



OIE Platform on animal welfare in Europe – latest developments

**2nd OIE regional Workshop
on Stray dog population control**
(Tirana, Albania, 14-16 June 2016)

Dr N. Leboucq
OIE sub-regional Representative based in Brussels



* At a glance...

❖ Objectives

Improve AW in Europe

Empower VS to take actions in AW

- Raise awareness
- Improve implementation
- Improve standard setting

❖ Governance

- Steering Group (15 Members – Member countries: RU/SB/TK/IR/SP)
- Observers
- Secretariat (OIE sub-regional Representation in Brussels)

❖ Action Plan

(first) 2014 – 2016 adopted in Dec 2013

3 priority topics:

- Transport (long distance) (chapter 7.3)
- Slaughter (chapter 7.5)
- **Stray dog pop. control** (chapter 7.7)

(more than 20 activities)

❖ Budget

- 3 year budget: approx 450 K€
- **EU** + several other donors have joined
- In-kind contributions from hosting countries
- World animal health and welfare Fund

Topics

Activities

1st Action Plan (2014 - 2016)

Slaughter

1st ToT Workshop on T&S

2nd ToT Workshop on T&S

Evaluations of ToT Workshops

Long distance Transport by land

Preparation of training modules

ToT workshop on long distance transport

'Whole journey' seminar

Stray dogs

Self-assessment tool (SAM Tool)

Regional initiative for the Balkans

Regional initiative for West Eurasia

Governance / collaboration

Steering committee meetings

Platform website

Consultation meetings (1st; 2nd)

2nd Action Plan (2017 - 2019)



Stray dogs
population
control



Terrestrial Animal Health Code

PDF

Contents | Index

CHAPTER 7.7.

STRAY DOG POPULATION CONTROL

Preamble: The scope of these recommendations is to deal with... problems and have a socio-economic, environmental... diseases, notably rabies, in a... importance of controlling... zoonotic diseases and... institutions and/or agencies.

Guiding principles

The following recommendations

1. The promotion of responsible
2. Because dog ecology is linked

Definitions

Carrying capacity: means the upper limit of water, shelter, and human acceptance.

Dog population control programme: means level and/or managing it in order to meet a

Person: this can include more than one individual

Dog population control programme

The objectives of a programme to control the dog

1. improve health and welfare of owned and stray
2. reduce numbers of stray dogs to an acceptable level;
3. promote responsible ownership;
4. assist in the creation and maintenance of a rabies immune or rabies free dog population.

- Articles turned into questions (→ questionnaire with 32 questions)
- Objectives: to measure and improve compliance with Chapter 7.7
- Developed with the support of IZSAM Teramo
- Online questionnaire <http://oiestraydogs.izs.it/limesurvey/w/p2/index.html>
- To be used as a self-assessment (full / partial / insufficient compliance)
- Identification of weak areas for improvement (and thereby the design of Roadmaps)

OIE self-evaluation and monitoring Tool



OIE stray dog self-assessment and monitoring tool (SAM Tool)

QUESTION INDEX

Section 0 - Respondent details

Section I - Understanding the situation

Section II - Control measures

Section III - Monitoring and evaluation

Section IV - Conclusions and next (or

QUESTION INDEX

Section 0 - Respondent details

Section I - Understanding the situation

Section II - Control measures

* 2. Does the stray dog population pose a problem in your country?



* 2. Does the stray dog population pose a problem in your country?


Yes

No

* 3. D



Please describe the kind of problem

 Please select at least one answer

Bites

Zoonoses

Noise

Faeces

* 4. A



BACI

In May 2006, t

memb

devel

- Mo

cas

- Ninety-nine per cent of human rabies deaths due to

Specific rabies section added in 2015
Other possible updated

Regional initiative for the Balkans (SDB)



Everything started...



First Workshop on stray dog management for Balkan countries (SDB1) in Bucharest, Romania, on 17-19 June 2014

Participants

10 Balkan countries and territories

2 participants per country

- OIE NFP on Animal Welfare
- Vet working at municipal level

Main objectives

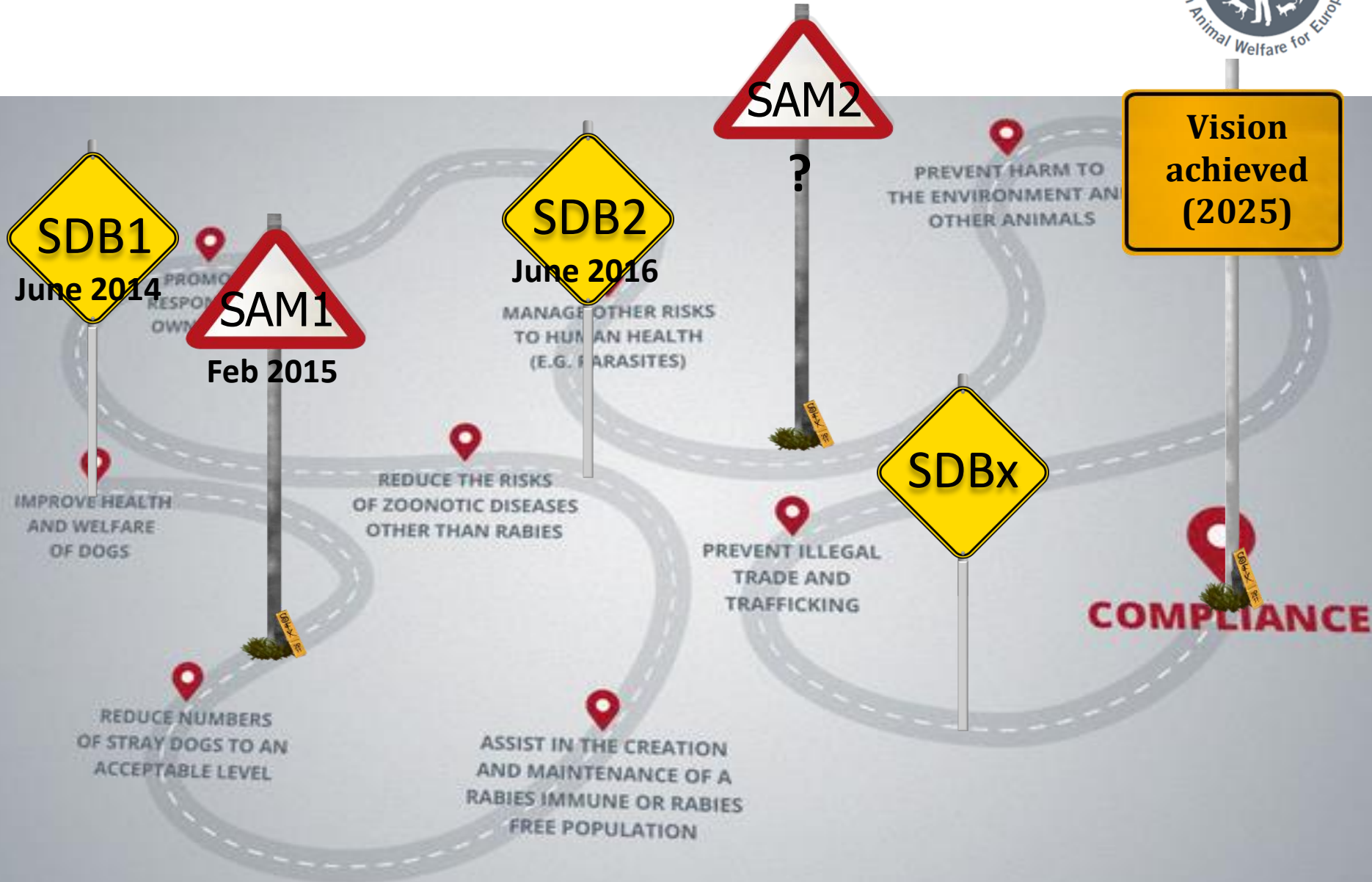
- Remind the provisions of the OIE Chapter 7.7
- Review National Control strategies on stray dog population
- Identify the key weaknesses /constraints/ challenges
- Share best practices in the region
- **Exchange on a common vision at Sub-Regional level**

