

Dogs in Kathmandu Valley

Man's best friend betrayed

Animal Welfare Network Nepal



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Animal Welfare Network Nepal in the winter of 2008 conducted a survey into people's perceptions of pet and stray animals in Kathmandu Valley. Six different teams interviewed a total of 656 individuals (297 pet owners and 359 community members) in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur District.

The findings call for immediate intervention by government authorities, civil society and the public at large.

Although there are some positive developments in the lives of Kathmandu's owned dogs (some 90% of pets reportedly receive vaccinations, dog owners increasingly are inclined to take their pet to a vet when it is sick and like to spend time with them), the overall situation of both pet and stray dogs in Kathmandu Valley is a grim one. 64% of pets are kept on a chain, of whom 36% on a very short one. Pets die at a young age, possibly due to general neglect and a lack of awareness on canine health. Only 17% receive some kind of family planning. This is a great cause for concern as offspring tend to be abandoned on the street, further increasing the stray dog population.

In general, dog owners tend to treat their pets as objects that they OWN rather than living creatures with a right to some freedom and a good life.

The prospects of stray dogs¹ continue to look bleak. 99% of interviewees consider strays as a problem, mostly due to noise pollution and fear of rabies. When a stray becomes sick 53% ignores or avoids the dog. However, there are positive developments too. Most interviewees opt for the right solutions: the majority propagate population control, while some 30% demand education to increase awareness. Others call for increased NGO intervention or stricter laws. A quarter of interviewees seek help when it comes across an injured or sick stray dog.

'Dogs have always been men's best friends. This should be kept in mind by everyone. Loyalty is one of the many lessons that can be learned from dogs.'

Stray dogs are – at best – ignored. Very few injured or sick strays make it to a vet. It is estimated that some 80% of puppies die prematurely. For strays it is literally a dog's life.

The findings confirm that Nepal is more than ready for a humane, efficient and long-term solution to the problems of owned and stray dogs. The Animal Welfare Network Nepal (AWNN) calls for immediate action by the government and society at large.

Main findings

Pets – Short, cheap lives

1. **Working day and night** – The majority of owned dogs in Kathmandu Valley act as guard dogs. 55% of interviewed pet owners said the main reason they have a dog is for security. 18% of interviewees decided to have a pet because they love dogs.

¹ The term 'stray dogs' is used for all dogs living on the street and includes 'community dogs' who are taken care of by the neighbourhood community

2. **Chained for life** – 64% of pets are kept on a chain. Of these 36% is kept on a very short chain that hardly enables the dog to move. This is a great cause for concern. Dogs are naturally social beings that thrive on interaction with human beings and other animals. A dog kept chained in one spot for a long time suffers immense psychological damage. Chained dogs are three times likely to bite humans, including their owners.
3. **Short lives** – Owned dogs in Kathmandu Valley die at a young age. Of the observed pets 63% is younger than 1 year. Only 2% has reached the age of 6. Dogs' lives in Nepal are cut short due to general neglect and a lack of awareness on health care.
4. **Untrained thus unloved?** – Only 22% of owned dogs receive basic obedience training. Training is highly recommended to make sure a pet is safe and pleasant company. A lack of training and socialising is one of the reasons why so many pets are abandoned on the street.
5. **Left overs** – 54% of pets are fed twice a day, 7% only once. 78% of observed dogs are given homemade food. Generally this means they are provided with left overs. Although some human food is good for dogs too, generally dogs need a specific canine diet in order to remain healthy.
6. **Bonding** – The good news is that 56% of dog owners claim they spend over half an hour a day with their pet.
7. **Take me to a vet!** – 91% of interviewees claim their pets are vaccinated. Only 31% of pets are taking to a vet for this purpose. 47% of owners use visiting kennels clubs for vaccinations. Considering the questionable reputation of kennel clubs in Nepal this cannot be considered a positive development.
8. **Give me family planning!** – Only 17% of pets receive some form of family planning. Of these only 4% are spayed or neutered. The other 13% receive contraceptive injections. These often fail (due to irregularity of injections) and increase the chances of infected womb and tumours. The vast majority of dogs do not receive any form of family planning. They suffer aggression from male dogs, roaming and change of temperament, unwanted pregnancies, and false pregnancies. The majority of offspring tend to be abandoned on the street.
9. **Treat me!** – Around 30% of sick dogs go untreated; their owners simply wait till they recover or die. An unknown percentage of sick dogs is abandoned on the street. On a positive note, some 40% of sick dogs are taken to a vet.
10. **Cheap lives** – Although the vast majority of interviewees have middle level incomes (65%) or high level incomes (31%) almost half of them spend less than Rs 500 per month on their pet.

In general, dog owners tend to treat their pets as objects that they OWN rather than living creatures with a right to some freedom and a good life.

Strays – Unwanted, unloved

1. **Nepal needs animal welfare laws** – 90% of interviewees say Nepal needs animal welfare laws.
2. **Bad press** – Virtually all interviewees (99%) consider stray dogs to be a problem. 50% of interviewees identify stray dogs as 'problem for society' or 'annoying'. 13% say strays are 'dirty and polluted.' The other half finds stray dogs 'lovable' or 'useful' but still feel they cause problems to humans, especially noise pollution and rabies.

Case Study

Caged until death

Most Kathmandu residents have had sleepless nights due to the obsessively barking dog, chained in the neighbour's compound. Many have tried to address the problem, usually with little result.

As there is no Animal Welfare Act in Nepal there is no place to complain about mistreatment of pets. Also, few owners understand that chained dogs tend to bark incessantly due to psychological damage.

One such dog was kept inside a small cage 24 hours a day. His food was shovelled into the cage and consisted out of rice and water. The dog was quiet in the day but barked continuously at night. Different neighbours visited the owner but she felt there was nothing wrong with keeping a dog in a cage. "Dogs are supposed to guard the house, and that's what he does", she argued. Complaints at the local police station did not result in any improvement either.

At one point a delegation of neighbours offered a solution to the owner. They would take the dog to a farm on the outskirts of the valley, where its obsessive barking would not be a problem. The owner refused.

Today the dog can still be found in his cage, howling at the moon throughout the long nights.

3. **Reduce dog population** – The vast majority want the dog population controlled. 10% suggest killing, 27% population control, 41% government-led reduction of numbers. 22% suggest adoption of strays is the best way to reduce man-dog conflict.

4. **Educate the people** – Next to population control interviewees demand education to bring awareness about stray dog problems (34%), more NGO involvement (26%) and/or stricter laws (10%).

5. **Sick and ignored** - Over half of the interviewees say strays suffer from ill health (a combination of skin problems, broken limbs, malnutrition, parasites and pregnancies) When a dog is injured or sick 53% either ignores or avoids the dog. 12% throw stones or water. 25% of interviewees seek help. 72% of interviewees occasionally feed strays. The latter is an encouraging sign in a place where stray dogs are considered dirty and dangerous and where there are no animal ambulances!

6. **ABC/AR, an unknown phenomenon** – Although the vast majority wants the dog population to be controlled, virtually no one is familiar with Animal Birth Control/Anti Rabies (systematic vaccination and spaying of female dogs – the nr 1 effective and humane method to reduce dog populations).

Recommendations

1. **Animal Welfare Act** - The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives should submit an Animal Welfare Act regulating the welfare of all animals to the Parliament as soon as possible.

2. **Exposure by the media** -- The media (both national and local) should expose the suffering of dogs and continue to do so until conditions have improved.

3. **Lobbying**-- Civil society should not be afraid to take up animal rights issues; together with animal welfare organizations, civil society should be a voice for the voiceless and lobby for rights and improved welfare.

4. **Introduce animal registration and welfare standards at municipality level** --Municipalities should introduce the registration of all animals enabling the authorities a degree of control. Minimum welfare standards with fine system and monitoring for animal owners must be introduced.

5. **Awareness raising** -- Educational campaign should be introduced to inform the public at large and pet owners specifically about animal rights and welfare.

6. **Manage stray dogs** - Authorities together with civil society should find solutions and assign locations for shelters. Animal Birth Control/Anti Rabies should be introduced as a long term solution to overpopulation and zoonotic diseases.

7. **Improvement of (access to) medical care** — Affordable quality medical treatment of stray animals is hard to find. Community based medical care should be introduced by local authorities together with NGOs, in which maximum responsibility is given to community members.

ABOUT AWNN

Animal Welfare Network Nepal (AWNN) was established in 2008 to strengthen to increase the effectiveness of and interaction among animal welfare organisations in Nepal. It is a network of seven member organisations, as well as a number of individual members. Its objectives are:

1. Coordinate the activities of animal welfare organisations
2. Raise awareness on animal welfare issues among the public
3. Lobby and advocate for animal rights
4. Promote stray dog adoptions
5. Provide education and support to its members

AWNN concentrates on lobbying for animal welfare legislation, campaigning and awareness raising. The network coordinates the Stop Monkey Business Campaign (to stop the breeding and export of rhesus monkeys for US laboratories) and Stop Gadimai Jatra Campaign (to stop the world's largest animal sacrifice in Gadimai festival). AWNN recently launched a 2-year public awareness raising campaign called 'Ragat euta ho, dukha pani' (our blood is the same, so is our suffering).

INTRODUCTION TO THE METHODOLOGY

In the period September-December 2008 the Animal Welfare Network Nepal (AWNN), with the support of Nepal Kennel Club, conducted two extended surveys into the conditions of owned and stray dogs in Kathmandu Valley. The first survey interviews focused on pet owners. The second survey interviews concentrated on a wide variety of community members (students, shopkeepers, sweepers, social activist, homemakers, etc). The surveys were carried out in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts in three selected kind of areas: Residential, Commercial and Suburb.

'We should force the government to step forward to solve the dogs' problems.'

Sunial Thapa

The owned dog survey is based on 297 respondents. The stray dog survey is based on 359 respondents. All interviewees received the brochure 'Kukurharu Pratiko Jimeewaari ra Samvedanshilata' (Responsible and responsive dog care,' written by J.N. Singh, President of Nepal Kennel Club. This gesture was very much appreciated by the interviewees, who commented that more information on dog care should be made available by the government.

The research was coordinated by Lucia de Vries, Acting Secretary of AWNN. The research teams were instructed and coordinated by Shreeya Parajuli, Uma Gurung and Tekraj Pyakurel. Some 25 student volunteers were involved in the data collection. They received a briefing from researcher Pinky Singh Rana. Data entry was effectively taken care of by Krishna Singh. The analysis (tables and graphics) was prepared by Jiggy Gatton from Phoenix Studios Nepal. **Many thanks to all of you!**

The volunteers came across many sad stories of animal abuse. In one incident a dog owner suspected his pet to be suffering from rabies and –after dozing it with petrol – set it afire. In another incident a dog owner hanged his female dog as he was fed up with the excitement she caused among his male pets. Both owners did not feel any shame when relating these incidents.

Despite the fact that they carried legitimate identity cards some dog owners did not trust the volunteers enough to allow them to enter the premises to observe the real situation of the pets. This fact may have influenced some of the findings.

Uma (volunteer researcher): *'People started out by saying, 'I love my dogs, I love my dogs' but then soon the tone changed and the reality was revealed. In one case a dog suffering from an ear infection. When I pointed that out, the owner said: 'No no, my dog is never sick. Or an owner would say he never beats his dog but as soon as he thought we were out of earshot he would kick the dog. In other cases the owner referred us to the tenants staying in his house. They would tell us the real stories, about the many times the dog was sick and no one took it for treatment.'*

The general feeling of the interviewers was that dog owners have no real interest in their pets and that they have no understand of animal welfare. According to the teams children generally love pets but their feelings are not taken seriously by the parents. 'It is the parents who need training, not the pets or the children,' concluded one of the interviewers.

Background

It is hard to find a house in Kathmandu that does not have a dog roaming or guarding its compound. Fear of thieves has given an incentive for house owners to own a dog. Most pet owners acquire mixed breed 'watchdogs' through friends or relatives. Others consider dogs to be a status symbol, enabling them to show off their wealth and affinity with the world outside Nepal. They opt for a foreign breed dog, bought at a breeder or kennel club. Since there are no rules and regulations for breeding dogs puppy mills have long been a reality in Nepal.

In general, dog owners tend to treat their pets as objects that they OWN rather than living creatures with a right to some freedom and a good life.

The media increasingly caters to the growing population of dog owners. Many daily newspapers devote an entire page to animal care on a weekly basis. Supermarkets feature many important pet (food) items. In Nepal too, pets increasingly gain commercial value.

There are a large numbers of stray dogs in Kathmandu Valley – over 35,000 at any one time (including "community dogs")². Most of urban stray dogs are discarded pets which have become sick, pregnant or developed aggressive behaviour, or the offspring of such animals. Fear of rabies has also bred short-term, misinformed responses to the dilemma faced by the government that through some municipalities conducts unscientific strychnine poisoning programmes. All these factors and more have fed a complex serious stray dog problem for Nepal, which is more than ready for a humane, efficient and long-term solution.

Case Study

Irresponsible owner cheats neighbours

Most stray dogs are actually unwanted pets, abandoned on the street. One of them is Rato, a handsome male dog, who one day was no longer allowed to enter 'his' house in a residential area. Rato had developed cancer of the penis.

Rato soon became malnourished and depressed. He whined at the gate of his owner and ran after his car, but now had become homeless. Concerned neighbours consulted a vet who said he could treat Rato with either chemotherapy or surgery. The neighbours requested the owner to pay half of the treatment cost. They would they care of the rest. The owner refused.

