

A Proposal for support for a
Community-Based Animal
Welfare Programme

animalNEPAL.org

ANIMAL NEPAL

**HUMANE DOG MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
PROPOSAL 2017**

No Rabies, No Babies, Healthy & Happy Dogs

A PROPOSAL FOR COMMUNITY-BASED STRAY ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAMME

PROJECT PROFILE

Animal Nepal invites support for its HUMANE DOG MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME 2017. This programme aims to create a healthy, reduced stray dog population in Lalitpur district, Swyambhu and Lumbini World Heritage site. Animal Birth Control, Anti Rabies Vaccination, education/awareness, Mobile Treatments and Residential Rehabilitation Care are key components of the programme.

LOCATION

Southern part of Kathmandu Valley Lalitpur district (including Kirtipur Municipality and Chovar), Lumbini and Swyambhu

NUMBER OF DOGS BENEFITING

Animal Nepal plans to spay/neuter 1500 dogs (1100 dogs from Lalitpur, 300 dogs from Lumbini and 100 dogs from Swyambhu) and vaccinate 1600 dogs in the year 2017. We also aim to treat 1000 sick and injured dogs over a year. The total number of dogs benefiting will be 2600.

PERIOD

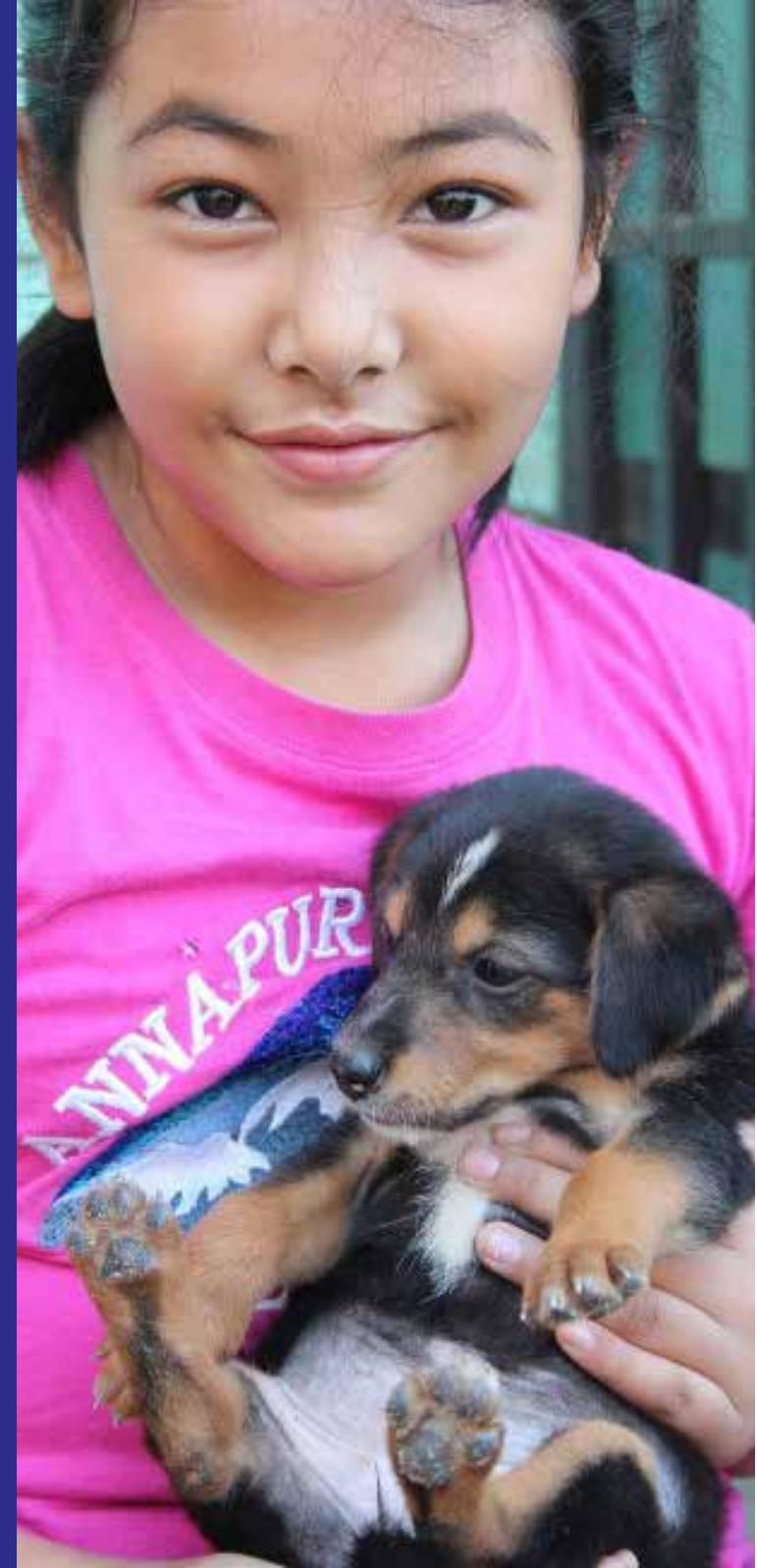
January 2017- December 2017

FUNDS REQUESTED

NRS 13736415

USD 137364

Note: USD 1 equal to 100 NRs (Current exchange rate)



