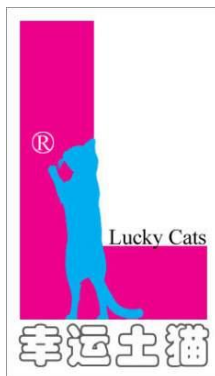


A Guide to Trap, Neuter, Release for Stray Cats

The kinder, more effective way
to control China's cat populations

Prepared by Lucky Cats and Animals Asia Foundation
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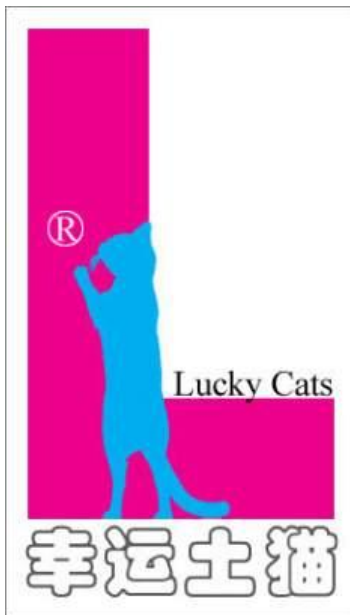
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Preface

I. About Lucky Cats



Many people abandon cats as thoughtlessly as they throw away waste paper or old batteries, without considering the harsh condition these cats will be confronted with and the social problems it can cause.

No food, no water, nobody to rely on, struck by cold and hunger, suffering from abuse and harm, they wander between life and death. Most of the stray cats die at a very young age. They are no doubt a weak group in cities dominated by human beings.

In order to find ways to help stray cats, a few volunteers established an organization named "Lucky Cats" in 2001. In the early days of their establishment, Lucky Cats only intended to provide a platform for those concerned about stray animals to exchange rescue information. During their development, they have become a hugely successful animal welfare organization.

Lucky Cats sets their main task as spreading the right way in which to treat companion animals. They encourage and invite people who care about all lives to participate in the action of helping stray cats. Through their practical actions, Lucky Cats have been helping stray cats through improving their living conditions and chances for survival.

Since its foundation in 2001, the Family Return Plan of the Lucky Cats has been carried out for 10 years, and has helped more than 2,000 stray cats find new warm homes.

In January 2004, in the hope of improving the living conditions of stray cats through scientific management (sterilization and safe, effective placement) of the stray cat colonies in certain regions, the TNR programme was put into place. It was carried out, after meticulous preparation, to stabilize and control the population of stray cats in selected areas and now allows people in that area to live in harmony with those stray cats.

By 2011, Lucky Cats has neutered more than eight thousand stray cats in more than two hundred communities, through which, both the living condition of stray cats and the community environment have been tremendously improved. Beijing has become the first city in China where a TNR project has been successfully implemented, and our animal welfare work has also taken a big step forward.

Ten years of work in animal protection has provided the Lucky Cats a lot of valuable experiences and explored a way of survival and development for many new animal protection partners as well! It is our hope that in the coming days we will work together with these partners to create a better future for our animal friends!

For more information on the Lucky Cats' TNR Programme, please log onto our official website at www.luckycats.net, or send emails to info@luckycats.net. With this guide, you can easily learn how to manage one or more stray cat colonies. The Lucky Cats is also happy to provide a network member or volunteer to help you develop and implement the TNR programme. Generally, through such guide, you can overcome difficulties to bring more practical and effective help to the stray cats around you.

II. About Animals Asia Foundation



Founded in 1998, Animals Asia is an Asian-focused registered charity with headquarters in Hong Kong and offices in Australia, China, Germany, Italy, the UK and USA, as well as Moon Bear Rescue Centers in China and Vietnam. Animals Asia Foundation is devoted to the welfare of wild and urban animals in Asia. Our mission is improving living circumstances of Asian animals and protecting animals from cruelty. Our vision is to foster a new era of compassion and respect for animals by promoting a change in attitudes.

We have three flagship programmes: End Bear Farming, Cat and Dog Welfare and Action against Cruelty. The Cat and Dog Welfare Program in mainland China launched in 2004, is devoted to improving and solving cat and dog welfare problems in China.

We take different creative and useful methods to develop public education work and to promote a change in people's attitudes towards cats and dogs, launching our Dr Dog Program in Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Chengdu. By recruiting special dogs as volunteers to visit patients, senior people and children with special needs etc., these lovely four-legged friends bring happiness, comfort and help to change the attitude of people towards animals through this special animal therapy. Our volunteer dogs also act as "Professor Paws" teaching school children to "care for animals, care for life," and develop their sense of love and responsibility towards animals from childhood.

We also join hands with and support animal protection and welfare organizations and university groups across the country, to hold annual countrywide events—"Biker loves animals", "Celebrating World Animal Day" etc., spreading the idea of "care for animals", "be a responsible cat and dog owner", "anti-eating cat and dog", "action against cruelty" through the Internet and media.

Meanwhile we offer professional support and take active action to solve China's cat and dog welfare problems. We launched the "Friends or Food" program to find solutions and change attitudes towards eating cats and dogs amongst Asian people through market investigation and developed and subsidized educational events. We also maintain support and promote the development and communication of non-governmental animal protection organizations. We have organized a total of three China Companion Animal Symposiums, offering animal welfare groups a platform of communication and education from the successful animal protection experiences, both home and abroad. We provide financial, material and technical support throughout these outstanding events and programmes, as well as emergency rescue programmes in various regions.

We also offer suggestions and information to the country's dog management efforts and, since 2009, we have organized the annual countrywide Dog Management Symposium. This symposium strengthens the communication between local governments and animal protection groups and encourages governments to under-take scientific and humane management for dogs. We also maintain support for the stray cats TNR program, including offering financial and technical support for domestic organizations. We joined hands with Beijing Lucky Cats and published the "TNR Guide Book" for stray cats and together held the countrywide TNR Program Symposium. By these means we push forward and help domestic local animal protection organizations to develop stray cats TNR programmes in order to effectively control the number of stray cats and improve their welfare and living conditions.

Through wide public education and practical professional action, together with Chinese government and domestic animal protection organization and supporting groups, Animals Asia Foundation will continue to improve the welfare and living conditions of China's cat and dog populations.

For more information, please log in to Animals Asia website: www.animalsasia.org

III. About the TNR programme for stray cats

1. TNR basics



Many communities have the problem of stray cats causing disturbances at night which can cause upset for the residents. On the other hand, there are many people in the community who care for these stray animals and give them food. However few people will perform systematic and scientific management for these cats.

With a sufficient food supply, stray cats will continue to multiply. Increasing stray cats will cause many problems. Although caring people spend money and energy in simple feeding the cats, the effect is not ideal and it could lead to more serious conflicts between both

humans and cats:

- Stray cats may offend people due to disruptive behaviors such as constant calling in estrous, urinating and fighting. Consequently, this may cause some residents to kill stray cats by vicious actions such as poisoning, killing and other abuse.
- Fights may occur in communities with excessive stray cats because of a food shortage and those cats coming in to oestrus, and thus diseases are easily spread. Their suffering is then increased through hunger, injuries and disease.

Additionally, some residents and property management departments kill or remove stray cats to avoid any disturbances, which is cruel and inhumane. It has also been proved to be merely a temporary solution and will not solve the fundamental problem. Although no stray cats will enter for a short period of time, people will find that new cats will ultimately enter the community before too long.

Where there are poor food resources, stray cats will move in to other regions that did not previously have cat populations. Survivors in the original areas with poor food resources will also multiply quickly and reoccupy the area and, at the same time, more stray cats will appear. In conclusion, killing can only solve the problem temporarily, but will not control excessive numbers of stray cats in the long-term.

How to securely and effectively settle stray cats and how to properly resolve the conflict between residents and stray cats while the latter constantly increase, has become a series of difficulties in the rescue of stray cats.



It is internationally recognized that one of the most humane and effective ways to control the number of stray cats is through "de-sexing" – the Trap-Neuter-Return programme (TNR programme). It is also known as the “Animal Birth Control” programme (ABC)

This approach can fundamentally solve the above-mentioned problems, and practically achieve the goal that stray cats no longer disturb people and live in harmony with residents.

The community property management department or residents de-sex stray cats and release them back into the community. De-sexed stray cats no longer breed and their numbers will gradually stabilize and even reduce. More so, neutered cats will no longer cry and fight so the disturbance

problems will ultimately be reduced and eventually eliminated. In addition, these cats can also help prevent rat infestation, and become good neighbors of community residents.

In general, the cost of neutering stray cats in one community with 30-40 stray cats is no higher than a few thousand Yuan, which is affordable. The cost can be applied from the property management department, or funded by people who care about stray animals.

While carrying out the TNR programme, it is preferable to promote the idea of "being a responsible pet owner " in the community and call on residents to de-sex their own cats and not abandon them, which can also effectively reduce a new generation of stray animals.

What is the TNR plan?

- **Trap:** To work with the cat feeders who know more about the number of cats and the conditions under which they live. These feeders will have greater access to cats in order to trap them safely with food and a trapping cage. Much attention should be paid to the safety in the trapping process to prevent accidents for both humans and cats.
- **Neuter:** Cats should be taken to qualified animal hospitals for de-sexing. After anesthesia in the de-sexing operation, a small tip from the end of the cat's ear is cut as a mark for future identification, showing that the cat has been neutered. This will avoid the possibility of repeat surgery. Additionally it would be a good opportunity to give the cats Rabies and other vaccinations against disease.
- **Release:** After the de-sex operation, cats should be released back to their old location as soon as possible and continuously fed by caring people. For individual friendly cats, every effort should be made to find adoptive families.
- **Ongoing Implementation:** When the percentage of neutered stray cats in a community reaches approximately 70%, it is possible to control the breeding and number of stray cats from increasing. However, caring people in the community will still need continue monitoring the cat population, and perform the "Trap-Neuter-Release" procedure for new cats in order to maintain the results of TNR work.

The TNR programme can effectively control the over-breeding of cats in a region so that stray cats continue a safe and healthy life in that area, and fundamentally improving the welfare of stray cats in the region. As an effective system for the control of stray cats in a community, the TNR programme has been implemented internationally for decades. Around the world, thousands of organizations or individuals provide help to stray cats through the TNR programme. In China, a growing number of animal welfare organizations participate in and support the TNR programme. In the areas under the programme, stray cats can live healthy and safe lives without the worry of their excessive breeding.



We appeal:

- That when solving the disturbance problems caused by stray cats, please "neuter" instead of "kill". Neutering is humane, scientific and has a long-term effect.
- To cat lovers to introduce the initiative to the community property management department, owner committees and neighborhood committees and help to organize the implementation of the stray cats "Trap-Neuter-Release" programme (TNR programme) in their communities.
- To you to please be a responsible pet owner, and ensure that your cat is de-sexed and vaccinate. Please keep your cat forever.
- That if you cannot keep your cat, please find it a new owner instead of discarding it. Such behavior will bring endless suffering to your previous family member - the cat. It also increases the number of stray cats.

2. Advantages of the TNR programme



TNR is proven to be an effective way to control the number of stray cats. Practice has shown that 70% of cats must be neutered in order to keep the population of cats in the region stable. When the frequency is closer to 100%, the number of stray cats can be gradually reduced over time.

Let us look at an example from a TNR community in Huilongguan area, Beijing;

The community has residents of around 4,000 people. It started its TNR operation on June 2009, at which time it had about 15 stray cats. Among them, 4 kittens of 5 months old were offspring to one female cat.

According to the feeders, this number grew from the original 3-4 cats in less than two years. They managed to find adoptive families for kittens from the first two births and failed to do so afterwards.

Since the start of their TNR programme and up until June 2011, the number of stray cats in the community is 10 - 6 of those live in the yard of a cat feeder. Because the community is small in size and has a limited number of stray cats, the de-sexing operation has resulted in a reduction of strays and so has been effective. Based on the current situation, the population of stray cats will keep stable as long as no new cats are abandoned.

A. Role of the TNR program in improving the living conditions of stray cats

- As fighting of neutered stray cats greatly decreases, the infectious diseases (cat AIDS and leukemia) arising from wound infection would be effectively controlled.
- The TNR programme can reduce possible abuse towards stray cats.

In the case of the sterilization ratio mentioned above, noise from fighting or mating, urination and the smell of territorial marking by male cats will be tremendously reduced. This will also then reduce conflicts within the community



- A stable population of strays also significantly improves their overall quality of life, through improved distribution of food and living areas.
- Neutering can prevent outside stray cats from entering the community and more cats from entering animal shelters, and can increase opportunities for friendly and tamed adult cats to be adopted. As a result, pressure on volunteers will be greatly reduced and they will be allowed to contribute more to the TNR program or to the adoption work helping appropriate adult cats.

B. Role of the TNR programme in enhancing the quality of the community environment, improving human-cat relationships and building a civilized community

- A control in the number of stray cats plays a vital role in the control of rat infestation in a region too. This control can be economic, safe and effective where, in certain areas, the presence of stray cats can naturally control the number of rats. It therefore has special significance in the protection of the urban environment. Currently in China, most communities lay poison and set traps to control rat infestation. Although it has some effect on the rat population, it also has many negative impacts outside of this. Poisoning occurs at times and the effects of highly toxic rodenticide on the environment last for a very long time. Such measures pose serious threats to the safety of people's lives and to social stability.
- Upon implementation of the TNR program, the number of stray cats in a region has been brought under control. Damage to the community environment due to over-breeding of stray cats is also largely improved.
- Fighting or noise pollution is greatly decreased when the cats are neutered,
- Upon the implementation of the TNR program, the human-cat relationship in the region has been vastly improved as abuse of stray cats greatly decreases. It's also a very important tool to promote the development of a civilized and harmonious society.

C. Role of the TNR programme in the overall rescue of stray animals

Compared to the traditional model (adoption or shelter after rescue), TNR has the following advantages:

- **Implementation of the TNR programme can significantly reduce the expenses of animal shelters.**

Traditionally the costs for rescuing stray cats included: the rescue, cat food and cat litter, personnel and other expenses in the shelter. In the case of implementing the TNR program, funds will be spent only on neutering and immunization of each cat as well as a small amount for post-surgical recovery. Trapping, feeding, etc. are mainly undertaken by community volunteers.

- **TNR can positively mobilize enthusiasm of volunteers.**

In most places, it is far from sufficient for the animal shelter alone to trap stray cats, and thus a group of community volunteers are indispensable. Experience shows that some people in the community who were alerted to stray cats simply being rescued would hoard the cats, while others were unwilling to participate in rescue operations. However, where TNR is concerned it is found that people are often glad to contribute to such a rescue if the stray cats will be returned and well taken care of.

In general, the advantage of the TNR programme is that it effectively reduces the number of stray cats in one region, or even in the whole society, while such a programme respects the cats themselves, and improves their quality of life. In contrast, other methods are not only more expensive, but also less effective. In view of this, the TNR program is undoubtedly the most sensible and effective way to manage stray cats.

3. Important principles to promote the TNR programme:

Let the public be the protagonists.



When you advertise the concept of TNR and plan to implement it, do you consider the work should be borne entirely by the animal protection organizations? In fact, a lot of animal protection organizations tried to "contract" the TNR work out to the community but, in the course of implementation, problems arise:

Even if you provide periods of help to the community, the community residents often do not understand the concept of TNR. They take it as "your business", it has nothing to do with them. They are only willing to report the sight of stray cats, and wait for your action.

Strangers in a community may draw unwanted attention to the project, so, in almost every trapping action, there will be some residents in the vicinity watching and commenting, which may also cause increased difficulties throughout the process.

Even though you can successfully complete the trapping, in most cases, some residents who are concerned for the cats may trouble you with questions such as "Which cat shall be neutered", or even want you to release the trapped cats.

Animal protection organisations don't have the time to treat all the cats in the community that need be neutered on their own.

Unless you focus on several communities, the TNR work will be superficial. The number of stray cats soon returns to the level before the TNR operation, or even more;

.....

In fact, a small number of staff within the organization is unable to complete the TNR work for the entire region. Therefore, recommend that the animal protection organisations do not carry out the TNR work themselves for every community. In the implementation of the TNR program, community volunteers (especially stray cat feeders) have many advantages over the staff of animal protection organizations. When these advantages are brought into action, the community TNR work will take effect and can be permanently maintained.

- The care for stray cats in the community is the driving force to enable volunteers to help.
- Stray cat feeders in the community have better knowledge of the cat colony within the whole community.
- Local volunteers will develop more confidence when performing the TNR work because they are also residents of the community.
- As local volunteers live in the community, it would be more flexible and convenient for them to perform the TNR work.
- The TNR concept will be introduced subtly into the community through the interaction between neighbors, which is much more effective than external promotion.
- The more community volunteers are involved, the more they treasure the results achieved in TNR, and the longer the TNR results lasts.

For animal protection organizations, the delivery of the concept of TNR to volunteers and transferring their expectation of TNR into the communities and their volunteers, lays a solid foundation for the smooth implementation of the programme. The next thing is to recruit suitable volunteers, coordinate

all the resources necessary to carry out the TNR programme, provide training and all possible help to the volunteers who have the intention of getting involved, and encourage them to stick to the TNR work.

Please remember, an important principle of TNR is to: "Let the public become the protagonists" So we suggest;

- The community TNR programme is carried out by community volunteers.
- The community volunteers will bear part or all funds for neutering stray cats.

Investment of manpower and financial resources can transform the TNR programme into autonomous work by the community to the maximum effect. Encouraging community volunteers to take up the initiative and persist in the TNR work, maintains better results of the community programme overall.



4. Basic divisions of TNR work

The responsibilities of the relevant organizations and their staff in the TNR program can be broadly defined below. Sustainable practice extends the TNR work to more communities, which has the maximum effect and provides most help to stray cats:

Animal Protection Organizations:

- Recruit and select a suitable community and encourage more communities to take part in the TNR program.
- Train, motivate and help community volunteers and let the TNR program become the autonomous work of this group.
- Raise funds for the TNR program, and prepare the necessary tools.
- Select appropriate veterinary hospitals. Contact professional organizations to give these hospitals necessary training and establish a good relationship for a smooth work flow.
- Collect data and work on statistics for the implementation of the TNR programme and complete the assessment.
- Contact the media to gain more opportunities for media report for the TNR programme so that the public will have better understanding, and support.
- Work together with the community volunteers to carry out promotional activities in the community to convey the idea of "being responsible pet owners" and call on the public to treat stray animals well.

Animal Hospitals:

- Neuter stray cats rescued in the TNR work.
- Spread the de-sexing and vaccination concept of stray cats and domestic cats to the public.
- Improve skills according to the guide "De-sexing of the Dog and Cat for Chinese Veterinary Practitioners" published by Animals Asia.

Community volunteers:

- Community volunteers take on the work related to stray cat de-sexing in the TNR

programme within their communities. This includes; communication with the public and community residents, trapping stray cats, transportation of stray cats to hospitals for neuter and immunization and releasing stray cats, as well as continuous monitoring of stray cats within the community and maintaining the TNR work.

- Assist the animal protection organization to carry out positive activities in the community, including the TNR programme and “being responsible pet owners”.
- Assist the animal protection organization to collect data on the implementation of the TNR programme, stray cat number and the situation of the animal’s welfare; understands and notes the public attitude towards stray cats, etc.

The Animal Protection Organization

I. Staffing of the Animal Protection Organization

To carry out the TNR program, first of all, an animal protection organization must arrange sufficient staff for the daily work. Specific roles and responsibilities are defined as below. Some work can be undertaken by the same person, however, a clear division of work is very important.

Some work may be finished by outside support, and not necessarily undertaken by the organisation,, such as veterinary training. One can seek help from other public institutions providing specialized veterinary training and advice (such as the Animals Asia Foundation):

1. Executive of the TNR Programme

It can be said that the TNR programme is an important task that will be carried out by all animal protection organizations caring for stray and companion animals. For the animal protection organization, implementation of the TNR programme means vast investment of capital and personnel.

The executive of the TNR programme will lead the TNR team to complete the TNR work. It is also his/her responsibility to strictly control the programme budget in order to avoid financial pressure on the organization caused by the TNR work. Another responsibility of the executive is to coordinate the TNR programme together with other programmes within the organization.



The executive of the TNR programme mainly undertakes:

- Establishment of the TNR working team.
- Formulation of the TNR annual plan (including the financial budget) and submission to the organization for approval. Implementation of the TNR work according to the annual plan after being approved.
- Releasing the announcement of the TNR programme to encourage public participation.
- Reviewing and approving applications from communities according to the conditions for implementation of the TNR programme.
- Reviewing and approving cooperation with the animal hospitals applying for involvement in the TNR program, according to the conditions for implementation.
- Coordinating and ensuring the resources for implementation are available (including tools, funds, personnel and partner hospital, etc.).
- Coordinating and initiating cooperation between the TNR programme and the adoption programme within the organization, in order to seek better living conditions for stray cats (that are now more healthy and friendly) in the TNR communities. If the adoption programme has not been carried out, communication can be made with other local animal protection organizations with such programmes to explore possible cooperation in adoption.
- Confirming the request to suspend or cancel implementation of the TNR communities according to the rules of the TNR programme.
- Regularly publishing information on the TNR work of the animal protection organization in a proper way to contribute to, and promote, the programme.

- Providing sufficient information and stories on the TNR work to fund-raising departments of the organization in order to help them raise funds.
- Contacting the media and providing them with sufficient information and stories on the TNR programme, or arranging for them to interview the TNR communities and volunteers so that the TNR programme can be acknowledged and accepted by the public.
- Collecting data and working out statistics of the TNR implementation and leading the TNR groups to complete the assessment.

2. Hospital Coordinator

Animal hospitals are important resources to guarantee successful implementation of the TNR programme. The hospital coordinator is mainly responsible for selecting appropriate animal hospitals to participate in the TNR work and ensures that each partner animal hospital provides safe de-sexing operations and good medical services for the TNR programme. In addition, as representatives of the animal protection organizations, hospital coordinators shall undertake coordination between volunteers and animal hospitals to ensure the smooth running of the programme.

Hospital coordinator's responsibilities include:

- Seeking out appropriate animal hospitals according to the requirements for the TNR programme set forth by the animal protection organization, and reporting to the TNR programme executive for approval. Making sure that the animal hospitals meet the conditions of the de-sex guidelines and the TNR Vet Clinic checklist of AAF (See Appendix II), and that the veterinarians are licensed by the CVMA
- Signing the medical agreement with the animal hospital on behalf of the animal protection organization to establish a cooperative relationship.
- Releasing the information on new partner hospitals in a timely manner.
- Putting up posters in the partner hospitals and displaying materials to build a publicity platform for the animal protection organization. If there are a large number of partner hospitals, volunteers around the hospital could be recruited to assist with the work.
- Providing the partner hospitals with necessary TNR equipment such as trapping cages and transferring bags and so on. Providing the TNR programme and the public arriving at the hospitals with help as required.
- If hospitalisation services are available in the partner hospitals, it is required to learn more about such services, including the safety of rooms and cages, ward capacity and hospital care and so on. Necessary recommendations shall be made for improvements, and efforts shall be made to assist the hospital in improving the health and safety of stray cats during hospitalisation.
- Creating opportunities for veterinary training and exchanges for the partner animal hospitals and organising veterinarians of the partner hospitals to participate in activities.
- Regularly visiting partner animal hospitals to keep up to pace with the implementation of the TNR programme.
- Regularly overseeing the accounts of the TNR programme in the partner hospital and settling funds owed to the hospital in a timely manner.
- Keeping abreast of advice and suggestions from the partner animal hospital in the TNR programme and providing feedback to the programme executive. Constantly seeking ways to improve various aspects of cooperation with the animal hospital.
- Collecting opinions from the partner hospital volunteers and providing feedback to the TNR executive; seeking to improve the cooperation with the partner hospitals in all aspects.

