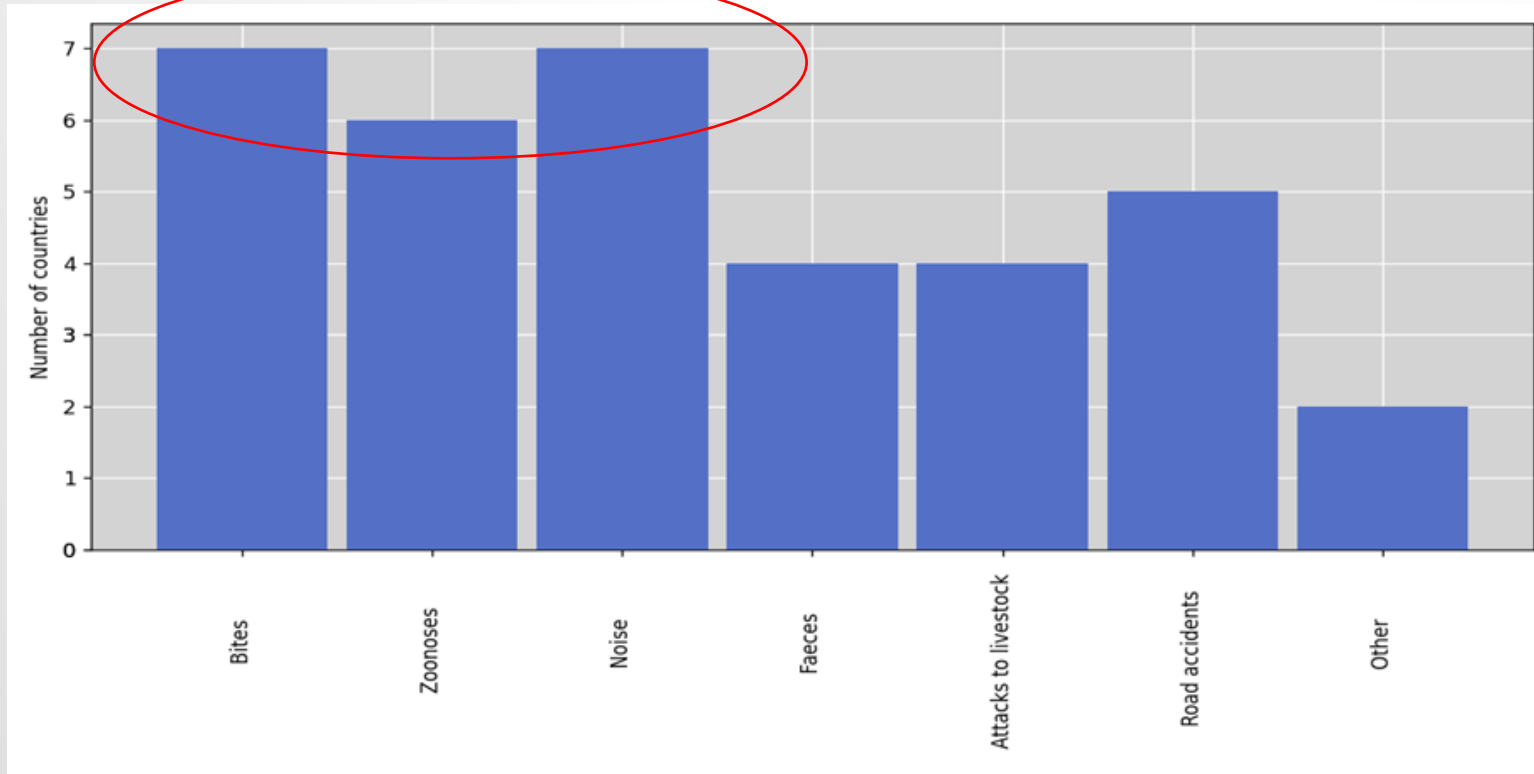
SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

