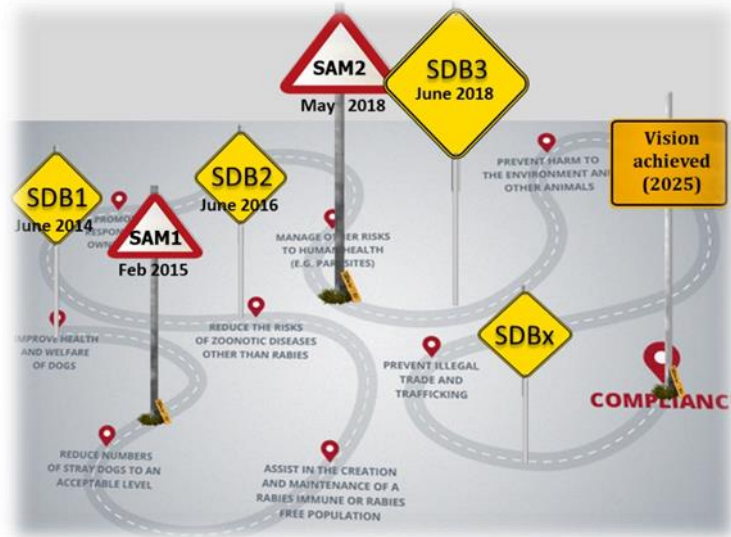


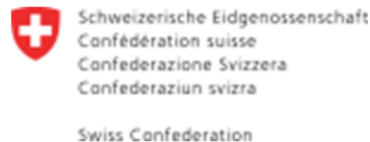


SDB3 - Belgrade, Serbia • 13-15 June 2018



VS national Plan on stray dog population control **Draft Template for discussion**

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



VS national Plan on stray dog population control - proposal

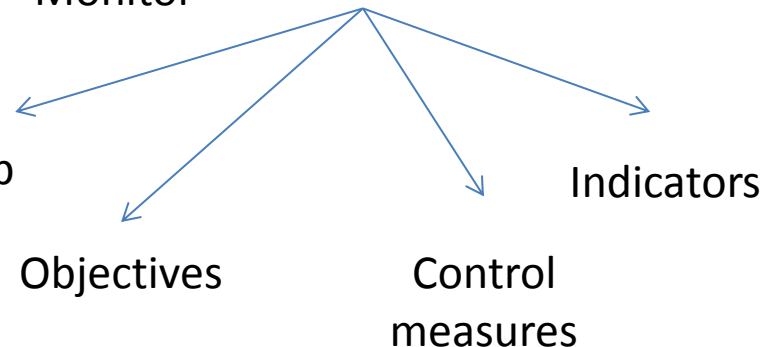
Chapter 7.7 : responsibilities and competences

- Veterinary Authority
- Other government agencies
- Private sector veterinarians
- Non-governmental organisations
- Local government authorities
- Dog owners