Ratu continued to suffer on the street. The community felt bad about the attitude of the owner and started feeding the dog.

A year later a scandal erupted: the owner cheated on the neighbours and disappeared with the money. 'We should have been warned,' the neighbours conclude, 'someone who tortures his dog has not heart for people either.'

² In October 2006 the Kathmandu Animal Treatment Centre in conjunction with the Veterinary Public Health and District Livestock Offices counted the dogs inside Ring Road and estimated the number to be 20,500.

Who speaks for me?



Feedback from interviewees

'All living beings have equal rights to live freely, therefore the government must support NGOs to work and protect these animals.' - **Kiran Ghale**

'The law should include streets animals which are in huge numbers and the government must take action to control them.' - **Ashok Kumar**

'Love animals and show your responsibility.'

'We need guaranteed animal rights.'

'The number of stray dogs is increasing in number day by day because of the owners' carelessness. Pet dogs end up on the street whenever their owner is fed up with them or when they need medical care. Dog owners should care about their pets like they do about their children.'

'Health and sanitation is the responsibility of the government, and that includes animal welfare.'

'There should be proper management of street dogs. Government should look after them. There should be birth control injection so as to control the population of dogs.'

'Nepal needs an animal welfare law. Street dogs should get the same rights as pet dogs. They have the right to be loved and helped when in need.'

'The number of street dogs should be controlled by municipalities. Awareness about the welfare of street dogs should be spread. Organizations for animal welfare should be established. The government should introduce strict laws and punish those who abuse and kill dogs.' - **Madhu Waiba**

'Birth control injections should be provided to stray dogs. It is the responsibility of the people as well as government.'

'Both people and stray animals need birth control in the New Nepal.'

'People shouldn't leave their dogs outside their gate as this will turn them into stray dogs.'

'Street dogs cause serious problems like rabies (if not managed properly), sound pollution, stealing food from houses and shops, etc. Government and NGOs should jointly manage these dogs and control their numbers.'

'People who work get a salary and are rewarded by society. Stray dogs are doing a good job by providing security and taking care of our rubbish but are not appreciated at all. Instead they are being kicked and killed.'

'Stray dogs are being treated as garbage. I think they should be given up for adoption or looked after for by government. Commercial kennel clubs should also get involved in the welfare of street dogs.'

'We must know nature and love nature. All natural things are a gift to us. We live together with all animals in an eco-system. Dogs too are a natural gift for which we must care.'

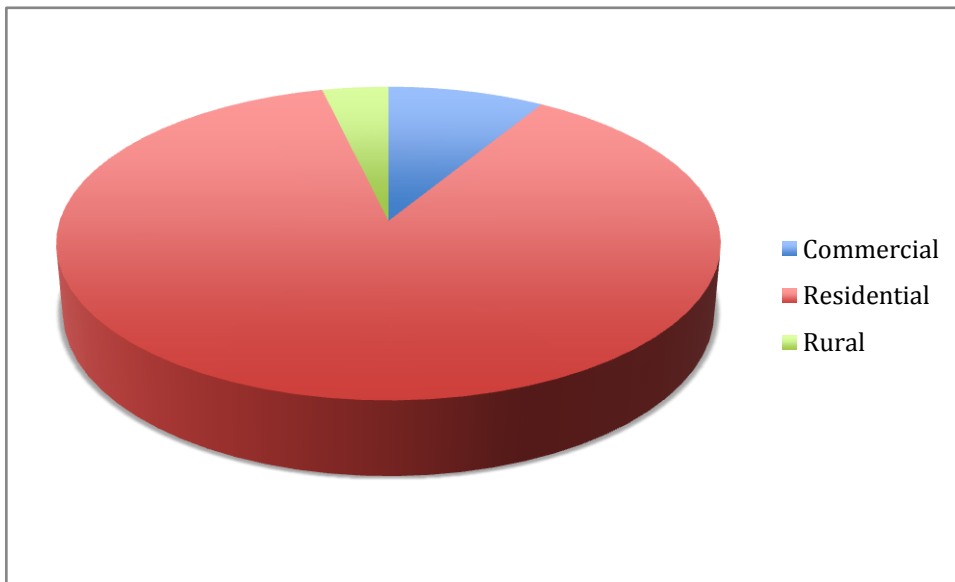
'A mental change is needed to change the lives of dogs.'

'Tell the people to save the life of a dog. Introduce animal welfare activities. Nepal needs a strict animal welfare law. Abusers should be punished. Street dogs should be provided with shelter, food and a proper medical care to reduce animal cruelty.'

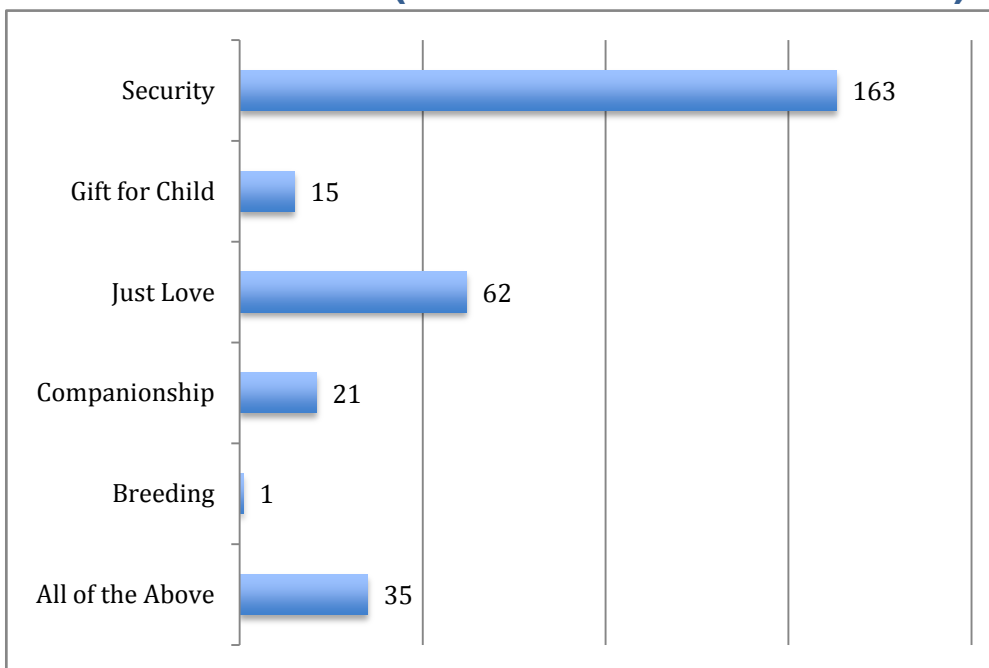
'There are many people who hate these dogs and always throw stones at them. They forget that animals too are living and feeling beings.'

'Stray dogs should be controlled but by killing or poisoning. They are loyal and alert and excellent for security.'

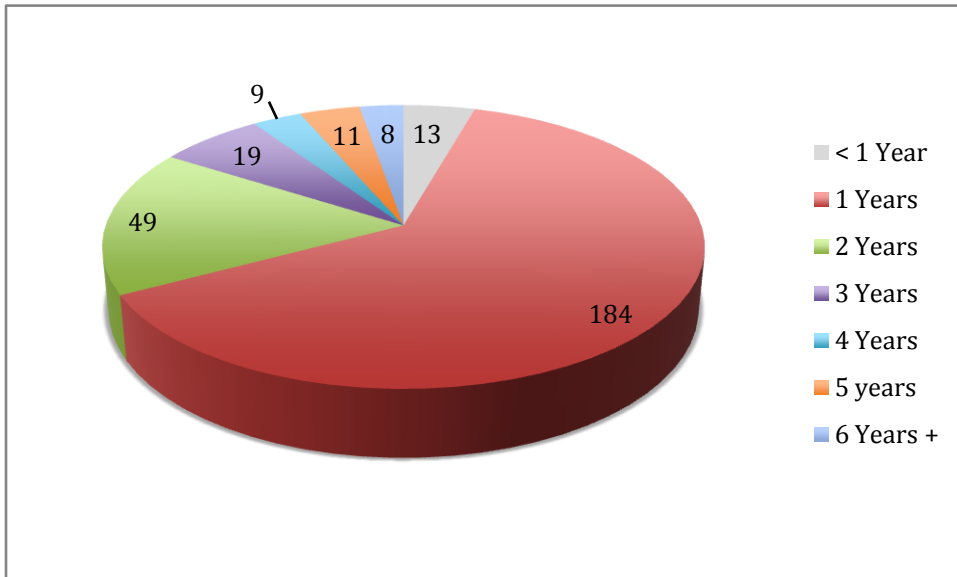
TYPE OF PET HOME



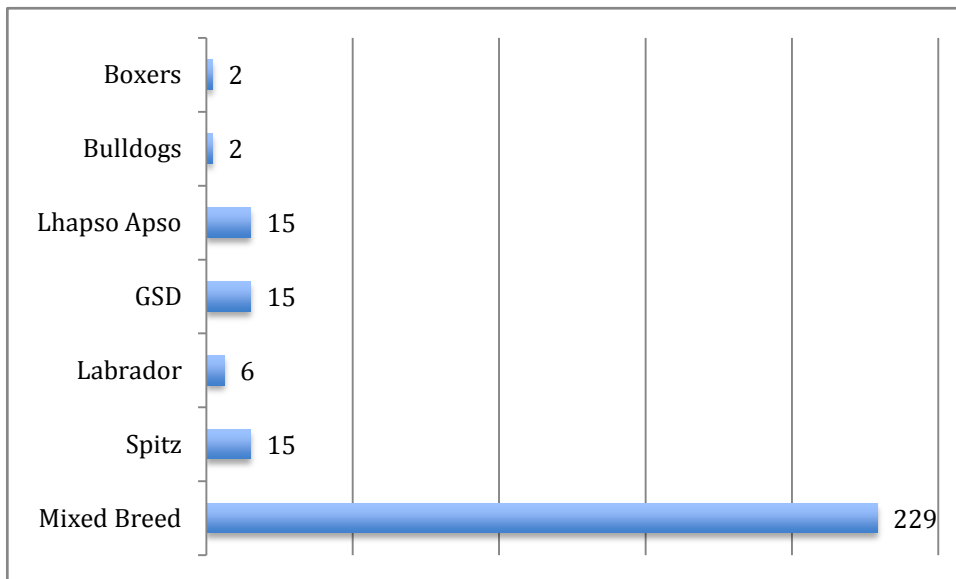
OWNERSHIP TYPE (REASON FOR HAVING PET)



