



Second OIE regional Workshop on stray dog
population control in the Balkans
Tirana / Albania - 14 – 16 June 2016

Main conclusions
10 messages to take home

Message 1

Stray dog population management is a multifaceted issue which deals (among others) with animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare

- Ressources:
 - Definition of Stray dog in glossary of the TAHC
 - Chapter 7.7 of the OIE TAHC (reference document)
 - Infographic on Animal Welfare



Message 1

EXISTING STANDARDS FOR TERRESTRIALS ANIMALS

EXISTING STANDARDS FOR AQUATIC ANIMALS



TRANSPORT



By sea – By land - By air

Farmed fish

SLAUGHTER AND CULLING



- Slaughter of animals for human consumption
- Culling of animals for disease control purposes

- Slaughter of farmed fish for human consumption
- Culling of farmed fish for disease control purposes

General standards for ANIMAL WELFARE

USE OF ANIMALS IN RESEARCH AND EDUCATION



STRAY DOG POPULATION CONTROL



Oie STANDARDS ON ANIMAL WELFARE

WORK IN PROGRESS

General standards for the WELFARE OF FARMED FISH

WORKING ANIMALS



- Working equids
- Other working animals

PRODUCTION SYSTEMS



- Beef cattle
- Broiler chickens

- Dairy cattle

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RISK REDUCTION in relation to animal health and welfare and veterinary public health



Message 2

Veterinary Services should have a leading role while collaboration among the different actors is key (in particular between central VS and local municipalities)

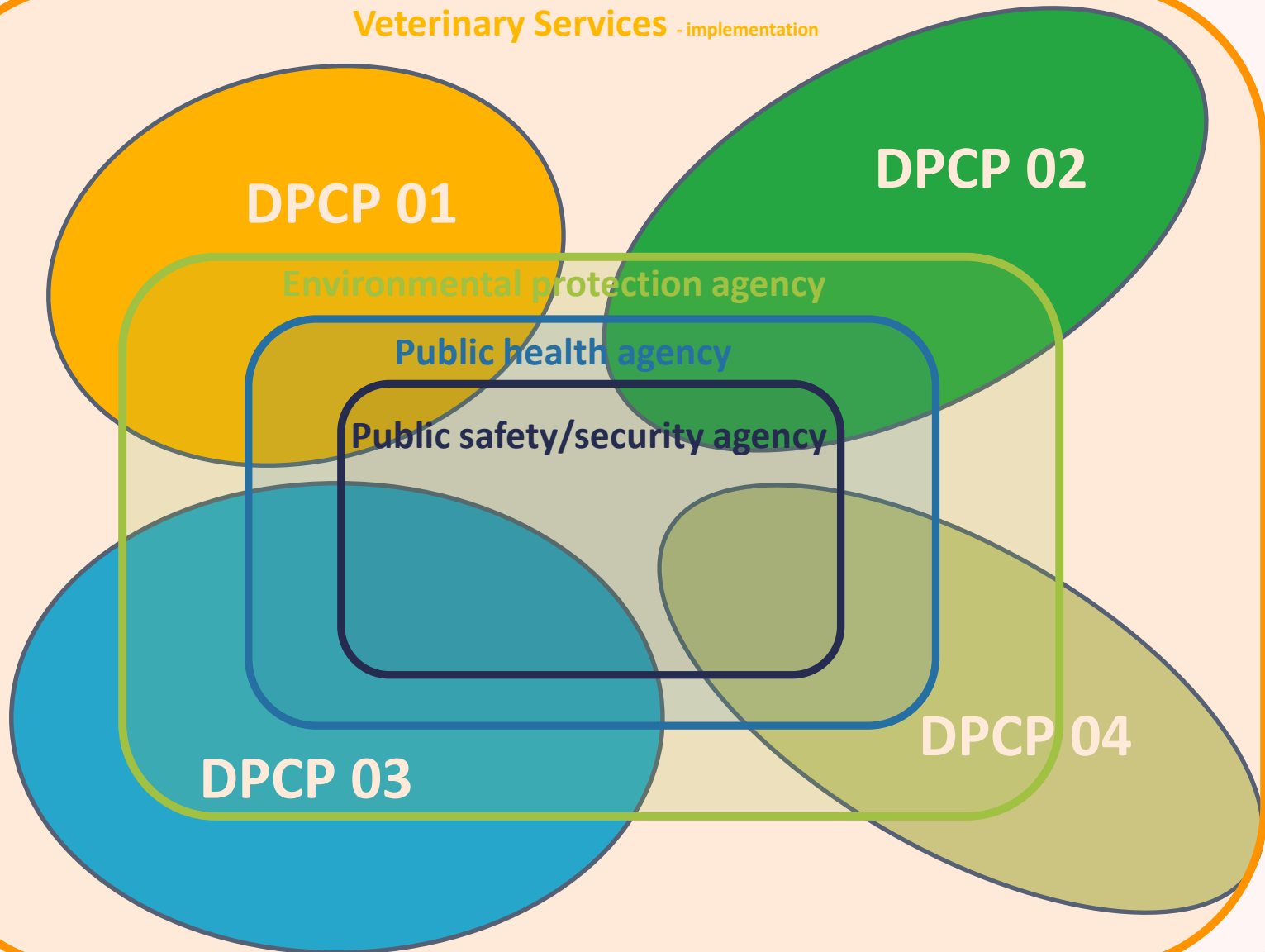
- Resources:

Chapter 7.7 of the OIE TAHC (articles 7.7.4 on responsibilities and competencies; article 7.7.5 on Advisory Group)



Veterinary Authority - supervision, implementation

Veterinary Services - implementation



Message 3

Strong and modern legislation is a cornerstone to any successful stray dog control programme (clear definition of responsibilities)

- Ressources:

Chapter 3.4 of the OIE TAHC

Good governance of VS (Section 3; OIE PVS Pathway)



OIE Tool for the Evaluation
of Performance of Veterinary Services

OIE PVS Tool

Country	Date
Albania	June 2008 – June 2014
Bosnia and H	February 2011
Bulgaria	(2007)
Croatia	/
FYROM	2015
Greece	/
Montenegro	/
Romania	(2007)
Serbia	March 2013
Turkey	(2007)

« *Diagnosis*

**PVS
Evaluation**

The OIE collaborates with donors and other

Message 4

Stray dog population management is an integral part of rabies control programmes, using a One Health



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

НЕ ДОПУСТИМ НОВЫХ СМЕРТЕЙ ИЗ-ЗА БЕШЕНСТВА

Каждые десять минут в мире один человек умирает от бешенства. Сегодня мы вынуждены констатировать этот удручающий факт. Каждый год от бешенства умирает около 70 000 человек, в основном это дети в развивающихся странах. И это при том, что бешенство может быть побеждено. Ведь более 95% случаев бешенства среди людей вызывают укусы заражённых собак, и, в отличие от многих других болезней, мы располагаем всеми средствами для искоренения бешенства в масштабах планеты. Поэтому мы не имеем больше права бездействовать, допуская новые смерти человека от бешенства.



Что такое бешенство?



Каждый год в мире около 70 000 смертей.



До сих пор 2/3 стран мира страдают от болезни



Более 95% случаев бешенства среди людей вызваны укусами собак



ОКОЛО 100% СЛУЧАЕВ БЕШЕНСТВА
СРЕДИ ЛЮДЕЙ МОЖНО ИЗБЕЖАТЬ.



ЛИКВИДИРОВАТЬ СОБАЧЬЕ
БЕШЕНСТВО, ЧТОБЫ НЕ
ДОПУСТИТЬ СЛУЧАЕВ СРЕДИ
ЛЮДЕЙ

70%

Вакцинировать минимум 70% собак



\$÷10

Затраты примерно в 10 раз меньше
сравнительно с теми, что требуются
для профилактики среди людей



МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ
ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ
ОБЪЕДИНЯЮТ УСИЛИЯ

ВОЗ ОIE
ФАО

Общие действия
ВОЗ/ОIE/ФАО



Региональные банки
вакцин МЭБ



"Белая книга" борьбы с
бешенством



ПРИНЯТЬ ЛИЧНОЕ УЧАСТИЕ

ПРИМИТЕ УЧАСТИЕ ВО ВСЕМИРНОМ ДНЕ БОРЬБЫ С



GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE ELIMINATION OF DOG-MEDIATED HUMAN RABIES

Dog-mediated human rabies kills tens of thousands of people every year worldwide. Freedom from dog-mediated human rabies is a global public good and is feasible with currently available tools.

In accordance with the consensus of the Global Conference (Geneva, 10-11 December 2015), this framework provides a coordinated approach and vision for the global elimination of dog-mediated human rabies. It is intended to harmonize actions and provide adaptable, achievable guidance for country and regional strategies.