ORGANISATIONAL BACKGROUND

Animal Nepal (AN) is an innovative NGO based in Lalitpur District of Kathmandu Valley, and run by an enthusiastic board and team of animal welfare campaigners and educators. AN was registered as an NGO in 2009. Animal Nepal was founded by Pramada Shah and Lucia de Vries with the support of an animal loving board. Animal Nepal believes that through awareness-raising and practical interventions; widespread animal cruelty can be gradually reduced.

Animal Nepal conducts two outreach programs, focusing on stray and community dogs and working equines. In April 2010 Animal Nepal launched an ambitious Humane Dog Management Programme with an objective of creating a healthy, reduced stray dog population in Kathmandu Valley through community-based Animal Birth Control/Anti Rabies Vaccination, Mobile Treatments and Residential Rehabilitation Care. In 2012 Animal Nepal for the first time organized Catch Neuter Vaccinate and Release (CNVR) camps in villages of its working area.

In 2012 Animal Nepal formed a Mobile Response Team (MRT) to enable Animal Nepal to respond quicker and more effectively to calls regarding sick and injured stray animals. We have a highly motivated and dedicated vet technician in our Mobile response team who rides on a Mobulance (Motorcycle Ambulance) through the busy and muddy roads of Lalitpur and handles no less

than 10 emergency cases each day. Apart from a Mobulance, Animal Nepal's Humane Dog Management programme also operates one Ambulance for the rescue of severely sick and injured dogs and for picking up dogs for spaying and neutering.

Animal Nepal advocates for the welfare of animals and is lobbying with the Nepal government to formulate an animal welfare law. It also advocates for the implementation of existing standards and guidelines which have been created for animals. Animal Nepal was recently represented by its president to formulate a working animal guideline. This was an initiative taken by the ministry of

livestock development. This guidelines is in the process of being endorsed by the government of Nepal.

Animal Nepal also conducted research on various animal related issues to substantiate the action being taken and services being provided by the organization.

We strongly believe that education plays a vital role to improve the lives of Nepal's animals in a lasting manner. This is why we organize awareness camps in brick factories, schools and local communities.



SOME FACTS ON STRAY DOGS OF NEPAL

- In Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City alone there are around 2,793 stray dogs (Animal Nepal, Dog Survey 2015)
- Some of the urban stray dogs are discarded pets which have become sick or pregnant
- Stray dogs are continuously abused and mostly ignored when they are sick and dying
- They suffer from worm infestation, life threatening diseases and injuries
- While the incidents of road accidents in dogs is very high and there are very few animal ambulances in operation.
- Fear of rabies is deeply rooted; some 200 people die of rabies each year in Nepal
- Municipalities in the past used to strychnine poisoning to cull and control the dog population and aggressive and/or sick dogs.





PROGRAMME BACKGROUND

Despite a rise in the number of animal welfare organisations the scope of dealing with stray dog problems requires wide spread intervention.

During the mating season, stray dogs are all over the streets with 10 male dogs chasing one female; this is a heartbreaking sight and also results in violent dog fights and accident cases.

The CTVT (Canine Transmissible Venereal Tumor) cases in dogs are common in the streets and male dogs harassing and mating with a CTVT dog is also quite a common scene in our cities. Besides CTVT, other problems such as skin diseases has increased drastically. Scabies and parasitic infections is very common and prevalent in puppies as well.

Puppies are forced to survive on the mean and harsh roads of our busy cities. It is estimated that around 75% of puppies die an untimely death.

There is very little awareness and knowledge regarding what animal cruelty encompasses and communities need to be educated on compassion. There are still cases of some people throwing infant puppies before they open their eyes, and they believe this is kindness or dharma because they believe they will release puppies from earthly sufferings.

The cruelty inflicted on pets is another issue that requires immediate intervention through awareness and education programmes. Chaining and caging dogs is seen as an acceptable way of keeping pet dogs. Pet owners do not realize the value of animal birth control through spaying and neutering. They use human contraceptive "Depo Provera" as a means of family planning on female dogs which is extremely harmful because it give raise to infections like Pyometra in dogs. Besides Animal Nepal's campaign against human contraceptive solution for dogs¹, there are still good number of people who use such injections for over a period of years resulting in some severe uterine disease.