Stray dogs recognised as a problem

in 2015 by 9 out of 10 countries

in 2018 by 7 out of 9 countries

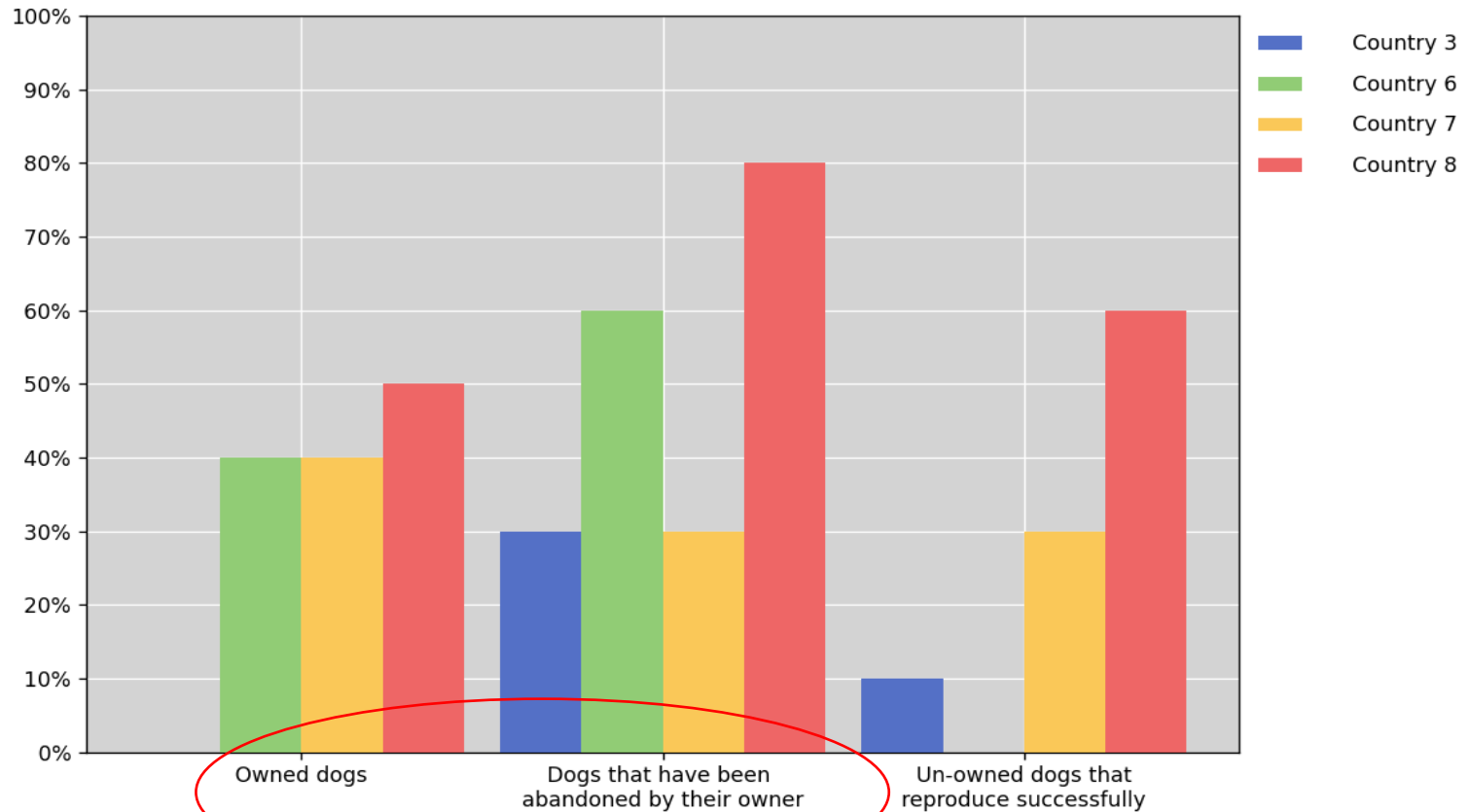
In 2021 by 7 out of 8 countries



SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

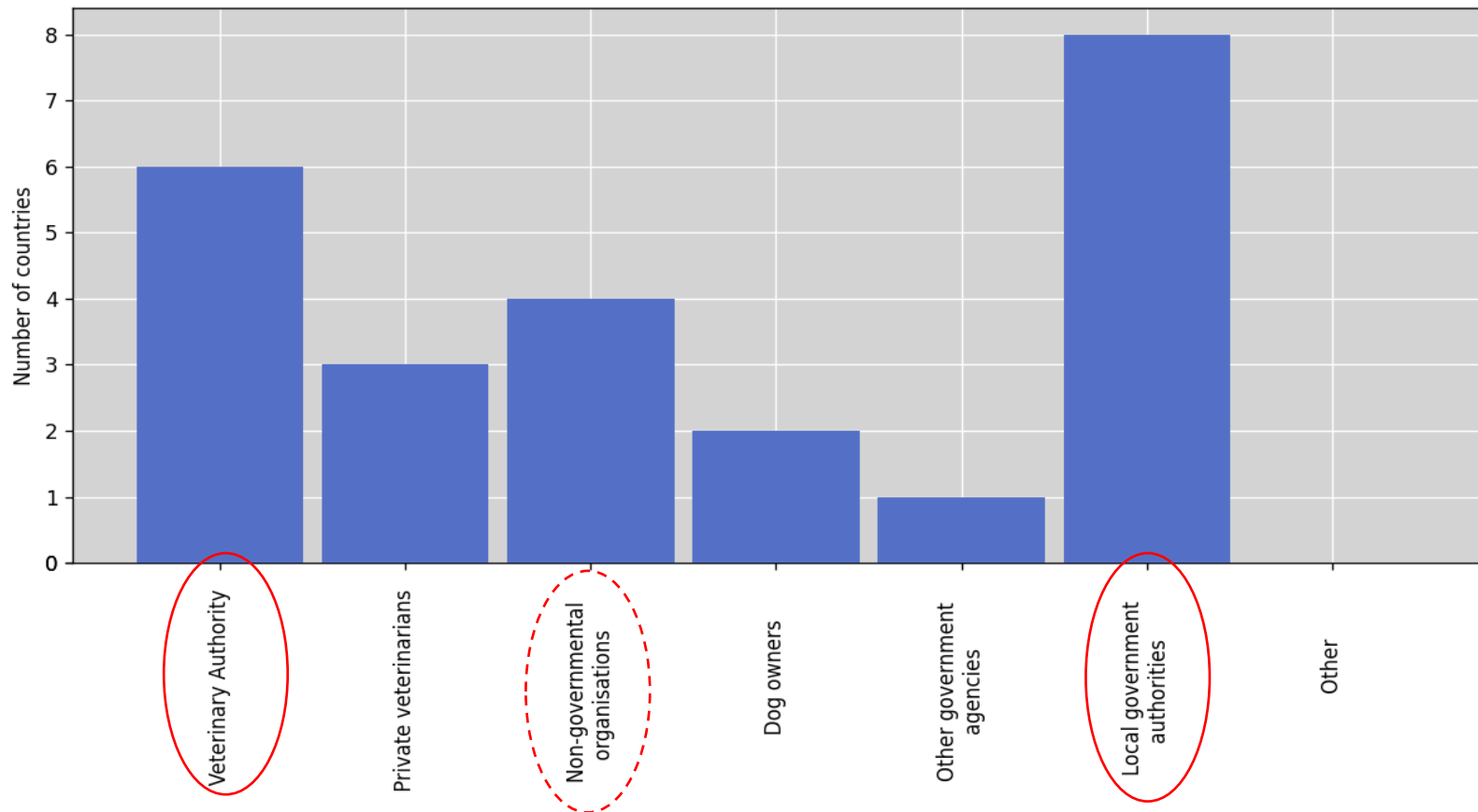
in 2015 stray dogs were counted by 9 out of 10 countries
in 2018 stray dogs were counted by 5 out of 9 countries
In 2021 stray dogs were counted by 2 out of 8 countries

