

## ISAP NEWSLETTER DECEMBER 2017



*Happy  
New Year*

Dear ISAP Members,

Here we are again! Another half year gone, and it only seems days since I worked on the summer edition.

Many of us are heading into the busiest time of the year...Christmas! Presents to buy, meals to plan and soon to prepare, drinks cabinet to be stocked up, house to be decorated. But for all of you who have pets the routine of walking, feeding and cuddles carries on.

Pets can often get very stressed during this time because their normal routine is disturbed, and their owners are stressed and less tolerant. If your dog has an accident, please be understanding. You may have forgotten to let him out or he is just stressed. Also make sure that he does not eat any of your delicious Christmas cakes which contain raisins and lots of sugar.... If you live in England of course you are welcome to share some of your turkey meat with your pets! They love it! But wherever you live, don't overfeed your pets as a visit to the vets is particularly expensive during the festive days.

Many countries celebrate New Year's Eve with fireworks. This is a nightmare if you have horses, but dogs and cats can offer their fair share of unusual behaviour in the house during that time. Please make sure they are safe and cannot come to any harm. Both species like dens which they can hide in. This can be a table with a blanket thrown over it or a covered crate. If they come to you for comfort, please don't ignore them as the old books will advise you to do. You would not push a scared child away but comfort it. Do the same for your pets.

To those of you who are celebrating Christmas I wish you a Merry Christmas and to all of you

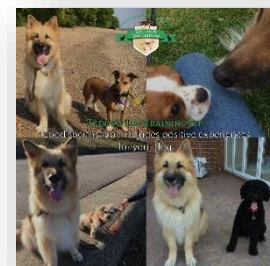
A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR!!!!

With best wishes for a successful 2018

Brigitte

## **Socialisation should include environments such as the countryside and towns**

**By Jackie Murphy , Ambassador for Great Britain**



When we think of socialisation, most owners only relate this to other dogs. However, socialisation is more than just other dogs it is an important part of their development and life skills for the future.

Here we look at teaching dogs to be calm around horses, livestock and traffic. These can be scary events for your dog, so it is important that dogs are under control. When walking in the countryside there are there is one main component to your training:

- A strong and reliable recall!

Remember just because your dog is friendly you should not allow your dog to approach horse/rider or fence run around livestock. It is dangerous.

When you see a horse/rider approaching, call your dog back in plenty of time so that you can clip the lead back on and have them sit/stay (or wait) beside you while the horse/rider passes. Added to the recall above, another component to training is:

- A safe and controlled sit/stay or sit/wait.

If a horse/rider are approaching you too quickly, make yourself visible (remember in a calm way, horses too can get spooked) so that they too can slow down before passing you and your dog. Rewarding your dog for calm behaviour while the horse/rider passes will also help your dog associate that staying still around horses is a good thing. Once the horse/rider have passed then keep your dog on lead for a little while to help keep the walk calm and relaxed.

Livestock are probably only encountered if you live rurally or holiday in the countryside (camping/holiday homes/etc). When you take your dog for a walk and you can see livestock in a neighbouring field, call your dog back (if he or she is off lead) or have your dog under control. Do not allow your dog to run up and down the fence barking at the livestock, this will scare them and can cause a whole lot of different problems, i.e. sheep worrying. If you have to walk through a field of livestock, then make sure your dog is under control and walking on a loose lead. Look out livestock signs too as this will give you time to get your dog on lead. Another component to your training would be:

- Walking your dog on a loose lead.

City or town dogs are often used to traffic sounds (cars/motorbikes/lorries/etc), but it still can be a scary place for some dogs. Visiting local towns with your dog can be fraught with not only dealing with traffic, but also people of different cultures, ages and mobility. Teaching your dog to walk beside you on a loose lead calmly and giving you and your dog lots of space (this may mean walking your dog furthest away from the curb).

Make sure that you keep an on your dog in these different situations and always reward the calm and relaxed behaviour.