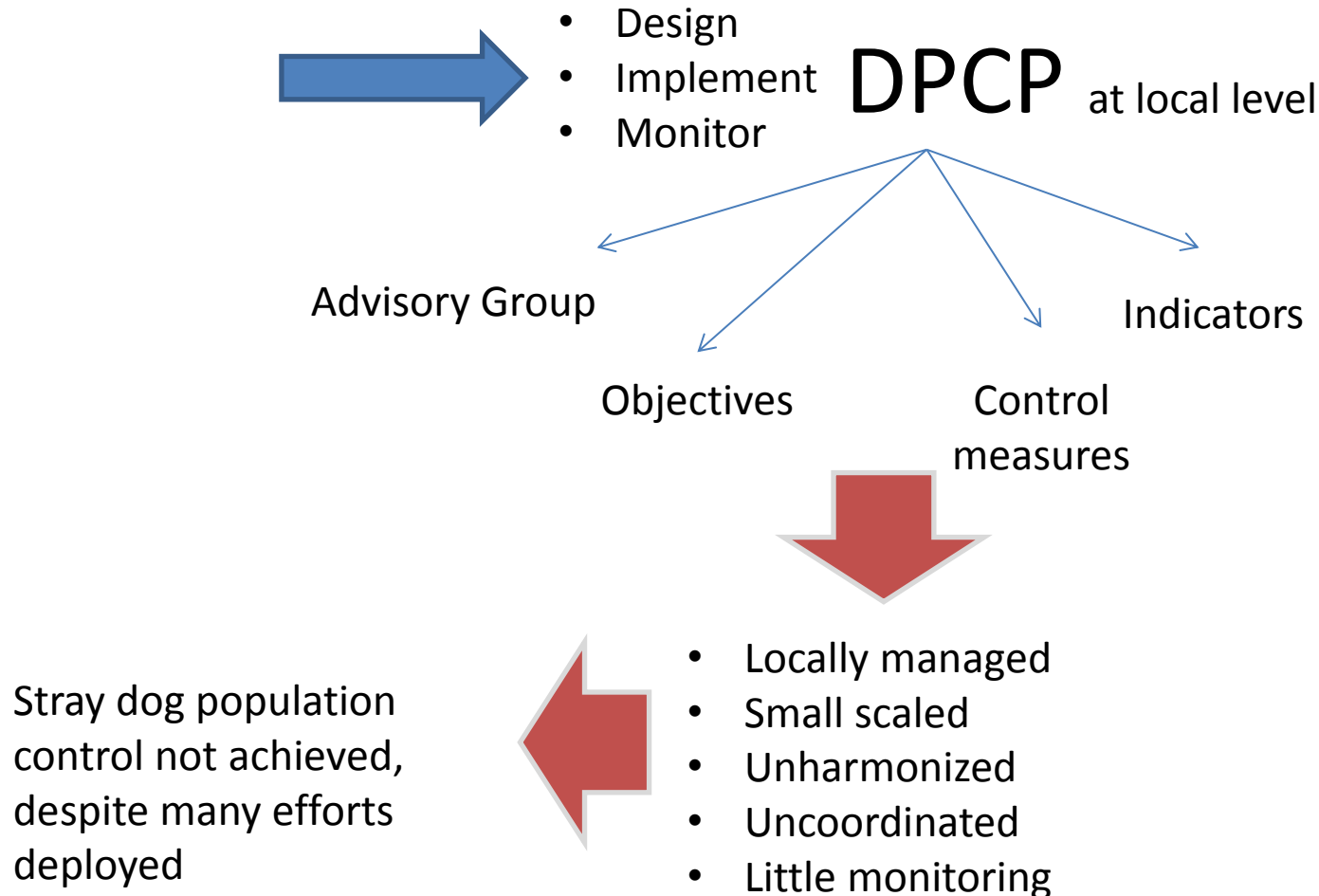
- Design
 - Implement
 - Monitor
- DPCP** at local level

Advisory Group



VS national Plan on stray dog population control - proposal

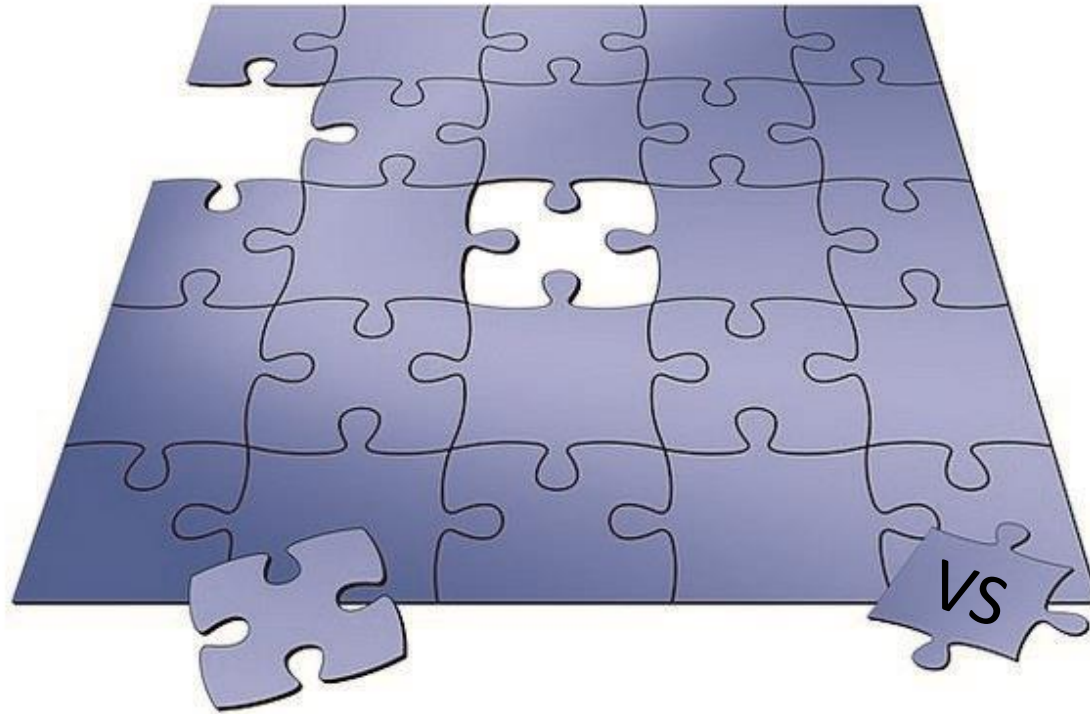
Chapter 7.7 : responsibilities and competences



