

5th regional Workshop on Dog Population Management for Balkan countries (SDB5)

Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs

Country Report on national situation from MONTENEGRO, 2023

Zagreb, Croatia - 4-5 July, 2023

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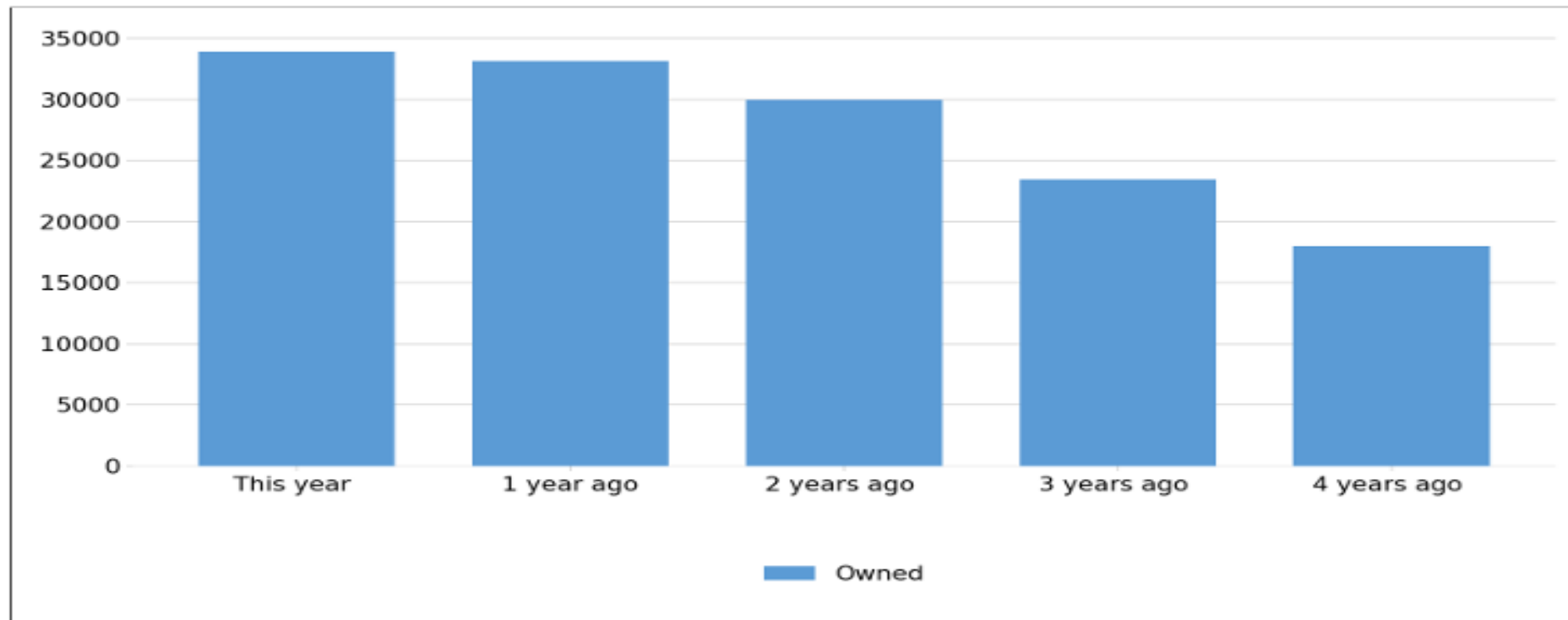
Organisation
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de la santé
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Mundial
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Animal



I. Understanding country situation

1.A - WHICH IS THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF OWNED DOGS IN YOUR COUNTRY?





METHODS ARE USED
TO ESTIMATE THE
NUMBER OF OWNED
DOGS

- Dog registration in a centralised database - Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Affairs
- Responsibility for the data entry in the centralised database - Local Veterinary Ambulance
- Free-roaming dog population pose a problem:
 - Bite injuries
 - Zoonoses
 - Noise
 - Faecal pollution
 - Attacks to livestock