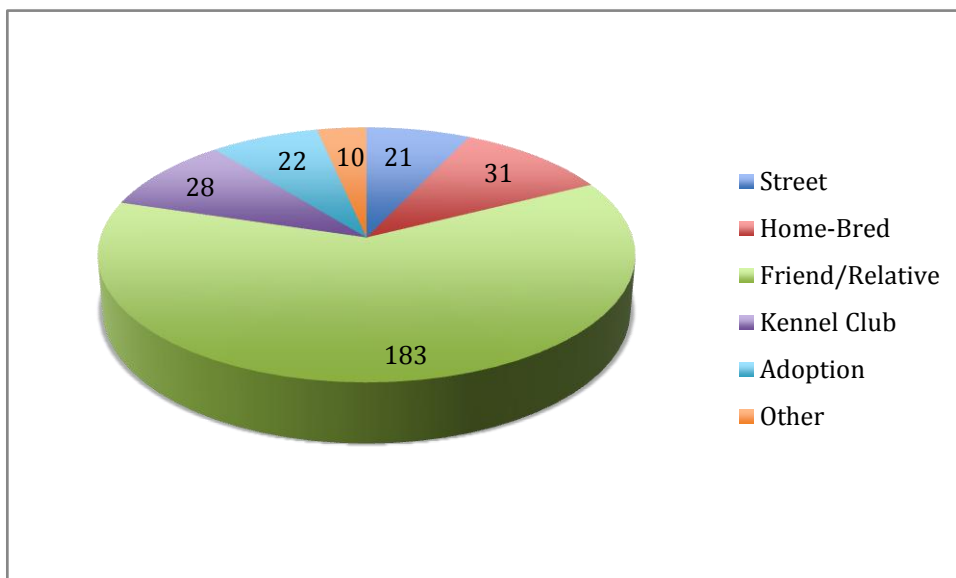
AGES OF PETS SURVEYED



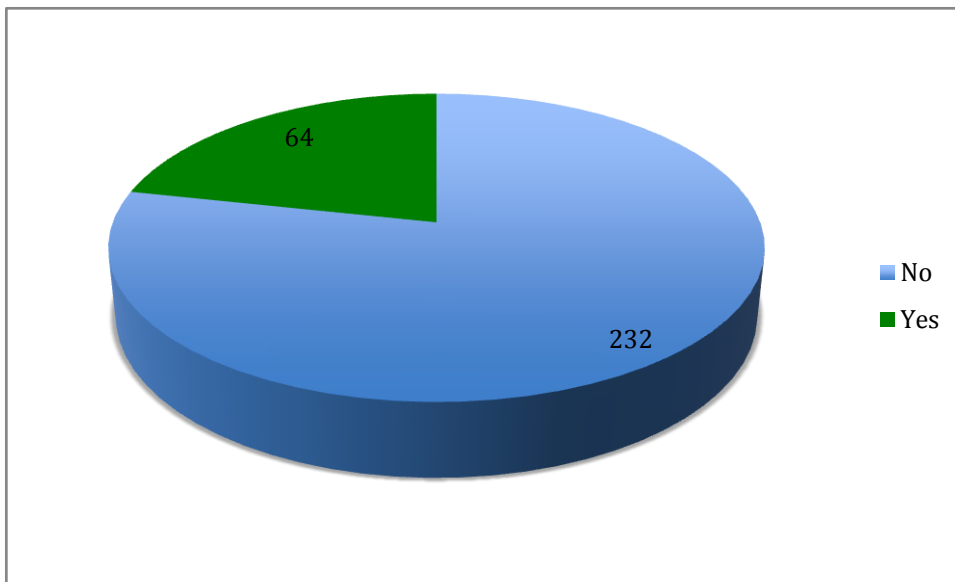
BREEDS



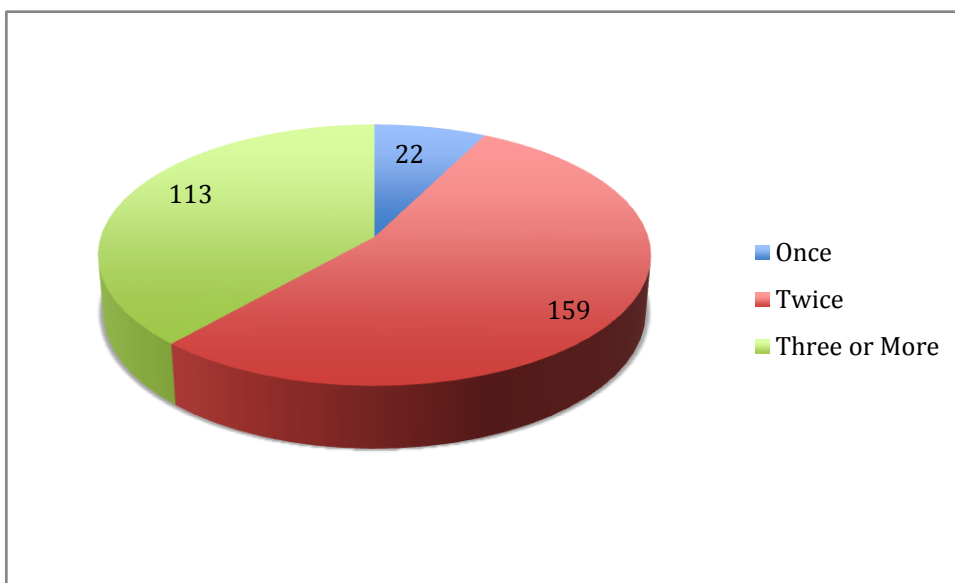
WHERE FROM?



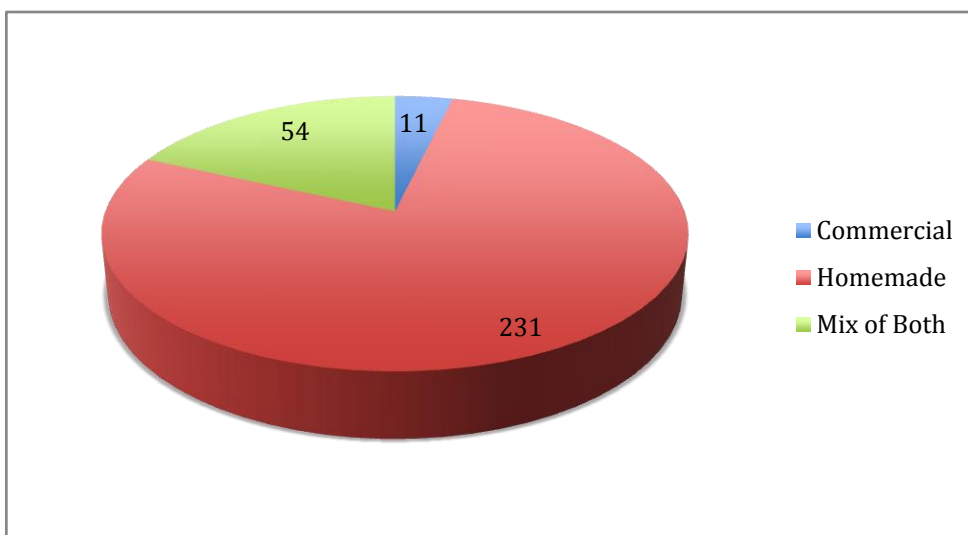
FORMALLY TRAINED?



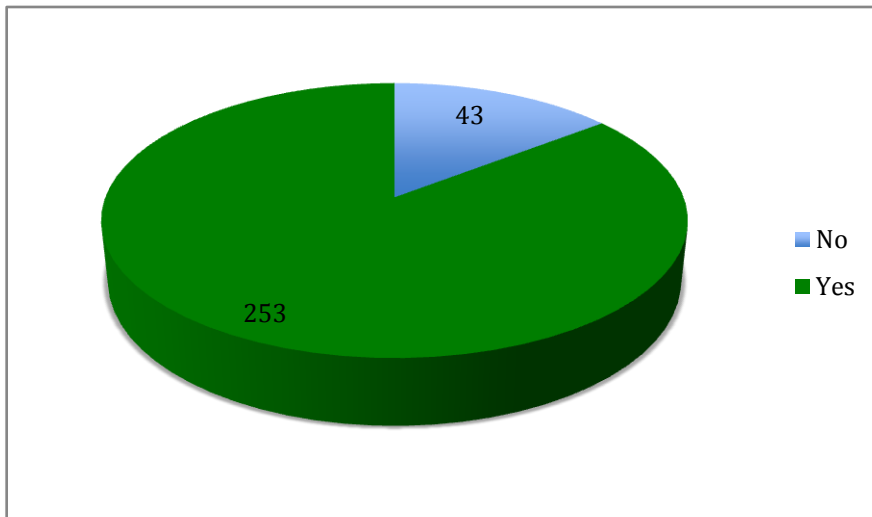
TIMES FED PER DAY



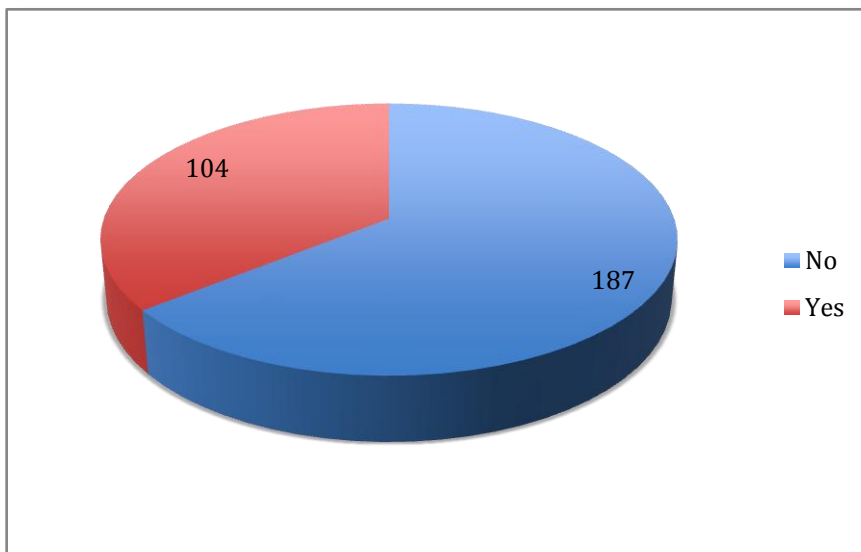
TYPE OF FEED USED



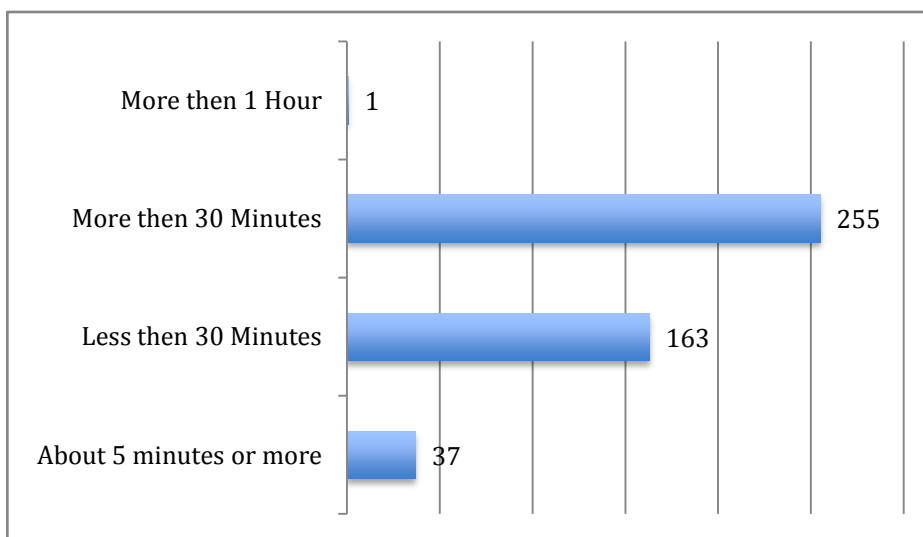
CLEAN WATER AVAILABLE?



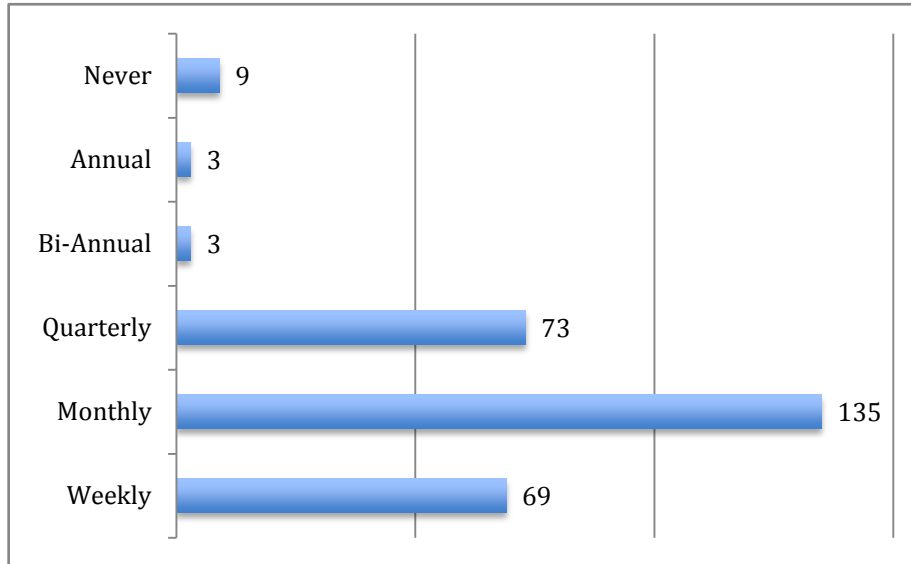
ALLOWED TO ROAM FREELY?