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Chapter 7.7 : resq

What is/are the missing pieces?



Stray dog population control not achieved, despite many efforts deployed



- Locally managed
- Small scaled
- Unharmonized
- Uncoordinated
- Little monitoring

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Chapter 7.7 : responsibilities and competences

- Veterinary Authority
- Other government agencies
- Private sector veterinarians
- Non-governmental organisations
- Local government authorities
- Dog owners



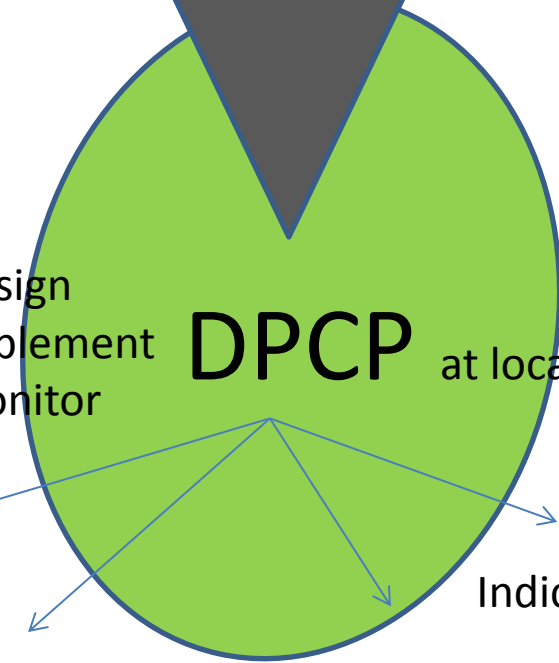
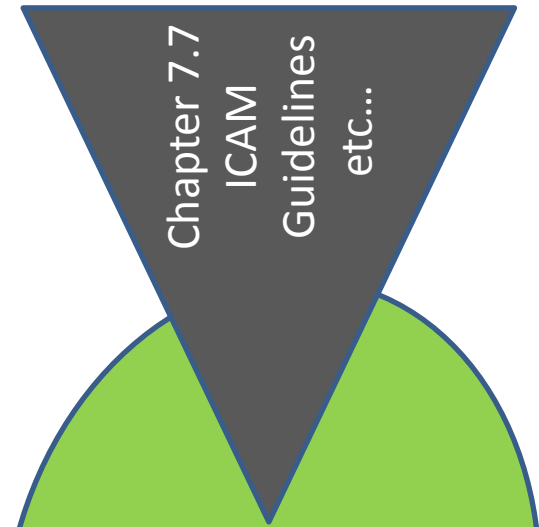
- Design
- Implement
- Monitor

Advisory Group

Objectives

Control measures

Indicators



DPCP at local level

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Veterinary authority has an important role to play in stray dog population control

The Veterinary Authority is responsible for the implementation of animal health and animal welfare legislation, in coordination with other competent government agencies and institutions;

Control of endemic zoonotic diseases such as rabies and parasitic infections (e.g. *Echinococcus* spp.) would require technical advice from the Veterinary Authority, as animal health and some aspects of public health are within this Authority's competence;

