



IZSAM G.CAPORALE
TERAMO




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

Second OIE regional workshop on stray dog population control for West-Eurasia countries

Results of the first self assessment

Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 27-29 September 2017





The Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale Abruzzo e Molise “G. Caporale” is *a technical-scientific body of the Ministry of Health* and Abruzzo e Molise Regions, founded in 1941

Our mission is *to ensure human-animal-environment safe interactions*, providing appropriate *response to public health needs*, through scientific knowledge and expertise on food safety, animal health and welfare, control and prevention of transmittable animal diseases, including zoonoses.



Fields of activities




Animal Health and
Welfare




Food safety



Health and
environment



Epidemiology
& risk analysis



Information systems
and animal I&R



Knowledge
management



Veterinary Public Health (VPH)

“The sum of all contributions to the **physical, mental and social well-being of humans** through an **understanding and application of veterinary science**”

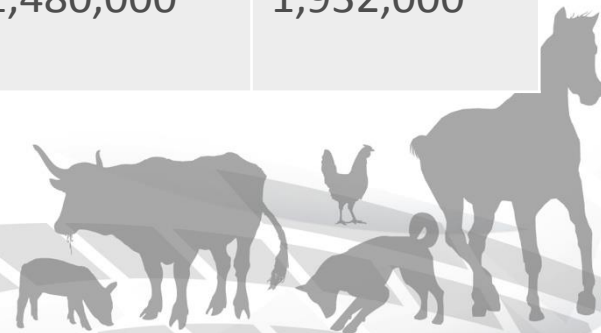
WHO consultation on "future trends in veterinary public health", 1999



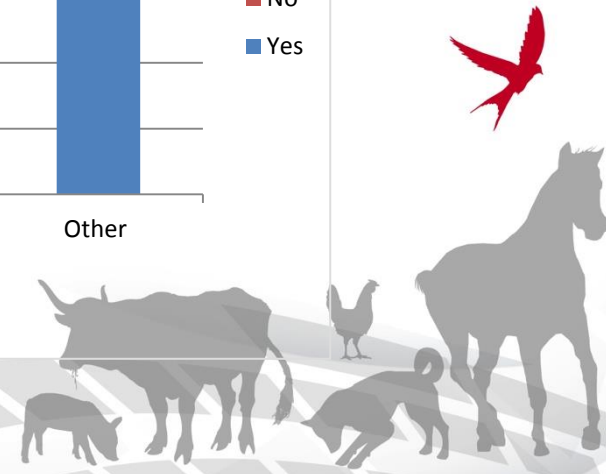
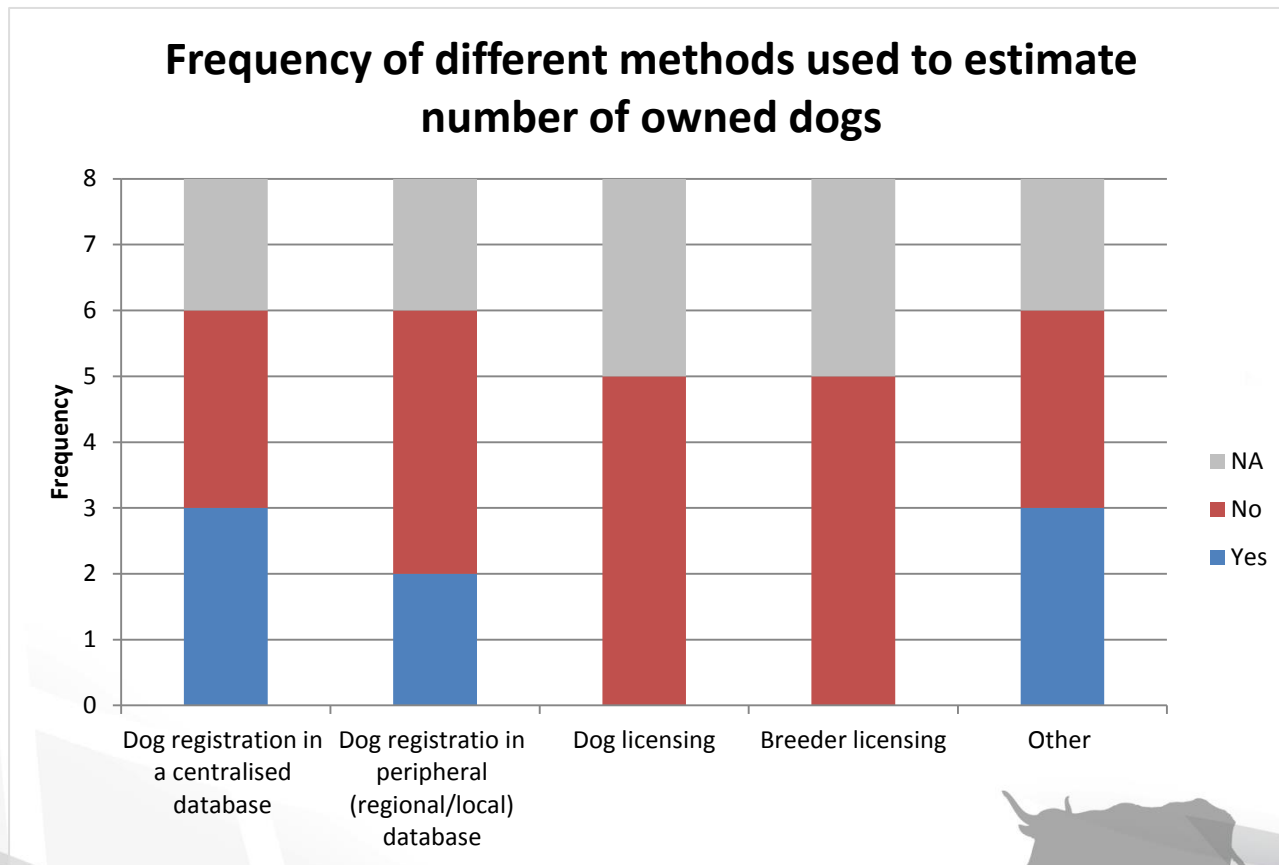
Section I «Understanding the situation»

- Eight out of 8 countries completed the questionnaire
- The **number of owned dogs** is estimated in 6 countries