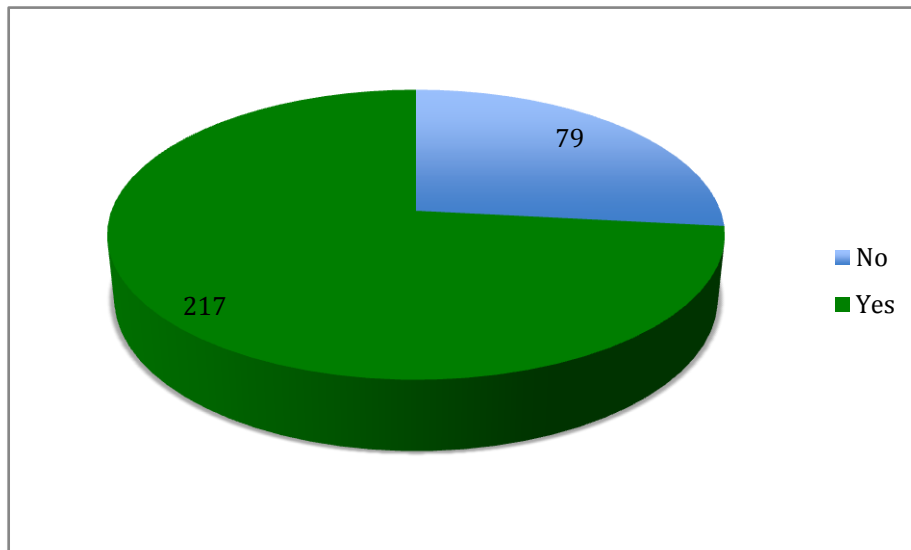
TIME SPENT WITH PET PER DAY



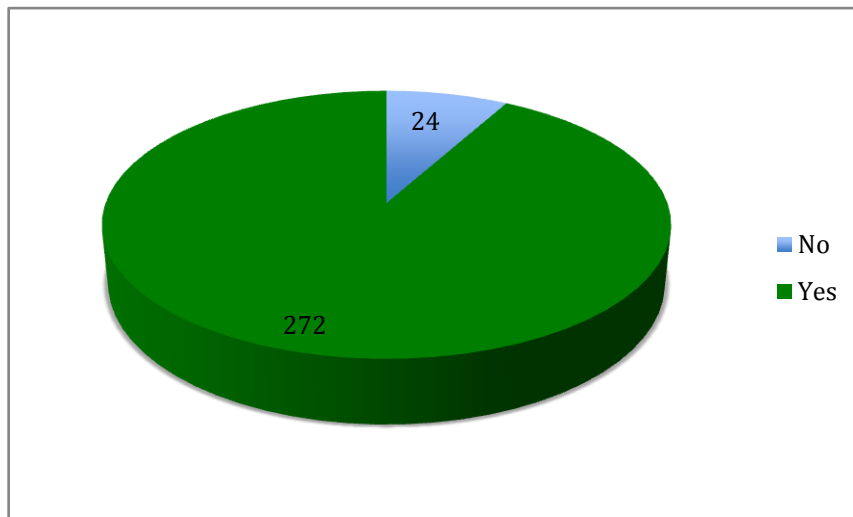
BATH INTERVALS



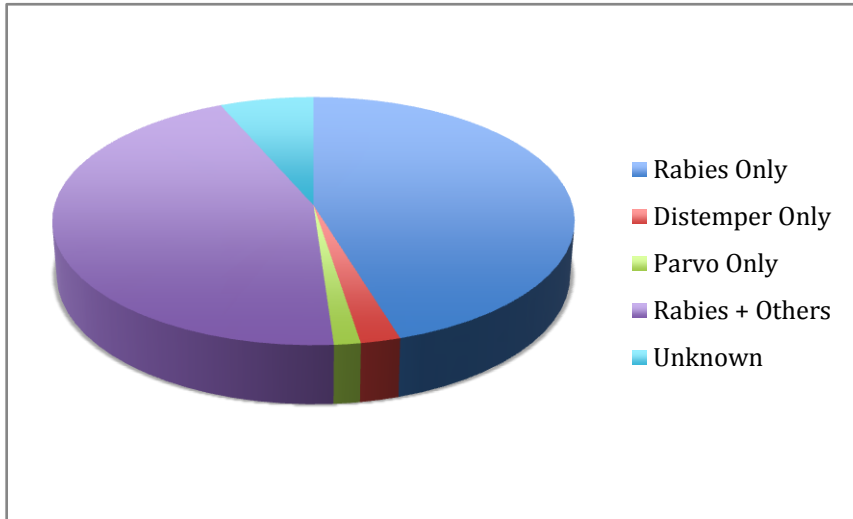
TICK MEDICATION USED?



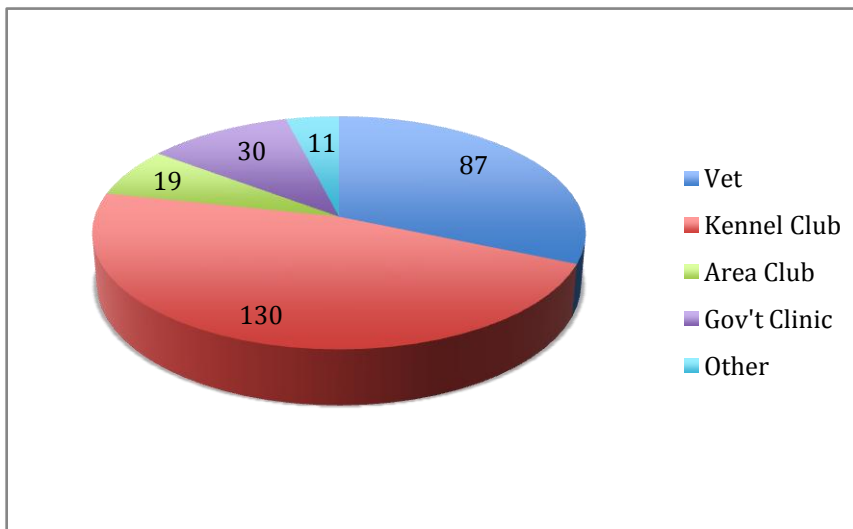
PET HAS HAD VACCINATIONS?



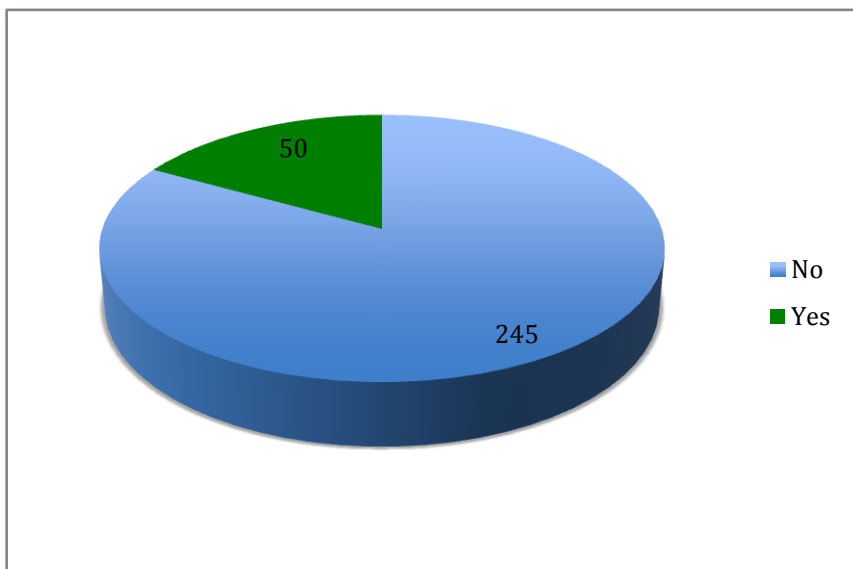
TYPE OF VACCINATIONS



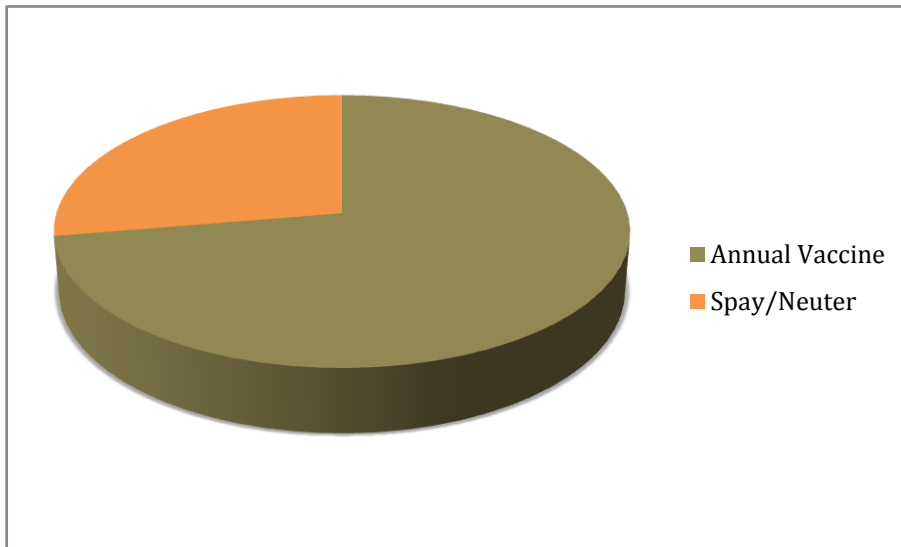
PLACE OF VACCINATIONS



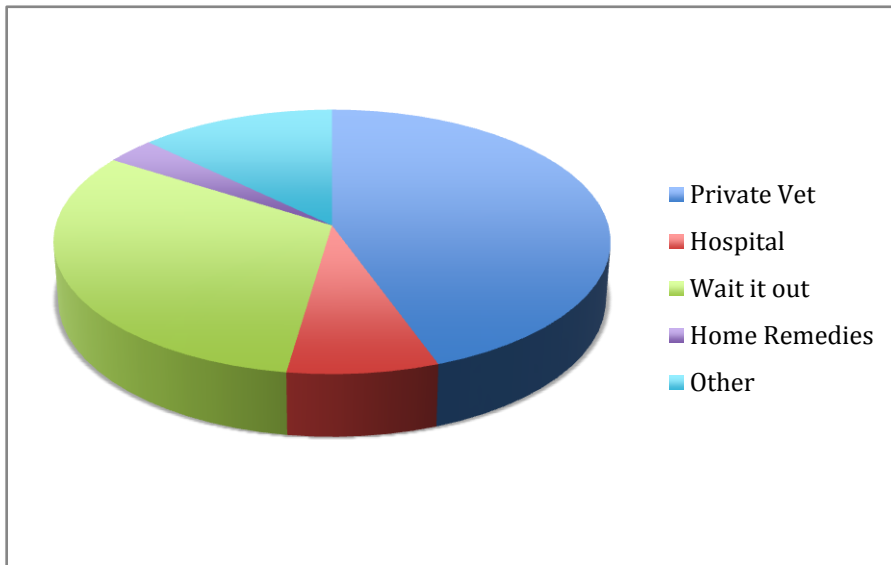
PET FAMILY PLANNING?



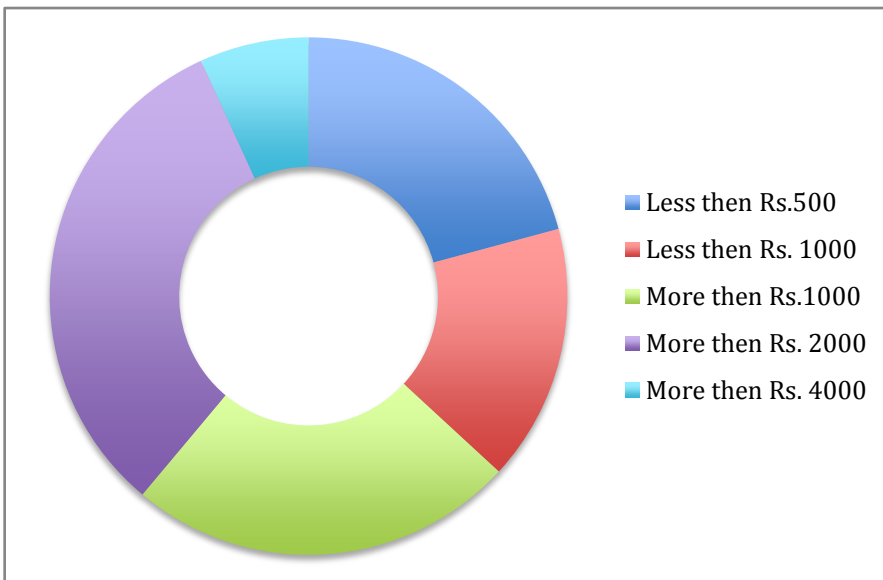
TYPE OF PET FAMILY PLANNING



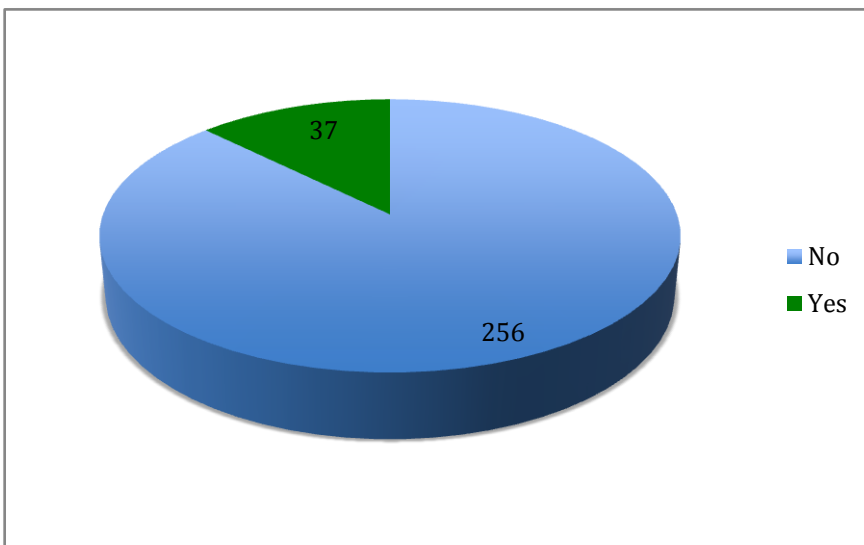
WHEN PET IS SICK, I DO THIS OR GO HERE:



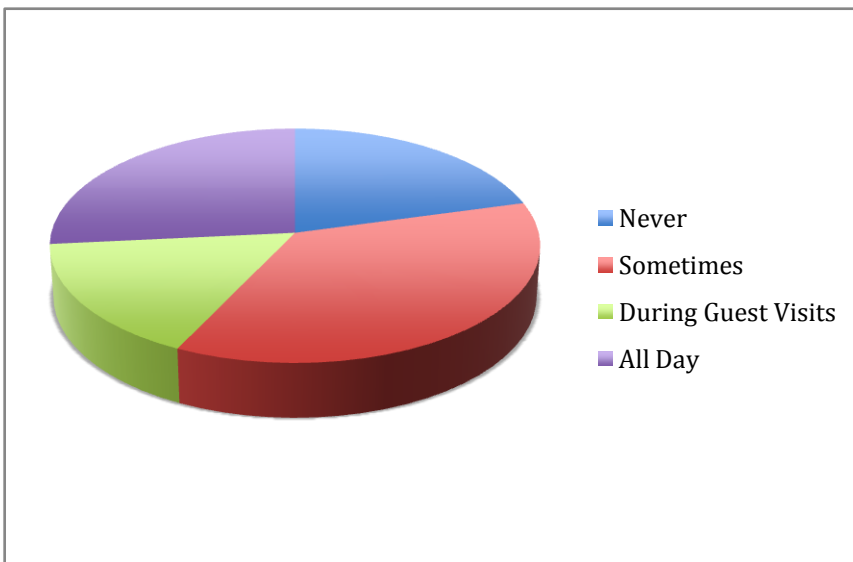
ANNUAL PET HEALTH CARE EXPENSE



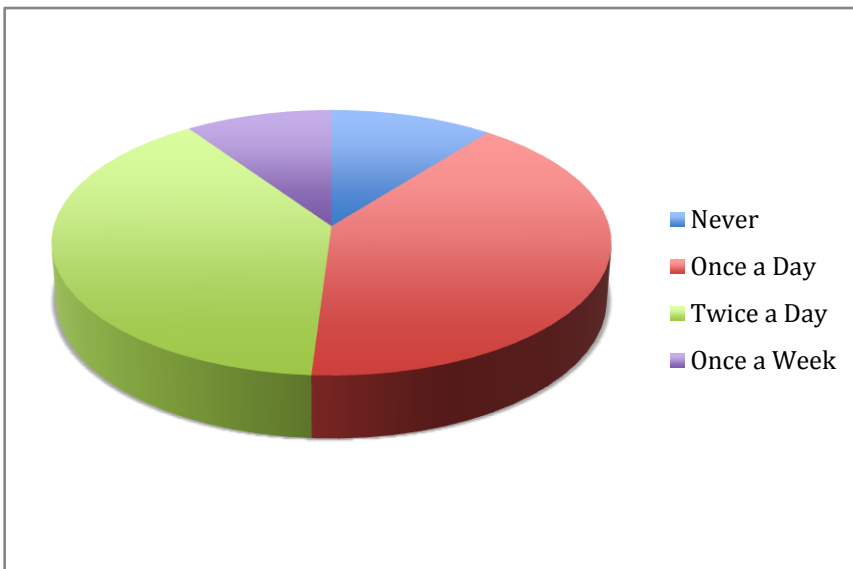
HAVE YOU EVER PARTICIPATED IN A HEALTH CAMP?



