



OIE Platform
on Animal Welfare
for Europe

RESULTS OF THE SECOND SELF-ASSESSMENT

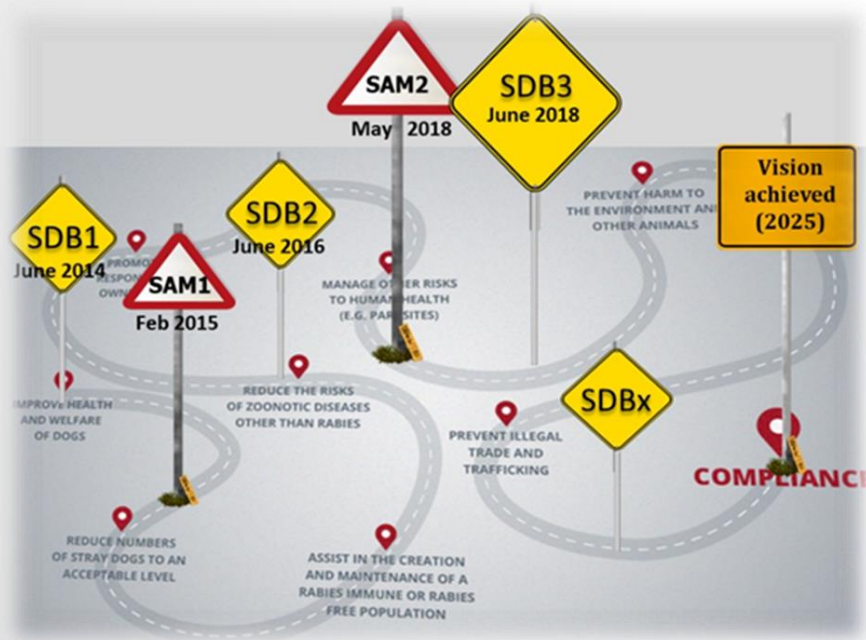
REGIONAL TRENDS AND REMAINING GAPS TO ACHIEVE THE VISION

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

Belgrade, Serbia – 13-15 June 2018

Tomasz Grudnik - OIE SRR Office in Brussels

OIE REGIONAL STRAY DOG ROADMAP FOR BALKANS



the regional Vision to become fully compliant with OIE Chapter 7.7. on stray dog population control by **2025**

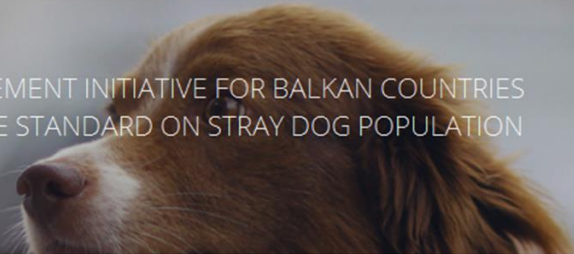
OIE STRAY DOG SELF-ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING TOOL (SAM TOOL)



OIE SELF-ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING TOOL

STRAY DOG POPULATION MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE FOR BALKAN COUNTRIES
"TO BECOME COMPLIANT WITH OIE STANDARD ON STRAY DOG POPULATION CONTROL BY 2015"

ASSESSMENT 2014



BACKGROUND

In May 2006, the OIE recognised the importance of providing guidance to members on humane methods of stray dog population control and decided to develop specific animal welfare standards for this important topic, because:

- More than 55 000 people - mostly children - die each year for rabies. In many cases the source of infection is a stray dog;
- Ninety-nine per cent of human rabies deaths due to dog bites;

- Background
- Geographical scope
- Objectives
- Duration
- Glossary
- Survey



IZSAM G. CAPORALE
TERAMO



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

FIRST STRAY DOG SELF-ASSESSMENT (2015)

- Launched in February 2015
- 10 out of 11 countries
- 10 First stray dog self-assessment questionnaires were produced

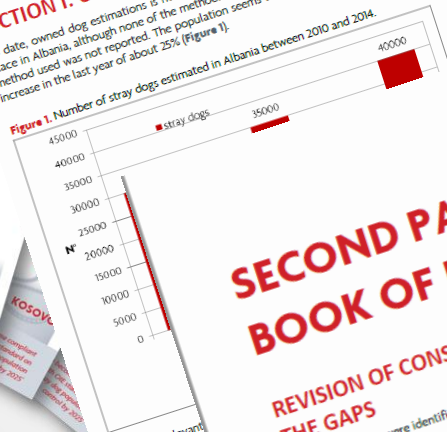
questionnaire

NATIONAL REPORTS

FIRST PART: RESULTS OF THE FIRST SELF-ASSESSMENT

SECTION I: UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION

To date, owned dog estimations is not performed in Albania. To date, only stray dog number estimation is in place in Albania, although none of the methods mentioned in article 7.7.B of OIE TACH is implemented and the method used was not reported. The population seems to remain nearly stable in the period 2010-2014, with an increase in the last year of about 25% (Figure 1).



