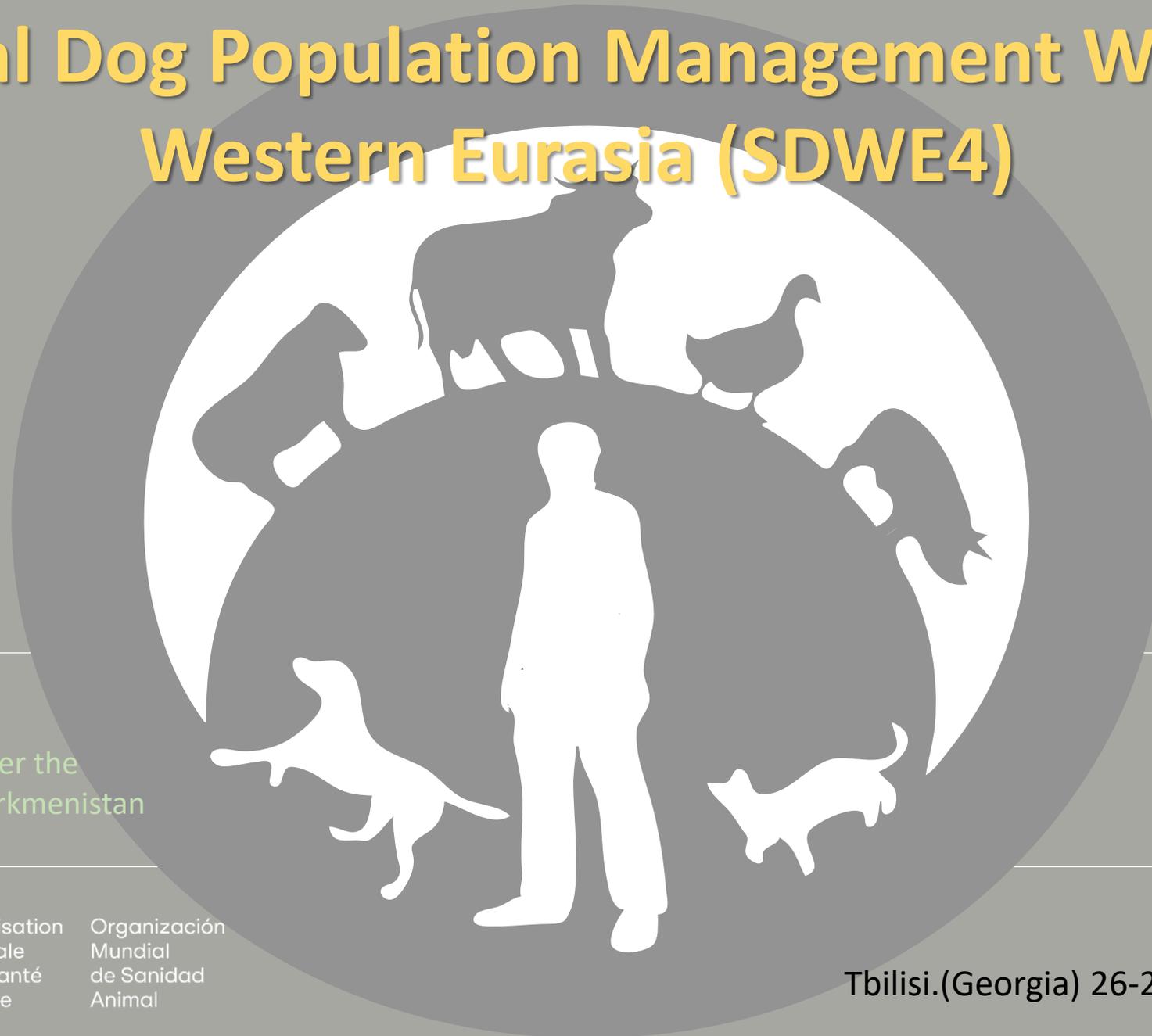


4th Regional Dog Population Management Workshop for Western Eurasia (SDWE4)



Turkmenistan

State Veterinary Service under the
Ministry of Agriculture of Turkmenistan



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

Tbilisi.(Georgia) 26-28 September 2023



I Situation in the country

Capture and registration (record keeping) of stray/stray dogs is carried out by the Communal Services Authority and its subordinate departments. The municipal authority is part of the local government (administration). At the central and local levels, special teams for catching stray/stray dogs are created.