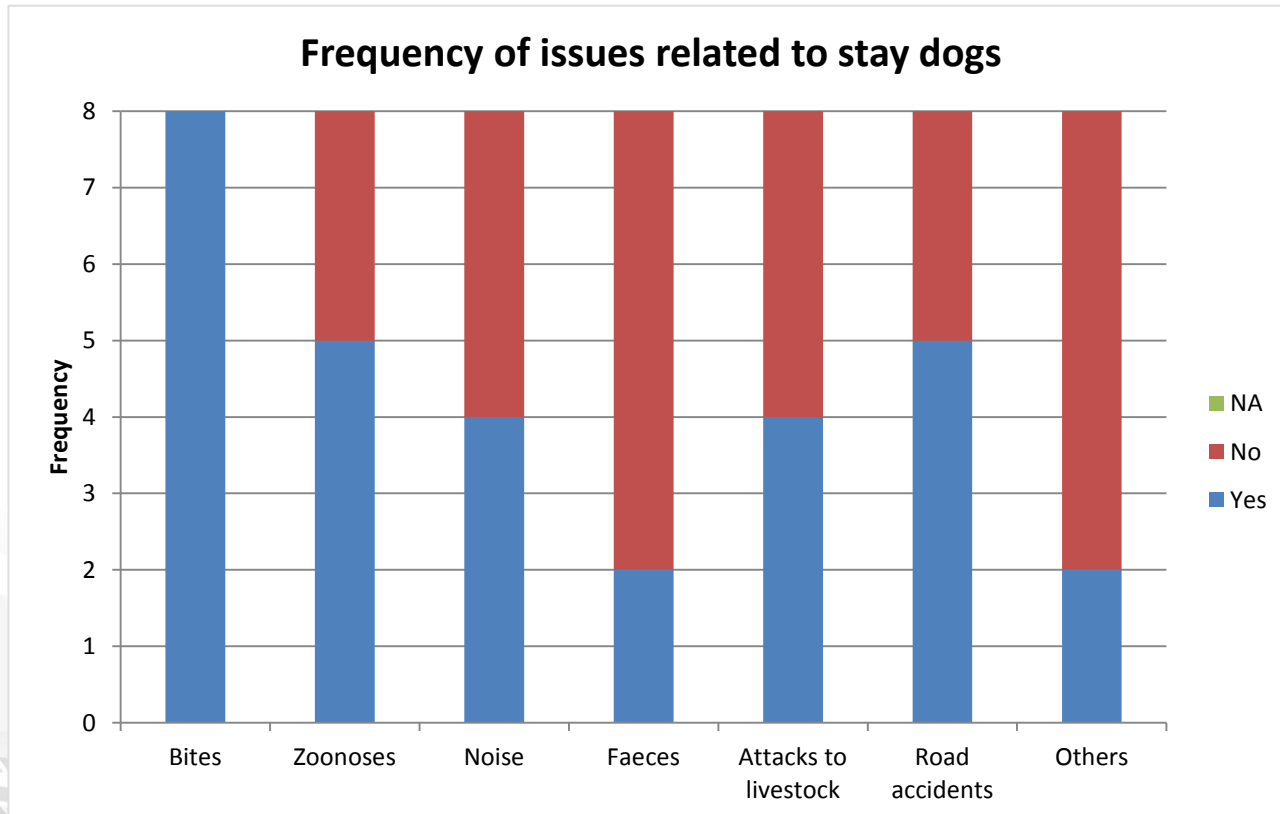
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Country 2	164,000	180,000	245,000	250,000	260,000
Country 3	160,000	160,000	160,000	180,000	200,000
Country 5	450,000	450,000	500,000	500,000	416,000
Country 6	-	-	-	80,352	89,147
Country 7	-	-	-	-	350,000
Country 8	928,000	1,170,000	1,340,000	1,480,000	1,932,000



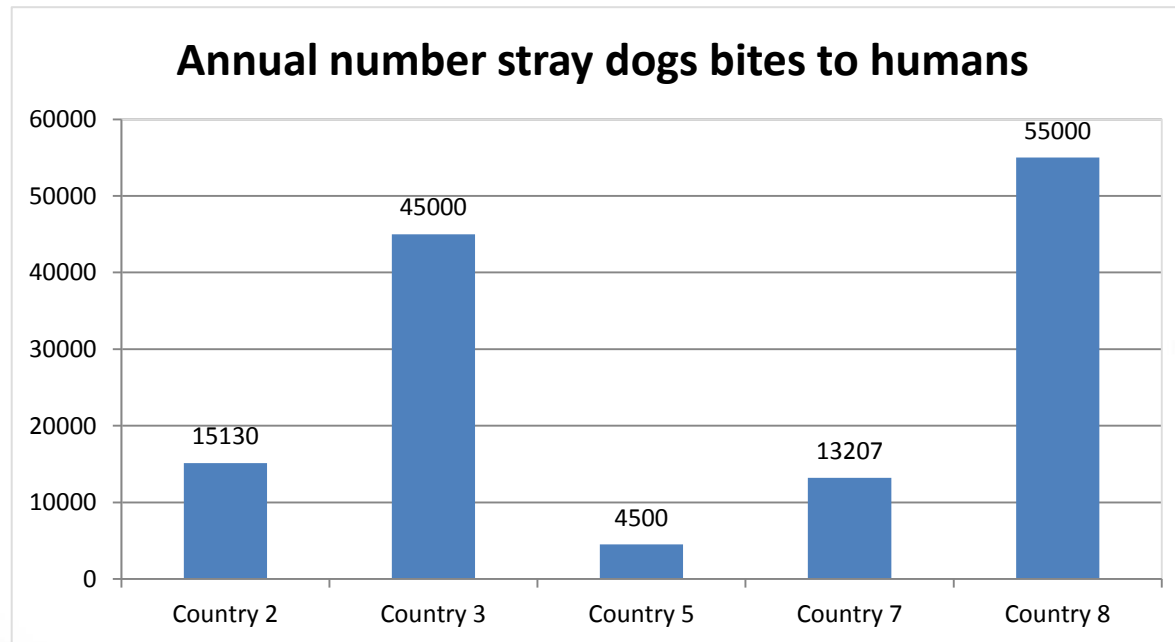
The number of owned dogs is estimated in 6 countries



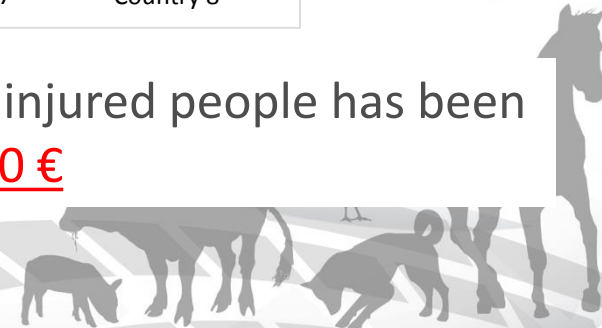
The presence of stray dogs population is recognized as a problem in all countries



- The annual number of stray dog bites to humans is known in 5 countries
- The annual number of road accidents is unknown by all countries



- The annual amount of compensation funds paid for injured people has been provided by 7 countries - ranging between 0 to 4.000 €