First Workshop on stray dog management for Balkan countries (SDB1) in Bucharest, Romania, on 17-19 June 2014

Main outcomes:

- A common vision at Sub-Regional level was agreed:
“to become fully compliant with the OIE Standard on stray dog population control by 2025”, (implying that the stray dog population is reduced to an acceptable level and the risk of transmission of rabies and other zoonoses to humans through stray dogs is mitigated)
- Development of National Roadmaps to achieve the Vision by addressing the identified key challenges
- Organisation of follow-up (SDB) Workshops every 2 years to monitor the progress using the OIE Self-Assessment and Monitoring Tool (SAM)

Regional initiative for the Balkans (SDB)

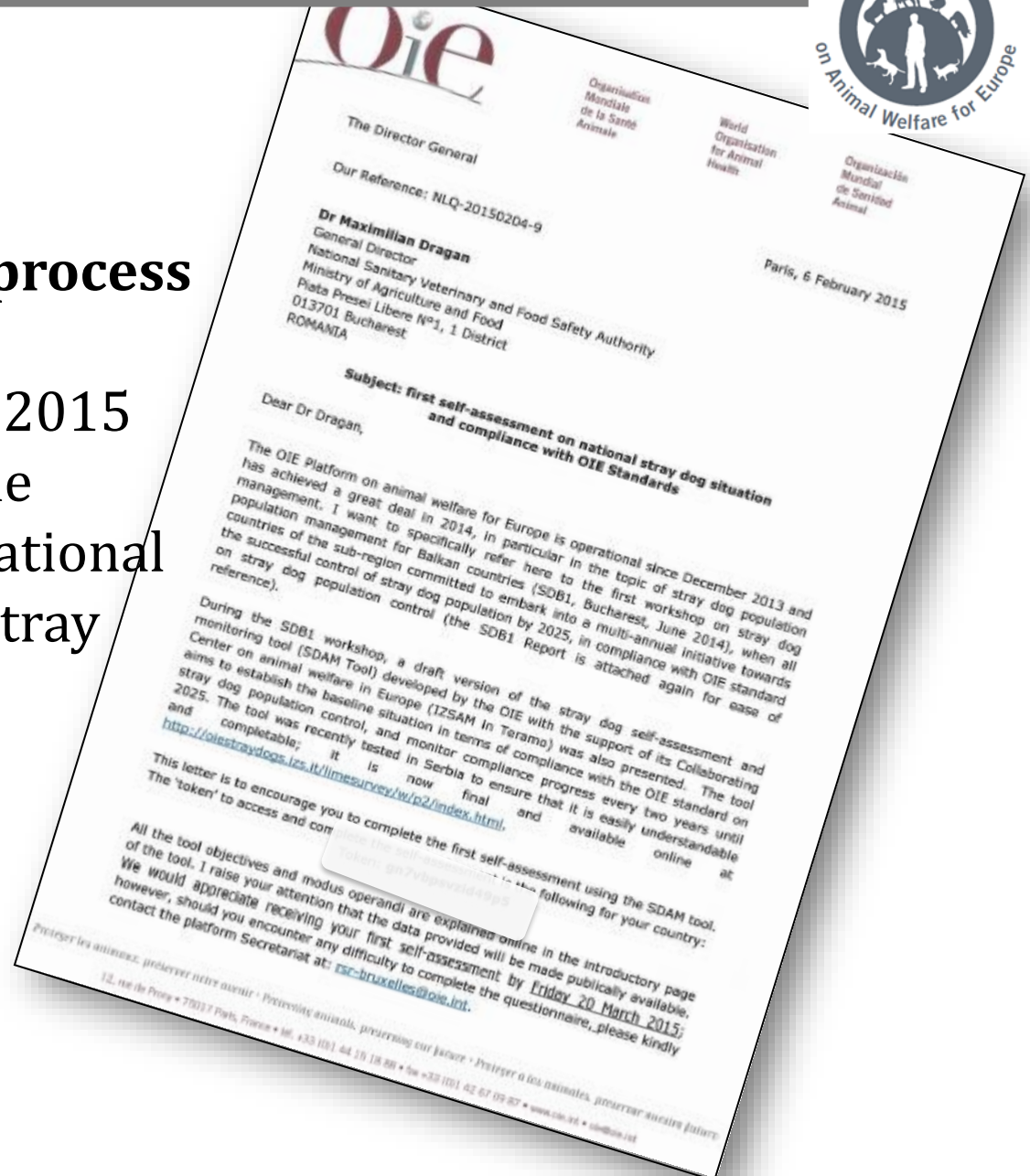


Regional initiative for the Balkans (SDB)



First self-assessment - process

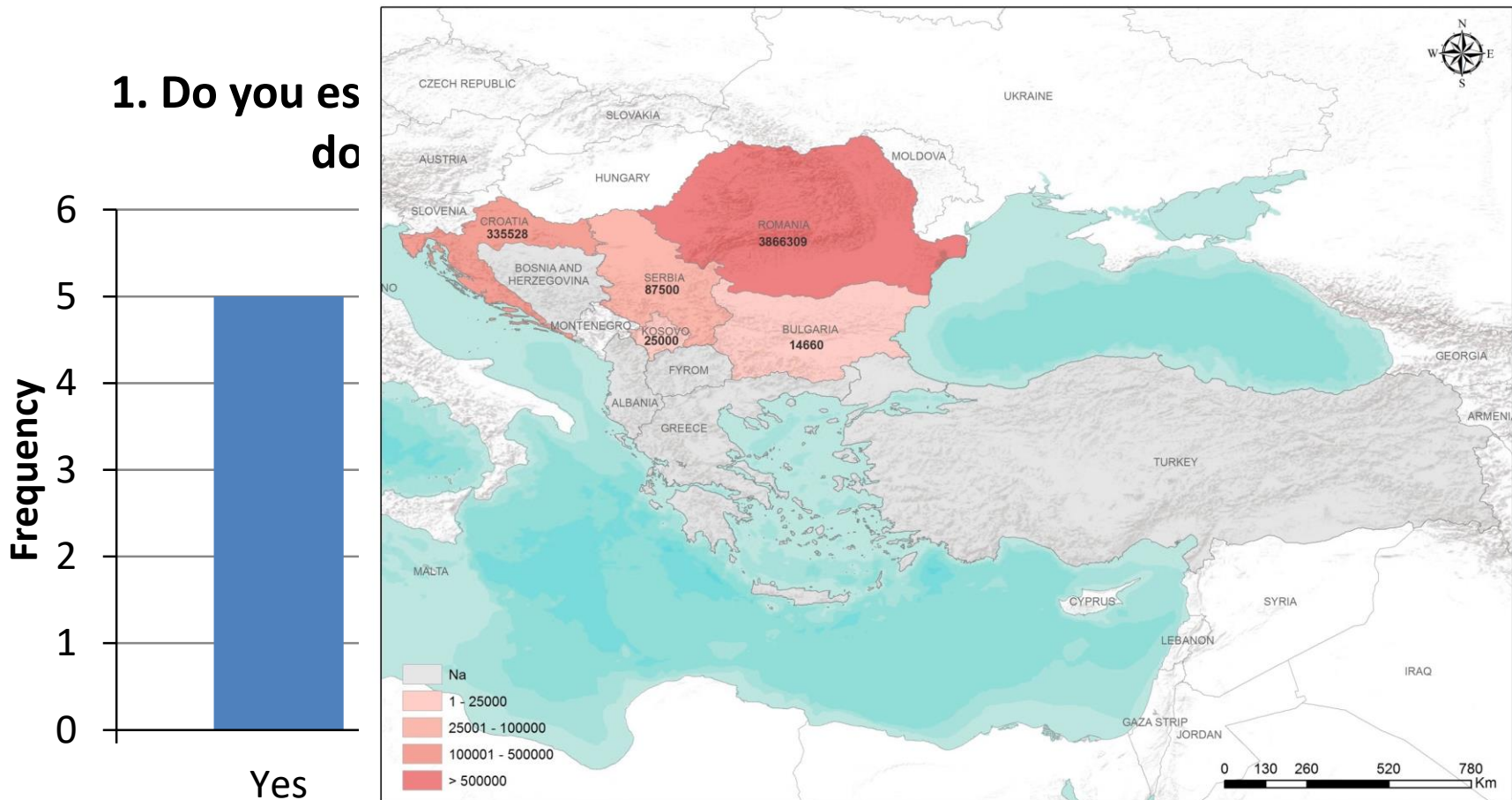
- Launched in February 2015
- Objective: assessing the situation = establish national baseline situation on stray dogs (only section I mandatory)
- 6 weeks to respond