The municipal authority has special tools, special clothing and vehicles for catching stray dogs/ Captured stray dogs are placed in shelters/specialized places for keeping dogs. Dogs are vaccinated against rabies, spayed/ neutered and treated against parasites in shelters. If the owners the municipal authority or it's subordinate departments to relinquish custody of the dogs, a special capture team places the dogs in the shelters. It is also a private practice for the public to pick up stray/unowned dogs for the purpose of adoption. In these cases, the new owner of the dog must inform the veterinary service for prophylactic anti-rabies vaccination, treatment against parasites, castration/sterilization if desired, as well as obtain a passport and register the dog.

Counting of stray/stray dogs is carried out monthly by the communal economy, and dogs that are privately owned once every six months. In case of stray/stray dogs biting people, a special capture team catches these dogs and takes them to the nearest territorial state veterinary department for examination and quarantine under supervision for 10 days.

Centre for keeping pets of the veterinary hospital (clinic) of the State Veterinary Service



Общая площадь: 3 гектара

Сдача проекта: 2024 год



II. Control measures

- Non-returnable capture and placement of stray dogs in animal shelters.
- Shelters provide spay/ neuter, anti-rabies vaccination and parasite treatment;
- Registration and record keeping of dogs, including stray/stray dogs;
- Education and awareness activities are underway to increase the responsibility of dog owners among the public;
- Bringing dog owners to administrative penalties for violations of the rules of keeping animals;