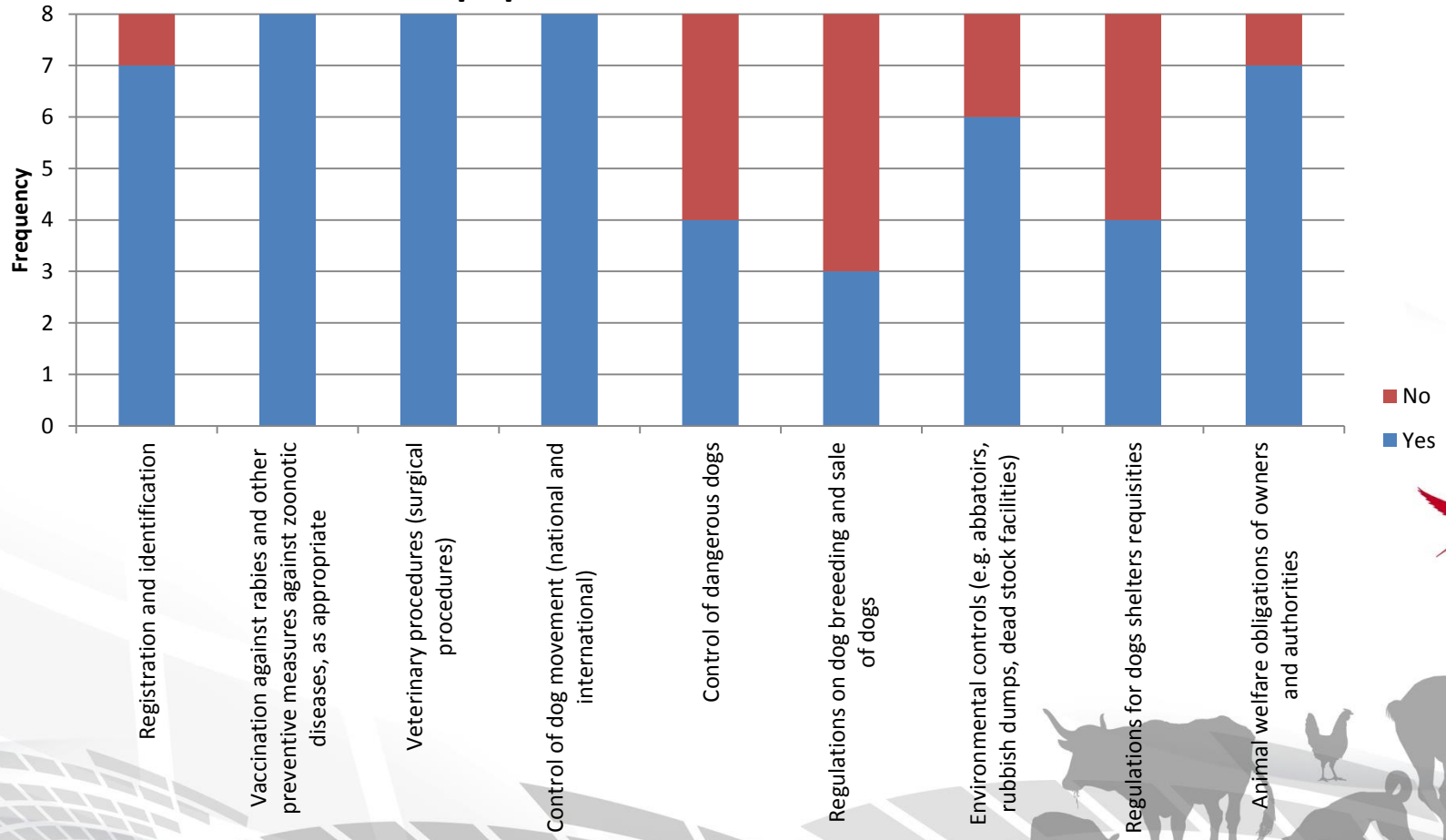
- The estimation of the stray dog population is in place in 1 country
- The sources of stray dogs are identified in 2 countries
 - The owned dogs are the main source
- The counting activities are in place in only 1 country* in urban area and in another country** in urban & rural area
 - * **In spring 2015**, the number of stray dogs was counted and monitored in the **capital city**
 - ** **annually**



ACTORS RESPONSIBLE OF STRAY DOG POP	Country 1	Country 2	Country 3	Country 4	Country 5	Country 6	Country 7	Country 8
Veterinary Authority	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Private veterinarians	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Dog owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other government agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Local government authorities	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X
Other	-	city and district executive authorities, and municipalities	-	X	-	-	X	stray animals culling units at city and district improvement departments



Frequency of existing regulatory frameworks concerning dog population control related issues



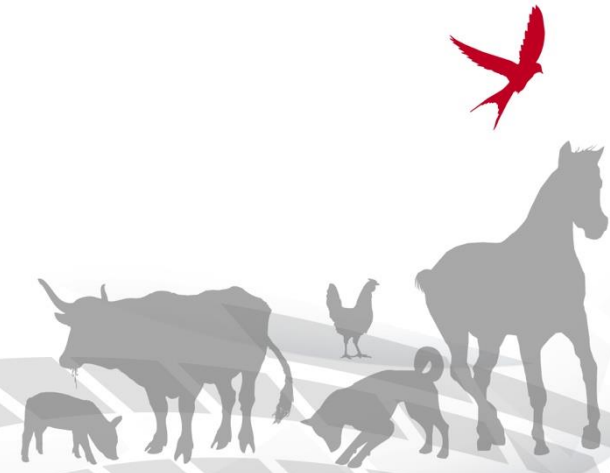
ADEQUACY OF RESOURCES	Country 1	Country 2	Country 3	Country 4	Country 5	Country 6	Country 7	Country 8
Human resources	1	NA	2	5	3	1	3	3
Financial resources	1	NA	2	5	3	NA	1	4
Technical tools	1	NA	1	5	3	NA	2	4
Infrastructures	1	NA	2	5	3	NA	2	3
Cooperative activities	NA	1	NA	5	4	2	1	4
Public-private-NGO partnerships	NA	1	NA	5	2	1	NA	3
Central-state partnerships	NA	2	3	5	2	2	NA	5
Province-local partnerships	NA	2	NA	5	2	2	2	5





Level of compliance for Section I «Understanding the situation»


Full compliance for all countries



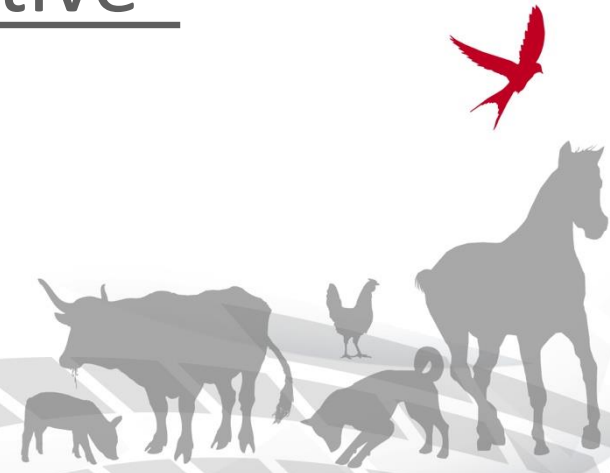
Section II «Control measures»

- **Dog population control programmes (DPCP)** are in place in 4 countries, always **in accordance with the territorial situation** related to the dog population
 - Country 3:
 - At municipal level
 - Country 4:
 - At municipal level
 - Veterinary Services coordinate the programmes
 - Country 5:
 - At national, regional and municipal level
 - Veterinary Services coordinate the programmes
 - Country 8
 - At national level
 - Other Governmental Agencies coordinate the programmes

What is a Dog Population Control Programme (DPCP)??




“a programme with the aim of reducing a stray dog population to a particular level and/or maintaining it at that level and/or managing it in order to meet a predetermined objective”




TAHC Chap 7.7 (Article 7.7.3.)

Dog population control programme objectives

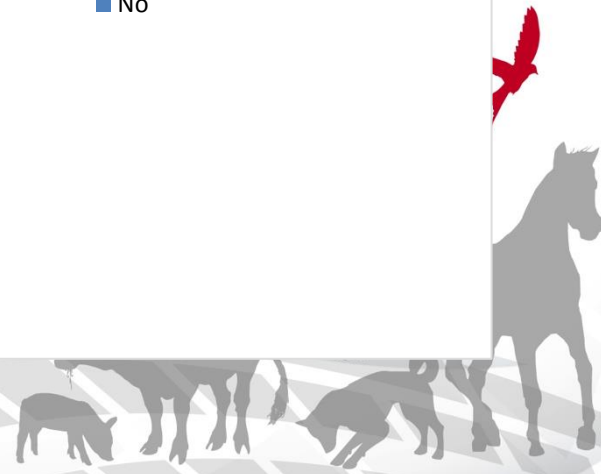
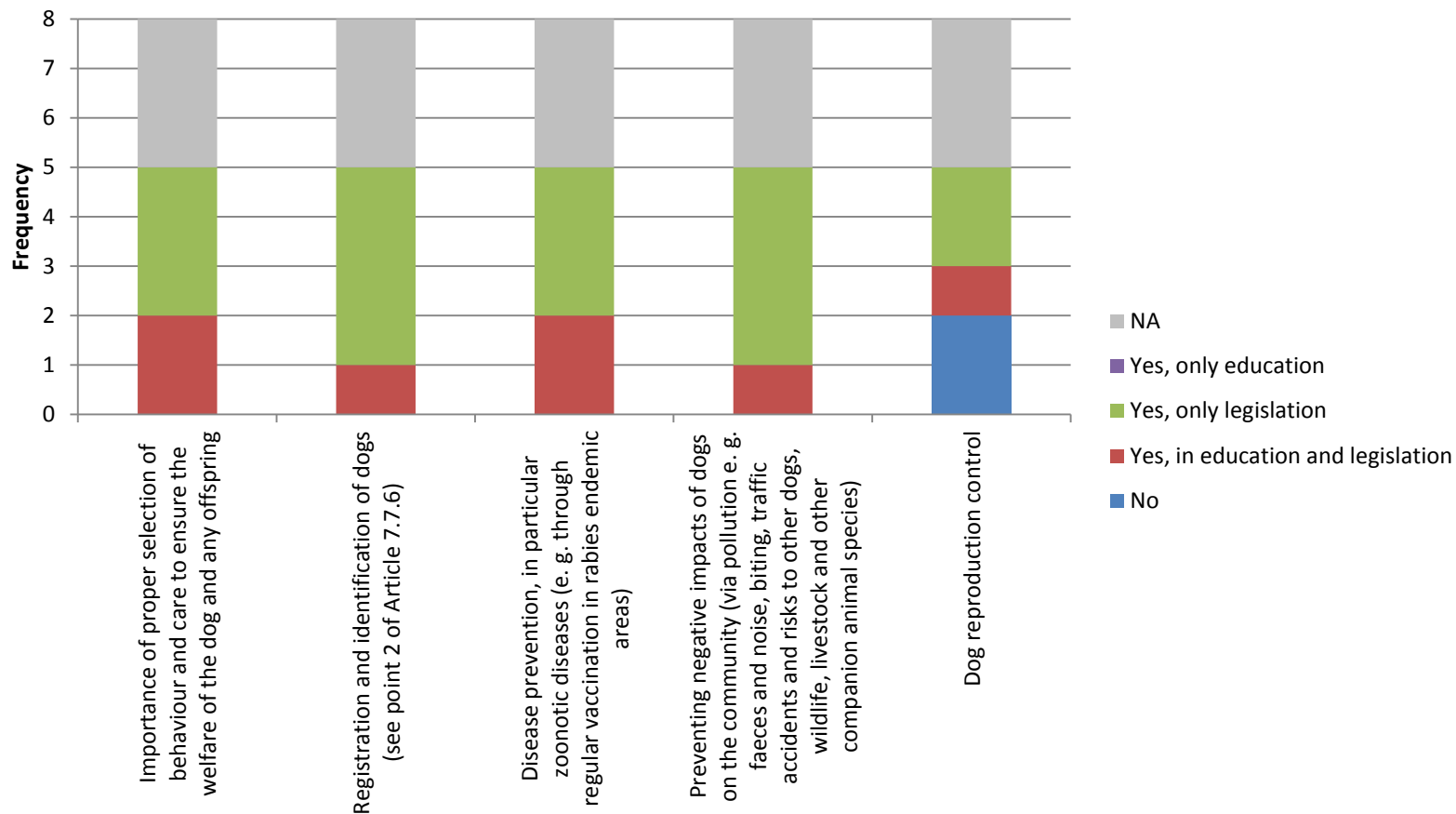
- 
- *improve health and welfare of owned and stray dog population;*
 - *reduce numbers of stray dogs to an acceptable level;*
 - *promote responsible ownership;*
 - *assist in the creation and maintenance of a rabies immune or rabies free dog population;*
 - *reduce the risk of zoonotic diseases other than rabies;*
 - *manage other risks to human health (e.g. parasites);*
 - *prevent harm to the environment and other animals;*
 - *prevent illegal trade and trafficking.*



- 
- Training program for personnel responsible for stray dog management is in place only in 3 countries
 - Education and legislation for responsible ownership are implemented in 5 countries
 - 3 countries -> only legislation
 - 2 countries -> education and legislation



Areas covered by education and/or legislation on responsible ownership

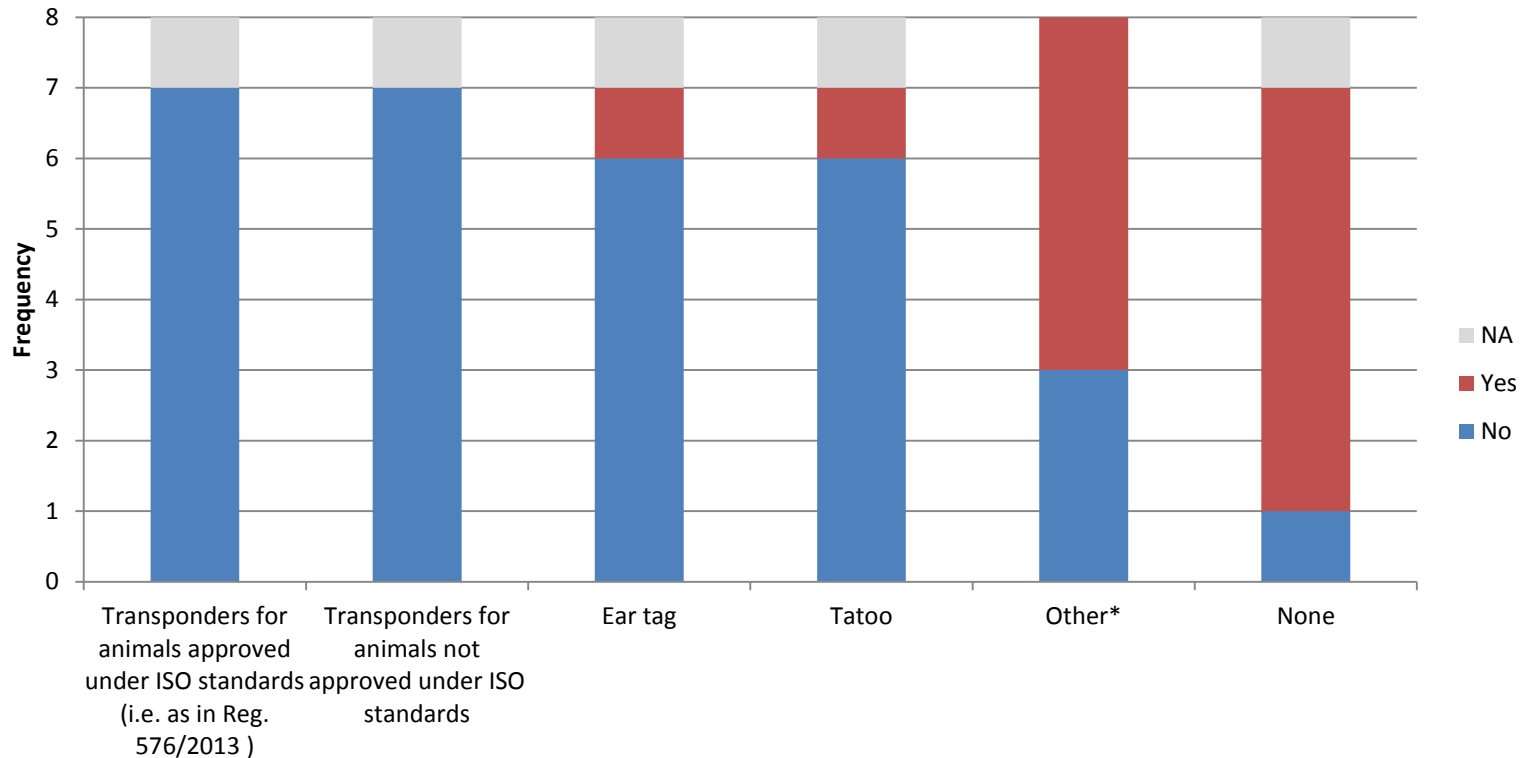




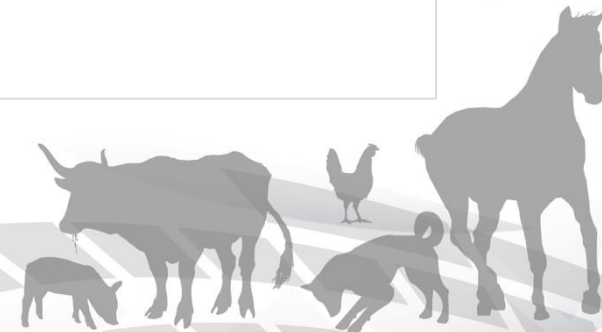
- Dog identification and registration (I&R) are a legal obligation in 3 countries
- Only Registration is foreseen in 4 countries
- In 1 country, I&R are not a legal obligation.



Dog identification methods



* Collar in Country 1 and chipping in Country 3



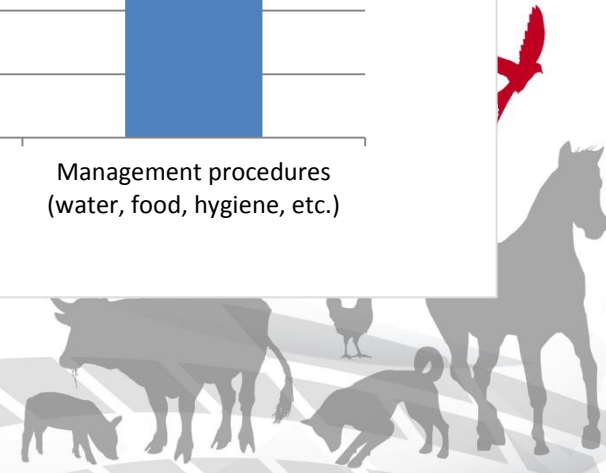
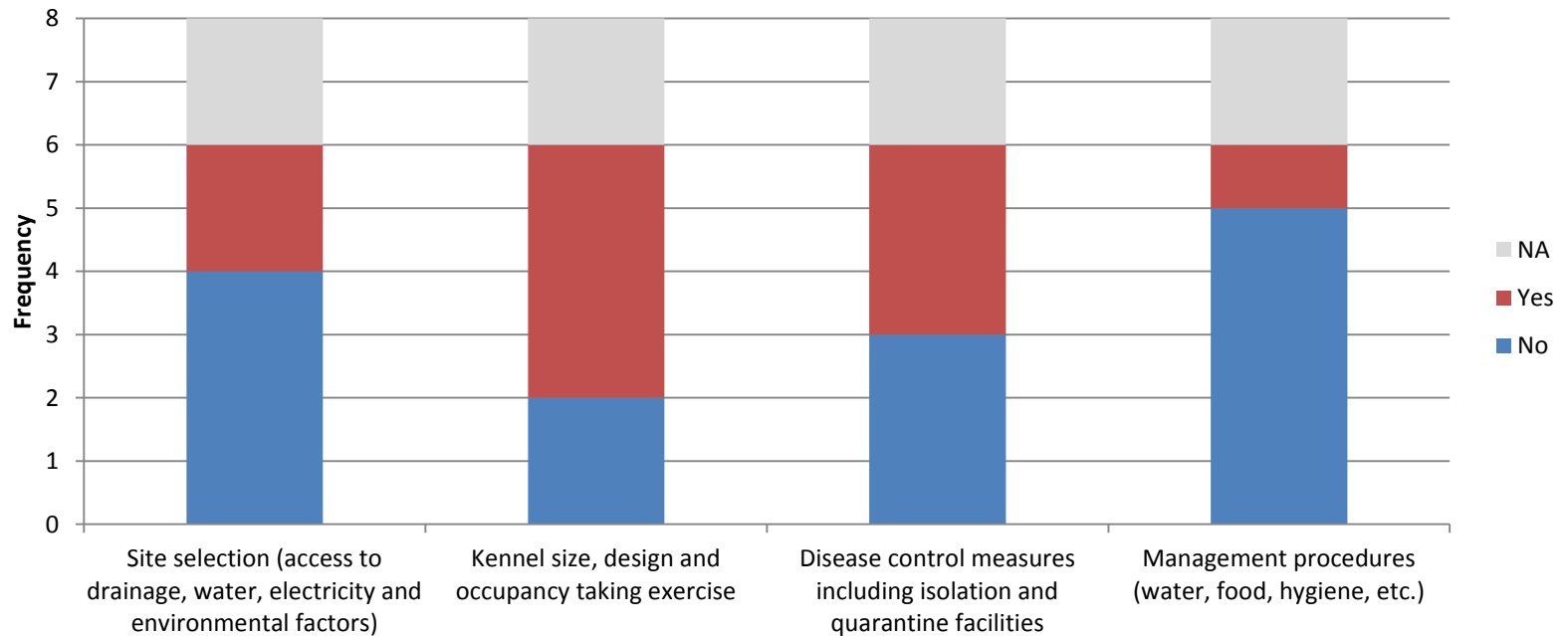
- **Registration and identification** system in a **centralised database** is in place in 2 countries
- **Registration and Identification** system in a **peripheral database** is in place in 3 countries
- In 2 countries other systems are in place
 - Passport: Country 6
 - Centralised database only in the capital city: Country 3
- **Reproductive control** for **owned dogs** is in place in 2 countries
- **Surgical sterilization** is in place for **stray dogs** in 3 countries
 - Country 5 in association with separation females on heat from males



- **Dog removal** is in place in 7 countries except in Country 2
- **Capture and return** is in place in 3 countries
- **Rehoming** is in place in 2 countries
- **Release in place** (CNR approach) is implemented in 3 countries



Different provisions to be considered when building/installing a shelter in the different countries




- **Environmental control** is in place in 6 countries
 - **Country 2:** The control is carried out by the **Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Health** (Hygiene and Epidemiology Center, municipalities)
 - **Country 3:** Environmental control is in place **in accordance with EU environmental Regulations** (control of rubbish, dumps and abattoirs).
 - **Country 4:** Environmental control is in place through the **destruction of animal carcasses** (combustion process).
 - **Country 5:** **Culling of stray dogs**. Catching, sterilization and others
 - **Country 7:** Environmental control is in place **only in reserve, sanctuaries and national parks for wild animals**
 - **Country 8:** Environmental control is in place **in accordance with EU environmental Regulations** (control of rubbish, dumps and abattoirs).