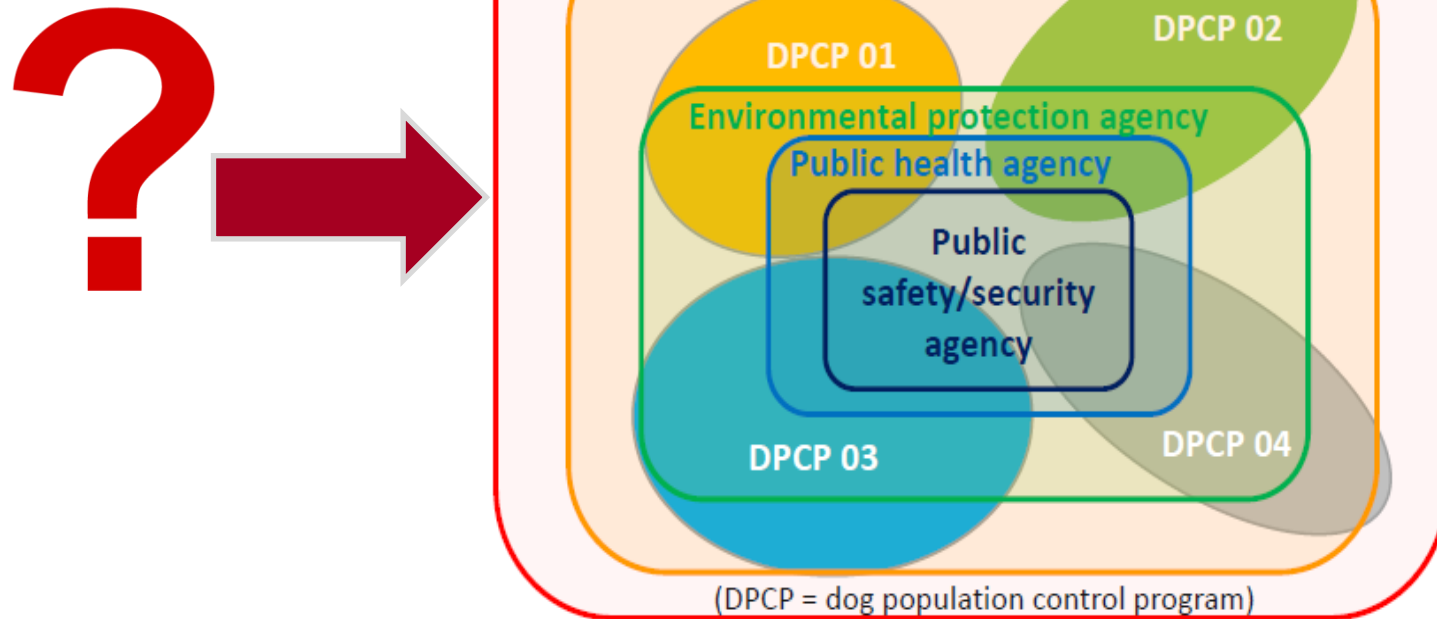
Organising and/or supervising dog control schemes can be the responsibility of the Veterinary Authority.



Need of more guidance on the possible roles of the
Veterinary Authority in stray dog population control

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Veterinary authority has an important role to play in stray dog population control



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Veterinary authority has an important role to play in stray dog population control

Pilot thinking on the possible roles of the vet authority:

1. Provide the **legal basis** for stray dog population control (and rabies) in line with OIE standards;

2. Provide t

3. Provide t

welfare and

implementa

4. **Coordin**

made locall

speaks the

5. **Monitor**

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achieve nati

6. Provide the necessary **advocacy support** to leverage some resources (financial, human and or technical) to ensure the success of DPCPs.

Chapter 7.7 on stray dog population control


Chapter 8.13 on infection with rabies
Global framework for the elimination of dog-mediated rabies

Chapter 3.1 and 3.2 on the quality of VS
Chapter 3.3 on veterinary legislation

VA <-> Create an accountable, sustainable and enabling environment

VS national Plan on stray dog population control - proposal

Veterinary authority has an important role to play in stray dog population control



OIE Platform
on Animal Welfare
for Europe

Improving animal welfare in Europe by empowering Veterinary Services
to take action in compliance with OIE standards

DRAFT TEMPLATE to be discussed in SDB3

Veterinary Services national plan to support local governmental authorities in the development and implementation of dog population control programmes (DPCPs)

Context - what are we trying to achieve?

[Chapter 7.7 on stray dog population control](#) of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (TAHC), adopted in 2009, describes the general guiding principles, objectives, control measures and monitoring and evaluation of dog population control programmes (DPCPs). It also recommends the establishment of an Advisory Group to develop such programmes, composed of various experts and relevant stakeholders, to analyse and quantify the problem, identify the causes, obtain public opinion on dogs and propose the most effective approaches to use in the short and long term.