SECOND PART: BOOK OF EXERCISE

REVISION OF CONSISTENCIES AND INCONSISTENCIES: FILL THE GAPS

The most relevant by dogs that have owned dogs) and percentages of the Counting activities. However, stray dog to livestock, road

Few discrepancies were identified cross evaluating the answers provided by the Albanian authority. It was declared that the number of stray dogs is estimated, the used method for the estimation was not declared and it is not mentioned in article 7.7.B of the OIE TACH. Furthermore, counting activities of the stray dog population are not in place in Albania. Although Albania declared that the Authorities in charge of stray dog control have the necessary resources, the lack of financial aid is perceived as one of the main weak points of its national control strategy and external financial aid is said to be needed to address stray dogs' related issues. Albania declares that there is not a dog population control programme and that monitoring and evaluation of the programme are not in place in the Country. But, at the same time, Albania states that accountability to demonstrate that the programme is achieving its aims is the main reason for monitoring and evaluate stray dogs population in the Country, using records and opinion obtained from relevant professionals (e.g. veterinarians, medical doctors, law enforcement agencies) as sources of information for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

EXERCISE 1

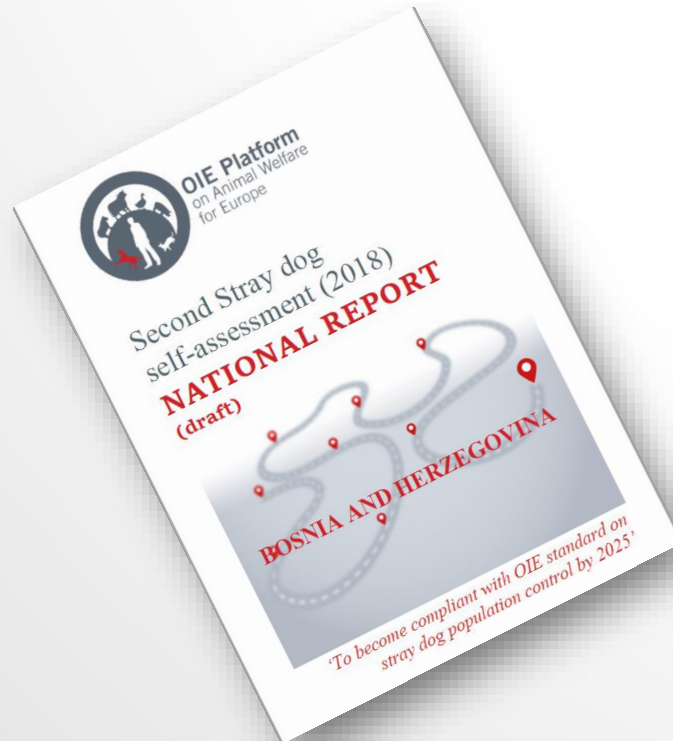
The questions from which such inconsistencies were detected are reported below. Providing explanations will help clarifying the situation and better understanding the gaps. These aspects will be discussed during the Second Workshop on stray dog population management in the country planned in June 2016.

Question [Questions 3, 5]: Albania declared to estimate the number of stray dogs for estimating is not mentioned. Also the counting activities are not estimation for stray should be clarified.



SECOND STRAY DOG SELF-ASSESSMENT (2018)

- 8 April 2018 - 10 May 2018 – online survey
- 9 out of 11 countries completed the questionnaire
- Second Stray dog self-assessment (2018) - NATIONAL REPORT (draft)