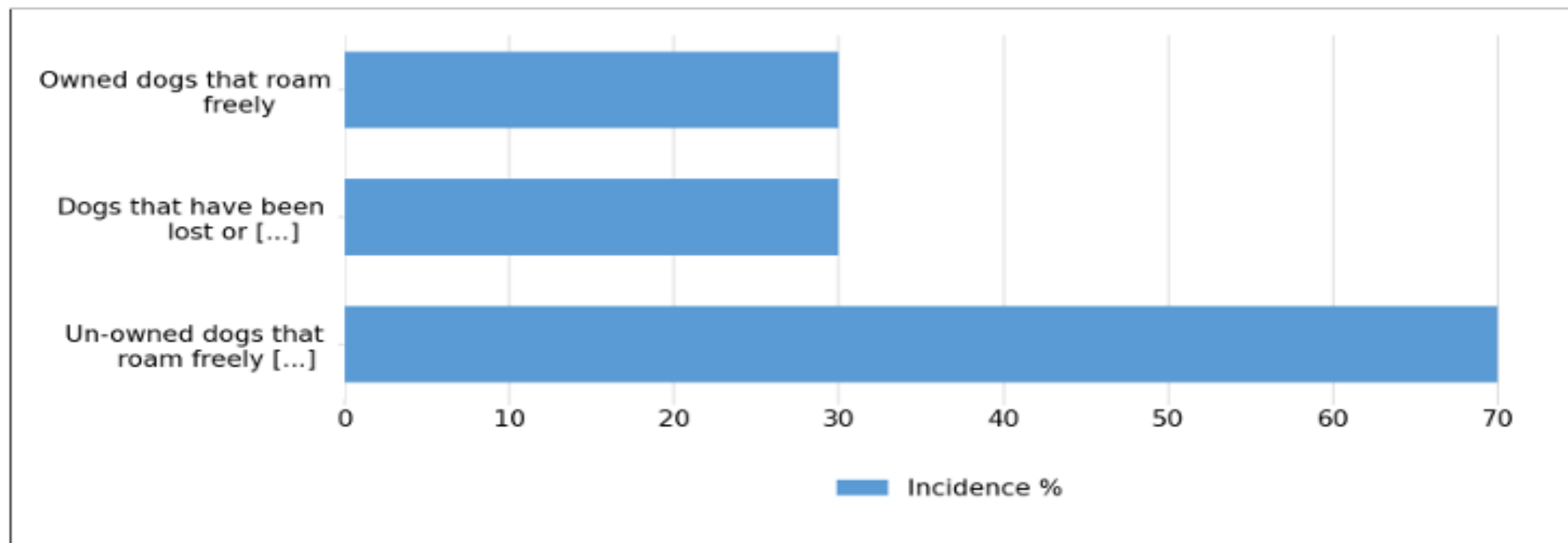


ANNUAL NUMBER OF FREE-ROAMING DOG BITES	0
ANNUAL NUMBER OF FREE-ROAMING DOG BITES TO HUMANS	250
ANNUAL NUMBER OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS PROVOKED BY FREEROAMING DOGS	0
ANNUAL NUMBER OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS PROVOKED BY FREE-ROAMING DOGS	0
ANNUAL TOTAL AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION COSTS PAID FOR INJURED HUMANS	0
ANNUAL TOTAL AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION COSTS FOR DOG-RELATED DAMAGES (LIVESTOCK AND OR PROPERTY)	0
ANNUAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS PROVOKED BY FREE-ROAMING DOGS	0



