

The Global Anti-Rabies Efforts: Human and Animal Vaccines and Eradication Programs, 2021

Stray dog control in Europe

Paolo Dalla Villa

Technical Officer - Disaster Management and Animal Welfare

OIE Sub-Regional Representation in Brussels

rsr.burxelles@oie.int



A world where the welfare of animals is respected, promoted and advanced, in ways that complement the pursuit of animal health, human well-being, socio-economic development and environmental sustainability"





OIE STANDARD ON STRAY DOG POPULATION CONTROL

Terrestrial Animal Health Code: chapter 7.7

(http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/)

Chapter content:

Article 7.7.1. Guiding principles

Article 7.7.2. Definitions

Article 7.7.3. **Dog population control programme** objectives

Article 7.7.4. Responsibilities and competencies

Article 7.7.5. Development of a dog population control programme

Article 7.7.6. Control measures

Article 7.7.7. Monitoring and evaluation of dog population control programmes

Article 7.7.8. Overview of appropriate methods for estimating the size of dog

populations





CHAPTER 7.7.

STRAY DOG POPULATION CONTROL - Preamble

The <u>scope of these recommendations</u> is to deal with stray and feral dogs, which **pose serious human health,** animal health and animal welfare problems and have a socio-economic, environmental, political and religious impact in many countries

Dog population management is an integral part of **rabies control programmes**

It is important to control dog populations without causing unnecessary animal suffering

<u>Human health</u>, including the prevention of zoonotic diseases, notably rabies, **is a priority**

Veterinary Services should play a lead role in preventing zoonotic diseases and ensuring animal welfare and should be involved in dog population control



Rabies is a neglected zoonotic disease that is usually transmitted to humans by infected dog bites

Human deaths from rabies can be prevented by vaccinating dogs with good quality vaccines to prevent the disease at its source.

The elimination of rabies requires **multi-sectoral cooperation** and is therefore **a model for One Health collaboration**



Since 2014, stray dog population control was identified as a priority topic by the **OIE Platform on Animal Welfare for Europe** (https://awp.oie.int/)

Within this context, a Regional stray dog Roadmap for the Balkans (10 countries) and a Regional stray dog Roadmap for West Eurasia (8 countries) were launched with the objective to achieve the full compliance with OIE standards on stray dog population control by 2025 for the Balkans and by 2030 for West Eurasia

in support of the FAO/OIE/WHO "Zero by 30" Global Strategic Plan to end human deaths from dogmediated rabies by 2030



In order to help these OIE Members to better understand their stray dog population situation, and to progressively monitor the progresses of their individual roadmaps, the OIE and the Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Abruzzo e del Molise "G. Caporale" (IZSAM) in Teramo - OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Training, Epidemiology, Food Safety and Animal Welfare - jointly prepared a Self-Assessment and Monitoring Tool (SAM Tool 1.0), under the format of an e-questionnaire

The first version of the SAM Tool was based on Chapter 7.7 and later on a new section on rabies based on Chapter 8.14 was added



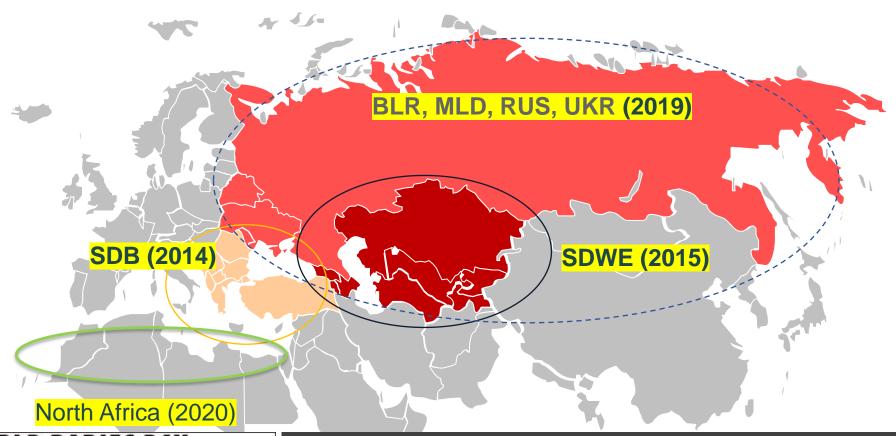
OIE Self-Assessment and Monitoring Tool (SAM Tool)

reviewed in 2017 with a new section on rabies based on Chapter 8.14 (Provisions of chapter 7.7 of TAHC)