**Article by Eric Alberts, our American Ambassador**

## **SEPARATION ANXIETY**

One of the most common phrases used by owners to describe a dog that appears stressed when the owner leaves home—or just leaves the room—is **separation anxiety** in dogs. We can define separation anxiety as a dog problem behavior that shows itself through symptoms like excessive salivation, barking, whining, destroying items in the home, scratching at walls, doors and floors, and attempting to escape from the crate, or room.

### **Simulated vs. true dog separation anxiety**

There is true separation anxiety, and there is simulated separation anxiety, in which the dog behavior appears to be separation anxiety but it is, in fact, a learned behavior.

Simulated separation anxiety is often manifested when the dog lacks leadership as well as self-control. True separation anxiety, on the other hand, causes the dog to experience real stress during the absence of his owner.

In simulated separation anxiety, the dog knows that he will get attention if he acts badly. For some dogs, even being verbally reprimanded for such behavior is rewarding because he feels he was noticed.

Negative attention can be a reward in many cases, if the owner is unaware that certain needs of his dog are not being met. In these cases, there is little real stress involved, just misbehavior.

Simulated separation anxiety is fairly easy to overcome with a gradual approach, slowly increasing the amount of time spent in a crate—when you are at home as well as away—consistent obedience training, proper amounts of exercise, and strong leadership.

Severe cases of true separation anxiety impose a challenge to Pack Leaders.

### **Causes of dog separation anxiety**

Dog separation anxiety is often unknowingly encouraged by dog owners. We make a big fuss when we leave or come home, and in doing so we reward the dog's concern with our absence, provoking in him even more stress every time we leave.

We like our dogs to be with us and when they are puppies, we take them everywhere for socialization. Then, we have to leave them alone, but they reach an age when they not only want, but also feel the need to be with us—we are their source of confidence, their security, and their pack.

A change in their routines can create the symptoms of dog separation anxiety, but destruction and stress can also be created by boredom and lack of exercise. Terriers are born to dig, retrievers to carry and protection breeds to protect. So, in some instances we are holding them back from their instincts and drives, rather than nurturing them.

A good start to correcting these problems include, exercise, discipline, and affection in that order. You need to establish a balance between patience, obedience, and confidence in your dog.

Aim to develop a behavior in our dog that reflects the harmonious partnership you both share. He should have enough confidence in himself and in your leadership. This way, he can be confident in situations, such as being left alone, because he knows that you will always provide the leadership and guidance required. He trusts and knows that you will come home.

### **How to prevent dog separation anxiety**

Vets may prescribe drugs, which tend to calm a dog's senses a little, but they are not a cure. Drugs only provide a support mechanism to assist the owner in rehabilitating the dog, it is only a temporary fix for the underlying problem. You have to treat the root cause.

It really starts the moment you get your puppy. All too often a puppy taken from the litter begins to cry when left alone. This is a big change for the pup, they no longer have the pack they were born with. When he cries, we go and pick him up and show sympathy—his crying is rewarded. Later, if he is crying in a crate, and you let him out he is being rewarded for his crying. Only reward desired behavior.

From the beginning, we need to teach our pup to be quiet and settle down for increasing periods of time. We need to teach patience and calmness and reward that instead. When he is out with us, we should not be attempting to constantly interact with him. Let him learn to entertain himself with his toys.

Teach the pup to accept the crate. Allow him to explore under supervision and to learn the limits and boundaries of his environment; to gain respect for this environment, and for the people in it. That means consistency in all the things you do, and that includes everyone in the family who interacts with your dog.

### **The importance of obedience training and discipline**

I believe much of the cure for separation anxiety comes from obedience training and discipline. This approach lets your dog know what is expected of him, helping his good behavior to become a habit. He feels wrong showing an unwanted behavior even without you indicating it. Take advantage of that.

Spend time training often and consistently. Show your dog what you want from him in and around the house, and during daily routines. Two minutes here, five minutes there. Not just going for a walk but training him as you go to sit at curbsides, and sit when meeting others, people and dogs.