Most urban stray dogs are not safe from rabies and with such a large population there is serious implications for human health. This is the reason intensive rabies control programme is needed nationwide not only to control rabies but also to prevent cruelty on Rabid dogs who are beaten to death. Some 200 people die a terrible death from rabies every year in Nepal. (WHO, Rabies in the South East Asia region)

¹ <https://animalnepal.wordpress.com/2014/10/23/animal-nepal-campaigns-against-birth-control-injections/>



Photo 2. Photo posted on facebook by a resident of Ghorahi, Dang which shows a dying dog after being poisoned.



Photo 1. News published on YugBodh national daily on 2 death and 15 injury from the bite of a rabid dog.

Recently, the authorities of Ghorahi municipality, Dang, (western district of Nepal), carried out similar mass poisoning on stray dogs. A facebook status of Sapana, Ghimire, a resident of Ghorahi reads, "As the world is celebrating World Rabies Day on 28th September this year with the theme Educate, Vaccinate and Eliminate today, I encountered the most horrible and inhumane act where dogs were dying because of poisoning by the municipality of Ghorahi".

in 2014, Animal welfare organisations together with a group of 30 tourists and pet owners call for an independent investigation into the poisoning of an estimated 40 dogs in Sauraha. One poisoned dog was found floating in the Rapti river. A group of tourists has conducted a memorial for the canine victims and started a campaign on social

media. The dogs were killed just three months after Animal Nepal together with various partners introduced humane dog management in Sauraha.

The poisoning campaigns also impose a grave danger to children and other animals and birds. Poison is put into chunks of meats and scattered on streets which can be dispersed to wider areas by birds. The carcasses of dead and poisoned dogs are often thrown into the river polluting and creating further hazard to the aquatic, human and animal lives.

All these factors have led to a serious problem in stray and pet dogs in Nepal. However, through the relentless efforts of organisations like Animal Nepal we can create a better world for stray and pet dogs of Nepal.

PROJECT VISION

In the next 5 years Animal Nepal plans to spay and neuter at least 10,000 dogs to reduce the stray dog population of our working areas. We want to create a healthy and happy dog population which will be accepted by the communities living around them.



OBJECTIVES

1. To conduct CNVR (Catch, Neuter Vaccinate and Release) through camps and our treatment center at Chobar.
2. To treat sick and injured dogs
3. To rehabilitate dogs and puppies through adoption and release back on the street.
4. To educate communities.
5. To advocate and lobby with related authorities for the passage of the animal welfare act and related legislation.
6. To conduct nationwide media campaigns for the promotion of animal welfare.



PROJECT RATIONALE

Animal Nepal had very successful project implementation year in 2016. Despite the blockade and other obstacles, such as hiring a new team of veterinarians and technicians, Animal Nepal managed to meet the target of spaying 1000 dogs and also spayed an additional 28 dogs so far in 2016; we have also treated about 850 dogs and conducted about fifteen community education programmes. This programme has made a massive difference¹ in the lives of street dogs in Lalitpur and their communities. The number has noticeably reduced from the past few years and the dogs are much healthier than before.

However, the population is still large and must be managed. Locating and catching dogs is extremely difficult in a city like Patan where there are plenty of places to hide for the dogs and to search for these dogs in the 'bahals'² can be very stressful. In such cases a few dogs are missed in every catch and these dogs can significantly increase the population in few years thus it is very important to revisit these communities for several years. While the community is more accepting of the dogs, there is still of degree of neglect from the community and a significant number of injured, neglected and ill dogs are brought to our attention each year. Similarly related authorities are yet to take the lead to manage the problems and create necessary legislation. Animal Nepal is also trying to encourage the local municipalities to provide a budget for humane dog population management. Though Lalitpur Municipalities has in principle, agreed to provide a small budget for this purpose we are yet to see the money. After careful analysis of our capacity Animal Nepal has decided to increase the number of dogs reached to 2600

¹ <https://animalnepal.files.wordpress.com/2016/01/dog-survey-lalitpur-2015.pdf>

² Bahals are often an enclosed area, surrounded by buildings or complex. Patan is one of the oldest cities of Lalitpur with 136 bahals or courtyards and 55 major temples.



