The solutions concerning care over homeless animals – perspective of veterinary administration

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Legislation

- Regulation of the Minister of the Agriculture and Rural Development of 23 June 2004 on detailed requirements for conducting animal shelters (Journal of Laws of 2004 No. 158, item 1657).
- Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration of 26 August 1998 on terms and conditions of catching homeless animals (Journal of Laws of 1998 No. 116, item 753).
Legislation.

- Animal shelter – a place designed for care over animals, meeting conditions defined in the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and counteracting animal infectious diseases.
- Permit is issued for the entity by gmina, joint action for social organisation.
- Storage place for caught animals – a place from which caught animals are transported to the shelter.
Prior practice

- The first so-called Asylums operated in 19th century.
- State asylums in the 20th century served for protection of the order and safety in the cities. The dogs were euthanised after 14 days, cats after 5 days.
- Currently, despite legal regulations, part of operations referred to as "animal hotels" or "shelters" are partially beyond the control of Veterinary Inspection.
- Sentence of the Supreme Administrative Court dated 2014 changes this status, as, regardless of their name, they should be subject to the supervision.
In 2013, there were 174 animal shelters functioning, including:

- 75 occupied only by dogs,
- 98 occupied by dogs and cats,
- 1 for horses.

In relation to 2012, 13 new hostels have appeared.
Statistics of VI controls

- psy: 91715, 93798, 96122, 98671, 100265, 105539, 106267
- koty: 17232, 18120, 19587, 21419, 20470, 21832, 27480
- konie: 112, 116, 117, 128, 123
Statistics of VI controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Adopted Cats</th>
<th>Cats in Shelters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>11222</td>
<td>19587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>11798</td>
<td>21419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>11813</td>
<td>20470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>12772</td>
<td>21832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>13723</td>
<td>27480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liczba kotów adopowanych  Liczba kotów w schroniskach
Statistics of VI controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number Adopted</th>
<th>Number in Shelters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>53309</td>
<td>96122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>54574</td>
<td>98671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>54665</td>
<td>100265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>59124</td>
<td>105539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>58464</td>
<td>106267</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Red: Number of dogs adopted
- Blue: Number of dogs in shelters
Statistics of VI controls

- **2009**: 6.01%
- **2010**: 6.82%
- **2011**: 6.77%
- **2012**: 6.04%
- **2013**: 5.73%

- **odsetek padnięć psów (%)**
- **odsetek psów poddanych eutanazji (%)**
Statistics of VI controls

Zgony

- odsetek upadków kotów (%)
- odsetek kotów poddanych eutanazji (%)

[Graph showing statistics from 2009 to 2013]
Statistics of VI controls

- **Liczba wysterylizowanych psów:** 23,761
- **Liczba psów w schroniskach:** 106,267
- **Liczba wysterylizowanych kotów:** 9,539
- **Liczba kotów w schroniskach:** 27,480

*Year 2013*
Vaccinations

- In 2013, 61,628 dogs and 6,725 cats were vaccinated against rabies. Vaccinations of cats against rabies were conducted in 65 from 98 shelters where cats were living, therefore, not in all cases obligation resulting from the aforementioned regulation to vaccine the cats against rabies in shelters was implemented.

- Over the recent years, a noticeable phenomenon is a growth in the number of shelters wherein prevention against other infectious diseases than rabies is practiced. In the case of dogs it applies to, e.g.: canine distemper, canine parvovirus, hepatitis, while in the case of cats – feline panleukopenia, feline herpesvirus and feline calicivirus.
Good principles of gmina programs

- Prepared in 2014 together with
- Association of Polish Metropolises,
- City Halls in Łódź, Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Krakow, Katowice, Lublin, Rzeszów,
- Medicine-veterinary departments in Wrocław, Olsztyn and Warsaw,
- Polish Hunting Association,
- Foundations: Good Animals, Medor, Karuna,
- gminas interested in homelessness prevention planning.
Good principles of gmina programs

- Resolutions of the gmina "programs of care over homeless animals and prevention of animals homelessness" until 31 March each year. It should be considered.
- Shelter under supervision of VI,
- High percentage of adoption,
- Shelter's opening hours for people interested in adoption,
- Scope of medical-veterinary services,
- Training condition of staff and volunteers,
- Shelter ensuring, at the same time, catching the animals.
- The method of supervision by the gmina.
Good principles of gmina programs

- Catching of animals. If it receives funds from the gmina, registration at a poviat veterinary officer in connection with paid transport of animals.
- Shelter,
- Communal guard – eco patrols,
- Social organisations,
- Commercial companies.
- Marked vehicle.
- Documentation of catching transferred to the gmina.
Good principles of gmina programs

- Hostels
- Control of labelling or signage,
- Photograph with data on place and time of catching published on the Internet,
Good principles of gmina programs

• 14 days of quarantine. Deworming. Vaccinations, except for rabies, can be performed during quarantine.
• Vaccination against rabies.
• Sterilisation and castration.
  - Paediatric gonadectomy at 8-14 week of life,
  - Prepuberal gonadectomy at 5-7 month of life,
  - Late gonadectomy after reaching sexual maturity.
### Good principles of gmina programs


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small dogs up to 12 kg</th>
<th>2,5 m² without access to the runway or single pen with a runway min. 4 m²</th>
<th>1,5 m² collectively to 5 individuals</th>
<th>2 m² for a dog, roofed runway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium-sized dogs 12 – 25 kg</td>
<td>4 m² without access to the runway or 3 m single pen with a runway min. 5 m²</td>
<td>1,7 m² collectively to 5 individuals</td>
<td>2,5 m² for a dog, roofed runway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large dogs 25-45 kg</td>
<td>4 m² without access to the runway or 3.5 m single pen with a runway min. 5 m²</td>
<td>2 m² collectively to 4 individuals</td>
<td>2,5 m² for a dog, roofed runway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant dogs above 45 kg</td>
<td>5 m² without access to the runway or 4 m single pen with a runway min. 5,5 m²</td>
<td>2,5 m² collectively to 3 individuals</td>
<td>3,5 m² for a dog, roofed runway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Good principles of gmina programs

- Gonadectomy of free-living cats.
- Feeding of free-living cats.
- Houses for free-living cats.
- Chipping of cats and dogs having owners.
- The subsidies to gonadectomy of dogs having owners.
Good principles of gmina programs

- Łódź Example
- 2013 – 1730 dogs in the shelter; 358 dogs with owner
- 651 cats and 25 dogs returned to the owners thanks to chipping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of dogs chipped at the gmina’s expense (shelter+orders)</td>
<td>1531</td>
<td>3824</td>
<td>3706</td>
<td>2088</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cost of some big cities

- Warsaw – PLN 12,151,146 ZL
- Białystok – PLN 1,300,000 (only on the shelters),
- Bydgoszcz – PLN 1,443,640 ZL (needs - 2.8 million).
- Gdańsk – ca. PLN 9, 000, 000 ZL
- Katowice – PLN 1,179,914 ZL
- Lublin – PLN 1,129,149 ZL
- Łódź – PLN 2,740,753 ZL
- Wrocław – PLN 2,620,000 ZL (only the shelters)
Thank you for your attention.