Teach your dog to sit at the door, lie down, and stay while you go out of sight for increasing periods of time in your own house. Train your dog to sit and wait to be greeted by guests, move aside when you go to the refrigerator, and go to the bathroom on cue. In general, you should be teaching your dog in small steps to be a respectful and have confidence in himself.

Rehabilitation begins by having your dog know what is expected of him. You and other members of your family are the pack leaders, and you need to be recognized as such, not as dictators, but as leaders. For example, if your dog comes up to you and nudges your hand, or slaps you with his paw. You think this is cute and he is petted. This becomes a habit, and now your dog thinks "I am in control and I can tell you what to do." Then, when he cannot carry it out, he becomes stressed.

### **Crate training to avoid dog separation anxiety**

When you are home, have your dog familiar with being in the crate. Start with short periods and then increase the time he spends in it. Feed him in the crate, let him have his favorite bone to be used as a stress reliever while he is in there.

Some toys are developed to entertain, or occupy your dog when you leave. I prefer to use such interactive toys only when I am present. These work because your dog's mind is stimulated while attempting to remove treats from a toy, which then relaxes his mind, and he sleeps.

Do not put water in the crate—that can get very messy! The crate should be your dog's safe haven, a place he feels secure and enjoys. It should be big enough for him to stand upright without his head touching the top, and he should be able to turn around and lay down easily. If he barks in the crate, look for ways to control that. Teaching him "quiet" is good, and interrupting the barking so he learns there is no reward from it also works..

When you leave him, do so quietly and don't provide cues. Do not say anything. Go through your leaving routine quietly, pick up car keys, open garage doors, and start the car. Then, come back inside paying no attention to your dog. Do what you always do when leaving—role-play if it helps.

Come back in your home once more, and pay no attention to your dog. Walk past him, wave and smile if he is quiet but if he is banging at the crate, ignore it and walk away.

Come back and wait until he is quiet, and then ask him to wait in the crate while you open the door. He should not come bursting out. If you feel one action, such as putting on a certain pair of shoes, picking up your car keys, going to a certain door, brings about the beginning of stress, then do that action and do not leave. Get him so familiar with the action that he accepts it.

Place a cage-type crate in the busiest room in the house. The goal is for your dog to accept all the normal every-day movements, noises, and happenings within your home. Your dog must realize it is not necessary for him to be involved in everything.

You can always have more than one crate if, for example, you want your pal to sleep in the bedroom next to your bed. Covering the crate with a sheet when you leave gives the feeling of a den and your dog may like the crate better this way.

All of my dogs enjoy music and the TV, so I leave it on for them. It provides a familiar background sound and sight for them giving them a feeling of security.

### **Change your routine**

It is possible for your dog to recognize a series of actions, you have to be clever. Changing your dog's habits often means changing your own and that can be difficult—we are creatures of habit—but you'll have to change your routine.

Use a different door, put your coat and bag in different places. Make changes to create a different picture. If you are watching TV, or working on the computer, and your dog gets up every time you get up, simply get up and sit down again.

Your dog does not have to follow you everywhere. Yes, he can watch but he should be able to wait until you request his company. These little changes will help teach your dog to have the self-confidence he needs to handle being alone.

Separation anxiety can be overcome, you can turn some dogs around fairly quickly, with others it takes time, patience, and consistency.

Exercise, obedience, and lifestyle training; leadership; rules, boundaries, and limitations, all of these are necessary for a balanced dog. Consistency from you and from every human in your household will be also crucial to build your dog's confidence in you, and also in himself.

# How Do Zoos Help Endangered Animals?

Written By: Scientific American

**Submitted by: David Oehler (Canadian Ambassador)**

There are more to zoos than putting animals on display

Most zoos are not only great places to get up close to wildlife, but many are also doing their part to bolster dwindling populations of animals still living free in the wild. To wit, dozens of zoos across North America participate in the Association of Zoos and Aquarium's (AZA's) Species Survival Plan (SSP) Program, which aims to manage the breeding of specific endangered species in order to help maintain healthy and self-sustaining populations that are both genetically diverse and demographically stable.