3. Community Coordinator

The public should be the protagonist of the TNR programme and the community TNR programme shall be completed by community volunteers. The community coordinator for the TNR programme of the animal protection organisation, is mainly responsible for providing services and helping the communities and their volunteers involved in the programme.

Community coordinator's responsibilities include:

- Recruiting appropriate communities to participate in the TNR programme according to the requirements of the TNR programme set forth by the animal protection organization and submitting this to the TNR programme executive for approval.
- Clarifying to the community volunteers the "*Regulation on the TNR Programme for Stray Cats*" (see Appendix I) and the volunteers' work content, and establishing cooperative relationships.
- Delivering detailed information on the TNR work to newly joined communities.
- Recommending proper animal hospitals to the TNR communities and coordinating between them.
- Assisting the TNR community volunteers in building the community TNR volunteer team.
- Providing training services on trapping, neutering and releasing to the TNR community volunteers.
- Assisting the TNR community volunteers in improving health and safety of stray cats in the community as well as prevention and emergency measures. For example, teaching the community residents how to give cats a safer and healthier life; how to organize catteries without destroying the community environment, and what to do when cats are hurt or their lives are threatened.
- Providing the community volunteers with the necessary tools for the TNR programme; mainly the trapping cages and transferring bags, which, in the beginning of the programme or when there is no big demand, can be circulated among communities. If there are greater demands, the organisation may organize group purchase and recommend community volunteers to buy the tools by themselves and link them to reliable purchasing channels.
- Organise volunteers to carry out promotional activities in the community concerning the TNR programme and "being responsible pet owners". Promoting the relevant knowledge to the residents and community management department and calling on the public to be kind to stray animals.
- Organising volunteers to participate in the TNR programme in other TNR communities.
- Keeping in close contact with the TNR community volunteers (leading person), looking into the implementation of the TNR programme at all times, urging the community volunteers to collect the TNR data on the change of cat number and the improvement of cat welfare, including life expectancy, injuries, change in number, public attitude towards stray cats and improvement in community environment. Offering regular feedback to the TNR programme executive for the use of assessment.
- Keeping abreast of the views and recommendations of all volunteers on the TNR programme and offering feedback to the TNR program executive in a timely manner, constantly seeking ways to improve all aspects of community service.
- Providing the TNR communities with additional possible help. For example, helping to arrange cats into the adoption program and seeking better survival welfare for stray cats in the community.

II. Selecting and determining communities to carry out the TNR programme

The TNR programme aims to control the number of stray cats in certain area through trapping, neutering and release, and to maintain unremitting care of the stray cats. We can have sight of stray cats almost everywhere around us; residential areas, factories, parks and schools, etc. so choosing the right community to participate in the TNR programme is an important factor in determining the effect of the TNR work.

1. Finding critical people in the community to lead the programme

The TNR work is not a short-term job. In order to maintain the good results of the community, TNR work must "unremittingly take care of stray cats in the community that you are responsible for, otherwise your previous efforts will be in vain." Therefore, in the actual implementation of the TNR programme, no matter the situation of the community and stray cats, if we can find at least one person in the community who is very familiar with the situation of stray cats in the region and is willing to undertake the work of TNR community volunteers, the community will enjoy the basic conditions in order to carry out the TNR programme.

In addition to the sincere and unremitting care of cats, after receiving a series of necessary training, the community TNR program leader can undertake all the community TNR work including; trapping, neutering and release, the recruitment of new volunteers in the community and initiating fund-raising for the sterilization of stray cats in the community. Additionally, leaders play a role in bridging the animal protection organisation and the community residents. Timely communication over problems and proper resolution will also help maintain the good results of the TNR work.

2. Indispensable community cooperation

In addition to the leading person's charge and persistence, the understanding and cooperation from community residents who feed cats all year round is critical for the smooth implementation of the TNR programme. Without their understanding, the programme is difficult to carry out. For example, if they don't cooperate with the TNR staff in trapping and feeding cats in advance, this will lead to failure in trapping. Therefore, patiently communicating with residents and seeking their understanding and active cooperation shall hugely benefit the TNR work.



The person leading the TNR work in the community is not just the TNR volunteer but also the community resident. In general, such dual identity enables them to receive satisfactory outcomes in detailed communications with other residents.

In addition, the security of the community, residents' attitude must be considered to determine the suitable TNR community. If the community has frequently incidents such as missing cats, abuse or

even slaughtering of cats, then it is not yet suitable for immediate implementation of the TNR work. However, if the condition permits, consideration can be given to find adoption families for stray cats that are suitable for domestic life, or advise the feeders to change their feeding routines to secure a safer environment for stray cats.

In this case, it may be considered to move the remaining cats to safe places as much as possible. Then communicate with the community management department and residents to improve the community's safety measures, and clarify the help of the TNR work to the community environment and the benefits of stray cats to the ecological balance in the community. This will help with understanding from within the community. The work of the TNR programme can only begin when the security situation of the community and the residents' attitude toward stray cats has been improved.

Please be specially reminded that if the killing of stray cat occurs in the community, in-depth communication must be made with the community management department, emphasising the negative impacts of such a vicious incident on the civilized and harmonious atmosphere of the community, in order to prevent recurrence of such incidents within the community. While improving the safety and security of stray cats in the community, it also lays down the foundation for the TNR work.

3. Selecting suitable communities for the TNR programme from the outset

In the early stages of the TNR programme, as volunteers are inexperienced and the allocation of supporting resources and their use needs to run for a certain time, the animal protection organization shall consider the following when selecting communities:

- A. The first TNR programme shall be controlled within five communities conducting the TNR programme at any one time. Any more often prevents them from being run professionally and well.**



At this stage, there is no need to extend the scope of TNR too much, even with the large amount of information that can be referred to. Regions differ from each other, as well as ability and resources of each organization.

As for the animal protection organization, the early stage of the programme is also the learning curve to working with the volunteers. After understanding the basics of TNR, timely full exchange with community volunteers and assistance in resolving the practical problems in volunteers' work will be of great help to the upcoming TNR work.

- B. Each community shall have volunteers that are familiar with stray cats and are trustworthy**

Early in the programme, lack of TNR experience and supporting resources means volunteers need time for adjustments, so the actual implementation may encounter problems. Therefore, at this stage it is not yet time to recruit new members to perform the work, but to select well experienced volunteers who; have participated long-term in all the works of the organization, are able to keep in close contact with the organization, show high levels of trust in the organization, are able to fully understand the problems arising from lack of experience, and live in the community. Everyone must work together and mutually cooperate to find out the most suitable solution for the implementation of the TNR programmes in the region.

C. Try to start with a community of only 10-20 or so stray cats

Choose the community with a small number of stray cats so as to complete the TNR work in a relatively short time. Volunteers can then feel the effectiveness of the TNR work as soon as possible, which will make them more confident to proceed. With the continuous growth of the TNR work, when the volunteers have gathered experience gradually, and more and more volunteers are willing to participate, it can be extended to a larger scope, for example, in a large community with dozens of stray cats, or even a park with hundreds of stray cats.

4. How to select an appropriate community for the TNR programme at a suitable time

In general, when the pilot TNR programme and the routine maintenance is running smoothly the animal protection organization may consider spreading such TNR work to more communities.

This is when animal protection organizations need to publicize information related to the TNR programme in all channels, such as network publicity platforms (like websites, forums, Blogs and twitters), bulletin boards of partner animal hospitals, etc., in order to recruit TNR volunteers, and attract more people to be aware of, understand and to participate in the TNR programme.



After receiving the TNR application from the public, the next step is to contact the applicants one by one through e-mail or face-to-face meetings to give an overall introduction of the programme, including the TNR work requirements, all the kinds of help you can provide to them and the feedback required. If conditions permit, carry out an on-site interview to provide more advice. Then give them a few days to consider after which if you receive their confirmation, the TNR work begins!

During the promotion of the TNR programme, please avoid blindly expanding the scope of the TNR work and the number of sterilizations. TNR is not a short-term job, and persistence of the volunteers is more important than their short-term enthusiasm. Apart from the leading person's overseeing and persistence, understanding and cooperation of other residents in the community is also important. A less-cooperative community sees far poorer results than the closely cooperative one, even if it spends three times the energy.

5. Community Registration and Management

To ensure the effective implementation of the TNR work, it is recommended to register the basic information of each community and community volunteer involved in the TNR work before initiating the programme. This will ensure that every community volunteer involved in the TNR work is aware of the specific management requirements for the programme set forth by the animal protection organization, particularly the definition of the responsibilities and obligations of both parties in the implementation of the work. They will also need to make a preliminary plan for their TNR work. For the animal protection organization, it can help to understand the use and deployment of organizational resources and is good supervision for the community volunteers.

Considering the possibility of emergencies, it requires a necessary statement on the suspension and

cancellation of the TNR program and the specific management measures to avoid any unnecessary waste of manpower and resources.

The following is the "*Regulation on the TNR Program for Community Stray Cats*" formulated by Lucky Cats for reference.

Appendix I:

Regulation on the TNR Programme for Community Stray Cats

(Revised in December 2010)

I. Purpose

This Regulation is formulated to ensure the health and safety of community stray cats as much as possible, and to improve the living conditions of stray cats, in order to gradually increase their welfare and harmonize the relationship between cats and human being in a region. In a particular context, the Lucky Cats will assist community volunteers in implementing the TNR programme in qualified communities including assisting community volunteers in neutering and immunization in a planned manner, providing funds for neutering and helping stray cats return home, as well as carrying out a series of measures such as communication and education of the surrounding human environment and seeking a secure and healthy guarantee for the cats in appointed communities. As a result of these actions, the number of stray cats becomes controlled, and living conditions are improved.

II. Implementation

From 2011, in order to ensure the effective use of rescue funds for the TNR program and to provide permanent solutions for the rescue of community stray cats, Lucky Cats started the stage management method to the communities under the TNR programme; namely the intensive TNR stage and the TNR maintenance stage. They provided appropriate funding and assistance to the communities according to the different needs of both stages.

1. Stage One - Intensive TNR stage:

- 1) The applicant submits the TNR application according to the Lucky Cats' requirements for the TNR programme. The TNR programme work team of the Lucky Cats will evaluate the application and approve the TNR programme in the community ;
- 2) The community volunteer (leading person) shall reach a de-sexing ratio of 70% of the predicted cat's number within 6 months from the effective day of the programme, subject to the deadline or quantity;
- 3) Once the TNR programme has been established, the Lucky Cats will give subvention for the cat de-sexing operation to the community TNR programme in a fixed proportion;
- 4) Once the TNR programme has been established, community volunteers shall state that the fund comes from Lucky Cats in all programme-related events or places;
- 5) If the de-sexing ratio does not reach 70% of the cat's number originally filed in the application within the intensive stage, the community volunteer (leading person) shall file an additional report stating the reasons.
- 6) After the intensive TNR stage ends, the community TNR programme will be automatically transferred to the TNR maintenance stage.

2. Stage Two - TNR maintenance stage:

After the intensive TNR stage ends, the community TNR programme will automatically be transferred into the TNR maintenance stage.

At the TNR maintenance stage, TNR communities bear all the costs for de-sexing cats in their communities. The community volunteer (leading person) can enjoy a favourable price for de-sexing surgeries and medical treatment from the partner hospitals with the "Lucky Cats TNR Programme

Discount Card".

3. Others:

- 1) In principle, the same community may not apply for intensive TNR for a second time;
- 2) Providing the communities with good achievements with appropriate incentives, such as free de-sexing surgery, cat litter and cat food distribution, etc.

III. Responsibilities

1. The Lucky Cats TNR programme work team (the "TNR work team" for short) (for details, see the "Staffing of the Animal Protection Organization" in Section Two.)
2. The responsibilities of community volunteer (lead person) (for details, see the "Specification of the Responsibilities of Community Volunteer (Leading Person) in Section Three").

IV. Prerequisites for the implementation of TNR

1. Conditions for the TNR programme in certain communities

- (1) Ten and above stray cats in the community;
- (2) Fixed personnel feeding and caring for stray cats in the community;
- (3) Volunteers willing to undertake the TNR work in the community and able to bear all the required responsibilities;
- (4) Communities with a good human environment, rare cases of harming stray cats and fixed feeders are preferable.

The TNR work team will approve the TNR communities according to the abovementioned conditions combined with the Lucky Cats resources, and assist these communities with their cat de-sexing work. If necessary, the Lucky Cats' TNR work team will conduct site visits for a final decision.

2. Preparation for the TNR programme

- (1) Approval for the TNR community;
- (2) The community volunteer (leading person) makes a full assessment of the number of stray cats in this community and feeds this information back to the Lucky Cats' TNR work team.

V. Implementation of the TNR Programme

1. The community volunteer (leading person) makes the TNR plan (including staffing, implementation steps etc.), advertises in the community and performs the TNR work according the plan.

2. The community volunteer (leading person) coordinates feeding, trapping, de-sexing (including termination of pregnancy) and immunity (optional), recovery and release of strays cats in its community and organizes volunteers to complete the community TNR work. In addition, the community volunteer (leading person) shall respond to the complaints about stray cats from community residents and contact the animal protection organization to seek help.

3. Community volunteers continuously observe new stray cats in the community and keep the TNR work ongoing.

4. The community volunteer (leading person) keeps statistics of and updates the TNR program information in accordance with Lucky Cats' requirements for the TNR programme. Any change in the staff, cat situation (quantity, safety, health) or community environment shall be fed back in a timely manner to Lucky Cats' TNR work team, in order to jointly work out feasible measures to ensure community safety for stray cats and the smooth progress of the TNR work.

VI. Suspension of the TNR Programme

1. The community TNR programme will be suspended under the following conditions.

- (1) Stray cats are confronted with safety threats in the community where there are high

possibilities of them being harmed;

- (2) The community volunteer (leading person) or volunteers under his/her coordination sees behavior beyond their responsibilities.
- (3) The community volunteer (leading person) can not persist in the TNR work.
- (4) The Lucky Cats' resources have changed (including funds, personnel and partner hospitals, etc.). For this, the Lucky Cats' TNR work team will take the initiative to communicate with the community volunteer (leading person).

2. As for the TNR suspension cases mentioned above, the Lucky Cats' TNR work team will issue a notice after coordination and communications in an appropriate manner. If necessary, it may be announced on the Lucky Cats' website.

3. For the subsequent issues arising from the suspension of the TNR programme, all the parties involved should actively coordinate to resolve the situation.

4. When circumstances resulting in suspension are eliminated, the communities volunteer (leading person) can then contact with the Lucky Cats' TNR work team in a timely manner for confirmation on restarting the TNR work.

VII. Termination of the TNR Programme

1. If one of the following cases occurs, the TNR work will be terminated.

- (1) The environment of the community seriously deteriorates and no longer meets the requirements for carrying out the TNR programme;
- (2) The community volunteer (leading person) seriously violates the regulation or the agreement;
- (3) The Lucky Cats' resources see serious shortage (including funds, personnel and partner hospitals, etc.);
- (4) Unforeseen reasons (such as disasters, etc.)

2. As for to the TNR cancellation cases mentioned above, Lucky Cats' TNR work team will issue a notice in a proper manner after coordination and communication. If necessary, it will be announced on the Lucky Cats' website.

3. For the subsequent issues arising from the cancellation of the TNR program, both sides shall actively coordinate to resolve.

VIII. The regulation shall be interpreted by the Lucky Cats.

IX. Appendices

1. A Guide to the TNR Programme for Stray Cats

2. Information and costs for partner Hospitals of the Lucky Cats TNR Programme for Community Stray Cats in 2011.

III. Encouraging and supporting the TNR volunteers

According to the Lucky Cats' experience in the TNR work, at the initial stage, community volunteers may not be as enthusiastic as needed and often become slack after de-sexing a few stray cats, but if other stray cats in the community are not also de-sexed it is difficult to effectively control the number of stray cats in such community.

The animal protection organization is required to provide all necessary training to the community volunteers and at implementation provide them with help, support and encouragement so volunteers can become confident in carrying out the TNR work. This includes:

1. Financial support

According to the Lucky Cats' experience in the TNR work, at the initial stage of the TNR work, the main concern of the community volunteers is the pressure of funding the de-sexing operations, especially when the number of stray cats in the community is large. On one hand, they worry that they can not afford to de-sex all of the cats and, on the other, they also worry that expenses of this work will affect their normal life. Therefore, necessary financial support to the TNR work is an essential help to community volunteers.

The animal protection organization can consider the following two approaches to make financial incentives for the TNR work of community volunteers;

A. Share the costs for the de-sexing operation with volunteers

Share the costs for de-sexing stray cats with volunteers to directly reduce financial pressure of community volunteering involved in the TNR work. From 2004, Lucky Cats has persisted in sharing de-sexing costs with TNR community volunteers in the programme. The sharing ratio ranges from 30% to 50%, depending on different hospitals.

Community volunteers only pay by the price listed in the "De-sexing Confirmation Record for the Lucky Cats TNR Programme for Stray Cats" (See Appendix IX) when bringing cats to designated hospitals for the de-sexing operation. The remaining costs of the total de-sexing operation will be paid by Lucky Cats to the animal hospitals.

Over the past years, the expenses for de-sexing operations for community volunteers in the Lucky Cats TNR program have been maintained between RMB 30-100 (differs in cat gender, pregnancy status, and hospitals). Such a low price substantially eliminates worries of community volunteers regarding the de-sexing expenses, and their enthusiasm for the TNR work is enhanced.

B. Provide volunteers with free de-sexing operation opportunities

In the implementation of the TNR work, if the neutering number is larger in a partner hospital, even with the preferential price provided by the hospital, we may still ask for more benefits. For example, exchange for the free de-sexing as a proportion of the total quota.

In 2007, the Lucky Cats' TNR programme de-sexed over 1,000 stray cats in an animal hospital in Beijing. The hospital gives a 40% discount for de-sexing stray cats under the Lucky Cats TNR programme according to the medical service agreement. However, because of the large numbers, involved, Lucky Cats once again negotiated with the hospital and finally earned themselves more than 100 free operations for the TNR work in 2008 which then saw one free TNR de-sexing operation for every ten.

The free quotas in 2008's TNR work was given to volunteers actively participating in the TNR work and was a great encouragement to community volunteers in continuing with the TNR work.

2. Material rewards

In addition to direct financial support, appropriate material incentives can play a very good role in motivating the community volunteers.

In 2004, Lucky cats began the TNR work in Beijing and struggled with funds needed for cat food for the community stray cats. To encourage community volunteers who partake in the TNR work, they decided to distribute such funds to the community volunteers as an incentive, detailed as follows:

For one de-sexed stray cat, the community volunteers will be rewarded with nine kilograms of cat food (enough for one cat for six months). By these criteria, even if community volunteers pay RMB 50 for the de-sexing operation and immunization for one cat (the remaining part will be funded by the Lucky Cats and paid to the animal hospital), it is worth it for the cat food. This will quickly mobilize

the enthusiasm of volunteers.

As the volunteer community is gradually increasing, the reward was reduced from 9 kg to 5 kg. Compared to the cost for sterilization, this amount of cat food is still attractive to volunteers. When the cat food reward was reduced to 2 kg, the TNR work had now become a part of their lives. When we canceled the rewarding system after we had run out of the cat food donation, fortunately few volunteers gave up. For them, the neutering of cats is far more important than the cat food.

3. Training services

After the problem of funding and personnel has been solved, the TNR work can be officially launched. Training is essential in order to encourage ordinary community residents to be concerned about the stray cats and the rapid growth in their numbers, and to become a professional TNR volunteer and have confidence in the TNR work.

Strictly speaking, for each new TNR community, the animal protection organization shall provide at least one training session “on the ground”, to teach volunteers the steps and operational details such as to trap, transfer and release. Experienced volunteers can be arranged to demonstrate to the new community or invite new volunteers to observe the TNR work in the existing TNR community and learn from the experienced volunteers, and to gain experience through participation.

If possible, it is better to accompany new community volunteers to conduct the complete TNR process; to help volunteers get familiar with the handover with the hospital until the new community volunteers can work independently and complete the whole TNR work.

The training session shall also include the knowledge of how to guarantee the safety of cats during the de-sex surgery. Besides, techniques concerning the de-sex surgery will also be described to the volunteer so that they have a better understanding of the surgery itself.

Detailed and comprehensive training services can help volunteers become familiar with the working procedures in a short period of time and reinforce the contact among volunteers. Besides, it also passes a belief: to help the stray cats, and we (the Animal Protection Organization) stand ready to back you up!

4. Deployment of trapping tools

To assist the TNR community in the deployment of humane trapping tools is also a practical resource for the volunteers.

At the initial stage of TNR work, the animal protection organizations have a relatively limited number of trapping tools. It is likely that they are unable to ensure that each community has private TNR trapping tools, but as long as the trapping tools are well organized and circulated among the TNR communities, they will still be effective.

In addition, the animal protection organizations can consider buying an amount of trapping cages and place them in partner hospitals. Making announcements on the website or in the partner hospitals will facilitate TNR volunteers and the public in the vicinity and encourage people to actively participate in the TNR work.

With the progress of the TNR work, the animal protection organization can recommend reliable channels for the purchase of trapping tools or sell them to the volunteers to create more favorable conditions for the community TNR work.

5. Guarantee of medical resources

To provide quality medical resources for the TNR work provides continuous encouragement to community volunteers. Careful selection of, and coordination with hospitals, training sessions from professional institutions such as AAF organized by the animal protection organization and sterilization service agreements with appropriate hospitals, will provide a high-quality health care protection for community volunteers. The medical guarantee mainly covers:

A. Safe, convenient and favorable sterilisation services

Safe and convenient de-sexing operations are the expectation of each volunteer participating in the TNR work. In the implementation of the TNR work, technically superior, convenient transportation and affordable health care resources will allow volunteers to focus more on trapping and the follow-up maintenance work so they can continue with their work.

B. Appropriate in-hospital recovery service

With the progress of the TNR work, convenient and safe in-hospital recovery will gradually become the top choice of many volunteers. Therefore, while negotiating a lower price for sterilization, it can also be considered to seek a preferential price for in-hospital recovery, which is also a great encouragement to the TNR work.

C. Providing professional de-sexing training sessions for partner hospitals

De-sexing surgery is an entry-level surgery for most veterinarians. However, for animal hospitals in China, the concept of animal welfare is not well popularized and de-sexing surgery is still to be improved. If possible, training sessions from professional organisations can be arranged to train veterinarians of partner hospitals and insure that they have acquired accreditation from the China Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Association.

In the view of the Lucky Cats practices, the animal hospital that has received professional training has more capacity for the de-sexing operation, and the recovery time will be shortened. This greatly reduces the worry of volunteers. Veterinarians should have passed the National CVMA licensing examination.

6. Appropriate post-surgical recovery services

A. Priority recommendation: in- hospital recovery

In-hospital recovery is the most convenient process for post-surgical recovery. The cat hospitalized for de-sexing surgery can be released straight away when it is taken out of the hospital. The professional care from the hospital also solves problems quickly during recovery. If possible, in-hospital recovery is strongly recommended to minimize the burden of TNR volunteers. Therefore, the animal protection organization shall make efforts to ensure the in-hospital recovery service when negotiating with the animal hospital regarding the cooperation.

B. A recovery site provided by the animal protection organization

In addition to quality and convenient in-hospital services provided by the partner hospital, the animal protection organization can also provide volunteers with a free recovery site to help reduce the pressure of the TNR work. In January 2004, Lucky Cats began the TNR programme in Beijing. To help volunteers solve practical problems in post-surgical recovery, in March of the same year, Lucky Cats established a recovery site. Since then, every year about 300 stray cats spend their recovery period in the Lucky Cats recovery site. It provides tremendous help to the TNR volunteers.