In 2015, OIE and WHO, together with FAO and GARC, also adopted the [Global Framework for the Elimination of Dog-mediated Rabies](#) by 2030, with a companion [Strategic Plan](#). This Framework is based on 5 pillars (socio-cultural, technical, organisation, political and resources).

Under the [OIE Roadmap on Animal Welfare for Europe](#), Balkan countries agreed to reach full compliance with Chapter 7.7 by 2025 (sub-regional Vision). OIE therefore established a [national stray dog Roadmap](#) for 11 Balkan countries, to support and monitor progress towards the achievement of the Vision.

3 first (2015) and second (2016) self-assessments were conducted by Balkan countries, using the OIE Self-assessment and Monitoring Tool (Self Tool). Results, collated by OIE and ISHIL Taramo in national stray dog Reports, showed a low level of compliance as regards the analysis of the situation, the control measures in place and their monitoring. Rabies aspects recently incorporated in the Self Tool showed that dog mediated rabies situation in the Balkans is acceptable but vigilance must remain high in light of rabies situation prevailing in wildlife, despite important control efforts (oral vaccination of foxes).

In majority of the countries, in the Balkans and Turkey as shown from the first and second country self-assessments, municipal authorities have competency and responsibility for stray dog population control. The Veterinary Services, in their public part, play a limited role - except when a national framework or scheme (legislation, QR database, rabies mass vaccination, etc.) is needed - and coordination between the central and local level is insufficient. As a result, stray dog population control remains locally managed, small-scale, un-harmonized and uncoordinated across the country and the Veterinary Authority does not perform the broad picture at the central level to monitor progress across national level (or across the country).

Important roles in stray dog population control are yet to be played by the Veterinary Authority - that is responsible for the implementation of animal health and animal welfare legislation, in coordination with other competent government agencies and institutions - and current sub-optimal results obtained by Balkan countries. Despite some remarkable efforts deployed locally, may actually be the result of insufficient involvement and/or clear roles of the Veterinary Authority.

Its specific contributions could include, but not be limited to:

1. Provide the legal basis for stray dog population control (and rabies) in line with OIE standards;
2. Provide technical advice with specialised expertise in regard to public health, animal welfare and animal health to the local governmental authorities for effective design, implementation and monitoring of DPCPs in line with OIE Standards;
3. Coordinate DPCPs at national level, to ensure the sustainability and efficiency of efforts made locally with harmonized and well-understood terminology and concepts (every one speaks the same language);
4. Monitor the operational implementation of DPCPs at distasteful level with a view to getting a proper understanding of the whole country situation based on local efforts, and achieve national objectives (control by 2025);
5. Provide the necessary advocacy support to leverage some resources (financial, human and/or technical) to ensure the success of DPCPs.

In other words, this could be described as how the Veterinary Authority can create an accountable, sustainable and enabling environment (see graph below, red + yellow frame/work) for stray dog population control to be implemented by local governmental authorities/municipalities, with the necessary external coordination in place.



The OIE Platform Secretariat therefore established a small stray dog Task Force to draft a Template for a Veterinary Services national plan to support local governmental authorities in the development and implementation of DPCPs in compliance with OIE Chapter 7.7, and ensure their monitoring. It suggests a possible outline on how to structure such Plan by guiding the identification of possible objectives, activities and associated costs to be undertaken in the next 3 to 5 years with the overall objective to achieve full compliance with OIE Chapter 7.7 by 2025. The activities proposed in the Plan exclusively concern those of the Veterinary Authority; for the activities to be implemented by the local governmental authorities, reference should be made to the [OIE Guidance on Stray Dog Population Management and Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation Dog Population Management Interventions](#).

This Template will be discussed with countries during the third workshop of the OIE regional stray dog Roadmap for Balkan countries (SDR3), held in Serbia in June 2016 and countries concerned will take into account into a revised version of the Template. It is recommended that Balkan countries use the Template to prepare their VSI national plan to support local governmental authorities in the development and implementation of DPCPs before the end of 2016. The quality of the Plan will be assessed by the stray dog Task Force. However it is important to note that political commitment to support the Plan must be secured to ensure its adequate implementation and funding once developed.

6-Since relevant by Balkan countries, the Template could serve the purpose of other OIE regions, as deemed relevant.

