



**Third OIE Regional Workshop on  
Stray Dog population management  
for Balkan countries**

Belgrade, Serbia – 13-15 June 2018

**Country Report on National Stray Dogs situation**

**TURKEY**  
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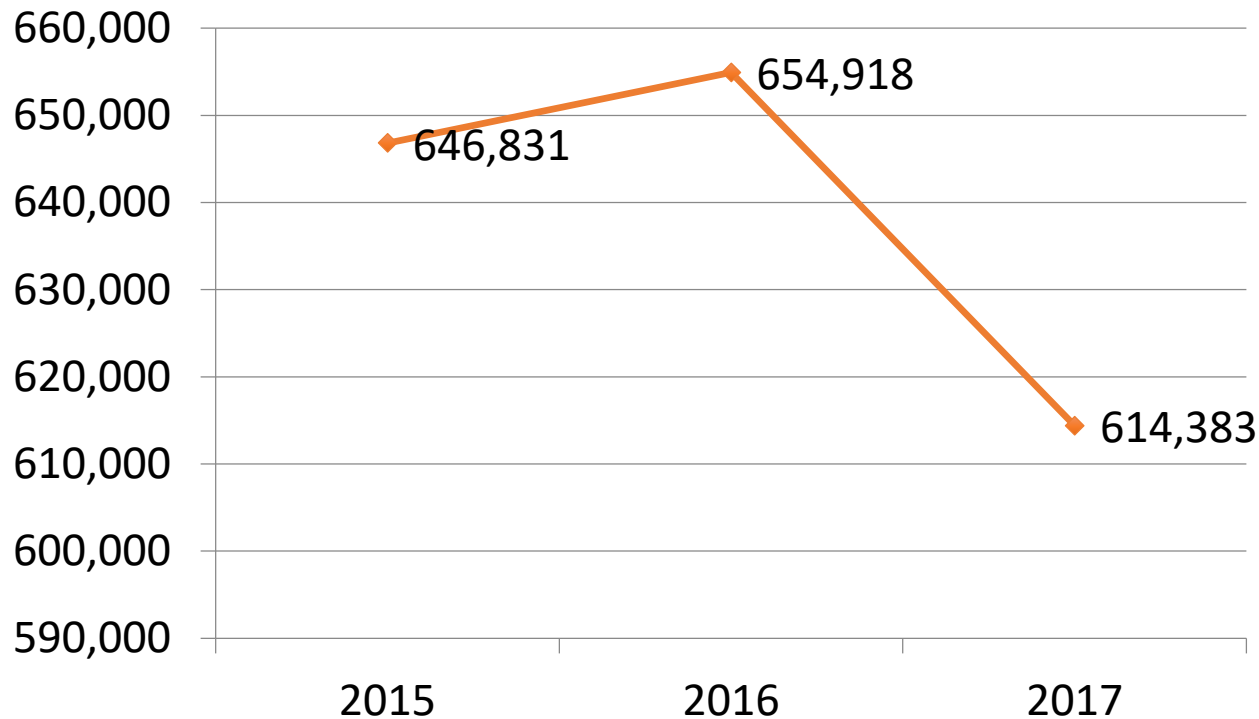
# I. Understanding the country situation on stray dogs

- Do stray dogs pose a problem in your country?

Stray dogs pose a problem in our country

- What are the trends ( $\nearrow \searrow \rightarrow$ ) in the stray dog population observed since the SDB2 (June 2016)?
  - a. In 2013 : 779.963
  - b. In 2014 : 763.452
  - c. In 2015 : 646.831
  - d. In 2016 : 654.918
  - e. In 2017 : 614.383

## Trends in Stray Dog Population

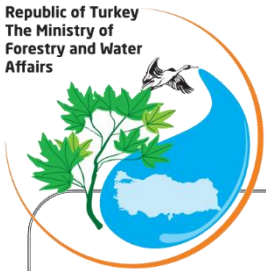


The stray dog population observed over the past 3 years in our country trends to decrease.