The five pillars of rabies elimination (STOP-R)

1 SOCIO-CULTURAL

Rabies control involves a wide range of stakeholders including the general public. The socio-cultural context influences rabies perceptions and dog-keeping practices of at-risk populations. Understanding the context guides approaches to motivate behavioural change and plan feasible delivery of services.

Includes activities for:

- Awareness: build awareness of dog-mediated rabies as a preventable global public health problem including through participation in initiatives such as World Rabies Day and the EndRabiesNow campaign
- Responsible dog ownership: promote responsible dog ownership and dog population management practices, including dog vaccination, in accordance with OIE standards
- Bite prevention and treatment: develop and implement education programmes on bite prevention and first aid for both children and adults
- Post-exposure prophylaxis: increase awareness and understanding of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) imperatives and options including intradermal administration
- Community engagement: encourage community involvement and engagement in activities to eliminate dog-mediated rabies

2 TECHNICAL

Effective animal health and public health systems are required to eliminate dog-mediated human rabies. These systems must be strengthened and resourced appropriately, and gaps identified and filled.

Includes activities for:

- Vaccination: ensure safe, efficacious and accessible dog and human vaccines and immunoglobulins, and promote and implement mass dog vaccination as the most cost-effective intervention to achieve dog-mediated human rabies elimination
- Logistics: collect data on needs forecasts to inform the vaccine procurement system and to create and sustain the logistics and infrastructure required for effective delivery and implementation of mass dog vaccination programmes and PEP administration
- Diagnostics: ensure capacity and capability for rapid and accurate rabies diagnosis through accessible, well equipped laboratories and trained personnel
- Surveillance: support improved surveillance, sampling, reporting, and data-sharing
- Technical support: provide guidance and technical support for the development and tailoring of regional and national plans, including promoting the use of existing tools
- Proof of concept: support proof-of-concept programmes, and then scale up through leveraging of success

3 ORGANIZATION

The One Health approach of close collaboration is applied. Leadership, partnership and coordination for rabies elimination activities arise from the human health and animal health sectors and other stakeholders.

Includes activities for:

- One Health: promote the One Health approach and intersectoral coordination through national and regional networks
- Good governance: establish good governance, including clear roles, chain of command, measurable outcomes and timelines
- Harmonization: align work plans and activities with national and regional priorities and approaches fostering synergies among sectors
- Coordination: coordinate and combine human resources, logistics and infrastructure of other programmes and initiatives, as appropriate and feasible
- Indicators and performance: identify targets and their indicators to support performance measurement, including surveillance and validation data, to identify areas requiring attention or extra support
- Monitoring and evaluation: support monitoring and evaluation of national plans to ensure timely and cost effective delivery

4 POLITICAL

Success depends on political will and support for elimination of dog-mediated human rabies. Political will results from recognition of rabies elimination as a national, regional and global public good.

Includes activities for:

- Political support: political support is essential and most relevant during and following country instability (political upheaval, natural disasters, etc.)
- International support: encourage countries to request a resolution on dog-mediated human rabies elimination through the World Health Assembly (WHO) and the General Assembly of Delegates (OIE)
- Legal frameworks: establish and enforce appropriate legal frameworks for rabies notification and elimination
- Demonstrating impacts: demonstrate the compelling case for mass dog vaccination programmes and their impact on protecting and saving human lives
- Regional engagement: support active national and regional engagement and cooperation to commit to a rabies elimination programme and promote the exchange of lessons learnt and experiences to leverage resources and engagement

5 RESOURCES

Rabies elimination activities frequently span several years and therefore require sustained, long-term support.

Includes activities for:

- Case for investment: promote the case for investment in dog-mediated human rabies elimination to persuade countries, policy makers and donors of the feasibility, merit and value of investing in rabies elimination strategies
- Business plans: prepare business plans based on the Global Framework for Dog-mediated Human Rabies Elimination
- Investment: encourage different forms of investment and partnerships (private and public investment) to leverage resources and engagement

CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

- Long-term political and social commitment
- Community engagement
- Sustainable vaccination of 70% of the at-risk dog population
- Proof of concept: start small, scale up
- Sufficient resources, logistics and infrastructure
- Promote vaccine banks and other strategies for acquisition of rabies immunoglobulins to ensure sufficient supply of quality-assured rabies vaccines and human immunoglobulin
- Reach remote, rural and at-risk populations
- Conduct performance measurement at all levels
- Maintain trained and motivated implementation personnel

STRATEGIC VISION: zero human deaths from dog-mediated rabies by 2030 in participating countries

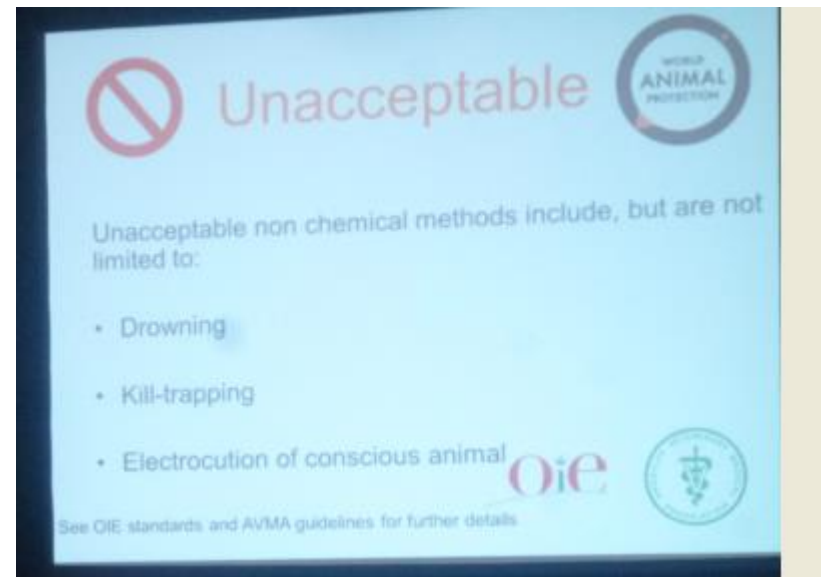
Message 5

Euthanasia only when it is in the best interest of the animal and should not be used as a single measure

Massive culling of dog populations is not sustainable

Some killing measures are unacceptable

- Ressources:
 - Chapter 7.7. of the OIE TAHC
 - WSPA/WAP guidelines
 - ICAM Guidelines
 - AVMA guidelines



Message 6

All dog should be identified (preferably with permanent identification such as microchip) and, where required by legislation, registered on a centralised database.

- Ressources:
 - Chapter 4.1 of the TAHC on General principles on identification and traceability of live animals
 - CARODOG
 - Eupetnet



Message 7 (responsible dog trade)

Profit should never take priority over AH, AW, VPH
or harm the consumer

Control should not focus on border only but on the **whole pathway**
(keeping, breeding, trading, purchasing)

False or miscertification should be severely punished

- Ressources:
 - Chapter 5.7 of the TAHC (Model veterinary certificate for international movement of dogs)
 - Chapter 5.1 on General obligations related to certification
 - EU legislation (reg 1/2005)
 - Study on the welfare of dogs and cats involved in commercial practices



Message 8

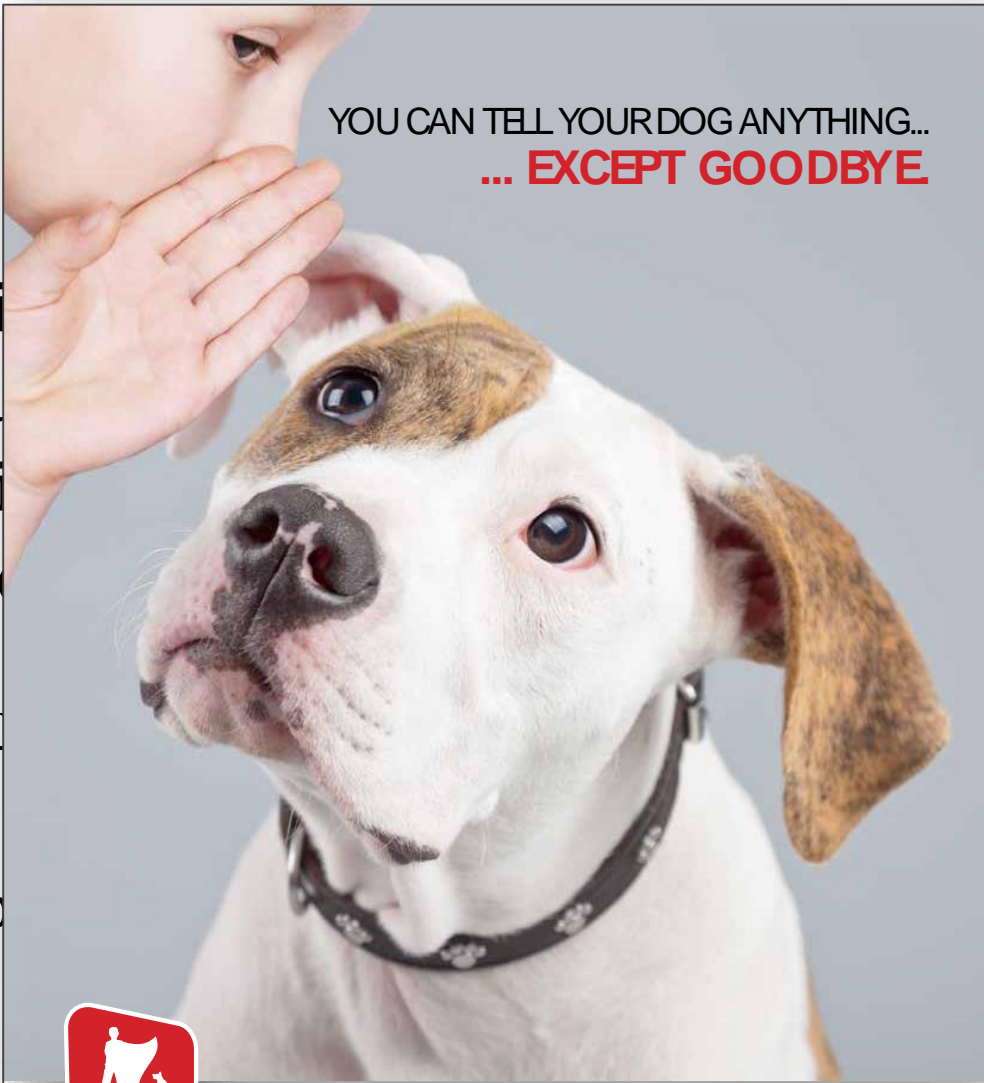
Responsible dog ownership can significantly reduce the number of stray dogs and the incidence of zoonotic diseases (identification; vaccination; no abandonment, etc; → awareness; education)

- Ressources:

OIE Campaign material



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



Responsible
the number
zoonotic
abandon

significantly reduce
incidence of
(infection; no
education)

- Responsible

OIE Campaign



BE HIS HERO


**Being a dog owner requires care and attention
throughout your dog's life.**

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.

If you encounter difficulties don't give up!
Your local Veterinary Authorities can help
you, contact them at: *website address*
of local veterinaries services

 #behishero



Message 9

Assessment of national dog situation is key
[Whole dog population, as changes in dog statuses]
[Identification of the source of stray dogs]
[Legal framework] etc

- Ressources:
 - Chapter 7.7
 - OIE Assessment tool (online)





World Society for the Protection of Animals

COMPANION & WORKING
ANIMALS UNIT

Surveying roaming dog populations: guidelines on methodology

Discussion document: feedback welcomed through discussion group at <http://groups.google.com/group/dog-population-survey-guidelines>.

Aim: The aim of this document is to provide detailed guidance on how to carry out a count of dogs roaming in public areas, as the basis for planning or evaluating a dog population management intervention. There is also additional discussion on potential methods of monitoring the dog population once the intervention has begun and temporary or permanent marking of dogs becomes suitable. The methods selected have been chosen because they require a minimal investment of resources and yet can provide reliable data.

www.wspa-international.org



OIE S
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COM
ASSESS

BACKGI

In May 2006, the OIE re
members on humane meth
develop specific animal we

- More than 55 000 peopl
cases the source of infe
- Ninety-nine per cent of

AN COUNTRIES
POPULATION

d
cal scope

Message 10

Agreed Vision:

To become compliant with OIE standards by 2025

→ Roadmaps to be defined and implemented

→ Regular M&E of actions

Resources:

National Stray Dog Reports

OIE SAM tool (online questionnaire)

ICAM Guidelines





OIE Platform
on Animal Welfare
for Europe

First Stray dog self-assessment (2015) National Report



'to be
with
stray
c

ARE WE MAKING A DIFFERENCE?



ICAM INTERNATIONAL COMPANION ANIMAL MANAGEMENT COALITION

A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluating
Dog Population Management
Interventions



March 2015



FOR 2016-2018

is a tentative guide. It has not been completed, since it has
to present its own strategy.

tion (1 = very important; 3 = less important); use
the white spaces to complete the exercise.

Parameter	Deadline	Comment	Level of priority (left to the country assessment)
...	June 2017	Already started for owned dogs and for stray dogs in some cities	[1] [2] [3]

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
TALEX



self-assessment (2015)
National Report: Serbia 22





**Warm thanking to all and to Albania in particular
and see you in Guadalajara!
(OIE Global Conference on AW, 6-8 December)**