SOURCES OF STRAY DOGS



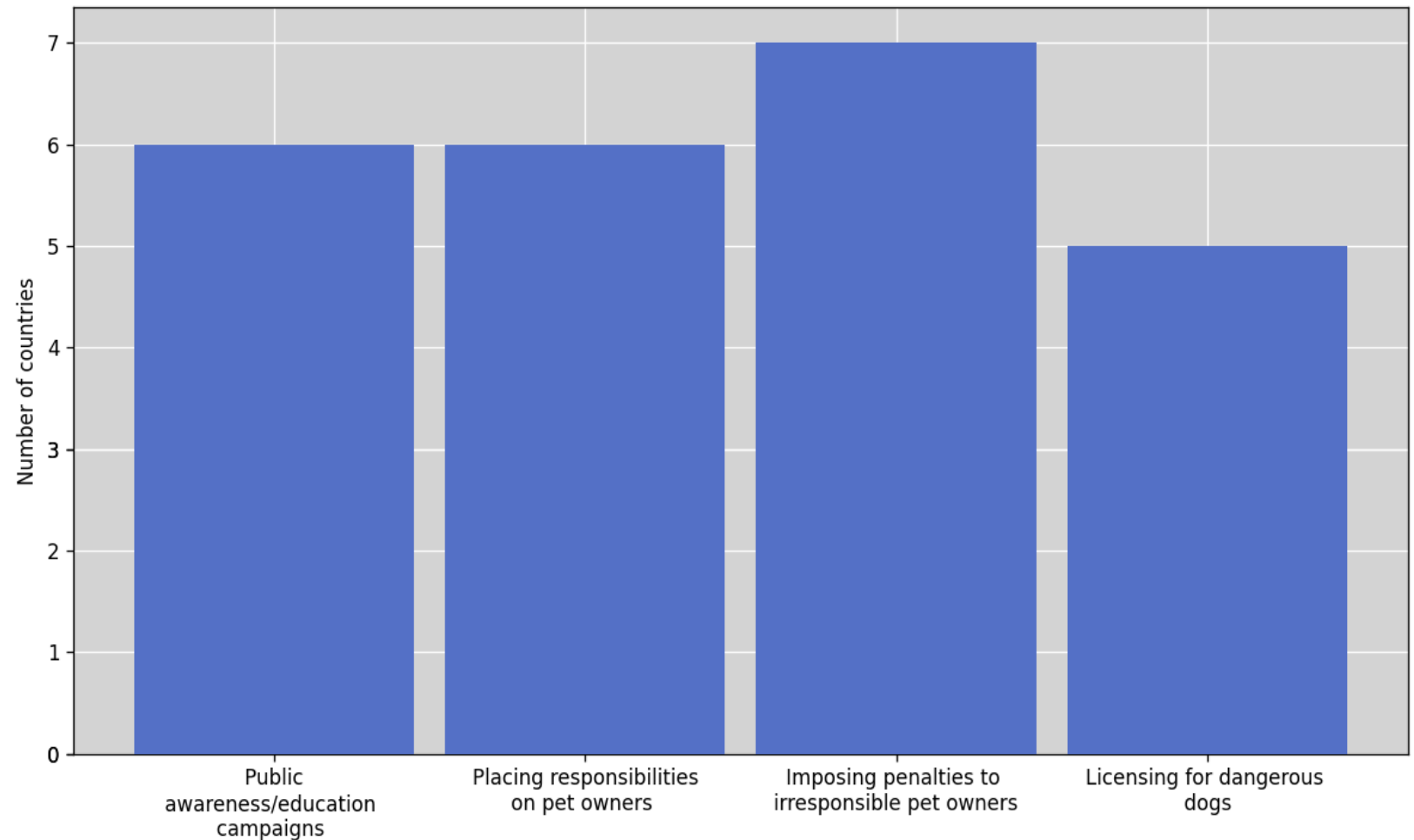
SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

ACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR STRAY DOG POPULATION CONTROL



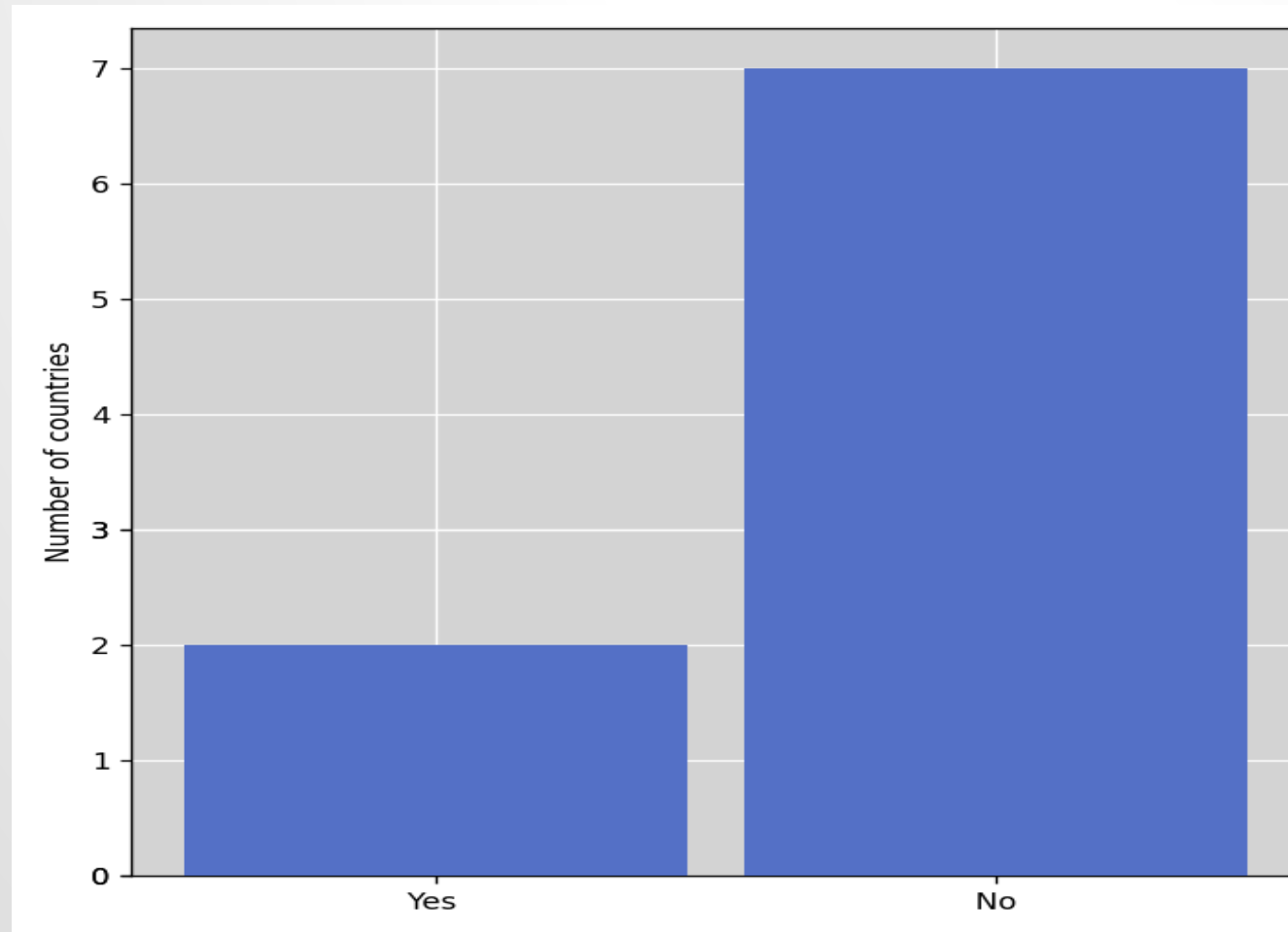
SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