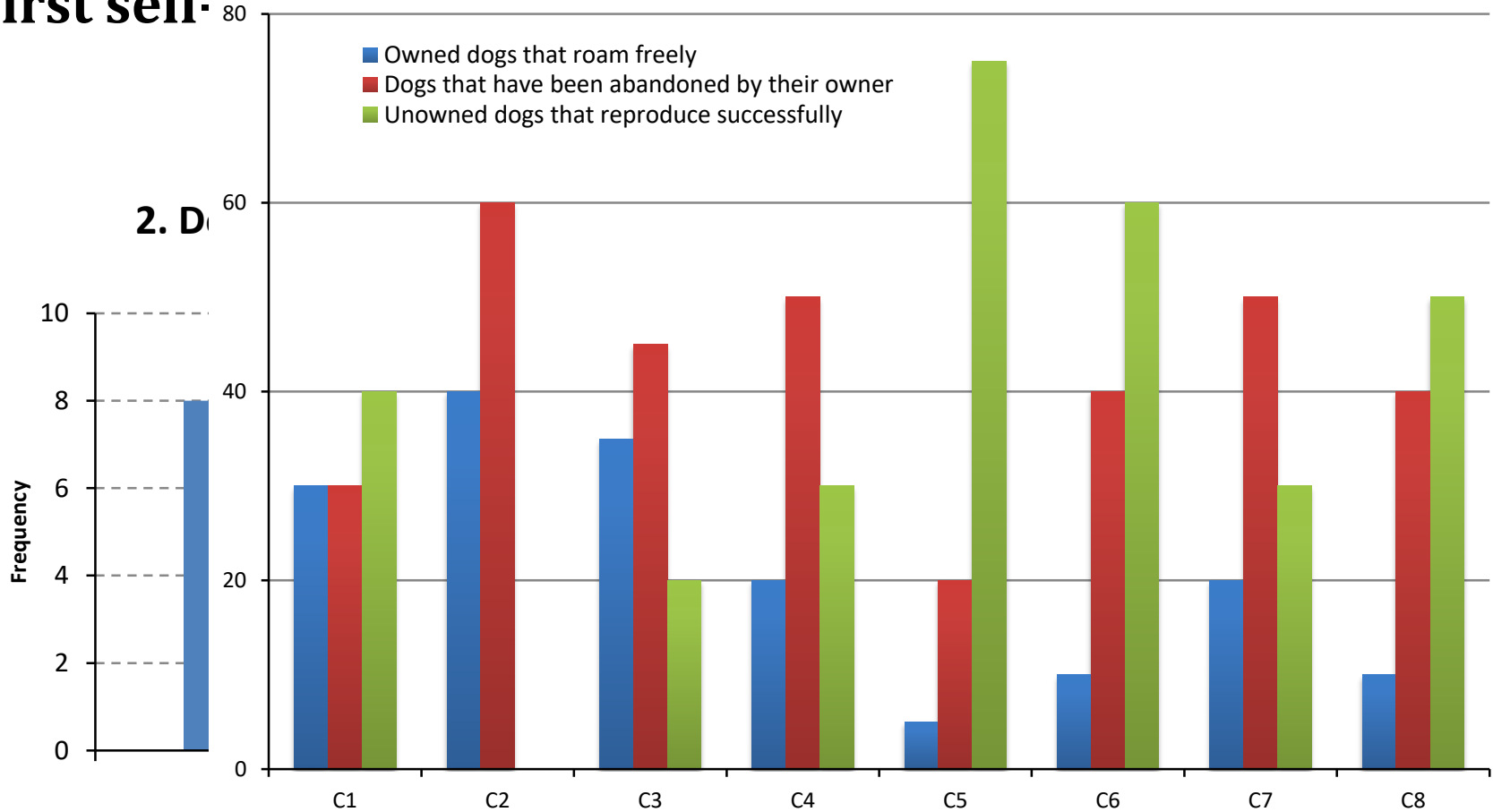
First self-assessment - responses

• Number of responding countries (Q return rate)	• 10/11 (90%) countries
• Validation by Delegates	• 9/10 countries
• Position of the respondents	• 6 OIE National Focal Point on AW
• Time to complete the questionnaire	• [1; 3 hours] → average: 1,6 hours
• Time to collect data	• In most cases, data already available (for monthly, annual or project reports) • 1 months/4 weeks to collect data (2 countries)
• Process to collect data	• Data already available (5 countries) • Data requested to the local municipalities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questionnaire sent locally• Questionnaire adapted and then sent locally**




First self-assessment - responses



First self-



First self-assessment - responses

 Increasing stray dog population	67%
 Decreasing stray dog population	11%
 Stable stray dog population	11%
Not application	11%

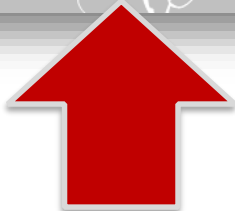
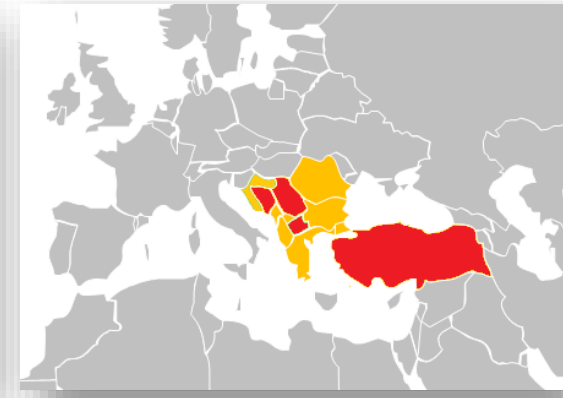
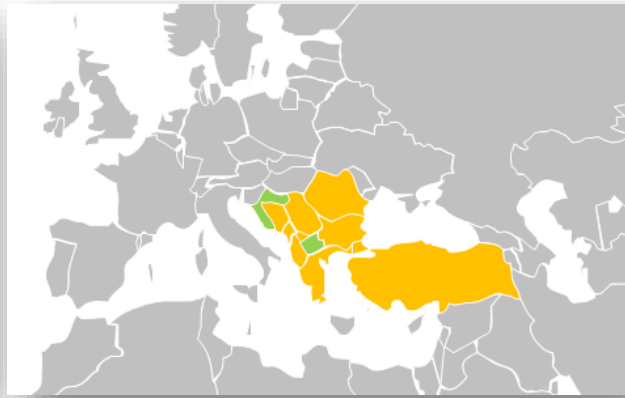
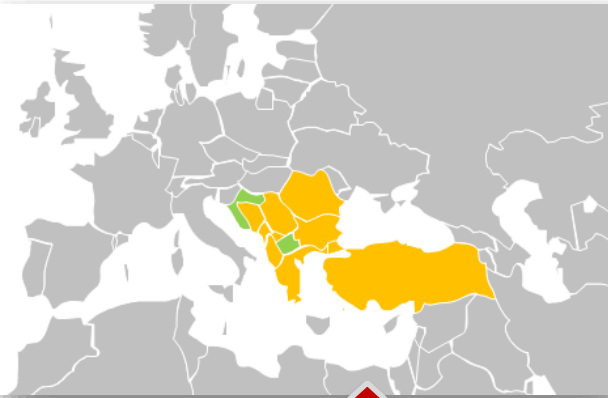
First self-assessment - responses

Non compliant
Partially compliant
Fully compliant

Section I – Understanding the situation

Section II – Control measures

Section III – Monitoring & evaluation



First self-assessment – responses

WEAKNESSES

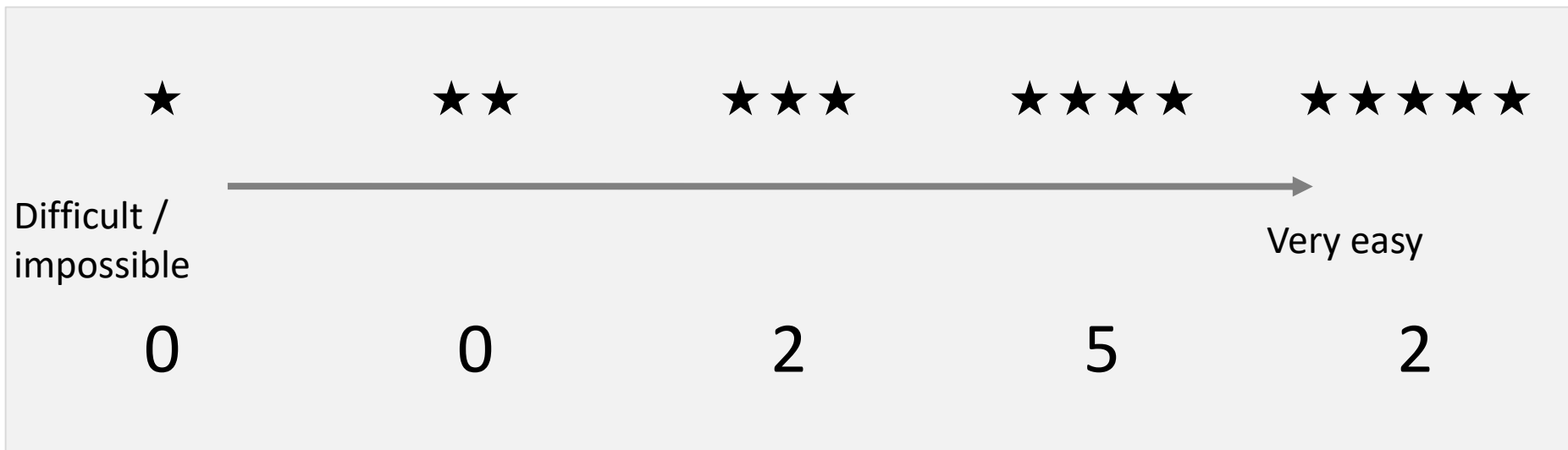
- Lack of resources: **7** (all: 1; FR: 4; HR: 1; PR: 1)
- Insufficient dog legislation: **2**
- Insufficient enforcement of legislation: **8** (I&R; mvt; dog owners; rabies vaccination; sterilization)
- Lack of coordination: **3**
- Lack of communication: **2**
- Lack of awareness: **2**
- Lack of control strategy: **1**
- Lack of evaluation of control strategy: **1**

EXTERNAL SUPPORT (80% of countries)

- Education and training: **8**
- Awareness campaign: **3**
- Resources: **5** (FR: 3; HR: 1; PR: 1)
- Legislation: **2**
- Collaboration: **2**
- Stray dog control strategy / project: **4**

First self-assessment – responses

Questionnaire satisfaction survey



Several suggestions for improvements provided

First self-assessment – OUTCOME 1: National Reports



OIE Platform
on Animal Welfare
for Europe

First Stray dog
self-assessment (2015)

National Report

Produced for 10 countries (on the same model)

This Report, therefore, is mainly intended for **internal use**, to serve as:

1. a technical document to assist Serbia to progress towards the shared regional Vision by 2025;
2. a national framework to invite all national partners, including other governmental agencies, NGOs, etc, to work in a comprehensive and cohesive manner;
3. an advocacy document to present justifications when applying for financial support from national government or national and international donors.

*'to become compliant
with OIE standard on
stray dog population
control by 2025'*

Regional initiative for the Balkans (SDB)



First Part

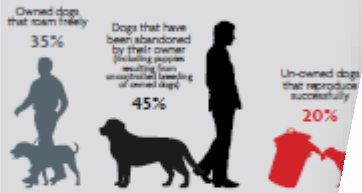


UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION I

Number of owned dogs and stray dogs estimated in Serbia between 2010 and 2015



Main sources of stray dogs in Serbia and relative prevalence

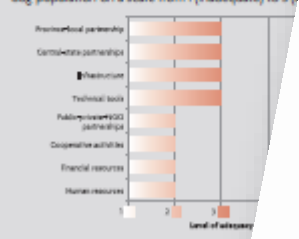


PROBLEMS

- bites/accidents → 2min euro/year for compensation
- zoonoses
- noise
- faeces
- attacks to livestock

Adequateness of resources for SDPC

Adequateness of resources dedicated to the control dog population on a scale from 1 (adequate) to 5 (inadequate)



The legislation in place also regulates commercial dog dealer activities and it includes accommodation, provision of suitable food, water and bedding, veterinary care and disease control, and breeder and dealer regular inspection (including official veterinary inspections).

Control measures with the objective to reduce dogs' bite incidents are in place in Serbia, being performed through public awareness/education campaigns, placing responsibilities on dog owners and imposing penalties to the irresponsible ones, along with a licensing system for dangerous dogs.

Euthanasia of stray dogs is in place in Serbia and it is conducted under the legal basis of the animal welfare/protection law and of the municipal regulations. Euthanasia is performed only through lethal injection (i.e. T61) and the overall number of euthanized stray dogs estimated to be 100 per year. No procedures and practices considered as unacceptable on animal welfare grounds [in accordance with article 7.7.6 point 11 (c) of the OIE TAHC] are used in Serbia.

SECTION III: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

No monitoring and evaluation of the DPCP are in place in Serbia, as these programmes do not exist.

ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY COMPLIANCE WITH THE OIE STANDARDS

Self perception	Non compliant	Partially compliant	Fully compliant
Section I: Understanding the situation			
Section II: Control measures		X	
Section III: Monitoring and evaluation	X	X	

Data analysis

As reported in the Introduction, a data analysis was performed to assess the compliance with the Chapter 7.7 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Most of the questions of the SAM Tool were selected on the basis of their significance in relation to the different thematic areas considered.

Questions were then grouped in five different areas according to their relation to the main topics subject to investigation (DP estimation, Legislation, Resources, DP control, Monitoring and evaluation), in compliance with the Chapter 7.7 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Each area contributes to the achievement of the country full compliance. The weight of an area is related to the number of the questions included in it.

Figure 4 shows the country level of compliance with the Chapter 7.7 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, as it emerged from the data provided by the country itself in the survey.



PROBLEMS IN SERBIA



DOG REPRODUCTION

- Controlled only through surgical sterilisation

DOG REMOVAL

- capture and return, rehoming and release to control stray dog population

EUTHANASIA

- Euthanasia of stray dogs carried out under the legal basis of the animal welfare/protection law
- Only lethal injection
- About 100 stray dogs are euthanised every year
- No procedures and practices considered as unacceptable on animal welfare grounds [in accordance with article 7.7.6 point 11 (c) of the OIE TAHC]

Regional initiative for the Balkans (SDB)



Second Part

SECOND PART: BOOK OF EXERCISE

REVISION OF CONSISTENCIES AND INCOMPLETE INFORMATION: FILL THE GAPS

Few discrepancies were identified cross evaluating the answers provided. It was declared that 2,000,000 euros are paid yearly as compensation although the number of cases of dog bites to humans and road accidents appears odd, since this information would be needed to implement measures by the national authority at central level. To date, however, several important measures are already in place and several (i.e. compulsory dog identification and registration, reproductive control, rehoming or release).

A better data sharing and exchange among administrations or administrations and to have a view on the trends of the phenomenon adequate DPCP would allow reducing the number of dog bites. Moreover, it is declared that the only measures in place are legislative ones, but educational actions are in place for veterinarians.

EXERCISE 1

The questions from which such inconsistencies were identified and their explanations will help clarifying the situation and will be discussed during the Second Workshop for the Balkans, planned in 2016.

1. Estimated number of owned dogs [Question: The number of owned dogs is reported in the period 2010-2015. Increase of about 27% of stray dogs. An accurate strategy help to implement a strategy.]

SHAPE YOUR ROADMAP FOR 2016-2018

A table with proposed actions is presented below as a tentative guide. It has not been completed, since it has been left as an opportunity for the country to implement its own strategy.

EXERCISE 4

Assess the level of priority of each proposed action (1 = very important; 3 = less important); use the table to build the country road map; also use the white spaces to complete the exercise.

Weakness	Action	Objective	Implementer	Deadline	Comment	Level of priority (left to the country assessment)
Estimation of stray dog population is not structured	Organisation of a national dog survey	Have a clear understanding of the number of owned and stray dogs in Serbia (rural and urban areas) to adapt control programmes accordingly	Municipalities, under supervision of state VS	June 2017	Already started for owned dogs and for stray dogs in some cities	1 2 3
Lack of legislation on dog licensing system						
Human resources allocated to the control of stray dogs are inadequate	Organisation of capacity building initiatives at central and peripheral level, after performing a learning need analysis	To improve the competences of the personnel involved in stray dog population control	Veterinary Directorate, local Competent Authorities, Municipalities	Start spring 2017	Use of cascade training approach; OIE Platform Steering group and OIE CC could provide guidance in the preparation and standardisation of such courses. Support may also come from EU TAEX	1 2 3

Identify bottlenecks to the vision accomplishment, due to lack of competence:

Central:

Peripheral:

Measures to achieving the objectives

WEAKNESSES

Stray dog population (only through direct control) is not fully implemented, limited to urban areas) is not structured.
 Lack of information on dog licensing system.
 Lack of coordination among the Central and Provincial-Local Authorities is sub-optimal.
 Financial resources and infrastructures are insufficient.
 Lack of public activities and public-private-NGO partnership.
 Lack of financial resources allocated to the control of stray dogs are inadequate.
 Support is insufficient in stray dog population control.
 Lack of a long-term national strategy for the control of stray dogs is not implemented.
 National DPCP and related monitoring and evaluation activities are not implemented.
 Legislation for responsible dog ownership is limited to dog licensing and prevention.
 Legislation for responsible dog ownership is lacking (abandonment of owned dogs and free roaming of owned dogs).
 Dog shelters capacity is insufficient to absorb all abandoned dogs collected on the streets.

Exercises include further Weaknesses

THREATS

There is an increasing trend in stray dog population. Serbian citizens may have a negative perception of stray dog populations.
 Stray dogs pose serious problem to public health and public safety.

Exercises include further Threats

Regional initiative for the Balkans (SDB)



First self-assessment

Report



First Stray dog self-assessment (2015) Regional Report

WHO DOES WHAT? [PROPOSAL FOR DISCUSSION]

It is acknowledged that a coherent and sustainable stakeholder network should be strengthened to promote cooperation in the Balkan Region and that strong partnerships are to be implemented to succeed in the vision accomplishment.

The following table recalls the identified gaps and the proposed supporting actions, to identify the key actors responsible for their implementation at national level.

In case countries need external support, a column with possible partners and stakeholders was added with the purpose to facilitate the definition of possible collaboration and cooperation opportunities. The Table [will be / has been discussed] during the second Stakeholder consultation and cooperation opportunities. OIE Platform on animal welfare for Europe, held in Brussels in June 2016.

Gaps to be addressed	Proposed supporting actions to the roadmaps	National actors/ partners / stakeholders	Proposed External Partners (for discussion)
1. Insufficient data collected and demographic surveys conducted to understand the situation with stray dogs and dog population trends (including rabies cases via stray dogs)	National or regional seminars on data collection, monitoring and demographic survey methodologies	- National Veterinary Authority - Municipalities - Other CAs	- OIE CC - TAEX - FAO - RAWC
	Counting campaigns	- National Veterinary Authority - Municipalities - Other CAs - Private veterinarians	- NGOs (WAP, RSPCA, other NGOs)
2. Public health issues related to stray dogs (e.g. rabies, dog bites, car accidents)	Vaccination campaigns	- National Veterinary Authority - Municipalities - Private veterinarians - MoH - Shelters	- NGOs (WAP, RSPCA, other NGOs) - FAO
	Education/awareness campaigns for dog owners	- National Veterinary Authority - Municipalities	- OIE - OIE CC - NGOs (WAP, RSPCA, other NGOs)
Development and implementation of DPCP (as in #6)		- National Veterinary Authority - Municipalities - Shelters - Other CAs	- OIE CC - NGOs (WAP, RSPCA, other NGOs) - RAWC
	Development of national framework for elimination of dog-mediated rabies (in line with the outcomes of the 2015 Geneva global rabies conference)	- National Veterinary Authority - MoH	- OIE - WHO - FAO

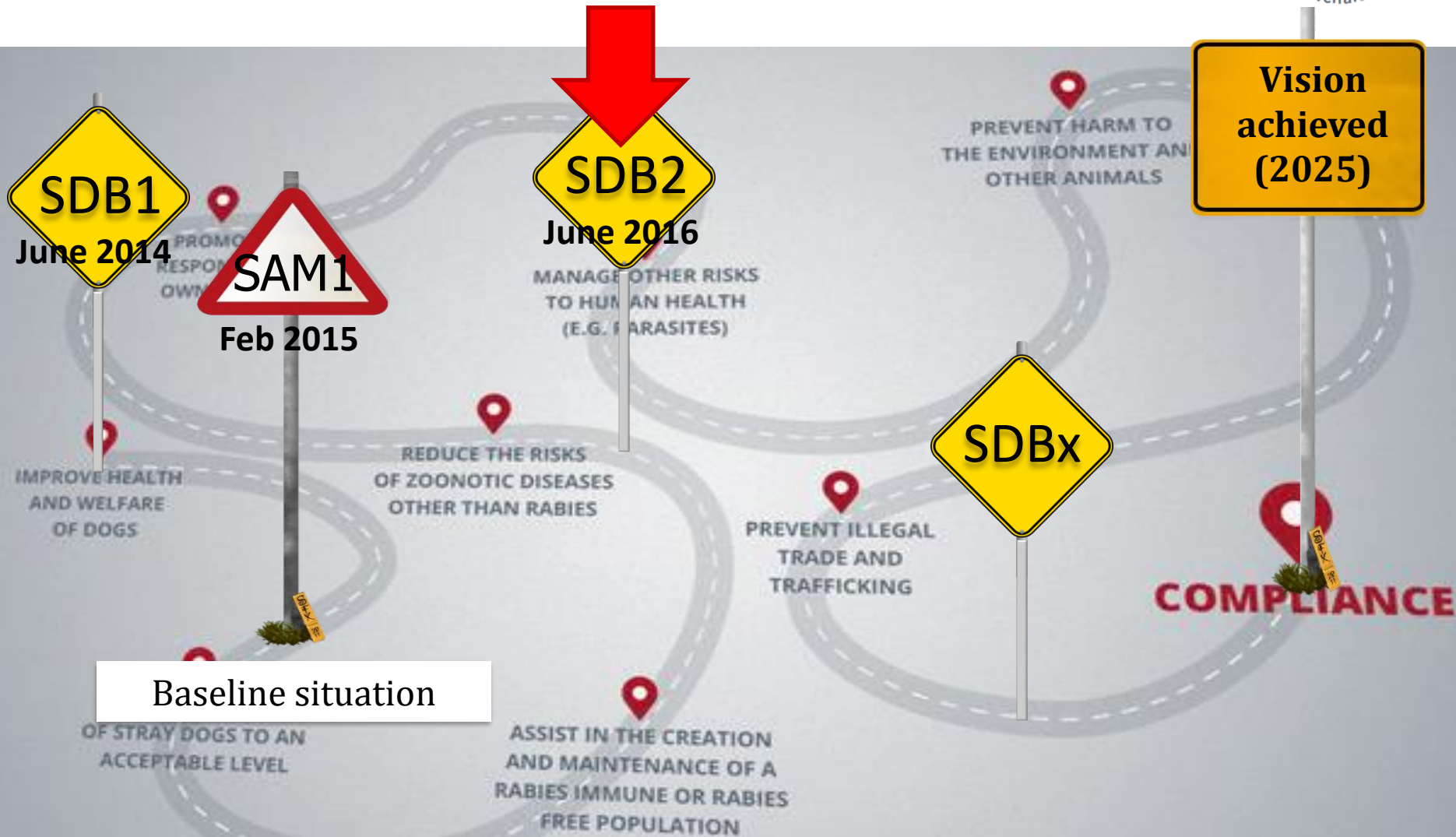
regional stray dogs and stakeholders in report, in line with the

'to become compliant with OIE standard on stray dog population control by 2025'

Regional initiative for the Balkans (SDB)



We are here!



Baseline situation

Vision achieved (2025)

SDB2

June 2016

SDB1

June 2014

SAM1

Feb 2015

SDBx

COMPLIANCE

IMPROVE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF DOGS

REDUCE THE RISKS OF ZOO NOTIC DISEASES OTHER THAN RABIES

PREVENT ILLEGAL TRADE AND TRAFFICKING

PREVENT HARM TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER ANIMALS

ASSIST IN THE CREATION AND MAINTENANCE OF A RABIES IMMUNE OR RABIES FREE POPULATION

OF STRAY DOGS TO AN ACCEPTABLE LEVEL

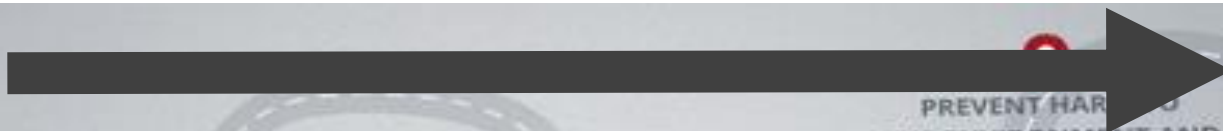
MANAGE OTHER RISKS TO HUMAN HEALTH (E.G. PARASITES)

PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE OWNERSHIP

Regional initiative for the Balkans (SDB)



2014



2016

SDB1

First Stray dog population management Workshop for the Balkans

Priorities:

- Priority 1 – dog population census
- Priority 2 – sources identification
- Priority 3 – legislation modernization
- Priority 4 – public awareness

SDB2

Second Stray dog population management Workshop for the Balkans

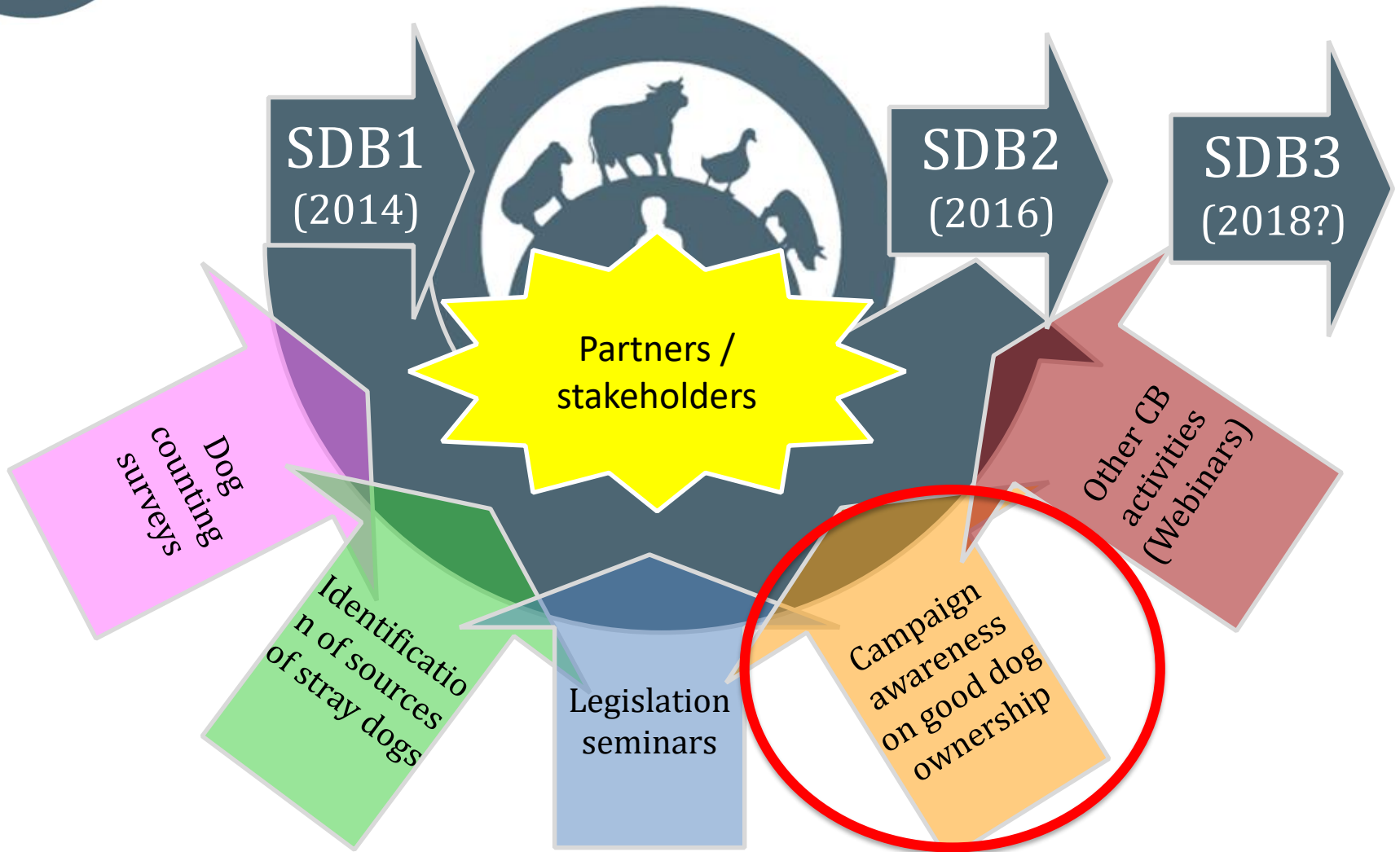
Capacity building activities

First self-assessment (baseline 2014)