ABOUT PROJECT AREA

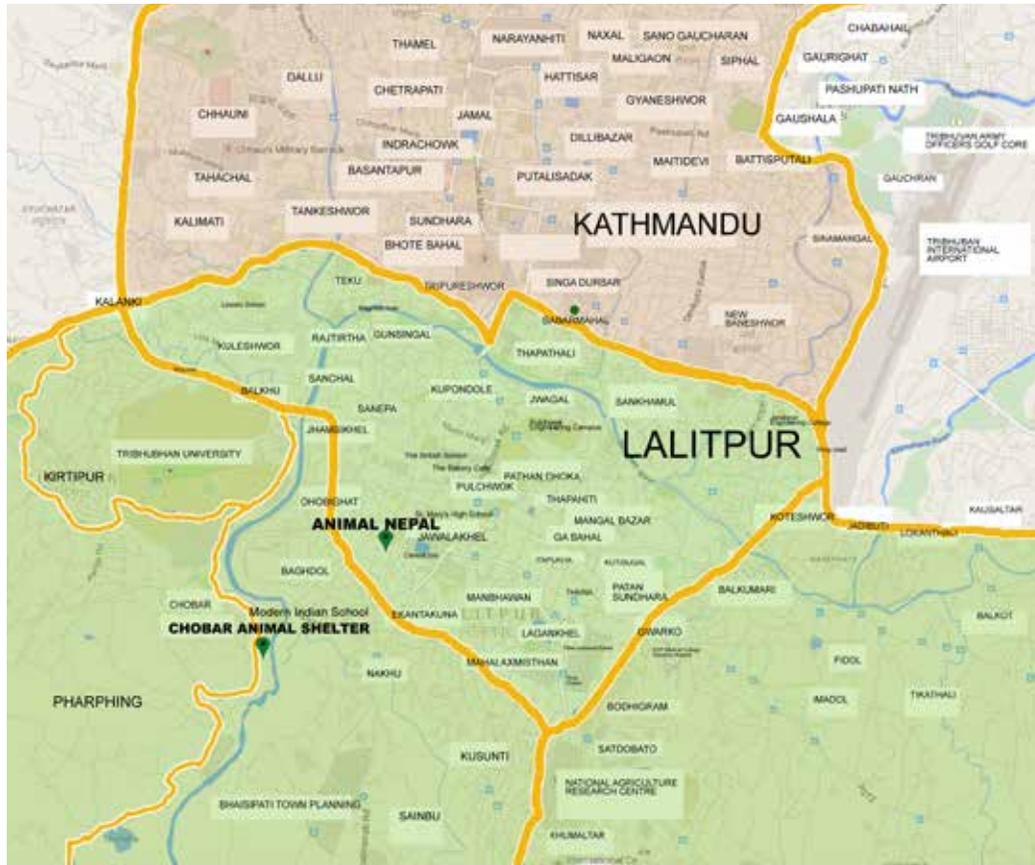


Photo 3. Animal Nepal working areas represented in light green color.

Lalitpur District, a part of Bagmati zone, is one of the 75 districts of Nepal. The district covers an area of 385 sq. km and has a permanent residential population of 337,785 people (CBS-2001). Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city is the core working area of Animal Nepal. The city is popularly known as Patan and is currently one of the most vibrant cities of Nepal. It is located about 5 kilometers south-east of Kathmandu City. The total population of LSMC is 2,54,608 and the population increment rate is 3.55% every year. There are altogether 34,996 household in the city (2001).

According to the dog population survey conducted by Animal Nepal in 2015, the Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan city is home to 2,793 dogs. While this is our core area, Animal Nepal also works for Lalitpur district as a whole and in the western part of Kathmandu district including Kirtipur, Chobar, Pharping, Swyambhu, Balkhu, Kalimati, Teku and Tripureshwor.

Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan City in the past killed dogs by poisoning them or beating them to death. After a series of meetings and workshops, the institution has introduced humane and effective stray dog management policies. Animal Nepal in 2014 signed an MOU with the Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City (LSMC) authorities and committed itself to spay at least 75% female dogs in LSMC's 22 wards by 2018. Animal Nepal till now has spayed 4,301 dogs.



Photo 3. Animal Nepal working areas represented in light green color.

Lumbinī is a Buddhist pilgrimage site in the Rupandehi District of Nepal which is also known as the birth place of Gautama Buddha. Lumbini has a number of temples, including the Mayadevi Temple and several other monuments, monasteries and museum. Lumbini was made a World Heritage Site status by UNESCO in 1997. But despite being one of the most sacred places of the world, the condition of stray dogs is extremely tragic at Lumbini. With no proper animal support groups and organizations, the increasing dog population had led to serious issues for the locals and visitors in the area. Hence in collaboration with Lumbini Social Service Foundation (LSSF), Animal Nepal conducted a 3 days mobile clinic¹ in 2016 at Lumbini where we vaccinated 155 dogs and recently conducted a 4 days CNVR camp² where 101 dogs were spayed and other 100 dogs were vaccinated.

¹ <https://animalnepal.wordpress.com/2016/01/07/helping-animals-at-lumbini-the-land-where-compassion-was-born/>

² <https://animalnepal.wordpress.com/2016/11/21/forging-a-path-of-compassion-in-the-land-of-buddha/>



Photo 3. The green area in the following map indicates the area where we aim to conduct our upcoming ABC programme.

Swayambhunath is among the oldest religious sites in Nepal located at the heart of Kathmandu Valley. Swayambhu consists of various stupa, shrines, temples, Tibetan monasteries, museum and library. Swyambhu area attracts many birds and animals, especially monkeys and dogs. Also popularly known as the Monkey temple, it is estimated that Swyambhu area houses more than 100 stray dogs and hundreds of monkeys. Animal Nepal in July 2016 conducted a vaccination camp¹ where we vaccinated more than 200 dogs. According to a rapid survey, 95 dogs roamed inside and outside the main stupa of Swyambhu. Among them 52 dogs inside the temple territory and 43 dogs outside the temple. And as there is always a possibility to miss dogs during the survey, however a proper survey to determine the actual number of stray dogs will be conducted in the near future.

¹ <https://animalnepal.wordpress.com/2016/08/25/anti-rabies-vaccination-camp-at-swyambhunath-vaccinates-130-dogs/>

ACTIVITIES / METHODOLOGY

1. CATCH, SPAY, VACCINATE AND RELEASE FEMALE DOGS

Aim: Animal Nepal in 1-year period aims to spay 1500 and vaccinate a total of 1600 dogs.



In 2017 we aimed to spay and neuter 1100 dogs in the Lalitpur sub metropolitan city and neighboring areas. The spay and neuter surgeries is conducted at Chobar Animal Treatment Center which has a capacity of 12 kennels and an extra isolation unit.

Dogs are picked up from a specific community of our working area. The area is divided according to the map of the LSMC. A pre community education programme is conducted a day before catching the dogs, education materials are distributed in the community and people are made aware about the importance of spaying and neutering. The following day a team of dog catchers go into the area to pick up dogs and are taken to the treatment center. The dogs are kept for total of 3 days at the treatment center. Each spayed and neutered dog is given an ear notch and a collar (when available) before being release to the location where they were picked up from for future recognition.

Animal Nepal is often requested by local authorities and individuals from other parts of Nepal to conduct CNVR camps. Animal Nepal conducts such camps with support from locals and government authorities whenever possible.



Animal Nepal believes in involving the communities in our programme and Animal Nepal has recently created a group of Animal Birth Control volunteers in our working area. We encourage the ABC volunteers to provide information about needy dogs in their areas and also help during the catching process.

Photo 9. Vet technician Santosh Gautam, catching a female dog for spaying

2. TREATMENT OF SICK AND INJURED DOGS

Animal Nepal in 1-Year period aims to treat 1000 sick and injured dogs.



Photo 6. Animal Nepal working ambulance



Photo 7. Bhote undergoing his eye treatment at Chovar animal treatment center.

The Animal Nepal treatment programme is divided into hospital treatment and Mobile clinics. Altogether we have 2 vets and 3 technicians working at the shelter for the treatment of sick and injured dogs. For the emergency treatments Animal Nepal operates one Ambulance and a Mobulance that runs inside Lalitpur throughout the day.

Each day we receive 10 to 15 calls regarding sick and injured dogs. Messages are also received through our facebook page which is operated by the head office. The head office receives calls and we forward this information to either the hospital teams or the mobile response team. Learning the complexity of the cases we forward the case to either the hospital team or the mobile treatment team.

Our mobile treatment handles emergency cases and CTVT cases on the street. In recent years we have been experimenting with treating as many cases as possible on the streets. This has shown positive results and has been highly effective. Only the most difficult and untreatable cases are taken to the Chobar Treatment Center.



Photo 8. Vet technician Gautam Khatri riding on mobulance through muddy road of Lalitpur.



Photo 10. Shelter kennels that are built according to World Health Organisation standards



Photo 10. Vets spaying a stray dog.



Photo 11. Spayed dogs are released back to their loving communities.



Photo 12. Collar and ear notch indicates that the dog has been spayed

3. REHABILITATION OF RESCUED DOGS THROUGH ADOPTION

Aim: Animal Nepal in 1-year period aims to rehabilitate 40 rescued dogs through adoption.



Animal Nepal promotes the adoption of local Nepali dog (strays found on the streets) as the most suitable dog to have. Although many people prefer pure breeds, we encourage people to take in a stray as they carry strong genes, are well adapted to local conditions and require very little veterinary intervention.

To encourage adoption, Animal Nepal offers free treatment for a year, free spaying and neutering, free rabies vaccination and deworming. We also present a certificate of adoption. We also gift the adopter a cute collar and a puppy crate. Animal

Nepal has developed small booklets on Puppy and dog care which is also available online. (see: <https://adoptnepalidog.wordpress.com/how-to-care-for-your-pet/>)

We also post adoption advertisements of stray puppies and adoptable dogs on our facebook page. We have managed to provide homes through adoption to a number of puppies and dogs through our social media outreach. We aim to get at least 40 dogs and puppies adopted in 2017.



4. REDUCING RABIES INCIDENCE THROUGH VACCINATIONS

Aim: Animal Nepal in 1-year period aims to vaccinate 1600 dogs.



Photo 13. Animal Nepal vet technician Oshin Lama vaccinating a young puppy from the street of Patan.

AN has been annually vaccinating the street dogs of Lalitpur and the south - western part of Kathmandu valley against Rabies under its Humane Dog Management Programme. Animal Nepal also organises vaccination camps in rabies outbreaks together with local government authorities and local youth groups. Besides conducting vaccination camps in communities,

we also vaccinate dogs that enter our treatment center. Vaccinations are also provided to dogs by the mobile response team if they find a volunteer to keep the vaccination record.

Animal Nepal also conducts annual vaccination camp in various part of Lalitpur including Chobar village, Jalbinayak, Patan Durbar Square (each

year on World Rabies Day). During such camps we make people aware about the importance of rabies vaccinations and also provide free vaccination for their pets which encourages them to participate them in this yearly campaign.

There is a trend to consider a dog rabid the minute people see it frothing in the mouth which could be due to any other reason. So we educate the community about symptoms of rabies to prevent the beating/ lynching to death of any dog wrongly considered to be rabid.



5. COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND SERVICE PROGRAMME

I. RESPONSIBLE PET OWNERSHIP



The rising trend of keeping pets (pure breeds/ stray) his leading to an alarming level of abuse and cruelty and neglect of pets. Some people keep more than 3 or 4 dogs in their homes but very few of them are responsible pet owners. Nepalese people still lack knowledge on how to take care of their pet dogs. According to a survey, (<https://animalnepal.files.wordpress.com/2012/01/survey-report-dogs-of-kathmandu1.pdf>), over 65% of dogs in Kathmandu are used as guard dogs and chained for life. It was also found that pets generally die at a young age due to general neglect and a lack of awareness on canine health. Only 17% of pets are subjected to contraceptive practices. Many pet owners are unaware of what constitutes neglect as well as the concept of animal birth control and its positive impact on society. Through our 191 community education programs, we have been able to have a far reaching effect on pet owners and community

alike. In partnership with the Nepal Kennel Club, we distribute booklets on pet dog care and inform owners of appropriate intervention strategies on a range of issues that affect animals. Pet owners can also refer to educational materials on pet care available on our website (See: <https://adoptnepalidog.wordpress.com/how-to-care-for-your-pet/>)

II. RESPONDING TO ANIMAL ABUSE



Animal Nepal also responses to animal abuse cases both inside and outside it's working area. We send a mobile response team to handle animal abuse cases and conduct educational campaigns against such acts. We make the community aware about the five freedoms of animals and why we should not violate them. We also encourage the community to act on their own if they discover such cases. A communication and treatment team also visits animals in distress to help educate the owners and if needed rescue the dog.

III. SCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAMME



Animal Nepal works closely with the schools of Lalitpur to increase the understanding and importance of animal welfare in students. We often receive visits from the primary and secondary level students from various schools like Ullens, Linclon school etc. We also conduct education programmes at private and government schools of our working area.

During our education sessions we teach students and their respective class teachers the basics of animal welfare and how to take proper care of their pets and most importantly how to live in harmony with dogs in their community. We also teach them the needs and body language of the animal so that they can communicate and manage their pets better.

The aim of our education programme is to create awareness among the students regarding animal welfare and to build an 'animal protector' groups in the schools we visit.



6. RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY

Animal Nepal has been conducting research on various animal related issues to substantiate the action being taken and services being provided by the organization (<https://animalnepal.wordpress.com/wanna-know-more/reports-2/>). Through our research and campaigns we have successfully raised the profile of animal welfare in Nepal. Animal Nepal in 2017 aims to conduct a research on Dog Breeding industry of Nepal as the number of dog breeders are increasing day by day. The breeders often function without proper licence and registration and the dogs are sometimes bred in an extremely unhygienic environment. With the research, Animal Nepal aims to provide proper recommendations to the authorities and work together with the dog breeders.

Besides Animal Nepal also advocates for the welfare of animals and is lobbying with the Nepal government to formulate an animal welfare law. It also advocates for the implementation of existing standards and guidelines which have been created for animals.

In 2014, we signed a MOU with office of the Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City (LSMC) to conduct humane dog management programme in Lalitpur District. Before this, stray dogs were being exterminated through culling (by poisoning or beating them to death).

In 2014, we started a petition on change.org against the cruel treatment of equines in the brick kiln industry. The petition garnered immense support with 151,782 signatures and was handed over to the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Industries. Consequently, the President's Office and the Ministry of Industry instructed all the registered brick kilns owners to stop equine abuse in their factories.