METHODS IMPLEMENTED FOR REDUCING THE NUMBER OF DOG BITES ACROSS THE REGION



SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

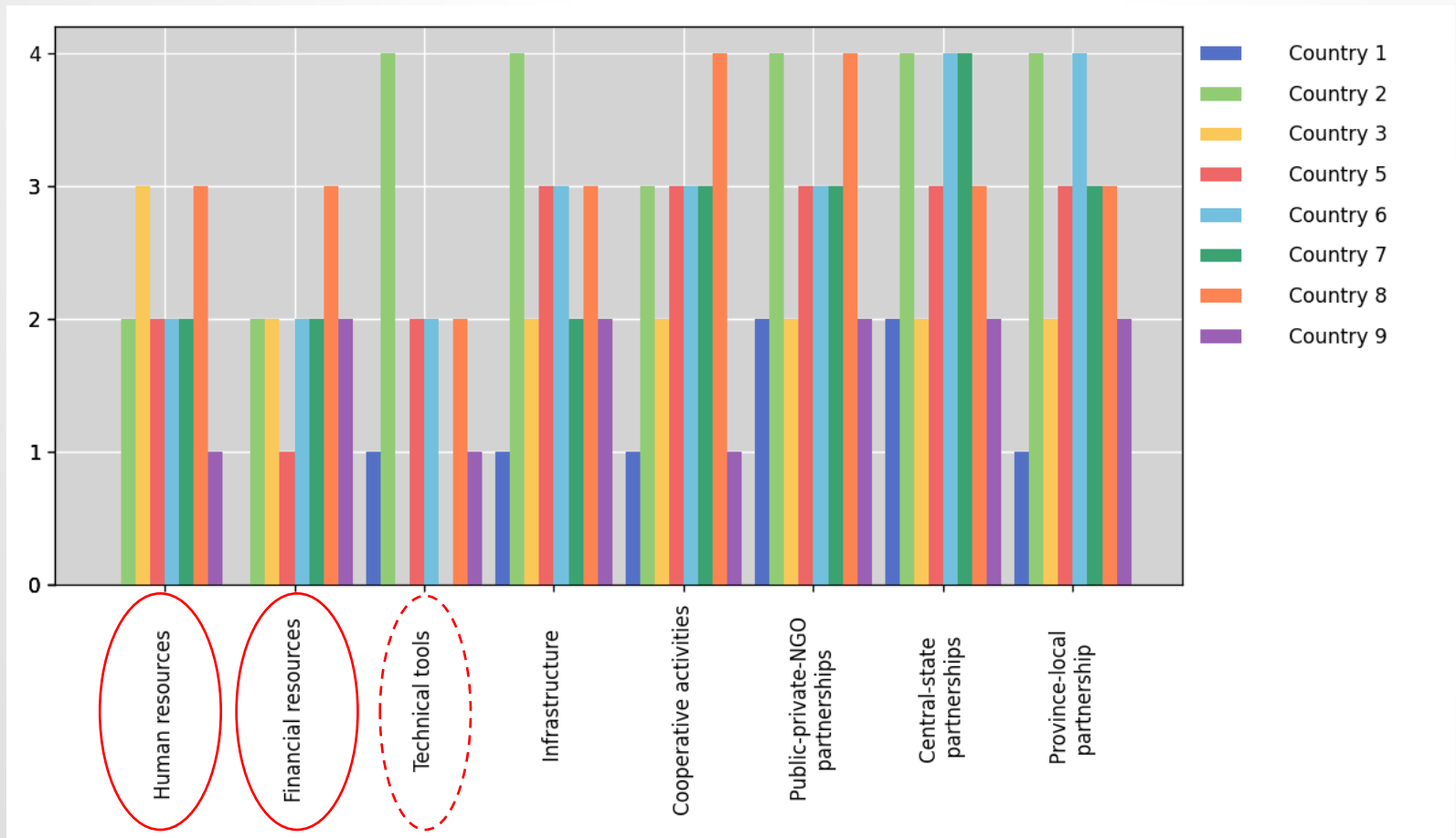
ADEQUATENESS OF RESOURCES IN THE DIFFERENT RESPONDING COUNTRIES (FREQUENCY)



SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

LEVEL OF ADEQUACY OF THE RESOURCES USED BY THE AUTHORITIES IN CHARGE OF STRAY DOG CONTROL

Scoring ranges between 1 (completely inadequate) and 5 (completely adequate).



DISEASE DISTRIBUTION – RABIES

(2018-2019)

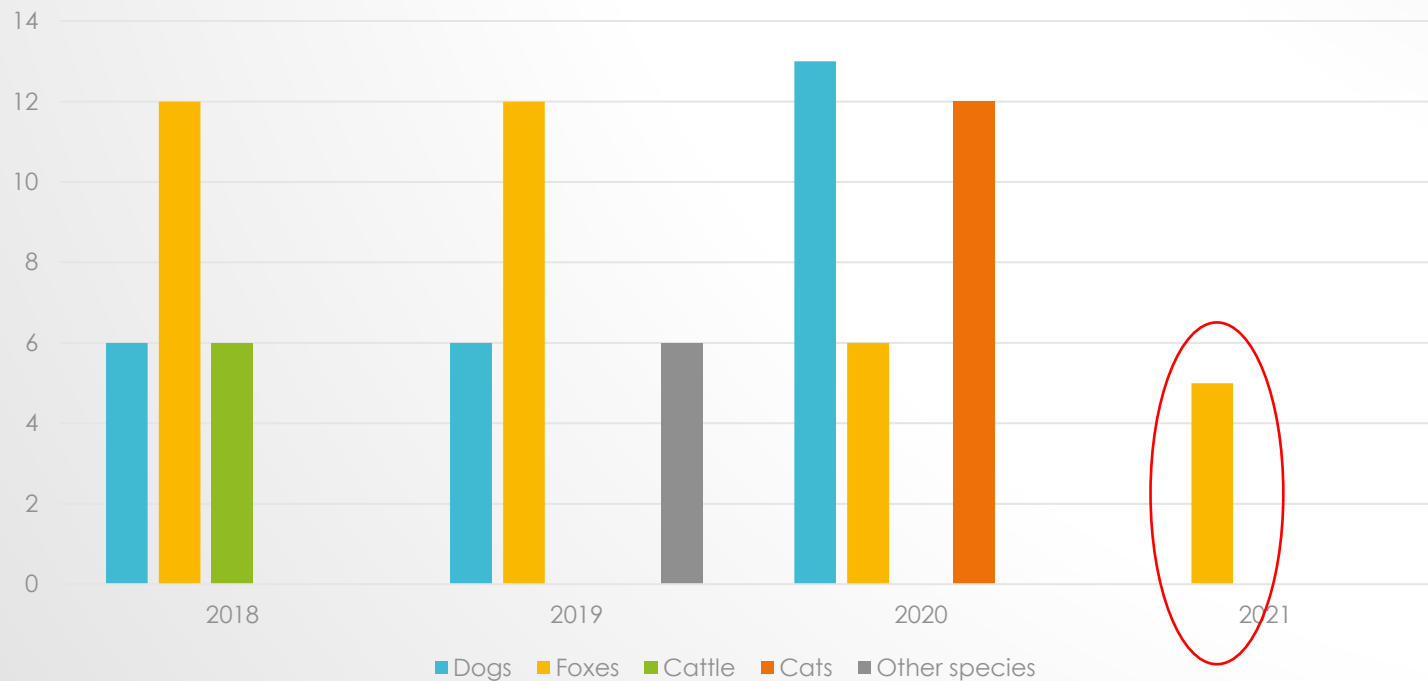


			Semester Q							
			Jan-Jun-2018	Jul-Dec-2018	Jan-Jun-2019	Jul-Dec-2019	Jan-Jun-2020	Jul-Dec-2020		
Rabies virus (Inf. with)	Albania	Domestic								
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Domestic								
		Wild								
	Bulgaria	Domestic								
		Wild								
	Croatia	Domestic								
		Wild								
	Greece	Domestic								
		Wild								
	Montenegro	Domestic								
		Wild								
	North Macedonia	Domestic								
		Wild								
	Romania	Domestic								
	Wild									
Serbia	Domestic									
	Wild									
Turkey	Domestic									
	Wild									