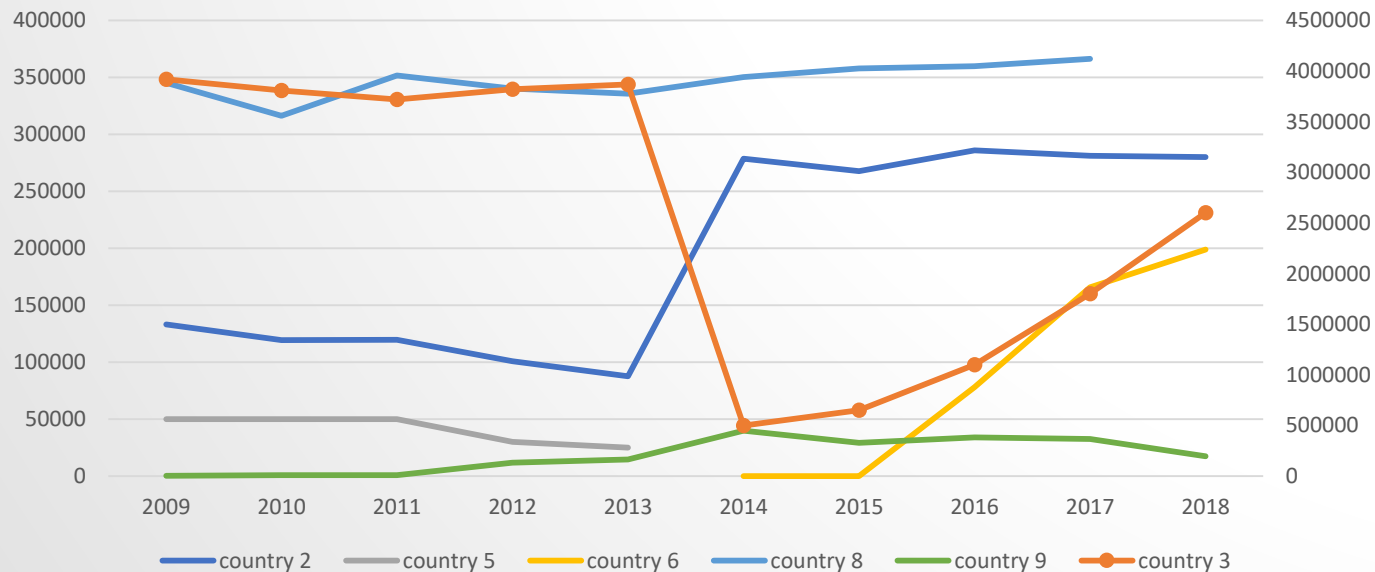
SECOND STRAY DOG SELF-ASSESSMENT (2018)

Structure:

- Respondent details
- Section I - Understanding the situation
- Section I_bis - Understanding the situation on rabies»
- Section II - Control measures
- Section III - Monitoring and evaluation»
- Section IV - Conclusions and next steps
- Section V – Validation
- Section VI - Satisfaction survey

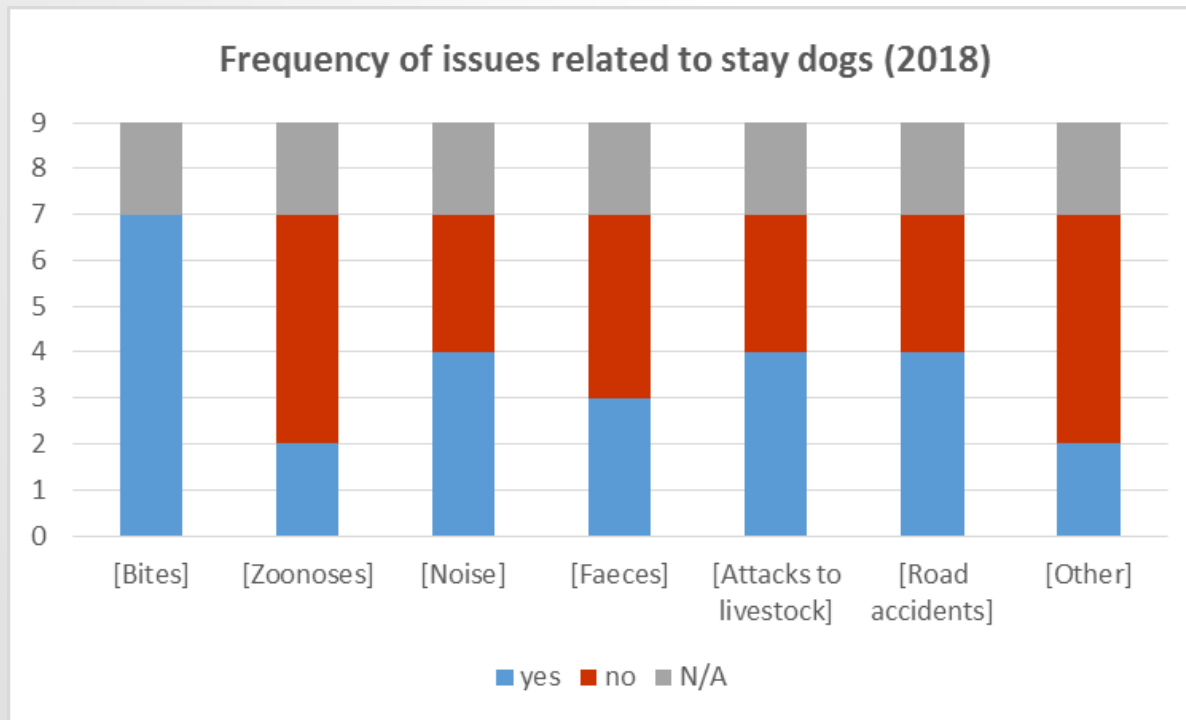
SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