In the experiences of Lucky Cats, although a recovery site can provide professional services, there are some disadvantages. For example: due to limited funding, the site area and geographic location can be difficult to satisfy all TNR communities in the city; because of the frequent treatment of stray

cats from different communities. It is also difficult to avoid the spread of infectious diseases if the ventilation and disinfection measures cannot be ensured. Establishment and management of recovery sites will greatly increase both funds required and staffing pressure on the animal protection organization.

Therefore for the animal protection organization that has just started the TNR programme, it is not recommended to immediately build recovery sites, but to seek in-hospital recovery which is more appropriate and operational.

C. The temporary recovery site provided in the community only for their TNR work

To find a temporary recovery site in the community during the TNR work requires a good choice. This entails much communication work with the community management department and the residents, but if it is successful it will bring great convenience to the TNR work. If a self-sought recovery site for stray cat's post-surgical recovery is found, community volunteers can apply to the animal protection organization for the training of post-operative care and assistance in purchasing necessary equipment and materials to help the community improve post-surgical recovery of the stray cats.

D. Post-surgical recovery at home is not recommended

We do not recommend sending the stray cats rescued in the TNR programme to volunteers homes for post-surgical recovery. Although most of the rescued cats are friendly in the early stages of the TNR programme and won't cause any major problems when sent home, as the progress of the TNR work continues, the rescued cats at the mid-and-late stages are invariably more wild cats unable to adapt to family life. These cats would be extremely nervous in-doors and can cause volunteers much trouble, such as howling all night or even aggressive behavior. Further,, in a family without strict isolation measures, if the cat escapes from the cage, it would be difficult to re-trap and release.

7. Adoption encouragement

For most of the community volunteers, there is nothing that delights them more than to see the cats find new homes. Thus, although TNR is a job with the main objective of sterilisation, to help friendly cats find a home is also the important principle of the TNR work. For the volunteers, this provides great encouragement.

The animal protection organisation should actively coordinate between the TNR programme and the adoption programme to seek benefits for stray cats in the TNR communities. If the animal protection organisation does not have an adoption programme, it may communicate with other local animal protection organisations with such programmes and explore possible cooperation for adoption.



When seeking adoption opportunities for kittens, they will need to be brought in at six to eight weeks of age in order not to miss the best time for socialising with people.

Currently in the work of the Lucky Cats, every year more than 100 stray cats from the TNR programme are adopted. To find a new home for stray cats has become a major driving force for many volunteers conducting the TNR work.

IV. Selecting and training partner veterinarians and animal hospitals

Close cooperation with veterinarians forms the important basis for the TNR work. Their skill and understanding of animal welfare directly leads to the overall results of the TNR work, and impacts on its future promotion.

Cooperation with the veterinarians is necessary, and must be ready before trapping. The animal protection organization must undertake the work of communicating with veterinarians and animal hospitals, and establish the cooperation in order to provide maximum convenience for the programme.



While the animal protection organisation communicates with veterinarians and animal hospitals, it needs to explain how many cats can be de-sexed by the TNR programme, what kind of changes can be brought to the community and potential benefits to animal hospitals by this public welfare cooperation. In the communication, the importance of de-sexing stray cats and domestic cats must be reiterated and efforts should be made to transfer this concept to the veterinarians and animal hospitals. After the establishment of the partnership, make sure that all of them understand your needs and expectations,

and are familiar with the neutering procedure of the TNR work.

In the implementation of the TNR work, the job for veterinarians is to perform the de-sexing operation and make an ear notch for stray cats rescued in the TNR work. In addition, there is immunisation, de-worming and some basic checks that need to be conducted. If possible, in-hospital recovery services for de-sexed cat shall also be provided as far as possible.

- Ear notching: in the TNR programme each neutered cat shall have an ear notch completed in a state of complete anesthesia. For volunteers involved in the de-sexing surgery for the first time, veterinarians' reassurance and statement that the "ear notch is made in a state of complete anesthesia" will help to calm volunteers.
- Immunisation: In the TNR programme, immunisation is also a very important aspect. Well timed immunisation gives cats protection and can be completed at the same time as the de-sexing surgery. Rabies and Combo vaccines are recommended.
- De-worming: if possible, expel endoparasites and ectoparasites as much as possible after the de-sexing surgery. This will greatly benefit the cats and the community where these cats will be released.
- Hospitalisation services: with regard to the current de-sexing technology, male cats de-sexed generally need 24-48 hours of recovery and female cats 24-72 hours. If the animal protection organisation and individual volunteers fail to provide proper post-surgical care for de-sexed cats, hospitalization needs to be negotiated with the hospital. It shall have one cage for each cat with



strict isolation.

1. Considerations shall be made in the selection of veterinarians and partner hospitals

A. Legal qualifications

- Hospitals should have formal, legal qualifications (E.g.: in Beijing, whether it acquires the "Animal Medical License" is the basic condition to examine animal hospitals.) and have accreditation from CVMA.

Veterinarians should have formal, legal qualifications. (E.g.: in Beijing, certificates such as the "Certificate for Pet Physician Practice in Beijing" and the "Certificate for Assistant Pet Physician Practice in Beijing" are the basic conditions for veterinarians and assistant veterinarians.)

B. Geographical considerations

- On the premise of ensuring the technology in order to perform safe and appropriate surgery, try to select hospitals that volunteers are familiar with and are near the TNR communities. Partner hospitals should be located in the city in all directions, and easily accessible to volunteers.
- Hospitals in the vicinity to large residential communities are preferable for the TNR programme.

C. Veterinarians' understanding and support towards animal welfare

- Veterinarians shall understand the de-sexing concept for stray and companion animals in the animal welfare work and promote the sterilization surgery (stray cats and domestic cats) in their practical work.
- Veterinarians should be willing and able to deliver a high standard of clinical care and professional skill and should be able to meet the recommended professional guidelines set out in Animals Asia's De-sexing of Dogs and Cats for Chinese Veterinary Practitioners.
- Veterinarians shall understand and successfully implement the termination of pregnancy for stray cats and give an appropriate explanation to volunteers.
- For volunteers involved for the first time with the surgery for termination of pregnancy, objective explanation of the operation from veterinarians will help calm them. For the animal protection organisation, veterinarians' participation in advocacy will be a more powerful promotion of sterilisation!
- Veterinarians shall be able to ensure that stray cats and domestic cats enjoy the same medical resources and services.
- Veterinarians shall openly inform whether there are other health problems in the implementation of the de-sexing operation, and provide appropriate advices and guidance to volunteers.
- Veterinarians are willing to give certain concessions to the de-sexing fees in the TNR programme.

D. Hospital's reception capacity and experience

- Know the working hours of hospitals; many hospitals have limited working hours but for the TNR program, since the trapping can not be accurately predicted, cats may not be operated on immediately due to this time limitation. Partner hospitals need to have flexible medical procedures.
- Know how many cats can be de-sexed a day in the hospital; for the TNR programme, the number of cats trapped is uncertain, especially when several TNR communities go to the

same hospital, so it is essential to know the capacity of the hospital.

E. Requirements for hardware equipment, sanitation and medication

Please see the “TNR Vet Clinic checklist” by Animal Asia.

Appendix II:

Veterinary Clinic Checklist

(Animals Asia Foundation April 2011)

Clinic Setup

- ✓ Designated surgical theatre with designated surgical scrubbing area for veterinary staff
- ✓ Quiet recovery area for post-operative patients to minimize stress
- ✓ Isolation area for infectious animals
- ✓ Sufficient space and staff to provide appropriate level of care and handle caseload of TNR program
- ✓ Designated separate, clean area for equipment cleaning, preparation and storage

Drugs and Medications

- ✓ Appropriate Analgesics
 - Tramadol – oral or injectable
 - NSAIDs – Meloxicam (Metacam/Mobic), Tepoxalin (Zubrin), Tolfenamic Acid (Tolfedine)
- ✓ Appropriate Sedatives
 - Benzodiazepines (diazepam, midaxolam)
 - Phenothiazines (acepromazine maleate or chlorpromazine hydrochloride)
 - Alpha2Adrenergic Agonists (xylazine, medetomidine)
- ✓ Appropriate Anaesthetics – Gas anaesthesia is ideal, alternatively injectable anesthesia is acceptable
 - Isoflurane Gas Anesthetic (including anesthetic machine, oxygen, and breathing circuits, etc...)
 - Injectable anesthetics
 - Zolazepam/Tiletamine (Zoletil)
 - Propofol
 - Ketamine
- ✓ Local Anesthetic
 - Lignocaine hydrochloride
- ✓ Emergency Drugs
 - Adrenaline hydrochloride
 - Atropine sulphate
 - Reversal agents – i.e. Yohimbine or Idazoxan hydrochloride for xylazine
- ✓ Appropriate Euthanasia Solution
 - Sodium Pentobarbital

Anesthetic/Monitoring and Supportive Equipment

- ✓ Ophthalmic lubricating ointment to protect patients' eyes
- ✓ Endotracheal tubes of various sizes

- ✓ Stethoscope
- ✓ Thermometer
- ✓ Thermal support – i.e. hot water bottles, heat pads, towels, blankets

Surgical Items

- ✓ Intravenous Catheters of varying sizes
- ✓ Electric Clippers
- ✓ 1 inch tape to secure catheters
- ✓ Alcohol swabs to prepare catheter site
- ✓ Surgical scrub of patient
 - Povidone-Iodine
 - Chlorhexidine
 - Surgical spirit 75%

- ✓ Surgical scrub of veterinary staff
 - Sterile scrub brushes are ideal
 - Sterile hand towels
 - Sterile gloves
 - Face mask
 - Surgical cap
 - Clean scrub top
 - Chlorhexidine or Iodine scrub for surgeon's hands

- ✓ Surgical Kit
 - Dog Castration/Small Dog or Cat Spay Kit
 - 2 Artery forceps 12cm
 - 1 Mayo scissors curved 14cm
 - 1 Needle holders 14cm
 - 1 Rat toothed forceps
 - 1 Dressing forceps
 - 1 Scalpel handle Size 3
 - 4 Towel clamps
 - 5 Cotton surgical gauze swabs

 - Large Dog Spay Kit
 - 4 Artery forceps between 10cm and 16cm
 - 2 Allis tissue forceps 13cm
 - 1 Mayo scissor curved 14cm
 - 1 Needle holders 14cm
 - 1 Rat toothed forceps
 - 1 Dressing forceps
 - 1 Scalpel handle Size 3
 - 1 Spay hook (optional)
 - 5 Cotton surgical gauze swabs

- ✓ Suture Material
 - Surgical Catgut

- Glycolide/Lactide polymer (Polysorb)
- Polyglyconate (Macrone)
- Poliglecaprone 25 (Monocryl)
- Polyglactin 910 (Vicryl)
- Polydioxanone (PDS II)

- ✓ Instrument Cleaning and Sterilization Equipment
 - CSI Liquid Instrument Detergent (Anhui Greenland Disinfection Products Co., Ltd)
 - Scrub brush to clean instruments
 - Ultrasonic Cleaning system is preferred but not necessary
 - Lint-free cloth drapes to wrap instruments OR Sterilization Pouches (Shiny Medical Disposable Products Co., Ltd.)
 - Indicator strips
 - Steam autoclave tape
 - Steam Autoclave

- ✓ Sterile needles depending on suture material used
- ✓ Round-bodied or cutting depending on tissue type

Emergency/Crash Kit

- ✓ Emergency Drugs (listed above)
- ✓ ET tubes of various sizes
- ✓ Laryngoscope
- ✓ Intravenous catheters
- ✓ Needles and Syringes of various sizes
- ✓ Emergency Drug dose chart
- ✓ Ambu bag – if available

Imported Vaccinations

- ✓ Rabies vaccination for cats and dogs
- ✓ Core, Live Attenuated Cat Vaccines
 - Feline Herpes Virus
 - Feline Calici Virus
 - Feline Panleucopenia

- ✓ Core, Live Attenuated Dog Vaccines
 - Canine Distemper
 - Parvovirus
 - Canine Adenovirus (CAV-2) (Infectious Hepatitis)
 - Parainfluenza

Other

- ✓ Clean bedding
- ✓ Clean and safe cages of appropriate sizes
- ✓ Litter trays for cats
- ✓ Food and water bowls
- ✓ Sealed containers to store cat and dog food
- ✓ Towels and/or thick gloves to assist with restraint

- ✓ Muzzles to assist with restraint
- ✓ Weigh scale
- ✓ Broad spectrum disinfectant for routine cleaning of the hospital
 - For example, Bayer Disinfectant
- ✓ Disinfectant for cleaning contaminated surfaces and equipment in contact with potentially infectious animals
 - Bleach (Sodium Hypochlorite)

2. Establishing a partnership with hospitals

The animal protection organization shall establish a partnership with chosen hospitals;

- Sign an agreement on the TNR de-sexing service with the hospital. See Appendix III "The Lucky Cats Medical Service Cooperation Agreement"

The agreement shall detail the content and duration of cooperation, costs for sterilisation and margin of preference, the basic medication standard and other services provided by hospitals. Upon signature of the agreement, the animal protection organisation may publish part of the agreement to community volunteers, to ensure that every volunteer can clearly understand what services the hospital can provide, and to protect the basic interests of volunteers and cats.

- Ensure that every veterinarian in the partner hospital is aware of the TNR programme you will initiate, so that each veterinarian can provide a complete de-sexing service.
- Put up publicity materials on the TNR programme in the partner hospital to attract public participation.
- Announce the partnership on the website of the animal protection organization or by other publicity channels and encourage volunteers to complete the TNR work in the partner hospitals.



When the volunteers are already familiar with a hospital, they will gradually become dependent on the hospital or its veterinarians. Such intimate relationship helps the TNR programmes to continue. Thus, for the TNR programme, long-term and stable partner hospitals are very important. With this in mind, in addition to price factors, reducing extra expenses to the TNR programme by the hospitals is also necessary;

- For the animal protection organization, it shall be recognized that **stable business cooperation is the basis for public welfare cooperation**. Thus, a free service is not the goal of the TNR programme. Outstanding techniques, quality of service and preferential price are an important guarantee for the stability of the TNR programme.
- Efforts shall be made to popularise domestic cat sterilisation and to carry out cooperation with hospitals on de-sexing domestic cats. Try to convince the hospital that cooperation on neutering domestic cats will compensate for their price concessions for de-sexing stray cats.
- For hospitals, it is not easy to tell whether volunteers and cats are from the TNR programme. Therefore, the animal protection organization shall confirm in advance and clearly inform every veterinarian in the partner hospital so that cats can receive timely sterilisation. Only stray cats verified in the TNR programme can enjoy the preferential price of the partner hospital.
- Appoint a hospital coordinator for the TNR programme who is responsible for dealing with

problems between the hospital and volunteers. This can help avoid unnecessary problems caused to the hospital, so that it can concentrate on the sterilisation procedure. For the hospital, this is particularly important!

In addition, in terms of cooperation with the hospital, here are some suggestions for reference:

- Strive for the most preferential price for neutering in the TNR programme from the partner hospitals. If possible, try for a 40%-50% discount (of course it would be better if higher).
- Strive for certain preferential price for de-sexing domestic cats, and encourage cat owners to de-sex their cats. 20% off is recommended.
- Try to negotiate with the hospital and seek more preferential price for treatment of other diseases of stray cats.

Appendix III:

Medical Services Agreement in 2011

Party A: _____ (animal protection organisation)

Party B: _____ (animal hospital)

Party A has committed itself to rescue stray cats. It spreads the concept of proper treatment of companion animals to reduce abandonment, and encourages sterilisation to avoid breeding and to control the number of stray cats, that will eventually improve the living conditions of stray cats and the urban environment. Party A will continue with the "TNR Program for Stray Cats" in _____. And both parties come to terms on the "TNR Program for Stray Cats" initiated by Party A in _____.

I. The effective period: from _____ DD _____ MM _____ YY to _____ DD _____ MM _____ YY.

II. Cooperation on medical services:

1. Discount Card for de-sexing operation of domestic cats.

Party A is responsible for producing the " _____ (animal protection organization) de-sexing Discount Card", which will be issued at Party A's website, event venues and through other distribution channels.

Party B is responsible for providing de-sexing services, according to the standard of the "De-sexing of the Dog and Cat for Chinese Veterinary Practitioners" provided by AAF, to cats brought by the customers with the Party A's " _____ (animal protection organization) de-sexing Discount Card", and meanwhile injection of a combo vaccine and a rabies vaccine at the discount indicated in the Card (the discount card can not separately be used for vaccine injection). One card for each cat. Please refer to the hospital for expense standards (the expense standard is published in the column of partner hospitals in Party A's website). Party B shall explain expenses in detail to the card holder before the operation.

2. The preferential programme for de-sexing stray cats

Party A is responsible for organising volunteers to initiate the TNR programme for community stray cats and providing the "De-sexing Confirmation Record for _____ (animal protection organization) TNR Programme for Stay Cats" for each stray cat rescued in the TNR programme.

Party B is responsible for providing de-sexing operation services according to the standard of the "De-sexing of the Dog and Cat for Chinese Veterinary Practitioners", provided by AAF to the stray cats rescued by volunteers holding the "De-sexing Confirmation Record for _____ (animal protection organization) TNR Programme for Stay Cats"; one record sheet for one cat only. And according to the "De-sexing Confirmation Record for _____ (animal protection organization) TNR Programme for Stay Cats", Party B will charge the part payable by volunteers listed on the record sheet.

The total cost for de-sexing is separately paid by Party A and the volunteers to the hospital. The part payable by volunteers is charged when the operation is carried out in the hospital. The other part borne by Party A will be paid on a quarterly basis to Party B.

As in the cooperation for sterilisation of stray cats, the basic medication standard and costs are listed as follows:

Medication standard

- Anesthetic _____
- Analgesic _____
- Suture _____

Surgical fee:

Neuter of male cat: _____ Yuan;

Spay of female cat: _____ Yuan;

Termination of pregnancy: _____ Yuan

Fees for Vaccination and deworming:

- Imported combo vaccine: _____ Yuan (Brand: _____)
- Imported rabies vaccine: _____ Yuan (Brand: _____)
- endoparasite expelling: _____ Yuan (Brand: _____)
- ectoparasite expelling: _____ Yuan (Brand: _____)

Sole anaesthesia fee:

If the cat is found de-sexed after anaesthetization and needs an ear notch, the fees for anaesthesia and ear notch are separately counted _____ Yuan.

Hospitalisation fees during post-surgical recovery:

Recovery Time and hospitalisation Fee during post-surgical recovery					
Male cat		Female Cat			Not timely discharge after recovery
		Front Cut and Termination of pregnancy	Lateral Cut		
Mar-Nov	Dec-Feb	Jan-Dec	Mar-Nov	Dec-Feb	
Discharge on the same day, no charge	Free for 24 recovery	xxYuan/Week	XX Yuan for 48h recovery	Charge XX Yuan for 72h recovery	xxYuan/day

Cat food and cat litter during neutering: provided by the hospital provided by volunteer

Additional charges for treatment of illness of stray cat: born by community volunteer and Party B gives ___% off discount.

3. Party B shall guarantee to ear notch the stray cat rescued by volunteers holding the "De-sexing Confirmation Record for _____ (animal protection organization) TNR Program for Stay Cats".

Tattoo marks on one ear as the de-sexing identification if the cat is to be adopted.

4. Party B shall ensure that the cats under Party A's preferential de-sexing program for domestic cats and stray cats enjoy equal rights as those at full price.

5. Party A undertakes cooperation-related publicity and statement of information on cooperative parties at Party A's website.

Party A (signature): _____

Party B (signature) _____

Time: _____

Time: _____

3. Confirming the necessity of ear notching with the partner hospital

In the TNR work, an ear notch is the only effective way to identify the de-sexing status of stray cats. It is also important for quick visual identification.

- Ear notches indicate that cats have received sterilisation and immunisation and the area these cats are living in is in the scope of the TNR work.
- The ear notch can also help community volunteers manage the stray cat colony. In a community, some cats look very much alike, such as the black cat, white cat or tabby cat and so on. Ear notches prove that a particular cat has been trapped and de-sexed, so that re-operation can be avoided.



Since not all stray cats can be closely contacted, the ear notch must be ensured to be clearly seen at a distance.

Ear notching is done at the time of the de-sexing surgery under anesthesia. Please refer to the “**Earclipping/knotching techniques**” in the Animal Asia’s “De-sexing of the Dog and Cat for Chinese Veterinary Practitioners”.

Ear notching for de-sexed stray cats is a universally recognized method. It will not affect the beauty of the cats. Besides, in the experience of the TNR practice, there is no safer and more effective way for visual identification.

4. Providing professional de-sexing training for partner hospitals

After establishing the partnership with the animal hospital, the animal protection organization shall organize the hospital to attend events on animal welfare and professional training for de-sexing stray animals, provided by other public institutes so as to meet the conditions in the Animal Asia’s “De-sexing of the Dog and Cat for Chinese Veterinary Practitioners”. Efforts shall be made to improve the local de-sexing operation of stray animals and seek better conditions and medical benefits for stray animals.



In the past few years, Lucky Cats took part in veterinarian exchange activities held in Beijing. In addition to the improvement in the de-sexing technology, the concept of animal welfare was also fully embodied in the de-sexing operation. Every step in the process took into account the feelings of animals and minimized the pain brought to animals by the operation.

For example, in the past two years, after the veterinarian training, we promoted the de-sexing operation with lateral cut for stray cats, allowing female cats to recover within 2-3 days rather than 7 days. Such a change avoids long-term stress and fear of the stray cat whilst living in a cage, which could result in infectious diseases due to decreased immunity. Meanwhile, it also saves volunteers’ expenses on hospitalization or time for

nursing and greatly improves the volume of cats being helped in the hospital. It is a great help to the TNR work.

In addition, professional and systematic training also provides hospitals with increased standards and thorough criteria for de-sexing surgery and medication. This guarantees the safety in the operation and health in post-surgical recovery for stray animals.

For more information on the training of de-sexing surgery, please refer to the Animal Asia's "De-sexing of the Dog and Cat for Chinese Veterinary Practitioners".

Before the formal training, the "Preface" of this document and the Animal Asia's "De-sexing of the Dog and Cat for Chinese Veterinary Practitioners" may be presented to the animal hospital for the veterinarians.

5. Promoting the de-sexing of domestic cats in the partner hospitals

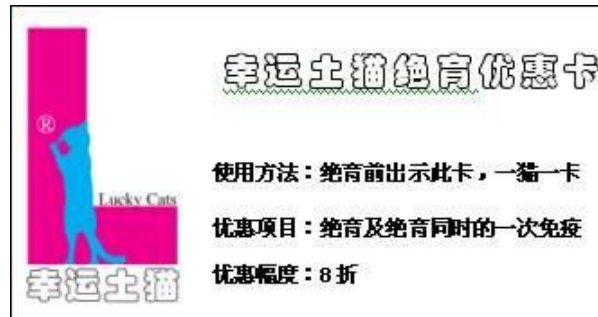
The indiscriminate breeding of domestic cats is also a major cause for stray cats, so the popularisation of domestic cat sterilisation is also very important to the TNR programme. While helping the community complete sterilisation of stray cats, we should also strive to popularise sterilisation of domestic cats to indirectly reduce the number of stray cats.

In addition, the TNR programme is a complete public welfare issue. Out of support for this, most veterinarians and hospitals are willing to give the TNR programme a favorable price. Animal protection organisations should try to convince the hospital that providing preferential price for the stray cats can be compensated by the benefits of cooperation in de-sexing domestic cats. Therefore co-operation on sterilisation of domestic cats as well as the TNR programme with partner hospitals is a great benefit to both discount rates for the programme and the stability of cooperation.