The end goal of many SSPs is the reintroduction of captive-raised endangered species into their native wild habitats. According to the AZA, SSPs and related programs have helped bring black-footed ferrets, California condors, red wolves and several other endangered species back from the brink of extinction over the last three decades. Zoos also use SSPs as research tools to better understand wildlife biology and population dynamics, and to raise awareness and funds to support field projects and habitat protection for specific species. AZA now administers some 113 different SSPs covering 181 individual species.

To be selected as the focus of an SSP, a species must be endangered or threatened in the wild. Also, many SSP species are "flagship species," meaning that they are well-known to people and engender strong feelings for their preservation and the protection of their habitat. The AZA approves new SSP programs if various internal advisory committees deem the species in question to be in need of the help and if sufficient numbers of researchers at various zoos or aquariums can dedicate time and resources to the cause.

AZA's Maryland-based Conservation and Science Department administers the worldwide SSP program, generating master plans for specific species and coordinating research, transfer and reintroductions. Part of this process involves designing a "family tree" of particular managed populations in order to achieve maximum genetic diversity and demographic stability. AZA also makes breeding and other management recommendations with consideration given to the logistics and feasibility of transfers between institutions as well as maintenance of natural social groupings. In some cases, master plans may recommend not to breed specific animals, so as to avoid having captive populations outgrow available holding spaces.



While success stories abound, most wildlife biologists consider SSP programs to be works in progress. AZA zoos have been instrumental, for instance, in establishing a stable population of bongos, a threatened forest antelope native to Africa, through captive breeding programs under the SSP program. Many of these captive-bred bongos have subsequently been released into the wild and have helped bolster dwindling population numbers accordingly.

Of course, for every success story there are dozens of other examples where results have been less satisfying. SSP programs for lowland gorillas, Andean condors, giant pandas and snow leopards, among others, have not had such clear success, but remain part of the larger conservation picture for the species in question and the regions they inhabit.

**Reference:** AZA's Conservation & Science Program





## The Saltwater Crocodile

Celia Richards GradD ABM, Adip  
CBM, ADip FBM

~Australian Ambassador~

Image Obtained from Molly Ebersold of the St. Augustine Alligator Farm -<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/byways/photos/53733>, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=577379>

A bundle of clothes mixed with human remains lay scattered across the river bank where a loving grandmother once stood surrounded in the natural beauty of tropical Far North Queensland. Her two week stay in her new home ended abruptly as supper for a wandering saltwater crocodile looking for an easy meal.

Saltwater crocodiles (*Crocodylus porosus*) are a common occurrence in the North Queensland estuaries, rivers, creeks, mangrove swamps, lagoons and billabongs as well as frequently observed on beaches and out to sea. They generally hunt at night and are firmly carnivorous with a diet consisting of small prey to large mammals such as water buffalos and humans.

Back in the 1970s saltwater crocodiles were made a protected species due to extensive hunting and slaughter for their skin for commercial products. However, now there are too many crocodiles with many young male crocodiles kicked out of their territories by dominant older males frequently heading out to sea in search of locating a new river system to live. The added danger is these young males are frequently very hungry and will eat any meat to satiate their hunger when travelling up new river systems.

Saltwater crocodiles can endure salinity from 0% (freshwater) to 35% (seawater) and in some circumstances 70% salinity.

During the breeding season November to March saltwater crocodiles breed in fresh water with the female laying an average of fifty eggs. Female crocodiles become sexually mature around ten to twelve years old and males reach sexual maturity around sixteen years of age. Males grow to around six or seven metres and females to around two-and-a-half or three metres long. Their actual lifespan is unknown although it is believed they can live to well over forty years of age.

Communication between saltwater crocodiles is by sound, visual and chemical signals. They have an intense homing ability returning to their original territory when displaced.

There are several safety measures to prevent saltwater crocodile attacks including warning signs placed in all saltwater crocodile active areas. One rule to remember: Never bend down to look in to a river. You could be met with an awful surprise!