In 2016, at the initiation of Animal Nepal, the Ministry of Livestock Development formed a committee to draft the 'Working Animal Directive'. Animal Nepal was represented in this committee by our President Pramada

Shah. The directive has been developed and submitted to the relevant authorities for final adoption. It is in the process of endorsement.

AN has been advocating with the government for the formation of an Animal Welfare Board and to formulate an 'Animal Welfare Act'. We continue to vigorously advocate with the Ministry of Livestock Development, Department of Livestock, The Veterinary Council, Municipalities, International development organizations and other relevant organizations for the formation of relevant laws and policies. We also work actively to ensure the implementation of existing laws and policies for animal welfare.



Photo 14. A German shepherd dog rescued with an ear wound after being abandoned by its owner.

6. MEDIA OUTREACH



Photo 15. Rita Limbu, AN's board member and RJ hosting programme at Radio Annapurna Nepal.

Animal Nepal recently launched a radio programme based on Animal welfare issues of Nepal. The programme is aired every Sunday evening at 6:30-7:00 p.m. through Radio Annapurna Nepal 94 MHz. The programme is run by one of Animal Nepal's board members' Rita Limbu. Limbu is not only a renowned Radio Jockey of Nepal but also an enthusiast in the field of animal welfare.

Animal welfare has always been an ignored issue in Nepal. There are many reasons why animals are off the media menu. One is that human issues are considered more important, especially after the earthquake in Nepal. This assumption leads to a lack of compassion. But knowledge and exposure can change this. Hence, through our radio programme we aim to reach out to as much people as possible and make them aware of animal suffering and provide for solutions.

We normally cover animal issues ranging from pets to working animals, wild life to captive animals, animal cruelty to animal welfare laws and acts. We also include public opinions, interviews from experts and special feature stories. This programme is the first of its kind in Nepal as animal issues is becoming a topic of interest for the people of Nepal.

The main objective of our programme is to educate Nepali people and bring animal welfare issues to the forefront. The programme has been named "AHIMSA" which means nonviolence. With this name, we aim to circulate the message of "live and let live". Since a majority of the population tune into radio programmes it is considered to be the most effective medium of communication.

An online ad is also playing simultaneously in major online news portals like Online Khabar (See: <http://www.onlinekhabar.com/>) and Ratopati (<http://www.ratopati.com/>) which includes short messages regarding animal welfare. Our recent online ad was based on the five freedoms of animals. (See: <http://www.onlinekhabar.com/ads/animal-aug23.gif>)

TAILS WORTH TAILING



KHAIRE was brought into our treatment center presuming that she was missing an eye. It was later discovered that she was a victim of an acid attack. Although the wound had healed around the eye region she had a problem opening her eye lid. Antiseptic dressing was applied on the wound. Since the vets were unsure about her eyeball being intact they did a surgery to check if the eyeball is tact.

The surgical exploration revealed eye ball in good condition. The eye lid margins were protected through a fine cosmetic surgery. The post-operative medications included an antibiotic eye drop and prednisolone eye drop three times a day. On the third day of post-operative care, once the incised area was totally healed the dog was release after 1 week of post-operative care.

NANIMAYA was rescued with 1.5 kg tumor. Local people reported that the dog lived with the large tumor hanging down her body for more than a month. A biopsy sample of the hanging mass was send to the laboratory for the diagnosis of the tumor type. The report revealed a metastatic tumor but confined to one area only. She didn't showed any other systemic illness and we planned for her surgery after 4 days of shelter entry. The surgery went well. She received the post-operative antibiotics and pain killer for next 5 days. She had her stitches removed after 12 days of surgery. She was released after 3 weeks of surgical removal of the tumor into the community where she belong. She is now living a happy and tumor free life.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENT 2010-2016



4202 DOGS TREATED



4301 DOGS SPAYED



8196 DOGS VACCINATED



14K SOCIAL MEDIA FOLLOWERS

World Health Organisation since 1990 have recommended CNVR(Catch-Neuter-Vaccinate-Release) with rabies vaccinations as the best way of fighting the problem with stray animals in any part of world. Based on this principle CNVR has always remained the first priority of Animal Nepal's dog management programme. The basic idea of our CNVR programme is to collect the dogs, spay/neuter them, vaccinate them against rabies, deworm them, treat them from skin related diseases (if they are suffering from one), deflea them and release back to the street after complete recovery.