SECTION I_BIS «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION ON RABIES»

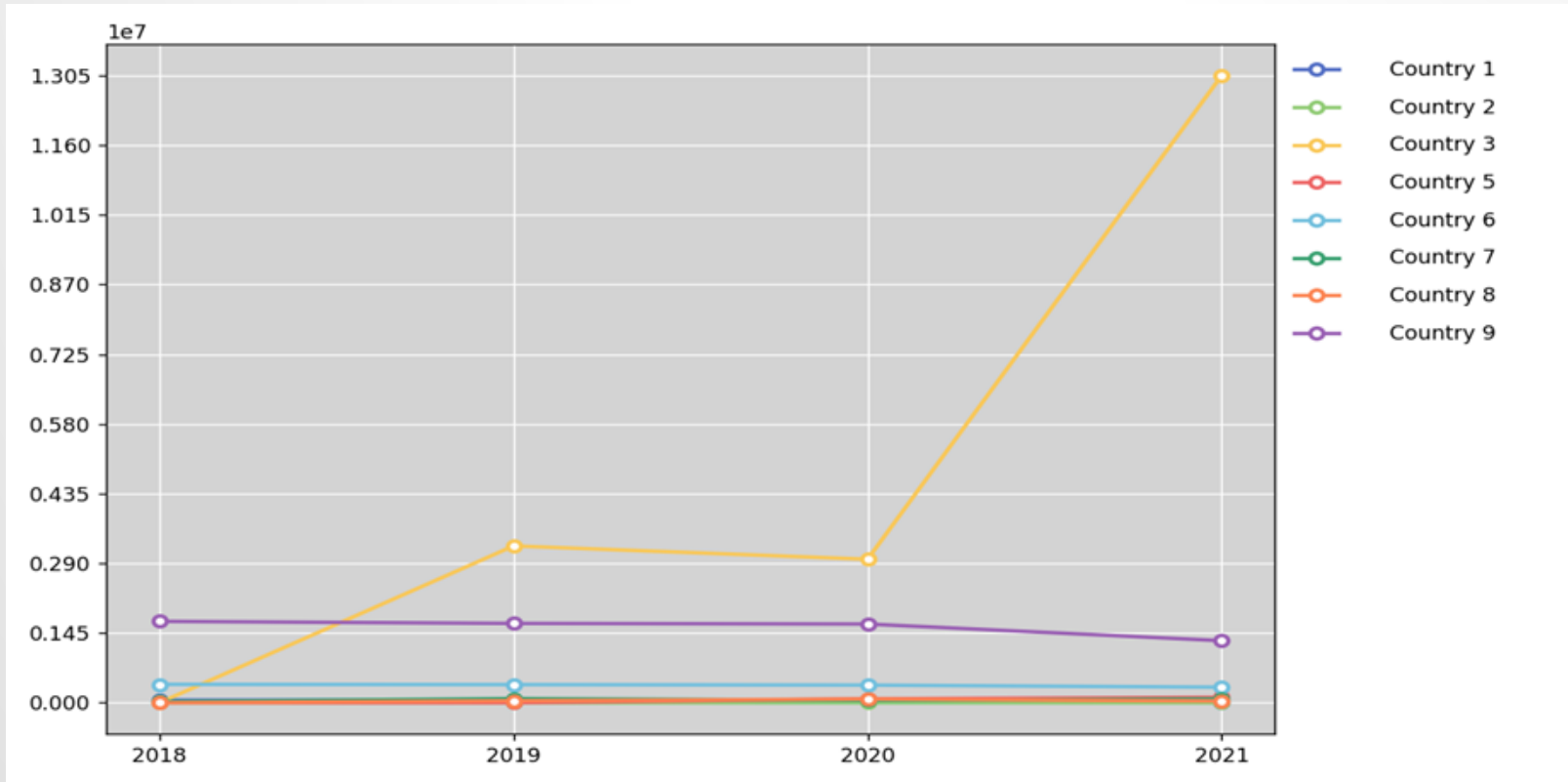
Total number of rabies case in countries of the Region per year and animals' species/categories