- The number of owned dogs
 - In 2015 was estimated in 5 (out of 10) countries
 - In 2018 is estimated in 5 (out of 9) countries



SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

The presence of stray dogs population was recognized as a problem



in 2015 by
9 out of 10 countries

in 2018 by
7 out of 9 countries

SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

The estimation of the stray dog population

- In 2015 was in place in 4 out of 10 countries
- In 2018 was in place in 2 out of 9 countries

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
country 9	27123	29034	36943	35383	26510	26510	25128	25861	24194	12348
country 6						15127	1505	15180	32925	40608

SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

The counting activities

- In 2015 were in place 9 out of 10 countries
- in 2018 are in place in 5 out of 9 countries

The sources of stray dogs

- In 2015 were identified 8 out of 10 countries
- in 2018 are identified in 8 out of 9 countries,

with main sources: dogs that have been abandoned by their owner follow by un-owned dogs that reproduce successfully

SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

The annual number dog bites to humans

- in 2015 was known in only one country out of 10
- In 2018 is known in 3 countries out of 9

The annual number of road accidents provoked by **stray animals** in 2015 and in 2018 was unknown in by all countries.

The annual amount of compensation funds paid for injured people has been provided by in 2015 by 3 out of 10 countries and in 2018 by 4 out of 9 countries.

SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

Advisory Committee

4 out of 9 countries (2018) have established an Advisory Committee, committee in charge of analysing and quantifying the problem, identifying the causes, obtaining public opinion on dogs and proposing the most effective approaches to use in the short and long successfully

SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

Do an Authorities in charge of stray dog control have the necessary/adequate resources?

	2015	2018	
country 1	Yes		
country 2	No	No	→
country 3	No	No	→
country 4		No	
country 5	No	Yes	↗
country 6	No	No	→
country 7	Yes	No	↘
country 8	Yes	No	↘
country 9	No	Yes	↗
country 10	No	Yes	↗
country 11	Yes		
Total	4/10	3/9	↘

SECTION I «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION»

- According to your responses on Section I «Understanding the situation», how do you estimate the current level of compliance of your country with the OIE standards 7.7

	2015	2018	indicator
NC	0 out 10	0 out 9	→
PC	8 out 10	8 out 9	→
FC	2 out 10	1 out 9	↘

DISEASE DISTRIBUTION – RABIES

2ND SEMESTER 2017 (WAHIS)



Domestic



Wild

DISEASE OUTBREAK MAP- RABIES

1/01/2017 – 13/06/2018 (WAHIS)



SECTION I_BIS «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION ON RABIES»

Rabies is present in

	In dog population?	In other domestic species	In wildlife
Albania			
Bosnia	No	No	No
Bulgaria	No	No	Yes
Croatia	No	No	No
FYROM	No	No	No
Greece	No	No	Yes
Kosovo	No	No	No
Montenegro	No	No	No
Romania	Yes	Yes	No
Serbia	No	No	Yes
Turkey			

SECTION I_BIS «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION ON RABIES»

- All 9 countries have in place a strategy for rabies prevention and elimination at national level
- 6 countries have also in place a strategy for rabies prevention and elimination at regional / local level
- 7 countries have in place an on-going system of disease surveillance in accordance with Chapter 1.4. of the OIE TAHC, able to early detect and report any case of rabies
- 8 countries have in place an on-going early detection programme to ensure investigation and reporting of rabies suspect animals
- 8 countries have in place a regulatory measures for prevention and control of rabies implemented consistent with the recommendations in Chapter on infection with rabies virus of the OIE TAHC, including vaccination, identification and effective procedures for the importation of animals.