Appendix: Provisions of the Lucky Cats 20% off Discount Card for Cats Neutering

Appendix IV:•

Provisions of the *Lucky Cats 20% Off Discount Card for De-sexing Cats*



To encourage responsible pet-raising behavior and to better promote the de-sexing concept, so as to reduce excessive increase of stray cats resulting from indiscriminate breeding, since January 2004, Lucky Cats has distributed the “Preferential de-sexing Card” for domestic cats. The partner hospital shall provide the de-sexing service to customers holding the Lucky Cats’ 20% off discount card, and retrieve the card after the surgery.

For the health of your cats, please de-sex your cat!

In order to prevent more stray cats, please de-sex your cat!

V. TNR funding and management

1. TNR funding needs

Undoubtedly, the major task for TNR is to de-sex stray cats. However, except for the funding of de-sexing stray cats, there are demands in funding for other procedures in the TNR work. In general, they are listed as follows:

- Expenses on de-sexing, immunisation and other medical treatment for stray cats.
- Expenses for in-hospital recovery after the de-sexing surgery, including cages for recovery, heating devices, ventilation devices and daily necessities for cats, etc.
- Costs for purchasing the tools required for the TNR work
- Costs for transportation of cats
- Costs for production of publicity materials and training volunteers, etc.

In addition, as for the general sterilisation techniques in China, spayed female cats may need a few days of rest before release. In consideration for the temperament and safety of stray cats, we do not recommend volunteers bring de-sexed cats back to their homes for recovery. If the hospitals can not provide in-hospital service, a recovery site shall be prepared.

Taking into consideration the post-surgical recovery site for stray cats, there are additional expenses in the overall TNR work:

- The establishment of the post-surgical recovery site.
- Purchase of necessary equipments.
- Daily expenditure for orderly running of the site, including rent, water and electricity and caring persons.

- Living costs for stray cats in recovery.
- Necessary medication for stray cats in recovery.

Of the above mentioned expenditures, the costs for sterilisation and immunisation of stray cats will account for the largest part. With the increase of the communities involved in the TNR work, the funding demand for sterilisation of stray cats will increase. Even with a preferential price, the huge number of stray cats to be de-sexed will greatly increase the total demand for funds and cause enormous financial pressure on the TNR work. Secondly, the costs to maintain the normal operation of the recovery site and the labor cost is also a large financial burden. Therefore, after determining the TNR plan, the next step is to raise funds to ensure the smooth progress of the TNR work.

2. The most important principals for fund management: credibility and transparency

Clear and credible financial management is the premise for reassuring donors and seeing their sustained donations. Therefore, we must adhere to the important principals of credibility and transparency in the financial management!

- Record each donation in detail, no matter how small
- Periodically publish the donation records.
- Budget well and raise funds accordingly.
- Feed back information to the donor on a timely basis.
- Publish the financial statements at regular and appropriate times.

3. Fundraising for animal protection organisations

Fund-raising is important work for all animal protection organizations, especially when the TNR programme is planned. Financial support is required in all steps of the TNR work such as de-sexing surgery, vaccination and recovery, etc. It will be difficult to sustain relying only on the strength of the animal protection organisation itself. How to properly resolve the financial pressure for the TNR work and let it run smoothly is an inevitable question for all animal protection organisations.

A. Apply for financial support from relevant foundations

Most foundations concerned with animal welfare or animal protection have programmes for companion animals. Even if there are differences among various animal protection organisations in regard to the companion animals, their goals are the same; to help more stray cats back home and improve the living conditions of companion animals in certain areas through promoting sterilisation and popularising the concept. An application for programme funding can be submitted to the appropriate foundation to seek financial support.

A good programme application can facilitate others in better understanding the basic status of the programme and the expected results, and will be more likely to be approved. If possible, the following points can be stated in detail in the application:

- Necessity of performing the TNR work in the region.
- Preparations made for the TNR work in this region including personnel, funding, community, animal hospital, promotional materials and efforts, and sustaining supervision, etc.
- Difficulties encountered

- Help or support requested
- Management and usage of the financial support.
- Improvement and benefits brought to the cat welfare and the community environment

B. Funding from the public

Undoubtedly, to seek funding is a short cut to resolving the financial pressure. However, in the early implementation of the programme and before obtaining satisfactory results, seeking outside funding may not be an easy task. Therefore, the animal protection organisation must have fund-raising ability, to ensure that the TNR work will be not suspended due to financial problems.

Fundraising activities can be carried out according to the specific circumstances of the organization. The following proven fundraising experiences are for reference:

- Issue a fundraising announcement for the TNR programme through websites, forums and blogs
- Send emails about TNR funding to members
- Put up fundraising posters in the partner animal hospitals and animal shops
- Organize on-site or online charity sales



C. Apply for preferential neutering prices or free neutering quota from veterinarians

Many veterinarians engage in the veterinary work out of their love for animals and most of them are willing to assist within their capacity for stray animals too. You can communicate in detail with partner veterinarians on the TNR work and, if they are willing to support, you can ask for a preferential price for sterilisation; for example, 50% off (although greater discounts would of course be better). The discount rates may vary from different hospitals, but in any case try for the biggest discount possible from each hospital.

In addition, you can apply to your veterinarian for a certain amount of free de-sexing quotas. And as a reward, you can promise promotional opportunities or explore other medical cooperation with them. The latter is more helpful for the veterinarian to accept your application.

D. Struggling for cooperation with business enterprises

Participation in public welfare activities helps to enhance the public image of business enterprises. You can seek help from appropriate business enterprises by submitting your plan in the form of a cooperation application, allowing them to clearly understand the basic conditions of this cooperation and the expected results.

Emphasise the following points in your cooperation application:

- Benefits will be brought to the enterprise by establishment of the cooperation.
- Your expectation from the enterprise and method of realising it.
- Method of managing the funds given that the enterprise is willing to support your programme.

In fact, aside to financial support, the majority of business enterprises are more willing to provide material assistance. If these materials, such as cat food, vaccines, medicines and tools, are exactly what you need, such support will also be a practical help to the TNR work.

In 2004, when Lucky Cats began the implementation of the TNR work in Beijing, they strived for funding for the community stray cats. As volunteers needed to pay for certain costs of the de-sexing surgery, upon receipt of the fund, they distributed cat food to the community volunteers, which

greatly encouraged the volunteers to maintain the TNR work.

Additionally, material assistance can be exchanged into funds for the TNR work, such as charity sales. However some companies do not want their donations resold, so before embarking on charity sales, consent must be acquired from the donating enterprises in order not to affect the cooperative relationship with them.

E. Government funding

Where the number of stray cats to be neutered is increasing, the support and funding from the government will play an important role in facilitating the TNR work.

In Lucky Cats practical experience, since 2007 the Beijing municipal government began providing free sterilisation services for stray cats, and the scope of TNR work and number of neutered cats has increased annually. Therefore, the financial demands for the TNR programme remains stable and somewhat declines. It can also be said that the free sterilisation service by the Beijing Municipal Government has greatly facilitated the TNR work, and also greatly eases the fund-raising pressure on animal protection organisations in the TNR fundraising.

To receive government support however, needs a long period of hard work and perseverance. The more you do, the greater the possibility there is to get help. This is a belief that Lucky Cats uses to encourage themselves and their volunteers and is also applicable here.

F. Important cost saving

Of course, raising funds is important. However, cost saving will increase the consumption of the current funds, which is a powerful supplement to fundraising.

4. Fundraising for community volunteers

A. Allow community volunteers to bear part of the costs for sterilisation and vaccination of stray cats

No matter whether animal protection organisations have sufficient funds or not, we do not suggest that the animal protection organisation bear all the costs for the de-sexing surgery. Allowing the public to become the protagonists is an important principle in promoting TNR. This principle is still applicable in the fund management.

The fact has shown that if community volunteers do not invest manpower or financial resources into TNR, the TNR work will only become the work of the animal protection organisation and therefore has nothing to do with the communities themselves. Without public participation, the TNR concept can not take root within the community and thus this work will fail.

The most important aspect in participation is capital input. Before community volunteers build their passion and responsibilities for the TNR work, the capital investment may be the most objective and effective constraint to help the TNR work succeed. Give up halfway and all previous inputs will be wasted. The reality is that the more people pay, the more they will cherish the results of the TNR work. Fortunately, in Lucky Cats experience, the majority of the volunteers will make the most appropriate choice and the number of communities involved in TNR will grow from several to the current hundreds.



B. Conducting fundraising activities in the community and seeking financial support from the community management department

The results of the TNR work will be reflected in the cats' health and safe living conditions and

favorable community environment. With the spirit in the community of “what is taken from the people is used in the interests of cats”, raising funds within the community for the TNR work is a productive way forward;

To improve the community environment, and develop the harmonious atmosphere of the community is an important role of the community management department. When communicating with the community management department, you can focus on the issue of “How does the TNR work play a role in improving the community environment and developing the community harmony”. Additionally, efforts shall be made to persuade them to release some funds for improving the community environment through the support of the sterilisation of stray cats in the community. For techniques of this communication, please refer to item III-2, advantages of the TNR program in the Preface.

In addition, you can also hand over the fundraising work to community TNR volunteers. Encourage them to persuade other community residents in donating, and hold small fundraising activities in the community. If the price agreed with the animal hospital is favourable, even if each person donates ten Yuan only, perhaps three to five persons can help complete the de-sexing surgery for one stray cat.

VI. Promotion to the public

When implementing the TNR work the resources, tools, necessary knowledge and information must all be available to ensure the effective implementation. The animal protection organisation and community volunteers shall carry out a series of activities to make the necessary explanation to the communities, media or press and even local governments.

Meanwhile, the animal protection organisation shall work together with the community volunteers to carry out promotional activities to promote the TNR programme and appeal for people to be “responsible pet owners”; asking them to de-sex and not abandon their companion animals and also asking the general public to be kind to stray animals.

1. Promotion

Promotion is crucial to all projects. Only when the public understand the importance of your work, can they be encouraged and attracted to contribute to the rescue of stray cats. As previously mentioned, the promotion work contains two parts, one being the endorsement of the TNR work, and the other being “to be responsible pet owners”.

The purpose of the TNR promotion is to let the public understand the TNR programme, the community residents to understand the volunteers’ work in the community, and to ensure all have knowledge of the help and improvement that is being brought to the animals and the community by de-sexing. This will lead them to support the TNR work or even participate in it.

Promoting the concept of “being a responsible pet owner” is a key point in the companion animal welfare work. This part of the work will help avoid abandonment of a companion animal. Also, the increase in the de-sexed proportion of companion animals and the reduction of breeding will, to a great extent, avoid the emergence of more stray animals. Asking the public to treat stray cats and dogs well is also an opportunity to help stray cats, suitable for adoption, find homes. As a matter of fact, the two parts of the promotion can be brought out together. In promoting the TNR programme, the animal protection organisation and the community volunteers can spread the idea of “being responsible pet owners” according to their own experiences. The face to face communication with the community residents will not only advertise the TNR work, but also give practical advice to the community pet owners in order to gain more supporters of the TNR practice.

Actual methods of promotion vary according to different situations.

As community volunteers, their biggest advantage is that, being approved by the community authorities, they can distribute flyers and put up posters in the community or carry out promotional activities.

Daily communication works well, too. Through conversation with pet owners, the concept of “being responsible pet owners” can be gradually spread and accepted.

Lastly, community volunteers shall effectively communicate with the community authorities (community management department, neighborhood committee and owners' committee, etc.) and gain their recognition and support to ensure the smooth progress of the TNR work.

On the other hand, the animal protection organisation shall provide the community volunteers with relevant materials and, at promotional events, the organization could invite volunteers from other communities to assist. Interesting and various activities could be brought into the event site to attract the public, such as award-winning questions, gifts from sponsors and on-site diagnoses and consultations from veterinarians to pet owners.

Another effective way of promotion for the animal protection organisation is to put up posters and leave free flyers in the partner hospitals for the pet owners to acquire the knowledge of the TNR programme.

Lastly, the animal protection organisation should collect materials, data and stories and provide them to the press or arrange the press to interview the TNR community. In short, gain opportunities of media interest to let the public understand and support the TNR programme.

2. Public education material

Both Animals Asia and Lucky Cats provide free materials on the TNR programme, de-sexing and “being responsible pet owners” for public use. Please contact us if needed.

A. Public education material on the TNR programme and neuter and spay of cats for the public and community residents

The following display panels can be used for TNR promotion events in the community to introduce to residents the situation of stray cats. These inform them that, after the implementation of the TNR work, de-sexed stray cats are good neighbors and that improvement will also be brought to the animals and the neighborhood.



The following flyers, posters and display panels, can be used for distribution and display at events held in the community, or they can be posted up and distributed for free in animal hospitals and pet shops. These materials introduce the basic knowledge of the de-sexing operation and the stray cats TNR programme. This will encourage more people to de-sex their companion animals and be a responsible owner of dogs and cats, or even take action to carry out the TNR programme in their own communities to help stray cats.




给它真正的关爱，请给它绝育！

已绝育猫咪比未绝育猫咪更长寿、健康和快乐，因为：

- 绝育有效减少猫咪罹患子宫癌和乳腺癌等其它疾病的风险。权威数据表明，已绝育猫咪的平均寿命比未绝育猫咪更长。
- 绝育后的猫咪更不容易发情，因此大大减少了发情的叫声、尿失禁、打架咬伤、车祸等令您伤心烦恼的风险。
- 绝育可以使它们无忧无虑更快乐，减少猫咪因发情交配而造成的心理压力和行为问题。开刀麻醉会让您度过更长的岁月！

绝育可以让你和伴侣动物的生活品质都更好：

- 绝育手术减少和杜绝了很多因发情及发情而产生的不和谐、叫嚷、随处便溺占地盘、打架、咬人、离家出走等坏人的行为。
- 绝育手术能预防的基本性不洁交配，它们的性格会更加稳定，更开朗，更容易让人亲近和收养。
- 绝育也从根本上杜绝了意外怀孕造成您负担过重的可能，并且彻底避免它们后代出生也保证了将来不会出现小生命们凄凄不幸的可能。

绝育是国际公认的最佳解决流浪动物过剩问题最有效及人道的方法：

- 如果猫咪不绝育，其子孙的数量将迅速增加，他们的繁殖会让它们永远都不可能为它们找到足够的家。
- 由于数量过剩，大量流浪猫狗被非正规救助站，没有食物和水源之处，常常受到虐待，疾病和死亡威胁，令您非常心疼。
- 同时，流浪动物的大量泛滥，也会影响您的生活，令您感到烦恼和不安。

除了应该给猫咪绝育外，另外通过社区教育宣传，提高公众对流浪动物问题的认识也是非常重要的。也是国际公认的人道控制流浪动物数量的有效做法。

亚洲动物基金十年努力已经完成一个重大突破

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亚洲动物基金十年努力已经完成一个重大突破

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绝育可以有效地帮助流浪动物

在不少小区，都存在流浪猫扰民问题。小区居民们不会理会流浪猫的踪影，而楼上不断传来的流浪猫发情的叫声更严重干扰居民的生活。另一方面，又有不少小区居民因为担心流浪猫咬伤，开始流浪猫喂食物，然而流浪猫数量的快速增长带来了很多问题，爱心人士的单枪匹马行动投入了资金和精力，效果却并不理想，甚至引发更严重的人际矛盾和居民与居民的矛盾。

- 流浪猫在发情期的不断嚎叫，以及到处便溺、打架斗殴、猫咪咬伤宠物和儿童等，同时产生流浪猫多数量因为环境因素也无法生存下来，大多夭折。
- 猫群因为数量过多，会因食物的匮乏和发情而相互打架，猫咪咬伤宠物和儿童等，同时产生流浪猫多数量因为环境因素也无法生存下来，大多夭折。
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绝育可以有效减少流浪猫的数量，缓解扰民问题。绝育手术可以减少流浪猫的发情行为，从而减少流浪猫的数量，缓解扰民问题。绝育手术可以减少流浪猫的发情行为，从而减少流浪猫的数量，缓解扰民问题。

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什么是流浪猫绝育 (TNR) 计划？

Trap / Trap: 捕捉和小猫喂饲人合作 (我们更了解小区内猫咪的数量和分布，也更容易捕捉流浪猫)，由爱心人士、志愿者或社区工作人员在捕捉过程中一定要确保安全，以免猫咪发生意外伤害。

Neuter / Neuter: 把猫咪带到正规的动物医院进行绝育手术，在绝育手术麻醉时植入微型追踪器，植入微型追踪器，植入微型追踪器。植入微型追踪器，植入微型追踪器。

Release / Release: 在猫咪手术后，把它们放回原栖息区内熟悉的环境中，继续由爱心人士定期喂食喂水。对于个别与人类关系亲密的猫咪可以带它们回家饲养。

持续开展：一个小区内至少要实施70-80%的流浪猫，这样才能做到有效控制流浪猫的数量和数量增长。同时爱心人士还需要持续做好流浪猫绝育，妥善安置流浪猫也要继续做好其执行，持续做好流浪猫。

亚洲动物基金呼吁：

- 流浪猫流浪狗扰民问题，请用“绝育”取代“消灭”！
- 绝育才是真正人道、科学和长期的治本之道。
- 请爱心人士行动起来，向所在的小区物管、业委会、居委会宣传，并帮忙组织实施该小区的流浪猫绝育计划。
- 请猫咪主人做一个负责任的主人，给自家猫咪绝育，并且与它们相伴一生，不离不弃。

它是你心爱的伴侣动物，或是你想帮助的流浪猫咪，给它真正的关爱，请给它绝育！

亚洲动物基金 终止动物虐待

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截至2015年12月31日
 全球共有3.58亿只
 猫和1.24亿只狗
 其中中国有4.16亿只
 第六年产量2,299,360只
 第七年产量466,560只
 第八年产量2,799,160只
 第九年产量16,796,160只
 第十年产量100,776,960只

已绝育猫咪比未绝育猫咪寿命更长、健康和快乐，因为：

• 兽医数据表明，已绝育猫咪的平均寿命比未绝育猫咪更长。绝育可减少猫咪患上癌症、糖尿病、甲状腺功能亢进等疾病的几率。此外，绝育的猫咪患多囊肾、泌尿系统感染、肾脏疾病和白内障的几率也会更低。

为什么要为猫咪绝育？

如果猫咪不绝育，其子孙的数量将迅速增加，惊人的繁殖速度会让它们难以养活。大量的猫咪被遗弃在马路边，它们会面临饥饿和疾病，并可能被用作诱饵，或因病或被车碾死（车祸是导致它们死亡的主要原因），造成非常悲惨、同时，浪费动物的大量金钱。也会产生负面影响，该中心对伴侣动物的认识，多数情况下这些流浪动物最终会成为人类的祸害。

绝育手术是怎样的呢？

绝育手术中，绝育手术会切断产生卵子和精子的卵巢和睾丸，因此绝育手术不会让动物怀孕。手术是在全麻状态下进行，你的猫咪在手术中不会感到疼痛。绝育后的猫咪不会感到疼痛，但绝育手术会产生各种副作用。

绝育手术绝育，可以减少它们的无谓繁殖，减少流浪动物数量。绝育手术绝育可以减少它们受伤害的可能。同时，也减轻了社会负担。此外，绝育还有以下各种好处：

不合群和伤人行为；比如不友好、独处、被侵犯后尖叫、咬伤、咬人（尤其是咬人）、咬人、咬60%咬人等事件是未绝育的公猫造成的。

• 绝育手术对猫咪健康有益，减少疾病和痛苦。绝育的猫咪患糖尿病、甲状腺功能亢进、泌尿系统感染、肾脏疾病和白内障的几率也会更低。此外，绝育的猫咪患多囊肾、泌尿系统感染、肾脏疾病和白内障的几率也会更低。

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一些关于绝育的快速增长认识：

• 绝育的猫咪更健康、更快乐、寿命更长，而且更不容易患上糖尿病、甲状腺功能亢进、泌尿系统感染、肾脏疾病和白内障等疾病。

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这是一个关于人类和伴侣动物的承诺，这将是最终帮助提升社会的信心和希望。

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B. Publicity materials on “being responsible pet owners” for the public and community residents

The following flyers, posters and display panels can be used for distribution and display at promotional events in the community, or they can be posted up and distributed for free in animal hospitals and pet shops. These materials introduce how to correctly take care of cats and dogs, and encourage pet owners to be responsible and keep their pets for their whole lives.

亚洲动物基金
 终止动物虐待
给它一生的承诺，你真的准备好了？

饲养动物之前，你必须知道.....

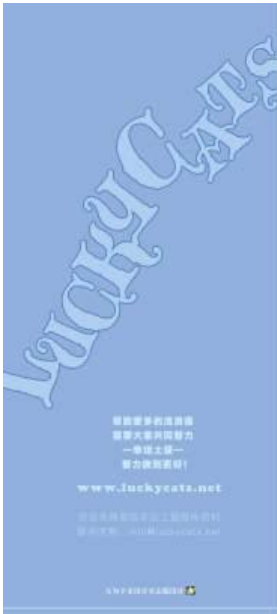
动物的基本需求：你了解吗？
 饲养动物前，你必须知道.....
 饲养动物前，你必须知道.....
 饲养动物前，你必须知道.....
 饲养动物前，你必须知道.....
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饲养伴侣动物责任重大，你真的准备好了吗？

饲养伴侣动物之前，你必须知道.....
 饲养伴侣动物之前，你必须知道.....
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也许只是你生活的一部分，你却是它的全部！

www.animalsasia.org.cn
 亚洲动物基金
 终止动物虐待



幸运土猫救助项目介绍

五几年来，关注流浪猫的人越来越多，流浪猫问题也逐渐成为了一个普遍存在的社会问题。

同时，我们也看到，社区里的流浪猫数量似乎越来越大了，但是领养的数量和流浪猫的生活状况却并没有随着社区里关注流浪猫的人多了，甚至这些流浪猫还会成为一单社区居民的无幸事件呢？正是在这样的背景下，幸运土猫救助项目应运而生。为了让更多这样的流浪猫能够得到有效的实际帮助，从2004年起，幸运土猫正式开始在北京地区实施针对流浪猫救助项目。

简单地说，这个项目是在区域的志愿者、区内愿意帮助流浪猫的爱心人士以及幸运土猫团队共同努力下开展起来的。



具体做法是，从流浪猫产生的源头开始抓起，通过领养和绝育减少流浪猫的数量，同时在区域内流浪猫聚集的地点，再根据流浪猫的实际状况采取有效、可行的措施（包括领养和区域绝育生活改善计划等）。最后，还要对区域内的流浪猫群持续密切关注，以便能及时发现并解决新的救助工作，再救助工作的效果长期稳定的保持下去。

截止到目前，已经有超过 300 个社区加入进来，在志愿者们帮助下，超过 8000 只流浪猫顺利完成了绝育；在实施救助项目的社区里，无论是流浪猫们的生活状况，还是社区环境，都有了明显的改善！而我们的领养和救助工作也因此开展得进了一大步！



**帮猫一只流浪猫，帮它回家
帮猫一群流浪猫，帮它们绝育！
——诚邀加入「幸运土猫流浪猫救助项目」——**

你的身边有流浪猫吗？
它们生活得好吗？
有没有帮它们生活得更好点？
该怎么帮它们呢？

如果你住进了新家后，那一定很惊喜，但会或多或少影响到你身边的流浪猫，请能有一定程度上与它们发生着联系。

流浪猫的存在，是阻碍北京很多社区无法发展的因素，缺少食物来源和过高密度繁殖，让它们遭受饥饿和疾病的困扰，而流浪猫打骂、撕咬发出噪音，以及因密度过高而引起环境清洁卫生问题，由此严重影响社区周边的生活。在一些社区内，流浪猫繁殖泛滥，甚至流浪猫咬伤事件时有发生——伴随着这一系列问题的发生，越来越多的流浪猫付出了生命的代价。

由于流浪猫群的生活状况复杂，几乎每个社区都有爱心人士在帮助着，他们数量虽多，然而无组织无纪律还无效率。但是他们在生活努力不从心，流浪猫数量越来越多，它们的健康和生命安全越来越堪忧，非专业能力和经验不足，志愿者的时间和精力，都投入了一个无底洞，看不到效果，流浪猫们依旧不家，这让让我们来看看这救助人的无奈吧。

我不知道该怎么给流浪猫绝育！

——为流浪猫绝育，是并不伤害猫咪的前提下控制流浪猫数量最有效方法。生的少了，就自然减轻了养猫人的经济负担。同时，绝育也绝育，不会再因为发情而嚎叫、争斗，猫咪因打架而受伤的几率也会大大减少；流浪猫的减少也会降低流浪猫咬伤人为伤害的可能性。可谓一举多得，一劳永逸。

我没有钱给猫咪绝育，麻烦的花费已经让我崩溃啦！

——生而多子，死而多子！不救这些流浪猫绝育，猫咪的绝育就一定是个无底洞！幸运土猫救助项目提供免费绝育服务，帮猫咪去幸运土猫的绝育手术费用，你只需要支付少量的绝育费用，其余都由幸运土猫直接承担。

我想为猫咪绝育，可我无从下手！

——没关系，幸运土猫可以帮助你寻找靠谱的工匠，手把手教你绝育技术，帮你联系技术优秀、价格优惠的动物医院……总之，我们会解决一切关于流浪猫绝育的问题。

如果你希望帮助身边更多的流浪猫绝育，请加入我们，如果你愿意帮助流浪猫绝育，我们欢迎你加入“幸运土猫流浪猫救助项目”！为流浪猫救助中的一份力量，幸运土猫也愿意帮助你！

猫咪与幸运土猫联系，
请提供资料，
联系我们，
info@luckycats.net



3. Skills to introduce the TNR programme in public places



kill stray cats, you must emphasize that "stray

For many people, speaking in public places may be more difficult than trapping cats. Below are some basic skills and methods which may help you and ultimately get your plans implemented successfully.