No cases – horses, small ruminants

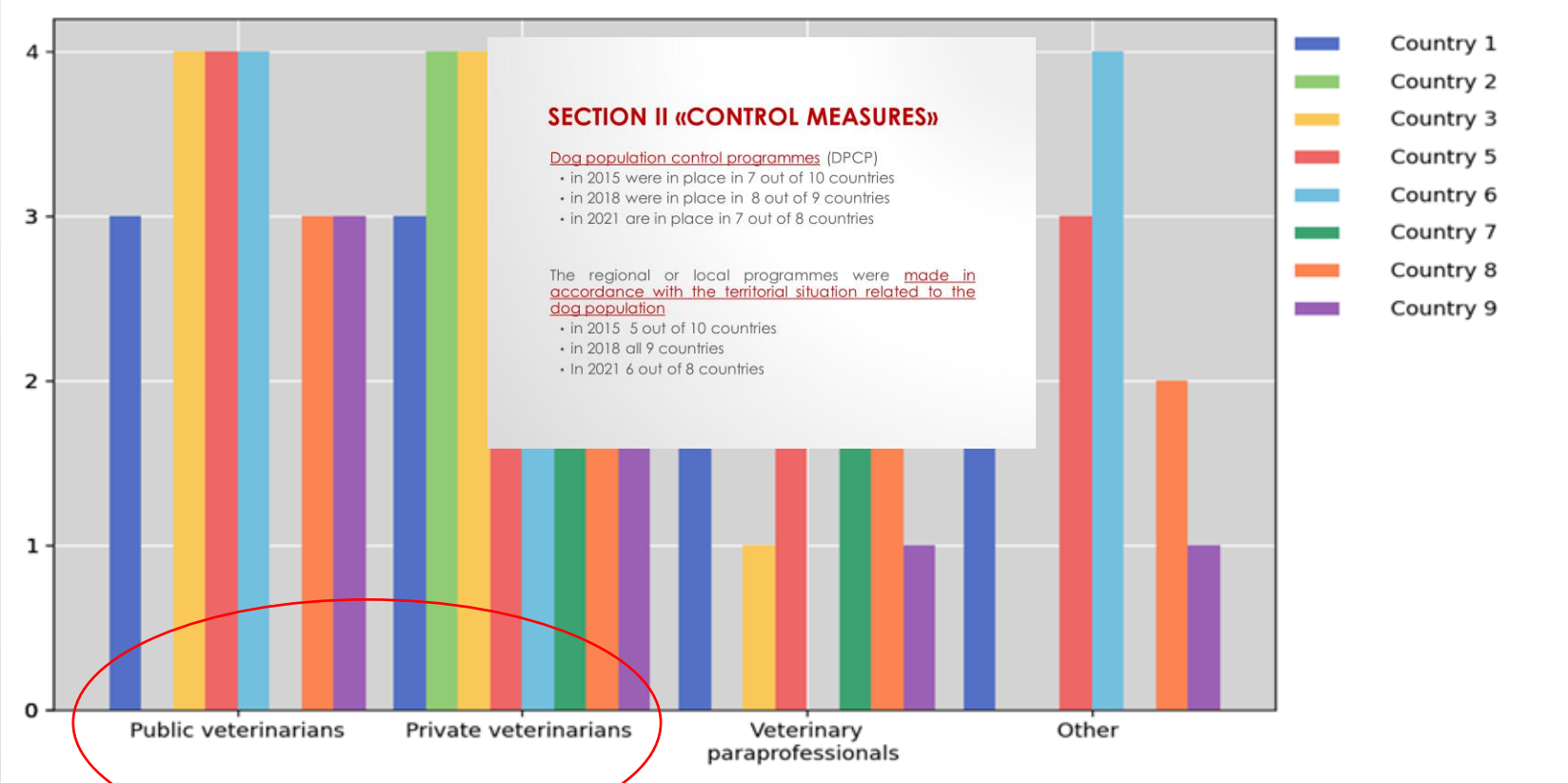
SECTION I_BIS «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION ON RABIES»

Animals vaccinated from 2018 to 2021



SECTION I_BIS «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION ON RABIES»

Contribution of different sectors to dog vaccination programmes/campaigns



SECTION II «CONTROL MEASURES»

Dog population control programmes (DPCP)

- in 2015 were in place in 7 out of 10 countries
- in 2018 were in place in 8 out of 9 countries
- in 2021 are in place in 7 out of 8 countries

The regional or local programmes were made in accordance with the territorial situation related to the dog population

- in 2015 5 out of 10 countries
- in 2018 all 9 countries
- In 2021 6 out of 8 countries

SECTION II «CONTROL MEASURES»

Training program for personnel responsible for stray dog management

- in 2015 was in place in 4 out of 10 countries
- in 2018 was in place in 5 out of 9 countries
- in 2021 is in place in 5 out of 8 countries

Education and/or legislation for responsible ownership

- in 2015 were implemented in 7 out of 10 countries
- in 2018 were implemented in all 9 countries
- in 2021 are declared implemented by 2 out of 8 countries

SECTION II «CONTROL MEASURES»

Dog identification and registration a legal obligation

- in 2015 in all 9 countries
- in 2018 in all 9 countries
- in 2021 in 8 out of 8 countries (only identification)

In 2021 registration and identification system in a centralized database is in place in all countries and transponders for animals approved under ISO standards (i.e. as in Reg. 576/2013) are applied in dog identification system.

SECTION II «CONTROL MEASURES»

- According to your responses on Section II "Control measures", how do you estimate the current level of compliance of your country with the OIE standards 7.7

	2015	2018	2021	indicator
NC	0 out 10	0 out 9	0 out 8	
PC	7 out 10	6 out 9	5 out 8	
FC	2 out 10	3 out 9	3 out 8	

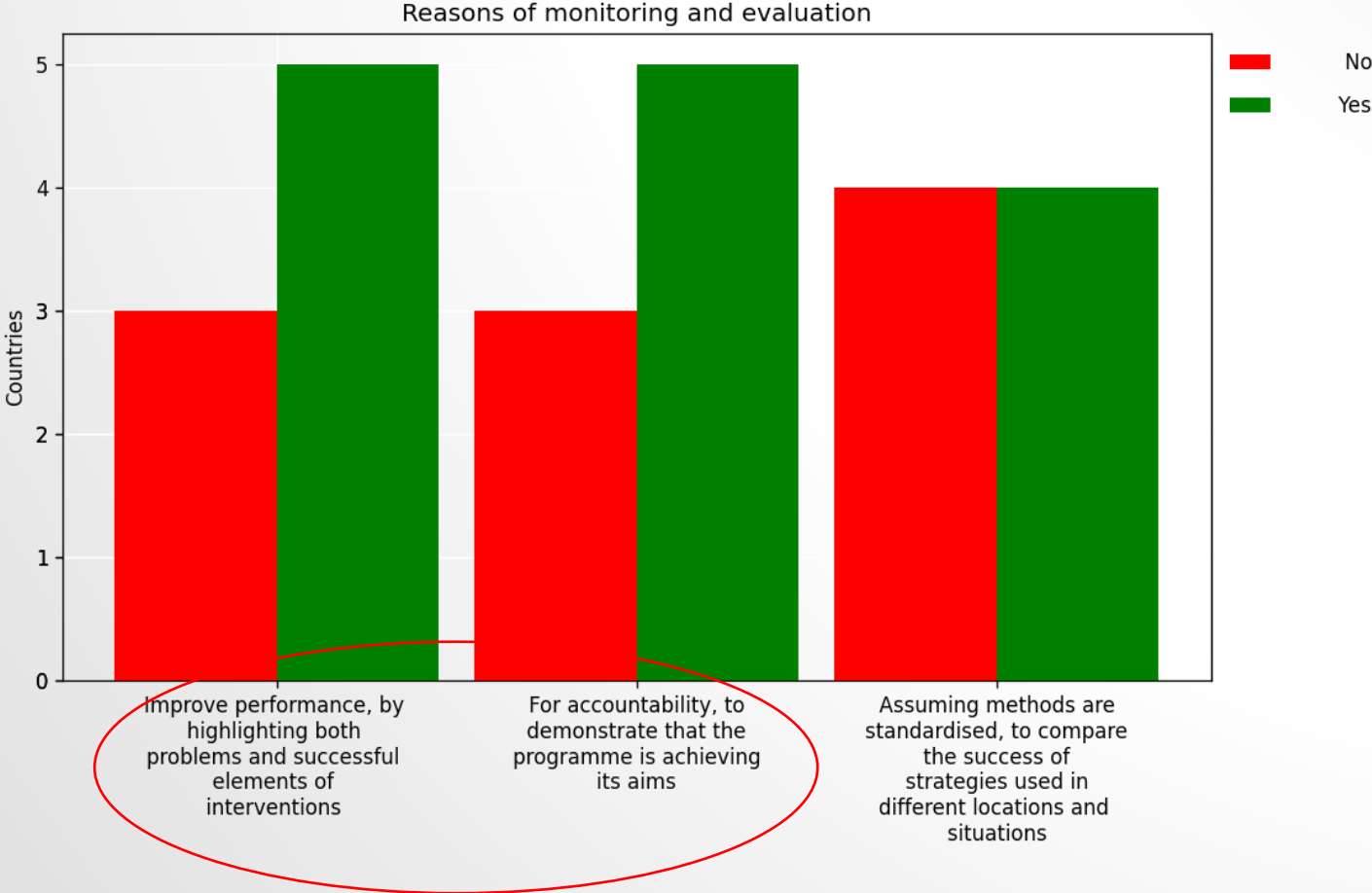
SECTION III «MONITORING AND EVALUATION»