One unspayed female dog and her offspring can produce up to 67,000 puppies in six years' time. Hence, Animal Nepal focuses on spaying female dogs first and foremost. With 4301 spayed dogs the stray dog population in Lalitpur is a much happier and healthier one. Another important achievement of Animal Nepal has been the introduction of mobile clinics. A mobile clinic constitutes a mobulance that drives around in the city providing treatment to stray animals. This way we have quicker access to the animals who are in urgent need of treatment and through mobulance we can reach the remotest parts of the district. Animal Nepal has also been successfully treating cancer dogs in the streets since the treatment is a lengthy one (taking at least one month), expenses could be greatly reduced by taking the treatment to the street itself. The results have been very positive so far. Out of 24 treated dogs, 21 showed complete recovery in 2015. The treatments involved various community members, who took care of feeding the dogs. Since cancer dogs are considered impure and dirty, the treatment, which shows almost immediate results, is very much appreciated by the community members. Appreciating our work, many communities have shown a desire toward positive change and have embraced spay and neuter programs and are also adopting stray puppies. However, education and strong media campaigns are still needed for a long term and permanent change.

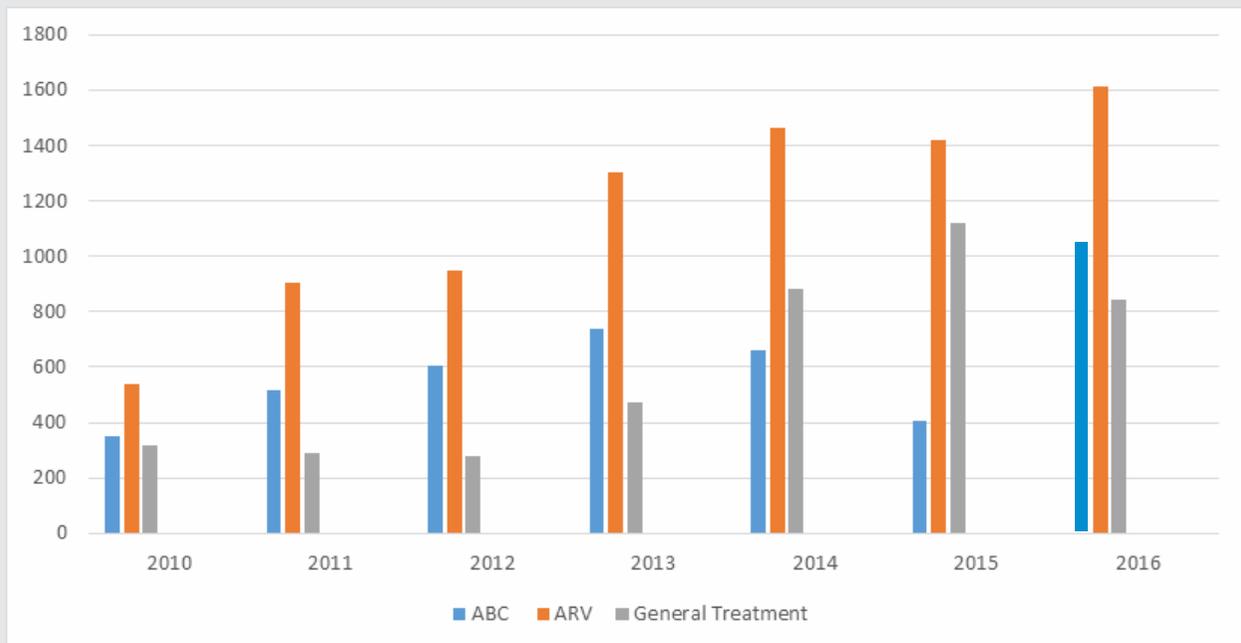
Our major achievements (2010-2016) are:

- 4,301 dogs spayed/ 4,202 sick and injured dogs treated/ 8,196 dogs vaccinated.
- Decreasing number of dogs in some wards of Lalitpur.
- Major improvement in community perceptions of stray dogs
- MOU signed with Lalitpur municipality.
- Professional ambulance/ mobulance introduced.
- Animal welfare issues put on the agenda of Government institutions, Media and the Public.

MAJOR GOAL OF THE YEAR 2017

- 1500 spay/neuter
- 1500 treatments
- 2500 vaccinations
- 20 stray adoptions
- Setting up effective (MRT) Mobile Response Team
- Effective adoption campaign
- Effective pet education campaign

SN.	Treatments	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (ongoing)	Total
1.	Animal Birth Control ABC/ CNVR	352	516	605	736	659	405	1028	4,301
2.	ARV (Anti Rabies Vaccinations)	541	906	949	1,304	1,464	1,421	1,611	8,196
3.	General Treatments	319	292	277	473	881	1,119	841	4,202





A Proposal for support for a Community-Based Animal Welfare Programme

A Community- based Animal Welfare Programme launched with an objective of creating a healthy, reduced stray dog population in Lalitpur districts of Kathmandu Valley through Animal Birth Control/Anti Rabies Vaccination, Mobile Treatments and Residential Rehabilitation Care.

01 5538068, 9841334537 | www.animalnepal.org | facebook.com/animalnepal.org/