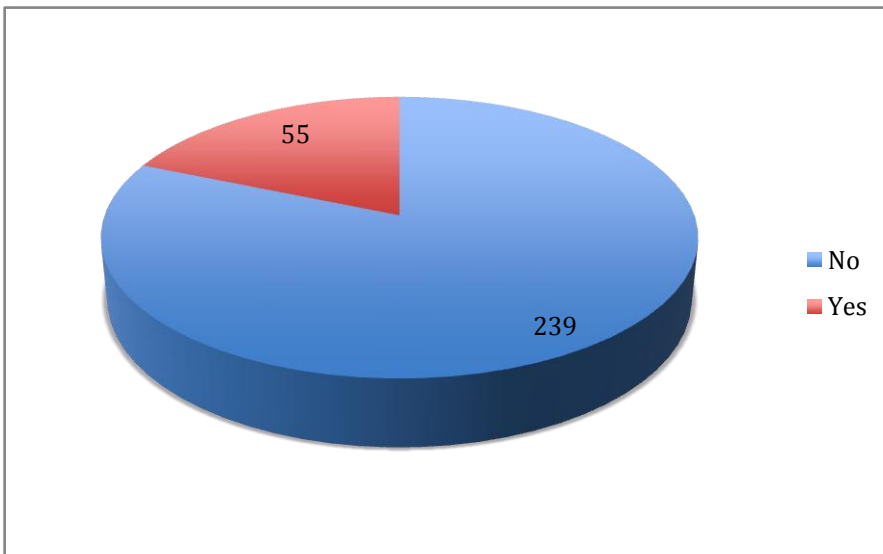
AMOUNT OF TIME PET IS CHAINED OR CAGED



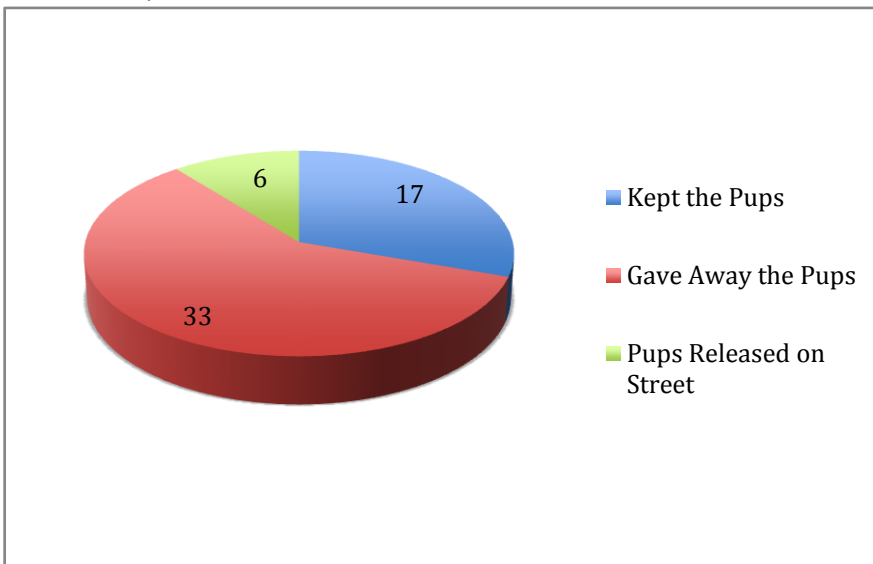
HOW OFTEN DO YOU WALK YOUR DOG?



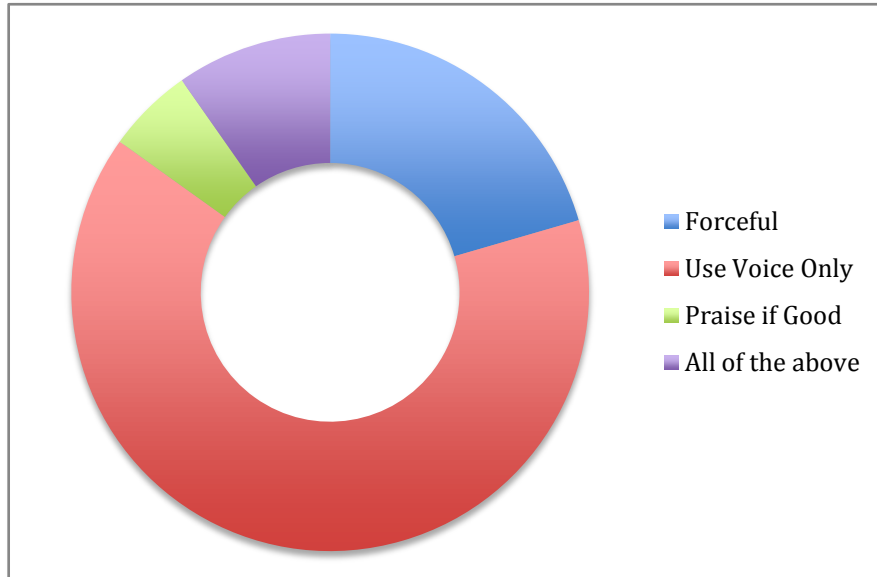
DO YOU ALLOW YOUR DOG TO BREED?



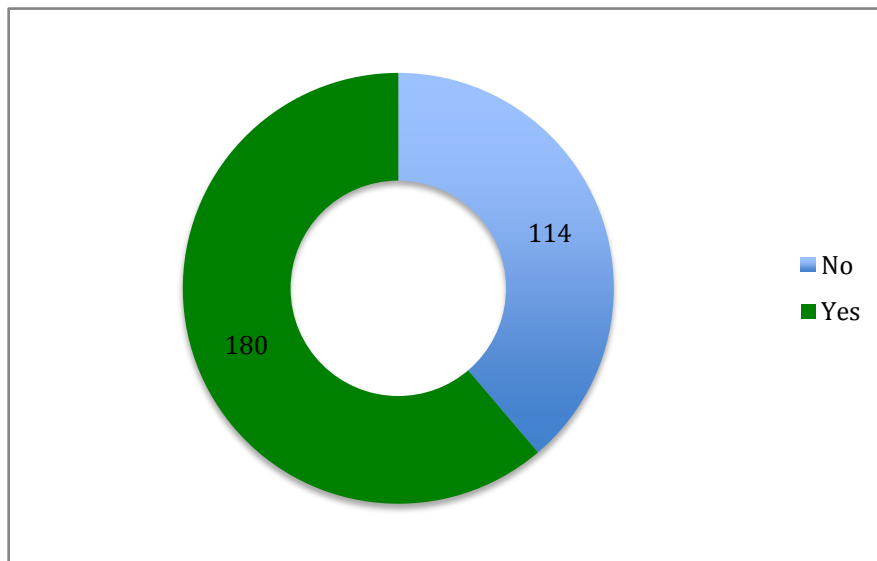
IF YES, WHAT DID YOU DO WITH PUPS?



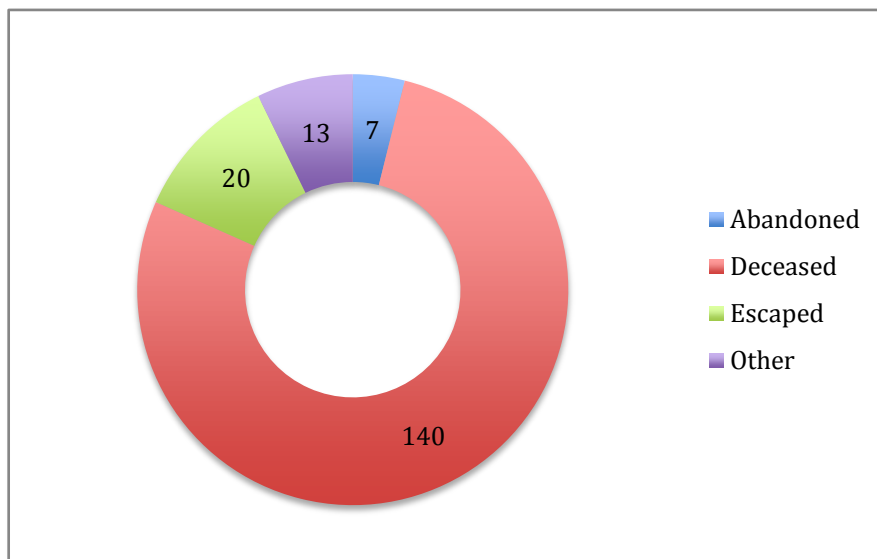
DESCRIBE YOUR MANAGEMENT STYLE:



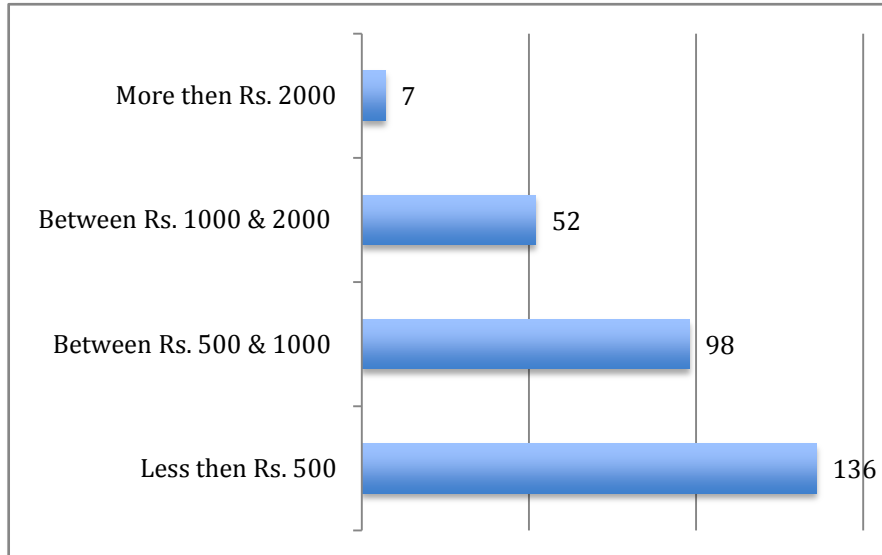
HAVE YOU HAD PREVIOUS PETS OTHER THEN CURRENT?



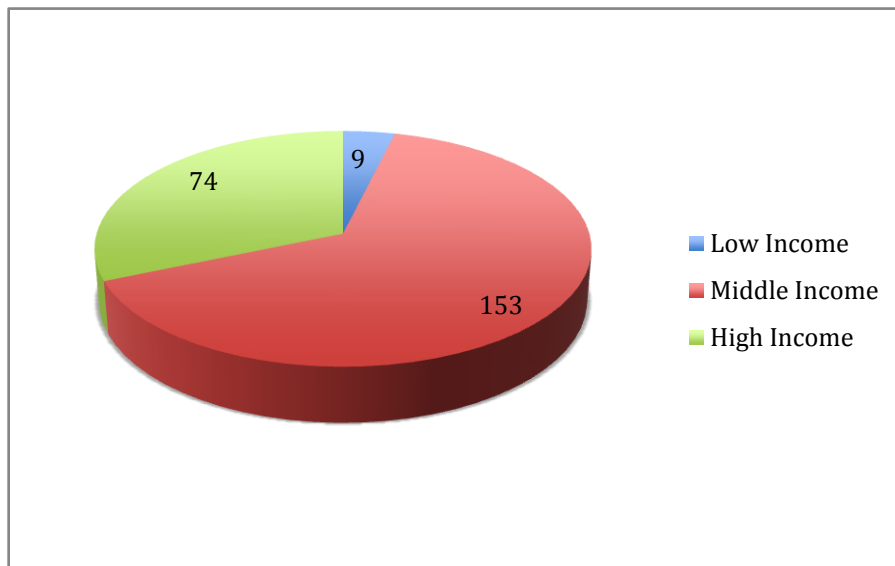
WHAT HAPPENED TO YOUR PREVIOUS PET?