SECTION I_BIS «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION ON RABIES»

- 8 countries organise regularly campaigns for owned dog rabies vaccination, one country also organises vaccination campaigns for owned dogs but not on regular basis.
- 5 countries organise regularly campaigns for stray dog rabies vaccination and 4 countries organise stray dog rabies but not on regular basis.
- In 8 countries the vaccines and diagnostic tests used for animals are compliant with OIE quality requirements and in 1 country only vaccines are compliant with OIE quality requirements but not diagnostic tests

SECTION I_BIS «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION ON RABIES»

- 7 countries declare to have well-structured and regular coordination between human and animal health services regarding rabies prevention and control.
- 1 country declares informal coordination, on a case-by case basis
- 1 country declares no coordination between human and animal health services regarding rabies prevention and control

SECTION I_BIS «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION ON RABIES»

- According to your responses on Section I_bis «UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION ON RABIES», how do you estimate the current level of compliance of your country with the OIE standards

	2015	2018	indicator
NC	-	0 out 9	
PC	-	5 out 9	
FC	-	4 out 9	

SECTION II «CONTROL MEASURES»

Dog population control programmes (DPCP)

- in 2015 were in place in 7 out of 10 countries
- In 2018 are in place in 8 out of 9 countries

Th regional or local programmes place were made in accordance with the territorial situation related to the dog population,

- in 2015 5 out of 10 countries.
- in 2018 all 9 countries

SECTION II «CONTROL MEASURES»

Training program for personnel responsible for stray dog management

- in 2015 was in place in 4 out of 10 countries
- In 2018 is in place in 5 out of 9 countries

Education and /or legislation for responsible ownership

- 2015 were are implemented in 7 out of 10 countries
- In 2018 are implemented in all 9 countries.
 - Both education and legislation - in 5 countries
 - Only legislation – in 2 countries
 - Only education - in 2 countries

SECTION II «CONTROL MEASURES»

Dog identification and registration a legal obligation in all 9 countries (in 2015 and 2018)

Registration and identification system **in a centralized database** is in place in almost all countries (8 of 9) and **transponders for animals** approved under ISO standards (i.e. as in Reg. 576/2013) are applied in dog identification system.

SECTION II «CONTROL MEASURES»

- According to your responses on Section II "Control measures", how do you estimate the current level of compliance of your country with the OIE standards 7.7

	2015	2018	indicator
NC	0 out 10	0 out 9	→
PC	7 out 10	6 out 9	→
FC	2 out 10	3 out 9	↗

SECTION III «MONITORING AND EVALUATION»

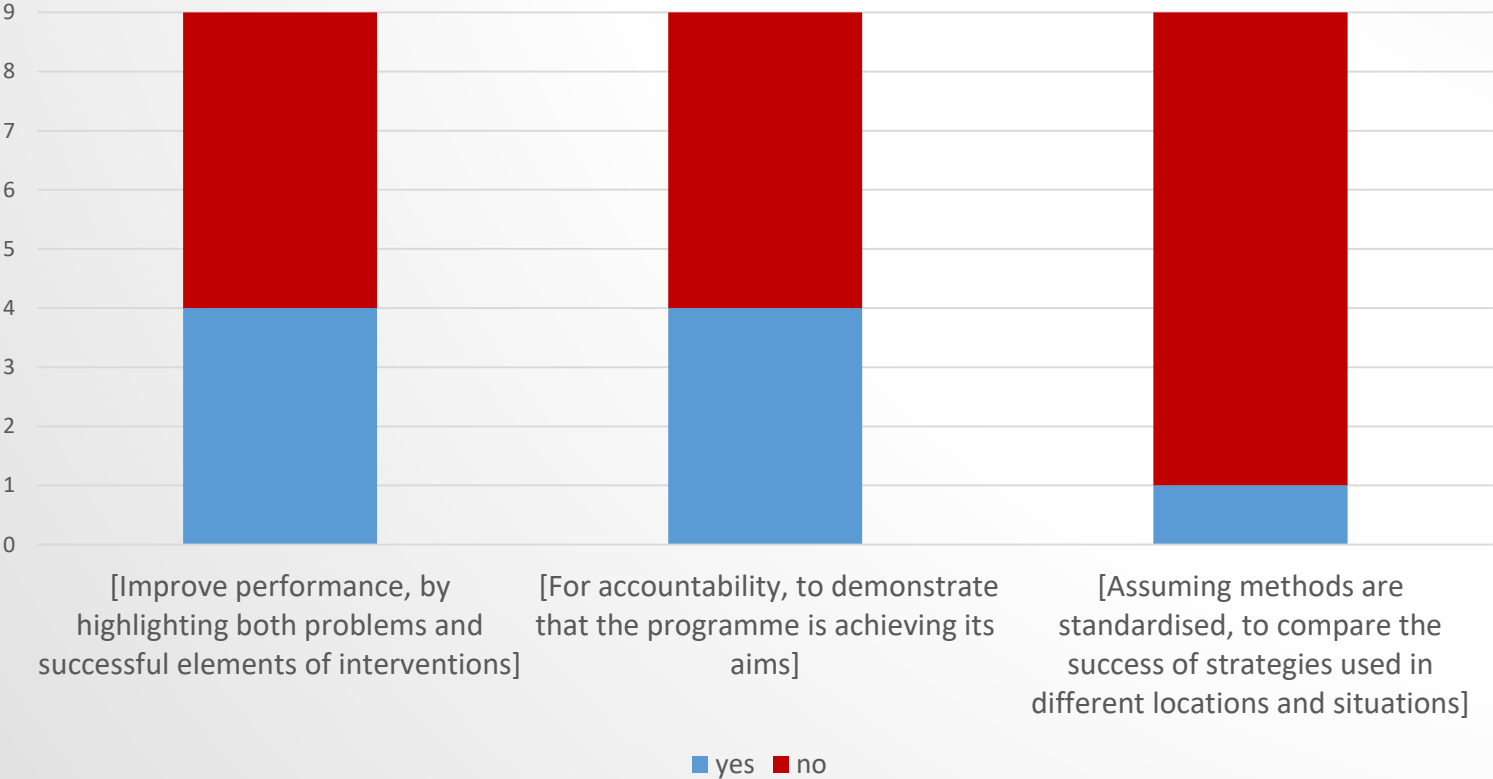
Monitoring and evaluation of DPCP is in place in 6 countries