ISAP – December 2017

**Article by our South African Ambassador, Beth Babbin**

Another year in the southernmost country in Africa is drawing to a close. It has been a year when the full extent of how certain politicians and their cronies have and continue to defraud the population. The amounts are staggering – no longer just millions but now it is billions. One can only imagine how many homes, schools and hospitals could have been built with the money that is now safely sitting overseas. A very small part of this money could have gone a long way to help nature conservation and animal protection.

We are still faced with 'canned hunting' where wealthy foreigners pay vast sums to bag a lion or other trophy from a group that has been raised in captivity, placed in a small camp and await execution. Hunting in a natural environment and strictly controlled plays a big part in nature conservation by maintaining the equilibrium between species.

Poaching continues – rhino are still at the top of the list and this has spawned a whole new industry of people and groups ostensibly collecting funds for the cause but in following up, the trail runs dry. Elephant poaching is again on the increase and quite literally everything that walks or grows has a price on it.

The whole country is feeling the effects of a prolonged drought – Cape Town, situated in the winter rainfall area is probably the worst – taps will soon run dry unless desalination plants can be up and running to provide a large portion of the shortfall.

Where we live, almost in the middle of the country, we have managed to get through winter – the gardens have suffered – but two months of reasonable rain have changed the outlook from brown to green. Can but hope that the rain continues.

We recently, 9<sup>th</sup> October, experienced an extraordinary event – we were hit by a tornado. We live in an area of 5 acre properties and the swathe of destruction was about two properties wide. We lost about 30 big established trees, many I would estimate to be in excess of 60 years old – one landed on the roof of the staff cottage and 2 shadeports, that do duty at the training grounds, ended up at the top of trees. The tree fellers had a field day, logging all the wood for us and chipping the twigs (we now have about 40 cub.m) for use as mulch. Property on one side of ours had no damage but on the other side they suffered the same fate as us. We however count our blessings – a house 5 properties down the valley is all but demolished – roofing sheets and trusses were impaled on our lawns and the training area. Four properties up the valley and another house suffered the same fate.

In what we refer to as the top garden we had a row of loquat trees – an absolute haven for a wide variety of birds.



Today only one of the seven trees still remains standing but the highlight of the year was, when clearing the debris, finding a grass owl (*Tyto capensis*) huddled on a branch in this mess. Just seeing that bird, and it is the only time we have ever seen one, took away much of the pain and misery. We are so thrilled that it may be here to stay as we have now seen it on two further occasions and hear the distinctive call. If it does stay it

will join our other visiting owls – the barn, spotted eagle and Cape eagle owls

It is really quite amazing how nature so often produces an experience so that one can see and be part of the brighter side of life.

Beth Babbin

South Africa.

**Article by Elizabeth Alderton, Ambassador for Ireland.**

## **STAY – an Outdated Command?**

### **What's it for?**

Why do most dog trainers teach the dog to stay in a position while the owner moves away? For some people it looks like only:

*An obedience trick*

But stay is a very important skill.

### **Improves concentration**

While the dog concentrates on staying in position, they also concentrate on their owner. This is the case whether the owner moves only one step away or goes out of sight. This attention will also likely improve their recall since they grow to appreciate the owner more

### **Useful round the home and in every day life**

Broken glass is all over the floor. A small child has just fallen over. An elderly person has visited. Someone left the front door open. A car boot or door is opened. If the dog knows how to stay, the owner can stop them still with one word 'STAY!'. And the situation can be dealt with safely.

## **More than that, a Dog can exercise Self control**

### **Stay teaches dogs self-control**

*I shall say this only once*

With the owner only giving the stay command once, and enforcing it immediately if the dog moves, the dog learns to stay in place, awaiting further instructions.

### **Working gundogs show self-control, initiative and concentration**



A working gundog is taught to stay, not just while the owner leaves them, but, more importantly, while birds are shot and fall all around. The owner may be completely distracted by other events.