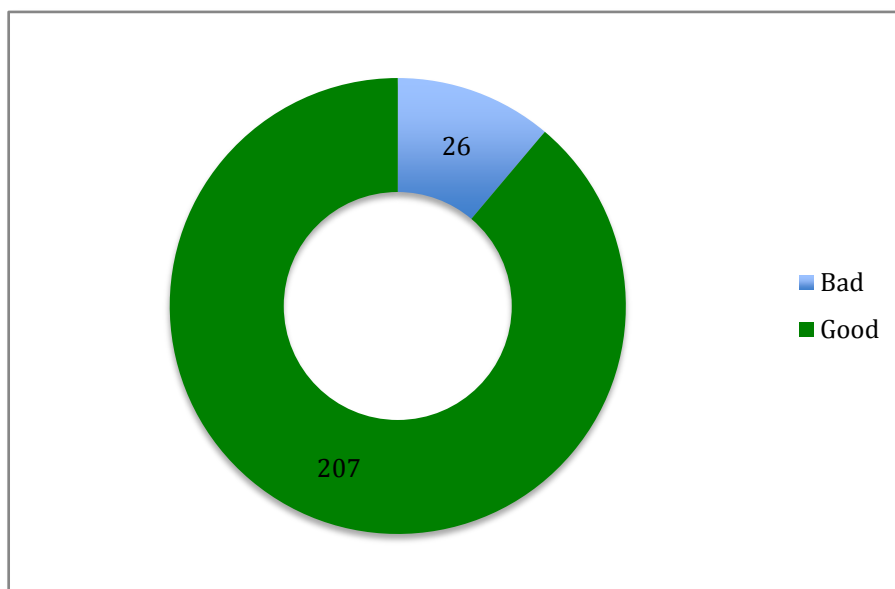
AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENSES FOR YOUR PET



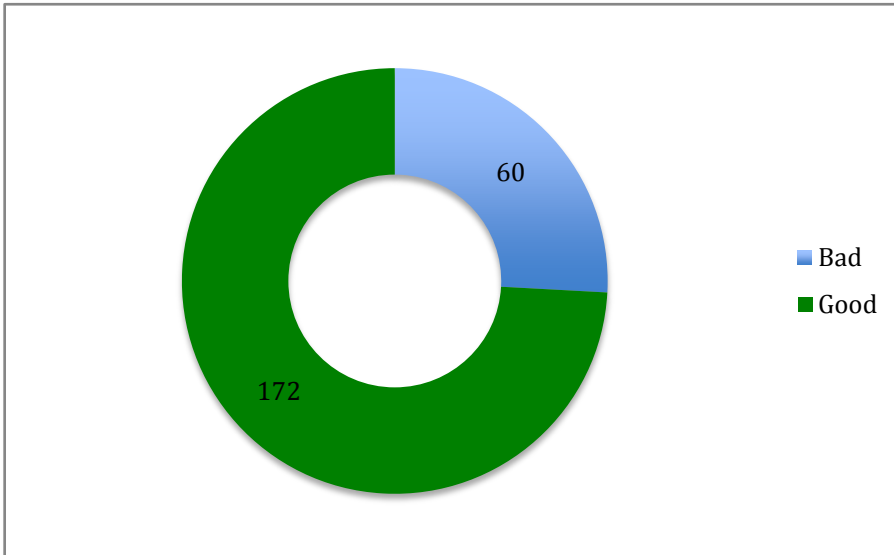
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC STATUS



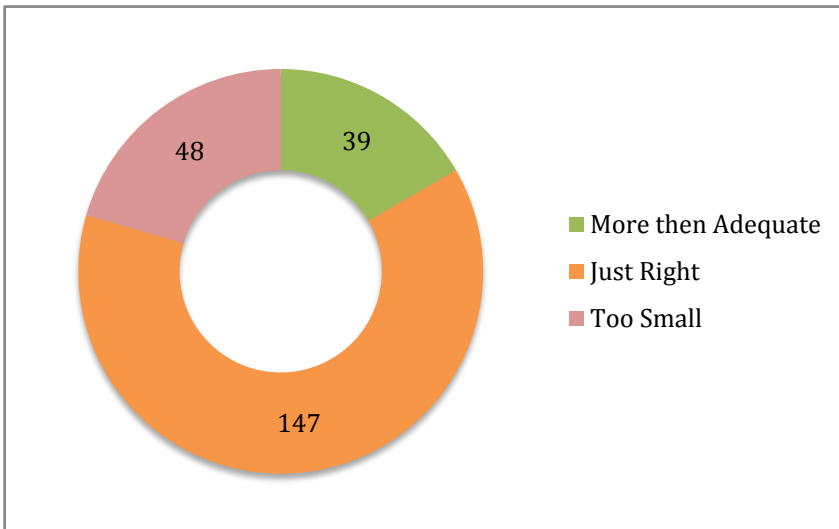
PETS HEALTH STATUS



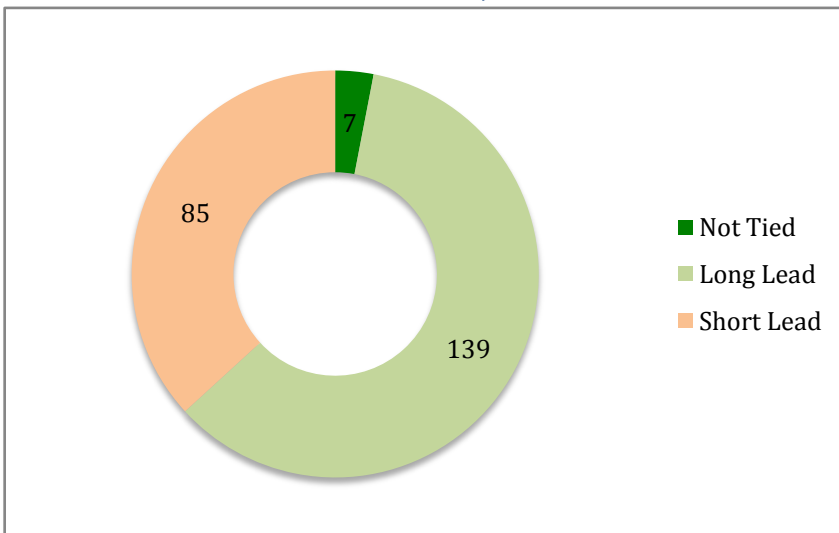
PETS SHELTER CONDITION ACCORDING TO OWNER



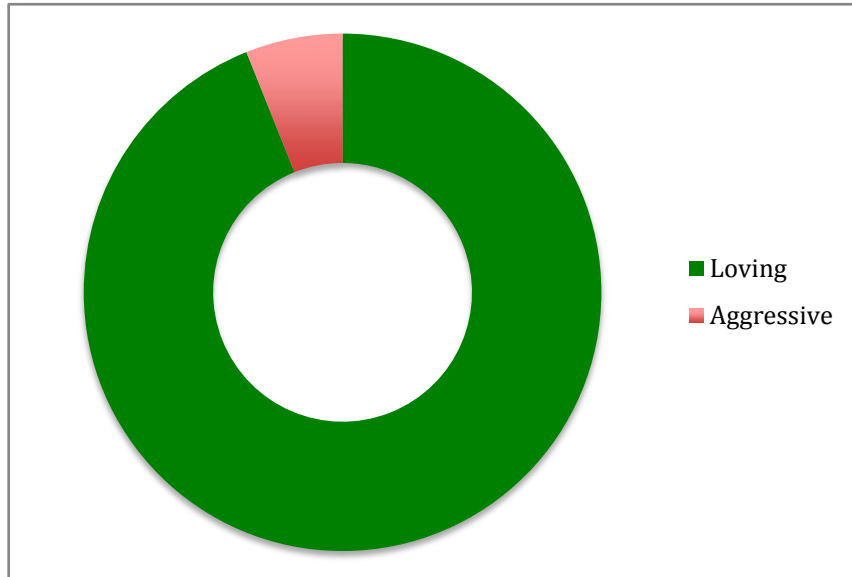
DOES YOUR PET HAVE AN ADEQUATE EXERCISE AREA?



IF YOU TIE YOUR DOG, HOW LONG IS THE LEAD?

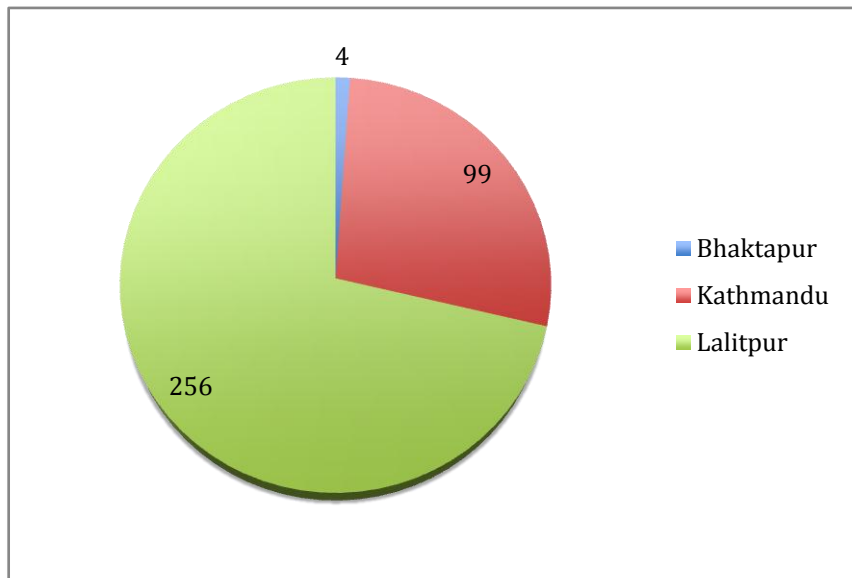


DESCRIBE YOUR INTERACTION WITH YOUR PET

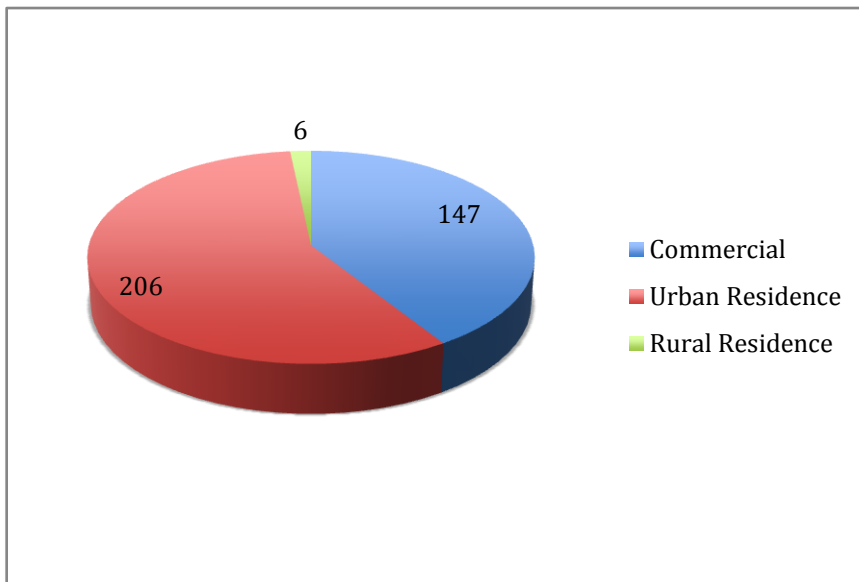


Survey # 2 Strays - Unwanted, unloved

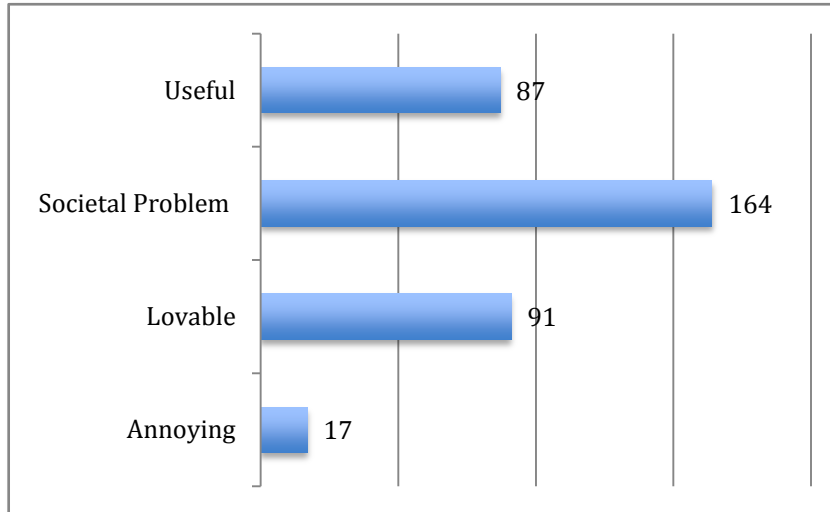
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF RESPONDENTS