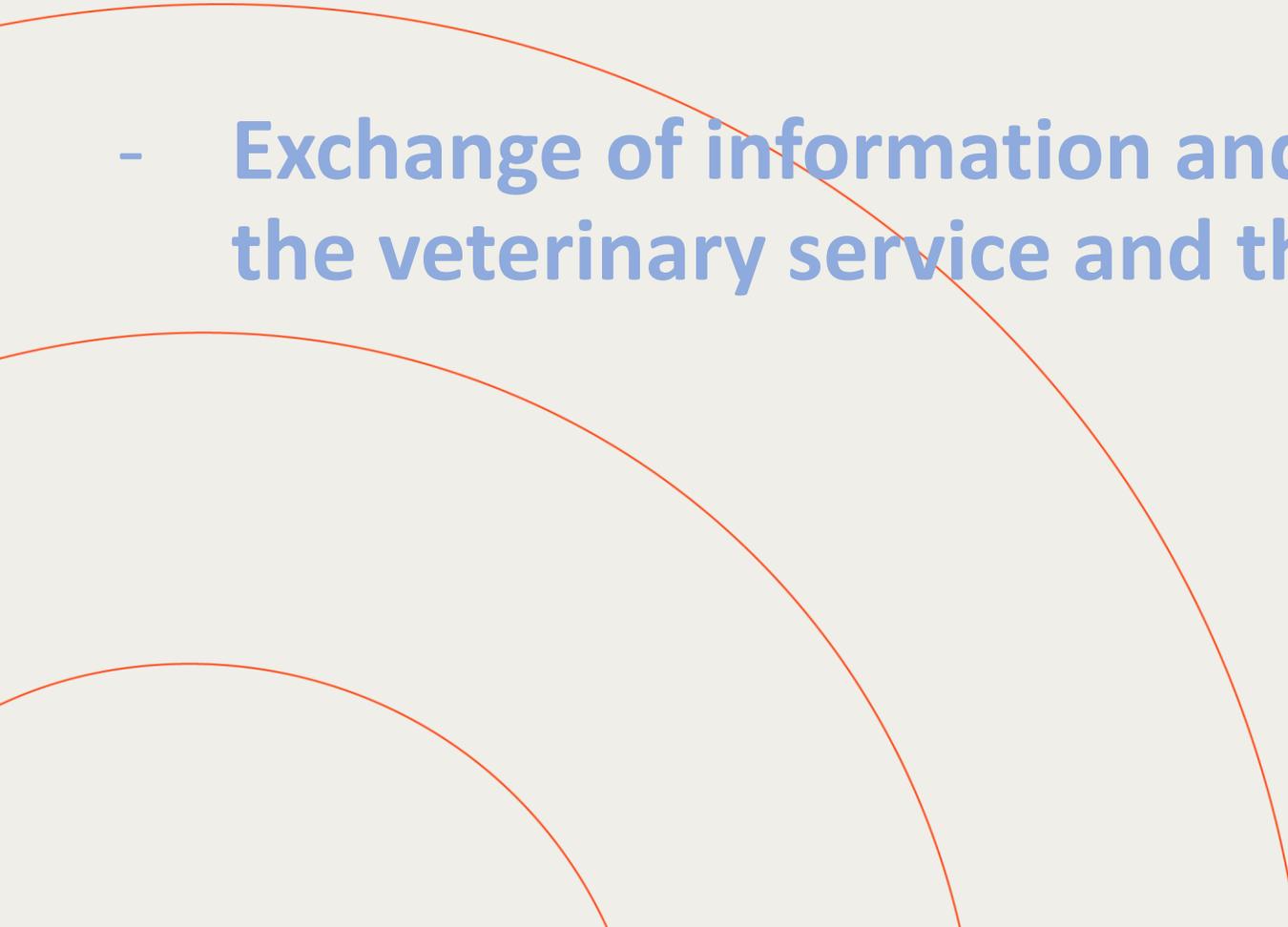
Responsibilities of dog owners

- The owner is responsible for the dog as well as its offspring for its entire life or until it is transferred to a new owner;
- When acquiring/adopting a new dog, the owner is obliged to register it with the municipal authorities and the state veterinary service within 5 days. The veterinary service carries out all necessary measures (inspection, vaccination, treatment against parasites, issuing a passport, spaying / neutering at the owner's request);
- The owner must ensure the welfare of the dog as far as possible, its protection against contagious diseases (vaccination, parasite control) and must also prevent its unwanted reproduction (by contraception, spaying/neutering);
- It is the owner's responsibility to take the necessary steps to ensure that the dog does not have the ability to break free from his control, which could cause problems for other people or the environment;
- In the event of suspected illness or death of an animal, the animal must immediately notify the state veterinary service.





III. Monitoring and evaluation

- **Stray/stray dog populations are assessed, counted and accounted for on a monthly basis.**
 - **Exchange of information and coordination between the veterinary service and the public utility authority.**
- 



IV. Rabies measurements

The Veterinary Service draws up an annual plan of anti-epizootic measures and vaccines animals against rabies, including dogs, according to the plan. Cases of rabies in animals are obligatory to be registered.

| Number of vaccinated dogs against rabies | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Type of animal | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Dogs | 88 590 | 90 815 | 87 110 | 83 960 | 82 385 |

| Number of confirmed rabies cases | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Type of animal | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Dogs | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Other pets | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |



V. Roadmap Key Actions

| Q.1 Strengths (internal) | |
|---|---|
| ELEMENT | ACTUALITY (1 = very relevant; 2 = relevant; 3 = less relevant) |
| 1. Anti-rabies vaccination and other measures to prevent zoonotic diseases | 1 |
| 2. Human resources | 2 |
| 3. Legal and regulatory framework | 2 |
| 4. Joint activities with stakeholders | 2 |
| 5. Control of breeding of stray dogs dogs | 1 |
| 6. Education and awareness activities are underway to increase the responsibility of dog owners among the public; | 2 |

| Q.2 Weaknesses (internal) | |
|---|---|
| ELEMENT | ACTUALITY (1 = very relevant; 2 = relevant; 3 = less relevant) |
| 1. Insufficient technical resources | 1 |
| 2. Insufficient financial resources | 2 |
| 3. Lack of a Dog Population Control Programme | 2 |
| 4. Infrastructure (construction of shelters, etc.) | 1 |
| 5 Lack of a centralised and local database for dog identification | 2 |

| Q.3 Opportunities (external) | |
|---|---|
| ELEMENT | ACTUALITY (1 = very relevant; 2 = relevant; 3 = less relevant) |
| 1. Cooperation with international organisations | 2 |
| 2. Creation of a centralised database | 2 |
| 3. Development of a Dog Population Control Programme | 2 |
| 4.Improvement of the legal and regulatory framework | 3 |
| 5. Control of environmental conditions (landfills, slaughterhouses, etc.) | 2 |
| 6. Control of internal dog movements | 3 |

| Q.4 Threats (external) | ELEMENT | ACTUALITY (1 = very relevant; 2 = relevant; 3 = less relevant) |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| | 1. Occurrence and spread of zoonotic and invasive diseases | 2 |
| | 2. If monitoring in the private sector is relaxed, dog populations may increase | 2 |
| | 3. Weakened control of environmental conditions | 2 |
| | 4. Lack of control in dog shows | 2 |
| | 5. Uncontrolled internal movement of dogs | 3 |



THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION !

БЛАГОДАРЮ ЗА ОКАЗАННОЕ

ВНИМАНИЕ !