● Prepare topics

When people are listening to your speech, what impression do you want to leave them? You may provide different information on different occasions, but most of all, you must convey a clear message. For example, if you are lobbying government departments, and talking with people advocating to cats can't be completely eradicated and only the

implementation of the TNR programme can achieve this objective". If you are communicating with neighbours and communities who often have misunderstanding of stray cats, then you shall say: "the TNR programme can effectively solve the problem of excessive reproduction of stray cats in a humane way".

On occasion, you will be invited to participate in meetings and debates. In short, you should reserve more general information and responses by saying, "TNR is the best way to control the number of stray cats", which will allow you to return to any related questions during the debate. One criteria is that it is very important that your ideas must be simple to understand, and not cause confusion to others.

- **Know your audience**

Options for publicity depend on your audience. For example, in a radio interview you will need to portray both a warm and friendly, as well as solemn and serious, manner..



Before the conversation, you should try to understand the background knowledge of the audience. If a community in your city plans to capture and kill cats, then we must take into account that the audience may know a number of related aspects to this, but not understand them well. For example, they cannot tell the difference between stray cats and domestic cats, or not know that stray cats can not return home again, and so on. You should consider whether they are friendly or not. Government departments and some residents may not care at all whether you want to save the lives of stray cats, but they may be interested in the

idea that "the TNR programme is a cost-effective way to control the number of stray cats". Some people or organisations feeding stray cats shall be informed that stray cats in a certain area can benefit from the TNR program and will live safely and healthily.

- **Use summaries and phrases**

Summaries and phrases are expressions that can be quoted quickly and are easily understood. Journalists often clip your speech to fit their needs so summaries can also rule out misunderstandings. If you use more complex vocabulary to explain your points, then this will be more likely misunderstood.

For example, some people put forward that birds are killed by cats. If you respond "eating birds is the nature of cats, but you know that pesticides and environmental degradation is the real killer". So in the next day, you will find in the newspaper "A Cat's nature is to eat birds".

A better expression is that "pesticides and environmental degradation is the reason for the decrease of birds". This is a clear, concise, and will not be misunderstood. When you argue against others, do not repeat their points. Time is limited, so direct sentences about the benefits of TNR will be fine. Summarize common views and opinions into short sentences, and note them down, and you will be ready for immediate communications.

- **Don't be nervous!**

You are not an expert able to solve all the problems. And sometimes you may be asked questions for which you are unprepared. This is very common and the best approach is to keep calm and steer the conversation to the subject with which are familiar.

If someone asks about a drug you have never heard of that can control the number of stray cats, you can reply that "the TNR is the best long-term and effective way to control the number of stray cats, and will avoid giving drugs to cats ". Here you are saying that the TNR programme is better, and that you do not want to talk directly about birth-control chemicals that you are not familiar with.

For instance again, someone asks, "How many cats are abandoned each year?", You can say, "No

one knows the exact number, but once we have found abandoned cats in our TNR community, we will take them as soon as possible to complete sterilisation and find new adopters ", in this way you avoid answering difficult questions directly and convert to the benefits of TNR.

- **Solution of problems**

Occasionally, TNR promotion will see hostile interviews or meetings with difficult questions. At this time, it is crucial to keep calm even though sometimes people are impulsive and unreasonable. Keep in mind that you may not convince one conservative mind, but if you are trapped in the debate with one, you might lose the entire audience. The best way to debate unreasonable and insulting remarks is to talk directly about the benefits of TNR. Do not concentrate your answer to one individual but to all the people there.

- **Do not let them leave with nothing**

Being interviewed by journalists, ensure that you give them written material. You can give out the promotional materials about TNR and keep in contact with them in order to create opportunities for further exchanges.

Although you may not like speaking in front of many people or the press, remember that you know what TNR is achieving, how to do it and you believe that TNR is the best way to control the number of stray cats. Believe in yourself, with a little research and preparation, you will be successful and the cats will be saved.

- **Common phrases for the TNR publicity**

- A. General phrases**

"TNR is the most humane and effective way to control the number of stray cats".

"TNR is the most advanced way to control the number of stray cats and has been recognized by the government and been given strong support in Beijing".

"TNR controls the number of stray cats. By not killing cats, we can substantially reduce the number of rats within the area, and enhance the environmental quality".

"As the number of stray cats in the community reduces, in view of the limited food resources, the welfare of stray cats can be improved".

"TNR costs much less in financial resources and manpower than to capture and kill stray cats".

"If all stray cats in a region have been eliminated and food resources still exist, stray cats in the vicinity will rapidly migrate to this region and begin a new round of breeding. Usually, only when the number of stray cats reaches a balance, the influx from other areas will stop. TNR can play an important role in this aspect".

"The reason why TNR is widely accepted is in that people do not want to kill the cats. People who participate in the TNR programme are those who love cats, therefore they will invest much energy in the breeding control of strays. Through this way we can live in harmony with stray cats".

- B. Health consideration**

"Immunised and de-sexed stray cats won't spread rabies to human beings".

"As for infection of toxoplasmosis, there is more risk by having contact with, and eating, undercooked meat products than being exposed to stray cats".

- C. Environment factors**

"The primary cause for the decline of wild animals is the environmental deterioration caused by human activities".

VII. Assessment of the TNR Programme

The successful overall assessment of the TNR programme shall be led by the animal protection organisation and coordinated by the community volunteers. The assessment shall contain the

following content: participation of the community, control of the cat number and improvement of animal welfare, medical resources, financial status and public recognition, etc. Only with such comprehensive assessment, can the animal protection organisation, the public, volunteers and supporters acquire objective and accurate knowledge of the TNR implementation, so that the animal protection organisation can make the right decisions on the continuous development of the TNR programme.

- **Participation of the community:** Through the feedback of the community volunteers, understand their initiative to participate, difficulties they may encounter and figuring out how to solve the problems, etc. In the meanwhile, long-term data and statistics shall be collected from all TNR communities.
- **Medical resources:** Look into the de-sexing skills of the partner hospitals, opinions from volunteers on the partner hospitals and opinions from the partner hospitals on the TNR programme. Work out advisory opinions to the medical cooperation in the next TNR stage. In the meanwhile, long-term records and statistics shall be collected concerning relevant information and prices of the partner hospitals.
- **Financial status:** Only with good financial status, can the programme run smoothly. Therefore, financial assessment is an important part. Regular checks of the cash flow and balance of income and expenses are the basis of the continuous development of existing and potential TNR communities.

The other two aspects of the assessment shall be coordinated by the community volunteers. One is the public recognition of the community. The other one is the control of the cat number and improvement of animal welfare.

- **Public recognition on the TNR programme:** In part III (“Understand the public recognition on the TNR programme) of the Section “Community Volunteers”, Appendix VIII--*The questionnaire on “Care of the Cats around You”* is designed to understand whether the community residents’ attitude towards stray cats has been improved and the TNR programme has been accepted. Also, through Appendix VII--*Record of the Cat Colony after the Implementation of the TNR Programme* in Part II of the Section “Community Volunteers”, can we acquire knowledge of the change in complaints about stray cats. These are all evidence in the assessment of the public recognition on the TNR programme.
- **Control of the cat number and improvement of animal welfare:** It is an important part of the assessment to understand whether the TNR programme can control the cat number and improve the animal welfare as expected. The result is a key factor in deciding whether the programme can continue to carry on and win the support from the public and encourage the volunteers to keep participating. Below is the detailed introduction of the assessment.

1. Assessment and data collection in each TNR community

The data collection shall be finished by the volunteers independently under the instruction of the animal protection organisation. For details please see the table in Article 2 of Section One, Community Volunteers.

Before and after the implementation of the TNR programme in each community, besides trapping, de-sexing and release, community volunteers shall complete *Appendix VI--Tracking Form for Stray Cat Colony during the Implementation of TNR* and *Appendix VII-- Record of the Cat Colony after the Implementation of TNR*, and record in detail the status of de-sexing, change in number, time of complaints from the residents and timely feedback to the animal protection organisation.

Considering that the volunteers might forget to provide feedback due to their own busy lives, the

animal protection organisation shall regularly remind and urge them to do so. For example, the animal protection organisation should send the volunteers *Appendix VII-- Record of the Cat Colony after the Implementation of TNR* every three months and collect the data.

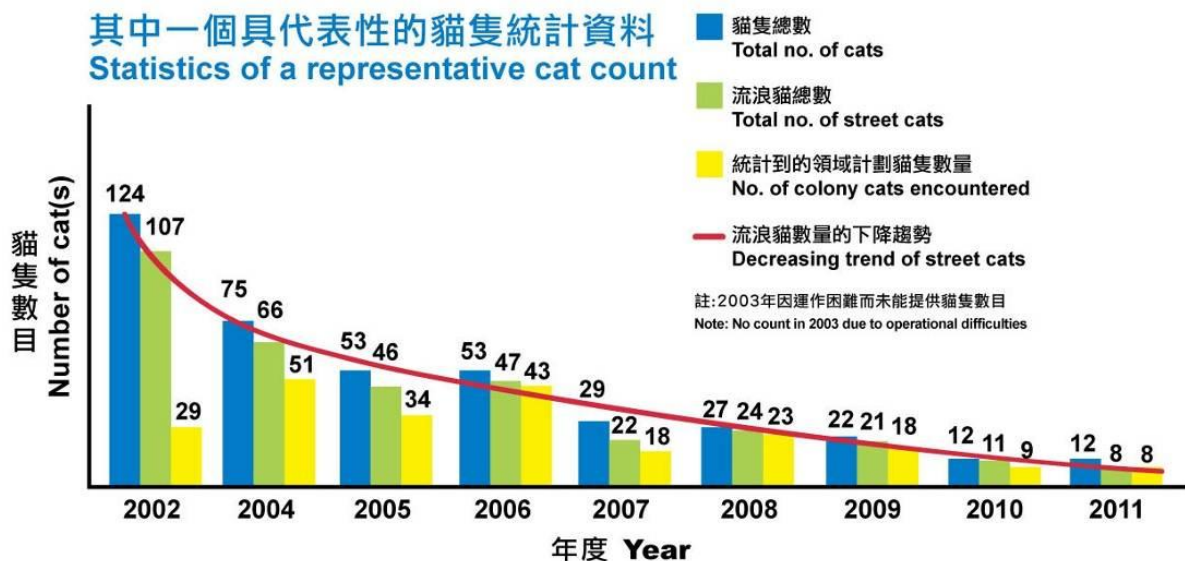
After possession of all the information, the animal protection organisation shall decide from the statistics whether the TNR programme has brought progress in number control and animal welfare to the community and positive changes to a larger range with the overall statistics.

Generally speaking, *Appendix VII-- Record of the Cat Colony after the Implementation of TNR* is used monthly only one year after the completion of TNR in a community. However, it is preferable if some community volunteers are willing to work with the animal protection organisation to carry out long-term monitoring.

2. Assessment and long-term data collection in sample TNR communities

Beside data collection by the community volunteers, the animal protection organisation can also pick several model communities for long-term statistics and assessment. The staff will be directly in charge of the statistics so as to acquire reliable results.

The chart below is provided by HK SPCA concerning the number control of the stray cat colony at Lamma Island from 2002 to 2010.



From the statistics we can clearly see a downtrend of the cat number, which perfectly proves that TNR plays an important role in the number control.

On the selection of the control area, consideration should be made as follows: choose a closed community which receives little influence from the outer environment; collect data every year and make comparisons in a long-term range so that we can see the effect of TNR.

Detailed method is as follows:

- Divide the selected community into units in every 500 metres.
- Avoid overlapping among units.
- Calculate only cats that can be seen within 15 metres.
- Keep a slow pace to record every cat in sight, but do not try to seek them out.

- Note down features of the cats such as ear notch, gender, age and whether they have owners.
- The calculation of each unit shall be made at the same time.
- Calculation of the same unit should be made by the same person.
- Cat feeders are not allowed to make the data collection.

Appendix V:

Form of Cat number in sample TNR communities

Date:		Person:								
Community:		Weather:								
Unit No.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Starting time:										
Ending time:										
<u>Cat status:</u>										
Neutered (with ear notch)										
Spayed (with ear notch)										
Non-de-sexed stray cat										
Non-de-sexed stray kitten (3 month old)										
Domestic cat (with collar or bell)										
Others (Please indicate)										
Total										

The above document is provided by HK SPCA, and we would like to hereby thank them for their wonderful assistance in the writing of this brochure.

Community Volunteers

I. Responsibilities of TNR community volunteer

1. Responsibilities of the community volunteer (leading person)



The community volunteer will undertake the main responsibilities as the leading person in the implementation of the TNR work in the community.

Early in the implementation of the program, the leading person will usually see much work, including: communication with the residents, trapping, de-sexing in the hospital, bringing the cat back from the hospital or recovery sites and releasing, feeding the community stray cats and regularly feeding information back to the organisation. With the progress of the programme, with new volunteers involved, the community TNR work can be divided up, but the overall coordination of the community TNR work, and the contact with the animal protection organisation, remains the volunteer's (leading person's) responsibilities.

A well-organized TNR programme is easily implemented. At the beginning it appears difficult, but with a wealth of practical experience, you will become more skilled and even be able to demonstrate your experience. Each successful implementation means that more stray cats will have better, healthier lives, and this will be your greatest achievement.

The responsibilities of a community volunteer (leading person) include:

- Know the basic habits of the cats and receive training on the TNR work.
- Try to develop community residents, who have been taking care of stray cats, into TNR volunteers. Share the relevant work and maintain good communication with these volunteers to ensure the successful completion of the TNR work.
- Investigate and summarise the condition of the stray cats in the community including change in number, mortality and injuries, etc. Fill in the "Tracking form for the Community Stray Cats System during the Implementation of TNR" (see Appendix VI) and add to it accordingly.
- Investigate the attitude of the residents towards the TNR work in their community.
- Present information on TNR to the residents and community management department and distribute publicity materials to create a friendly environment for the implementation of the TNR work in the community. Maintain good communication with the TNR community residents to ensure the successful completion of the TNR work.
- Raise funds for the program or strive for other support.
- Prepare all tools and materials for the TNR work.
- Prepare precautionary and emergency measures for health and safety issues.

- Work out a thorough TNR plan before each action according to the actual situation of the community, including: Planned numbers of trapped cats, time of trapping, planned animal hospital and the designated recovery site (if needed) and so on. The action can be continually approved by related parties.
- Wear the volunteer identification of the animal protection organization while working.
- Assist trapping volunteers in trapping.
- Assist transportation volunteers in the transportation of cats to the designated animal hospital for immunisation and sterilisation, and in return to the TNR community. Assist in releasing the cats post-surgically or sending cats to the designated recovery site.
- Send cats to the destination (Animal Hospital, TNR program community or recovery site) and hand them over to the receiver ensuring the proper placement.
- Assist feeders in caring for cat's, keep monitoring the situation of stray cats in the community.
- Regularly feed back the progress of the community TNR works to the animal protection organisation.

2. Responsibilities of trapping volunteers



In the TNR program, the initiative of community volunteers is an important guarantee of the TNR programme's success, particularly in the trapping work. Since most cats are alert and cautious, it is hard for strangers to approach them, and frightening the cats will lead to worse results. Only long-term feeders can get close to these cats and capture them more easily. Therefore, the trapping in the community shall be completed by volunteers from that community.

- Know the basic habits of the cats and receive training on the TNR work.
- Accept the arrangement from the community TNR volunteers or the animal protection organisation, trap according to the TNR plan.
- Prepare trapping tools in advance.
- Ensure safety for cats in the trapping process, **harmful trapping methods are strictly forbidden.**
- Wear the volunteer identification of the animal protection organisation while working
- Assist other volunteers in the delivery of cats to the designated sites in a safe and proper way.
- Send cats to the destination (Animal Hospital, TNR program community or recovery site), assist other volunteers and ensure the proper placement of the cat

3. Responsibilities of transportation volunteers



- Know the basic habits of the cats and receive training on the TNR work.
- Accept the arrangement from community TNR volunteers or the animal protection organisation and provide transportation services according to the TNR plan; taking cats safely to the designated location (Animal Hospital, TNR communities or recovery sites).
- Keep cats in the transportation box at all times in the process of transportation.
- After delivering cats to the destination (Animal Hospitals, TNR communities or recovery sites),

assist other volunteers to ensure the proper placement of these cats.

- Wear the volunteer identification of the animal protection organisation while working.

4. Responsibilities of nursing volunteers in the post-surgical recovery

Assist the hospital in nursing cats before and after the surgery, to ensure their safety and health.

Know the basic habits of the cats and receive training on the TNR work. Role includes;

- Post-surgical nursing for cats and recording in detail the conditions of de-sexing, immunisation and ear notching for each cat.
- Take measures to assist veterinarians and nurses to keep post-surgical cats warm, in a quiet place, monitor their respiratory rate and keep stress to a minimum during recovery.
- When cats come around, assist other volunteers in safe and proper delivery to the designated locations (TNR program community or recovery site.) and assist other volunteers to ensure their proper placement.
- Wear the volunteer identification of the animal protection organisation while working.



5. Responsibilities of nursing volunteers at the recovery site

Generally, we recommend keeping de-sexed stray cats in hospital for recovery therefore no additional nursing volunteers are required.

However, if the hospital can not provide recovery service, an alternative recovery site must be

considered which can be done by the animal protection organisation, or alternatively by several TNR communities. Enough volunteers need to be recruited to nurse stray cats after surgery until they can be successfully released.

Please note that approval must be given by the veterinarians to take cats out of the hospital for recovery.

- Learn the basic habits of cats and receive trainings on the TNR knowledge.
- Adopt the arrangements of animal protection organisations and assist volunteers to arrange cat transport to the recovery site.
- Properly nurse the de-sexed cats in the recovery site. Record their recovery in detail; eating, defecation and mental condition, etc.
- If cats show nervousness and fear in the period of recovery, necessary measures shall be taken to ease their fear.
- If cats fall ill during the recovery, they should be taken to veterinarians immediately for treatment.
- Remind community volunteers how to correctly discharge cats from the recovery site.
- Wear the volunteer identification of the animal protection organisation while working.

All the above mentioned volunteers shall know the risks in the implementation of TNR work, and assume this risk independently. It is strongly recommended that before the formal launch of the programme, volunteers visit a doctor to receive a rabies vaccination. In the case of a cat bite and scratches, ensure that you seek treatment and receive post exposure vaccinations within 24 hours.

II. Investigate the Situation of Community Stray Cats

After recruiting the lead community volunteer in the selected community, relevant investigations can be carried out by the volunteers towards the stray cat colony in their community. Volunteers are requested to fill the “Tracking Form for Stray Cats System during the Implementation of TNR” (see Appendix VI) in accordance with the survey result and determine the demand on the de-sexing for stray cats in the community. The form shall be used along with the implementation of TNR to record the cat de-sex status within that community.



This form will help community volunteers identify and track individual stray cat in their charge. It is also a detailed community TNR system file. Volunteers need to add new records at any time according to the progress of the TNR work. At the same time, they must regularly send the updated form to the animal protection organisation for backup and filing. This approach is essential to understand and gradually improve the efficiency of the TNR programme for stray cats.

After the initiation of TNR, community volunteers shall fill out “Record of the Cat Colony after the Implementation of the TNR Programme”(see Appendix VII), and record in detail the changes of the cat colony as well as times of any complaints from the community residents.

Community volunteers shall update the above mentioned two forms and again send them to the animal protection organisation for backup and to determine the effects. The data is crucial to the understanding and improvement of the community TNR.

Generally speaking, Appendix VII-- Record of the Cat Colony after the Implementation of TNR - is used monthly only one year after the completion of TNR in a community. However, it is preferable if some community volunteers are willing to work with the animal protection organisation to carry out long-term monitoring. If so, the volunteers shall also record the number of years of the stray cats living in the community.

Appendix VI:

Tracking Form for Stray Cats System during the Implementation of TNR (front)

Your Information

Name		Add	
Tel		Email	

Information on other Community TNR Volunteers

Name		Name		Name	
Tel		Tel		Tel	

Information on the Stay Cat Colony

Name of the Colony	
Location	
Colony Establishment Time	

Planned time of TNR Initiation:

Previous euthanasia, killing or relocation for the colony

Euthanasia: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Implementation time:
Arrested Killing: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Implementation time:
Other placement: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Implementation time:

Total number of cats at the beginning of TNR

Adult male cats	
Adult female cats	
Kittens (3 month old)	
Total:	

Information on the veterinarian

Name	
Tel	
Animal Hospital	

Previous injection of the combo vaccine or rabies vaccine?

<input type="checkbox"/> Cat combo vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/> Rabies vaccine
--	---

Ear notch for cats in the colony

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No, why
------------------------------	----------------------------------

Tracking Form for Stray Cats System during the Implementation of TNR (back)

No.	Cat Name	Color	Gender M/F	Age	De-sexing Status	Vaccination V: Cat combo vaccine F: Rabies vaccine	Ear Notch	Parasite examination	Domestication (person)	R=Release H=Homing E=Euthanasia O=Other

Appendix VII:

Record of the Cat Colony after the Implementation of the TNR Programme

Date:			Community Name:					TNR Starting Time:				
Record of the Cat Colony after TNR:												
Month after Starting Time:	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12
Neutered (with ear notch)												
Spayed (with ear notch)												
Male to be De-sexed												
Female to be De-sexed												
Kitten (under 3 month old)												
Domestic cats (with collars or bells, etc.)												
Others (please indicate)												
The following situations have happened to stray cats in the community:												
Adopted												
Died from illness												
Died from accident												
Hurt												
Transferred to other communities												
Missing												
Complaints on stray cats in the community:												
Times of complaints												
Stray cats' years of living in the community:												
1-2 years				2-5 years					Over 5 years			

Note: If the community volunteers are able to assist us with the long-term data collection, that will be preferable and will allow us to see in a clearer view of the changes of TNR over many years. Volunteers who are interested please start the record from the first year after the completion of the community TNR every half year or every year and send the statistics to the animal protection organization. Many thanks!