# I. Understanding the country situation on stray dogs



Republic of Turkey  
The Ministry of  
Forestry and Water  
Affairs



Law No. 5199 on Animal Protection (2004)

- The Regulation Concerning The Protection Of Animals (2006)

Law No. 5996 on Veterinary Services,  
Plant Health, Food and Feed (2010)



# I. Understanding the country situation on stray dogs

- **The purpose of the Animal Protection Law;** is to assure a comfortable living for animals and to ensure their proper treatment, to provide the best protection for animals against suffering from pain, distress and cruelty, and prevent all kinds of unjust treatments towards them.
- **This law covers;** arrangements, measures taken, coordination attained, inspection, limitations and obligations as well as fines and penalties these are subject to.

# I. Understanding the country situation on stray dogs



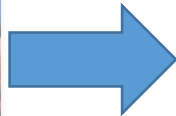
## Principles of the Animal Protection Law

- It is essential that local administrations should establish animal shelter and hospitals for the protection of stray animals.
- In order to prevent uncontrolled reproduction, it is basic that sterilization of cats and dogs, which fed and sheltered collectively, is made by their owners.
- The owners who want to breed their animals, are liable for registering the newborns to the municipality and/or distributing.
- The local authorities are liable for the registration of the stray animals.

# WORKFLOW OF SHELTER



**Capturing**



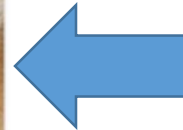
**Sterilization**



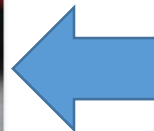
**Antiparasitic treatment**



**Vaccination**



**Registration (Ear Tagging / Microchipping)**



**Releasing**

# THE ROLES OF INSTITUTIONS IN IMPLEMENTING THE LAW

- **Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs:** Main Coordinator, Inspection, Financial Support, Public Awareness and Education
- **Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock:** Combating With the Diseases and Preventing Zoonotic Diseases, Registration and Identification of Owned Dogs and Cats
- **Local Administration:** Capturing, Sterilization, Vaccination, Releasement, Treatment and Feeding of Stray Animals and Establish Animal Shelters



# I. Understanding the country situation on stray dogs



- The Regulation of Registration and Identification of Dogs, Cats and Ferrets has been published in the Official Gazette (26 February 2018 No:30344) .

In the scope of the Regulation:

- Registration and identification of dogs will enter into force on 01 January 2021.
- Registration and identification of cats and ferrets will enter into force on 01 January 2022
- The Regulation is line with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 577/2013

# I. Understanding the country situation on stray dogs



- Draft Amendment to Animal Protection Law was prepared by our Ministry in 2016 but, it didn't pass into law because of the election.
- In the scope of the Draft:
  - Cats and dogs won't be able to be sold in petshops.
  - People who abandon their dogs will have to pay administrative fine.
  - The provincial municipalities and the district municipalities with a population of more than 100,000 will be obliged to establish shelter.