Both, in rural and urban areas

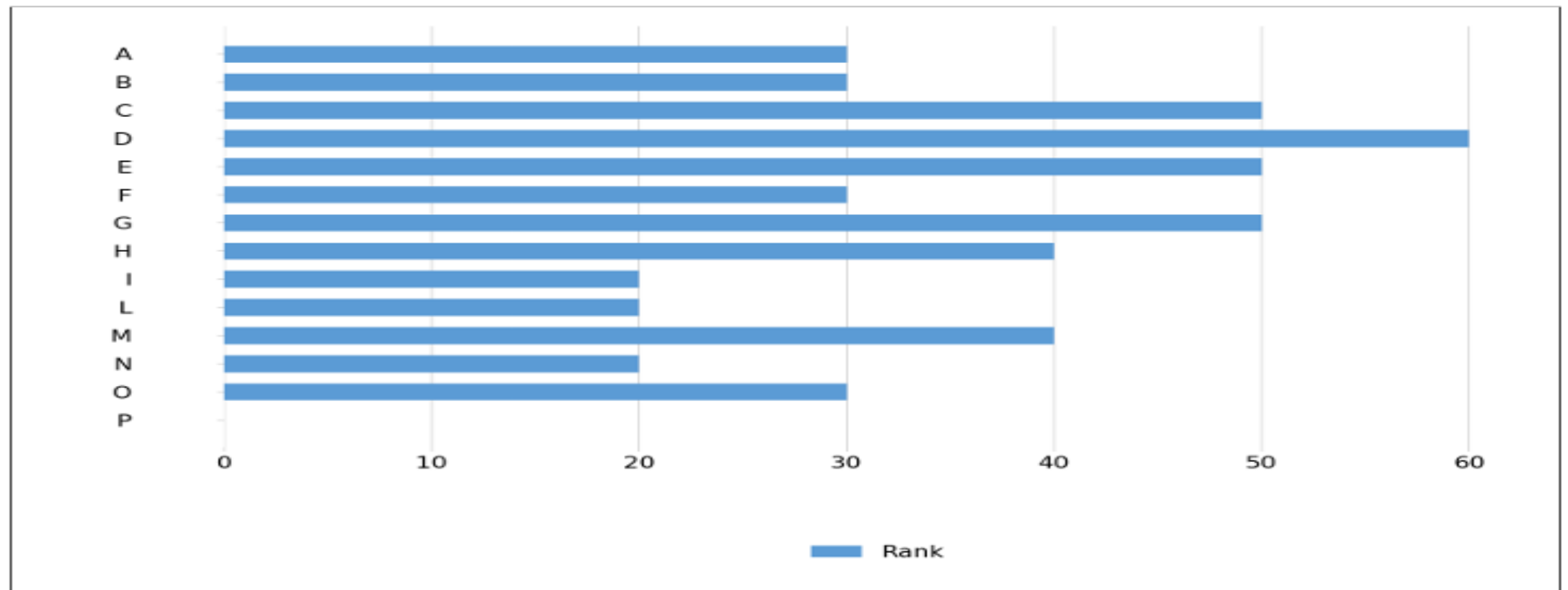
Sources' incidence



4.c - SPECIFY THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT DRIVE THE OWNERS TO ABANDON THEIR DOGS

LEGENDA:

A = Behavioural Problems, B = Old age of the dog, C = Dog growth to be too large, D = Unexpected dog pregnancy, E = Owners moving to a different place, F = Landlords do not allow pets in the house, G = Lack of financial resources to take care of a sick animal, H = Lack of time to take care of a sick animal, I = Owner's death or illness, L = Increased cost of maintenance, M = No longer profitable (breeding, competitions), N = Birth of a child, O = Travel or vacation, P = Others