- ✓ Addressed from a **One Health perspective**
- ✓ With rabies questions relevant from both human and animal perspectives
- ✓ Self-evaluation of Countries' compliance to Chap 7.7
- √To assess the progression (regular evaluation) of the Country Roadmaps

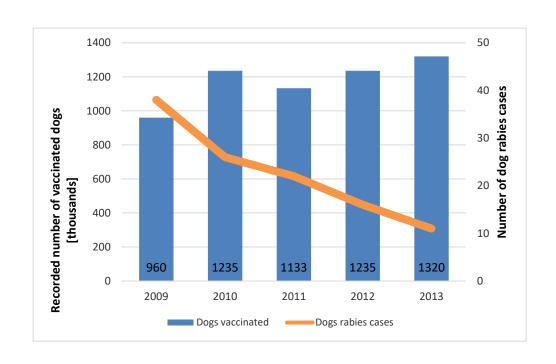
Regional initiatives

- Roadmap for the Balkans since 2014 (11 countries)
- Roadmap for West Eurasia since 2015 (8 countries) + BLR, MLD, RUS, UKR since 2019
- ERFAN report in North Africa in 2020

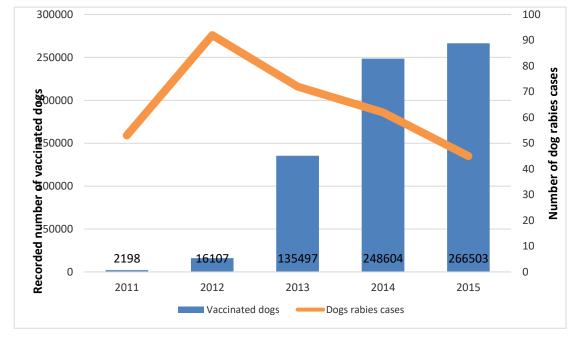




Positive results of vaccination



Second OIE workshop on stray dog population control (and rabies) for West Eurasia countries (SDWE2)







This is a message from the World Organisation for Animal Health - OIE \prime www.oie.int

OIE Regional stray dog roadmaps

Balkans

West Eurasia

BLR, MLD, UKR, RUS

1st SDB Workshop (June 2014, Romania) 1st SDWE 1 Workshop (October 2015, Kyrgyzstan)

1st self – assessment (stray dogs)

1st self – assessment (stray dogs and rabies)

2nd SDB Workshop (June 2016, Albania)

2nd SDWE Workshop (September 2017, Uzbekistan)

2nd self – assessment (stray dogs <u>and rabies</u>)

3rd SDWE Workshop

(September 2019, Tblisi)

(September 2019, Tblisi)

3rd SDWE Workshop

3rd SDB Workshop (June 2018, Serbia)

2nd self – assessment (stray dogs and rabies - 2022)

1st self – assessment (stray dogs and rabies – 2022 TBC)

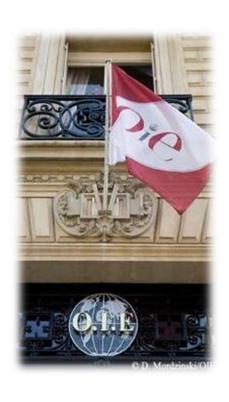
3nd self – assessment (stray dogs <u>and rabies</u> - <u>ongoing</u>)

4rd SDWE Workshop (2022

4rd SDB Workshop 'on-line. November 20:

WORLD RABIES DAY SEPTEMBER 28

Thank you for your attention!



Acknowldgements

On behalf of the Platform secretariat, we wish to tank the Regional Representative in Moscow dr. Budimir Plavsic and the Sub-Regional Representative in Nur-Sultan dr. Mereke Taitubayev, for their essential contribution in preparing and conducting the assessments and workshops, and for their constant support to the Platform initiatives