COMPLIANCE



* Stray dog regional initiatives



Awareness Campaign on stray dogs in the Balkans



YOU CAN TELL YOUR DOG ANYTHING...
... **EXCEPT GOODBYE**



Poster



Dog owner leaflet



Dog owner survey



Presentation for teachers



Press release



Radio capsules



Facebook pages



Sticker with a logo for kids



Play book for kids



Webbanners



BE HIS HERO

Behi
tho

Local
Veterinary
Services
logo

- It's your responsibility to:
- never abandon your dog
 - identify your dog,
 - vaccinate your dog,
 - not let your dog roam in the streets,
 - not let your dog reproduce freely.

you contact them at: *website address of local veterinaries services*

f #behishero



Awareness Campaign on stray dogs in the Balkans



• ‘How to run a Successful Campaign’



OIE REGIONAL AWARENESS CAMPAIGN
ON GOOD DOG OWNERSHIP
IN THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

HOW TO RUN A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN



The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) has prepared a Stray Dog Campaign Awareness Package in the framework of its OIE Platform on Animal Welfare for Europe¹ for use in Balkan countries to encourage dog owners to implement responsible ownership practices and, in so doing, reduce the growing population of strays.

This document is intended to help you, as the Veterinary Services in your country, implement a successful campaign. This regional communication campaign is scheduled to be launched on 15 March 2016.

Start preparing now to make sure you are ready in time!

¹ with the support of the OIE animal health communication agency (<http://www.oie.int/ahc/>)

READY TO RUN THE CAMPAIGN? LET'S GO!

- Step 1** Understand the messages fully and take ownership of the campaign.
- Step 2** Discover and carefully read all the tools in the communications package. These can be found in the dossier sent to each country or at the download address.
- Step 3** Assess your budget. See page 13.
- Step 4** Draw up your schedule. See page 14.
- Step 5** Put together your project team.
- Step 6** Adapt the tools to your country: translation, layout and printing of paper documents, recording of radio spots.
- Step 7** Identify and mobilise your partners.
- Step 8** Organise top-level meetings with your key partners.
- Step 9** Be aware of everything: you are the project leader.
- Step 10** Assess your campaign.

YOUR CAMPAIGN'S TIMELINE

A well-planned campaign is a successful campaign! Here are the key dates that will help you to organise as efficiently as possible. Bear in mind that setting up the partnerships is what will take the longest!

- 1 December 2015: receipt of paper and digital versions of all graphic elements, as well as of the accompanying document 'How to run'
- 15 March 2016: regional launch of the campaign
- From 15 March 2016 to 30 June 2016: first phase of the campaign (technical aspects and media)
- From 1 June 2016 to 1 December 2016: second phase of the campaign



Reverse planning of stray dogs campaign 2015/2016

Date	Activities	Done / Comments
15 October 2015	Raising campaign awareness (How to run) and start of process of establishing partnerships (initial outreach)	
1 December 2015	Receipt of all graphic elements from the OIE	
1 December 2015 - 15 March 2016	Translation, layout and printing of documents	
2 December 2015 - 15 March 2016	Partnerships and working meetings	
15 March 2016	Official launch of campaign at regional level	
15 March 2016 - 30 June 2016	First phase of campaign (institutions and media)	
1 September 2016 - 1 December 2016	Second phase of campaign, including school pupils	
15 September 2016	First campaign evaluation	
15 March 2017	Second campaign evaluation	

Awareness Campaign for responsible dog owners in the Balkans



KÖPEĞİNİZE HER ŞEYİ SÖYLEYEBİLİRSİNİZ...
... HOŞÇAKAL HARIÇ.



BE HIS HERO

Köpek sahibi olmak, köpeğinizin ömrü boyunca onunla ilgilenmenizi gerektirir.

Sorumlu olduklarınız:

- Köpeğinizin kimlik kaydını yaptırmak
- Köpeğinizin aşılarını yaptırmak
- Köpeğinizin sokaklarda bağırıp dolağına izin vermemek
- Köpeğinizin kontrolsüz dolaşmasına izin vermemek

Zorluklarla karşılaşmazsanız vizyona gelin!
İl Gıda, Tarım ve Hayvancılık Müdürlüklerine başvurunuz.
www.tarim.gov.tr

ANIMAL PROTECTORS

OIE Platformu
On Animal Welfare for Europe

Bu mesaj, Dünya Hayvan Sağlığı Örgütü (OIE) tarafından verilmiştir / www.oie.int

SVOM PSU MOŽETE REĆI SVE...
... OSIM ZBOGOM.

Bulgaria Croatia Greece Kosovo FYROM Montenegro Romania Serbia Turkey

Awareness Campaign on stray dogs in the Balkans



Behishero - Balkans

Rsr Europe Accueil Retrouver des amis

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BE HIS HERO

Behishero - Balkans Communauté

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Taux de réponse : 100 % / Temps de réponse : 1 heure Répondez plus vite pour activer le badge

Écrivez quelque chose...

CETTE SEMAINE

- 1 sur 2 Taux de réponse
- 1 heure Temps de réponse

Récent

Votre publicité

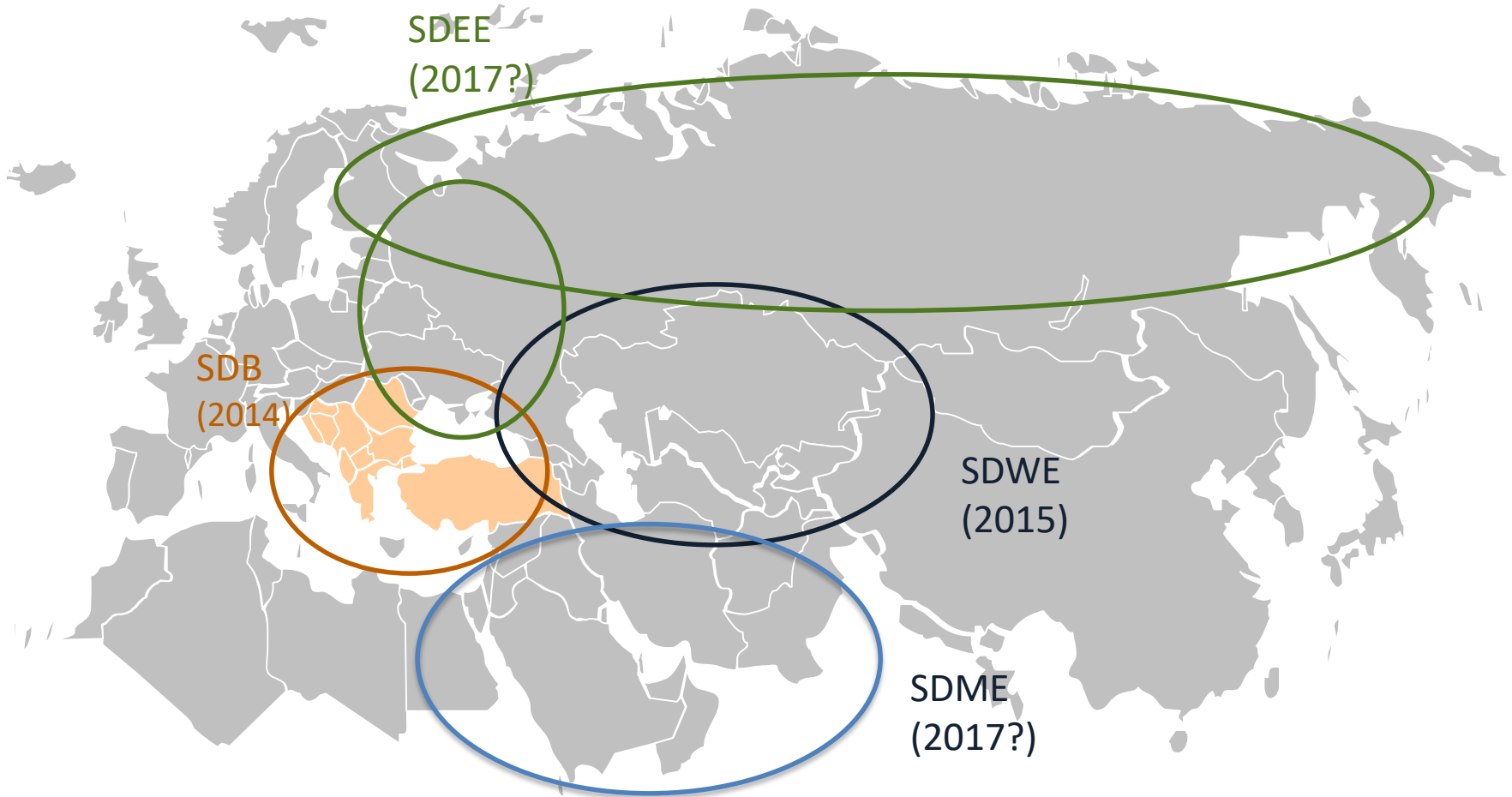
Date	Audience
8 October 2016	Being a campaign member has a great and fun set of perks of supporting animal welfare and animal health.
13 April 2016	Need an all-inclusive package? Get the best price for your trip.