## I-bis. Rabies aspects

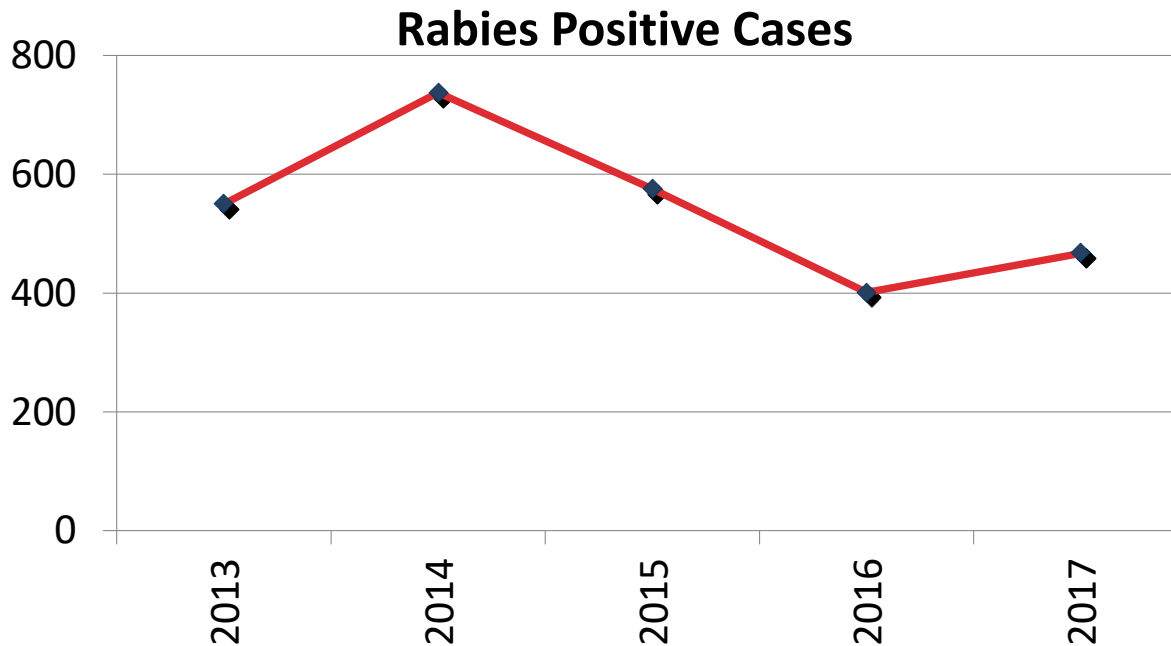
- Rabies is present in our country. Rabies is a notifiable disease in our country. Stray dogs pose a threat with regard to rabies transmission to humans and there are recorded human cases originating from stray dog biting. The recorded human cases are as followed:

Years	Number of Deaths	Contacted Animals
2013	1	Dog
2014	4	3 Dogs, 1 Fox
2015	2	2 Dogs
2016	3	2 Dogs, 1 Fox
2017	1	Wolf

# I-bis. Rabies aspects



	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Domestic Animals	496	642	501	355	430
Wild Animals	54	95	64	52	37
<b>TOPLAM</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>467</b>



# I-bis. Rabies aspects

## Control Methods of Rabies

- Legal base
- Control of stray dogs
- Vaccination
- Quarantine measures
- Laboratory diagnosis
- Public information and training programs

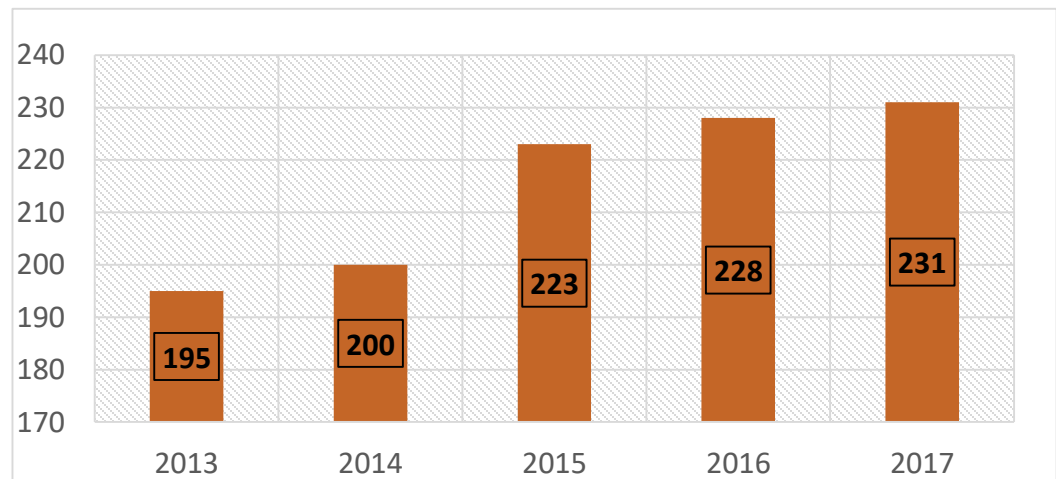
# I-bis. Rabies aspects

## Oral Rabies Vaccination

- Oral Rabies Vaccination (ORV) campaign was ( First one ) carried out in Aegean region in February 2008-2009 (36.500km<sup>2</sup>) 18 vaccine baits per km<sup>2</sup>
- Second Oral Rabies Vaccination (ORV) campaign carried out in Central of Anatolia 2014-2016 (105.000km<sup>2</sup>) 18 - 20 vaccine baits km<sup>2</sup>
- Third Oral Rabies Vaccination (ORV) campaign will start this year in Aegean region and Central of Anatolia (Autumn) 2018-2020 (225.000km<sup>2</sup> x 2 times) 20 vaccine baits per km<sup>2</sup>