III. Understanding the public recognition on the TNR programme

Appendix VIII:

The questionnaire on “Caring for the Cats around You”

In the implementation of the TNR programme, knowledge of the public's recognition of stray cats and the TNR program before initiation is necessary. Please use this questionnaire to interview the community residents (at least 50 people) before and after (70% of the cats are de-sexed) the implementation of the TNR programme and summarize their attitudes.

For residents with cats at home, ask point by point or request them to fill out the questionnaire themselves. For residents less concerned and cooperative, information can be obtained through casual discussions. Communication can also be made with the community management department (residential committee or owner committee) to finish sufficient number of questionnaires.

Name of community:

Time of Investigation:

1. Do you have cats in your family?
2. Has your cat been de-sexed?
3. Do you see stray cats in the surrounding area?
4. What would you do if you see a stray cat?
5. Do you think that these stray cats affect your life?
6. If they do, in which aspects?
7. What do you expect for these stray cats?
8. Do you think that every one has the responsibility and obligation for caring for stray cats?
9. Do you know that some people are helping these stray cats in the community?
10. Do you agree on the action of de-sexing stray cats to reduce their number?
11. If conditions permit, are you willing to work together with these volunteers to help stray cats?

(The following questions are suggested to be asked in the second survey after the implementation of the TNR programme, so as to know the effect of the TNR work).

12. Do you think the noise from stray cats at night has been reduced?
13. Has the environmental hygiene been somewhat improved?
14. Do you think the number of stray cats has decreased?
15. Do you think volunteers should continue with the work for the stray cats in the community?
16. Are you willing to provide possible help to them, for example, to provide some funding for de-sexing stray cats?
17. Are you willing to adopt a de-sexed and healthy cat to give it a home?

IV. Trapping of stray cats

Although the TNR work flow is simple the first time may not be easy. Strong faith and determination is critical.



There are concerns that trapping can bring physical and mental harm to the cats as they do not easily trust people. This should not be of great concern; Lucky Cats have run the TNR program since 2004, helping tens of thousands of cats through trapping, de-sexing and releasing. These cats have recovered in a very short time and have maintained a normal relationship with human beings and have seen their quality of life greatly improved

1. Trapping guide

A. Necessary preparation work

- Apply for special TNR training from the animal protection organization. It is advised to observe a TNR procedure on site.
- Prepare trapping tools, such as trapping cages and transfer bags.
- Look for volunteers among the community residents or those with the same objective to help complete the trapping, transportation and care, etc.
- Practice skills for using the trapping cage and the transfer bag.
- If necessary, explain to community residents that your plan is to de-sex and not to harm the cat.
- Predetermine a feeding schedule and contact feeders, reduce or stop feeding 1 day before the trapping.
- Work with other volunteers (especially at night).
- Prepare some canned food to lure cats.
- Prepare sufficient number of transportation tools. If you plan to trap 5 cats, then prepare 7 tools.
- Wear thick gloves to avoid injury when touching stray cats.
- Ensure a quiet environment; noise and rapid movement of people will scare off cats.
- Plan enough time to ensure successful transportation of cats to the veterinarian.
- Plan enough time to guarantee smooth delivery of cats to the recovery site after surgery.
- Consider adoption for suitable young cats and adult cats
- Consider every possible way to best complete the work.

B. Cases to be avoided

- Trapping in very cold or hot weather



- Hasty action before having a detailed plan.
- Stopping feeding for more than 3 days, which is dangerous for the survival of cats and may drive them to other communities for food.
- The cat has eaten too much before trapping.
- Being emotional.
- Noise made by people.
- Teasing the curious cat.
- Using a trapping cage that has not been looked after or is broken.
- Trapping a lactating cat as her kittens may die due to exposure and hunger.
- Forgetting to cover the trapping cage with a towel or cloth (this should be done to reduce stress to the cat)
- Inadvertently letting the non-de-sexed cat escape, you may no longer be able to catch it
- Using a cage that is not thoroughly cleaned. If the cage smells of other cats, new cats will not enter.
- Freeing the cat in the car or home. Special transportation tools must be used to transport and place the cat.

2. Trapping kit

Some materials are necessary in the trapping of stray cats and will make the process safe and successful. If possible, not all of them need to be carried in every trapping action. Most of them can be stored in the trapping location, which will facilitate all actions in the area.

A. Prepared for the cats

- Trapping tool (trapping cage)
- Transportation tool (air box, firm wire cage, transfer bag or special cat package, for the cats to be transported to the designated place)
- Transfer tool (transfer bag)
- A long rope (in case the gate of trapping cage does not fall down automatically, it can be manually operated by the rope)
- Disposable bandage or thin wire, to strengthen a wire cage or the air box gate
- Canned cat food or food with strong scent
- Plastic fork or spoon
- Containers for bait
- Newspapers (lay at the bottom of the trapping cage, air box, wire cages or cat package to keep clean)
- Extra food for uncaught or unwanted cats
- Water for uncaught or unwanted cats
- Large dark towel or sheet, to cover the cage and the air box, so that cats stay calm. One for each cage is preferable

B. Prepared for you

- Assistant

- A pair of thick gloves for each person
- Tracking Form for Stray Cat System and a pen
- Small card that can be attached to the cage (used to record the features of the cats, feeders and living locations)
- TNR program promotional materials (to tell who you are to curious people or those trying to stop you)
- Introduction to the animal protection organisations and other promotional materials related to the rescue of stray cats
- Cleaning and disinfecting supplies to clean yourself and your tools. Alcohol cotton balls might be useful. If bitten by a cat, wash with soap and water followed by antiseptic cream or alcohol if no antiseptic cream available. Do not panic.
- Tissues (dry, wet)
- Flashlight (especially at night)
- Binoculars for the observation of cats in the distance
- Camera to record the status of stray cats in the colony
- Mobile phone. In case of emergency, you can contact the animal protection organisations or the veterinarian who will be de-sexing the cats.
- Garbage bags for empty cans and other waste material

3. Trapping method

Different trapping methods should be taken according to how closely stray cats can be approached. If possible, you must earn the trust from the cats before trapping, and skillfully handle all possible trapping tools.

Patience, determination and caution are required for trapping. Regardless of the trapping methods, you must consider the following points:

- The hungrier the cat is, the easier the trapping is. Stop feeding 1-2 days before trapping. But do not deprive the cat of food for more than 3 days
- Make sure that the surrounding environment is quiet. Walking around or noises may make the cat reluctant to enter the trapping cage or even run away.
- For inexperienced people, do not try to touch the cat to avoid an attack and being injured by one that is frightened.

A. Direct capture

Applicable to cats that can be directly touched

- For cats that trust human being, and will not kick, scratch or bite out of fear when they are suddenly grabbed. The trapping process can be completed by one person:
 - Approach the cat or attract it to your side
 - Picked up the cat directly and put it into the cage or air box, and rapidly close the door
- For cats that trust people, but will struggle once picked up, the trapping shall be completed by two people:
 - Offer very attractive cat food.
 - Approach the cat as close as you can touch it
 - When the cat focuses on the cat food, one person quickly and firmly “scruffs” (grabs the

skin on the back of its neck) the cat with one hand and its bottom with the other hand, hold it down on the ground firmly but without hurting it. The control of its movement is mainly through scruffing.

- After the cat is under control, the second person should promptly produce the cage or the air box. The individual holding the cat should carefully move the cat into the cage or air box, and quickly close the door.

In the process of direct capture please be cautioned that:

- If you are not sure about the cat, you must not hold it up by grabbing its front legs, which will frighten the cat and potentially hurt you too.
- If the cat struggles after being picked up, release it quickly to avoid being scratched or bitten.
- Do not wear a glove on the hand that will grab the cat as it may slip off and lead to failure in trapping. In addition, some heavy and robust cats will slip out of the grip easily if struggling even when you are not wearing a glove. Therefore, the person who is handling the capture has to be firm.
- After scruffing the cat, and in order to avoid being scratched, do not attempt to grab its front legs.
- If the cat struggles furiously before it is transported into the cage or the air box, do not allow all four legs to leave the ground and thereby lose control of the cat during the struggle. Slowly move the cat on the ground into the transfer tools.
- Do not loosen your grasp immediately when the cat is in the transfer tool. It may rush out again before the door is closed. You can only withdraw rapidly when the door is almost closed.



B. Trap with the special trapping cage

Applicable to cats that cannot be approached and won't come out for food until the feeders are far away:

- Offer very attractive cat food
- Open the trapping cage ensure the mechanisms are in working order
- Put a little food on the ground near the door of the cage to attract the cat
- Put a little food every 20 cm inside the cage and a little more at the end to lure the cat into the cage. Once the cat steps on the pedal, it will be trapped inside (most of the trapped cats will struggle).
- For repeated use of the trapping cage, wait until the cat calms down and transfer the cat into the transfer bag in a confined space such as a room or a car, so that the cage is emptied and can be used again.



In the process of trapping with the cage, please be aware that:

- A trapping cage can be borrowed or purchased from animal protection organisations.
- The trapping cage is fragile at the connecting points and can allow cats to escape whilst struggling. These areas must be reinforced before use, with a rope, strap or wire.
- In practice, manual control of the door by tying a rope to it sometimes works better than the automatic control. Sometimes the door will not close even when the cat has finished the food and leaves. At these occasions if there is a rope tied to the door, you can hold the other end of the rope and observe away from the cage in a place that is not visible to the cat. When it enters into the cage, you can swiftly pull the rope to close the door. Please note that you should wait until the cat's tail enters too before you pull the rope so that it won't be hurt by the rapid fall of the heavy door.
- Some cats may be too wary and refused to enter the cage so you can try some more attractive food and put more of it around the door to lure the cat to enter.
- If a cat refuses to approach because it recognizes the cage, you can disguise it by covering with a cloth or leaves.
- Volunteers are advised to stay invisible to the cat. Cats are wary and will repeatedly observe the surroundings or walk round the cage to inspect it. You should try not to make visual contact with the cats so as to alert it to your presence.
- There must be enough food placed in small amounts to ensure all cats will have the opportunity to enter the cage, a more timid cat may not if all the food is already eaten by a bolder cat that may have safely retreated from the cage without being caught. Small amounts will also ensure that the cats will not become bored with the food and risk not returning. The lure may also be wasted due to the relocation and reposition of the cage and struggle of the trapped cat, so ensure you have sufficient.
- Once the cat is trapped you can cover the cage with thick dark cloth, this will calm the cat down and reduce the stress of the situation.
- Under normal circumstances professional trapping cages are relatively strong, but an extremely strong cat might be "lucky" to squeeze out once the door has shut or when the cage is lifted up as it is not so solid. Transfer the cat into the bag or air box as soon as possible.
- Angry cats may hurt themselves on the mouth, nose or eye corners in a struggle. In these cases, cats need to be transferred into the bag or air box and taken to the hospital. If the injury is serious, it needs to be examined by the veterinarian after anaesthetisation.
- Before further trapping in another community, the trapping cage has to be sterilized to remove the smell of other cats.



Normally a trapping cage can only capture one cat at a time. You can prepare several transfer bags, and a bottle of spray that can both sterilise and remove the smell. Move the cat into the transfer bag immediately after capture, spray the cage and you are ready for the next round. Ideally, you can prepare several trapping tools and invite others to help, beginning simultaneously at different sites for better results.

C. Transfer the cat out of the trapping cage with the transfer bag

The use of transfer bags to move the cat out of the trapping cage is by far the most secure transfer method and removes any additional harm to the cat. In the transfer process, it is not easy for the cat

to escape and can be carried out by volunteers with only basic training.

- The transfer bag should be made of thick cloth to prevent the cat from escaping. Lucky Cats use twill canvas bags at the cost of RMB 15 each.
- The size of the bag has to be customised according to the size of the trapping cage. The entrance of the bag needs to be only slightly bigger than that of the cage, so as to connect the two entrances tightly and prevent the cat from escaping.
- The length of the bag must be enough so that the cat can completely stay in, 50-70 cm will do.
- The transfer process is best carried out by two people. When enough experience is accumulated, one person will be able to complete the job.

Following is a demonstration of how to use the transfer bag, showing its function and specific items to note:

- A successful trapping with the cat completely shut in the trapping cage:



- Quickly open the transfer bag and aim it towards the door of the trapping cage. Put the end of the trapping cage into the entrance of the transfer bag, just overlapping of the edges:



- Make sure the trapping cage is strongly held to the bottom of the bag and the ground. Then pull the transfer bag over the top of the cage until it covers the entire exit.



Below is a side view:



- Completely connect the exit of the trapping cage and entrance of the transfer bag. At this time one volunteer must hold the cage strongly to the bottom of the bag and the ground while another volunteer pushes on the bag from the top to avoid the cat escaping.
- Confirm that the connection is complete. The volunteer pushing down should open the door from the outside of the transfer bag, while an assistant volunteer knocks on the other side of the cage to force the cat into the transfer bag.



- In general, seeing the entrance of the transfer bag, most cats will instinctively rush into the bag where is dark. If the cat hesitates, you can tap the trapping cage to drive the cat into the transfer cage. The cat will rush in with force, so be sure to press tightly and don't let go.



- When the cat enters the transfer bag, the volunteer pulling up on the bag shall immediately close the opening of the transfer bag and hold tight.



- Under coordination with other volunteers, tie the bag tight with a rope. At this time the cat may struggle hard in inside so you will need to hold tight until the bag is tied.



Put the transfer bag in a safe place, simply clean the trapping cage and start with the next trap.

In general, to directly transfer the cat from the trapping cage to an air box or cage is very risky. In the transfer process, the cats can easily escape. If you need to transfer the cat to an air box or cage; first move the cat into the transfer bag, then put the bag into the air box or the cage, close the door leaving only a small opening and press tightly, draw out the bag from the opening little by little.

The next step is to fill out the card attached to the relevant transfer bag to ensure that the information of that cat is clear. Pay special attention in noting the location of where the cat was caught on the card to ensure the cat is returned to the right place. If released into an unfamiliar place the cat will be put at risk. The card must be with the cat at all times.

4. Relieve the pressure in trapping

Psychological pressure can affect both cats and trapping volunteers and will complicate the TNR process, or risk the failure of the process. The best way to reduce the pressure is to do some careful preparation with a detailed plan and adequate equipment to ensure peace of mind.

A. Reduce your anxiety

● Self-preparation

Trapping volunteers need adequate preparation. Safety and the importance of being organised are not to be ignored. Preparations and provisional analysis of the situation must be made for routine procedure as well as emergencies.

- How much do you know about stray cats with regard to their characteristics, nature and behaviors? Do you really know the entire trapping procedure? Receive training through publicity materials and videos. If possible, seek the help from experienced people.
- Prepare all trapping tools and materials.

- Write an **implementation plan**

This should not be too long but will help you to not forget anything. It should include all the necessary tools and procedures and will be very helpful at critical times.

- A lot of work must be completed before trapping: you should communicate with people in the surrounding areas and the volunteers on time and cost estimation, specific routes, seek appropriate means of transportation etc., all of which should be finalised before the procedure.
- For the cats in recovery or before returning to the outside environment, they need to be kept indoors for observation. Even the recovery period is relatively short; male cats need to be observed for 12-24 hours or 48-72 hours for females with a lateral cut. They can only be released when they are fully recovered from the surgery and have no additional problems or disease.
- If possible, try to work together with other volunteers to increase efficiency. However your partner must be patient and also master the necessary knowledge. If not, it may be better to work on your own to prevent commotion caused by too many people.



- **Safety first**

You must have some basic safety knowledge, for example; label the trapping cage and transport tools, do not reach into a cage containing cats, ensure that others understand these safety tips to ensure that both the cats and humans are safe.

An organized and well-prepared plan allows you to focus on the trapping work itself and the specific cat situation;

- Collect the required tools and materials together to conduct the actual operation and get familiar with them before going into the field.
- Before the actual operation, consider possible problems and make precautions e.g. Stray cats may attack humans if touched so this must be avoided.

- **Keep a peaceful mind**

- If you feel nervous, breathe deeply and avoid sudden or rapid movements and maintain a moderate tone.
- Fully estimate the reaction of the cat. It will try to resist entering the cage so you must act quickly to allow it to calm down afterwards.

B. Reduce the cat's anxiousness

- **Think for the cat**

When caught, the cat will lose control of its environment and its own ability to deal with the threat. This can affect its health which subsequently can prolong their post-surgical recovery, and even affect their ensuing release.

- Cats communicate with the world through sight, sound and scent. Imagine the world they live in and try to reduce their threats. For example, if you are using a cage or air box to temporarily hold the cats, covering it will help reduce their stress.
- No matter how intimate you are with the cat, you may not always soothe it through talking



to it. All you need to do is to cover the cage and leave it alone. However, if the cat is familiar with the feeder, you can ask them to talk to it on the other side of the cage, which may provide at least some comfort. Another advantage of doing so is that it can relax the feeder as well, in particularly the elderly.

- **Safety first**
 - Try your best not to hurt the cat whilst trapping.
- **Ensure a clean and orderly environment**
 - Ensure that clean and sterilised tools are used throughout every step.
 - Avoid bringing the trapped cat to noisy surroundings.
 - Avoid bring the trapped cats to the environment that is too cold or too hot.
- **Let the cat feel safe**
 - When transporting any cat, avoid rapid movements and maintain a peaceful state of mind.
 - Please also note that stray cats are generally not affected by comforting words, they will feel more secure if left alone when in the cage and will feel even better if they are covered.
 - When having eye contact with a cat, blinking demonstrates to them that you are not an enemy.

5. Transportation of cats

After trapping, volunteers need to safely transport the cats to designated hospitals for sterilisation and then back to the TNR community for release or to the recovery site accordingly. Safety of the volunteers and cats is the only goal at this point;

- Always transport cats with closed vehicles
- Fix and reinforce the cages and air boxes. The doors of the containers should be reinforced with ropes etc. to avoid escape.
- Transfer bags can only be used before surgery to transport cats.
- Make sure that the cats do not squash each other if more than one is transported within a transfer bag.
- In the post-surgical transportation of the cat, it must be laid in a cage or air box so as not to block its breathing.
- Keep the cage, air box or transfer bag closed at all times to avoid escapes.
- If the cat is to be transported in a motor vehicle, precautions have to be made to lower the temperature by opening a window or using an air conditioner. Do not put the transporting tools with cats in the trunk.
- Never transport cats in bags with bad ventilation. This will cause heatstroke cat, or even worse, de-hydration that can lead to death.



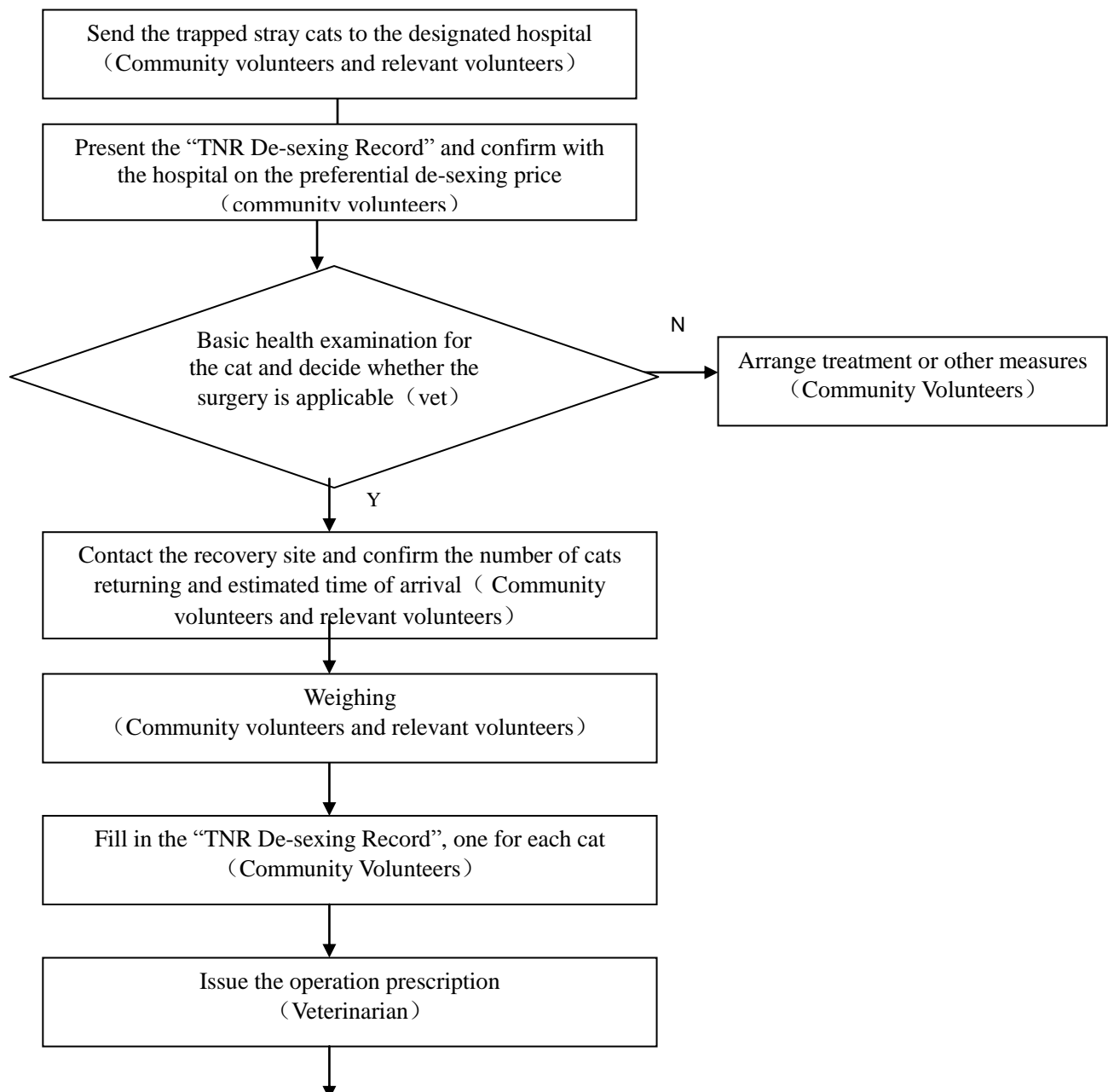
- If the cat is extremely angry or frightened and struggles inside the transportation tool, it can also overheat. In this case it is better to delay the delivery until the cat calms down.
- Prepare a large piece of waterproof cloth and lay in the car when transporting to avoid soiling from cat urine.

