



**First OIE regional Workshop
on (national strategy) Stray Dog population management
for Balkan countries**

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Country Report on National Stray Dogs situation

Report from ALBANIA

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I. Understanding country situation

- Stray dog pose a concern for Albanian people.

THE RISKS

1. Risk of bites and transmission of zoonotic diseases to humans
2. Barking noises (mostly at night)
3. Road traffic accidents

It is difficult to determine the exact number of stray dogs in our country . Based on date, it is thought that in Tirana their number is about 4000- 5000.

- In other main cities (for example in my city, Durres) this number is about 700 – 1000.

I. Understanding country situation

The past three years, the stray dog number in our country is increasing.

In Tirana and Durres city, thanks voluntary projects for sterilization and vaccination of stray dog (English association and Veterinary medicine Faculty in cooperation with Municipal of Tirana and Durres) their number is in decreased.

There is a regulatory framework to address stray dog population management in Veterinary Medicine Faculty of Tirana.

There is not *a* regulatory framework in the other cities.

For last 20 years the rabies it was not present in our country. For this fact, the stray dog hadn't posing a threat with regard to rabies transmission to humans?

II. Control measures

- There is a national dog population control strategy only in Tirana.

The main actors involved in national dog population control strategy / programme in our country are as follow:

1. Municipaly
2. Veterinary Medicine Faculty

The main control measures implemented in our country are:

1. Preventing the spread of diseases and their treatment
2. Elimination of animal resulting with zoonotic diseases incurable .
3. Operation to stop reproducing
4. Placement of identification tags for dogs treated
5. Maintaining a registry for each animal treated
6. Their treatment and vaccination
7. Finally, the return of the dogs in their habitat

II. Control measures

In base the Albanian Veterinary Legislation, the elimination of stray dog (if they are risk for human) apply with euthanasia method.





III. Monitoring and evaluation

- It is very difficult to monitor and evaluate our national dog population.

Our strategy consists in:

- Citizens education and publicity.
- Stray dog identification, catching, transport and shelter.
- Stray dog application of the sterilization and vaccination.

IV. Conclusions and future needs

- **The stray dog population management in our country has much to be desired**
- **The main weak points of our National Control Strategy are as follow:**
 - 1. Experience gaps**
 - 2. Logistical deficiency**
 - 3. Financial insufficiency**
- **For a good stray dog management population in our country, needs external aid to address the weakness**



Thank you for your attention!