(3 of those countries introduced monitoring and evaluation of DPCP activities since 1st self-assessment)

Country	Frequency
country 3	three months
country 5	according to the need and programs of vaccination and protection of animal health
country 6	once per year
country 7	once per year
country 8	five years period
country 9	every month

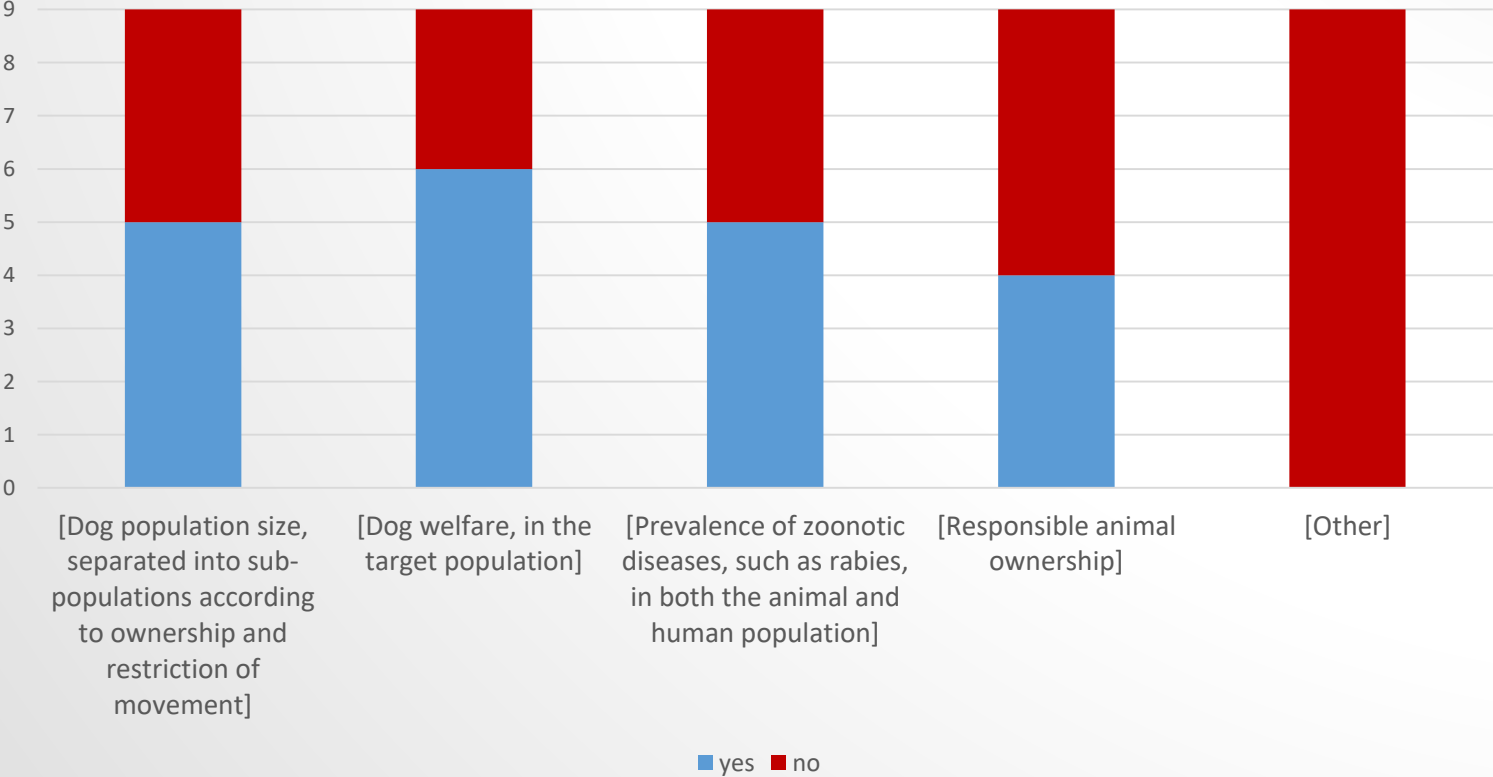
SECTION III «MONITORING AND EVALUATION»