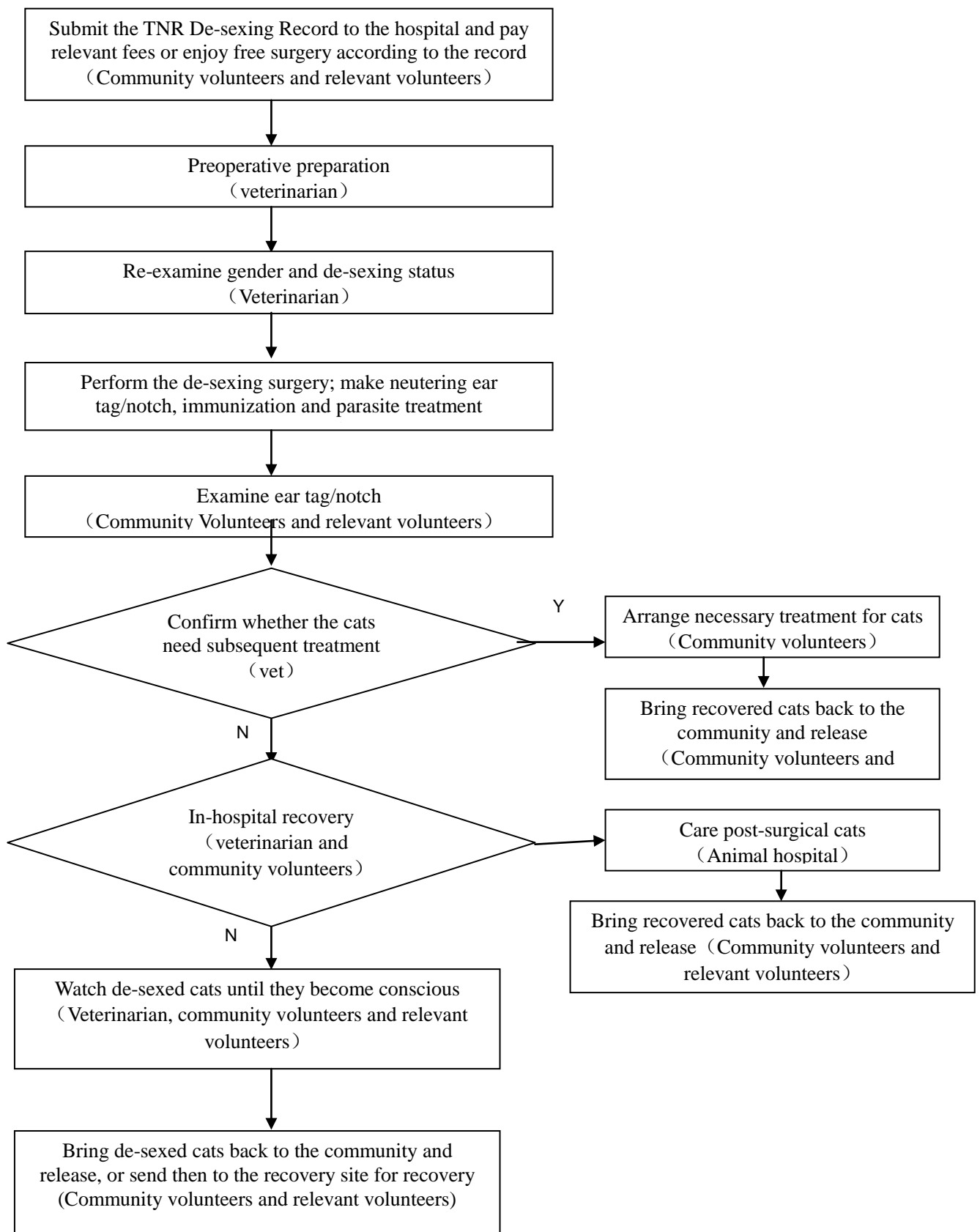
Special Notes: the nature of this programme determines that all volunteers use their spare time to participate. In order to minimise any uncertain factors, a certain time in the collection of transportation volunteers must be given to avoid unnecessary waiting.

The best solution is to contact the transportation volunteer when the trapping work is coming to an end and the transportation service is necessary. This will avoid any wasted manpower if the trapping is not successful.

V. Stray Cats De-sexing

1. De-sexing Procedure





Note:

·The principal person is indicated in parentheses.

·The rescue process is illustrated for reference, for further details please refer to the relevant conditions and criteria.

Issues to be avoided throughout the de-sexing process;

- Poor attitude and arguing between volunteers
- Noise caused by humans
- Sending cats to the hospital without prior confirmation from them
- Performing the de-sexing surgery for cats in poor health
- Any volunteer determining the treatment for unhealthy cats - Vets must always be responsible for treatment
- Leaving an unconscious cat unattended
- Taking an unconscious cat away from the hospital
- Inappropriate use of general anesthetics
- Failing to make an ear notch on the de-sexed cat
- Transferring the de-sexed cat in the transfer bag
- Letting the de-sexed cat out of the transportation tool to move freely around in the car during transportation



2. Pre-surgical communication with the hospital by volunteers

- **Appointment of surgery:** Before starting the trapping, contact the hospital in advance to inform them of the estimated time of arrival and number of cats so that they can prepare. At the end of the trapping, reconfirm with the hospital the exact time of arrival and number of cats. If it is too late for the surgery, discuss with the hospital whether the cats shall be sent first and wait till the next day for the surgery, or be placed in some other location and sent the next day.
- **Programme confirmation:** On arrival at the hospital, according to procedures of the animal protection organization, show the "De-sexing Confirmation Record for the TNR Program for Stay Cats " (see Annex IX) or the TNR volunteer discount card to the hospital. Having received confirmation from the hospital, appropriately arrange with volunteers for the cat's sterilisation.
- **Detailed information for registration of the cats:** Prepare in the hospital a "The Stray Cat Sterilisation and In-Hospital Recovery



Registration Form” (see Annex X), recording in detail the physical appearance (including hair length and colour, eye colour and other characteristics, etc.), gender, and contact information of the person responsible for the cat. Also it is recommended to number the cats to avoid confusion. The information card for each cat shall be placed on the cage at all times.

- **Guarantee of the medical benefits:** Remember to enquire about the anesthetic and analgesic applied in the surgery to ensure the cat receives all the benefits agreed in the medical agreement between the hospital and the animal protection organisation. Inappropriate use of drugs or lack of analgesia may cause considerable pain to the cat – see Animals Asia’s “De-sexing of the Dog and Cat for Chinese Veterinary Practitioners”.

A. Referential document: De-sexing Confirmation Record for the Lucky Cats TNR Programme for Stay Cats

Appendix IX: (front)

**De-sexing Confirmation Record
for the Lucky Cats TNR Program for Stay Cats**

(XX Animal Hospital)

Doc No. :2011—xxx

TNR Area: _____ ① Principal of the community TNR programme: _____

② Effective period: xxxxYYxxMMxxDD to xxxxYYxxMMxxDD (invalid at expiration)

Detailed Information on the Stray Cat:	
Gender:	<input type="checkbox"/> male <input type="checkbox"/> female
Weight:	
Coat color:	_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Long hair <input type="checkbox"/> short hair
Eye color:	<input type="checkbox"/> yellow <input type="checkbox"/> blue <input type="checkbox"/> mandarin duck
Surgery:	<input type="checkbox"/> de-sex <input type="checkbox"/> termination of pregnancy <input type="checkbox"/> found de-sexed
Date of Surgery:	

Fees (note: filled in by the hospital cashier; not by the principal of the TNR program):

Compulsory	Neuter:	Yuan	
	Spay:	Yuan	
	Termination of pregnancy:	Yuan	
	anesthesia only:	Yuan	
Optional	Cat combo vaccine:	Yuan	
	Rabies vaccine:	Yuan	
	Hospitalization expenses:	Yuan	
	endoparasite expelling:	Yuan	
	ectoparasite expelling:	Yuan	
Total:		Yuan	

Please tick the relevant item and fill in the amount:
Charge: _____ Yuan Cashier's signature: _____

Signed confirmation:

Hospital (Veterinarian) Seal/signature:	④ Seal/signature of the community TNR leading person:	③ Seal of the Lucky Cats:
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Please read carefully the notices on the back!

Welcome to visit the Lucky Cats Website: www.luckycats.net
Lucky Cats' contact email for stray cats: info@luckycats.net

- (Back)



Notices on De-sexing Confirmation Record for The Lucky Cats TNR Programme for Stay Cats

- To encourage volunteers in rescue and ensure smooth progress of the TNR programme, in the implementation of the TNR programme, the Lucky Cat will undertake part of the cost for de-sexing surgery of stray cats in the TNR communities.
- The record is exclusively for "the Lucky Cats TNR Programme for Community Stray Cats", one record for one cat, used only for the use of partner hospitals and TNR volunteers.
- TNR volunteers pay part of surgery expenses according to the record, and the remaining will be borne by the Lucky Cats and paid collectively to the hospital. The volunteer and hospital shall fill out the record in detail before settlement.
- Expenses on immunisation, in-hospital post-surgical recovery and other de-sexing-unrelated treatment in the de-sexing treatment will be borne by volunteers according to the cooperative price agreed by the Lucky Cats with the hospital.
- The Lucky Cats has run the stray cats rescue programme since 2004. All the costs paid to share with the TNR communities on de-sexing surgery and immunisation is from donations of kind-hearted people. If you are willing to contribute to fund the Lucky Cats, please contact us: **info@luckycats.net**

For your contribution in helping stray cats!

The Lucky Cats is your strong backing!

- **Instruction for the *De-sexing Confirmation Record for the Lucky Cats TNR Programme for Stay Cats***

This record is only granted to the communities and volunteers recognized by the Lucky Cats for the TNR program.

1. One record for one stray cat only.
2. The record takes effect upon signature by the executive of the Lucky Cats TNR programme, or the Lucky Cats Seal. See ③.
3. The name of community TNR volunteer (leading person) at ① will be filled or printed by the Lucky Cats before issued, or if it is manuscript, it must have the seal of the Lucky Cats, otherwise it is invalid. The signature at ④ must be consistent with that at ①
4. ② is the effective time which shall be confirmed by the hospital before acceptance. The record beyond the effective period is invalid. The hospital may refuse it.
5. The hospital shall charge fees according the surgery prescription for stray cats, and confirmed by cashier.
6. After the surgery for stray cats, the veterinarian shall sign on the record to confirm its completion.

B. Appendix X:

The Stray Cat Sterilization and In-Hospital Recovery Registration Form
(_____ Animal Hospital)

No	Date	Characteristics of Cats				Gender	Adult/Young	Weight	From the community	Name of Volunteer	Tel	Discharge date	Signed by discharge person
		Hair colour	Hair length	Eye colour	Others								

3. Assistance from volunteers before and after the de-sexing surgery

Although de-sexing surgery is the responsibility of the animal hospital, in view of the situation that medical resources are in short supply in China and the number of cats in one trapping action is large, if the volunteers are able to assist in nursing the post-surgical cats, it will help more with their recovery.

After the de-sexing surgery, community volunteers shall cooperate in the following works:

- Arrange necessary treatment for a cat deemed not healthy enough to undergo the de-sexing surgery.
- According to the post-surgical status of the cat, consult with the hospital on in-hospital recovery issues.
- Contact transportation volunteers to prepare for the delivery of cats. Make a schedule to ensure successful transportation of de-sexed stray cats to the recovery site or back to the community.

4. Nursing in the recovery period

When the stray cat regains consciousness, it enters the period of recovery. Generally, we recommend that the de-sexed stray cats remain in the hospital for recovery, but given circumstances that the latter cannot provide such services, a recovery site needs to be established to accommodate stray cats for recovery until they are safe to be released.



A. In-hospital recovery

If the cat stays in the hospital for recovery, most nursing will be completed by the hospital and the volunteers need only to deal with the following:

- Medication record shall be hung on the cage including; numbering, characteristics, gender, and the volunteer in charge as well as time of hospitalisation and predicted time of release. This will avoid confusion in releasing and prevent any unnecessary pain for the cat and complications to the TNR work.
- Provide cat food, cat litter, changing mat and other essentials.
- Regularly visit and keep abreast of the cat's recovery. Communicate with the veterinarian and report anything unusual.
- Take the cat and release as recommended by the veterinarian.
- Pay relevant fees according to the medical service agreement between the hospital and the animal protection organisation.

B. Recovery sites

After surgery, if the cat is to recover at the recovery site, necessary equipment, materials and sufficient nursing volunteers must be prepared in advance.

- **Tools and materials shall be prepared before receiving cats**

- Isolation cage:** For accommodating cats after surgery. The cage does not have to be large in size. In comparison with a large and open space, a narrow and dark environment will make the cat feel safer. Even if placed in a big cage, the cat will generally curl up in a corner.
- Large cloth sheet:** To cover the cage and create a dark environment to relax and settle the cat.
- Changing mat or newspaper:** Using cat litter may not be appropriate for some cats that may move around and cause wet litter to stick to their fur. This will be hard to clean and creates an unsanitary environment which may inhibit their recovery. Instead, lay a changing mat on the bottom of the cage and replace it everyday or put enough shredded newspaper into the litter box.
- WATER, cat biscuits and canned food:** Ensure the basic needs of cats and provide water and food.
- Disinfectants:** For the sterilisation of the recovery site to prevent infectious diseases.



- **The responsibilities of the nursing volunteers in the recovery site include:**

- Register the mobility information of cats**

Accept the arrangement of the animal protection organisation and assist community volunteers to arrange the circulation of the stray cats for recovery. Complete the registration information including: time in-and-out of the recovery site, characteristics of the cat, gender, transportation volunteer and his/her contact information. If there is more than one cat for recovery, ensure they are numbered.

- Record the recovery status of the cat**

In the nursing process, record in detail the recovery status of the cat including eating, defecation, treatment and mental status, etc.

- Isolation accommodation**

Strictly speaking, one cage should accommodate only one cat. In this way, their appetite and defecation can be easily monitored and measures can be taken when a problem arises.

If the accommodation is limited, cats from the same region can be placed in one big cage. 2-3 is the maximum according to the size of the cage. If any more it would be difficult for the nursing volunteer to observe the status of each cat including their appetite and defecation. If a cat had not eaten at all during recovery, it would be very



dangerous to release it.

If the cat in the cage shows nervousness and fear, measurements shall be taken to soothe it. For example, cover the cage with a big sheet and create a dark environment. Or you can put it together with cats from the same region to help it calm down. Cats from different regions cannot be kept in the same cage under any circumstances. Any fighting among cats will lead to serious consequences.

Nursing of cats

Provide cat food, drinking water and cat litter or changing mat's to cats in post-surgical recovery. Canned food may be added to increase their appetite. Make sure the cats recover safely.

Generally speaking, having been through surgery and having been sent to a strange place, the cat will likely refuse to eat or drink on the day of arrival.

Prevention of infectious diseases

The room should have good ventilation and be completely cleaned and sterilised to prevent infectious diseases.

If the animal protection organisation is to provide a recovery site, it is recommended that it only receives cats from one region, after cats from another region have been taken away. Always accommodate cats from different regions in different rooms to avoid infection and stress. Before receiving new cats, the recovery site and all equipment shall be thoroughly sterilised.

Others

Some cats will cry due to fear of the new environment and nervousness, especially at night, which might disturb the residents. Precautions such as closing the doors and windows or reinforcing the sound proof constructions must be made. Some cats may cry through out the recovery period until they are released.

If a cat falls ill during the recovery, it must be taken to the hospital immediately and receive proper treatment. After the necessary post-surgical treatment, remind the community volunteers to take it away according to the recovery status.

Taking into account that strangers might frighten the cat, temporary volunteers should not conduct any nursing work.



5. Recommended treatment of other diseases during the de-sexing surgery

Shortage in funds for de-sexing a huge number of stray cats is a problem faced by every animal protection organisation within a TNR program and every TNR volunteer. For most cats in a TNR programme, they will return to their original locations to live and should be treated for diseases in the short period of their recovery. The large number of cats, limitation in funds, short time for recovery and the uncertainty of the follow-up arrangements are all challenging in the treatment of diseases for stray cats.

Here, Lucky Cats would like to share their experiences in the treatment of diseases while carrying

out the de-sexing of cats.

The TNR volunteer may encounter diseases that demand high expenses and long recovery period, such as liver and kidney disease, oral diseases and feline panleukopenia. Out of consideration for the capacity of the volunteer and the follow-up arrangement of the cat, the animal protection organisation would not recommend the volunteers treat such diseases. If the cat is not cooperative in the treatment or the veterinarian suggests euthanasia, we suggest the volunteer agrees.

If the volunteer insists on the treatment, the animal protection organisation will contact an appropriate animal hospital in order to obtain the best price.

If a cat has recovered from any illness and the volunteer would like to adopt it, the animal protection organisation can place this cat in other programmes under its administration, such as the adoption programme, to share the treatment expenses, with the volunteer using the treatment fund of this programme.

The TNR programme itself is aimed at reducing the number of stray cats through de-sexing. Regarding the treatment of disease, the animal protection organisation should respect the decision of the volunteers and use its resources to contact hospitals to obtain the lowest cost of treatment available.

VI. Release of stray cats

Cats are territorial animals and live within boundaries where they are knowledgeable of their food resources and are able to live there for a long time. A de-sexed cat must be released safely back into the environment where it originally lived.

1. Release to the original place of capture

A. Considerations before release

- **Ensure the health of the cat**

- Cat is fully recovered from the sterilisation with the surgical area healed, and without mobility difficulties
- Cat does not have other health problems (such as: feline panleukopenia, parvovirus infection, Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis and other Acute infectious diseases)
- Cat ear notch has been done (a notch on one ear indicating that this cat has been de-sexed to avoid re-operation on the cat).

- **Let the cat feel safe**

- The specific location of release should be as close to where it lives
- Avoid sudden, rapid movements and keep a peaceful state of mind during the release so as not to frighten the cat.
- For security reasons, it is better to use an air box, cage or transfer bag for the transportation. If the cat fiercely struggles and is unable to calm down, just leave it alone. When the conditions for release are available (feeder on site, the environment is normal), release the cat as soon as possible.
- Cats communicate with the world through sight, sound and scent. Imagine the world they might feel and rid the environment of anything that may cause them harm or stress..

B. Release

Wait until the cat calms down and the surrounding environment is quiet. Open the transportation tool and allow the cat to walk out by itself. There are occasions that the cat recognizes the environment it came from and will rush to get out. Under this circumstance, release the cat as soon as possible.

Most cats will go home instinctively. They will greet old companions in the colony and patrol their territory. Some cats will not recognise their environment immediately and will hide, they will come out eventually - and just need some time.

Some cats may hide for days and cannot be found by the feeder. However there should be no cause for concern as it is not likely the cat will leave its known environment. Continue to put food down as usual and they should return in a few days. The length of hiding might be related to the character of the cat. Some will hide for only one or two days, but some extremely timid ones will need one week or longer.

Please take special note that if there are several fixed feeders in the community, the cat should be released in front them so that they know the cat is safely back, even when it hides. In this way unnecessary problems can be avoided to maintain the progress of the TNR programme.

C. Suggestion on the time of release

In general, male cats can be released 8-24 hours after the surgery, when they have regained consciousness and are able to move as usual. Out of safety considerations, cats should not be released in extreme weather like rain or snow. On very windy days when there is a sudden drop in temperature, decide whether the cat could be released according to its physical condition and whether it is familiar with humans.

Female cats need to rest for a few days after surgery until the wound has fully healed before they can be released. Specific recovery times, according to cat sterilisation conditions, are different;

- Lateral-cut de-sexing surgery - Adhesives are often used for outer cut. Under this circumstance, the cat can be released within 24-72 hours.
- Front-cut de-sexing surgery - Outer cut can be sewed with absorbable suture. Again there is no need to remove stitches and the cat can be released within 24-72 hours once the cut heals.
- The surgery and recovery condition for cryptorchid male cats remains the same with that of the female cats. They can only be released healthily under the advice of the veterinarian.

Additional suggestions:

- It is better to release any unfriendly cats as soon as possible so use of the lateral-cut in the cat de-sexing surgery is most popular and will shorten the time of them being kept in cages
- For a cat that is definitely to be released, do not try to establish its trust for humans.
- If the cat in recovery has become familiar living with humans, there is concern that it will not adapt to living wild and may feel abandoned. If it is not intended for adoption then it should be released within two weeks in order to reduce this risk.

2. Relocation and migration of stray cats

A. Considerations before relocation

The first suggestion is to not consider the migration and relocation of stray cats:

Most stray cats in recovery should be returned to their original area. The most suitable place for them to live in is their current home. The migration of stray cats is difficult and time consuming to monitor. Unless their lives are threatened, or the living environment is damaged, migration is not advocated and is not in fact necessary; there are other ways to solve the problems.

- If the cat urinates everywhere outside, consider setting a litter tray for them and promptly

bury the excrement.

- If the cat climbs all over the car or other human possessions, consider changing the feeding location to a place away from human living areas. When necessary, explain to the neighbors as follows: These cats have been living here for a long time; they will be de-sexed and this will stop those annoying behaviors. These cats belong to the colony managed by us, they are stable in number and are healthy. If they are moved away, new cats will show up with the same problems.

Cats are territorial animals; they live in strict boundaries and will live there for a long time. They have gradually adapted to life in their area and are familiar with the local food resources. Reducing their number through relocation is difficult and time-consuming.

- If the cats constantly breed, cry, defecate etc. causing disturbance to the community residents, this may result in killing or poisoning to reduce the numbers. This is the time when we should start considering the relocation of the cats.

B. Migration and relocation plan

You can only relocate cats when you have failed in all other attempts. This would be a complex process given that the nature of cats is for them to remain in their own territories. Rules must be followed to ensure the success. Any attempt to simplify the process will lead to failure.

● **Evaluation of the cat colony**

Cats are territorial animals and they have strict boundaries. Before the consideration of the relocation, you must estimate their number to determine the immigrant communities. Lucky Cats suggests that at least two cats be relocated to one new site. The relocation has to ensure minimum stress to the cats and a trusted companion is critical to this process.

With regard to the relocation of kittens, there are two options:

- Bring the colony kittens to families after necessary vaccination and other health care requirements. Cats under 8 months of age should be tamed with proper care from people. If this cannot be accomplished, the second option below can be considered.
- Perform the TNR program on young cats (currently, all the Lucky Cats partner hospitals, offer professional training on the advanced de-sexing surgery, and will be able to perform it on a cat that is above 3 months old), and the same as adult cats; relocate them in twos.

● **Locating new living area for stray cats**

The new community for cats must be away from busy traffic. In order to protect them from bad weather, we must consider the possibility of finding shelter in the community. At the same time, there must be a person responsible to feed and care for them.

- Warehouses and other fixed places are ideal for cats to live in
- If the residents of the new community can afford to feed the cat, then the backyard or a covert place is also an option.

In addition, a community without people to provide care shall not be considered. Cats need food and water and necessary care. Also, to relocate cats into a new community, an agreement can be signed with the community volunteer emphasising the obligations of that person in charge of the cat colony, to ensure that the cat receives fundamental daily needs and medical care. The agreement shall also include that a TNR programme shall be launched in the case of new cats appearing.

● **Issues must be considered**

Areas with heavy traffic will be dangerous especially if the cat is not familiar with the area. In addition, we should also pay attention to the dogs in the new region. Some dogs are aggressive and will threaten, attack or chase a cat, which would then be more likely to be lost.

In the area with a lot of dogs, there are preferably some small secure shelters where cats can go inside to escape - and you might also consider settings up fences. If necessary, feed the cats at

night and make sure that the community trash cans are tightly closed so that they can not get inside.

C. Relocation of cats

This step is fairly easy to understand: trap cats and transport them to the new place immediately. This step must be completed quickly and without any delay - and it is important that you keep calm in the process.

- **Trapping and transportation:** see **Article Four (Trapping of stray cats) in Section Three, Community Volunteers.**
- **Control**

Once a cat has been relocated they should be placed in a closed area or big cage to stop them from running around for 1 – 2 weeks. This control will help to familiarise the cat with the new environment without them trying to return to their old home where they could get easily lost in an unfamiliar place. As for the volunteers, all their effort and money previously invested would be wasted.

In the transfer of the cat from the transportation tool to the big cage, precautions must be made to prevent it from escaping. Carry this out in a closed room to prevent the cat escaping.