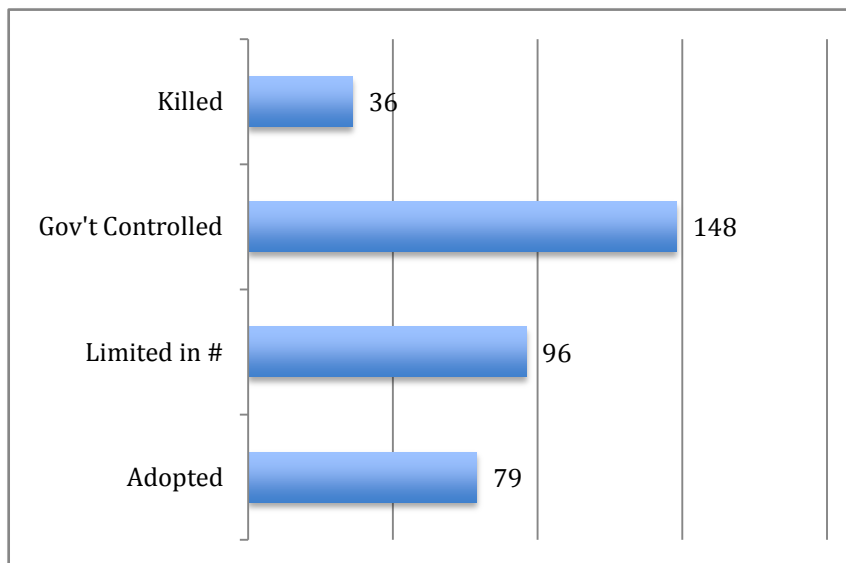
TYPE OF AREAS SURVEYED



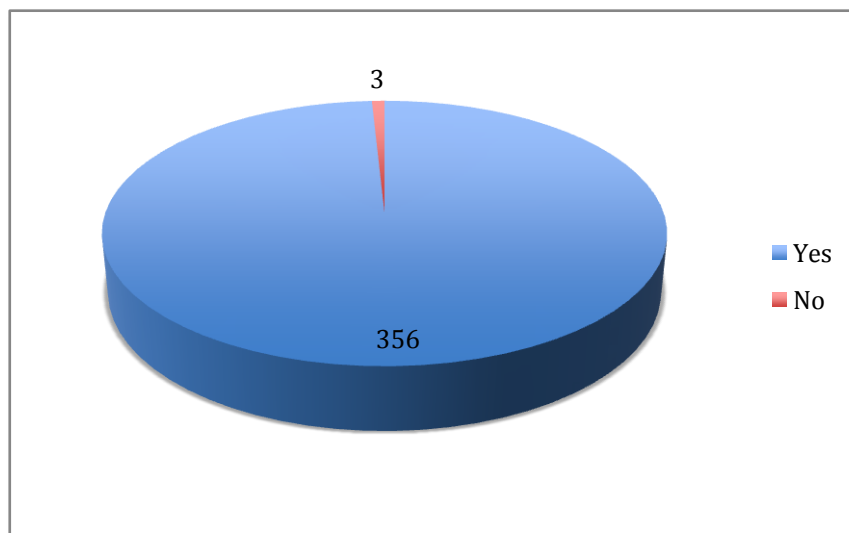
RESPONDENTS OPINION OF STRAY DOGS IN (GENERAL)



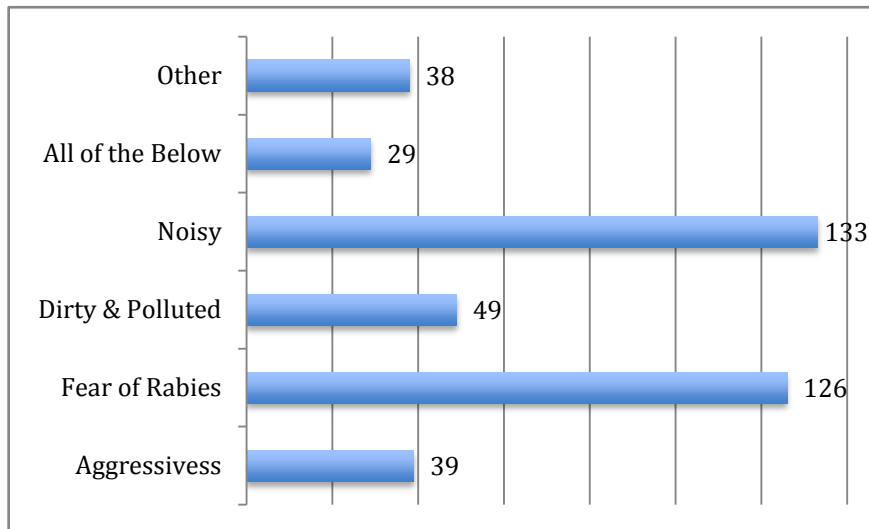
RESPONDENTS RECOMMENDED SOLUTION



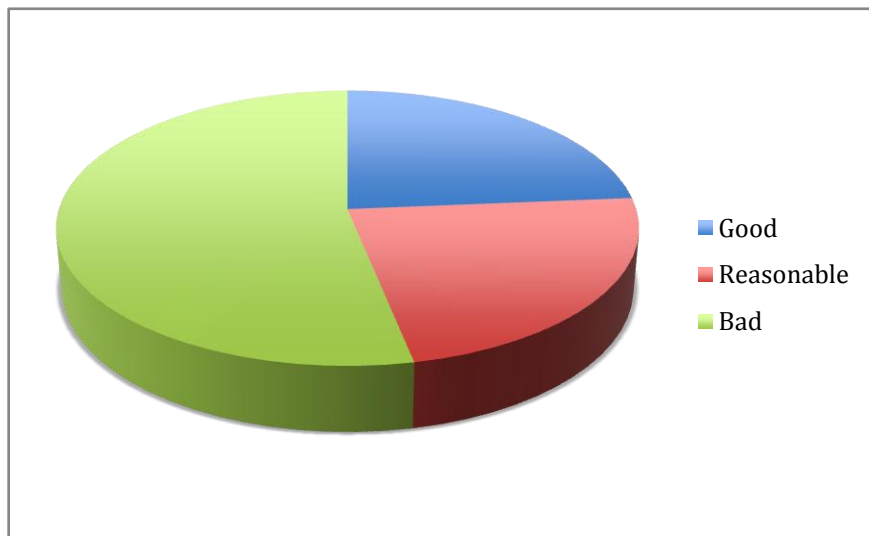
WHEN ASKED SPECIFICALLY IF STRAYS WERE A PROBLEM



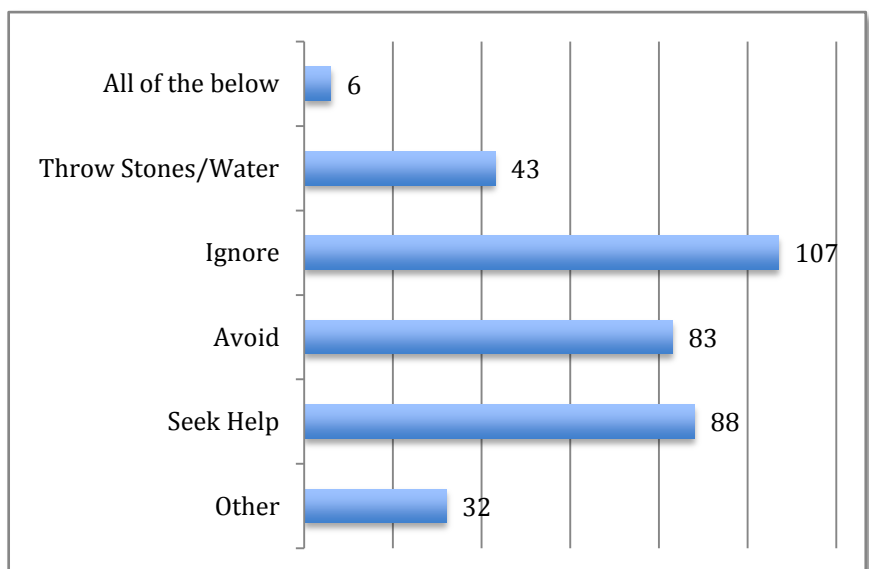
SPECIFIC PROBLEMS NOTED BY CATEGORY



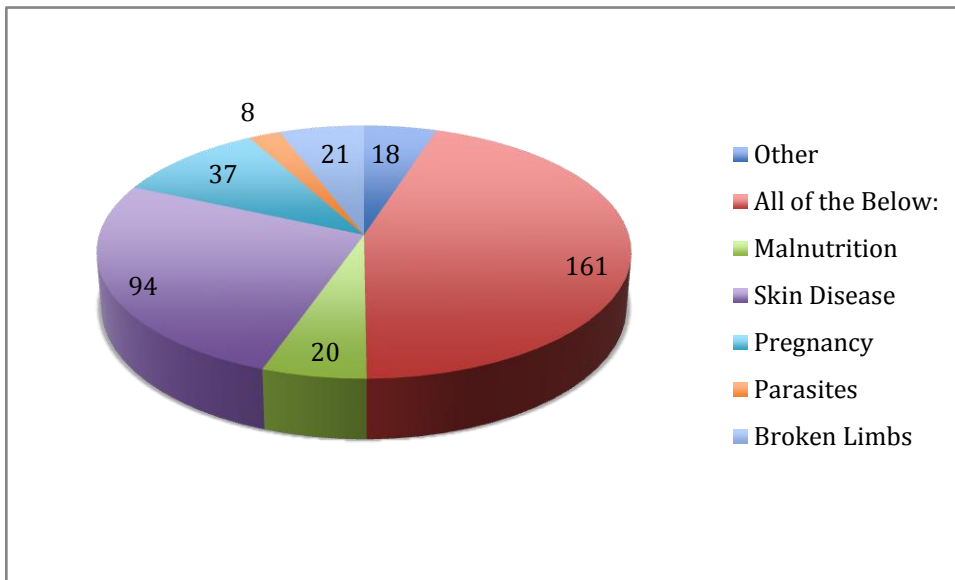
HEALTH CONDITIONS OF STRAYS, AS OBSERVED BY RESPONDENTS



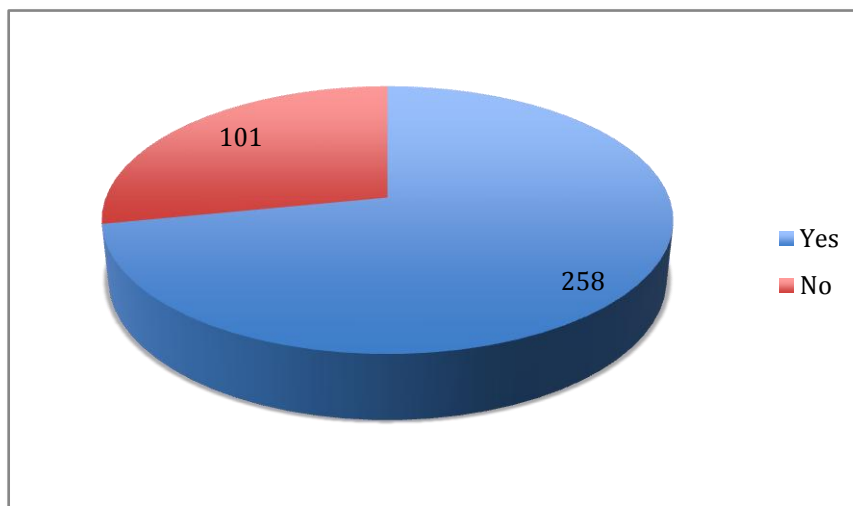
WHAT RESPONDENTS TYPICALLY DO TO HELP STRAYS



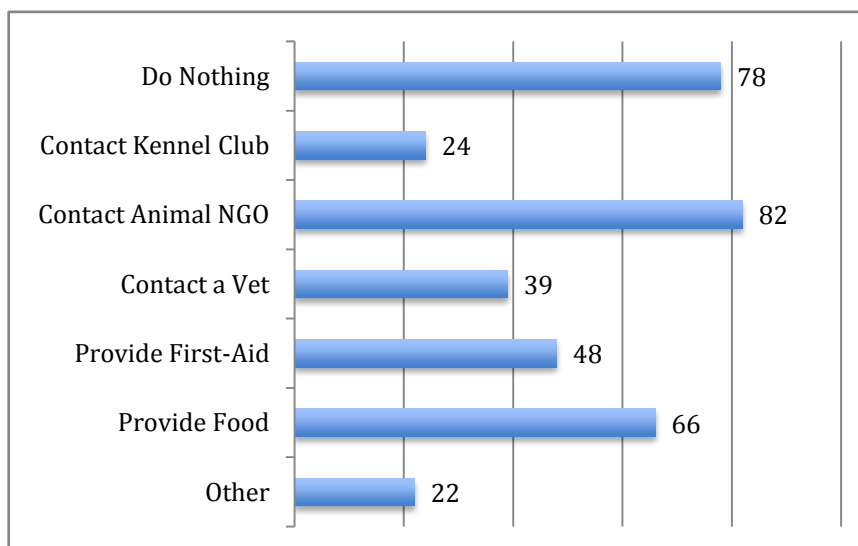
OF STRAYS OBSERVED, WHAT HEALTH PROBLEMS DO YOU SEE?