## II. Control measures on stray dogs

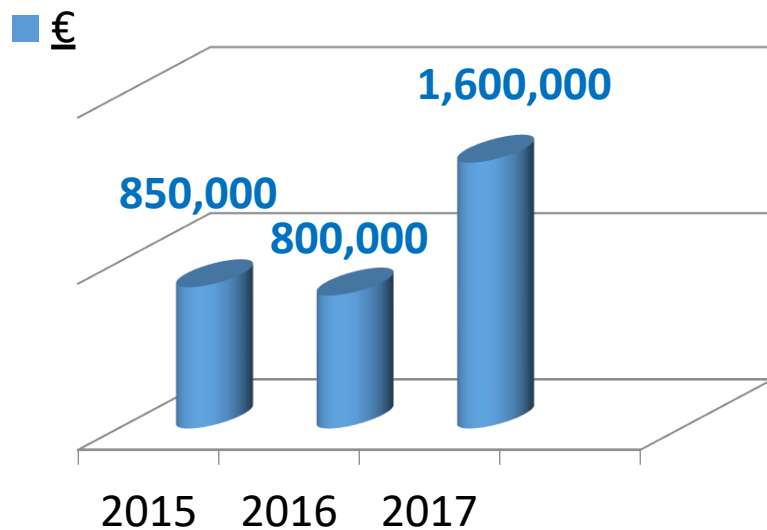
- To control the dog population and to provide animal welfare, municipalities are supported by the government in terms of financial aspect.
- Shelter support, sterilization support, ear tag and microchip support.



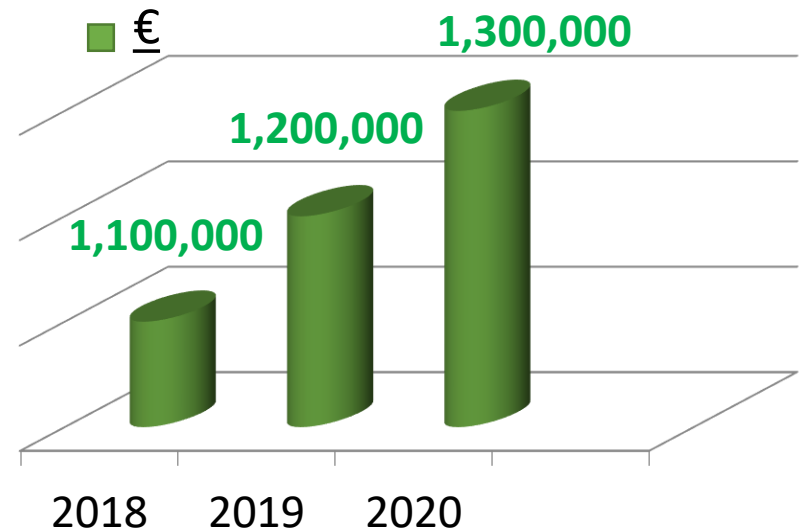
Numbers of Animal Shelters in Turkey

## II. Control measures on stray dogs

Government supports the municipalities to establish shelter. We provide financial assistance up to 40 percent of total costs.



Allowances allocated to municipalities



Allowances to be allocated to municipalities



## II. Control measures on stray dogs



- For instance, Balıkesir Metropolitan Municipality Shelter was supported by the Ministry in 2016.
  - > Total amount of costs of the Shelter: 600.000 €
  - > The amount provided by the Ministry: 150.000 €



## II. Control measures on stray dogs



The animal capacity of  
shelter is 2.500

The average number of  
monthly sterilization is  
300



# III. Monitoring and evaluation of stray dog activities





Microchips and ear tags are dispensed to animal shelters in order to record and monitor stray animals.

Years	Number of Microchip Readers	Number of Microchips	Number of Ear Tags	Number of Ear Tag Applier
2015	350	122.500	132.279	250
2016	20	167.797	170.000	50
2017	10	232.750	232.750	220
<b>TOPLAM</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>523.047</b>	<b>535.029</b>	<b>520</b>

# III. Monitoring and evaluation of stray dog activities



Since 2014, a database has been into service in order to record and monitorize stray animals. The database is used by veterinarians working in shelters and by authorities. The operations (vaccination, sterilization, treatments) done by veterinarians are recorded in the database and monitored by authorities.

Hayvan No	Küpe No	Microchip No	Tür Adı	İrk Adı	Cinsiyet	Renk	Yavru mu ?	Engelli mi?	Hayatta mı?	Gözetimde mi?	Sahipli mi?	Bakımevi Adı	İl Adı	Kısırlaştırma Tarihi	Hayvan Resmi	
23751	F6151	900108001974280	Köpek	Seter	Dişi	SIYAH	Hayır	Hayır	Evet	Hayır	Hayır	Karabük Belediyesi Sokak Hayvanları Geçici Bakımevi	Karabük	25.05.2015		<a href="#">Resmi Göster</a>
24142	F6154	900108001974277	Köpek	Kangal	Erkek	beyaz	Hayır	Hayır	Evet	Hayır	Evet	Karabük Belediyesi Sokak Hayvanları Geçici Bakımevi	Karabük	06.04.2015		<a href="#">Resmi Göster</a>
24145	F6155	900108001974278	Köpek	Melez	Erkek	sarı	Hayır	Hayır	Evet	Hayır	Evet	Karabük Belediyesi Sokak Hayvanları Geçici Bakımevi	Karabük	30.03.2015		<a href="#">Resmi Göster</a>
23760	F6152	900108001974276	Köpek	Melez	Dişi	SARI	Hayır	Hayır	Evet	Hayır	Hayır	Karabük Belediyesi Sokak Hayvanları Geçici Bakımevi	Karabük	25.05.2015		<a href="#">Resmi Göster</a>

# III. Monitoring and evaluation of stray dog activities



## Thanks to the database

- We know the number and location of shelters.
- We reach the information of vaccinated, neutered and adopted animals.
- We access the staff information in shelters ( the number of veterinarians, animal keepers,etc.)
- We can report the animal identity card and the activities of shelters daily, monthly and yearly. (The numbers of vaccination, sterilization, ear tagging, microchipping, treatments)

# III. Monitoring and evaluation of stray dog activities

Years	Neutered Animals	Vaccinated Animals	Recorded Animals	Adopted Animals
2013	129.708	150.420	148.853	22.976
2014	132.433	165.240	150.070	25.040
2015	102.744	116.310	95.930	24.361
2016	149.720	193.745	155.662	38.218
2017	203.905	233.098	204.833	48.734

It is seen in the table rehabilitation working over the past 5 years in our country.



## IV. Conclusions and future needs

The regulatory framework that address stray dog population management in our country depends on the legal bases: 5996 The Law of Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed Law (Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock )(11.06.2010); 5199 The Law of Animal Protection (Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs)(24.06.2004). These legal bases are in line with OIE recommendations that are depicted in article 7.7.5 point 3.

## IV. Conclusions and future needs

- According to the Law; capturing, sterilization, vaccination, releasement of stray animals where they were taken and establishment of animal shelters are carried out by municipalities.
- But; due to financial impossibilities, rehabilitation activities couldn't be conducted by every municipalities. So, success in controlling the population of stray animals can not be achieved.



## IV. Conclusions and future needs

- Do you need external aid to address the weakness(es) of the with stray dog population control in your country?
- Yes we do need external aid to address the weaknesses with stray dogs in our country and the needs are as followed:
  - + Need 1: To construct a national rabies project that is coherent with the One Health concept.
  - + Need 2: To construct project that is not only related to rabies but also that regulates the stray dog population in our country with the support of EU.
  - + Need 3: Financial support continuation from outside sources.



**Thank you for your attention!**