Remind the new feeder that in the first two days or so the cat will try to escape, but after that period it will realize that the new place is safe and it should gradually get used to it. In the control period, provide the cat with fresh food and water and clear their litter daily.

- **Control equipment**

In addition to a transportation tool for each cat, you also need:

- large cages at the new location or a temporary closed room to place the cat for relocation.
- Adequate cat litter, cat beds food and dishes so the cat can save time finding them in an unfamiliar place. In the early period of the control stage, canned food will help the cat adapt to new home as quickly as possible. Once released, the cat can be provided with dry cat food.

- **Details of the relocation**

If you can not ensure a temporary room to release the cat in the early stage of the control, keep the cat in a large cage within a room in order that it is secure.

Successful control requires 1-2 weeks - but no longer. If you keep the cat in the cage for too long, the cat may escape to avoid being caged again.

Ensure that the control site is in the vicinity of the release site. The cat may hide on release, but will show up in one or two days. Make sure that, in the control period, the new feeder approaches and talks to the cat so that it is familiar with human voices. Close contact with the cat will ensure the success of the relocation.

If the cat escapes it will not go far, so you should provide food and water near by to help encourage it back.

- **After relocation: You have not yet finished.**

Regularly contact or visit the new feeders to make sure that the cat is well taken care of and provided with necessary help if needed. Also, maintain a good relationship with the feeders so that they are willing to take on another relocation assignment.

If you have moved all the stray cats out of the community, you must dispose of all old food resources to avoid immigration of new cats which will then also require de-sexing, vaccination and relocation.

D. Summary

According to the statistics of the Lucky Cats, the following four points are critical to success:

- Cats from the same colony shall be relocated together.

- At the early stage, stray cats must be maintained in the cage or in the temporary area for 1-2 weeks.
- To ensure the appetite of cats is under control, during the 1-2 weeks offer more canned food and change to dry food later on.
- New feeders shall have verbal contact with cats at least two times a day.

If you are in strict accordance with the rules described here, without simplifying any of these steps, then you have almost completed the most difficult part of the relocation.

3. Bringing wild kittens to adoption families



If possible, for friendly stray cats that interact with humans – they may be abandoned or lost domestic cats - they can be considered for adoption.

However, for "wild cats", including those who have left human contact for too long a period and have become wild along with their offspring who have never had contact with humans, they will instinctively avoid contact with humans and can not be easily approached. In general, do not try to change the lives of wild cats. Adult cats are usually untamable, accustomed to, and enjoy wild life. They are

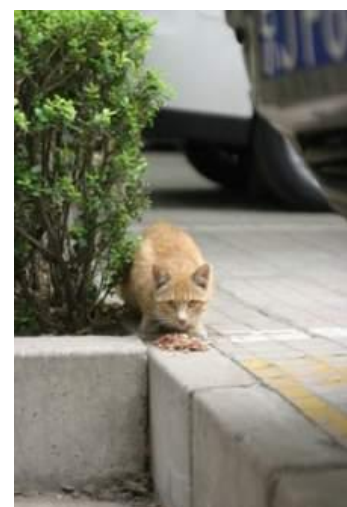
instinctively resistant to contact with humans, will not adapt to domestic life and are difficult to be brought into families. It will take great effort and time to try to change them and there will still be the risk of failure, this cost is much higher than that to de-sex wild cats.

How to differentiate wild cats and stray cats

Observe the appearance and behavior of the cat. The stray cats generally like to approach humans, although they may not be too close to you. Give them food, and a stray cat will eat immediately. The stray cat cries a lot, especially when it hears call from humans and they might endlessly mew. They may look very dirty and you may be able to see one at any time.

The wild cat is silent, and will not respond to human calls. It never approaches humans and refuses to be approached. You can only see them at nightfall, midnight or daybreak. They will only appear in the vicinity of humans if they are hungry. The wild cat is highly adapted to its environment and usually looks clean. If you offer it food, it will wait until you are far enough away before eating.

However, the young wild cat under ten weeks of age may be tamed and brought into the family. But in view of the large number of stray cats waiting to be adopted, we should consider de-sexing and vaccinating the young wild cat and releasing it together with its mother and leave the adoption opportunity for the adult stray cat.



It is not possible to re-home all stray cats. For the TNR programme de-sexing stray cats en masse to stop over breeding is the main task. Too much consideration on adoption is a waste of time and resources and therefore it is not our suggestion to tame too many stray cats at the early stage of the TNR work.

For the young wild cat that is pre-adopted or has lost its mother, we have to follow the instructions below for taming and adoption:

Without contact with humans, new born wild cats will soon become wild with the influence of their mother, but they can be tamed and used to human life if they are raised at very early age in human families.

It is important to remember that the most important thing you can do for the wild cat is de-sexing. Before you can bring one home, de-sex as many wild cats as possible in the community.

A. Distinguish levels of possibilities for stray cats to be domesticated

Young cats under 4 weeks can usually be domesticated within a few days, but young cats of 8 weeks old will take 2-4 weeks. Young cats of 10-12 weeks old need a relatively longer time. It is extremely difficult to tame wild cats above 12 weeks old, and they might never completely trust humans.

B. Start the work

Kittens living in the stray cat colony will never be domesticated. They would have to be brought indoors and retained in a small space so that they can be touched regularly. If you cannot do so, please release them to their colony.

When the kittens grow to about 6-8 weeks old and are weaned, they can be taken from the mother.

C. Keep the kitten indoors

- First, retain the kitten in a restrained space such as a big air box or a cage. If you do not have these, keep it in a small room where it cannot hide and move near anything that may hurt it.
- Do not let the wild kitten run around in your home. It will hide in narrow places that are hard to reach, and you can not lure it out. Besides, a large space might scare it and impede the result.
- If possible, please separate the kittens. Once they are put together, when one of them act friendly, the other will always be timid. If there is no condition for the separation, make sure to have some time alone with each of them.
- The cage should be equipped with a small litter box, food dish, water bowl and a towel or your clothes for the cat to sleep on.



D. Domestication

- In the domestication process, food is the key. Always put dry food for kittens in the food dish, but feed the kitten with wet food (canned food or meat food) at least once or twice a day. At the very beginning, the kitten might hesitate in eating in front of you, but it will eventually link the food to your presence if you are patient enough.
- Chicken-flavored kitten food is most attractive to kittens.



- The length of time it takes for a cat to become approachable depends on the age and character of the cat. The older and wilder it is, the harder it is to tame it. For this kind of cat, feed it with brand wet food for kittens using a spoon outside the cage. When it gets used to this, you can try to touch it.
- The younger and less wild cat can be held immediately. If you prefer, you can also wear gloves. Please be caring and tender when you are holding any animal. Wrap the cat in a towel, leaving its head out. Use a spoon to feed it with wet food for kittens. If it does not respond, wipe some on its nose. Once it has tasted the food, it will be willing to eat more.
- Whilst holding the young wild cat, talk to it gently. Touch it from the back of its head to the face, the chin and the back of the ears. Hold each kitten as much as possible. Arrange several feedings and contact every day for 10-15 minutes every time.
- The progress will depend on the age and character of the cat. You can notice the progress everyday - sleeping on your lap, asking for food from you, meowing to you, purring and playing which are all signs of progress. Once the cat no longer tries to escape from you and walks towards you asking for food, enjoys being held, you no longer need to keep it in the cage or in a small room. This is also when you can put it together with other kittens.
- Introduce different people to the kitten. The new comers must lower their voices and approach the kitten gently and non-threateningly.



E. Important tips

- Be careful when picking up the young wild cats – their claws and teeth are very sharp
- Do not feed milk to kittens - it will make them ill.
- When the kitten is willing to play, give it toys such as a string (not thread) or a teasing stick. Do not tease it with your hand, so as not to be bitten or scratched, or develop a bad habit of biting which will impede their adoption.
- If the cat stays awake at night, try playing with it more and cover the cage with cloth at night.
- Turn on the TV or the radio in daytime (not too loud), so as to make it familiar with human voices.

VII. Persisting in the ongoing implementation of the TNR programme

1. Constantly monitor stray cats in the community

The TNR work is not as simple as “de-sex and release”. De-sexing and release without follow-up does not help at all in improving the living condition of stray cats and in stabilising the stray cat colony.

After the sterilisation and release, the TNR work is not over. Although the hardest part of the task is accomplished, the constant monitoring is crucial. Except for the care of the current stray cats, timely capture, de-sexing and release for new cats is necessary.

The biggest obstacle for the TNR work is to gradually control and reduce the number of stray cats which comes from constant abandoning. Therefore, if there is no long lasting monitoring of the stray cats colony, new cats in the colony will become the main force of a new circle of breeding. To prevent this, new stray cats have to be trapped and de-sexed in time, and arranged for adoption or release accordingly.

Another important reason for continuous monitoring of the cat population is that the surrounding environment keeps changing. Volunteers should regularly contact community residents to understand their views on stray cats and the TNR work, and inform them of how to solve the problems of stray cats. Also communicate and listen to their new neighbors, asking whether they have any new ideas and suggestions. So, even though trapping and de-sexing is the most intensive part of the TNR work, it is just the beginning.



2. Constantly keeping the TNR work ongoing at 70% and above of de-sexing ratio

The TNR work is not for individual stray cats; all stray cats in the community are in the scope of the TNR program. Although in the implementation of the TNR program we want each cat to be de-sexed, maintaining the overall situation of the cat colony in the community is an important indicator to evaluate the TNR work.

The aim of the TNR work is to control over reproduction and effectively reduce the number of stray cats within the community. Practice shows that when the number of de-sexed adult stray cats has reached 70% of the total in a community, the scale of stray cats within the community can be maintained at a stable level. When this ratio is close to 100%, the number of stray cats can be gradually reduced over time.

Noise from fights or oestrus of stray cats and the smell of male cats urinating to mark territory will vanish. Stray cats will no longer want to wander and therefore they will not draw attention from humans. The safety of stray cats and normal life of the community residents can then be guaranteed. This is when the TNR work has reached its goal, and which has been proven in the numerous practices in the Lucky Cats TNR communities.

The TNR work is not a short-term task. It requires the unremitting efforts of volunteers in the de-sexing of most of the stray cats, their consistent care, the monitoring of new cats in the colony and de-sexing them in a timely manner. All these together, result in the maximum positive effects of the TNR programme.



To achieve the ratio of 70% de-sexed, in addition to the ongoing work, the following must be carried out:

A. Regardless if the cats are male or female, they should be de-sexed



The TNR program aims at de-sexing most of the stray cats in the community. Only when this is achieved, can we control the number of stray cats so as to stabilise the stray cat colony.

De-sexing a single gender of cats will not produce the results required for the TNR programme. In the view of controlling the cat number and stabilising the cat colony, cats that are not de-sexed will attract other cats that are not de-sexed to the colony and produce new cats, or may wander to other communities to multiply. This will not only jeopardize the cat colony's stability of this

community, but will also bring pressure to other communities, which is not a responsible rescue.

As to the thought that “the neutered male cat will be discriminated when it is released back into the colony”, this is completely unscientific. One thing to be re-emphasised is that the de-sexing surgery does not change a cat's personality. Although its testicles are removed, its Pituitary Gland will continue to produce sex hormones which will enable the cat to maintain its gender consciousness and social status. In many of the Lucky Cats TNR communities, volunteers have witnessed the neutered male cat still remains the dominant cat within its community.

B. Appropriately terminate the pregnancy of female stray cats in the TNR community to avoid an increase in population.

The living conditions of stray cats are very poor. Most pregnant stray cats are in poor health due to serious malnutrition. Stray cats have no regular sexual behavior and will be mated by many male cats. In the past years, Lucky Cats have seen many junior female cats less than 2.5 kg, become pregnant with 8 young where some of the fetuses had poor growth. For a young cat like this to continuously give birth the likely result will be death from mogitocia. Even if the kittens are successfully delivered, they will most probably die of the harsh living conditions. For example, in the cold winters, many kittens freeze to death. In communities with inadequate human environments, brutal abuse of kittens is frequent. Acknowledging the cruel reality, it is our responsibility to avoid producing more and more homeless cats. Within the TNR programme, termination of pregnancy has to be performed as soon as possible.

Surgical termination of pregnancy does not differ from the ordinary spaying surgery. The uterus and ovaries are removed, there is no difference in the time of recovery and it does not cause any additional pain for the cat.

C. Don't blindly shelter de-sexed stray cats

The aim of the TNR work is to control, through de-sexing, the number of stray cats in a region to avoid their rapid reproduction. De-sexing and release is the fundamental part of the TNR work. However, in the implementation, out of the love for the cat, volunteers may hesitate in releasing the de-sexed cat. They might find an empty room in the community in which to keep the de-sexed cat. This is not an appropriate solution. Although initially it appears to be a stable life for the cats these 'shelters' can not always continue and can result in the cats being forced out again in the future.

For the past two years, in the Lucky Cats TNR communities, situations have occurred where the volunteers have had to urgently relocate cats they sheltered because the shelter houses were retrieved. Although under the help from many people, some cats will be adopted, most were released again. For the cats that had adapted to the indoor life, this outcome is no different from being tragically abandoned again.

If volunteers hope to find adoption opportunities for de-sexed cats in the community, it is

recommended that they contact the animal protection organisation immediately so that the cat can be placed in their adoption program.

If the cat needs to be temporarily housed for recovery or short-term stay, the number of cats in the house cannot exceed its capacity, and they must be released immediately after recovery or adoption opportunities must be actively found. If they cannot be adopted in one month, they should be released back to their original location. Do not blindly retain cats in shelters as this can pose difficulties for both the cat and the volunteer.

VIII. Carrying out TNR work in a public area

In general, the TNR work is mainly in two forms. One is the long-term activity in the community, which is also the basis for the TNR work, and can be done by one or two community volunteers in most cases. After providing the necessary training, services and financial support, the animal protection organization itself need not be involved in the specific TNR work in each community. The community TNR work can be continued with the efforts of the community volunteers.

The other is the TNR activities in the public area. With development of the TNR work, more and more people are becoming aware of this practice, and are willing to participate. The public demand for the TNR work will gradually extend out from the community and public places such as schools, parks, and even government agencies will be an important part of the work.

In general, the public has the following characteristics:

- Large region.
- A large number of cats.
- Feeders of stray cats are highly mobile and difficult to collectively communicate with.
- Other unrelated people may appear in the TNR work area and affect the smooth progress of TNR.

In view of the features above, for TNR to work in the public areas, usually the animal protection organisation undertakes the leading role and is responsible for coordinating and arranging the TNR work. The preparation work must be thorough and be given comprehensive consideration to avoid any small oversights that can affect the smooth progress of the TNR activities.

There is no difference from the community TNR work in trapping, de-sexing and release and the key to success in the TNR work lies in its planning, staffing, site dispatch and other organisation's work. The detailed procedure is as follows:

- Investigate the status of the stray cat colony in the public area, plan for TNR.
- Make announcements and recruit volunteers.
- Contact the management department of the area for necessary support.
- Implement TNR and appoint volunteers to manage the TNR work in the area in a long-term range.

For specific procedures, please refer to the work points of "Trap - Neuter – Release". In addition, the following aspects shall be considered:

1. Initial preparation

- The public area usually has special area management personnel. Therefore, before carrying out the TNR work in such public areas, you should try to contact the relevant staff to inform them of the forthcoming TNR plans and seek their understanding and cooperation.
- To transfer the cat from the trapping cage to the transportation tool, you can consult with

management department for a sealable room or a car with a relatively large inner space for the safety of the transfer.

- Try to arrange the TNR time when there are fewer unrelated people in the public area.
- Before initiating the TNR programme, try to contact the feeders in the public area who can help to understand the situation of stray cats in the region, including quantity, activity areas and feeding time. Inform the feeders of the TNR work that is to be carried out to seek their understanding and cooperation in reducing or stopping feeding at least one day before the TNR action starts.
- As most TNR volunteers don't live near the public area, notices should be issued at least one week before the action, calling for experienced TNR volunteers and tools such as trapping cages, transfer bags and air boxes, etc.
- All relevant volunteers should be called into place. For example, transportation volunteers should arrive on site in advance to be ready to send cats to the veterinarian; nursing volunteers should wait in the hospital for cats. If cats are to recuperate in a recovery site, the approximate number of cats should be advised in advance in order that preparations can be made.
- Contact the appropriate animal hospital in advance and advise the veterinarian of the estimated number of trapped cats in order to allow the hospital to make arrangements. If the number of trapped cats is large, you may negotiate with veterinarians and seek more preferential possibilities.
- If cats are to be released to the original living area after surgery, feeders in the region should be contacted and informed of the estimated number of cats to be released, so that they can make relevant arrangements.

2. Site dispatch

- Usually the public area is large so the TNR work shall be carried out in divisions. The TNR volunteers shall therefore be divided into small groups for the specific work of their sub-areas.
- Arrange special publicity volunteers who can provide necessary instructions and explanation to the public in order to remove them from the TNR area.
- Arrange transportation volunteers and vehicles to be as close as possible to the TNR working site.
- Arrange photographic volunteers to record the site work, if necessary.

3. Follow-up work

- Collate data from this TNR activity. Collect feedback from management departments of the public area, the public and feeders, and accordingly file a report on the activity. The report could be open to the public or handed in to the management department of the area so that they can exhibit the TNR result in the bulletin board.
- Appoint volunteers that can follow up the TNR work in the area, keep in contact with the feeders and keep monitoring the status of the stray cat colony and take action accordingly.

IX. Introduction of the common TNR tools

There are many tools recommended for the TNR work, which may not always be appropriate in every situation. However, you should make sure to prepare some of them, for example, thick gloves,

antibacterial drugs, and canned cat food.

The most important things among them are: trapping cage, one or more tools for transportation of cats (cage, box or firm cloth bags). Ideally, one transportation tool shall be prepared for each cat (cage, box or firm cloth bag.)

You can also borrow these tools from other groups or organisations. If you can not borrow, then you will have to buy them. There are many advantages in buying them; they can function for years, and can be loaned to others.

1. Trapping tools

A. Trapping cage

The trapping cage is mostly made by a firm plated wire net. On one side there is a flexible V-shape door that can automatically lock, which will safely prevent the cat from escaping even if the cages are knocked over.

In order to ensure safety in trapping and reduce the risk of the cat running away, before you begin you can also use disposable linkage (plastic ties) in order to reinforce the cage.



Currently, two types of trapping cages are usually used:

- **Portable trapping cage**



When opened:



Size: 65*23.5*26 (CM)

The cage is light in weight, small in size and is portable. It can be easily placed inside the trunk of ordinary family cars. It can also be folded when not in use so it does not take up much space. Currently, the combination of such light trapping cage and transfer bags are the top choice of community volunteers to carry out long-term TNR work.

You can use the portable trapping cage to trap most stray cats, but if the cat is large in size it may break out through fear. In this case, a large-scale trapping cage which is more solid can be considered.

- **Large-scale trapping cage**

Large trapping cage is suitable for trapping large adult cats. But because of its size and weight, it is not easy to carry. Therefore, it is more suitable for use in fixed areas.



When opened:



Size: 90*31*34 (CM)

The structure and usage of large-scale trapping cages is the same as that of portable ones. The difference lies in that the large-scale trapping cage generally has a back door, suitable for the trapping and post-surgical recovery of male cats.

Since male cats can be released 12-24 hours post-surgically, there is no need to prepare a separate cage for recovery. The cat can be placed directly in the trapping cage but room for a litter tray, food and water must be available. When the cat has fully recovered it can be released.

Currently, Lucky Cats has placed one large trapping cage in each partner hospital to facilitate the volunteers.

2. Transfer tools

A. Transfer bag

After years of practice, the transfer bag is the most commonly used tool for transfer in the Lucky Cats TNR work. Use of the transfer bag is an important part of the TNR training. Almost every community volunteer should prepare a few transfer bags. In this way, volunteers do not require a lot of tools for the TNR work, as long as there is a trapping cage and a number of bags, the trapping work can be done successfully.



Material: Twill canvas. The kind of printing canvas used to cover sofas which can be bought in the fabric market.

Size: customized in accordance with the size of the trapping cage. Usually the entrance of the bag shall be slightly larger than the entrance of the trapping cage, and 50-70 cm in length is enough.

Bandage: a bandage or a rope needs to be sewn on about 10 cm below the opening. After transferring the cat into the bag, you can use the strap to close the entrance tightly to prevent the cat escaping.

Breathing hole: To ensure the safety of the cat in the bag, a few holes must be made in the bag. Breathing holes must be reinforced with large metal air holes that can be purchased in the garment market.

Advantages of transfer bag:

- Cheap and can be reproduced.
- Light in weight, small in size and easy to carry. Even when the cat has been loaded, it is easier to transport than air boxes and cages.
- Made from soft material which will not cause any pain, the fabric allows the cat to breathe and will prevent suffocation.
- Because the fabric is thick, when the entrance is tied, the bag it is very dark inside which will help to quickly calm the cat.
- Easy to control in transportation and low risk of escape.
- If the cat is violent and difficult to control, before surgery the cat can be injected with anesthetic through the breathing holes without removing it from the bag.

B. Squeeze cage

Squeeze cage is currently placed in the animal hospital for veterinarians to examine cats and complete anesthesia.

Before the cat is placed inside:



The wall can be pushed in to create a smaller space to control the cat's movements. This will facilitate its inspection and anesthesia by veterinarians.



Without a squeeze cage, you can alternatively use the transfer bag, or transfer the cat to a smaller wire cage to control the cat for pre-operative examination and anesthesia.

3. Transportation tools

A. Air box

The air box is easy to carry and easy to clean, will reduce any mess and is currently a widely used means of transport. It can be purchased at the animal market with a discount if bought in bulk



B. Cat package

Like the air box, the cat package is also a common transport tool. A cat package is more portable, but more difficult to clean because it is made of material. An unruly cat may push the zipper open and escape, so special attention shall be paid for security reasons. If conditions permit, use the air box or transfer bag for delivery of a cat as much as possible.



C. Transfer bag (see the specifications above)

4. Others

A. Cover sheet

Used to cover the trapping cage and to help the cat quieten down as soon as possible. The size can be customized according to the size of the trapping cage. Old home sheets and towels etc. will also work. Thicker material is preferred.

B. Thick gloves

Used in holding the cat and protecting the volunteers from cat scratches and bites.

Currently, welding gloves are widely used and can be purchased in the hardware market. They are inexpensive; if possible, keep a pair of gloves in the partner hospital for veterinarian use.



C. Isolation cage for recovery

For post-surgical recovery the size of the cage should be as large as possible, or at least with enough space for a litter box, water, food and still leaving some room for the cat to meet its basic daily needs.

If there are a larger number of cats in recovery, please hang isolating sheets between cages for isolation.

Isolation cages can be stacked up to take full advantage of the space at the recovery site.



Conclusion

The existence of stray animals is a common social problem in many cities. However, it is unfortunate that, due to the lack of social recognition and legal support, continuous rescues cannot change the fact that stray animals continue to increase. The work of animal protection organisations is burdened by the miserable conditions of the animals.

According to the experiences of many international animal protection organisations, the key factors in animal welfare work are to seek radical changes in the rescue of stray animals, de-sexing of animals and the education of the public.

De-sexing aims to control the number of stray animals so as to reduce problems caused by their over-breeding. Education seeks to reduce stray animals caused by abandonment as well as attracting more people to participate in the work of animal welfare, and encouraging those to provide stray animals with the help they require.

From this point of view, this is also an important task of the TNR work. Although the core of the TNR work is de-sexing, education will ultimately mean more and people will increasingly understand, recognise and want to participate. It is the goal of every animal protection organisation to make TNR part of society and to finally win the support of the government.

It is our hope that, with the participation of more animal protection organisations and with the support of more people who care for animals, animal welfare in China will see a brighter future.

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