Reasons for monitoring and evaluation



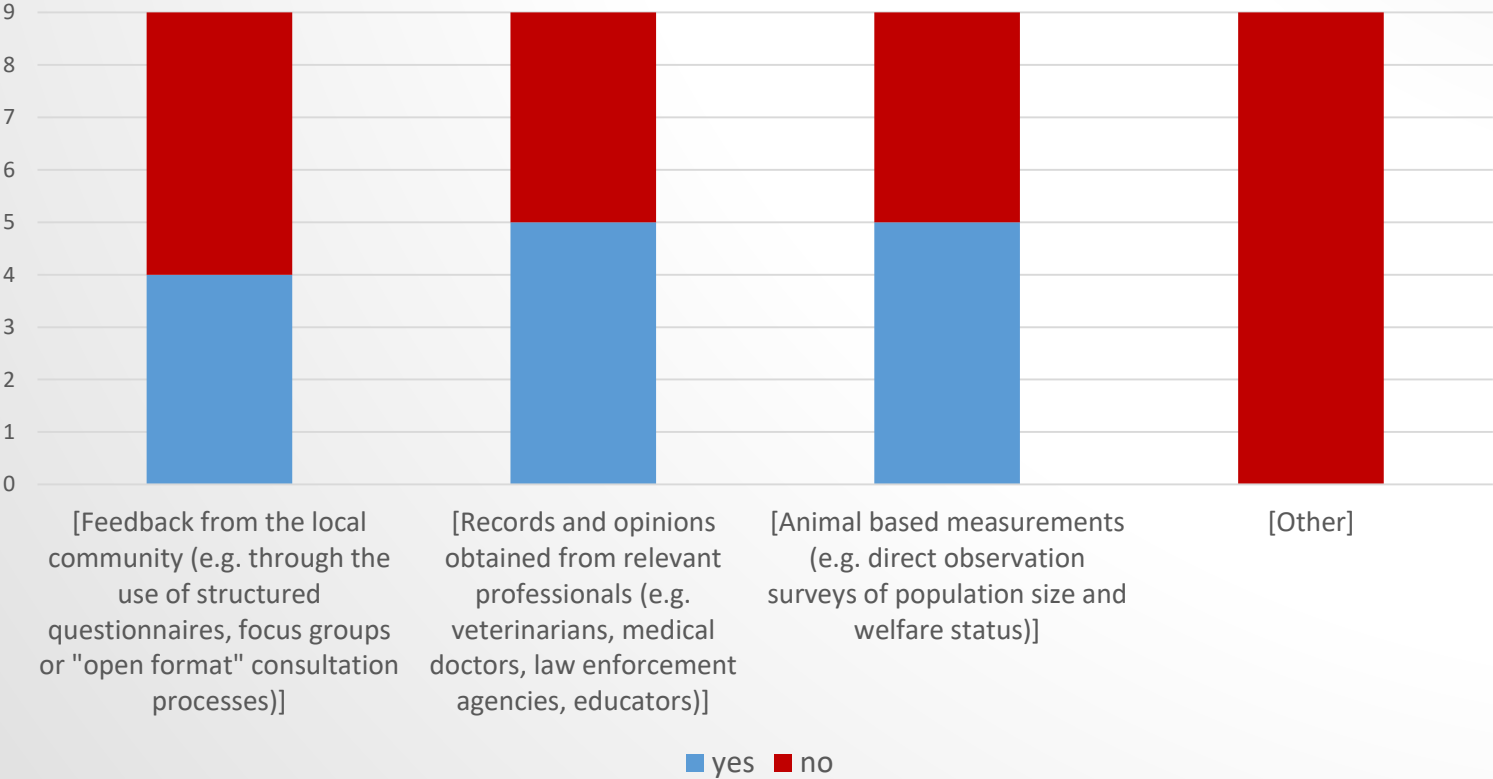
SECTION III «MONITORING AND EVALUATION»