GENERAL DEFINITION USED (OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code):

Animal welfare Means how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives. An animal is in a good state of welfare if (as indicated by scientific evidence) it is healthy,

1

2

VS national Plan on stray dog population control - proposal

Template:

CHAPTER I: Current situation analysis

CHAPTER II – Results of the first and second self-assessments (using the OIE SAM Tool)

CHAPTER III – 3 to 5 year national VS' Plan

CHAPTER IV - Monitoring and evaluation of impact and implementation

CHAPTER V – Estimated budget

CHAPTER VI – 'review'

VS national Plan on stray dog population control - proposal

Template:

CHAPTER I: Current situation analysis

I.1 Owned dog situation in [country]

I.2 Stray dog situation in [country]

1.3 Impact of stray dogs in [country]

1.3 Impact of stray dogs in [country] (approximately 1/4 page)

- Summarise the estimated costs (direct and indirect) of stray dogs in the country [Question 2]

This paragraph should explain if stray dog population poses problems in your country, and if yes, describe them properly (nuisance, biting, road accident, etc), including numbers (numbers of dog bites per year, of road accidents, etc). The annual total amount of compensation funds paid for injured humans, when available, should be provided as well as explaining who is responsible for damages caused by stray dogs (who pays the compensation funds for instance).

- Identify which stakeholders are most impacted by stray dogs (economically and human health wise, with references to studies conducted in the country)
- Indicate the possible expected benefits of stray dog population control at national level (preferably by categories of stakeholders, if possible). Some ICAM indicators may be possibly used here

I.9. Approaches to dog-mediated rabies elimination to date

VS national Plan on stray dog population control - proposal

Template:

CHAPTER II – Results of the first and second self-assessments (using the OIE SAM Tool)

II.1. Compliance in terms of ‘understanding the situation’

II.1. Compliance in terms of ‘understanding the situation’

- *Copy-paste the results of the first and second self-evaluations (Section I)*
- *Explain positive and negative developments since the first evaluation (baseline)*
- *Explain what remains to be done to achieve full compliance**

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?

Level of compliance: **non-compliance** **partial compliance** **full compliance**

* will compose the core of the control programme (see chapter III)

VS national Plan on stray dog population control - proposal

Template:

CHAPTER III – 3 to 5 year national VS' Plan

III.1 Development, adoption and 'governance' of the Plan

➤ *Describe the composition and ToRs of the national Advisory Group*

➤ *Indicate the general and specific objectives of the 3 to 5 year VS Plan.*

III.3. Roles of the Veterinary Services (public part) in stray dog population control

1. Provide the legal basis for stray dog population control (and rabies) in line with OIE standards;
2. Provide technical advice with specialised expertise in regard to public health, animal welfare and animal health to the local governmental authorities for effective design, implementation and monitoring of DPCPs in line with OIE Standards;
3. Coordinate DPCPs at national level, to ensure the sustainability and efficiency of efforts made locally with harmonized and well-understood terminology and concepts (everyone speaks the same language);
4. Monitor the implementation of DPCPs, with a view to getting a proper understanding of the whole country situation based on local efforts, and achieve national objectives ('control by 2025');
5. Provide the necessary advocacy support to leverage some resources (financial, human and or technical) to ensure the success of DPCPs.

C. Good governance → the VS should establish good governance, including clear roles, chain of command, measurable outcomes and timelines

➤ *Describe the activities to be implemented / refer to the PVS reports and recommendations*

VS national Plan on stray dog population control - proposal

Template:

CHAPTER IV - Monitoring and evaluation of impact and implementation

IV.1 Commitment to the OIE regional stray dog Roadmap for Balkan countries

IV.2. Programme activity monitoring and evaluation

IV.3. Impact assessment

- *Conduct stray dog self-assessment using the OIE-IZSAM Tool (until full compliance is obtained)*
- *Adapt the 3-5 Year Action Plan (see point IV) on the basis of the results of the regular self-assessment and continuous field surveys.*
- *Demonstrate compelling cases for mass dog vaccination programmes and their impact on protecting and saving human lives (if implemented)*
- *Demonstrate compelling cases for dog population control programmes and their impact on rabies control (if implemented)*
- *Conduct Cost–benefit of different approaches*

Session 4 – Addressing country needs

Working Group exercise – discussing the draft
Template of the **VS national Plan on stray dog
population control - proposal**

- 1. What activities are of the responsibility/competency of the Veterinary Authority in stray dog population / rabies control (by opposition to activities of the local gov authorities in charge of designing, implementing, monitoring DPCPs)?**
- 2. What means full compliance with Chapter 7.7?**