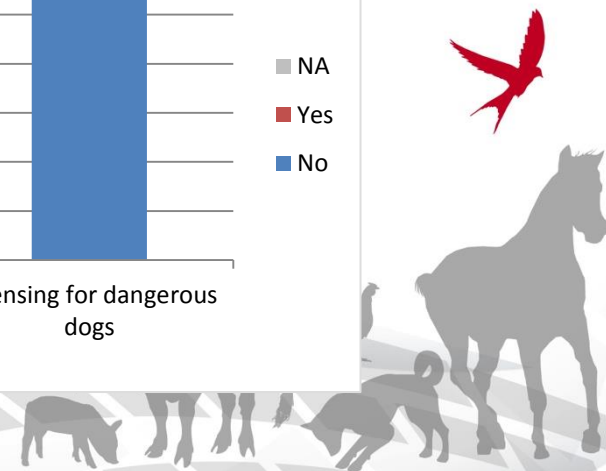
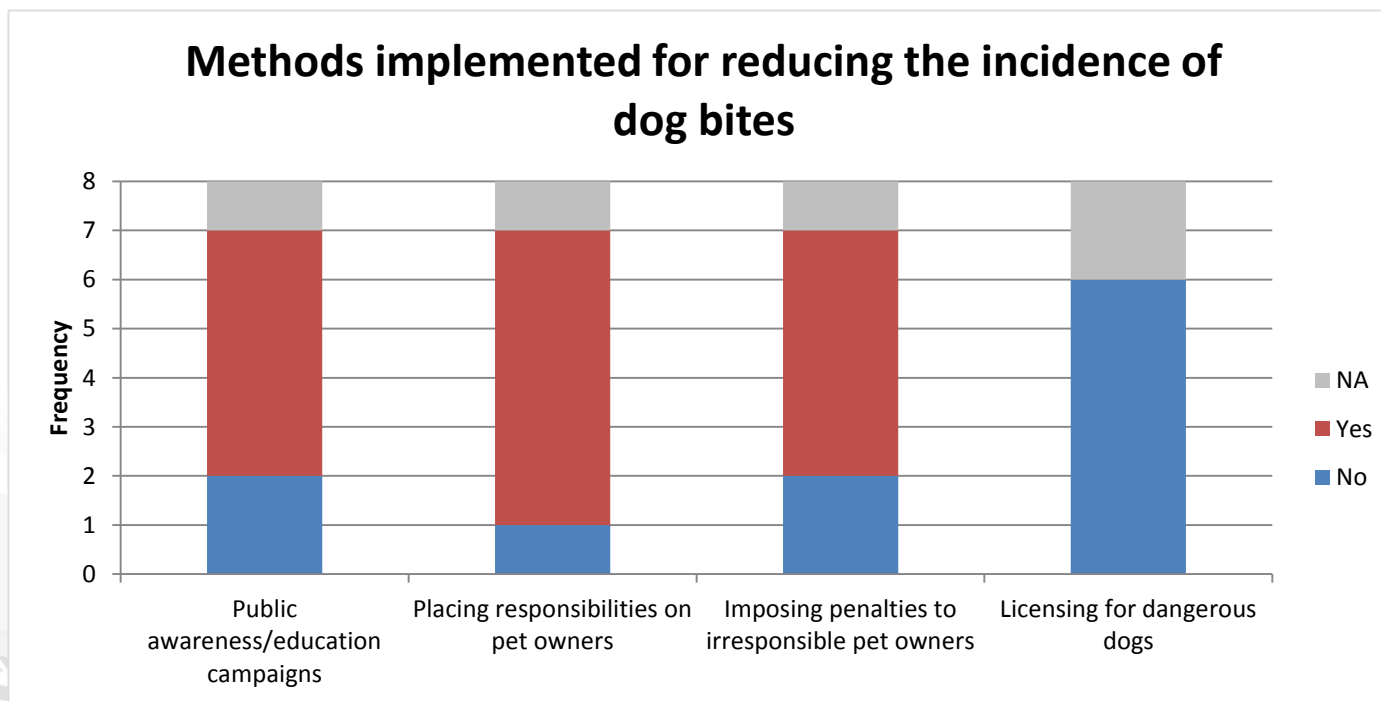


- **Dog movement control** is in place in 7 countries except Country 6
 - **At international level** in Country 2 and Country 7 (in compliance with Chapter 8.11 of the OIE TAHC)
 - **At country level** (e. g. leash laws, roaming restrictions) in Country 3 and Country 5
 - **At both levels** in Country 1, Country 4, Country 8
- **Regulation of commercial dog dealers** is in place in 4 countries
 - **Veterinary care and disease control** are regulated in 4 countries
 - **Breeders and dealers regular inspections**, including veterinary inspections, are in place in 2 countries





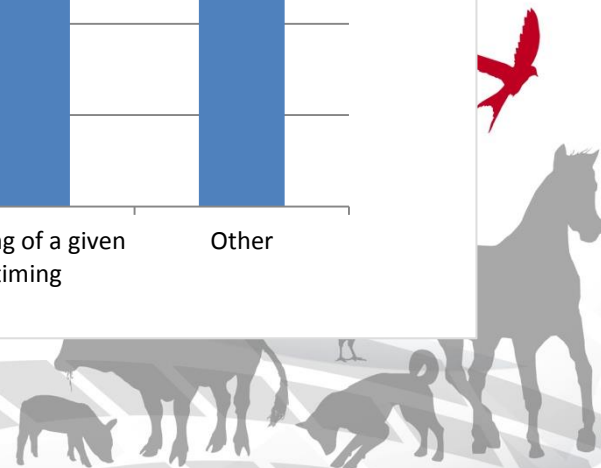
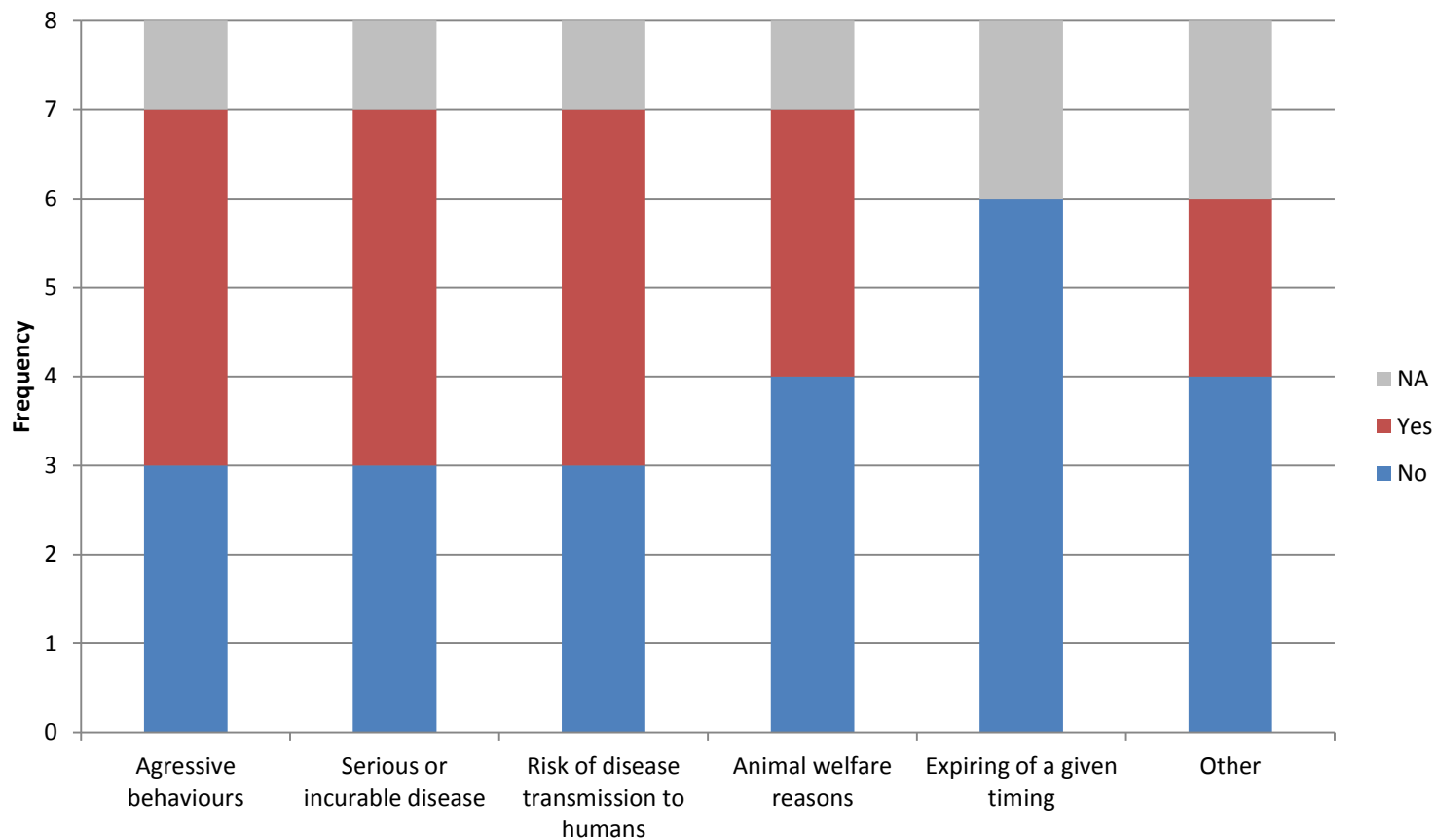
Reduction of dog bites is an objective of DPCPs in 7 countries (?)