Behishero - Balkans
The #OIE Campaign on #stray #dog population control in the #Balkans is proposed to be held...

Aimer la Page

Mettre en avant

- Regional initiatives on stray dogs



Platform website



- Public site
- Private site for SG Members
- Private site for OIE FPs on AW
- E-depository
- Forum
- Webinars
- E-calendars
- Etc
- (in EN and RU)

First stakeholder consultation meeting (March 2016, Paris)

2nd Stakeholder consultation meeting (7 June 2016, Brussels)

Objectives

- Sharing the activities of the AW Action Plan with regional stakeholders
- Asking them to share their activities in the priority topics of the Action Plan
- Finding synergies and alignment of the respective Action Plans as well as resources pooling (AW portfolio in the region)

- **Steering Group meetings (7)**

- First Steering Group meeting**
- Second Steering Group meeting**
- Third Steering Group meeting**
- Fourth Steering Group meeting**
- Fifth Steering Group Committee**
- Sixth Steering Group Committee (SG6, Madrid)**
- Seventh Steering Group Committee (SG7, Madrid)**

Valuable guidance for Action Plan implementation



What's
next

What is
next?



Under development – several Stages Adoption in May 2017?

- 3 same priorities (**main focus**)
- Additional topics (working equids*; disaster management)
- Inter-regional activities
- Support needed (Advocacy document)
- **Evaluation of the first Action Plan** (ToRs under development)



The Strategic Objective of the second Action Plan for 2017-2019 in accordance with the Concept Note of the Platform is to empower Veterinary Services to take actions in Animal Welfare in compliance with OIE standards.

More specifically the Action plan for 2017-2019 has the following three Specific Objectives:

1. To raise awareness and achieve high level of understanding of animal welfare in the Europe region.

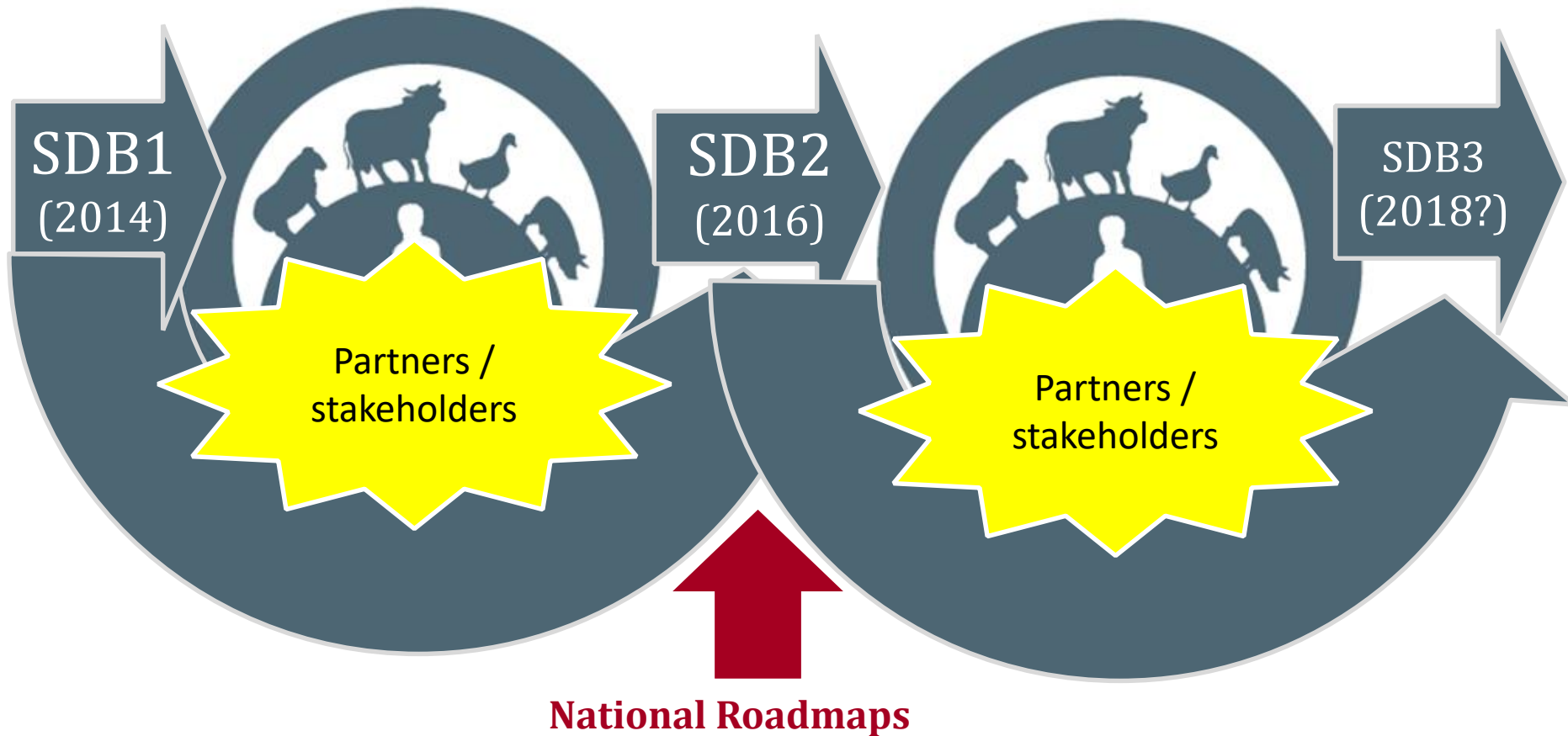
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2)
5. Organization of ToT Workshops on transport and slaughter of animals

Continuation of the OIE regional initiative for stray dog population control in the Balkans



- By December 2016, all activities of the first 3-year Action Plan will be completed
- Completion within the initial 'budget envelop'
- Continuation → Second Action Plan under development with **stray dogs as a continuing priority**
- Some donors have already committed funding until 2018 for stray dogs



Conclusions

To countries (in particular national focal points)

- Use your self-assessment to design a roadmap and improve compliance with OIE standards
- (for the non responding country, come on board)
- Visit the website, stay informed of the Platform activities (awareness campaign)
- Share best practices and success stories
- Contact the Platform Secretariat for any question (rsr.bruxelles@oie.int)

To global and regional partners

- Coordinate to help countries achieve the Vision
- Share resources whenever possible
- Share best practices, guidelines, recommendations, etc

Thank you for your attention



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WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future