Monitoring and evaluation of DPCP is in place in 6 countries

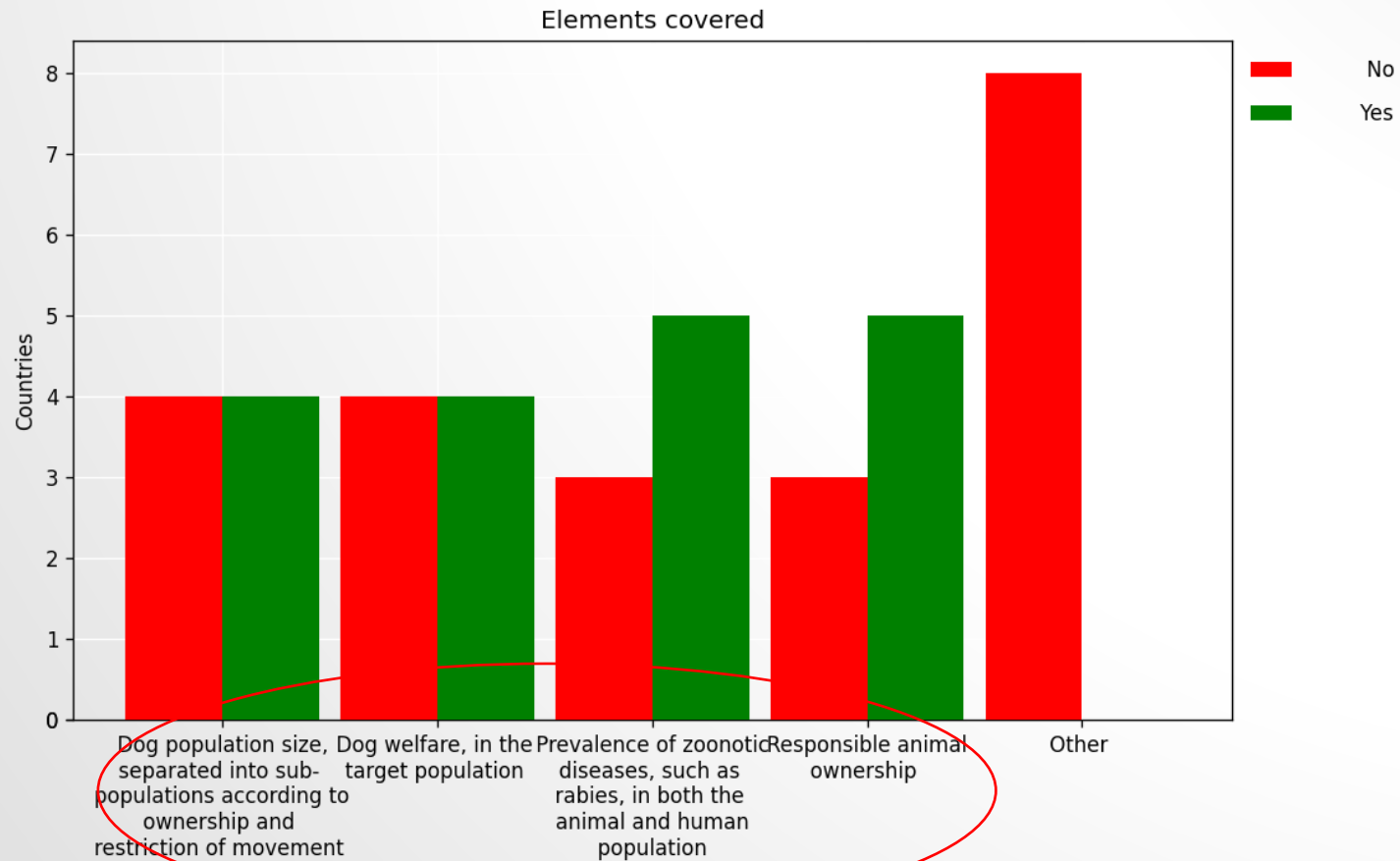
(3 of those countries introduced monitoring and evaluation of DPCP activities since 1st self-assessment)

Country	Frequency
Country 1	Not defined
Country 3	Not defined
Country 5	Not defined
Country 6	Not defined
Country 7	Not defined
Country 8	Not defined