The foundation of this is the ordinary stay command, which the dog learns to obey under all circumstances and despite any distractions.

*Why?*

In some cases the dog needs to take turns with other dogs (that's only polite)

It could be dangerous for the dog to be running around out of control amongst people shooting guns

### **Now the dog can use its initiative and ability to the full**

The dog needs to concentrate, and remember, the position of the fallen birds so that they can be retrieved efficiently

The dog needs to be ready to swiftly collect a wounded bird, which might otherwise hide

The dog learns to identify wounded birds even when the handler is unaware of their existence

The dog is ready to retrieve the instant the owner gives it the command and can retrieve selected birds as identified by the owner.

It can only do this, because it has learned to stay, and concentrate.

Let's bring back 'STAY' to our repertoire of training.

Contribution by our member Yvonne Roberts:

Hi Brigitte,

Thank you so much.

I just arrived in Phuket last night. I left my house at 3pm on Thursday and got here about 7.30pm Friday. It is my first time in Asia and first long haul trip.

I went last night and there are quite a few street dogs. The shops and bar owners feed them and look after them. Because Soi Dog does a lot of work here. But last night there was a fight between two dogs and no doubt because they are entire, the territory kicks in with them. But people here love the dogs, which is nice to see. Thankfully I hadn't seen anything awful yet.

I start my volunteering on Monday. I will be at the rescue 9am-4pm and the rest of the afternoon and weekends are yours to sightsee etc. The hotel is right next to the beach, it feels quite surreal and beautiful.

Soi Dogs deal with the dogs for the meat trade. They have educated people so that they don't eat dog in Thailand, but smugglers will go to Cambodia and Vietnam to try and get the dogs and take them over. I can imagine that is quite horrific to see.

The woman I have come here with has told me Soi Dogs is a happy place and I won't see the bad cases, we are here to socialise and walk the dogs that have been rehabilitated so that they can be rehomed.

This is the link to their website, so you can see what is involved <https://www.soidog.org/content/volunteer>

Soi Dogs is very respected and you get discounts in the restaurant on the beach for volunteering there and also accommodation where I am staying, so it is very affordable to be able to come here and volunteer for three weeks.

I left Bromley to the flutter of snow and the heat here hit me when I got off the plane lol. I have the air conditioning on! You will be in the cold, such a contrast.

Looking forward to starting on Monday and seeing the dogs. The street dogs here are all friendly to people and mostly get on with the other dogs around. They seem to respect each others territory. It is just strange seeing so many dogs on the street. No people being pulled by dogs on leads lol. They are well behaved with people. No attention seeking or barking at you etc. No real behaviour problems, which is interesting to see. I am looking forward to seeing the dogs in the rescue and watching their body language around each other etc. That is what you can really read here with the street dogs when they meet another dog etc. You can really see the greetings and body language. It is good for my studying.

I will let you know how I get on at Soi Dogs, as you say, it will be a bit of a journey, which may be tinged with sadness. I just don't know what to expect at the moment. My friend has been about 5 times before, so she knows what to expect, for me everything is a new experience.

She keeps telling me Soi Dogs is a happy place and there is no sadness. But, I will see for myself soon.

Take care for now.

Kind regards

Yvonne

## **Living in a “Punishing world”** – article by our Greek Ambassador Dimosthenis Mouriadis

In the last ten years I've been traveling around many countries, giving seminars, attending seminars and competing in many Dog Shows and world Dog Show events. During that time I have noticed the differences in dog - human relationship, in their communication and the differences in the culture - how each country treats their dogs.

Countries with low economic standards are facing a big problem of dealing with their stray dogs. They employ barbaric ways of approaching and training canines. Their educational system provides only a little help to the children entering their world of knowledge of the nature surrounding them.

Amongst these countries I can see my beloved country. Even though there has been some serious progress in that area, yet there is still a lot to be done. We are still far behind from where we could be. In most of the countries there is a system of dealing with stray dogs.

Unanswered questions..

Stray dogs out in the streets? Why? They are left to reproduce uncontrolled.