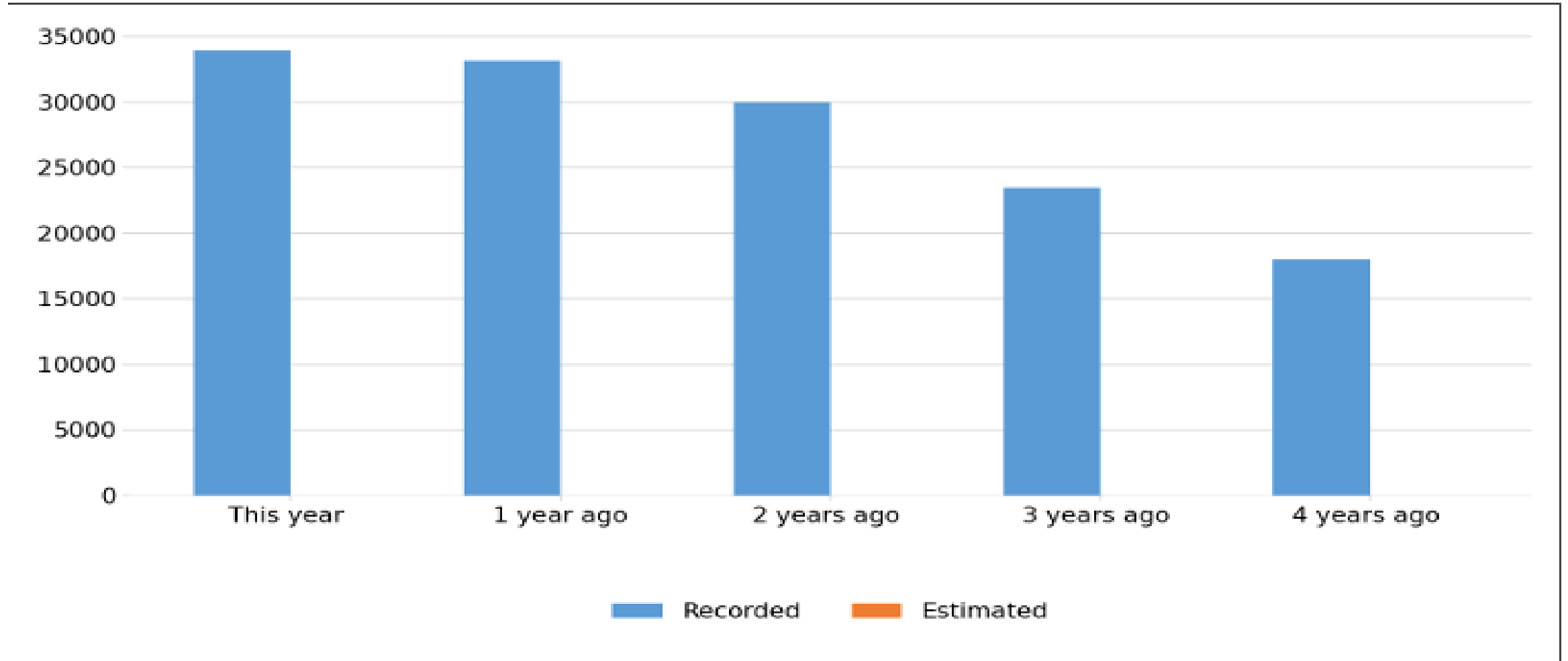




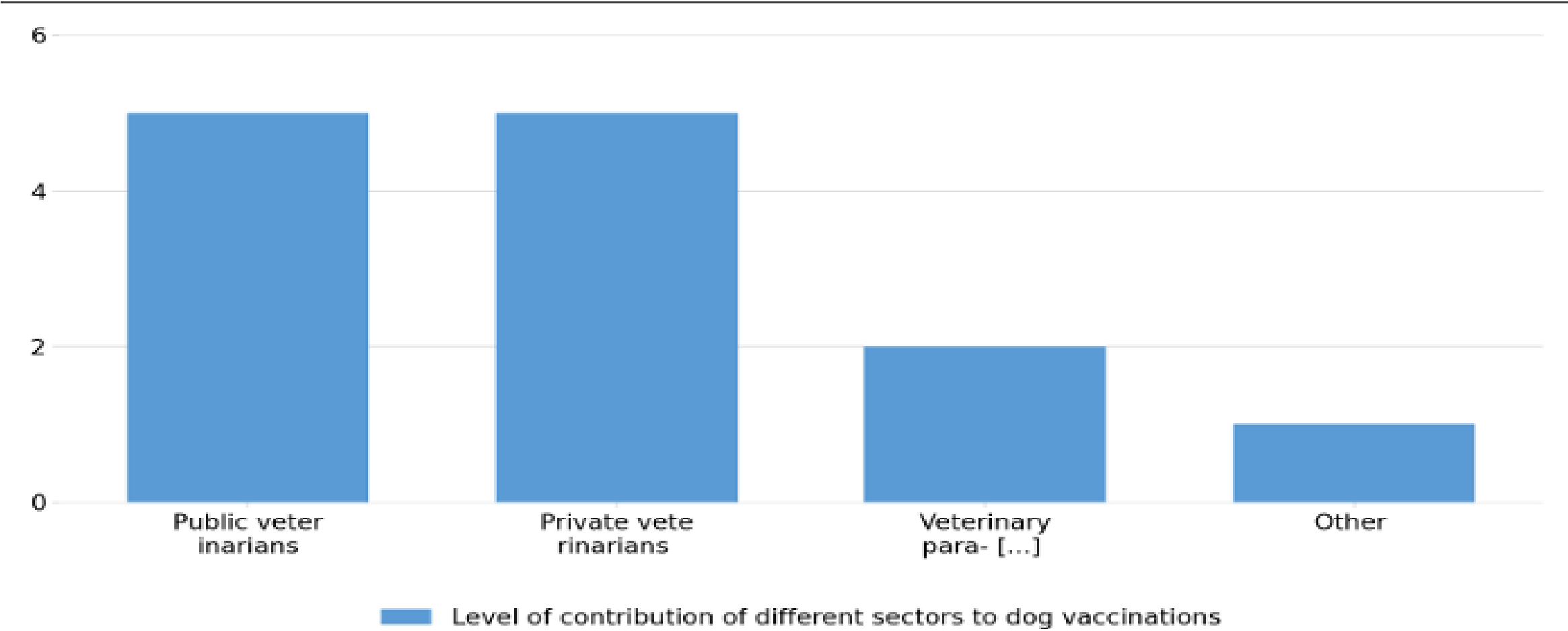
7. DOES YOUR COUNTRY HAVE THE NECESSARY REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR THE FOLLOWING KEY ELEMENTS IN ORDER TO HELP AUTHORITIES ESTABLISHING SUCCESSFUL DOG POPULATION MANAGEMENT (DPM) PROGRAMMES?

Answer
Owners' obligations regarding the principles of responsible dog ownership, including animal welfare:: Yes
Animal welfare obligations of authorities:: Yes
Registration and identification of dogs in an animal identification system:: Yes
Registration, or authorisation and licensing of dog breeders and sellers:: Yes
Registration, or authorisation and licensing of dog shelters, rehoming centres and holding facilities:: Yes
Licensing of veterinarians:: Yes
Licensing preparation, use and sale of veterinary medicinal products:: Yes
Dog movements and trade at international and national levels:: Yes
Vaccination against rabies and other preventive measures against zoonotic diseases as appropriate: Yes
Veterinary procedures (e.g. surgical procedures): Yes
Control of dangerous dogs: No
Environmental controls (e.g. abattoirs, waste management, dead stock facilities): Yes

1B.i - HOW MANY DOGS ARE VACCINATED (RECORDED AND ESTIMATED) IN YOUR COUNTRY PER YEAR?



1 for no contribution, while 5 for maximum contribution





II. Control measures

11.e - WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES ARE INCLUDED IN THE DPM PROGRAMMES IN PLACE IN YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer
Promote and establish responsible dog ownership
Improve animal health and welfare of dog populations
Reduce the number of free-roaming dogs
Stabilize the population by reducing turnover
Reduce the risks for public health and safety including dogs bites, traffic accidents and zoonotic diseases
Contribute towards eradicating dog-mediated human rabies

13. ARE EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION FOR RESPONSIBLE DOG OWNERSHIP IMPLEMENTED IN YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer

Provide appropriate care to ensure the welfare of the dog and any offspring according to the dog's five welfare needs (suitable, environment, suitable diet, housed with o...: Yes, both education and legislation

Encourage appropriate behaviours, reducing unwanted behaviours (including dog bites) and supporting the dog's ability to cope with its environment through attention to so...: Yes, both education and legislation

Ensure the registration and identification of dogs: Yes, both education and legislation

Prevent negative impacts of dogs on the community, via pollution (e.g. faeces, and noise), risks to human health through bites or traffic accidents and risks to other dog...: Yes, both education and legislation

Control dog reproduction: Yes, both education and legislation

Arrange for dogs to be cared for when the owner is unable to do so: Yes, both education and legislation

Prevent diseases, in particular zoonotic diseases (e.g. through regular vaccination in rabies endemic areas): Yes, both education and legislation



15-bis. WHICH REGISTRATION SYSTEM IS IN PLACE IN YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer

Dog registration in a centralised (national) database

Dog owners licensing

Dog sellers licensing

Commercial breeder licensing

14. ARE DOG IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION LEGAL OBLIGATIONS IN YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer

Yes, both

15. WHICH IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM IS APPLIED IN YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer

Electronic Transponders (microchips)

Eartag

16.a - WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS ARE USED?

Answer

Confinement or separation of female dogs during oestrus from unstirilized males

Surgical sterilisation

16 - bis. IS REPRODUCTIVE CONTROL FOR UN-OWNED FREE-ROAMING DOGS IN PLACE IN YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer

No

16.c - WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS ARE USED? (ART. 7.7.18 WOAHTAHC)

Answer

Surgical sterilisation



18. IS CATCH AND RETURN, REHOMING OR RELEASE IN PLACE IN YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer
Catch, neutre, vaccinate and return
Release in place (CNVR community dogs)
Catch and rehoming

15-bis. WHICH REGISTRATION SYSTEM IS IN PLACE IN YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer
Dog registration in a centralised (national) database
Dog owners licensing
Dog sellers licensing
Commercial breeder licensing

18.a - IN CASE DOG HOUSING FACILITIES ARE BUILT/INSTALLED, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS ARE TAKEN IN CONSIDERATION?

Answer
Facilities (sustainable finances, site selection, kennel size, design and occupancy, disease control measures, maximum capacity)
Management (provision of adequate fresh water and nutritious food, regular hygiene and cleaning; routine inspection, handling and exercise of the dogs; monitoring of physical and behavioural health and provision of required veterinary treatments; supervision, including routine and preventive veterinary care and euthanasia; policies and procedures to respect the maximum capacity for the facility and action when this is reached, assessment of dog health and behaviour; reporting to the Competent Authority; socialisation, enrichment and locomotory activity)
Assessment. (Dog housing performance: body condition score, skin condition, disease incidence, injuries and mortality, reaction to humans and expression of species -specific behaviour, emotional state; adequate space appropriate to the age, size, weight and breed of the dog; ventilation, light and other climatic elements)

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Answer
Confinement or separation of female dogs during oestrus from unsterilized males
Surgical sterilisation

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18. IS CATCH AND RETURN, REHOMING OR RELEASE IN PLACE IN YOUR COUNTRY?

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Catch and rehomng

22.a - WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS ARE USED?

Answer
Public awareness/education campaigns
Placing responsibilities on pet owners
Imposing penalties to irresponsible pet owners

23. IS FREE-ROAMING DOG EUTHANASIA LEGALLY PERMITTED IN YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer
Aggressive behaviour
Serious or incurable disease
Risk of disease transmission to humans

23.a - IS THE EUTHANASIA OF HEALTY DOGS LEGALLY PERMITTED

Answer
No



III. Monitoring and evaluation

25. DO YOU MONITOR AND EVALUATE YOUR DOG POPULATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES?

Answer

Yes

How often do you do it?

Answer

Annually

26. DOES THE BUDGET FOR YOUR DPM PROGRAM(MES) INCLUDE FUNDS TO CONDUCT MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES?

Answer

Yes

27. FOR WHICH REASONS DOG POPULATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES MONITORING AND EVALUATION IS CARRIED OUT IN YOUR COUNTRY? ART. 7.7.12

Answer

To monitor change in the DPM programme objectives and evaluation of how DPM measures have contributed to those changes

To explore barriers and success in achieving programme objectives and adapt measures accordingly

Performance management of the implementation of DPM measures as indicated by their progress towards targets

For monitoring of costs to support cost-benefit analysis

Assuming methods are equivalent, to compare the success of strategies used in different locations and situations

28.a - WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS ARE COVERED BY THE FREE-ROAMING POPULATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION?

Answer

Free-roaming dog population density, demography (age, sex, sterilisation, lactating females and puppies) and welfare (e.g. body condition score, presence of a skin problem) recorded by direct observation of free-roaming dogs

Dog population movement from owned to unowned or from confined to free-roaming

Shelter performance including intake, adoption and euthanasia rates

Dog bites and PEP rates

29. WHICH SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION PURPOSES DO YOU USE?

Answer

Feedback from the local community (e. g. through the use of structured questionnaires, focus groups or "open format" consultation processes)

Records and opinions obtained from relevant professionals (e. g. veterinarians, medical doctors, law enforcement agencies, educators)

Records obtained from public health authorities

30. WHAT ARE THE TRENDS IN THE FREE-ROAMING DOG POPULATION OBSERVED OVER THE PAST 3 YEARS?

Answer

Increasing of free-roaming dogs

31. WHAT ARE THE MAIN WEAK POINTS OF YOUR NATIONAL CONTROL STRATEGY?

Answer

Please, identify 3 main weak points: Local authorities didn't adopt the Local Plan of DPM

Please, identify 3 main needs: Skilled and experienced personel.

Please identify 3 main needs:

Answer

Positive practice to solve the problem.

Training for local authorities.