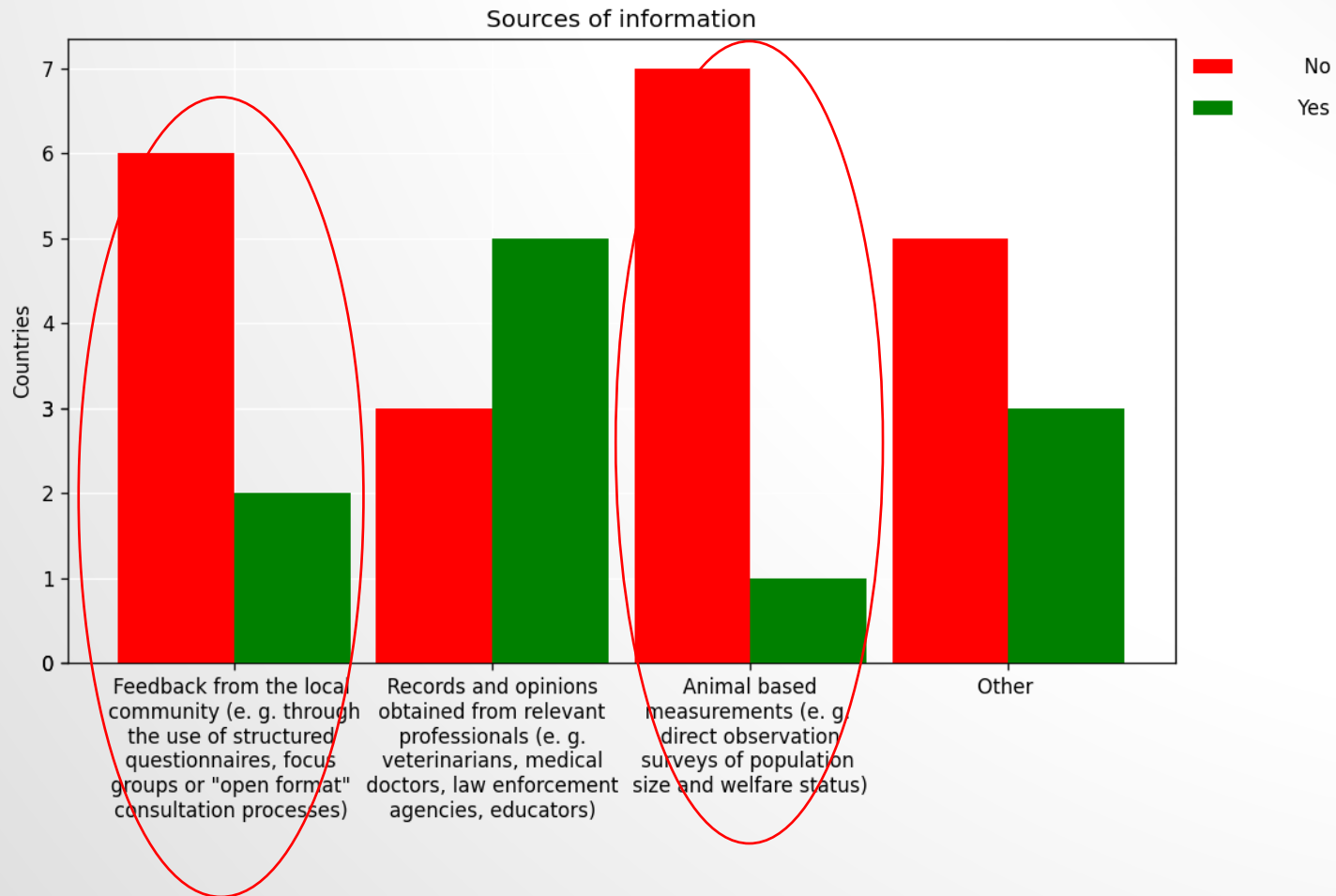
SECTION III «MONITORING AND EVALUATION»



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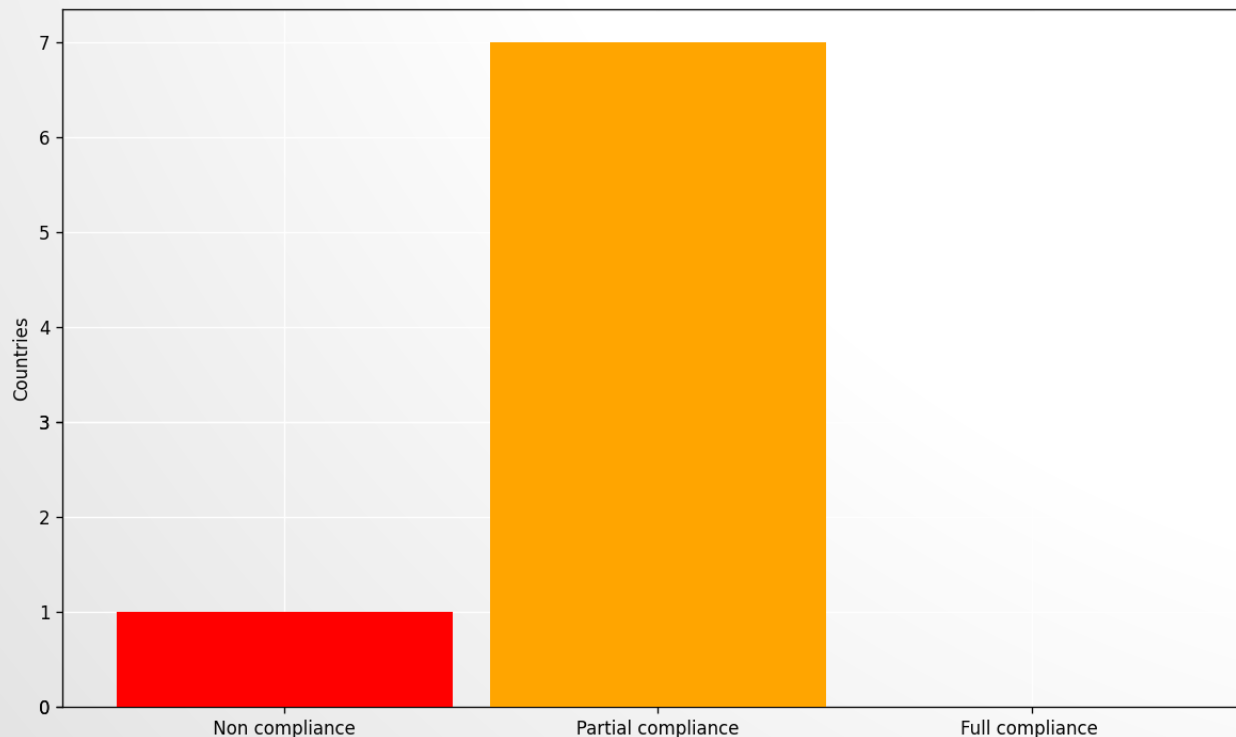


SECTION III «MONITORING AND EVALUATION»



SECTION III «MONITORING AND EVALUATION»

- According to your responses on Section III “Monitoring and Evaluation”, how do you estimate the current level of compliance of your country with the OIE standards 7.7



SECTION IV - CONCLUSIONS

What are the main weak points of your National Control Strategy?

Country 1	Ignorance of the population
	Low pay for services
	Shortage of funds
Country 2	Some Municipalities are not in compliance with national legislation on stray dogs control
	No responsible ownership
Country 3	The lack of active involvement of authorities in sterilisation programs
	The lack of active involvement of NGOs
	The lack of public awareness campaigns
Country 6	Improvement of the reproduction control of the owned dogs
	Establishment educational programmes for dog owners at local level
	Improvement the communication with local community
Country 7	Need of amendments of the Law in the field of dog reproduction control
	Registration of dog breeders
	Need of amendments of the law dealing with registration of dog breeding facilities
	We don't have actual National Dog control strategy, The dog control system is written in the Law of animal welfare and in separate By laws such as Book of Rules
Country 8	Actually, we have to issue and adopt a National Dog Control Strategy
	Participation in the creation and maintenance of a rabies-immune or rabies-free dog population
	Promotion of responsible ownership (education and legal framework that encourages responsible ownership)
Country 9	Reducing the number of stray dogs to an acceptable level
	We don't have NCS yet

SECTION IV CONCLUSIONS

Stray dog population trend

- **Increased** in 0 countries
- **Stable** in 0 countries
- **Decreased** in 2 countries

6 countries did not reply



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