Dogs abandoned in the countryside? How to prevent or deal with the population growing?

To deal with such situations our legal system has decided the following:

Stray females are captured, neutered, vaccinated and then taken back to their “natural environment”. That is the place where they were found, in the countryside or the urban streets.

One can imagine the huge problems occurring. Public organisations that take care of stray dogs have created places where they gather large numbers of them in many cases under the worst conditions, and make huge efforts to find suitable homes for them. Some under terrible psychological pressure, take many of them into their homes, trying to provide them with a better life with a cost of upkeep and of course for psychological sanity. To be honest, **if we see the picture from the dogs' point of view this solution may be kind of horrifying.** In the name of rescue, they are forced to live in conditions they cannot escape from. Piled up, many in one place with no escape, the weakest pushed to die of hunger or attacks.

While for us this is a big problem, in many European countries this problem is largely solved. What seems to be the same, in some ways, is the use of force in training methods. The traditional force of training is still alive and **difficult to set aside. But let's talk about us..**

I find it tragic to have to explain to a new dog or puppy owner the fact that they don't need to put any kind of punishment in their relationship nor in their training classes. But it seems somehow, that the DNA of the human race owns a violent factor.

Violence in any form creates violence.

Force, punishment, violence or however one calls it, causes stress, phobias, traumas, autoimmune diseases, even death to an animal - it is the same in humans.

And though there is a big and true excuse for those owners I must say it cannot be an excuse.....

Treat him like a true friend, and why not? Put yourself in his shoes. See it through his eyes. There are so many dog trainers, even vets and many so called experts that strongly advise them to use choke collars, electric shock collars, yelling and punishment of any kind to achieve obedience....

But for those of you who don't know; read, ask, question, see and filter everything you are taught. The fact that someone is a trainer or a book is about training doesn't mean that they are right.

Put your common sense in use. Observe and don't just do what they tell you.

Do you love your dog? Treat him like a true friend, and why not? Put yourself in his shoes. See life through his eyes.

### **Article by our Ambassador in Kurdistan, Iraq - Sulaiman**

#### **KOARP Activities**

##### **Water containers Distribution to IDP Animals In Duhok:**



On 2th November 2017 KOARP and in cooperation and supporting of Robin Hood Organization distributed 100 water and food containers to 23 farmers in Sehella sub-district/Zakho district/Duhok Province whose flee from battle zone from Sinjare, Rabiaa, Snon and Zomar and more than 6000 head of sheep and goat and more than 150 cattle will benefit.

##### **Cleo with her 4 kitten from Duhok/Kurdistan to Germany:**

one years ago Mam(Cleo) with her four kitten (Flo, Tiger, Dasha & Nemo) was rescued from street in Duhok city/Kurdistan region by two animal lovers from Germany , KOARP had important roles to help team to send and adopt all to Germany (vaccination, Certification and permission of Government).



##### **San Diego Zoo Global and Safari Park helped Kurdistan Zoo and Tourism Sector:**

From 01 to 07 July 2017 KOARP invited Mr. Andy Blue /Associate Curator of Mammals from San Diego Zoo and Safari Park/USA, during the period we done three activities as a summer session activities:

1- Work shop to Duhok Zoo: on 4th July 2017 KOARP done workshop to Duhok Zoo owner about Making the lives of the animals in our care better Mr. Andy presented many articles like



wild animals enrichments, exhibits of animals, zoo Barriers between guests and animals, Exotic Animal Husbandry ,Presentation of food in a novel way, enrichments of birds, Enriching and Educating Our Zoo Guests, shade for animals in zoo. Puzzle feeders and children entertainments.