Elements covered



SECTION III «MONITORING AND EVALUATION»

Sources of information



SECTION III «MONITORING AND EVALUATION»

- According to your responses on Section III “Monitoring and Evaluation”, how do you estimate the current level of compliance of your country with the OIE standards 7.7

	2015	2018	indicator
NC	3 out 10	1 out 9	↗
PC	6 out 10	6 out 9	→
FC	0 out 10	1 out 9	↘

SECTION IV CONCLUSIONS

Stray dog population trend
observed over the last 3 years

- **Increased** in 2 countries
- **Stable** in 3 countries
- **Decreased** in 3 countries
- Indicated as N/A by 1 country

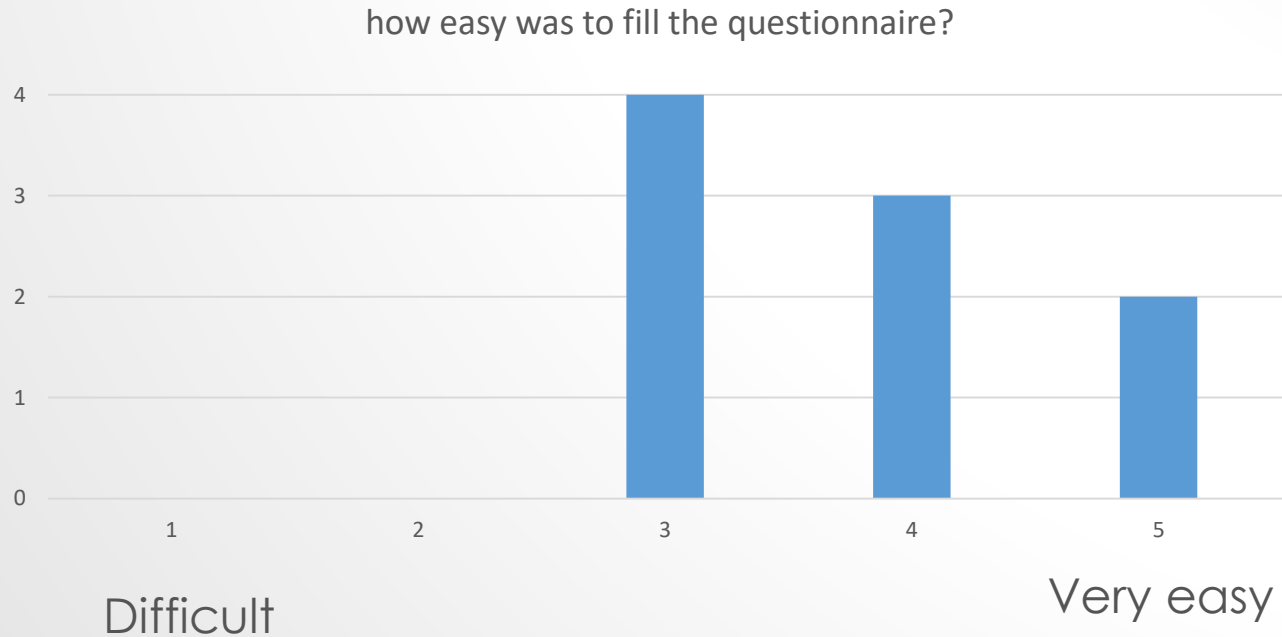
SECTION IV - CONCLUSIONS

What are the main weak points of your National Control Strategy?

- Financial resources – 6 countries
- Collaboration at national/local level and with stakeholders - 3 countries
- Human resources and training - 3 countries

QUESTIONNAIRE SATISFACTION SURVEY

- How easy was to fill the questionnaire



IDENTIFIED GAPS

Section I «Understanding the situation»

A limited information to have good picture of the situation:

Only half of the countries estimate numbers of owned dogs

Even decreased number of the countries estimate the number of stray dogs

Unknow burden caused by of stray dog (number of bites to humans, number of road accidents etc.)

IDENTIFIED GAPS

Section II «Control measures»

Most of the countries declares to have only dog population control programmes (DPCPs), still no country have developed the national Action Plan for development and implementation DPCPs in the country

Section III «MONITORING AND EVALUATION»

Few countries are conducting evaluation and monitoring activities.

Thank you for your attention!



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future



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