- **Euthanasia of stray dogs** is permitted in 7 countries
 - **Chemical injection**
 - Country 1 : Potassium Chloride
 - Country 5 Curariform agents
 - Country 7: Strong chemical drugs
 - **Mechanical**
 - Country 5: culling
 - Country 6: “biothermal hole”



Reasons for stray dogs euthanasia



- The estimated **number of euthanized stray dogs** varies significantly, from 250 to 308,207/year

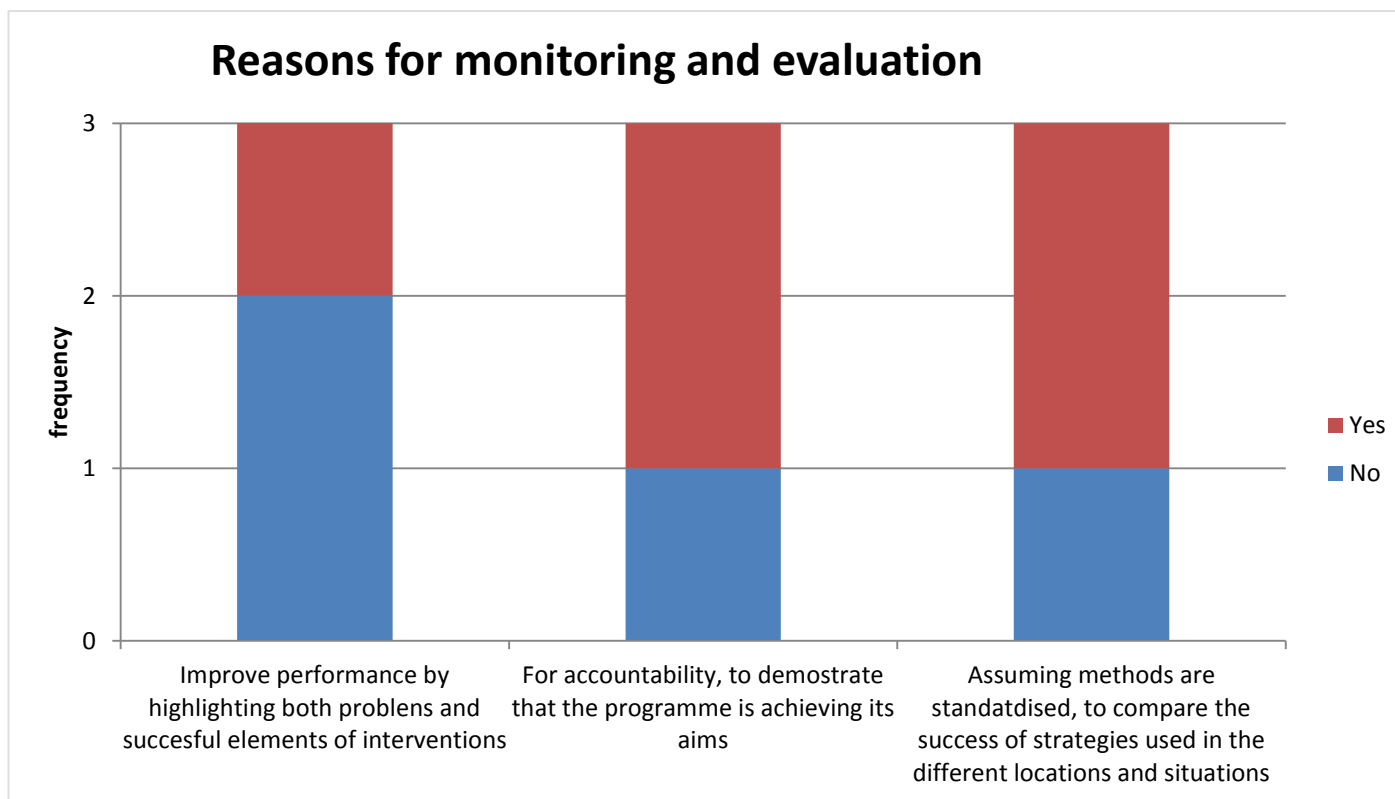
All countries affirm that no methods, procedures and practices considered as unacceptable on animal welfare grounds - in accordance with article 7.7.6 point 11 (c) of the OIE TAHC- are used

Level of compliance for Section II “Control measures”

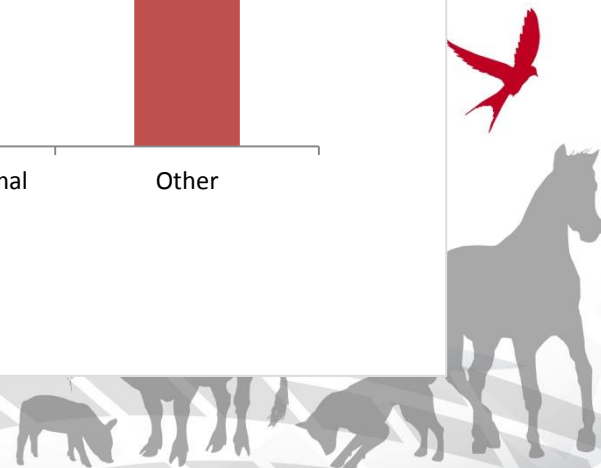
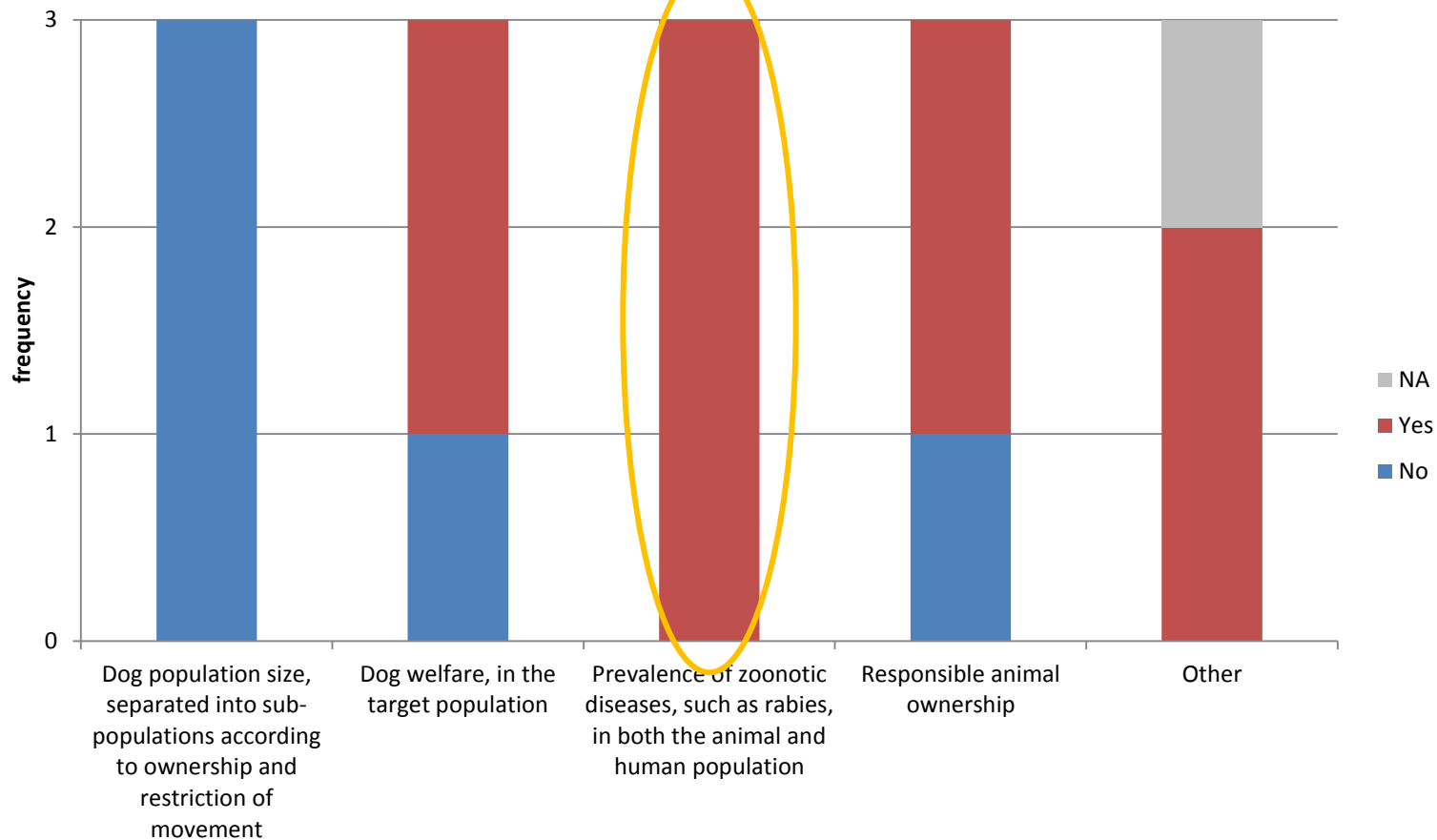
- Partially compliance for 7 countries**
- Full compliance for 1 country**