2- Environmental session and Eco Tourism workshop: on 6th July 2017 KOARP done a great session about Eco-Tourism and ways of improve and develop the Kurdistan nature to play a great role in Tourism Sector, Dr. Sulaiman presented a presentation about Ways of development of Environment Tourism In Kurdistan region and Mr. Andy Blue from San Diego Zoo and Safari Park/USA presented a two presentation about San Diego Zoo Safari Park Conservation Projects , Zoo in Kurdistan and improvement the animals situation and attentions people to visiting zoo, by the way many relative directorate was attended the session like Iraqi Parliament Union, Duhok Province Council Committee, Forest Police protection directorate, tourism General Directorate, Municipality General Directorate, Duhok University/Agriculture Collage, Duhok Zoo Administration, Forest Directorate, Environmental NGOs, Media Channel and newspaper like Rudaw, Kurdistan TV, Duhok TV, Kurdsat TV, KNN channel, Waar TV, Avro newspaper, others.

3- Work shop to Erbil Zoo: on 7th July 2017 KOARP done workshop to Erbil Zoo owner about Making the lives of the animals in our care better Mr. Andy presented many articles like wild animal enrichments, exhibits of animals, zoo Barriers between guests and animals, Exotic Animal Husbandry, Presentation of food in a novel way, enrichments of birds, Enriching and Educating Our Zoo Guests, shade for animals in zoo, Puzzle feeders and children entertainments.



Article by our Ambassador in Liberia – Morris Darbo

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[www.liberiaanimalwelfaresociety.org](http://www.liberiaanimalwelfaresociety.org)

## **Liberia Animal Welfare & Conservation Society**

### **Making Liberia Better For Animals & People**

*Working together to alleviate the suffering of ANIMALS in Liberia*



There is so much work yet to be done in Liberia for animals, but together with you, we are already busy moving forward, taking the steps needed in reshaping the way animals are perceived and treated.

Thanks to all of you for walking this path with us and sharing our belief that compassion has no borders and that all animals and people deserve a chance to live happier and healthier lives.

*LAWCS Team*

### **How You Can Help Make A Real Difference For ANIMALS in Liberia**

Visit [www.liberiaanimalwelfaresociety.org](http://www.liberiaanimalwelfaresociety.org) to donate to help improve conditions for animals in Liberia

### **Humane Education Program in 32 Schools**

Childhood is a time when one's character is being formed. LAWCS' humane education program therefore nurtures the hearts as well as the minds of the future generation by showing and teaching them to live a life of compassion, acceptance and kindness for animals and people. Together with you, we are building a solid foundation for future generations to treat all living creatures with the dignity they deserve. USD 50 can cover transport for LAWCS' volunteers to and from schools for one month.





## Children-Animals Interaction Program

LAWCS` Children-Animals Interaction Program provides children with positive animal interactions and the knowledge on how to properly interact, intervene, rescue and help animals in need. The program also puts children on a path to becoming more thoughtful, empathetic, civic-minded citizens.



## Compassion And Kindness Day Celebration

On May 20, 2017, LAWCS worked with the schools and organized Compassion and Kindness event in three locations focusing on anti-dog and cat meat eating campaign.





## LAWCS Free Outreach Animal Health Clinic

In a poor country like Liberia where life is very cheap, access to animal healthcare is impossible. For the past three months, LAWCS conducted 3 animal clinics and treated 312 dogs and 30 cats. The clinics target poor communities in rural Lofa County and offer free veterinary services such as de-worming, mange treatment, sores treatment, flea/tick prevention and treatment and free nutritional diets for dogs and cats. Basic animal welfare education is also offered during the clinics. Each clinic cost USD 70 for medications and nutritional food for the dogs and cats.



### LAWCS Animal Welfare Radio Program

We conduct a weekly radio education program focusing on various animal protection issues. The radio program reaches the larger society with messages about kindness, respect, love and compassion to animals and people. The program is conducted in English and the local languages in Lofa County. We spend USD 50 monthly to run the program with one radio station.



### Our Appeal

Our Humane Education Cartoon Program attracts hundreds of children at one event. The program inspires children to see how other people and children around the world are helping animals.

However, the small TV we have been using is damaged. We need USD 700 to purchase a big set. We need your support. Make a donation through our website at [www.liberiaanimalwelfaresociety.org](http://www.liberiaanimalwelfaresociety.org)