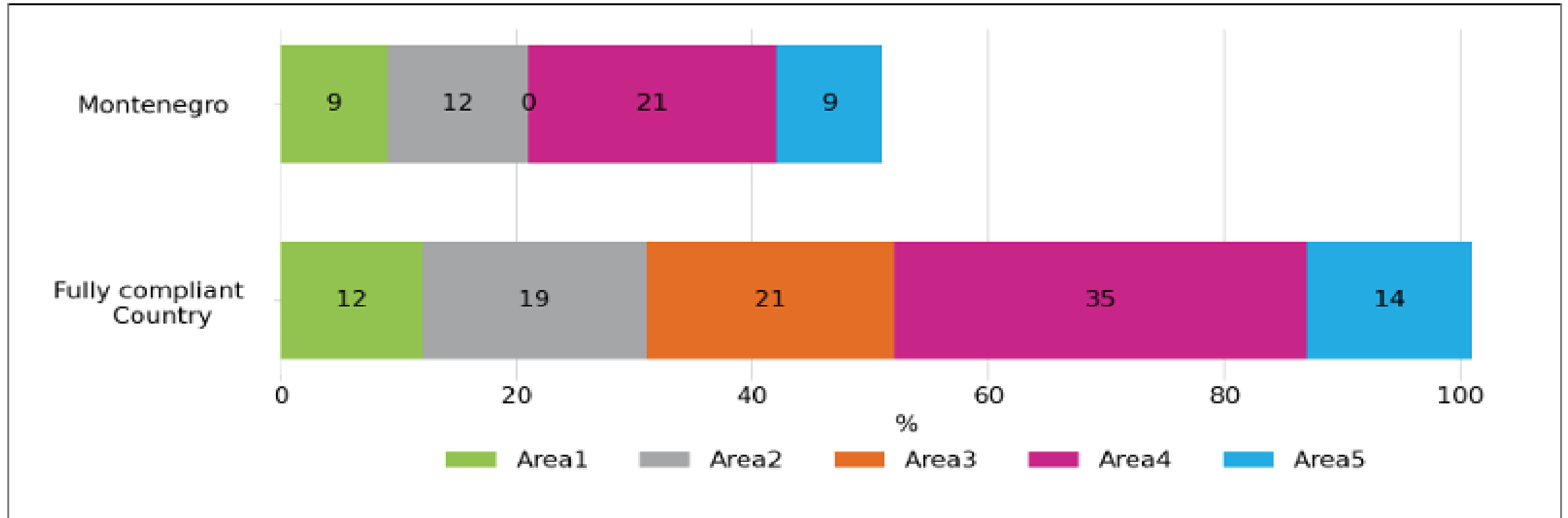
Financial support.

32. DO YOU NEED EXTERNAL AID TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM WITH FREE-ROAMING DOGS IN YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer

Yes

Figure 1: level of implementation of the Standards set in Chapter 7.7 of the WOAH TAHC



IV. Rabies dimension



V. Country roadmap Key Actions

Strenghts

Priority level	Strenght (What)	Action to	Objective (Why)	Implementer(s)	Deadline
1	improve health	Law	AW	CA; LVA; NGOs;	Continuously
1	Promote	Media	Raise	CA; NGOs	Continuously
1	Reduce the risk	Owners	Protentional	CA; NGOs; LVA;	Continuously

Weaknesses

Implementer(s)	Deadline	Objective (Why)	Measure to	Priority level	Weakness
CA; NGOs; LVA;	2025	Exiting problem	Shelters	1	Reduce
Police; CA	2024	Illegal animal	BIP - strong	1	Prevent illegal

Opportunities

Priority level	Opportunity	Action to seize	Objective (Why)	Implementer(s)	Deadline
2	Assist in the	Coordinative	Prevention	HA; CA	2025
2	Manage other	Overall control	Prevention	CA; NGOs	2025
1	Amendments	Adoption	Harmonization	CA	2024
1	Changes and	Adoption	Harmonization	CA	2024
1	Changes and	Adoption	Harmonization	CA	2024

Answer

European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals - Adoption - 2024

Threats

Implementer(s)	Objective (Why)	Action to	Priority level	Threat (What)	Deadline
CA; HA	Existing	In coordination	1	prevent harm to	2025
Local	Non	Local	1	Drafting and	2023



V. Successful stories



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for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

SAM
system
4DPM

Self-Assessment and Monitoring System
for Dog Population Management

Answer

- National Plan of DPM was adopted; (Action plan); New Shelters;

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-yvc3uAkDso>





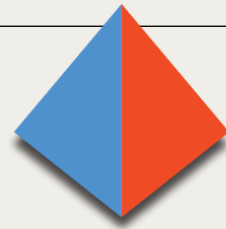
Thank you

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GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Session on rabies surveillance

GF TADs SGE RAB5

Report by Montenegro



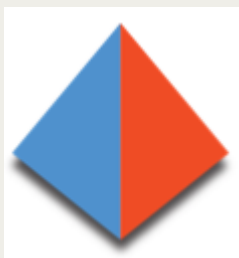
Rabies epidemiological situation

- **Last year of occurrence of Rabies in domestic animals :**
Year 2012, 1 case - domestic cat, location Pljevlja municipality

- **Last year of occurrence of Rabies in wildlife :**
Year 2011, cases 21, locations: Nikšić (6), Podgorica (5), Šavnik (3), Kolašin (3), Žabljak (2), Pljevlja (2);

- **Last year of occurrence of Rabies in humans :**
(1974, one case)

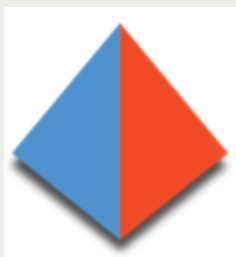
- **Last year of occurrence of imported Rabies cases:**
 - **In animals** : *Never reported*
 - **In humans** : *Never reported*





Oral rabies vaccination

Year*	Campaign carried out		Spring campaign		Autumn campaign		Area covered (please mark with X as appropriate)	
	YES	NO	Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date	Whole country	Other (please describe)
2018	x		07.05.	17.05.	31.10.	05.11.	x	
2019	x		17.04.	19.04.	28.10. Continued – 25.11. Continued- 04.12.	01.11. stopped 26.11-stopped 05.12. - stopped	x	
2020	x		25.05.	30.05.	no	no	x	
2021		x						No funds
2022	x		12.06.	17.06.	01.11.	07.11.	x	
2023	x		28.04.	05.05.	october	november	x	



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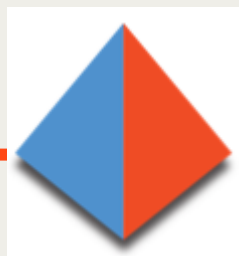
Standing Group of Experts under the GF-TADs umbrella



Surveillance

year	Number of tested animals-passive surveillance		Number of tested animals-active surveillance	
	negative	positive	negative	positive
2018	13		401	
2019	11		286	
2020	8		284	
2021	2		146	
2022	10		38	
2023	4 until May		N/A	

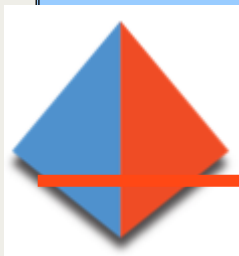
- Passive surveillance: tests performed in suspect and dead animals
- Active surveillance: tests performed in healthy hunted animals in the frame of the monitoring programme to verify effectiveness of vaccination





Plans for 2023

VACCINATION	YES	NO	NOT SURE	YES UNDER CONDITIONS <i>(please describe)</i>	Area	Period /dates	Comments
ORV Campaign 2023	x						
Spring campaign (realized)	x						
Autumn campaign	x						
SURVEILLANCE							
Passive surveillance	x					All year around	
Active surveillance <i>(like the one accompanying all ORV)</i>	x					During hunting season October-February	
Other type of active surveillance (please describe)							



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VACCINATION	YES	NO	NOT SURE	YES UNDER CONDITIONS (please describe)	Area	Period /dates	Comments
ORV Campaign			X				No funding form EC for next years. Great help will be from ADEWB project which assignment is to engage experts in order to help us find common approach in next years rabies activities considering that none of WB countries will bi performing ORV except Serbia in 2024.
Spring campaign			X				
Autumn campaign			X				
SURVEILLANCE							
Passive surveillance	X					All year around	
Active surveillance (like the one accompanying all ORV)	X					During hunting season October - February	
Other type of active surveillance (please describe)							