Section III «Monitoring and evaluation»

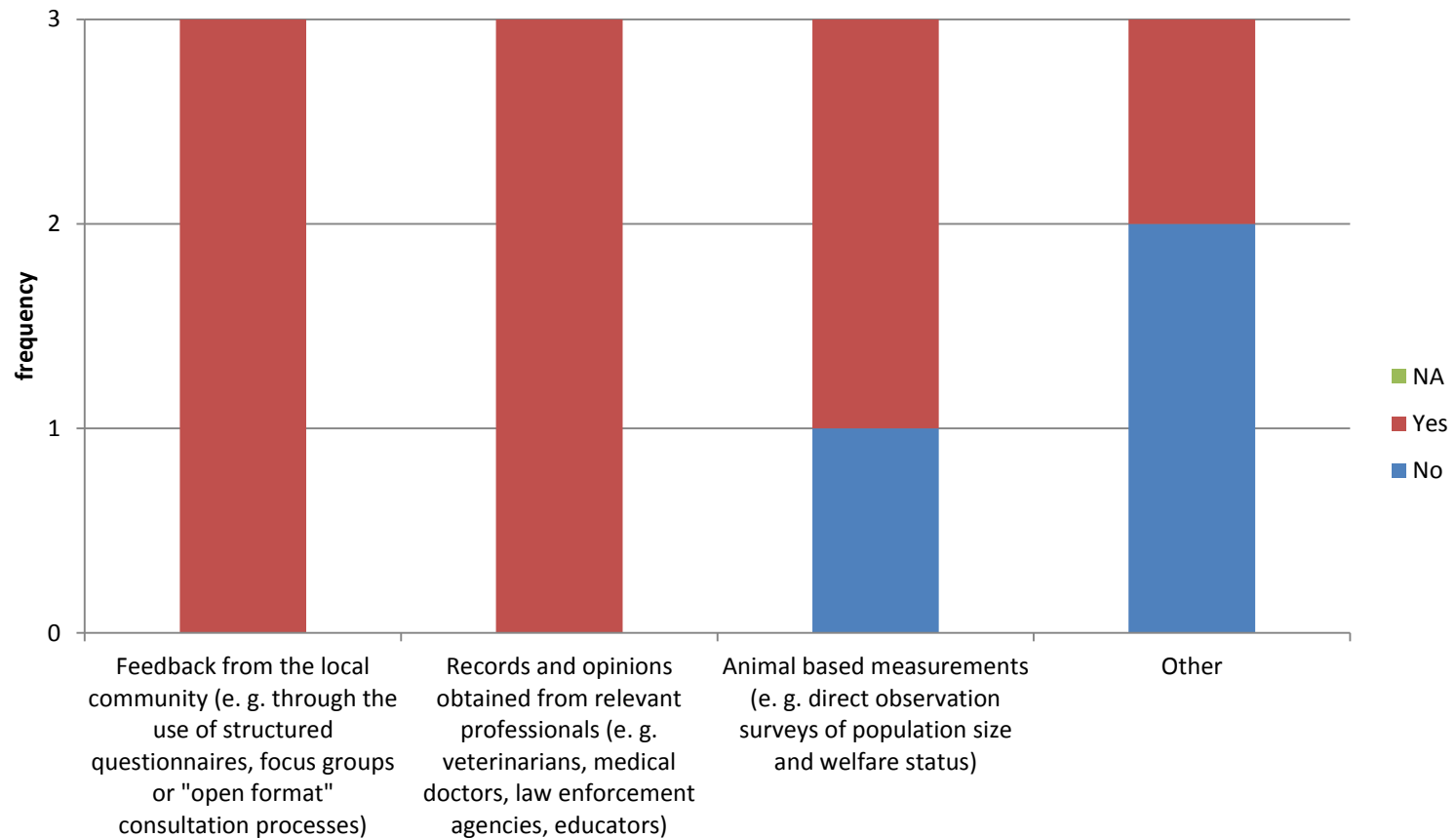
- **Monitoring and evaluation of DPCP** is in place in 3 countries
 - Country 8 and Country 4: monthly
 - Country 5: annually



Elements covered



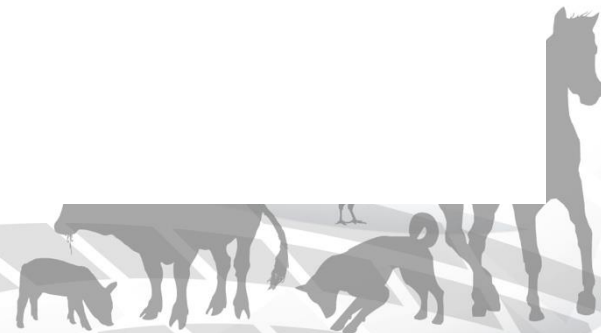
Sources of information





Level of compliance for Section III “Monitoring and evaluation”

- **Partially compliance for 7 countries**
- **Full compliance for 1 country**



Stray dog population trend observed over the last 3 years:

- **Increased** in 2 countries
- **Stable** in 3 countries
- **Decreased** in 2 countries
- **No information** from 1 country



CONCLUSIONS

Space for improvement

- ✓ **Quality of data on stray dogs**, stray dogs number is not estimated but the trend is anyway provided by some countries;
- ✓ **Strategic and national program to control stray dog population**, a need to implement regulations on dog breeding and sale; control of dangerous dogs, regulation for shelters requisite and spay/neutering programs;
- ✓ **Legal obligation for dog I&R**, registration and identification are a legal obligation only in 3 countries;
- ✓ **Resources availability**, in general, there is an issue with adequacy of resources;
 - ✓ **Educational programs on responsible dog ownership.**

Specific needs

- To implement dog I&R + monitoring and evaluation of DPCP
- To Involve international experts in the development of strategic and national DPCP





Thanks for your kind attention