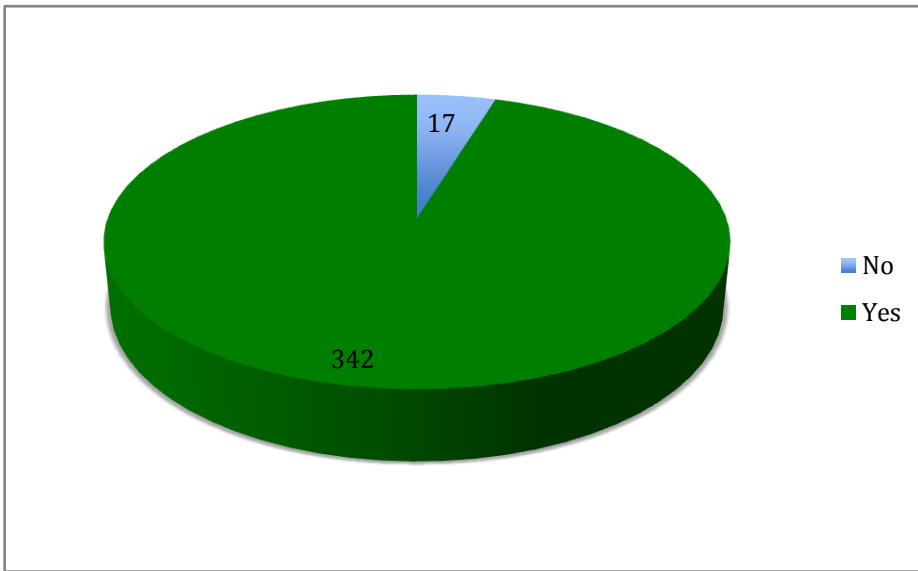
DO YOU CURRENTLY FEED STRAY DOGS?



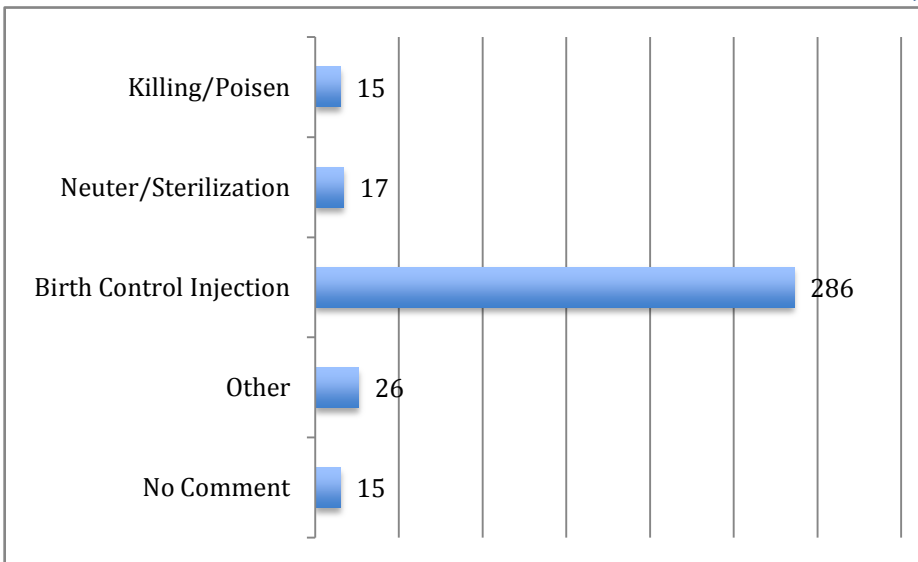
INA CRITICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING A STRAY, YOU WOULD:



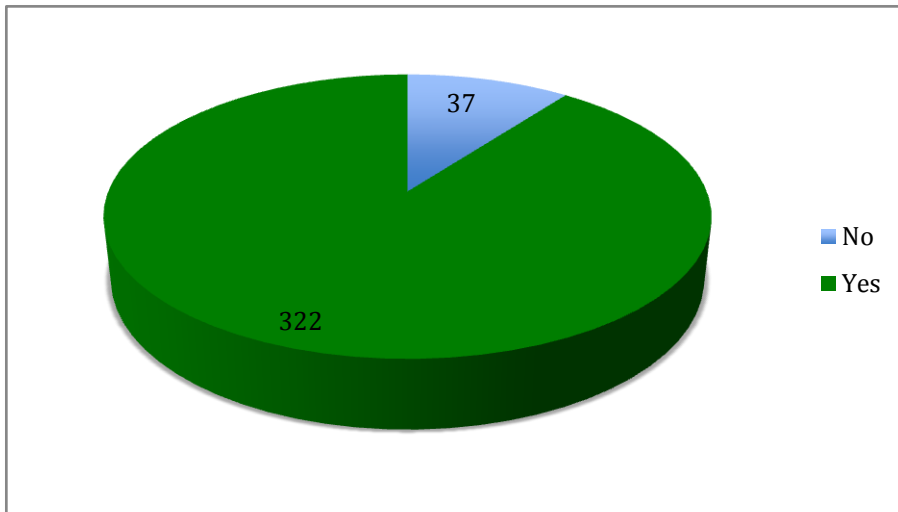
SHOULD THE STRAY POPULATION BE CONTROLLED BY GOVT. OR AGENCY?



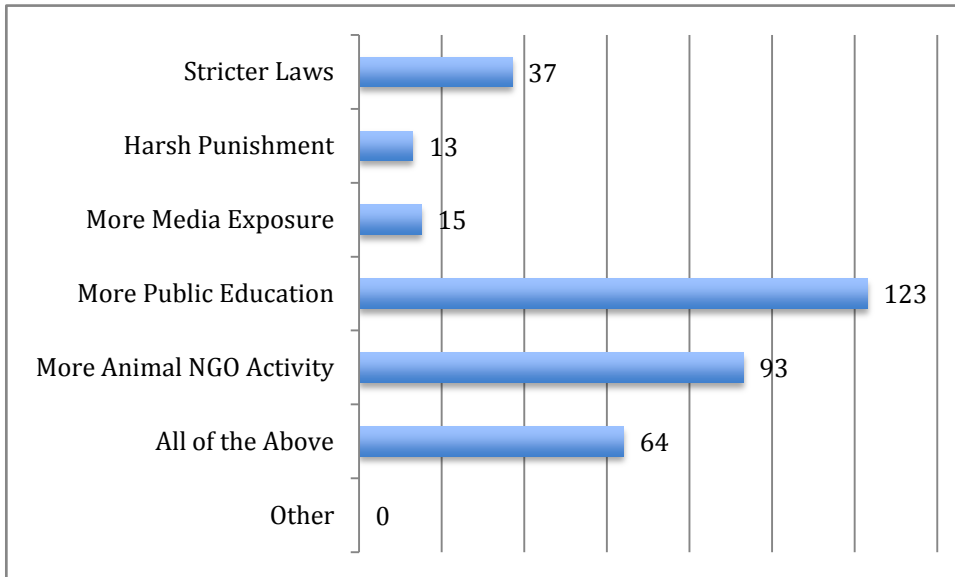
WHAT SHOULD THE CONTROL METHODOUD BE, IN YOUR OPINION?



DO YOU THINK NEPAL NEEDS ANIMAL WELFARE LAWS?



WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE STRAY SITUATION?



Annex 1

Survey Pets

-Location

Kathmandu District
Lalitpur District
Bhaktapur District

-Types of area

Commercial
Residential
Suburb

Number of pets

1
2
More

Breed

Stray/mixed breed / German Shepherd /
Japanese Spitz / Tibetan Apso / Tibetan Mastiff /
Hunting dog
Labrador / Bulldog / Boxer / Other

From where did you get your pet?

Homebred
Brought from kennel club
Taken from street
Other

What motivated you to have a pet?

Security
Companion
Breeding
Present for children/spouse
For love of dog
Other

Did you dog receive obedience training?

Yes
No

Do you think it is proper for dogs to roam in public places?

Yes
No

Diet

What do you feed your pet?

Home made
Commercial dog food
Leftovers
All

How often do you feed your dog in a day?

- 1 time
- 2 times
- 3 times
- More

Does the dog have access to clean drinking water at all times?

- Yes
- No

Sanitation and general care

How much time do you spend with your dog?

- Less than 5 minutes
- Less than half an hour
- More than half an hour

How often do you bath your dog?

- Weekly
- Monthly
- Once in 3 months
- Above 3 months
- Never

Do you apply tics medicine?

- Yes
- No
- What?

Medical care and vaccination

Is your dog currently vaccinated?

- Yes
- No

If yes, against what?

- Rabies
- Distemper
- Parvo
- Other

From where did you take the vaccinations?

- Kennel Club
- Government Hospital
- Private vet
- Area clubs
- Other

Has your pet received family planning?

- Yes
- No

If yes, what kind?

Annual vaccination
Spaying neutering

If your pet is sick what do you do?

4. If your pet is sick what do you do?

- ☐ Observe for the first few days
- ☐ Go to Government hospital,
- ☐ Go to private vet clinic immediately,
- ☐ Use home made medicine,
- ☐ Other:(please mention)

5. How much money do you spend on pet health care on average in a year?

- ☐ Less than Rs. 500,
- ☐ Rs. 500-1000,
- ☐ Rs.1000-2000,
- ☐ Rs. 3000-4000,
- ☐ above 4000

6. Have you ever participated in a free vaccination/check-up camp?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Exercise

1. For how long do you chain or cage your dog?

- ☐ Entire day
- ☐ Sometimes depending on the situation
- ☐ During guest visit
- ☐ No, we never tie up/cage our dogs.

2. Do you take your dog for a walk or general exercise?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If yes, how often?

- ☐ Once a day,
- ☐ Twice a day,
- ☐ Once a week,
- ☐ other:

Breeding

1. Do you breed from the dog?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

2. If yes what do you do with the offspring?

- ☐ Distribute among relatives
- ☐ Sell
- ☐ Keep them ourselves
- ☐ Release them in streets at safe places.

Management

1. How do you control your pet?

- ☐ By force
- ☐ Using voice
- ☐ Praising when it does something good,
- ☐ All,
- ☐ Other.

2. Did you own any other pet dog before?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

3. If yes, what happened to it?

- ☐ Died
- ☐ Pet did not return after escaping
- ☐ Abandonment
- ☐ Other (Please mention)

Died of :

- ☐ Old age
- ☐ Accident
- ☐ Disease
- ☐ Unknown

4. Approximately how much do you spend on your pet monthly?

- ☐ less than Rs 100,
- ☐ Between Rs 100-500,
- ☐ Between Rs 500-1000,
- ☐ Rs 1000-2000,
- ☐ Over Rs 2000

TO INTERVIEWEES

Economic status of the family:

- Higher
- Middle
- lower class

General outlook of the dog:

- Healthy
- Unhealthy
- Dirty

Observe if there is a kennel or not; if not what is the state of the housing?

- Good
- Bad

What is approximate area that the dog can exercise within?

- Big enough
- Reasonable
- Too small

Note if the dog is tied up. If yes, how long is the leash?

- Good length
- Too short

Is fresh water available to the dog?

- Yes
- No

How does the owner interact with the pet?

- Pleasant, loving
- Aggressive
- Abuses by hitting or kicking

Any story or case study which was shared by

owner:

Annex 2

Survey Strays

Age of respondent:

- 10-15
- 15-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 50-60
- older

Area of Respondent:

- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Residential
- ☐ Suburb

Respondents can choose multiple answers.

1. In your opinion are stray dogs

- ☐ useful
- ☐ lovable
- ☐ annoying
- ☐ problems for society

2. In your opinion they should be:

- ☐ Adopted
- ☐ Killed
- ☐ Limited in numbers
- ☐ looked after by the government

3. Are you facing any problems from street dogs?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- If yes what sort of:
 - ☐ Noise,
 - ☐ Aggressiveness,
 - ☐ Fear of rabies,
 - ☐ Dirt/ Pollution,
 - ☐ Other

4. If you are disturbed in excess by street dogs what do you tend to do about it?

- ☐ Ignore,
- ☐ Seek help to limit their number,
- ☐ Throw stones or water,
- ☐ Avoid the situation anyhow
- ☐ Other

5. How is the health condition of stray dogs in your neighborhood?

- ☐ Good,
- ☐ Bad,
- ☐ Reasonable

6. What are the main problems to stray dogs?

- ☐ Skin disease,
- ☐ Malnutrition,
- ☐ Broken legs,
- ☐ Parasite infection,
- ☐ Reproductive health problems (pregnancy/birth),
- ☐ All
- ☐ Others

Have you ever provided food to the street dogs?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

7. In case of any accident or sickness involving a street dog, what would you tend to do?

- ☐ Contact an animal welfare org. for advice or assistance,
- ☐ Contact a vet,
- ☐ Provide first aid treatment and leave,
- ☐ Give it some food,
- ☐ Contact a kennel club,
- ☐ Avoid the situation and stay away,
- ☐ Other

Control of Street Dogs

Do you think the street dog population should be controlled?

- ☐ Yes,
- ☐ No

8. If yes, how?

- ☐ Poisoning,
- ☐ Other kinds of killing,
- ☐ Neutering,
- ☐ Birth Control Injections
- ☐ Others

Animal Welfare Law

9. Do you know if Nepal has an Animal Welfare Law so those guilty of cruelty can be punished?

- ☐ Yes,
- ☐ No

10. If not, do you think Nepal needs an Animal Welfare Law?

- ☐ Yes,
 - ☐ No,
- comments:

11. What can be done to reduce animal cruelty?

- ☐ Education,
- ☐ Introduce strict law,
- ☐ Punish the guilty,
- ☐ Media exposure,
- ☐ Introduce animal welfare activities,
- ☐ All
- ☐ Other (Please mention)

12. How much important do you think this survey is to end the street dog problem by knowing people's perceptions?

- ☐ 100 %
- ☐ 75%
- ☐ 50%
- ☐ 25%
- ☐ 2 %

General comments: