

W.P. No. 29860 /2021

### HAROON ALI SETHI ETC

### **VERSUS**

### PROVINCE OF PUNJAB ETC

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**PETITIONERS** 

Through

SAMEER KHOSA Advocate High Court 35201-2137601-5

# Writ Petition No. 29860 /2021

- 1. Mr. Haroon Ali Sethi, son of Arshad Mahmood Sethi, resident of 72-A FCC Gulberg 4, Lahore, Lahore City, District Lahore, Pakistan.
- 2. Todd's Welfare Society having its registered office at 249-A Street No. 9, Cavalry Ground Extension, Lahore through its General Secretary, Ms. Maiara Hussain.
- 3. Mrs. Mariam Tarcen Sethi, wife of Haroon Ali Sethi, resident of 72-A FCC Gulberg 4. Lahore, Lahore City, District Lahore, Pakistan.

... Petitioners

#### Versus

- 1. Province of Punjab, through the Chief Secretary, Civil Secretariat, Lahore.
- 2. Government of Punjab, through Local Government & Community Development Department, Government of Punjab, through its Secretary, Civil Secretariat, Lahore.
- 3. Government of Punjab, Primary & Secondary Healthcare Department, through its Secretary, 1 Birdwood Road, Lahore.
- 4. Government of Punjab, Livestock & Dairy Development Department, through its Secretary, Old P&D Building, 2- Bank Road, Civil Secretariat, Lahore
- 5. Government of Punjab, Law and Parliamentary Affairs Department, Lower Mall, Islampura, Lahore.
- 6. The City District Government, Lahore, through its Deputy Commissioner, District Courts, Lower Mall, Lahore.
- 7. Lahore Cantonment Board, through its Chief Executive Officer, 42, Sarwar Road, Lahore Cantt.

- Walton Cantonment Board, through its Chief Executive Officer, Ahmed Bukhsh Road, R A Bazar, Lahore Cantt.
- 9. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Punjab through its Secretary, University of Veterinary and Animals Sciences, Shaykh Abdul Qadir Jilani Road, Data Gunj Bukhsh Town, Lahore, Kasur.
- 10. Lahore Waste Management Company through its Chief Executive Officer, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Shaheen Complex, Egerton Road, Garhi Shahu, Lahore.

... Respondents

# WRIT PETITION UNDER ARTICLE 199 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN, READ WITH ALL OTHER ENABLING PROVISIONS OF LAW

It is most respectfully submitted that:

Through this Petition, the Petitioners seek intervention of this Honourable Court to put an 1. end to the long standing practice of barbarically killing street dogs using extraordinarily cruel methods such as shooting dogs with guns or poisoning them with toxic chemicals, which is routinely carried out by the state and its functionaries against these voiceless animals, and which is without any legal mandate whatsoever. It has been conclusively established that this practice of killing dogs serves no real policy purpose and is a disproportionate and scientifically ineffective response to the problem of over-population of dogs leading to dog bites and spread of diseases such as rabies. In fact, the killing of stray dogs has many damaging effects on people's lives, property and the environment as a whole. The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 requires that state functionaries must derive authority for their actions either from the Constitution itself, from primary legislation or from delegated legislation. In the absence of authority from any of the afore-mentioned three sources, there is neither a legal nor a constitutional basis for the Respondents to undertake this exercise of killing street dogs. Therefore, it is submitted that there is no place for this vicious and outdated practice under the Constitution or the law and the Petitioners have approached this Honourable Court for its intervention in putting an end to these campaigns.

### The Parties

2.

The Petitioners before this Honourable Court are a group of individuals and organizations, who have approached this Court on account of not only their individual grievance but also in the public interest. Petitioner No. 1 and Petitioner No. 3 are deeply invested in the instant matter as animal lovers, environmentalists, and as members of civil society and are also individually aggrieved, as dogs in their care were barbarically killed by the Respondents. Petitioner No. 2 is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, established for the purpose of providing shelter and humane care for animals, including dogs and cats that are lost, abandoned, neglected, injured, sick or abused; improving the quality of life of animals and placing them into loving and caring homes and reducing the population of stray and neglected dogs and cats by promoting and providing spaying and neutering. As part of its work, Petitioner No. 2 routinely rescues and rehabilitates stray dogs who have been shot or poisoned during the Respondents' dog culling campaigns, and attempts to place these dogs into permanent homes after their rehabilitation. Petitioner No. 2 is instituting the instant Petition through its General Secretary, Ms. Maiara Hussain, who has been duly authorized in this behalf vide resolution dated 30 April 2021 and who being conversant with the facts of the matter is competent to depose thereto. This petition is brought not only on behalf of the Petitioners themselves, but also in the public interest and on behalf of numerous other individuals and organisations who are aggrieved by the cruel and patently illegal practice of culling stray dogs.

(A copy of Petitioner No.2's Memorandum of Association along with its Rules and Regulations and a copy of the resolution dated 30 April 2021 passed by the Petitioner No.2's Board are appended herewith as Annexure A and A/1 respectively)

3. The Respondents are the relevant agencies, departments, ministries and society responsible for *inter alia* oversight of local governments, public health management, prevention of disease amongst animals, animal health, prevention of cruelty to animals, formulation of laws, and establishing policy and guidelines with respect to local

communities. Furthermore, the egregious practice of killing stray dogs is carried out by functionaries of local governments at the behest of Respondent No. 2. However, since the vicious practice of culling stray dogs is carried out under the guise of community safety which in fact puts the public health, the environment and the ecosystem in grave danger, and is carried out without any legal mandate, therefore the Respondents are all relevant and responsible entities for ensuring the discontinuation of this practice.

### Statistics Regarding and Methods of Stray Dog Culling

- 4. For centuries, dogs have lived alongside and thrived in human communities be it as pets, companions, for hunting or as guards and protectors. All over the world, dogs are treated as beloved, intelligent companions with people forming deep, lasting relationships with dogs. Dogs are mentioned in the Quran in several places, most notably in Surah Al-Kahf (18:9-26) with reference to the dog of the Ashab-al-Kahf. There are also a number of Ahadith that make reference to dogs, especially in the context of hunting and allowing consumption of meat that dogs have hunted. In the contemporary world, dogs are trained to accomplish all manner of feats, including sniffing for drugs or bombs, rescuing survivors of natural disasters or other calamities, and as companions for people with disabilities. Unfortunately, however, in Pakistan, this intelligent, social being is methodically and barbarically murdered by authorities every year in an extremely vicious manner.
  - 5. For the benefit of this Honourable Court, and in order to establish the inhumane, outdated, cruel and egregious nature of the practice of killing stray dogs, it is important to first explain the scale and the frequency of the exercise that is undertaken as well as the extremely barbaric manner in which the dogs are killed. The sheer number of dogs being culled by state authorities annually is staggering. Unfortunately, the Respondents do not consider it-necessary to collect and maintain official data in relation to the dog population in any systematic manner. As a result, there is no official publicly available data on how many dogs are culled every year or indeed, the amount of state resources being utilized to

5

carry out the culling exercise(s). However, unofficial sources and news reports provide a reliable indication that hundreds of thousands of dogs are disposed of in these culling campaigns. For example, news sources have indicated that by October 2020, 116,000 stray dogs were culled in the province of Sindh alone. Put into context, government resources are used every year to sadistically eliminate thousands of living, sentient beings instead of using humane methods of dog population control that have been proven to be effective worldwide.

(News report titled "Society: the Dog Days of Pakistan" dated 27 December 2020 is attached herewith as Annexure B)

6. The preferred method for killing stray dogs in Pakistan, including in the province of Punjab, is either by shooting the dogs with guns or by leaving out meat laced with poison including with the chemical strychnine, which has in the past been procured by Respondent No. 6 specifically for killing dogs. The stray dogs killed using these methods are usually street dogs of indigenous Pakistani breed. These methods of killing dogs are extremely painful, barbaric and often result in a long drawn out and painful death, with poisoned dogs often writhing in agony for up to hours after having ingested poisoned meat, and dogs who have been shot not dying instantly. Animal rescue organisations across Pakistan have documented instances of dogs needing to be amputated after suffering a gunshot wound, or suffering for hours or days at end before finally succumbing to their injuries. Animal welfare organisations across the country and members of civil society have over the years tried time and again to raise awareness regarding the brutality of killing stray dogs, to no avail.

(Report titled "Calling Time on Culling" detailing how dogs are culled in Pakistan is attached herewith as Annexure C and Bidding Document of Respondent No. 6 for Strychnine to be used in Stray Dog Killing is attached herewith as Annexure C/1)

### The Legal Framework for Dog Culling

7. It is submitted that there is no legal basis for the Respondents to carry out dog culling in the manner in which it is being currently done. Indeed, the practice has been carried out

for years by authorities without any express legal mandate and even when there was allegedly a legal mandate, without following the proper procedure prescribed by law.

8. In fact, section 5 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, which is the main anti-cruelty legislation applicable to domestic animals (including dogs) in Punjab and which safeguards certain legal rights for nonhuman animals, makes it an offense to kill any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner. It is abundantly clear that the killing of stray dogs using barbaric methods such as shooting and poisoning when more humane solutions are available is by any stretch an unnecessarily cruel way of killing dogs.

(A copy of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1890 is attached herewith as Annexure D)

- 9. Furthermore, under section 15 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Provincial Government has the power to make rules to generally carry out the purposes of the Act (i.e. to prevent cruelty to animals). However, to the best of the Petitioners' information and belief, no such rules have been promulgated to date.
- 10. Under the Punjab Local Government Act 2019 ("LGA 2019"), until recently there was no provision that concerned the registration and detention of dogs. However, the LGA 2019 was recently amended through the Punjab Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance 2021 dated 3 February 2021, which inserted Section 307A and the Seventeenth Schedule in the LGA 2019. Through these insertions, the Local Government has been empowered to frame byelaws regarding dangerous animals, the circumstances under which animals not otherwise dangerous shall be deemed to be dangerous, and their treatment. The relevant provisions are reproduced below, however, to the best of the Petitioners' information, no such byelaws have been framed by Respondent No. 6:

S. 307-A General Powers of Local Governments: Notwithstanding any specific provision of the Act, a local government shall perform its functions conferred by or under the Act and exercise such powers and follow such procedures as are enumerated in Seventeenth Schedule.

Seventeenth Schedule (General Powers of Local Governments)

- 3. Dangerous Animals: The concerned local government may, by byelaw, define the animals which shall be deemed to be dangerous animals and the circumstances under which animals not otherwise dangerous shall be deemed to be dangerous and such byelaws, among other matters, may provide for the detention, destruction or disposal otherwise of such animals.
- 11. Similarly, dog culling campaigns are carried out by the various Cantonment Boards in the province without fulfilling the requirements of the law governing their conduct i.e. Cantonments Act 1924. It is submitted that neither under the Cantonments Act 1924 nor under any other law is any public authority empowered to carry out arbitrary, systematic, and a blanket elimination of dogs. Any decision to eliminate stray dogs requires that byelaws be framed for that purpose structuring the discretion of the public authorities, informing them as to when a dog can be considered dangerous, when it can be considered a stray, when it will suffice to confine the animal, and always as a last resort, when it can be considered necessary to eliminate an animal and in what way.
  - 12. However, despite there being no clear present legal authority for the purpose, local governments continue to carry out frequent campaigns of killing stray dogs through the use of guns and poison with impunity. It is worth pointing out that in this regard, an Intra-Court Appeal No. ICA 277/2017 titled "Hamza Khan v. Province of Punjab etc." is also already pending adjudication before this Honourable Court which challenges the failure of the local government to follow proper procedure as prescribed by law (the "Pending ICA").

(A certified copy of the order dated 14 April 2021 in the Pending ICA is attached herewith as Annexure E)

13. That on 03 March 2021, Respondent No. 2 issued a letter to all local governments in Punjab citing *inter alia* S.307-A of the LGA 2019 read with the Seventeenth Schedule to the Act asking every local government to make byelaws pursuant to paragraph 3 of the Seventeenth Schedule of the LGA 2019 and to take action against stray dogs. However, no such bye-laws were framed by the local governments which have instead directly launched a campaign to kill stray dogs.

(Respondent No. 2's letter dated 03 March 2021 and news report titled "Campaign to eliminate stray dogs commences" dated 08 March2021 is attached herewith as Annexures F and F/1 respectively)

14. That despite there being no clear legal mandate pursuant to which the Respondents kill thousands of dogs every year, the Respondents continue to initiate dog killing campaigns time and again under the pretext that the exercise of killing stray dogs serves an important policy purpose. It is submitted that upon closer examination, it becomes abundantly clear that culling stray dogs not only an illegal, but also an ineffective method of achieving any policy aim.

# Justifications Offered for Killing of Stray Dogs

#F

15. The reasons put forth for carrying out campaigns to kill stray dogs by the authorities have historically been two-fold. Firstly, authorities claim that since dogs can potentially be carriers of the rabies virus, killing dogs is a method to prevent the spread of the disease. Secondly, the reason cited for indiscriminately killing stray dogs are that the dogs bite people, and that dog bites themselves are enough of a menace to warrant blanket killing of these animals.

### Dog Culling as a Method of Rabies Prevention

16. While it is true that dogs infected with rabies can be carriers for the virus, research indicates that dog culling is in fact counter-productive to the spread of diseases such as rabies. The World Health Organization has categorically stated that there is no evidence that removal of dogs alone has ever had a significant impact on dog population densities or the spread of rabies and that mass vaccination campaigns for dogs (at least 70% of the dog population) is the most effective way of controlling the spread of rabies through dog bites. It is also worth pointing out that dog culling campaigns consist of an indiscriminate killing of street dogs, whereas all street dogs are not carriers of the rabies virus. Therefore, thousands of animals that pose no threat of causing rabies are put to death for no justifiable purpose. In fact, successful models where carrying out mass vaccination has been effective in controlling the spread of rabies have been in Kabul, Afghanistan,

where implementation of a canine mass vaccination programme in 2017 brought down the number of recorded human deaths from rabies to zero in 2018 and 2019; in Tanzania, where mass vaccination of dogs created a rabies free zone of approximately 11,000 square kilometers and reduced human incidence of rabies to almost zero; in South Korea where mass vaccination led to the elimination of rabies since the year 2014; and in Jaipur, India where mass vaccination caused the number of rabies cases to decline to zero in the programme area.

(Extract from the World Health Organization's website titled "Dog Rabies Control" is attached herewith as Annexure G and articles by End Rabies Now dated 11 February 2020 on rabies control in Kabul, Afghanistan; by the Washington State University on "Rabies Free Tanzania"; by Dong Kun-Yang et.al dated 26 July 2017; and by J F Reece dated 16 September 2006 are attached herewith as Annexures G/1, G/2, G/3 and G/4 respectively)\_

17. It is submitted that not only are the Respondents pouring their resources into a scientifically ineffective solution, they are doing so at the expense of procuring postexposure prophylaxis anti-rabies vaccines for the general population. In Punjab, there have been continuous shortages of the anti-rabies vaccine, which is essential for dog bite treatment to prevent infection by rabies. By their disproportionate focus on barbarically killing dogs, the Respondents are shirking their responsibility towards the citizens of Pakistan by failing to acquire vaccinations that are essential to prevent rabies infection.

(News report titled "Anti-rabies vaccine not available in the market" dated August 23, 2020 is attached herewith as Annexure H)

18. On the contrary, the spread of rabies is easily addressable by vaccinating street dogs. In this regard it may be noted that Respondent No. 4 has the responsibility under section 3 of the Punjab Animal Health Act 2019 to declare controlled areas including eradication areas in respect of any scheduled disease. Rabies is listed as item no. 25 on the Schedule to the Act and is therefore a scheduled disease under the Act. Furthermore, under section 7 of the Act, all animals in a controlled area are to be subjected to compulsory vaccination for the scheduled disease for which the area has been declared a controlled area. Therefore, it is clear that eradication and prevention of rabies falls under the purview of Respondent No.4, which, despite having a clear statutory mandate to do so,

has taken no positive steps to ensure that areas in Punjab are declared controlled areas with respect to rabies and that street dogs are then systematically vaccinated against the disease.

(A copy of the Punjab Animal Health Act 2019 is attached herewith as Annexure I)

19. Therefore, it is clear that instead of focusing on eliminating the rabies virus by concentrating only on those dogs that may carry the virus, and by carrying out vaccination of street dogs and ensuring an adequate supply of postexposure prophylaxis anti-rabies vaccine for human beings, the Respondents are evading their legal and constitutional duties by carrying out ineffective and indiscriminate dog culling campaigns.

### Killing Dogs as a Means of Dog Population Control

The second justification offered for dog culling campaigns is that they are a means to 20. control the population of dogs. It is submitted that research has indicated time and again that the culling of stray dogs is the least effective method of controlling dog population and hence minimizing the risk of dog bites. The International Companion Animal Management Coalition, which is an international charity established with the aim of supporting the aim of development and use of humane and effective companion animal population worldwide and which consists of renowned international non-profits such as the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (UK) and Global Alliance for Rabies Control, categorically states in its Dog Population Management (DPM) Guidance that "DPM cannot be considered humane if it includes indiscriminate killing of dogs, killing roaming dogs in the street or using killing as a sole measure of population management. It is unethical, unpopular, cruel when inhumane methods of killing are used and potentially dangerous for local communities. It is ultimately also ineffective as it focuses only on the current noaming dog population and does not address the sources of these dogs."

(The International Companion Animal Management Coalition's Humane Dog Population Management Guidance updated as of 15 October 2019 is attached herewith as Annexure J)

- 21. Furthermore, under section 16(c) of the Punjab Animal Health Act, 2019, Respondent No. 4 has the power to make regulations for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It is submitted that such regulations (in line with the scheme of the Punjab Animal Health Act 2019 which relates to controlling the spread of scheduled diseases) could potentially prohibit the practice of dog culling using guns and poison and could instead provide for a detailed mechanism through which mass vaccination and sterilization of dogs can be carried out to control overpopulation of dogs and to vaccinate existing dogs so that there is no further spread of scheduled diseases such as rabies. However, no regulations of any kind have been made under section 16(c) of the Punjab Animal Health Act 2019 by Respondent No. 4.
  - 22. In various jurisdictions dog population control consists of Trap-Neuter-Vaccinate-Release ("TNVR") programmes where dogs are live-trapped, neutered or spayed by a qualified veterinarian, vaccinated against commonly occurring diseases (such as rabies) and then released back into their territory. TNVR is often used as a viable alternative to lethal methods such as dog culling campaigns because TNVR programmes are usually more effective at controlling dog population, reducing the spread of disease and is less costly in the long-run.

(Petitioner No.2's Report titled "Project TNVR" explaining the benefits and procedure for adopting a TNVR programme for Lahore is attached herewith as Annexure K)

- 23. Hence it is clear that instead of utilizing resources to effectively address dog population control, the perceived solution of dog culling campaigns is implemented which has repeatedly been proven to be unsuccessful.
- 24. Additionally, it is submitted that the Respondents' response to this issue is completely disproportionate and particularly cruel. Indiscriminate killing of street dogs using barbaric and outdated methods has clearly done very little to prevent dog bites or rabies

infections, despite this practice having been carried out for years. Instead of adapting their response in light of latest available scientific research and adopting a more holistic policy that effectively targets the problems at hand, the Respondents have time and again resorted to poisoning and shooting dogs, which are then replaced by other packs of dogs that continue to grow in population.

# Failure to Address the Fact that Human Beings Contribute to Dog Population Growth

- 25. It is often ignored that lifestyle choices adopted by human beings are a material part responsible for the growth in population of dogs. Any attempt to address the growth of dog population without addressing the factors that lead to it is inherently unsustainable. In dog culling campaigns, these animals pay the price for the actions of human beings.
- 26. By way of one illustration, it is submitted that research has indicated that dog populations thrive in areas where trash collection is poor and garbage has been allowed to accumulate which has increasingly been the case in the Province of Punjab. Organic waste products in particular, when not disposed of properly, provide adequate nutrition to free-roaming dogs, thereby increasing the overall dog population size and increasing the risk of disease transmission and encouraging reproduction. When dogs feeding on such garbage are threatened or teased by local inhabitants and children, the risk of dog bites increases.

(News report titled "Recycle Waste, manage garbage to control street dog numbers" is attached herewith as Annexure L)

27. The waste management problem in Punjab – especially in metropolitan cities like Lahore – has been a growing challenge over the past few years, with increasing amounts of garbage being accumulated in the city. In fact, a petition relating to the poor waste disposal in the city of Lahore is currently pending before this Honourable Court. This growing amount of waste not only provides dogs with a sustainable food supply, but also attracts more dogs to the garbage dumps, which in turn increases the chances of human – animal conflict occurring. However, once again, instead of focusing on eliminating waste

from the city to cater to public health and reduce dog populations, the Respondents choose to expend energy, time and resources into dog culling campaigns.

(News report dated August 30, 2019 titled "Mounting complaints about Lahore's garbage problem and news report dated 11 March 2021 titled "LHC directs Punjab Govt to resolve waste issue in Lahore" are attached herewith as Annexures M and M/1 respectively)

### Killing Dogs is Barbaric and Contrary to the Injunctions of Islam

28. Pakistan currently ranks "E" (on a scale of "A" to "G") on the Animal Protection Index, which is an index produced by an international not-for-profit "World Animal Protection" that ranks countries around the globe on their legislation and policy commitments to protecting animals. In 2020, World Animal Protection strongly encouraged the Government of Pakistan to "promote humane stray animal population management, which relies on promoting responsible ownership, mass vaccinations and reproduction control programmes." It further stated that "culling has been scientifically proven to be ineffective and should therefore be banned."

(Extract from the "Pakistan" section of the Animal Protection Index is attached herewith as Annexure N)

29. The measure of a civilization is how it treats its weakest members. Our Constitution is premised on the ideal of ordering a society in which Muslims are allowed to lead their lives in accordance with the injunctions of Islam. Those injunctions not only entitle people to certain rights but also place certain obligations on them. Islam repeatedly enjoins on Muslims to be kind to animals. There are several verses of the Quran relating to animals:

"Although there is no animal that walks on earth and no bird that flies on its two wings which is not God's creature like yourself." Surrah Al-Anam 6:38

transgress not in the balance, and weigh with justice, and skimp not in the balance. . .earth, He set it down for all beings.\_"Surrah Ar-Rahman 55:8-10.

30. In addition, the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) also repeatedly emphasized the importance of being kind to animals:

"The worst of shepherds is the ungentle, who causes the beasts to crush or bruise one another." (Hadith: Muslim)

Mr.

"There is a reward for helping any living creature" (Hadith: Bukhari and Muslim)

"On one occasion the holy Prophet (SAW) narrated a story that a man felt very thirsty while travelling. He came across a well and went down to quench his thirst. When he came out he saw a dog panting and licking mud. He went down again and fetched water for the dog because it was thirsty. People asked the Prophet (SAW) 'O Allah's Messenger is there a reward in serving the animals. He (SAW) replied, 'Yes there is reward for serving any living being" (Hadith: Bukhari and Muslim)

"The grievous things are: shirk (polytheism); disobedience to parents; the killing of breathing things...." (Hadith: Bukhari and Muslim)

"There is no man who kills a sparrow or anything beyond that, without its deserving it, but God will ask him about it." (Hadith: Ahmad and Al-Nasai)

- That it is clear that not only does Islam forbid cruelty and the infliction of unnecessary pain and suffering on animals, it in fact obligates kind treatment towards them. Therefore, the practice of brutally and painfully killing street dogs in and of itself, is contrary to the foundations upon which our constitutional edifice is built. It is even more egregious when this is done wantonly, arbitrarily and indiscriminately without any clear positive policy, social, or health imperative.
  - 32. Therefore the Petitioners submit that the practice of indiscriminate dog culling campaigns, especially using guns and poison as a method of killing the dogs, is a gross violation of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and of Pakistan's domestic legal obligations. As such, the Petitioner(s) pray from this Honourable Court that this practice be declared illegal, unconstitutional, and liable to be prohibited inter alia on the following

### **GROUNDS**

A. That there is neither statutory nor constitutional basis for the dog culling campaigns being carried out by the Respondents. The law as it stands does not provide any authority for the carrying out of such campaigns and it also does not prescribe that these campaigns must be

carried out in the brutal and barbaric manner in which they are currently being carried out. It is a cardinal principle of law that executive authorities must find sanction in the law for their actions. Without such sanction, their actions such as these dog culling campaigns are entirely without authority and therefore illegal and unconstitutional.

- B. In fact, section 5 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 expressly prohibits killing any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner. Being a welfare legislation, this law provides certain statutory legal rights to nonhuman animals and places obligations on state functionaries to prevent such deaths. Far from preventing such actions in society, by carrying out such dog culling campaigns, the Respondents are guilty of committing the offense which they are under a legal obligation to prevent. Therefore, the dog culling campaigns assailed in this petition are clearly illegal and liable to be prohibited.
  - C. It is also worth pointing out that there is no authority under the LGA 2019 to carry out dog culling campaigns. The LGA 2019 only allows the local governments to frame byelaws for the treatment of either (i) dangerous animals; or (ii) non-dangerous animals that may become dangerous. Therefore, the extent of the authority granted to local governments is only to address clear and present danger and that too after framing of byelaws for the purpose. There is no authority for climinating or killing non-dangerous animals. In this regard, it is submitted that dogs are generally not considered inherently dangerous animals. In fact, they have historically been considered domestic animals, who have been bred and genetically adapted over generations to live safely alongside humans. As highlighted in this petition, dogs are kept as companions and serve many useful purposes to humans for hunting, protection, as guide dogs etc.
    - D. To the limited extent that any particular dog becomes dangerous, the scope of authority granted to local governments is only to address that particular threat. This too, requires the prior framing of byelaws and the fundamental principles that structure discretion in our society require that any such byelaws should provide clear guidance as to when such a dog can be disposed of. Where the threat posed by such an animal can be neutralized through

less severe methods, for example through confinement or TNVR, it is a prerequisite that those be adopted first. In any event, there is absolutely no basis to indiscriminately target dogs and there is no basis whatsoever for dog culling campaigns (with or without byelaws). In this respect, India has promulgated a comprehensive policy in the form of its Animal Birth Control Rules 2001, which lays down a detailed and humane procedure for handling stray dogs, including dogs who may be suspected of having rabies or against whom complaints have been received.

Br

(A copy of the Indian Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules is attached herewith as

Annexure 0)

- E. In this regard, it may also be noted that the Respondent No. 2 issued the letter dated 03 March 2021 which called upon local governments to frame byelaws to address the perceived threats posed by street dogs. In clear violation of those directions, local governments initiated dog culling campaigns without framing any byelaws for this purpose. In any event, as submitted earlier, it is clear that any byelaws framed by the local government cannot allow indiscriminate dog culling campaigns as that would violate the authority granted to them under section 307A read with item no. 3 of the Seventeenth Schedule of the LGA 2019. Therefore, not only are the current dog culling campaigns liable to be prohibited immediately, but the letter dated 03 March 2021 is also liable to be set aside as being in violation of the law.
  - F. Under the Punjab Animal Health Act 2019 it is the responsibility of Respondent No. 4 to take measures to control the spread of diseases such as rabies. Therefore, Respondent No. 4 is mandated to take steps to prevent the spread of rabies but is authorized only to take those steps that are effective at controlling the spread of the disease. By failing to carry out TNVR campaigns, Respondent No. 4 is acting in dereliction of its legal duty, and by initiating, participating in and supporting ineffective dog culling campaigns instead, it is acting in violation of the authority granted to it under the Punjab Animal Health Act 2019.

- G. It is also submitted that dog culling campaigns being carried out by the various cantonment authorities are arbitrary, indiscriminate, brutal and in violation of the Cantonments Act 1924. Any initiative to cull dogs must not only be authorized under the relevant law but must follow the requirements of any byelaws and legal prerequisites and must also be governed by the principles of structured discretion that are an integral part of the constitutional duties placed on public authorities.
  - H. It is submitted that the killing of dogs besides being an ineffective and particularly cruel way of trying to eradicate the spread of disease or control dog population growth is a significant public safety hazard. Oftentimes, in order to carry out dog killing, guns are discharged in residential areas by the authorities, and there have been instances in the past where stray bullets meant for dogs have injured and even killed bystanders. This amounts to an infringement of the citizens' right to life under Article 9 of the Constitution.

(A copy of news report titled "Man killed as bullet misses dog during culling campaign" dated 25 February 2021 is attached herewith as Annexure P)

I. Not only are bullets a threat to human beings in the vicinity, people's pet dogs oftentimes become collateral in the authorities' war against street dogs. There have been reported instances of pet dogs being shot by local authorities who have mistaken them for strays, as well as of pets ingesting poisoned meat meant for the consumption of street dogs in a dog culling campaign. Since animals are legally considered property in Pakistan, inadvertent or deliberate killing of pets by the Respondents amounts to an unconstitutional and arbitrary deprivation of property in violation of Articles 24(1) and (2) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973.

(Copy of news report titled "CDA shoots pet dog dead while on culling drive of stray dogs in Islamabad" dated 10 August 2017 and news report titled "Dog owners in Clifton mourn the death of their pets by 'poisoning' dated 14 February 2021 are attached herewith as Annexures Q and Q/1 respectively)

- of waste and by hunting other smaller rodents and animals which may have potential for carrying and spreading disease. The right to a natural environment, including the right to ecological balance, is a part of the right to life under Article 9 of the Constitution as enshrined in Supreme Court jurisprudence since Shehla Zia v. WAPDA PLD 1994 SC 693. It is not justified to indiscriminately obliterate an important part of the urban ecosystem i.e. dogs simply because the existence of dogs may sometimes be an inconvenience to human beings or on some occasion cause human interests and the interests of the dogs to come into conflict with one another.
  - K. That animals have certain natural rights which include freedom from unnecessary pain or suffering. It is also a natural right of every animal to be respected by virtue of it being a living being. The right to life of humans is dependent on the welfare, well-being and preservation of all species. Therefore, any treatment of an animal which subjects that animal to unnecessary pain and suffering such as killing dogs by using barbaric means such as shooting and poisoning is an infringement of the right to life guaranteed under Article 9 of the Constitution. Reliance in this regard is placed on *Islamabad Wildlife Management Board v. Metropolitan Corporation Islamabad* 2021 CLC 262.
    - L. The Petitioner also submits that as laid out in Islam and indeed as provided in all monotheistic-religions, the dignity of man is not judged by a myopic measure. All major religions including Islam teach us that dignity of man is affected by how we treat creatures that lack a voice, namely animals (who are particularly vulnerable). Therefore, the carrying out of illegal and cruel practices against animals by those tasked with ensuring constitutional rights are protected amounts to violating the dignity of man under Article 14 of the Constitution.
      - M. That actions that destroy, devastate or impair "His Creation" (Surah Al-Araf 8, verse 54) are prohibited in Islam. If domestic dogs are allowed to be hunted and destroyed with

impunity, it impairs a Muslim's ability to lead his/her life in accordance with religion and to practice it, thus violating Article 20 of the Constitution.

- N. That killing dogs is an ineffective and wasteful solution to achieve the policy purpose of preventing dog bites or eradicating rabies. Scientific research supports the notion that sterilization and vaccination of dogs is the most effective way to achieve these objectives. Furthermore, Respondents are shirking their responsibilities by not making anti-rabies vaccinations available to the general population so that postexposure prophylaxis can be administered in a timely manner to those who suffer from dog bites. Nor are Respondents effectively tackling the problem of adequate waste disposal, which would remove the food supply of the dogs and therefore diminish dog populations. Lack of a proper policy by the Respondents in this regard infringes the Petitioners' right to life under Article 9 of the Constitution, which guarantees the Petitioners access to adequate healthcare and a right to a clean and healthy environment.
  - O. The Petitioners respectfully reserve the right to raise further grounds at the time of the hearing of the titled petition.

### Prayer

m

In view of the above it is most respectfully prayed that this Honourable Court may be pleased to:

- (1) Declare that killing of dogs by shooting and poisoning them is illegal and unconstitutional and permanently and immediately restrain the Respondents and all public functionaries from undertaking campaigns to indiscriminately kill stray dogs by poisoning or shooting them:
  - (2) Declare that dogs are not inherently dangerous animals and are not liable to be treated as such by the Respondents;

- (3) Set aside letter dated 03 March 2021 issued by Respondent No. 2 as being illegal, unlawful and ultra vires the LGA 2019.
  - (4) Direct Respondent No. 4 to commence compulsory mass vaccination of stray dogs against rabies after following the procedure laid down under the Punjab Animal Health Act 2019 and conducting sterilization of such stray dogs after making regulations under section 16 of the Punjab Animal Health Act 2019;
    - (5) Direct the Respondents to ensure that adequate procedures are implemented for identifying specific dogs against whom complaints have been received, detaining such identifiable dogs using humane handling methods with the help of trained dog catchers and dog catching equipment, and disposal of such identifiable dogs by rehoming, adoption or if absolutely necessary and on the advice of a veterinary doctor, destruction of such dogs using only humane methods of euthanasia;
      - (6) Direct the Respondents to formulate a holistic provincial policy by making rules under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1890 which policy should set the minimum standards for dog population control and should include elements of humane treatment of dogs, identification of certain dogs, detention, sterilization, vaccination, tagging and release back into the urban area from which they were removed but which does not allow for killing of any stray dog unless required only by special circumstances such as if the dog is infected by rabies, if the dog is mortally wounded or incurably ill, or if the dog has a proven history of aggression and biting humans:

Any other relief deemed fit and appropriate by this Honourable Court may also kindly be granted.

wardunaen

**PETITIONERS** 

Through

SAMEER KHOSA Barrister-at-Law LL.M (Columbia University) Advocate High Court PLH No. 3941 CNIC.35201-2137601-5

SYED SHAHAB QUTUB Advocate Supreme Court CNIC.35202-4651815-7

WAQQAS AHMAD MIR Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn) LLM (Harvard) Advocate High Court

Advocate High Court

Maria Farong Advocate High Court

HIRA JALEEL Advocate High Court

5-5, Gulbergil, Lahore \$4660

### CERTIFICATE

As per Instruction, this is the 1st writ petition by the petitioners before this honourable court on this subject.

### BEFORE THE HONOURABLE LAHORE HIGH COURT LAHORE

W.P. No	/2021
4. A.	
HAROON A	LI SETHI ETC
VE	ERSUS
PROVINCE	OF PUNJAB ETC
WRIT PETITION UNDER ARTICLE 199	OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAMIC READ WITH ALL OTHER ENABLING
PROVISION OF LAW.	READ WITH ALL OTHER ENABLING
	N ALI SETHI S/O ARSHAD SETHI, R/O 72-A RG IV, LAHORE.
I, the above named deponent contents of the accompanying writ	t do hereby solemnly affirm and declare that the petition are correct to the best of my knowledge.
information and belief.	
	Hen
	DEPONENT
Verification:	
Verified on Oath at Lahore on this t	heday of2021 that the contents of
the above affidavit are true and con	rrect to the best of my knowledge, information and
belief and that nothing has been con-	
	Helete.
	PERONIENT

#### BEFORE THE HONOURABLE LAHORE HIGH COURT LAHORE

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	PROVINCE	OF PUN	JAB ET	С			
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PROVISION OF LAW.							
AFFIDAVIT OF:		249-A S	TREET			E SOCIETY. RY GROUND	
I, the above	named depone	nt do her	eby soler	nnly af	firm and o	declare that the	3
contents of the acco	ompanying writ	petition	are corre	ct to th	e best of	my knowledge	,
information and belie							
			(		DEPO	NENT	
Verification:							

### Verification:

Verified on Oath at Lahore on this the \_\_\_\_\_day of \_\_\_\_\_2021 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief and that nothing has been concealed therefrom.

## BEFORE THE HONOURABLE LAHORE HIGH COURT LAHORE

W.P. No/2021
HAROON ALI SETHI ETC
VERSUS
PROVINCE OF PUNJAB ETC
WRIT PETITION UNDER ARTICLE 199 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLICE OF PAKISTAN, 1973 READ WITH ALL OTHER ENABLING
PROVISION OF LAW.
AFFIDAVIT OF: MRS. MARIAM TAREEN SETHI W/O HAROON ALI SETHI R/O 72-A FCC GULBERG IV, LAHORE.
I, the above named deponent do hereby solemnly affirm and declare that the contents of the accompanying writ petition are correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.  **Contents of the accompanying writ petition are correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.**  **Contents of the accompanying writ petition are correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.**
DEPONENT
Verification:
Verified on Oath at Lahore on this theday of2021 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and
belief and that nothing has been concealed therefrom.
Manadhitaleen
DEPONENT

# CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

(Act, XXI of 1860)

Aunex - A



No. 80/567

Year: 20 15-20 10

I hereby certify that TORDS WELFARE SOCIETY " 249-A Street No. 9
Cavalry Ground Extension, Labore.

has this day been duly registered under the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860.

Given under my hand at Labore this 7th day of June (Two thousand Sixteen 2010).

Fee: Rs.500/- (Rupees Five Hundred only).

Please note that you are required to file with the Registran, Joint Stock Companies, Labore District, the names, addresses and occupations of the members of the governing body entrusted with the management of the affairs of the society, every year as required under Section 4 of the Societies Act, 1860.

RF/10131/L/5/16//324

Dated: -07-06-2016

DISTRICT OFFICER

for Registrar Joint Stock Companies, City District Government, Lahore

### Authority and Duties of Office Bearers

#### President

the will

- Supervise all the matters of the association
- Officially preside over all the meetings
- Call or display a setting as an additions
- Lineage special opinion/power in case of equal votes and be empowered to check all official documentations.
- Look arter operational work of the foundation.
- Deal with all marketing and PR for the foundation
- Be the Chief Administrator of the Foundation.
- In a case a decision is withheld or the board-cannot reach an agreement / decision, the President will exercise his/her veto power and rule a decision.
- Manage the agency's resources and oversees staff to carry out its' goals, policies and objectives.

#### Vice President

She will be responsible to assist the President

#### Senior Advisor

He will be responsible

- To assist and advice the President
- To maintain a positive relationship with volunteers by providing support and supervision as needed.
- To supersise volunteer training.
- To assist the president with operational work.

#### General Secretary

She shift by responsible:

From others.

- Tamanare Voienteer;
- To account of Meetings and record minutes of meeting.
- To conducte rescues, adoptions and foster
- To assist the president with operational work

Coneral Secretary

- The name is "TODDS Welfare Society". The office is situated at 249-A, Street 9, Cavalry Ground Extension, Lahore.
- All those interested in supporting the association can become a member.
- The membership lee is determined at the annual general meeting. 2,
- Resignation of membership can take place on 1 January by at least one month prior termination. 4
- Its resources are membership fees, donations, foundations and sponsorships 5.
- The Foundation's affairs are handled by the board responsible to the General Assembly. The Board distributes itself the offices of President and Vice President.
- The Board may take paid assistants.
- The board consists of 3 directors, all appointed democratically. Management members are elected for two years at a time.
- Decisions can be taken only with the presence of any 2 directors. There will be minimum 4 board 9. meetings a year, 11/12
- The Society pays salaries to all its employees. 1Œ
- The Society's accounts are audited by an auditor appointed by the General Assembly and must be left at the utice inspection by the members of the association at least 8 days before the 110 Annual General Meeting.
- The Annual General Meeting is held every year in March. Notification will be made with 3 weeks' notice on the web. The notice shall include an agenda. Proposals from members for consideration at the AGM should to the Board at least one week before the meeting. 12.

president

General Secretary

#### Finance Manager

he will be responsible:

- To keep the record of the foundation in safe custody.
- To maintain the bank accounts approved by the executive body.
- For budgeting of the foundation and its offices.
- To receive all donations, grants, fee etc. and to issue receipts to the payees.
- To perform duties in the absence of the President.

#### Senior Veterinary

He will be responsible.

- To provide basic Veterinary Care and advice the board on rescue care
- To examine and Treat rescues and perform health checks of animals when are rescued
- To assist with emergency medical practices as necessary
- To help with Spaying and Neutering (TNR)

#### Field Operation Officer I

He will be responsible:

- · To rescue stray, injured and sick animals
- To respond to requests for assistance and investigates allegations of animal cruelty or complaints involving animals
- . To transport injured and ill animals to shelter or veterinarian
- To assist the general secretary in her duties.
- To train and work with field operation volunteers.

### Field Operation Officer II 18

She will be responsible

- · To rescue stray, injured and sick animals
- To respond to requests for assistance and investigates allegations of animal cruelty or complaints involving animals
- To transport injured and ill animals to shelter of veterinarian
- To assist the general secretary in her duties
- To train and work with field operation volunteers.

President

Marsh Hasan

### Source of Income

- Membership Fee
- Adoption Fee
- Grants
- Gifts
- Donations from general public
- Welface projects
- Sponsorships

### Bank Account

The bank account will be activated in the name of the Foundation as 'Todd's Welfare Society' in any scheduled bank. The account will be operated by the President and Finance Secretary. In case of the absence of the Finance Secretary the General Secretary will operate the account.

### Audit

Accounts of the Foundation shall be audited annually. Auditor shall be appointed by the Fresidenia

### Amendment

The amendment in the constitution will be made by the 3/5th majority of the total members as and when the governing body members deem fit in the interest of the Foundation. The will be in accordance with the provisions of the Section 12 of the Societies Registration Act 1860.

General Secretary

### dissolution

If at any point the Foundation is to be dissolved, it assets and liabilities would be transferred to a
Foundation/Charitable Institution having identical aims and objects, duly approved/registered
under the Societies Registration Act 1860 Section 13 of the act shall be followed.

#### Verification

Verified by the undersigned that the rules and regulation are true and correct to the best of our suppliedge.

Kiran Maheen

Prendent

Maira Hussaln General Secretary

Elm Marines

Úmer Bin Tariq Finance Manager

Praculant

Morce Hartsami

Finance Manager

HISTORICE SPRICES

CITY PIETE

### ivassion

we will protect the environmental cross Fr. ading shelter and humane care for animals, including dogs and cats that are lost, abandoned, grected, injured, sick or abused; improving the quality of life of animals and placing them into towns and permanent homes; reducing the population of stray and neglected dogs and cats by promoting and providing spaying and neutering.

भूक प्रभी बीर व प्रकार का educating the citizens by promoting and understanding the actions necessary for a successfully environment.

#### Vision

the organical confidence and animal friendly community; a society where stray animals are not end, where every animal and pet is treated kindly, with respect and compassion, where every compromise angular is spared and neutered; a clean, healthy and well protected environment which will and art a sustainable society and economy.

to provide a model shelter that addresses the issue of stray animal over-population by providing shelter, Pale ! and spay and neater secures. To improve the quality of life of animals by finding them loving houses and to provide educational material and learning opportunities concerning the proper care and treatment of

To start by platform, there environmental issues can be addressed, along with strategies and methods to promote retenesimental sustainability.

The foundation will work in many areas to promote environment and animal welfare. Our primary practices areas are:

10 provide medical care forstray, abandoned, sick, injured and neglected animals.

TO provide temporary shelter to rescued abandoned and surrendered animals for the purpose of finding permanent suitable new homes.

TO provide assistance, create awareness and launch a campaign to prevent overpopulation through spaying and neutering programs (TNR).

TO end the practice of dog culling by working with government bodies to promote and activate the practice of spaying and neutering programs (TNR).

TO support a healthy pet community by providing reasonably cost general veterinary services for stray animal population.

TO educate the community about animal welfare issues, basic animal rights and responsible pet

TO educate the community, particularly children about animal welfare issues, basic animal rights and rasponsible pet ownership

To provide activities on a wide range of animal topics aimed at informing, advising, educating and enabling participants to develop their knowledge of animals.

TO provide projects for schools to allow children to learn about and care for animals.

TO provide a temporary boarding facility for pets.

10 co-operate with like-minded organisations to promote animal welfare

10 promote environmental sustainability and awareness about the environmental issues faced by Pakistan

10 organize seminars, lectures and group discussion for promotion of environmental awareness and animal rights.

president

### Governing Body

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131	Name Name of	Residential Address	Occupation	
1.	Father/Husband Kiran Maheen d/o Allah Yar Chisti	106/3-F, Punjab Cooperative Housing Society, OHA, Lahore	Marketing Planner	President  Vice President
2. 3.	1	349-P, Street 18, DHA, Lahore 561-GG, Street 18, DHA, Lahore	Marketing Manager	General Secretary
ī. —	Umer Tariq s/o Tariq Mehmood	99-Q, Link Road, Model Town. Lahore 90-2, Street 32, DHA.	Student	Finance Manager Senior Advisor
5.	Muhammad Noah Hassan Khan s/o Muhammad Arif Hassan Khan Abid Hussain s/o Ghulam	Lahore /// // We-care Pharmacy, Near	Vet	Senior Veterinary
5.	Hussain  Arslan Bin Tariq s/o Tariq  Mehmood Bhatti	UVAS Lahore. 12-Bhatti Colony, Umer Faroog Khair Pur Road,	Student	Field Operation Officer I
	Maria Asun dio Asim Khursheed	Multan 18-EE, Street 4, DHA, Lahore	Student	Field Operation Officer II

Mayord Miles

Maica Hugsairsa.
General Secretary

Finance Manager

President

ि पार endersigned have unanimously agreed upon formation and registration of a Non-Gover करण े पुरावकारणाजी, under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

٦	Name	Residential Address	Occupation	Signature
<u>0.</u>	Name of Father/Husband			and and
-	Kiran Maheen d/o Allah Yar Chisti	106/3-F, Punjab Cooperative Housing Society, DHA. Lahore	Marketing Planner	1 (2)
	Romana Bhatti w/o Sohail Raza	1 349-P, Street 18, DHA, Lahore	Teacher	Rouse Bhet
	Matra Hussam d/o Nisar Hussam	561-GG, Street 18, DHA, Lahore	Marketing Manager	Marsa Harrisand.
2,5	Umer Bin Tariq s/o Tariq Mehmood	99-Q, Link Road, Model Town, Lahore	Student	Co-a
5.	Muhammad Noah Hassan Khan s/e Muhammad Ari	90-Z, Street 32, DHA,	Doctor	A
12.	Hassan Khan  Abid Hussain s/o Ghulam  Hussain	We-care Pharmacy, Near UVAS Lahore.	12.73	A Allewson
ĮĘ.	Arslan Bur Tariq s/o Taric Mehmood Bnath	Maltan	Student	1 1/20 /2 W
1. 1. 1. 1.	byarra Asim d/o Asim Khurshied	15-EE, Street 4, DHA, Lahore	Student	Tan 15 W

President

Marsylling Saria

# REGISTRAR, JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. CITY DISTRICT GOVERNMENT, LAHORE



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In the matter of _	
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I hereby certify	that the under noted document(s)
has/have this day	been duly filed, pursuant to the
	ocieties Registration Act, 1860.
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i. List of office be a second list cause an involve increa	reversify the year, 2017.  I in the meeting of joyerning being members in the four office bears to find the the first of t
	bar Dated Lahore, the 29-07-2017
Forwarded to the	ATHER STANDARD SOUTHER, NO DECEMBE CO. 9
desired to the desired	8 MAR CHARLES
	A C
6) 900 0	Well-1/17
	District Officer for Registrar Joint Stock Companies, City District Government, Lahore
5-3 N. 9. 3500000011	

# DS WELFARE SOC 249-A, Street No.9, Cavalry Ground Extension, Lahore

# LIST OF OFFICE BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 2017

r. o.	Name, Father / Husband' Name	Residential Address	Occupatio	Designation
	Kıran Maheen D/o Allah Yar Chisti	106/3, Punjab Cooperative Housing Society, DHA Labore	Marketing Planner	President
	Romana Bhatti W/o Sohail Hussain	349 P. St. no 18, DHA, Lahore	Feacher	Vice President
-	Maira Hussain D/o Nisar	561-GG, St. No 18, DHA	Marketing	General
	Hussain	Lahore	Manager	Secretary
f =	Umer Tariq S/o Tariq	99-Q. Link Road, Model Town, Labore	Student	Finance Manager
5.	Mehmood Muhammad Noah Hassan Khan S/o Muhammad Arif Hassan Khan	90-Z, St. No.32 DHA ahore	Doctor	Senior Advisor-I
6.	Aurangzeb Mubasher S/o · Col. Mubashar Javed	25 St. No.2; Initiaz Shahaed	Governmen t Employee	Senior Advisor-II
7.	Abid Hussain S/o Ghulam Hussain	UVAS Lahore	Vet	Senior Veterinary Advisor
8	Arslan Bin Tariq S/o Tariq Mehmood Bhatti	12-Bhatti Colony, Umer Farooq Khair Pur Road, Multan	Student	Field Operation Officer-I
9.	Maria Asim D/o Asim Khursheed	18-EE, St.No.4, DHA Lahore	Student	Field Operation Officer-II
10	Saba Zahid D/o Zahid Zahir	149-, Gulberg-II, Lahore	Teacher	Field Operation Officer-I
11	Nabeeha Ayaz D/o Ayaz Younas	80-J, Gulberg-III, Lahore	Student	Field Operation Officer-I
12	Zawad Khan Durrani S/o Zargham Khan Durrani	299-F, St. No.15, Phase-4, DHA Lahore	Student	Field Operation Officer-II

Finance Manager

District officer Industries Prices, Weights & Measures



Anuer-A/1

# **BOARD RESOLUTION**

RESOLVED THAT we the undersigned members of the Board of Todd's Welfare Society (hereinafter the "Society") on this 30<sup>th</sup> day of April 2021, do hereby authorize Ms. Maiara Hussain, the General Secretary of the Society, to act in our name and on our behalf as well as on behalf of the Society to challenge the practice of dog culling which is carried out by various government departments, agencies and authorities in the Province of Punjab, before a court of competent jurisdiction and to obtain any and all reliefs available under the law including appropriate interim reliefs. Ms. Maiara Hussain is further authorized to challenge all actions taken or that may be taken, notices/letters/orders/notifications/byelaws/policies issued or that may be issued by any Local Government, Provincial Government, the Federal Government or any other statutory, governmental or semi-government authority, department or official, in relation to or connected with the practice of killing street dogs through dog culling campaigns.

RESOLVED THAT in relation to the above, Ms. Maiara Hussain is also authorized to initiate and institute further appropriate legal proceedings including other constitutional petitions/appeal(s)/review/revision/objection petition/applications/petition for leave to appeal etc. before a court of competent jurisdiction.

RESOLVED THAT in relation to the proceedings and the authority referred to in the foregoing paragraphs Ms. Maiara Hussain is authorized to engage pleaders and counsels and to make, sign, institute verify, affirm and file pleadings, amended pleadings, constitutional petitions, applications, appeals, reviews, revisions, petitions, petitions for leave to appeal, statements, replies, replies to applications, affidavits, Vakalatnamas and to appear and act on behalf of the Society and to depose, give evidence, make statements, withdraw and/or compromise the above mentioned legal proceedings on behalf of the Society and generally to do all such things as are incidental to the purposes stated above.

**RESOLVED THAT** Ms. Maiara Hussain may further delegate the authority and powers hereby conferred on her to any other member of the Society or to any other member of the Board, if she deems appropriate.



RESOLVED THAT all acts, deeds and things lawfully done by Ms. Maiara Hussain for the aforementioned purposes shall be construed as acts, deeds and things done by the Board and the Society and we undertake to ratify and confirm all and whatsoever that Ms. Maiara Hussain shall lawfully do or cause to be done for us and the Society by virtue of the power/authority hereby given.

KIRAN MAHEEN CNIC No. 35200-7736717-4 President

4.25 dreer

MAIARA HUSSAIN CNIC No. 44203-1566428-6 General Secretary





ABID HUSSAIN
CNIC No. 32102-6810704-3
Senior Veterinary Advisor

SARA ZAHID

SABA ZAHID CNIC No. 35202-0532279-6 Operations Advisor

Sofarit

ROMANA BHATTI CNIC No. 35200-2632097-2 Vice-President

Romema Cherth

UMER BIN TARIQ CNIC No. 35202-7382233-5 Finance Secretary

NABEEHA AYAZ CNIC No. 35202-5090535-4 Operations Manager

Varieta

ZAWAD KHAN DURRANI CNIC No. 35201-2876062-7 Field Manager

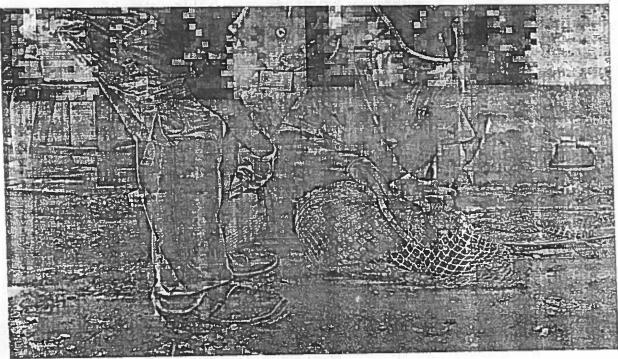
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DAWN TODAY'S PAPER I MAY DA 2021

Annex -B

# SOCIETY: THE DOG DAYS OF PAKISTAN

Zofishan Umair | Published December 27, 2020



Stray dog caught in a net for the Trap, Neuter and Release programme in Karachi | White Star

Opposite the Republic Monument on Taksim Square is one of Istanbul's furry tourist attractions — a large Turkish Kungal that has made the last aisle in Watson, a store, its favourite napping spot. As passing tourists take pictures with or of it, depending on their comfort with dogs, a green tag catches their attention — an accessory that seems to be a must-have with canines who call the streets of Istanbul their home.

But this store isn't the only space that welcomes strays. Cats and dogs alike can be seen strolling in and out of cafes, around the Hagia Sofia Square and even the royal palace. The city's strays — around 160,000 cats and 130,000 dogs — are vaccinated, sterilised, marked and tracked by the government and NGOs.

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Bowls of food and water on street corners depict the city's relationship with its four-legged residents: Mutual respect and peaceful co-existence.

The tradition of feeding strays dates back to the Ottoman Empire, when butchers were paid monthly wages to feed dogs. Earlier this year, when the city went into lockdown, the interior ministry ordered the local councils to "bring food and water to animal shelters, parks" and upheld the tradition.

But, the strays of Istanbul weren't always this lucky. In 1909, the municipality shipped them to an island in the Marmara Sea, without any food or freshwater. The winds carried their howls through the city. As they starved to death, their desperate pleas were replaced by the rotting stench of their corpses. In the late '90s and early 2000s, municipalities used the most inhumane, painful, and ineffective method: poison. A quick fix strategy that reduced the dog populations overnight and made governments seem competent and in control.

Istanbul's streets are safe for strqys—
a change that was sparked by
accepting the idea that animals have
as much right to be here as us. Can
Pakistan follow its lead?

Repulsed by the barbarity, activists used social media to stir the public into action, sparking demonstrations that eventually forced the Turkish government to pass a law in 2004: local governments could rehabilitate but were forbidden to kill stray dogs.

Public pressure also "forced the government to provide services like regular feeding and medical checks by trained veterinarians." Didem Tali writes in her piece for The New York Times, "It took 15 years of legislative changes, local initiatives and grassroots activism to make the city more humane."

Meanwhile in Karachi, in 2006, authorities culled thousands of strays using strychnine and by gunning them down. Cash rewards were offered to encourage the public to join in — turning it into a hunting sport of man versus dog. Piles of bodies were bulldozed and dumped.

Year after-year, the authorities would stir into action and start another

barbaric campaign to climinate dogs who managed to survive and reproduce. Fourteen years later, the situation and strategy remained unchanged.

In December 2019, 34,000 strays were culled in Sindh. By October 2020, that count was at 116,000.

And yet, as the year comes to an end, the pye-dog population, dog bite cases and rabies continue to be a growing problem in Sindh.

Districts such as Larkana and Nawabashah run counterproductive culling campaigns, killing dogs while providing them with garbage dumps — perfect breeding grounds to survive and reproduce quickly. A female gives birth to three to four litters per year. That's roughly 12 pups for every female who hasn't been neutered, thus rendering all poisoning efforts useless.

Which is why the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Dogs Trust and the RSPCA strongly advocate Animal Birth Control (ABC) through Trap, Neuter and Release (TNR) to be the most effective and humane way. ABC recommends that strays should be captured, vaccinated, neutered, tagged or collared and then released back on the streets. To be effective, at least 70 percent of the population needs to be vaccinated and sterilised. Today, Turkey along with Sri Lanka, Indonesia, India, UAE, Egypt, Brazil, Greece and Kenya are implementing ABC.



Recycling bins in Istanbul dispense food for stray dogs and cats|Rachael Ruble/Twitter

Sri Lanka and Mexico have successfully eliminated rabies using mass dog vaccination (MDV). Their success boils down to political will, which ensured post-exposure prophylaxis was free and available.

Last year, the PC-1 of the Rabies Control Programme was devised by the government with an aim to sterilise and vaccinate 500,000 stray dogs within a year. It failed to launch because of lack of political will and corruption, leading to a petition filed against the government demanding answers.

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It is now under the new Local Government secretary Najam Ahmed Shah that the situation is beginning to look promising. The court has instructed the Department of Health to release doses, and a revised PC-1 is in the pipes — a more practical plan that has Rabies Free Pakistan (RFP) as its technical adviser and involves the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock to ensure proper implementation.

Meanwhile, smaller private initiatives such as the Ayesha Chundrigar Foundation (ACF), RFP and shelters continue to drive the change. RFP, a private sector initiative, was launched in 2018 by Getz Pharma and The Indus Hospital with an aim to reach 'Zero by 2030'.

"Rabies is 100 percent vaccine-preventable, which is why RFP's mandate includes mass dog vaccination (MDV), animal birth control (ABC) and working towards co-existence." explains Dr Wajiha Javed who is the Project Director of RFP and the Head of Public Health and Research at Getz.

Her teams have vaccinated over 35,000 dogs in Karachi, and sterilised over 10,000 dogs in areas such as Korangi, Landhi, Karachi South, and Saddar.

"The females are surgically spayed while the males are chemically castrated. The animals are tagged, either in neon green or red collars and ear-notched before they are released back to their areas," she says.

As part of their efforts, RFP also trains KMC workers and aims at community buy-ins. But for this, they need approvals which are easier to obtain if the local authorities are willing.

Ayesha Chundrigar founded the Ayesha Chundrigar Foundation (ACF) in 2013, the first and largest animal rescue and shelter in Pakistan, and has been raising her voice against animal abuse. She has rescued and rehabilitated over 7,000 animals so far and her team rescues between five to 15 abused animals per day.

She tries to speak from an animal's perspective on ACF's social media platforms and shares their stories. However, the horrific images of abuse, acid attacks, beaten and starved animals with severe injuries and broken spirits really make her wonder about our collective in-depth capacity for empathy.

Both teams believe long term success will only come from a change in mindsets. This is why alongside MVD and ABC, they run awareness campaigns on co-existence in schools and districts to educate children, workers and residents.

"Our people lack empathy. A dog will not bite unless it is rabid or provoked," Dr Javed says. "A passerby will tease a dog minding its own business by pelting it with stones, and provoke it for fun."

"We give basic education on understanding animal behaviour: don't go near a

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dog protecting its garbage dump, as that's his food resource, or a mother dog protecting her pups. Our campaign of 'neighborhood pets' encourage people to leave out leftovers for the strays in their vicinity," Ayesha says.

But it's not always people living in close proximity to the dogs that always harm them.

"The general complaint that drives authorities into large scale culling is 'there are lots of dogs and they bark'," Ayesha explains.

These complaints result in commissioners taking action and the next day, tagged strays are found dead.

"It all boils down to tolerance, empathy and accepting the idea that animals have as much right to be here as us," Ayesha emphasises. "I don't want to run a shelter for abused animals. A shelter overflowing with animals means I have failed in my purpose."

It is the streets that need to be safe, just like they are for the strays of Istanbul.

Zofishan Umair is a humour columnist, journalist and fiction writer based in Karachi. She tweets @Zofishan

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# **Executive Summary**

Effective management of free roaming dog populations is a global challenge with significant implications for public health as well as animal welfare. Numerous studies demonstrate that dog population management that is centred on a strategy of vaccination, sterilisation and public engagement is the most effective and humane intervention available. Despite this, culling practices remain common in several countries, including Pakistan. This report examines local efforts towards vaccination and sterilisation programmes in a number of regions of Pakistan; it explores the challenges that exist in the implementation of humane and effective dog population management; and concludes by highlighting a number of key themes that have emerged:

- 1. The shift towards humane dog population management needs champions
- 2. Pilot projects are important to build capacity and provide proof-of-concept
- 3. Success will require community-wide engagement
- 4. Governmental buy-in is essential
- 5. Legislative changes are crucial to de-legitimize culling

# Acknowledgements

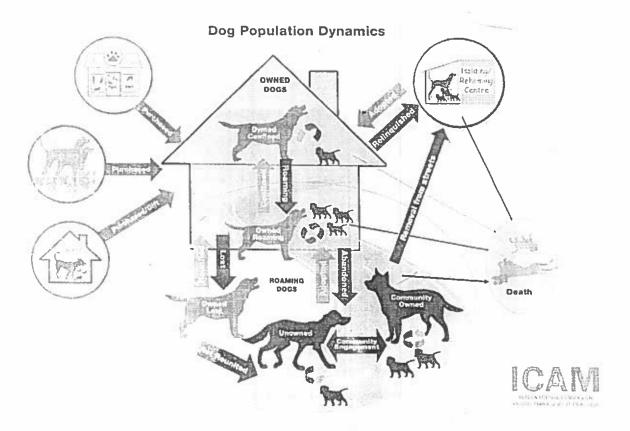
We are extremely grateful to Romana Bhatti of Todd's Welfare Society; Shumaila Iqbal of Let's Save Welfare Organization; Dr Zahra Yaqoob Khan of Saving Life on Paws and the Committee for Management of Stray Dogs in ICT (IWMB); and Sparlay Rawail of Saving Life on Paws. In addition to providing valuable input into this report, these dedicated animal welfare champions are working tirelessly to improve the lives of countless animals in Pakistan, as well as to help shape future policy and foster behavioural changes to animals at the cultural level.

Photographic images reproduced by kind permission of Saving Life on Paws.

# Dog Population Management: A Global Challenge

The global population of domestic dogs is estimated at approximately 700 million, with around 75% of these classified as free roaming (Smith et al 2019). Free roaming can refer to both unowned free roaming dogs and owned dogs that are allowed to roam and whose movements are not confined or supervised by their owner (where the owner could be an individual or a community group). This lack of restriction on movement of owned free roaming dogs, along with lack of uptake of sterilisation, allows them to mate and reproduce freely, further exacerbating the number of free roaming dogs in a population. Dogs that are restricted in their movements include both owned dogs whose movements are confined by their owner and unowned dogs that have been rescued and sheltered. However, owned restricted dogs can also contribute to the free roaming dog population problem if they become lost or they are abandoned by their owners. As the diagram below illustrates, dog population dynamics are directly related to human behaviour and responsible dog ownership.

Figure 1: Dog Population Dynamics



Source: ICAM, 2019

Areas where free roaming dogs exist in high densities can create challenges for human health, the environment and wildlife, as well as for the welfare of the dogs themselves (Smith et al, 2019). Free roaming dogs often experience poor health and welfare conditions due to inadequate access to food and water and many carry a high disease burden with no access to veterinary care. They are also more likely to be involved in road traffic accidents and to receive abusive treatment from locals.

It is not just animal health that suffers. Dogs are co-indicated in the transmission of over 300 zoonoses to humans, with the most common threat to human health being rabies. Rabies is responsible for an estimated 60,000 human deaths per year, with an economic cost of \$8.6 billion (WHO, 2016). Dog bites are responsible for over 95% of human cases (WHO, 2016) with poor, rural communities and children being disproportionately affected. Yet, unlike most zoonoses, rabies is a fully preventable disease. Vaccinating at least 70% of the free roaming dog population is widely acknowledged as an effective means of breaking the cycle of rabies transmission (End Rabies Now, 2018). Moreover, the treatment of human rabies is much more expensive, and often inaccessible, compared to the-cost of vaccination programmes to control dog rabies. In Bangladesh, for example, dog vaccination costs, on average, \$3 per dog while human rabies treatment costs, on average, \$32 to \$92 per person (WHO, 2014).

Controlling dog-mediated rabies requires a coherent and long-term vaccination and dog population management strategy, yet many countries sadly continue to adopt reactionary policies of dog culling. Mass dog culling has been shown to have no long-term impact on the control of rabies. On the contrary, it is detrimental to the effectiveness of rabies vaccination efforts as it allows unvaccinated dogs to inhabit that area:

"...culling does not address the source of new or replacement animals, and has only a temporary effect on population size. Furthermore, rapid dog replacement rates have been documented in some areas following culling, leading to a younger population of generally rabies-susceptible dogs. Indiscriminate culling of dogs in communities where rabies vaccination programs are operating is likely to remove vaccinated dogs from communities, resulting in lower vaccination coverage and a counter-productive increase in rabies transmission as populations recover." (Taylor et al, 2019, emphasis added.)

In addition to being ineffective, dog culling practices are also inhumane. Shooting or poisoning are not humane means of euthanasia, with many dogs suffering immensely before they die. Furthermore, culling practices tend to be very public. It is not uncommon for recently killed dogs to be left on the streets for collection in full view of members of the community. There is a growing body of research suggesting a link between animal abuse and human abuse and such institutionally-sanctioned violence towards non-human animals could de-sensitise people to violence in general (see, for example, Linzey, 2009).

Sheltering is a common method of dog population management in high-income countries. However, even in the United Kingdom thousands of stray dogs are euthanised each year (Stavisky et al, 2010). In low-income countries, dogs admitted to shelters would quickly outpace the community's capacity to rehome them, resulting in a dramatic fall in animal welfare standards. For practical reasons, large-scale sheltering is not a suitable solution for low-income countries and sterilisation and vaccination remains the most effective means of dog population management.

In 1990, the World Health Organization (WHO) published guidelines on dog population management that discouraged the practice of culling and recommended instead a policy approach of vaccination, sterilisation and public education. Studies continue to confirm that vaccination and sterilisation programmes, combined with community outreach and education, are the most effective methods of controlling free roaming dog populations and maintaining a healthier population that presents fewer risks to public health.

Numerous case studies have also demonstrated significant reductions in dog-mediated human rabies with the implementation of effective vaccination programmes. For example, Brazil has achieved a 90% reduction in cases of dog-mediated rabies due to mass dog vaccination campaigns, improved surveillance and education and community engagement (WHO, 2016). In Swaziland, thanks to annual dog vaccination campaigns as well as spay/neuter clinics and improved reporting protocols, there have been no recorded human deaths from rabies since 2012 (End Rabies Now, 2020). Since 2011, Bangladesh has adopted a rabies elimination strategy based on large-scale vaccination of stray dogs rather than culling. Within the first three years of adopting this strategy, human deaths by rabies fell by approximately 50% (WHO, 2014). From a small pilot project in a remote municipality, the programme has expanded to 65 district municipalities and six entire districts (WHO, 2017), illustrating the effectiveness of a national strategy for mass dog vaccination:

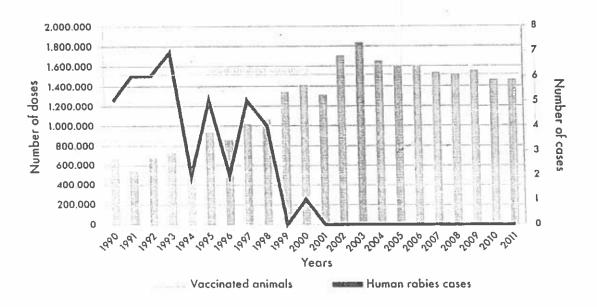
"Bangladesh has demonstrated that with an effective strategy, well-devised action plans, and trained human resources supported by a sufficient budget, significant progress can be made towards decreasing the global burden of rabies." (WHO, 2017)

In September 2019, Mexico became the first country to pass the World Health Organization's recently developed validation process for achieving the elimination of dog-transmitted human rabies (WHO, 2019). In the 1970s and 1980s, rabies presented a serious public health problem with an average of 60 human cases and 250,000 cases of dog rabies reported annually. As a result of the implementation of a free, mass dog rabies vaccination programme, the number of human cases dropped to zero by 2010 (World Animal Protection, 2019). In order to achieve rabies elimination, Mexico implemented a national strategy for the control and elimination of rabies based on mass vaccination of stray dogs, continuous and effective surveillance and public awareness-raising campaigns.

Rabies was a particularly severe problem in Puebla, the fourth largest state in Mexico. In 1990, Puebla launched a mass dog vaccination campaign, underpinned by public education and surveillance programmes. By the mid-1990s, reductions of rabies cases in humans and dogs were already becoming apparent. After six years of work, it became clear that the operational capacity of the vaccination programme had reached its limit and the focus shifted to dog population control. In 2000, a free surgical neutering programme was implemented in order to stabilise canine population numbers. Together, these strategies succeeded in bringing rabies under control in Puebla (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Relationship between dog rabies vaccination and human rabies cases, Puebla, Mexico





Source: World Animal Protection, 2019

Yet, despite evidence for the effectiveness of vaccination and sterilisation, many countries continue to practice culling as a method of population control.

# Dog Population Management in Pakistan

Animal welfare legislation in Pakistan is outdated and generally insufficient to protect animals. While the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1890) provides a basis for acknowledging that animals feel pain and suffering, it no longer reflects current scientific and cultural understandings of animal welfare and does not mandate for enforcement. Beyond delegations to provincial wildlife departments, it is not clear which authorities are responsible for animal welfare in Pakistan (World Animal Protection, 2020). Consequently, the management of stray animals falls to regional municipalities, many of which are underfunded.

Dog-mediated rabies is endemic in Pakistan with an estimated 2,000-5,000 human deaths annually (Pakistan Health Research Council, 2020). Inhumane practices of dog culling, whether by shooting or poisoning, remains the dominant policy response to stray dog control. However, small, local initiatives for vaccination and sterilisation do exist. Rabies Free Pakistan is a non-profit organisation in Karachi dedicated to conducting mass dog vaccinations against rabies and sterilisation of free roaming dogs to reduce their population density and the risks presented to human health. Founded in 2018 by The Indus Hospital, a leading charitable hospital in Pakistan, the Rabies Free Pakistan initiative has vaccinated more than 20,000 dogs and sterilised over 3,500 dogs in Karachi since its inception.

During the lockdown to control the spread of Covid-19, the local government of the province of Sindh directed all Municipal Commissioners, Chief Municipal Officers, Chief Officers and Town Officers to carry out extensive fumigation, collection of garbage and the culling of stray dogs in order to control the spread of infectious diseases (Government of Sindh, 2020a). Rabies Free Pakistan and Karachibased animal welfare organisation Ayesha Chundrigar Foundation (ACF) lobbied against this decision and were given permission to resume mass dog vaccination activities under special exemption during the lockdown (Government of Sindh, 2020b). Furthermore, all Municipal Commissioners and Chief Officers were directed to assist Rabies Free Pakistan and ACF in "the Safe Dog Trapping and Vaccination of Dogs in their respective areas in place of culling of non-harmful dogs." (Ibid).

Sadly, in what appears to be a reversal of policy, on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2020 Rabies Free Pakistan reported witnessing the massacre of vaccinated and sterilised dogs in Block 5, Clifton, Karachi. These dogs were collared to indicate that they had been vaccinated and sterilised, but were culled regardless. Rabies Free Pakistan took to social media to express their outrage and disbelief:

"This is ridiculous: an utterly inhumane act and a waste of our time, efforts and resources if the dogs are ultimately killed!" (Rabies Free Pakistan, 2020)

In sympathy with the frustration expressed by Rabies Free Pakistan, several animal welfare campaigners, organisations and non-profit groups within Pakistan, as well as internationally, joined

together to create a social media protest on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2020, 5pm PKT, coalescing around the hashtag #StopKillingDogsPak. These campaigners and activists not only emphasized the inhumanity of culling practices, but also the ineffectiveness of culling as a long-term solution to rabies control and dog population management.

Despite overwhelmingly positive support, some comments were posted by members of the public that reflected persistent misunderstandings about the role of dog culling and public health. These comments emphasized the perceived aggression of stray dogs, the bite threat to children and the need for culling to control rabies. This highlights the importance of education and community engagement in the effective implementation of a vaccination and sterilisation programme. Sadly, however, local campaigners on the ground in Pakistan have noted that resistance does not come solely from the uninformed. They have reported resistance to humane methods of dog population management from educated upper and middle classes who generally dislike mixed-breed, free roaming dogs and favour culling to remove the dog population from their neighbourhood, if only temporarily.

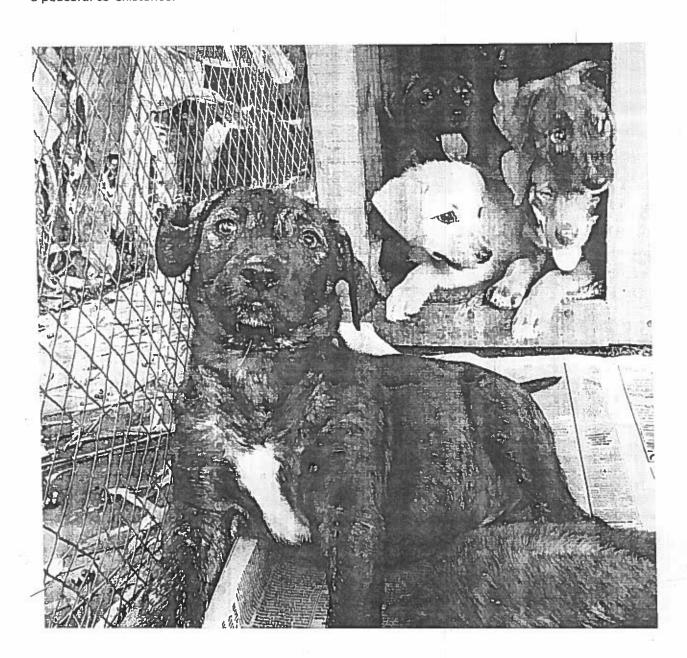
Despite these challenges, Rabies Free Pakistan are continuing with their programme of vaccination and sterilisation. In a promising move, District South Deputy Commissioner Irshad Sodhar has endorsed the project and offered his complete support, along with that of relevant departments, in the condemnation of dog culling and the need for humane solutions to dog population management and rabies control.

In Lahore, animal welfare organisation Todd's Welfare Society (TWS) has also initiated a vaccination and sterilisation programme. TWS is a non-governmental organisation set up in 2016 to provide rescue and shelter for injured, sick, abandoned and neglected animals. Prior to the outbreak of Covid-19, TWS had been in talks with a Housing Association in Lahore to implement a Trap-Neuter-Vaccinate-Return (TNVR) programme in order to end culling and solve the community's severe dog overpopulation problem through ethical and effective means. The administration of the Housing Association was initially supportive of the project. However, with the outbreak of Covid-19, TWS were forced to put the project temporarily on hold. Unfortunately, the residents of the Housing Association became impatient and demanded a quick solution to the stray dog problem and, as a result, the dogs were shot.

This case highlights one of the major barriers to TNVR programmes – in order to be effective a sustained effort is necessary, but policies and the public often favour quick solutions. However, as explored above, culling is a short-term response to dog overpopulation and rapid dog replacement following a cull has been well documented. This is particularly problematic in rabies endemic areas, where culling can encourage a younger population of generally rabies-susceptible dogs to occupy that territory.

TWS are now focusing their efforts on a TNVR programme in the vicinity around their rescue shelter, in a rural area of Lahore. The programme has been generally well received by members of the local

community. TWS has found that, in contrast to the perception in wealthy urban areas that stray dogs are pests, rural communities are generally more amenable to co-existing with free roaming dogs. Ensuring the free roaming dog population is controlled and rabies-free is therefore crucial to maintain a peaceful co-existence.





Elsewhere in Pakistan, legislative shifts to halt the culling of free roaming dogs are taking shape. In a landmark ruling, the Islamabad High Court has recently recognised the rights of nonhuman animals. On 21<sup>st</sup> May 2020, Chief Justice Athar Minallah affirmed "without any hesitation" the rights of nonhuman animals and ordered the relocation of all animals from the Islamabad Zoo (including a 35-year-old Asian elephant named Kaavan, whose plight has gained international attention) to appropriate animal sanctuaries. In addition, the Court Order also contained a provision for best practice policy towards the management of stray dogs:

"The Board (Islamabad Wildlife Management Board) is the competent authority to prescribe a policy and mechanism regarding stray dogs. It is expected that the Board while formulating the policy will have regard to the best practices observed internationally and the injunctions of Islam which teaches treating animals in humane manner." (Islamabad High Court, 2020)

As a result, the Committee for Management of Stray Dogs in ICT (Islamabad Capital Territory) was formed by the Islamabad Wildlife Management Board to draft a policy on stray dog management. In a ground-breaking move, on 17<sup>th</sup> June 2020, the Board issued a moratorium on the shooting of stray dogs in ICT. This represents a huge opportunity for the successful implementation of a TNVR programme that is underpinned by a legal framework prohibiting the culling of dogs.

Despite the moratorium on the shooting of stray dogs, there have continued to be instances of stray dogs being shot in ICT. Stray and mixed-breed dogs are generally viewed unfavourably by members of the public. While pure breed dogs such as Labrador Retrievers and German Shepherd Dogs are valued in society, strays are commonly perceived as undesirable or dangerous. However, animal rescue organisations in Pakistan are trying to change this perception. For example, Islamabad-based animal welfare organisation Saving Life on Paws has championed post-adoption stories on social media to help change attitudes towards stray and mixed-breed dogs and demonstrate that adopting a stray dog can be equally as rewarding as having an expensive breed if the dog is given the opportunity. The Pawprint Pakistan, a student-run animal adoption and rescue organisation, also in Islamabad, are working to raise awareness about breed bias and to champion the adoption of stray and mixed-breed dogs.

Shifting perceptions will take time but, combined with the legislative shifts taking place in Islamabad, there is real potential for positive change. Islamabad now has the opportunity to pioneer a humane and effective dog population management strategy – one that, hopefully, can be replicated elsewhere in Pakistan.

# Summary: Key Themes

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Culling is neither an effective nor humane method of dog population management yet it remains the dominant practice in Pakistan. However, as examined in this report, local and regional efforts towards sterilisation and vaccination programmes do exist and are making progress. Analysis of these efforts and the challenges they face highlight a number of key themes:

# 1. The shift towards humane dog population management needs champions

The impetus for regional small-scale efforts towards sterilisation and vaccination often comes from non-governmental organisations and/or animal welfare champions in Pakistan. These champions are central in bringing the issue to light and contributing to the development of best practice strategies of dog population management. Animal welfare champions are also working hard to underscore the public health benefits of humane dog population management practices and rabies control, which has a much broader appeal to the public and health authorities than a single programme focused on animal welfare.

# 2. Pilot projects are important to build capacity and provide proof-of-concept

Pilot projects, such as the regional small-scale efforts being undertaken and/or advocated by animal welfare organisations, are important for building capacity and providing proof-of-concept. Dog population management and rabies control is a long-term goal and evidence of small-scale success helps to sustain investment and support (Fahrion et al 2017). Demonstrating the impact of pilot projects being undertaken in Pakistan will therefore be important to encourage ongoing investment and expansion to other areas.

# Success will require community-wide engagement

The case studies examined in this report illustrate a number of factors that contribute to public resistance to sterilisation and vaccination programmes to manage free roaming dog populations, ranging from the public perception of stray dogs being aggressive or undesirable, to the public's impatience and desire for a quick response to stray dog overpopulation problems. Community engagement initiatives will therefore be vital to convince members of the public of the benefits of sterilisation and vaccination, particularly when these benefits (i.e., a healthier and smaller dog population) may not become evident for several years.

# 4. Governmental buy-in is essential

At a fundamental level, governmental buy-in is essential to ensure that any efforts undertaken by non-governmental organisations are not negated by government sanctioned culls. Furthermore, governmental buy-in is also essential to ensure a coordinated, long-term strategy backed up by robust human and animal disease surveillance.

# 5. Legislative changes are crucial to de-legitimize culling

Legislation plays a crucial role in a government's management of dog population-related problems and laws should be designed to ensure that dog population management is carried out humanely and that culling is not permitted. Without legal enforcement, large-scale sustainable dog population management programmes will continue to face challenges:

"The fact that legislation frequently still permits culling in the event of rabies outbreaks may well contribute to the lack of application of more effective means of DPM (dog population management) and rabies control." (Taylor et al, 2017).

The moratorium on the shooting of stray dogs in Islamabad Capital Territory is therefore an important legal step. This legislative shift means that Islamabad now has the opportunity to pioneer a humane and effective dog population management strategy — one that, hopefully, can be replicated elsewhere in Pakistan.







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Amer-011

# BIDDING DOCUMENT

# Strychnine (Crystalline)

(For use of Stray Dog Killing)

**DISTRICT OFFICER (PUBLIC HEALTH)** 

City District Government, Lahore.

(UNDER DISTRICT BUDGET 2015-16)

**SPECIFICATION PROFORMA** 

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# Must be attached (Duly signed & stamped)

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Brand Name of the offered item.  Manufactured by.  Address of the Manufacturer.  Manufacturing License No.  Registration No.  Detailed specification.  Batch Capacity.  Packing offered.  Packing Shape.				1		
11.	Shelf Life.	75	31	91		1.5	_
					ha.	0.3%	
	Signature of Authorized Person:						- 62
š	Name of Authorized Person.			C == (100 to )	· ·		
2	Designation of Authorized Person.				8	<u>.                                    </u>	
	Quoting firm Name:			Ш	0		
	Phone No:				·		
	Change						

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# District Officer (Public Health), City District Government, Lahore <u>INVITATION FOR BIDS</u> <u>procurement of Strychnine (crystalline-for stray dog killing)</u>

- 1. District Officer (Public Health), City District Government, Lahore Invites sealed bids/tenders from Manufacturers and Importers/Sole Agents of Foreign Principals for the Procurement of Strychnine (crystalline-for stray dog killing, having active ingredient more than 95%) for the Year 2015-2016.
- 2. Interested bidders may get the bidding documents at the address mentioned below on submission of written application alongwith payment of non-refundable fee of Rs.1,500/- (One Thousand Five Hundred only). Bidding documents will be issued only during working hours. A copy of the Bidding Documents is also available for information on the website of Government of the Punjab l.e., (ppra.punjab.gov.pk/publicpages/publictender.aspx).
- 3. Single Stage two envelope procedure, as per Rule 38 (a) of PPRA Rules 2014, shall be applied.
- 4. Sealed bids are required to be dropped in tender box by the interested bidders in the office of District Officer (Public Health), City District Government, Lahore on 10-05-2016 till 10:00am which will be opened on the same day at 10:30 am by the Purchase Committee in the presence of the bidders or their authorized representatives.
- 5. The detail Terms and Conditions may be seen in the Bidding Document or on the websites (ppra.puniab.gov.pk/publicpages/publictender.aspx).

Note: All the assessments and procuring procedures i.e. receiving, opening and awarding etc. shall be governed by the Punjab Procurement Rules, 2014.

District Officer (Public Health)
City District Government, Lahore

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

- 1. Source of Funds: The District Officer (Public Health), City District Government, Lahore has allocated funds for purchase of Strychnine (crystalline-for stray dog killing) under their relevant Head of Account for bulk purchase of Strychnine (crystalline-for stray dog killing) during the financial year 2015-16.
- 2. Eligible bidders: This Invitation for Bids is open to all Original Manufacturers and in case of imported goods, their Sole Agents / Importer in Pakistan, by the District Officer (Public Health), City District Government, Lahore for supply of Strychnine (crystalline-for stray dog killing) on Free Delivery to Consignee's end basis. The importer / sole agent must possess a valid authorization from the Foreign Principal / Manufacturer and in case of manufacturer they should have a documentary proof of valid manufacturing license. The bidder shall also have to submit a copy of registration certificate and Memorandum of Association / Partnership deed registered with the Registrar of Companies in Pakistan. The bidders shall not be under a declaration of ineligibility for corrupt and fraudulent practices, declared by any Government (Federal/Provincial/District), a Local Body of a Public Sector Organization Body or a Public Sector Organization.
- 3. Eligible Goods and Services: All goods and related services to be supplied under the contract shall have their origin in eligible source countries and all expenditures made under the contract shall be limited to such goods and services. For this purpose, the term "Goods" includes any Goods that are the subject of this Invitation for Bids and the term "Services" shall includes related services such as transportation, insurance etc. The "origin" means the place where the goods are mined, grown, or produced, or the place from which the related services are supplied. Goods are produced through manufacturing or processing, or substantial and major assembly of ingredients / components, a commercially recognized product results that is substantially different in basic characteristics or in purpose or utility from its components.
- 4. Cost of Bidding: The bidder shall bear all costs associated with the preparation and submission of its bid, and the Procuring Agency shall in no case be responsible or liable for those costs, regardless of the manner or outcome of the bidding process.

#### THE BIDDING PROCEDURE

- 5. Single Stage Two Envelopes Bidding Procedure as per rule 38(a) of PPRA Rules 2014 shall be applied:
  - 1. The bid shall comprise a single sealed package containing two separate sealed envelopes. Each envelope shall contain
  - separately the Financial Proposal and the Technical Proposal;
    ii. The envelopes shall be sealed & marked as "FINANCIAL PROPOSAL" and "TECHNICAL PROPOSAL" in bold and legible letters to avoid confusion;

  - iii. Initially, only the envelope marked "TECHNICAL PROPOSAL" shall be opened;
    iv. The envelope marked as "FINANCIAL PROPOSAL" shall be retained in the custody of Procuring Agency without being
  - v. The Procuring Agency shall evaluate the Technical Proposal, without reference to the price and reject any proposal which do not conform to the specified requirements;
    vi. During the technical evaluation, no amendments in the technical proposal shall be permitted;

  - vii. The Financial Proposals of bids shall be opened publicly at a time, date and venue to be announced and communicated to the bidders in advance;
  - viii. After the evaluation and approval of the technical proposal, the Procuring Agency shall at a time within the bid
  - validity period, publicly open the financial proposals of the technically accepted bids only.

    ix. The financial proposal of bids found technically non-responsive or non-compliant shall be returned un-opened to the respective bidders.
  - x. The bid found to be the lowest financially evaluated bid shall be accepted.

## THE BIDDING DOCUMENTS

# 6. Content of Bidding Documents

- i. The goods required, bidding procedures, and Contract terms are prescribed in the bidding documents. In addition to the Invitation for Bids, the bidding documents shall include:
  - a. Instructions to bidders;b. General Conditions of Contract;

  - c. Special Conditions of Contract;
  - d. Schedule of Requirements; e. Technical Specifications;
  - f. Contract Form;
  - g. Manufacturer's Authorization Form;
  - h. Performance Guaranty Form,
  - i. Bld Form: and
  - i. Price Schedule
- ii. The "Invitation for Bids" does not form part of the Bidding Documents and is included as a reference only. In case of discrepancies between the Invitation for Bid and the Bidding Documents listed above, the said Bidding Documents shall take
- ill. The bidder is expected to examine all instructions, forms, terms, and specifications in the bidding documents. Iv. Failure to furnish all information required by the bidding documents or to submit a bid not substantially responsive to the bidding documents in every respect shall be at the bidder's risk and may result in the rejection of its bid.

- 7. Clarification of Bidding Documents: A prospective bidder requiring any clarification of the bidding documents may notify the Procuring Agency, in writing at the Procuring Agency's address, Indicated in the Invitation for Bids. The Procuring Agency shall respond in writing to any request for clarification of the bidding documents, which it receives no later than ten (10) days prior to the deadline for the submission of bids prescribed in the Invitation for Bids. Written copies of the Procuring Agency's response (including an explanation of the query but without identifying the source of inquiry) shall be sent to all prospective bidders that have received the bidding documents.
- 8. Amendment of Bidding Documents: At any time prior to the deadline for submission of bids, the Procuring Agency, for any reason, whether at its own initiative or in response to a clarification requested by a prospective bidder, may modify the bidding documents by amendment. All prospective bidders that have received the bidding documents shall be notified of the amendment in writing, sms or by phone, and shall be binding on them. In order to allow prospective bidders reasonable time in which to take the amendment into account in preparing their bids, the Procuring Agency, at its discretion, may extend the deadline for the submission of bids.

# PREPARATION OF BIDS

- 9. Language of Bid: The bid prepared by the bidder, as well as all correspondence and documents relating to the bid exchanged by the bidder and the Procuring Agency shall be written in English. Supporting documents and printed literature furnished by the bidder may be in another language provided they are accompanied by an accurate translation in English, in which case, for purposes of interpretation of the Bid, the translation shall govern.
- 10. Documents Comprising the Bid: The bid shall comprise the following components:
  - (a) Bid Form and Price Schedule completed in accordance with instruction to bidders (to be submitted along with financial proposal):
  - (b) Documentary evidence established in accordance with Instruction to bidders that the bidder is eligible to bid and is qualified to perform the Contract if its bid is accepted;
  - (c) Documentary evidence established in accordance with instruction to bidders that the goods to be supplied by the bidder are eligible goods and conform to the bidding documents; and
  - (d) Bid Security, if any furnished in accordance with instruction to bidders.
- 11. Bid Form & Price Schedule: The bidder shall complete the Bid Form and an appropriate Price Schedule furnished in the bidding documents, indicating the goods to be supplied, a brief description of the goods, their strength, packing, quantity, and prices.

# 12. Bid Prices:

- i. The bidder shall indicate on the appropriate Price Schedule the unit prices and total bid price of the goods, it proposes
- to supply under the Contract.

  II. Form of price Schedule is to be filled in very carefully, preferably typed. Any alteration / correction must be initialed. Every page is to be signed and stamped at the bottom. Serial number of the quoted item may be marked with red /
- yellow marker.

  iii. The bidder should quote the prices of goods according to the strength / technical specifications as provided in the bidder should quote the prices of goods. Discourselves. The specifications of goods, different from the demand of bid Form of Price Schedule and Technical Specifications. The specifications of goods, different from the demand of bid enquiry, shall straightway be rejected.
- iv. The bidder is required to offer competitive price. All prices must include the General Sales Tax (GST) and other taxes and duties, where applicable. If there is no mention of taxes, the offered / quoted price shall be considered as inclusive of all prevailing taxes/duties. The benefit of exemption from or reduction in the GST or other taxes shall be passed on to the Procuring Agency.
- v. Prices offered should be for the entire quantity demanded; partial quantity offers shall straightaway be rejected.
  Conditional offer shall also be considered as non-responsive bidder.
- vi. While tendering your quotation, the present trend / inflation in the rate of goods and services in the market should be kept in mind. No request for increase in price due to market fluctuation in the cost of goods and services shall be entertained.
- 13. Bid currencies: Prices shall be quoted in Pak Rupees.
- 14. Documents Establishing bidder's Eligibility and Qualification
  - The bidder shall furnish, as part of its technical bid, documents establishing the bidder's eligibility to bid and its qualifications to perform the Contract if its bid is accepted.
  - The documentary evidence of the bidder's eligibility to bid shall establish to the Procuring Agency's satisfaction that the bidder, at the time of submission of its bid, is eligible as defined under Instruction to the bidders
  - the bloder, at the time of submission of its bid, is engine as defined under instruction to the bloder's lib. The documentary evidence (to be submitted along with technical proposal) of the bidder's qualifications to perform the Contract if its bid is accepted shall establish to the Procuring Agency's satisfaction:

    (a) The Sole Agent / Importer shall have to produce letter of authorization from Manufacturer (Foreign Principal) and in
  - case of Manufacturer, documentary proof including Strychnine Sulphate (crystalline-for stray dog killing) manufacturing license / registration certificate, to the effect that they are the original manufacturer of the required specifications of goods, shall be provided.
  - (b) National Tax Number (NTN) and General Sales Tax Number (GST) (If applicable) with documentary proof shall have to be provided by each bidder in the tender



(c) The bidder shall submit an affidavit on legal stamp paper of Rs. 100/- that their firm is not blacklisted on any ground by any Government (Federal/Provincial/District), a local body or a Public Sector Organization. The bidder shall be debarred from bid on account of submission of false statement.

(d) The bidder should have minimum one-year experience in the market. Similarly, it is mandatory that the item to be quoted by the bidder / Manufacturer should have availability in the market minimum for the last one year. Documentary proof shall have to be provided in this regard.

(e) The bidder is required to provide with the Technical Proposal, the name of Item(s) for which they have quoted their rates in the Financial Proposals.

(f) The bidder must indicate the registration number, make of country of origin / Manufacturer of the Strychnine (crystalline-for stray dog killing), capacity of production of the firm, its financial status, batch capacity, necessary assurance of quality production, GMP / cGMP, and list of qualified technical and supervisory staff working in the production and quality control departments in the manufacturing plants.

(g) The bidder shall provide a list of plant, major machinery and equipment installed in the factory. In case of imported Items, the profile / credentials of the foreign Manufacturer in the respective foreign country, shall be provided along

#### 15. Documents Establishing Goods' Eligibility and Conformity to Bidding Documents:

The bidder shall furnish along with Technical Proposal, as part of its bid, documents establishing the eligibility and conformity to the bidding documents of all goods, which the bidder proposes to supply under the Contract.

The documentary evidence of the eligibility of the goods shall consist of a statement in the Price Schedule of the

country of origin of the goods offered which a certificate of origin issued by the Manufacturer shall confirm.

iii. Submission of sample:

a) The bidder must produce along with technical proposal, Three (03) samples of quoted product(s) according to the strength and packing of demand of enquiry. No technical proposal / bid shall be considered in absence of

# 16. Bld Security

Bid security (Call deposit amounting to Rs.50,000/- to be attached in favour of DO (Public Health), City District Government, Lahore.

17. Bld Validity

Bids shall remain valid up to 30-06-2016 after the date of opening of Technical Bid, prescribed by the Procuring i. Agency. A bid valid for a shorter period shall be rejected by the Procuring Agency as non-responsive.

The Procuring Agency shall ordinarily be under an obligation to process and evaluate the bid within the stipulated bid validity period. However, under exceptional circumstances and for reason to be recorded in writing, if an extension is considered necessary, all those who have submitted their bids shall be asked to extend their respective

bid validity period. Such extension shall be for not more than the period equal to the period of the original bid validity.

Bidders who,

(a) Agree to the Procuring Agency's request for extension of bid validity period shall not be permitted to change the substance of their bids; and

(b) Do not agree to an extension of the bid validity period shall be allowed to withdraw their bids without forfeiture of their bld securities (earnest money).

18. Format and Signing of Bid:

- The bidder shall prepare and submit its bid along with original purchase receipt. The bid shall be typed or written in indelible ink and shall be signed by the bidder or a person or persons duly authorized to blind the bidder to the Contract. The person or persons signing the bid shall initial all pages of the bid, except for un-amended printed literature.
- Any interlineations, erasures, or overwriting shall be valid only if they are initialed by the person or persons signing the bid.

## SUBMISSION OF BIDS

## 19. Sealing and Marking of Bids

i. The envelopes shall be marked as "FINANCIAL PROPOSAL" and "TECHNICAL PROPOSAL" in bold and legible letters to avoid confusion. The inner and outer envelopes shall be sealed and: a. be addressed to the Procuring Agency at the address given in the Invitation for Bids and;

b. bear the name and number indicated in the Invitation for Bids.

ii. The inner envelopes shall also indicate the name and address of the bidder to enable the bid to be returned unopened In case it is declared as "non-responsive" or "late".

iii. If the outer as well as inner envelopes are not sealed and marked as required by instruction to bidders, the Procuring Agency shall assume no responsibility for the bld's misplacement or premature opening and shall be rejected forth with.

20. Deadline for Submission of Bids: Bids must be submitted by the bidder and received by the Procuring Agency at the address specified under instruction to bidders, no later than the time and date specified in the Invitation for Bids. The Procuring Agency may, at its discretion, extend this deadline for the submission of bids by amending the bidding documents in accordance with instruction to bidders, in which case all rights and obligations of the Procuring Agency and bidders previously subject to the deadline shall thereafter be subject to the deadline as extended.

- 21. Late Bld: Any bid received by the Procuring Agency after the deadline for submission of bids prescribed by the Procuring Agency shall be rejected and returned unopened to the bidder.
- 22. Withdrawal of Blds: The bidder may withdraw its bid after the bid's submission and prior to the deadline prescribed for submission of bids. No bid may be withdrawn in the interval between the deadline for submission of bids and the expiration of the period of bid validity specified in instruction to bidders.

#### **OPENING AND EVALUATION OF BIDS**

### 23. Opening of Bids

- The Procuring Agency shall initially open only the envelope marked "TECHNICAL PROPOSAL" in the presence of The Procuring Agency shall initially open only the envelope marked "TECHNICAL PROPOSAL" in the presence of bidders' representatives who choose to attend, at the time, on the date, and at the place specified in the Invitation for Bids. The bidders' representatives who are present shall sign the Attendance Sheet evidencing their attendance. However, the envelope marked as "FINANCIAL PROPOSAL" if it is sealed shall be retained in the custody of Procuring Agency without being opened and till completion of the evaluation process.

  II. The bidders' names, item(s) for which they quoted their rate and such other details as the Procuring Agency, at its discretion, may consider appropriate, shall be announced at the opening of technical proposal. No bid shall be appropriate.
- rejected at technical proposal / bid opening, except for late bids, which shall be returned unopened to the bidder. However, at the opening of Financial Proposals (the date, time and venue would be announced later on), the bid prices, discounts (if any), and the presence or absence of requisite Bid Security and such other details as the Procuring Agency, at its discretion, may consider appropriate, shall be announced.
- iii. The Procuring Agency shall prepare minutes of the bids opening (technical and financial).
- 24. Clarification of Bids: During evaluation of the bids, the Procuring Agency may, at its discretion, ask the bidder for a clarification of its bid. The request for clarification and the response shall be in writing, and no change in the prices or substance of the bid shall be sought, offered, or permitted

- The Procuring Agency shall examine the bids to determine whether they are complete, whether any computational errors have been made, whether required sureties have been furnished, whether the documents have been properly signed, and whether the bids are generally in order.
- ii. In the financial bids the arithmetical errors shall be rectified on the following basis. If there is a discrepancy between the unit price and the total price that is obtained by multiplying the unit price and quantity, the unit price shall prevail, and the total price shall be corrected. If the bidder does not accept the correction of the errors, its bid shall be rejected, and its bid Security may be forfeited. If there is a discrepancy between words and figures, the amount in words shall prevall.
- iii. The Procuring Agency may waive any minor informality, nonconformity, or irregularity in a bid which does not
- constitute a material deviation, provided such waiver does not prejudice or affect the relative ranking of any bidder. Prior to the detailed evaluation, the Procuring Agency shall determine the substantial responsiveness of each bid to the bidding documents. For purposes of these Clauses, a substantially responsive bid is one, which conforms to all the terms and conditions of the bidding documents without material deviations. Deviations from, or objections or reservations to critical provisions, such as those concerning Applicable Law, Taxes & Duties and GMP practices shall be deemed to be a material deviation for technical proposals. The Procuring Agency's determination of a bid's responsiveness is to be based on the contents of the bid itself without recourse to extrinsic evidence.
- v. If a bid is not substantially responsive, it shall be rejected by the Procuring Agency and may not subsequently be made responsive by the bidder by correction of the nonconformity.

# 26. Evaluation & Comparison of Bids

- The Procuring Agency shall evaluate and compare the bids, which have been determined to be substantially responsive.
- ii. The Procuring Agency's evaluation of technical proposal / bid shall be on the basis of previous performances, previous test reports, inspection of plant/ factory / premises (if not previously conducted), previous experience, financial soundness and such other details as the Procuring Agency, at its discretion, may consider appropriate, shall be considered. However, the evaluation of financial proposal shall be on the basis of price inclusive of prevailing taxes and duties in pursuant to instruction to bidders.
- All bids shall be evaluated in accordance with the evaluation criteria and other terms & conditions set forth in these
- A bid once opened in accordance with the prescribed procedure shall be subject to only those rules, regulations and policies that are in force at the time of Issue of notice for invitation of bids.

### 27. Evaluation Criteria:

- i. For the purposes of determining the lowest evaluated bid, facts other than price such as previous performances, previous Drugs Testing Laboratory, test / analysis reports, inspection of plant / factory / premises, previous experience, financial soundness and such other details as the Procuring Agency, at its discretion, may consider appropriate shall be taken into consideration. The following merit point system for weighing evaluation factors/ criteria shall be applied for the TECHNICAL PROPOSALS. The number of points allocated to each factor shall be specified in the Evaluation
- ii Firm having ready stock with all fresh import documents shall be given priority.

03 | Natural Resources

## 3.1.4.3 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890

# THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT, 1890 ACT NO. XI OF 1890S

[21st March, 1890]

## An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals; It is hereby enacted as follows.—

- 1. -- (1) This Act may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890.
  - (2) This section extends to the whole of Pakistan and the Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend, on and from a date to be specified in the notification, the whole or any part of the rest of this Act to any such local area as it thinks fit.
  - (3) When any part of this Act has been extended under subsection (2) to a local area, the Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that the whole or any part of any other enactment in force in the local area for the prevention of cruelty to animals shall, except as regards anything done or any offence committed or any fine or penalty incurred or any proceedings commenced, cease to have effect in the local area, and such whole or part shall cease to have effect accordingly until the Provincial Government, by a like notification, otherwise directs.
  - (4) The Provincial Government may cancel or vary a notification under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3).
- 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context.—
  - (1) "animal" means any domestic or captured animal: 1\*
  - (2) "Street" includes any way road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, to which the public have access:
  - (3) phookd or doom dev includes any process of introducing air or any substance into the female organ of a milch animal with the object of drawing off from the animal any secretion of milk.
- 3. If any person--
  - (a) overdrives, beats, or otherwise treats any animal so as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering, or
  - (b) binds, keeps, carries or consigns for carriage any animal in such manner or position as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering, or
  - (c) offers for sale or without reasonable cause has in his possession any live animal which is suffering pain by reason of mutilation, starvation, thirst, over-crowding or other ill-treatment, or
  - (d) offers for sale any dead animal or part of a dead animal which he has reason to believe has been killed in an unnecessarily cruel manner, or
  - (e) without reasonable cause abandons any animal in circumstances which render it likely that it will suffer pain by reason of starvation or thirst, he shall be punished, in the case of a first offence, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with

imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month and, in the case of a second or subsequent offence committed within three years of the previous offence, with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

- 3A. (1) If any person overloads any animal, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.
  - (2) If the owner of any animal, or any person who, either as a trader, carrier or contractor or by virtue of his employment by a trader, carrier or contractor, is in possession of, or in control of the loading of, any animal, permits the overloading of such animal, he shall be punished with fine may extend to one hundred rupees.
- 4. (1) If any person perform upon any cow or other milch animal the operation called phooka or doom dev, or permits such operation to be performed upon any such animal in his possession or under his control, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for term which may extend to two years, or with both, and the animal on which the operation was performed shall be forfeited to Government;
  - Provided that in the case of a second or subsequent conviction of a person under this section he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred thousand rupees and with imprisonment for a term which may extent to two years.
  - (2) A Court may order payment out of any fine imposed under this section of an amount not exceeding one-tenth of the fine to any person other than a police officer or officer of a society or institution concerned with the prevention of cruelty to animals who has given information leading to the conviction.
- 5. If any person kills any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.
  - 5A. If any person has in his possession the skin of a goat, and has reason to believe that the goat has been killed in an unnecessarily cruel manner, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both, and the skin shall be confiscated.

25B.If any person is charged with the offence of killing a goat contrary to the provisions of section 5, or with an offence punishable under section 5Am and it is proved that such person had in his possession, at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed, the skin of a goat with any part of the skin of the head attached thereon, it shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, that such goat was killed in an unnecessarily cruel manner, and that the person in possession of such skin had reason so to believe.

- 6. If any person employs in any work or labour any animal which by reason of any disease, infirmity, wound, sore or other cause is unfit to be so employed, or permits any such unfit animal in his possession or under his control to be so employed, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.
- 6A. For the purposes of sections 3A and 6, an owner of other person in possession or control of an animal shall be deemed to have permitted an offence if he has failed to exercise reasonable care and supervision with a view to the prevention of such offence, and, for the purposes of section 4, if he fails to prove that he has exercised such care and supervision.

- 6B. (1) The Provincial Government may, by general or special order, appoint infirmaries for the treatment and care of animals in respect of which offences against this Act have been committed, and may authorise the detention therein of any animal pending its production before a Magistrate.
  - (2) The Magistrate before whom a prosecution for an offence against this Act has been instituted may direct that the animal concerned shall be treated and cared for in an infirmary, until it is fit to perform its usual work or is otherwise fit for discharge, or that it shall be sent to a pinjrapole, or, if the Veterinary Officer in charge of the area in which the animal is found or such other Veterinary Officer, as may be authorised in this behalf by rules made under section 15 certifies that it is incurable or cannot be removed without cruelty, that it shall be destroyed.
  - (3) An animal sent for care and treatment to an infirmary shall not, unless the Magistrate directs that it shall be sent to a pinjrapole or that it shall be destroyed, be released from such place except upon a certificate of its fitness for discharge issued by the Veterinary Officer in charge of the area in which the infirmary is situated or such other Veterinary Officer as may be authorised in this behalf by rules made under section 15.
  - (4) The cost of transporting an animal to an infirmary or pinjrapole, and of its maintenance and treatment in an infirmary shall be payable by the owner of the animal in accordance with a scale of rates to be prescribed by the District Magistrate 2\*\*.

Provided that when the Magistrate so order, on account of the poverty of the owner of the animal, no charge shall be payable for the treatment of the animal.

- (5) If the owner refuses or neglects to pay such cost or to remove the animal within such time as a Magistrate may prescribe, the Magistrate may direct that the animal be sold and that the proceeds of the sale be applied to the payment of such cost.
- (6) The surplus, if any, of the proceeds of such sale shall, on application made by the owner within two months from the date of the sale, be paid to him.

16C. If any person--

- (a) incites any animal to fight, or
- (b) baits any animal, or
- (c) aids or abets any such incitement or baiting,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupee.

Exception. —It shall not be an offence under this section to incite animals to fight if such fighting is not likely to cause injury or suffering to such animals and all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent injury or suffering from being so caused.

7. If any person willfully permits any animal of which he is the owner or is in charge to go at large in any street while the animal is affected with contagious or infectious disease, or without reasonable excuse permits any diseased or disabled animal of which he is the owner or is in charge to die in any street, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees where he is the owner of the animal, or to fifty rupees where he is in charge of but not the owner of the animal.

7A. --(1) If a police-officer, not below the rank of sub-inspector, has reason to believe that an offence under section 5, in respect of a goat, is being or is about to be, or has been, committed in any place, or that nay person has in his possession the skin of a goat with

any part of the skin of the head attached thereto, he may enter and search such place or any place in which he has reason to believe any such skin to be, and may seize any such skin and any article or thing used or intended to be used in the commission of such offence.

- (2) If a police-officer, not below the rank of sub-inspector, or any person specially authorised by the Provincial Government in this behalf has reason to believe that phooka or doom dev has just been or is being performed on any animal within the limits of his jurisdiction, he may enter any place in which he has reason to believe such animal to be, and may seize the animal and produce it for examination by the Veterinary Officer in charge of the area in which the animal is seized.
- (1) If a Magistrate of the first or second class, Sub-divisional Magistrate, or District Superintendent of Police, upon information in writing and after such inquiry as

he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that an offence against this Act is being or is about to be or has been committed in any place, he may either himself enter and search or by his warrant authorise any police-officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter and search the place.

- (2) The provisions of the 3Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, relating to searches under that Code shall, so far as those provisions can be made applicable, apply to a search under subsection (1) or under section 7A.
- A prosecution for an offence against this Act shall not be instituted after the expiration of three months from the date of the commission of the offence.
- (1) When any Magistrate, or District Superintendent of police has reason to believe that an offence against this Act has been committed in respect of any animal, he may direct the immediate destruction of the animal if in his opinion its sufferings are such as to render such a direction proper.
  - (2) Any police-officer above the rank of a constable who finds any animal so diseased, or so severely injured, or in such a physical condition that it cannot, in his opinion, be removed without cruelty, may, if the owner is absent or refuses to consent to the destruction of the animal, forthwith summon the Veterinary Officer in charge of the area in which the animal is found and if the Veterinary Officer certifies that the animal is mortally injured, or so severely injured or in such a physical condition that its destruction is desirable, the police-officer may, after obtaining orders from a Magistrate, destroy the animal or cause it to be destroyed.
- Nothing in this Act shall render it an offence to kill any animal in a manner required by the religion or religious rites and usage of any race, sect, tribe or class.
- 12. Notwithstanding anything in section 1, sections 4 and 13, sections 9 and 10, and section 6A, 7A, 8 and 15 so far as they relate to offences under section 4 shall extend to every local area in which any section this Act constituting an offence is for the time being in force.
- 13. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an offence punishable under section 4 shall be a cognizable offence within the meaning of that Code
- 14. Any police-officer above the rank of a constable or any person authorised by the Provincial Government in this behalf, who has reason to believe that an offence against this Act has been or is being committed in respect of any animal, may, if in his opinion the circumstances so require, seize the animal and produce the same for examination by the

nearest Magistrate or by such Veterinary Officer as may be designated in this behalf by rules made under section 15; and such police-officer or authorised person may, when seizing the animal, require the person in charge thereof to accompany it to the place of examination.

- 15. (1) The Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, and subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.
  - (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Provincial Government may make rules--
    - (a) prescribing the maximum weight of loads to be carried or drawn by any animal
    - (b) prescribing conditions to prevent the over-crowding of animals;
    - prescribing the period during which, and the hours between which, buffaloes shall not be used for draught purposes;
    - (d) prescribing the purposes to which fines realized under this Act may be applied, including such purposes as the maintenance of infirmaries, pinjrapoles, and veterinary hospitals;
    - (e) prohibiting the use of any bit or harness involving cruelty;
    - requiring persons carrying on the business of a farrier to be licensed and registered;
    - (g) requiring persons owning, or in charge of, premises in which animals are kept or milked to register such premises, to comply with prescribed conditions as to the boundary walls or surroundings of such premises, to permit their inspection for the purpose of ascertaining whether any offence against section 4 is being, or has been, committed therein, and to expose in such premises copies of section 4 of this Act in a language or languages commonly understood in the locality; and
  - (h) prescribing the manner in which cattle may be impended in any place appointed for the purpose, so as to secure the provision of adequate space, food and
  - (3) If any person contravenes, or abets the contravention of any rule made under this section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
- 16. Every person authorised by the Provincial Government under section 14 shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code.
- No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person who is, or who is deemed to be, a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code, in respect of any thing in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Form No: HCJD/C-121 Auge For SHEET

IN THE LAHORE HIGH COURT, LAHORE
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

ICA No. 277/2017

Hamza Khan

Versus Province of Punjab etc.

Court Use

S.No. of order/ Date of order/
Proceeding Proceeding

Order with signature of Judge and that of parties or counsel, where necessary.

14.04.2021

Mr. Hamza Humayun Rashid, Advocate for the Appellant.

Mr. Akhtar Javed, Additional Advocate General, Punjab with Capt. (Retd.) Muhammad Usman, Commissioner, Lahore and Sana Anwar, Assistant Director (Legal), LG&CD Department.

Dr. Yasir Ibrar, Section Officer, L&DD, Nadeem Ashraf, Superintendent SPCA and Adnan Mehmood, Law Officer on behalf of Secretary L&DD.

Learned Law Officer states that Secretary Livestock & Dairy Development Department has initiated a summary to the Chief Minister on 26.02.2021 for adopting the draft Policy (Dogs Birth Control Policy) and it is likely to be considered shortly.

2. Capt. (Retd.) Muhammad Usman, Commissioner, Lahore present before the Court states that office of the Commissioner Lahore will play its role not only for having the policy approved but also to implement it in its letter and spirit. In this context, the Commissioner Lahore shall also call a meeting of all stakeholders to ascertain under what law are they shooting or poisoning dogs and what are they doing to the carcass. Also as to why different societies have taken it onto themselves to shoot dogs as also the local authorities. He will also inform the Court as to whether there are any incarceration facilities available for Lahore.

Adjourned to 25.05.2021.

(Jawad Massan)
Judge

(Ayesha A. Malik)

Judge

Com Sapply Section (Copy Branch)

Abis Ali Toly

IN THE LAHORE HIGH COURT, LAHORE.

Copy Supply Section (Copy Branch)

I.C.A. NO. 277 /2017

W.P. NO. <u>1382</u>/2017

HAMZA KHAN, Advocate of M/s The Lawyers Canvas (Constitutional, Corporate and Tax Counsel), Office # 15-16, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Sadiq Plaza, 69-The Mall, Lahore.

#### **PETITIONER**

#### **VERSUS**

- 1. Province of Punjab through Chief Secretary, Civil Secretariat, Lahore.
- The City District Government, through its Administrator, Lahore.
- 3. The Secretary, Punjab Local Government, Civil Secretariat, Lahore.
- 4. The Chief Information Commissioner of Punjab, 14-T Gulberg-II Lahore.
  - 5. Ministry of Health, ,through Secretary Health Government of Punjab, Lahore.
  - 6. The Secretary Health, Government of Punjab, Lahore.
  - 7. The Secretary Drug Regulatory Authority, Civil Secretariat, Lahore.
  - 8. Ministry of Finance through Secretary Finance, Government of Punjab, Lahore.
  - 9. Punjab Livestock Department RESPONDENTS
    through Secretery, Lahore 13/06/19

INTRA COURT APPEAL UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE LAND REFORMS ORDINANCE, 1972, AGAINST THE ORDER OF DISMISSAL DATED 18-01-2017 PASSED BY THE LEARNED SINGLE JUDGE IN W.P. NO. 1382-2017.

#### **GROUNDS OF APPEAL**

- 1. The impugned Order of Dismissal dated 18.1.2017 has been rendered in complete oblivion of the facts and circumstances. It is manifestly illegal, incompetent and without any lawful authority the same, therefore, merits to be set-aside.
- 2. It escaped notice of the Learned Single Judge in Chamber that the act of killing dogs in the first place is without the mandate of law as no provision of law allows the Local Government to act in killing and destructing dogs without making byelaws in this regards. Entry 9 of the Eighthe Schedule emanating out of the Section 148 of The Local Government Act, 2013 is reproduced in verbatim as follow:
  - "9. Registration and control of dogs.-
  - 1) A local government may make bye-laws to provide for the registration of all dogs kept in such area or areas within its local area as may be specified.
  - 2) Such bye-laws shall-
  - (a) require the registration, by the local government, of all dogs kept within the area or areas specified or any part thereof.
  - (b) require that every registered dog shall mear a collar to which shall be attached a



metal token to be issued by the registration authority of the local government and fix the fee payable for the issue thereof;

- (c) require that any dog which has not been registered or which is not wearing such token shall, if found in any public place, be detained at a place set apart for the purpose; and
- (d) fix the fee which shall be charged for such detention and provide that any such dog shall be liable to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of unless it is claimed and the fee in respect thereof is paid within one week, and may provide for such other matters as the local government thinks fit.

#### 3) A local government may-

- (a) cause to be destroyed or confined for such period as it may direct, any dog or other animal which is, or is reasonably suspected to be, suffering from rabies, or which has been bitten by any dog or other animal suffering or suspected to be suffering from rabies;
- (b) by public notice direct that, after such date as may be specified in the notice, dogs which are without collars or without marks distinguishing them as private property and are found straying on the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of their owners if any may be destroyed, and cause them to be destroyed accordingly;
- (c) require the owner or person in-charge of any dog (i) to restrain it so that it is not set at large in any street without being muzzled, leashed or chained; and (ii) to provide immediate information, if the dog belonging to him has been bitten by any animal suffering or reasonably suspected to

be suffering from rabies or any other infectious disease.

- 4) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog or other animal destroyed or otherwise disposed of under this paragraph."
- 3. The impugned Order is, wholly unwarranted, basis on the principle that Government shall perform actions mandated by law and another principal which entails that what is meant to be done in a particular manner must be done in that particular manner. Therefore in view of ibid provision killing and destructing of dogs in absence of byelaws, therefore, warrants being set-aside.
- 4. It is further worthy to note that killing of any animals unnecessarily is forbidden in Islam as further observed by Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan in case cited as 2016 SCMR 48. However, merely on the basis of excuse of complaints by public at large, Local government is not justified in killing dogs without clear empowerment of law.
  - 7. Regardless of the above even if assumed that dogs in locality are being killed due to incidents of dog bites in which common victims are minors, killing of dogs is completely derogative to worldwide approach adopted by Governments to provide shelter and treat dogs, in view of past behavior of human beings which prove that human beings are continuously having a devastating effect on nature causing birth of serious fatal deceases and deadly natural

calamities reciprocated as result of destructing trees and animals. Collapse of The Middle Mediterranean civilizations is fearful example that resulted from such degradation.

- 5. It also escaped notice of the Learned Single Judge in Chambers that almost fifty thousand (50,000) dogs have been brutally killed so far, many of which die a miserable slow death caused by gun shot or poison. In absence of any parameters meant to be provisioned in bye-laws dogs are killed in a barbaric manner in complete disregard of conventional approach adopted by develop countries.
- observing that act of killing dogs does not affect the fundamental rights of the petitioner as every living being is gifted by nature and has its own significance and is to maintain order of nature. Eliminating one specie, as historical study confirms, may have a serious effect over human being as order of the nature gets affected triggering natural disaster. Thus petitioner's fundamental rights are reversely affected
- 7. The impugned judgment is manifestly unjust and improper the same, therefore, requires interference by this Honourable Court.

It is, therefore, most respectfully prayed that this appeal be allowed, the impugned Order of dismissal be set-aside and matter be remanded for denovo proceeding.

Any other relief which this Honourable Court deems fit may also very kindly be granted.

APPELLANT

Through:

HAMZ GA. RASHID Advocate High Court CC. No. PLH-44528

HAMZA KHAN

Advocate High Court

CC No. PLH-46659

CH. SAEETO-ASHRAF

Advocate High Court

CC No. PLH-44525

GHIAS MOHY-UD-DIN

Advocate High Court

CC No. PLH-36200

#### THE LAWYERS CANVAS

(Attorney & Legal Consultants)
Office No. 15-16,
3rd Floor, Sadiq Plaza,
69-The Mall, Lahore.
info@thelawverscanvas.com

Dated: 01<sup>st</sup> day of March, 2016 NOTE:-

This is the first appeal as per instructions.

DOOCATE

IMPORTANT



# No.SO.MC-Dev (LG) 9-68/2018(P) GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB LOCAL GOVT. & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

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Dated Lahore, the 03rd March, 2021

To

- All Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab / Administrators District Health Authorities.
- All Administrators/Chief Corporation Officers of Metropolitan Corporations in the Punjab.
- 3. All Administrators/ Chief Officers of Municipal Corporations in the Punjab.
- 4. All Administrators/Chief Officers of Tehsil Councils in the Punjab.
- 5. All Administrators/ Chief Officers of Municipal Committees in the Punjab.
- 6. All Administrators / Chief Officers of Town Committees in the Punjab.
- 7. All Chief Executive Officers of District Health Authorities in the Punjab.

Subject.

### CONTROLLING OF DANGEROUS ANIMALS INCLUDING STRAY DOGS TO ENSURE PUBLIC SAFETY.

Please refer to the subject cited above.

- I am directed to state that community safety is one of the important functions of the local government as envisaged in section 21 read with Third, Fourth and Fifth Schedule of the Punjab Local Government Act, 2019. Controlling of dangerous animals is one of the important aspect of community safety and a local government may, by virtue of section 307-A read with paragraph 3 of Seventeenth Schedule, make by-laws to define the dangerous animals, the circumstances under which the animals not otherwise dangerous become dangerous and provide the manner for the impounding and disposal of such animals.
- I am further directed to state with great concern that dog biting has become a menace and recent dog biting incidence of district Sheikhupura and Multan, where a number of people were bitten by a stray dog in a day, require a proper arrangements by the local governments to deal with the issue of stray dog bites; such as impounding and disposal of such dogs or animals which are reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies or which have been bitten by any dog or other animal suffering or suspected to be suffering from rabies.
- 4. In view of the above, every local government shall forthwith proceed to make by-laws as provided in paragraph 3 of Seventeenth Schedule of the PLGA, 2019 within seven days of the issuance of this notification and take action against the stray dogs or animals which are dangerous or suspected to have become dangerous for human body or life for the reasons not limited to suffering from rabies. After publication of the requisite by-laws in the official gazette, every local government shall upload the data on action taken on

julu)

LG&CD Dashboard being maintained by PMDFC and furnish report to Secretary, Punjab Local Government Board (Focal Person) on the prescribed proforma.

5. Keeping in view the gravity of the matter, it is requested to comply with the above sald instructions in true letter & spirit for the safety of citizens.

6. Matter is urgent and requires personal attention.

SECTION CEPICER (MC-DEV)

#### NO. & DATE EVEN:

A copy is forwarded for information and necessary action to:

1. Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Punjab

- The Secretary to Government of the Punjab, Primary & Secondary Health Department.
- The Secretary to Government of the Punjab, L&DD Department.

4. All Divisional Commissioners, in the Punjab.

- 5. The Director General, Health Services, Government of the Punjab, Lahore.
- The Secretary, Punjab Local Government Board (Focal Person) is directed to request to collect daily progress reports from all the Local Governments and furnish consolidated report to this Department for perusal of higher authorities.

7. The Managing Director, PMDFC, Lahore.

 All Chief Executive Officers of Waste Management Companies in the Punjab.

9. Staff Officer (General) to Chief Secretary, Punjab

- 10. PSO to Additional Chief Secretary, LG&CD Department.
- 11, PS to Additional Secretary (Dev.), LG&CD Department.

12. PA to Deputy Secretary (Dev.), LG&CD Department.

ECHON OFFICER (MC-DEV)

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Annex - Fl

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Pakistan

Campaign to eliminate stray dogs commences

#### **Impaign To Eliminate Stray Dogs Commences**



20 Successful Years of Publication

MULTAN, (APP - UrduPoint / Pakistan Point News -8th Mar, 2021): Commissioner of Multan Division Javed Akhtar Mahmod directed officials concerned to launch special campaign for elimination of stray dogs as canine injury was on rise in city and its suburbs.

The citizens are faced with sense of fear due to stray dogs.

Chief Executive Officer Municipal Corporation Iqual Fareed was instructed to make special teams in this regard.

Iqbal Fareed deputed focal persons and sent officials in field. On Monday, dozens of stray dogs were killed

in scattered areas of the city Four different teams, led by Muhammad Ibrahim, Rao Rafi, Abdul Ghafar and Hamid Khan along with their respective teams will continue the campaign on daily basis. According to Farooq Khan, Superintendent (Regulation) stated that the campaign was launched after rising number of pubic complaints.

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#### Dog rabies control

More than 3 billion people, about half the world's population, are living in countries/territories where dog rabies still exists and are potentially exposed to rabies. It is estimated that at least 55 000 human rables deaths occur yearly in Africa and Asia following contact with rabid dogs.

In many countries of those countries, few activities are underway to prevent rabies occurrence in humans and to control rables in dogs, even when the number of human deaths is high. This is the case in, tor example, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Laos, Nepal, and Pakistan in Asia, as well as most African, east Mediterranean, and Arabic peninsular countries. On the other hand, some countries report having improved their post-exposure treatment delivery systems in conjunction with significant activities for dog rabies control. In some countries these activities have led to a sustainable reduction in dog rables as previously

#### Success story Latin America:

- Urugay became rabies tree in 1983.
- Chile succeeded to eliminate dog rabies.
- During the past 20 years, the number of human and canine rabies cases in the Region has declined by nearly 90%.

reported for Thailand, as well as South Africa, Iran, and especially in some Latin American countries (see box), In other countries (e.g., Morocco, Sri Lanka, and Tunisia) these activities have led to containment of the rables situation. WHO promotes activities for the control and etimmation of dog rables particularly in Asia and Africa. A number of WHO documents dealing with the various aspects of a comprehensive dog rabies control programme have been developed over time.

#### Controlling rables in dogs: what to do - what to avoid doing?

Further to recent reports indicating that indiscriminate mass culling of dogs is still used in certain countries as the principal measure to combat dog rables and prevent associated human rables the WHO wishes to reiterate the recommendations of the Expert Consultation on Rabies held in Geneva, October 2004 (TRS 931, WHO 2005):

 Dog destruction alone is not effective in rables control. There is no evidence that

https://www.who.int/rables/animal/dogs/en/

Page 1 of 2

WHO | Dog rables control

removal of dogs alone has ever had a significant impact on dog population densities or the spread of rabies. In addition, dog removal may be unacceptable to local communities. However, the targeted and humane removal of unvaccinated, ownerless dogs may be effective when used as a supplementary measure to mass vaccination.



- Mass canine vaccination campaigns have been the most effective measure for controlling canine rabies. High vaccination coverage (70% or higher) can be attained through comprehensive strategies consisting among others of well-designed educational campaigns, intersectoral cooperation, community participation, local commitment in planning and execution.
- Surveillance of rabies is the basis for any programme of rabies control. Veterinary surveillance of rabies and laboratory submission of reports of suspected animal cases is also essential for management of potential human exposures and for veterinarians to adopt appropriate measures towards animals in contact with a suspected animal case.
- Efforts should be made to fully incorporate rabies control activities in all levels of the health services, aligning them with other public health programmes such as the Expanded programme on immunization and those for tuberculosis and vector-borne diseases. In this manner, synergies between programmes improve logistical use of human, material and financial resources.

#### What we do Regions

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# Annex-G/1 = 85

#### ← BACK TO ARCHIVES (HTTPS://ENDRABIESNOW.ORG/STORIES)

FEATURED ARTICLE - 11 FEBRUARY 2020

#### Working to remove the fear of rabies from Kabul, Afghanistan

Dr. Abdul-Jalil Mohammadzai was the awardee in the Global category (individual) for the 2019 World Rabies Day Awards. View his profile and statement on receiving the award <a href="https://rabiesalliance.org/world-rabies-day/nominee/dr-abdul-jalil-mohammadzai">https://rabiesalliance.org/world-rabies-day/nominee/dr-abdul-jalil-mohammadzai</a>).

Dr Mohammadzai was thrilled to be awarded the World Rabies Day Award in November 2019. The recognition and acknowledgement of the work being carried out to make Afghanistan's capital, Kabul, a rabies free city, is really a testament to the hard work and dedication of Dr Mo and his team as well as a great morale booster.

Mayhew Afghanistan is a registered NGO in Afghanistan and a branch of animal welfare charity Mayhew, UK. Following 2 years of research and the first ever dog population survey in Kabul in 2015, the three year mass rabies vaccination strategy was designed and implemented in the city in August 2017, with the programme now in parallel with a comprehensive TVNR (trap, vaccination, neuter and release) programme started in July 2019 with the inauguration of the first ever Animal Birth Control centre in Kabul.



Rabies and fear of rabies has been a part of Afghan life for many years with tens of human deaths recorded in the capital, tens of thousands of dogs culled every year in the most inhumane way and a lack of coordination to address the problem from the various authorities tasked with dealing with the issue. Moreover, access to human rabies vaccinations and PEP treatments is extremely limited and far too expensive for the average Afghan.

At the end of 2016, Dr Mohammadzai convinced the Kabul authorities to stop culling by strychnine poisoning and implement, instead, a mass vaccination programme which would also provide data for the neutering programme. Under Dr Mo's direction Mayhew Afghanistan's team comprises all local Afghans and retrained municipality dog-catchers – no longer dog-killers but humane dog catchers and ambassadors for the programme.

The catching and vaccinating team are out 6 days a week early morning and work systematically from street to street, netting the dogs, vaccinating them and identifying them with a splodge of non-toxic paint before release. Within 48 hours the surveyors follow up and count the number of painted and vaccinated dogs in the area, calculating whether the minimum 70% of the dog population in any one district has been reached.



In April 2019, Mayhew Afghanistan employed a Community Engagement Officer now working with local district elders keeping them informed about rabies, dog-bite prevention as well as listening to their concerns about the free-roaming dogs in their areas. In 2017 there were 3 recorded human deaths from rabies and 1789 recorded dog bites in Kabul, but in 2018 and 2019 to date there have been no recorded human deaths to date, an indication that the programme is working.

For 2020 the team in Kabul are hoping for a 3rd year without human deaths from rabies and also a year without canine rabies cases. The programme will then change to a maintenance programme with the plan for the government to take over, under Mayhew's supervision.



All of the above would not have been possible without the support of Kabul Municipality, the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Dogs Trust Worldwide and the enthusiasm and dedication of Mayhew's team in Kabul including:

Dr Sulaiman Safi - project team leader & vet vaccinator

Dr Abdul Basit Karimi, Dr Mohammad Ishmael & Dr Saifullah - vet vaccinators



Dr Jawid Mohammadi & Dr Elham - vet surveyors

Dr Moattar Nasiri - community engagement officer

Ghulam Abobakar & Mogadas Shahaak - drivers

And our wonderful cohort of Municipality dog-catchers and Afghan volunteers.

Leaving you with a quote from Dr Sulaiman Safi:

"Working with Mayhew has given me the chance to change my passion into my profession. I am an avid animal lover and it is my goal to make a difference in animal and community well-being by vaccinating dogs against rabies and also educating local people that dogs are not their enemy; rather it is the rabies virus that causes disease & kills people, but preventable by vaccinating dogs and controlling their population. Being a team leader, I work every day towards this noble goal and this gives me great job satisfaction."

Article contributed by Ms Caroline Yates, CEO of Mayhew (http:// Dr. Abdul-Jalil Mohammadzai was the awardee in the Global category (individual) for the 2019 World Rabies Day Awards. View his profile and statement on receiving the <u>award here. Dr Mohammadzai was thrilled to be awarded the World Rabies Dav</u> Award in November 2019. The recognition and acknowledgement of the work being carried out to make Afghanistan's capital, Kabul, a rabies free city, is really a testament to the hard work and dedication of Dr Mo and his team as well as a great <u>morale booster. Mayhew Afghanistan is a registered NGO in Afghanistan and a</u> branch of animal welfare charity Mayhew, UK. Following 2 years of research and the first ever dog population survey in Kabul in 2015, the three year mass rabies vaccination strategy was designed and implemented in the city in August 2017, with the programme now in parallel with a comprehensive TVNR (trap, vaccination, neuter and release) programme started in July 2019 with the inauguration of the <u>first ever Animal Birth Control centre in Kabul. Rabies and fear of rabies has been a</u> part of Afghan life for many years with tens of human deaths recorded in the <u>capital, tens of thousands of dogs culled every year in the most inhumane way and a</u> 髙

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population. Being a team leader. I work every day towards this noble goal and this gives me great job satisfaction." Article contributed by Ms Caroline Yates, CEO of Mayhew. The World Rabies Day Awards are brought to you by MSD Animal Health and the Global Alliance for Rabies Control. The Awards recognise community rabies champions from across the world. Find out more about the Awards and the 2019 Awardees.)

The World Rabies Day Awards are brought to you by MSD Animal Health and the Global Alliance for Rabies Control. The Awards recognise community rabies champions from across the world. Find out more about the Awards and the 2019 Awardees (https://rabiesalliance.org/world-rabies-day/awards).

← PREVIOUS ARTICLE (HTTPS://ENDRABIESNOW.ORG/STORIES/VIEW/HOW-COMMUNITIES-PLAY-THE-MAIN-ROLE-IN-MAKING-DHARAMSALA-RABIES-FREE)
NEXT ARTICLE

(HTTPS://ENDRABIESNOW.ORG/STORIES/VIEW/FROM-ANIMAL-SANCTUARY-TO-RABIES-PREVENTION)



99.9% FATAL 100% PREVENTABLE

(https://endrabiesnow.org/)

The End Rabies Now campaign is coordinated by the Global Alliance for Rabies Control, a registered charity in the US (501c3).

#### GIVE

All funds donated will go towards the End Rabies Now campaign (https://www.paypal.com/cgi-bin/webscr?cmd=\_s-xclick&hosted\_button\_id=87M99RTDE22HC)

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# Allen School Work in Africa





#### **Rabies Free Tanzania**

The original goal of the program in Tanzania was to protect wild carnivore species in the Serengeti National Park from rabies. However, what began as an initiative to save wildlife soon transitioned into a program to protect people.

The research clearly demonstrated that vaccinating dogs living around the perimeter of the Serengeti not only eliminated the disease in the dogs, but also controlled the disease in the wildlife species. What happened in the human communities surrounding the Serengeti was even more powerful. The number of cases of human rabies deaths in the research area drastically decreased. The vaccination team had created a rabies free zone that covered approximately 11,000 square

#### Rabies Free Kenya

The Kenya program represents the second phase of the work by WSU faculty to identify community-based programs that are replicable across the globe. In order to reach the goal set in Zero by 30, governments in each country must invest in interventions for their citizens.

The research underway by <u>Dr. Thumbi</u> <u>Mwangi</u> is in strategies and tools that governments can use to determine the resources needed to undertake a country-wide rabies elimination campaign. "Ultimately, rabies elimination in Africa requires regional cooperation. A rabies-free Kenya is only protected from incursions from neighboring countries when they too, control for rabies," states Dr. Mwangi said.

kilometers.

"Human incidence of rabies in the vaccination zone has been reduced to almost zero since the project began," said <u>Dr. Felix Lankester</u>. "Before the program there would have been 50 to 100 cases of rabies each year and most people would have witnessed someone with the disease."

Today, the focus of the program in Tanzania is to research ways to decrease the cost of delivering the vaccine to communities, especially those in rural areas.

Dr. Lankester's research demonstrated that the rabies vaccine used to inoculate dogs is thermo-tolerant and can be stored for extended periods of time outside of refrigeration units without losing its ability to protect dogs against rabies. This led to a multiyear research project, launched in 2019, that leverages Tanzanian field officers and one health champions as vaccinators using rabies vaccines stored in rural districts. The goal of the project is to study new delivery methods using existing government resources to decrease the cost of massdog vaccination campaigns.

- » <u>Vaccinations a win-win for both</u> <u>wildlife and people.</u> (Tusk)
- » Rabies vaccine found effective even after warm storage. (WSU News)
- » Thermotolerance of an inactivated

Dr. Mwangi calculated the human-to-dog ratios for both urban and rural environments and found that children bring the dogs – not adults – to the vaccination clinics. When vaccination clinics are designed around school holidays, the likelihood of reaching the 70% threshold to break the transmission cycle increases greatly.

Most countries with a high incidence of rabies have limited resources to put toward public health initiatives. Knowing this, the team created a planning tool that countries can use to estimate resources, both financial and staff, needed to design and execute rabies elimination programs. They also developed enhanced surveillance systems for canine and human rabies in health facilities and communities to measure impact of vaccination campaigns and provide rabies burden data that helps governments prioritize rabies elimination. The next phase of the campaign in Kenya includes an enhanced education campaign for dog bite victims and updated human health systems for easier access to postexposure prophylaxis.

- » Rabies vaccine and immunoglobulin supply and logistics; Challenges and opportunities for rabies elimination in Kenya (ScienceDirect)
- » New Tool Helps Countries Eliminate
   Dog-Mediated Rabies (American
   Veterinarian)

92

rabies vaccine in dogs. (PubMed)

- » <u>Science</u>: <u>Inside the global campaign</u> <u>to get rid of rabies</u>. (WSU Magazine)
- WSU Rabies Free Tanzania launches
   vaccination decentralization trial.
   (WSU Insider)
- » How to end human deaths from rabies; lessons from Kenya (The Conversation)
- » Saving Lives One Vaccine at a Time (Pet Life Radio Podcast - MP3 With Sound)
- » A social justice perspective on access to human rabies vaccines
   (ScienceDirect)
- » New joint commitment of GAVI and WSU to eliminate human suffering due to rabies (WSU Insider)

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## Mass vaccination has led to the elimination of rabies since 2014 in South Korea

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#### **Abstract**

#### Purpose

Rabies is one of the most fatal diseases, but it is 100% preventable in animals by vaccination. In this study, we present the epidemiological features of, and national preventive measures against, rabies in Korea.

#### **Materials and Methods**

Data related to rabies and the population density of raccoon dogs in Korea were collected from the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency, the Korean Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Institute of Environmental Research. Rabies diagnosis was confirmed with a fluorescent antibody test using brain samples of animals in accordance with the procedures described by the World Organization for Animal Health. Serological assays for dogs and cattle were conducted using the fluorescent antibody virus neutralization test.

#### Results

From 1993 to 2016, a total of seven human rabies cases and 437 animal rabies cases in five different species were reported. An increase in the distribution of bait vaccine seemed to be related to a dramatic decrease in rabies prevalence in endemic rabies regions. Two Korean provinces and the capital city,

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Seoul, were involved in rabies outbreaks. Korean rabies strains are most closely related to the eastern Chinese strain belonging to the Arctic-like lineage. The yearly seropositive rates ranged from 50.4% to 81.2% in dogs and from 25% to 60.5% in cattle residing in endemic rabies regions.



#### Conclusion

This study indicates that national preventive measures, including mass vaccination and distribution of bait vaccines, have contributed to a substantial decrease in the number of rabies cases in Korea.

Keywords: Epidemiology, Rabies, Disease eradication, Korea

#### Introduction

Rabies is a fatal zoonotic disease caused by the rabies virus (RABV), which belongs to the *Lyssavirus* genus of the Rhabdoviridae family [1,2]. Once the clinical symptoms of rabies develop, death occurs in 100% of infected individuals. Although rabies is known to be a preventable viral disease through vaccination, it occurs in more than 150 countries. Recently, two Asian countries, Malaysia and Taiwan, lost their status as rabies-free due to outbreaks in dogs [3].

Over 95% of human rabies cases are closely related to canine rabies, and animal rabies originates from many natural reservoirs [4]. Rabies is transmitted through the bites of several species of animal, including dogs, bats, raccoon dogs, wolves, and mongooses; the source varies by country [5]. Recent animal rabies cases in Taiwan were related to ferret badgers (*Melogale moschata*) and the rabies cases that have occurred in South Korea since 1993 have been associated with raccoon dogs (*Nyctereutes procyonoide*) [6,7].

Analyzing the spatial and chronological distribution of rabies cases is critical to forecast its spread into nearby regions. Animal rabies has distinct clinical signs, such as excessive salivation and abnormal behavior, and reported animal rabies cases are useful with respect to implementation of preventive activities to control the disease. Spatial models have been used to forecast raccoon-related rabies emergencies [8], and an analysis of human rabies cases in Chinas used spatial clustering [2].

Molecular epidemiological studies have contributed to a better understanding of the geographic relationships among rabies outbreaks, and have been used to determine the sources of infections [10,11]. The nucleocapsid (N) gene and protein have been targets for the diagnosis of rabies via the fluorescent antibody test (FAT) and reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction, because the N gene is highly conserved and large amounts of the N protein are produced in the infected brain [12]. In the past, sero-surveys were considered to be of little value for determining rabies epidemiology because rabies antibodies were detected on the verge of death [13]. However, rabies sero-surveillance has been used to monitor the immune status of dogs and cattle after vaccination. Rabies antibodies can be measured by several methods, including the rapid fluorescent focus inhibition test (RFFIT), fluorescent antibody virus neutralization (FAVN), and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays. Both the RFFIT and FAVN tests are recognized as reference assays by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). In South Korea, enhanced rabies eradication programs, including mass vaccination and distribution of rabies bait vaccine in rabies endemic regions, have been implemented in an effort to eliminate rabies by 2020 in accordance with the recommendations of international organizations. In this study, we analyzed the epidemiology of rabies in Korea and evaluated the preventive measures initiated by the Korean Veterinary Authority over a period of 23 years, from 1993 to 2016.

#### Materials and Methods

#### Collection of data

Detailed data on all animal rabies cases that were reported to the Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency (APQA) of Korea between 1993 and 2016 were collected. Data concerning human rabies cases during the same period were collected from the Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. We also referred to epidemiological reports of rabies cases written by local Veterinary Service Laboratories (VSLs), which contained details concerning the population affected, location, time of onset, clinical findings, and suspected etiology. Data concerning the quantities of rabies vaccine and bait vaccine given were collected from the Planning and Implementation of Livestock Prevention Project. National data on raccoon dog population density between 2002 and 2015 were collected from the National Institute of Environmental Research.

#### Diagnosis of rabies

Animals suspected of having rabies were examined at the APQA or local VSLs, and the brains of the animals were removed. To confirm a rabies diagnosis, a FAT was performed on the brain samples of animals using the procedure described by the OIE [14]. Briefly, thin, frozen sections of the hippocampus were fixed on a slide with cold acetone (-20°C) for 20 minutes. The samples were subsequently reacted with a specific monoclonal antibody (MEDIAN diagnostics, Chuncheon, Korea) against rabies and stained with fluorescent isothiocyanate conjugated goat-anti mouse lgG+lgM. The samples showing specific fluorescence in the treated section of the hippocampus were diagnosed as positive.

#### Spatial analysis

The locations of rabies cases were depicted on a map. The location of each outbreak site or farm was identified using data from the KAHIS program (<a href="http://www.kahis.go.kr">http://www.kahis.go.kr</a>) and depicted as colored areas using the Map Wizard for Excel (Tastech, Seoul, Korea).

#### Phylogenetic analysis

For the analysis of nucleotide sequences coding the N gene of Korean RABV, a total of 61 RABV isolates containing 40 Korean RABV isolates were obtained from GenBank. Phylogenetic trees were reconstructed on aligned nucleotide sequences using CLUSTAL W. Bootstrap analysis was used to determine the robustness of the phylogenetic tree with 1,000 replications performed using MEGA6 software. Graphical output was produced using TreeView software (ver. 1.6.1; <a href="http://rana.lbl.gov/EisenSoftware.htm">http://rana.lbl.gov/EisenSoftware.htm</a>).

#### Collection of sera and the serological assay

A total of 14,344 serum samples were collected from dogs and cattle residing in 20 counties of two Korean provinces, and in the capital city, Seoul. Samples were collected from nine counties in Gangwon province (Cheorwon, Chuncheon, Goseong, Hongchong, Inje, Sokcho, Hwacheon, Yanggu, and Yangyang), eleven counties in Gyeonggi province (Dongducheon, Gapyeong, Gimpo, Goyang, Paju, Pocheon, Suwon, Whaseong, Yangju, Yangpyeong, and Yeoncheon), and one county (Eunpyeong) in Seoul. Depending on the year, an average of 40 and 20 samples from dogs and cattle, respectively, were collected from 21 counties. The virus neutralizing antibody test for dogs and cattle was performed using the FAVN test [15], and a positive reference serum sample obtained from the WHO (adjusted to 0.5 IU/mL) was used as a positive control.

#### Results

#### Number of rabies cases

A total of 16,134 animal rabies cases have been confirmed in Korea since 1907 (Fig. 1). The average number of rabies cases was 383.6 per year when no rabies vaccine was applied (1907-1944), 30.6 when an inactivated nerve tissue vaccine was used (1945-1959), and 30.6, 12.6, and 16.7 when the Flury vaccine (1960-1980), Evelyn-Rokitnicki-Abelseth (ERA) vaccine (1981-2016), and V-RG vaccine (2000-2016) were used, respectively. As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, from 1993 to 2016, there were 437 animal rabies cases (486 animals infected with rabies) among five different animal species, and seven human rabies cases that resulted in death, in South Korea. Rabies case could be different from number of animals infected with rabies because one or two animals could be infected with rabies in one farm. The highest annual incidence of animal rabies cases (78 cases; 96 animals) occurred in 2002, which subsequently gradually decreased to zero cases in 2014. Approximately 1.4 million rabies vaccines were planned and administered to dogs and cattle nation-wide after 1993. The Korean government distributed 20,000 bait vaccines in 2000, and the number of vaccines was gradually increased to 980,000 with the aim of blocking transmission of raccoon dog-mediated rabies cases in the endemic rabies provinces of Gyeonggi and Gangwon. Among the 486 animals infected with rabies, 184 dogs (37.9%), 168 Korean native cattle (34.6%), 76 raccoon dogs (15.6%), 53 dairy cattle (10.9%), four feral cats (0.8%), and one deer (0.2%) were infected with wild rabies (Fig. 4). As shown in Fig. 5, the average monthly frequency of animal infection peaked in January (82 of 486 total cases) and the seasonal rabies incidence was higher in the winter and spring than during summer and autumn.

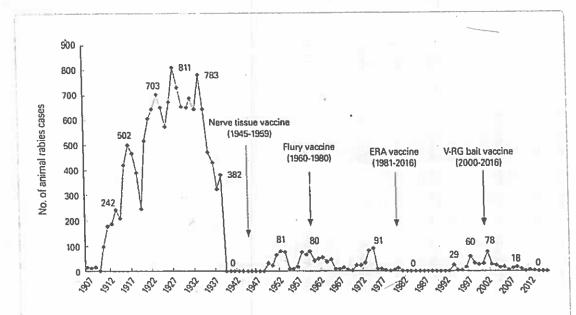


Fig. 1
Animal rabies cases reported in Korea since 1907, and the timing of rabies vaccination programs.



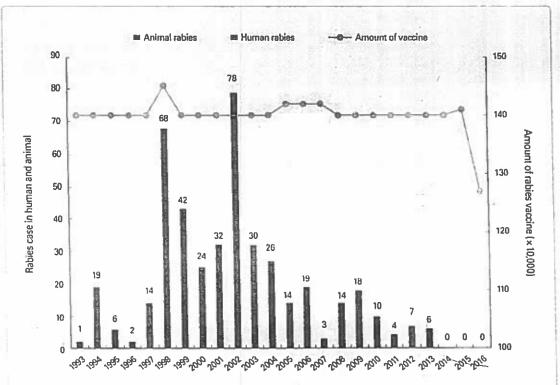
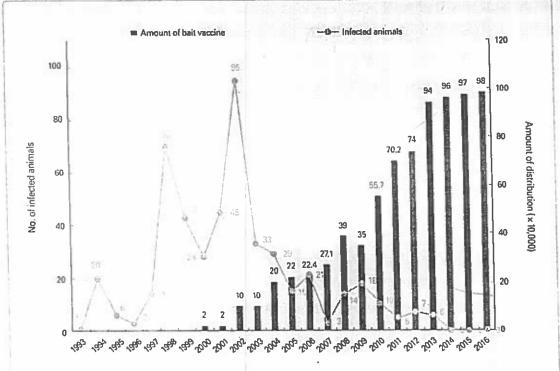
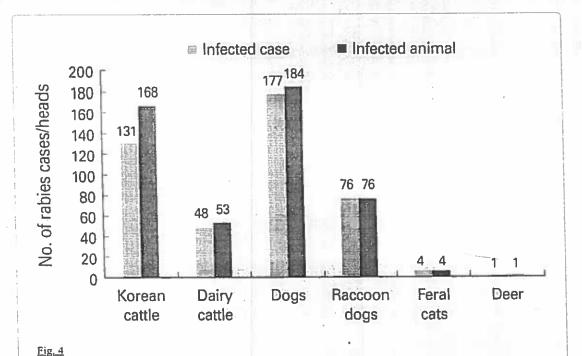


Fig. 2
Relationship between the doses of rables vaccines administered to pets and domestic animals and the number of rables cases since 1993.



 $\frac{\rm Fig.~3}{\rm Relationship}$  between the doses of bait vaccines administered and the number of animal rabies cases since 1993.



Distribution of rabies cases according to animal species in South Korea since 1993.

Winter Summer **Autumn** Spring 100 183 139 69 95 90 80 No. of infected animals 70 60 53 53 48 50 39 37 40 30 19 20 10 0 Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Jan Sep Oct Nov Dec Fig. 5 Seasonal and monthly distribution of animal rabies cases in South Korea since 1993.

#### Regional prevalence of rabies

Raccoon dog-mediated rabies cases first occurred in 1993, as shown in Fig. 6A, and the disease was subsequently confined to the northern part of South Korea, including the Gyeonggi and Gangwon provinces. However, these two provinces are located near the border of the demilitarized zone (DMZ) and the disease outbreaks moved east starting in 2006, and then moved west in 2013 (Fig. 6B, C). Animal rabies cases were recorded in nine counties in Gangwon province (Cheorwon, n=70; Chuncheon, n=15; Goseong, n=29; Hongchong, n=8; Inje, n=13; Sokcho, n=12; Hwacheon, n=18; Yanggu, n=23; and Yangyang, n=3), eleven counties in Gyeonggi province (Dongducheon, n=2; Gapycong, n=4; Gimpo, n=2; Goyang, n=6; Paju, n=80; Pocheon, n=24; Suwon, n=1; Hwaseong, n=9; Yangju, n=32; Yangpyeong, n=1; and Yeoncheon, n=84), and one county of Seoul (Eunpyeong, n=1) from 1993 to 2016. The region with the highest prevalence of rabies cases among these 21 counties was Yeoncheon (84 cases).

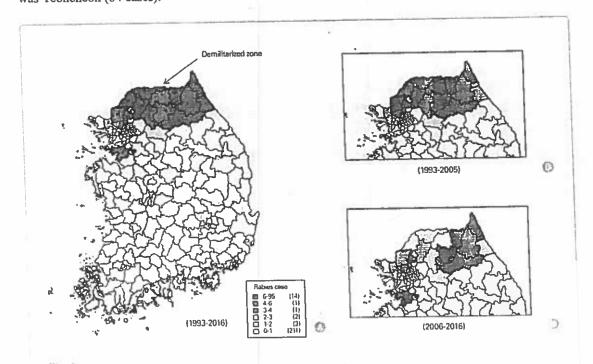


Fig. 6
(A) Distribution of animal rabies cases in South Korea from 1993 to 2016. The regions of occurrence are colored, for the periods 1993-2005 (B) and 2006-2016 (C).

#### Molecular epidemiology

A nucleotide sequences analysis based on the complete N gene revealed that the highest sequence similarity of Korean isolates with non-Korean RABV corresponded to the Chinese strain, NeiMeng1025B, which was isolated from rabid raccoon dogs in eastern China (Fig. 7A). The nucleotide homology among the 40 Korean isolates ranged between 98.1%-99.8%. As shown in the phylogenetic tree presented in Fig. 7B, the Korean RABVs are divided into four subgroups (Gangwon I and II and Gyeonggi I and II) with high similarity, indicating that Korean RABVs with a narrow variation have circulated within endemic regions without the introduction of new RABVs from other countries.

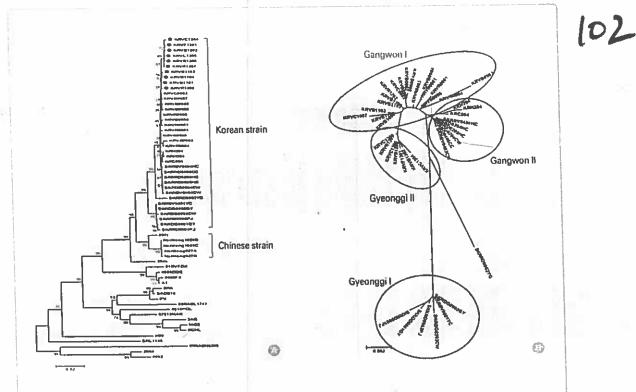


Fig. 7
Phylogenetic trees showing the relationship between 61 nucleocapsid genes of the rabies virus (RABV)
(A) and the classification of 40 Korean RABVs isolated after 1998 (B). RABV isolates in the Gyeonggi
II class are closely related to those in the Gangwon I and II classes.

#### Sero-prevalence and population density of raccoon dogs

The rabies antibodies of 8,677 dogs and 5,677 cattle, bred in 20 counties of the Gyeonggi and Gangwon provinces and one city since 2002, were examined. The average scro-positivity rate of the two provinces was 65.3% and 46.5% in dogs and cattle, respectively. As shown in Fig. 8, the highest sero-positivity rate in dogs and cattle was 81.2% and 60.7%, respectively, in 2004, and the lowest sero-positivity rate was 50.4% and 25.0% in dogs and cattle, respectively, in 2002. Sero-positivity in dogs and cattle tends to show fluctuation. The average nationwide population density of raccoon dogs, which is known to be an important factor in rabies transmission, has shown a continuously decreasing trend since 2002 (Fig. 9). The density of the raccoon dog population was higher in Gangwon province, with an average of 5.4 per 100 hectare, compared with Gyeonggi province, with an average 1.0 per 100 hectare, over the last 14 years.



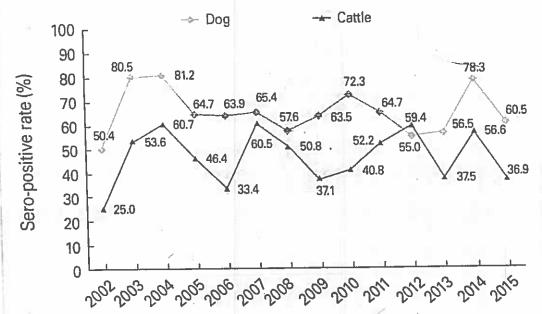


Fig. 8
Yearly rabies sero-positive rates in dogs and cattle since 2002.



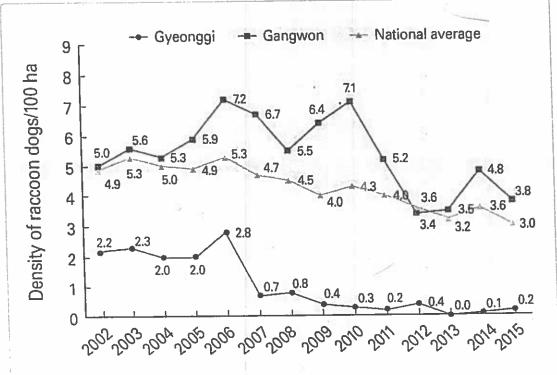


Fig. 9
Population density of raccoon dogs by Korean province. The raccoon dog survey was initiated in 2002.

#### Discussion

Since rabies was first reported in dogs in South Korea 1907, animal rabies cases have accounted for 90.34% (14,577 of 16,134 cases) of all rabies cases between 1907 and 1944, a period during which no animal rabies vaccination was available. An inactivated rabies vaccine containing rabbit or calf brain tissue infected with wild RABV was used from 1945-1959 [16,17]. During this period, there were 459 confirmed cases (2.84%, 459/16,134) of rabies, but some data are assumed to have been lost due to the Korean War. An attenuated rabies vaccine, named the low egg passage Flury strain, was developed by the Korean Veterinary Authority at the end of the 1950s and used in an extensive vaccination program for the control of canine rabies between 1960 and 1980 [17,18]. During that period, 644 cases (3.99%, 644/16,134) of rabies were recorded, indicating an average of 30.6 cases per year. In 1974, the Canadian ERA vaccine strain was introduced experimentally, and has since been used in the Korean rabies control program for dogs and cattle [16,19]. There were no reported rabies cases from 1985 to 1992. After the advent of the raccoon dog-mediated rabies vaccine in 1993, approximately 140,000 rabies vaccinations per year, including both live and inactivated vaccines, were given to dogs and domestic animals. Moreover, the 20,000 V-RG bait vaccines were distributed in rabies endemic regions in 2000, which led to a dramatic decrease in rabies cases, indicating that the sylvatic form of rabies in wild animals has been inhibited successfully in South Korea.

Since raccoon dog-mediated rabies cases first emerged in South Korea in 1993, the sylvatic form of the disease has flourished in two provinces close to the DMZ, which are considered wildlife-friendly areas. Rabies infection in animals could result from spill over infection from primary reservoirs to other species [20,21]. Since then, a total of seven humans have died from rabies; these cases were closely

associated with rabid raccoon dogs. An analysis of rabies regions showed that all cities facing the border of the DMZ had several rabies cases from 1993 to 2005, and the case distribution shifted to the northeastern region of Gangwon, and to two counties—Whaseong and Suwon—located in Gyeonggi province, between 2006 and 2016. Indeed, raccoon dogs were often seen around farms and fighting with dogs before infections were reported. Over the last 23 years, rabies cases in Korea have frequently been observed during the winter months, i.e., from December to February. The incidence was highest in January, which may have been related to the behavior of raccoon dogs, which try to gain weight in the winter. When raccoon dogs are hungry, they may try to find food near cattle farms or villages; in doing so, dogs and cattle might be exposed to rabid raccoon dogs. In contrast, rabies cases are relatively sporadic during the summer due to high food availability.



When comparing the nucleotide similarity of the Korean RABV isolates with those of non-Korean isolates, the Korean RABV isolates showed a closer association with the NeiMeng1025B strain, which was isolated from a naturally RABV-infected raccoon dog in the Jilin province of China. Thus, it is likely that Korean RABVs were transmitted from the northeastern region of China in 1993. Previous molecular epidemiological studies also indicated that RABV in South Korea was closely related to the Arctic-like virus, and that these viruses may have been transmitted from the Far East, via North Korea, by raccoon dogs [22,23,24]. In this study, Korean RABV isolates were classified into four subgroups by geographical region (Gyeonggi I and II, and Gangwon I and II). They had high similarity based on a phylogenetic analysis, indicating that the Korean RABV has circulated within the two provinces since 1993 without introduction of a new RABV from other countries.

It is necessary to vaccinate all animals susceptible to rabies within outbreak areas [5,25,26]. Internationally, over 70% rabies sero-positivity is required for adequate management of rabies in dogs and cattle. Thus, in 2002 Korea's Veterinary Authority initiated a serological test program to strengthen the dog and cattle vaccination program in 20 counties of two provinces of South Korea, as well as the capital city, Seoul. According to our data, the average rate of rabies sero-positivity in dogs and cattle was 65.3% and 46.5%, respectively. Only 4 of 14 years showed sero-positive rates of 70% or greater in dogs, while in cattle no year showed a sero-positive rate >70%. However, it is possible that rabies may recur in dogs and cattle. It is well known that animals with antibody titers <0.5 IU/mL develop severe clinical signs of rabies after challenge with virulent RABV [27]. Thus, all counties that have experienced rabies cases in the past should take further preventive measures, including administering booster injections to animals.

The target of the rabies bait vaccine is the raccoon dog, as this species has played a key role in the transmission of rabies in South Korea during the last 23 years. The bait vaccine has been distributed since 2000 to block rabies transmission by rabid raccoon dogs. Many preventive measures, including oral rabies vaccinations and rabies control programs, have led to a 3-year period of rabies non-occurrence since 2014. To block the re-emergence of rabies transmitted by raccoon dogs, new rabies control programs, such as trap-vaccination-release and point infection control, need to be reviewed and then applied in rabies outbreak regions.

In conclusion, an intensive rabies control program, consisting of vaccination of susceptible animals, distribution of bait vaccines, and serological evaluation after vaccination in rabies endemic regions, was implemented to control animal rabies completely. Even though no rabies cases have been reported since 2014, short- and long-term strategies to prevent rabies recurrence should be established. Additionally, it should be confirmed that no rabies antigen exists in raccoon dogs living in regions at

risk for rabies outbreaks during the last 3 years. Finally, future studies performing serological surveys in raccoon dogs are warranted to monitor their immune status according to the distribution of the bait vaccine.



#### **Footnotes**

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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Articles from Clinical and Experimental Vaccine Research are provided here courtesy of Korean Vaccine

Society

Mass vaccination has led to the elimination of rables since 2014 in South Korea

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#### COVID-19 Information

Public health information (CDC) | Research information (NIH) | SARS-CoV-2 data (NCBI) | Prevention and treatment information (HHS) | Español

Annex-6/4

FULL TEXT LINKS



Vet Rec. 2006 Sep 16,159(12):379-83. doi: 10.1136/vr.159.12.379.

# Control of rabies in Jaipur, India, by the sterilisation and vaccination of neighbourhood dogs

J F Reece 1, S K Chawla

Affiliations

PMID: 16980523 DOI: 10.1136/vr.159.12.379

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#### Erratum in

Vet Rec. 2006 Sep 23;159(13):414

#### **Abstract**

A programme to sterilise and vaccinate neighbourhood dogs against rables was established in Jaipur, India. Neighbourhood dogs were captured humanely, sterilised surgically, vaccinated against rables and, when they had recovered, released where they had been caught. Between November 1994 and December 2002, 24,986 dogs were treated in this way. Direct observational surveys of the local dog population indicated that 65 per cent of the females were sterilised and vaccinated, and that the population declined by 28 per cent. The records of human cases of rables seen in the main government hospital of the city between January 1992 and December 2002 showed that the number of cases had declined to zero in the programme area but increased in

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# Anti-rabies vaccine not available in market

(https://www.thenews.com.pk/writer/amer-

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August 23, 2020

LAHORE: The Primary and Secondary Healthcare Department (P&SHD) Punjab has taken notice of unavailability of Anti-Rabies Vaccine (ARV) in the market, leading to fatal incidents in the province.

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release of vaccine - National Control Laboratory (NCL), does not have the federal drug analyst for the last couple of months, resulting in many life-saving drugs and vaccines

In a note, dated August 4, 2020, addressed to M/s Sanofi Aventis, Pakistan, Karachi, M/s Hakimsons Impex (Pvt), Ltd, Karachi, M/s Novartis Pharma (Pvt) Ltd, Karachi, M/s Cirin Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd, Hattar, M/s Hospital sale and services, Karachi, M/s Hi-Warble Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd, Lahore, M/s Gene Tech Import, Karachi, M/s Atlantic Pharmaceuticals, Peshawar, and M/s Sindh Medical Store, Karachi, a copy of which is also forwarded to the chief executive officer of the Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP), Islamabad, the Punjab chief drugs controller said that the Anti-Rabies Vaccine (ARV), being essential drug, is indicated for pre-exposure and post-exposure prophylaxis of rabies. Rabies, if untreated, is almost always fatal and ARV, along with anti-rabies immunoglobulin, is the sole treatment of rabies. Therefore, non-availability of such a drug may lead to fatal incidents. The shortage of the drug is a clear violation of the Drugs (Licensing, Registration and Advertising Rules, 1976), Rule 30 (4) & (7), which states: "Every drug should be produced in sufficient quantity so as to ensure its regular and adequate supply in the market. "In case of an imported drug, the indenter or any other approved representative in Pakistan of the foreign firm shall ensure regular and adequate supply of the drug in Pakistan." The Punjab chief drugs controller

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has directed the pharmaceutical companies! importers to immediately restore the supply of the vaccine and explain their position, along with provision of current stock status of the drug. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the P&SHD said there was no shortage of the Anti-Rabies Vaccine anywhere in the province. In this regard, he said there were 3,326 units of seven different brands available including 1,501 units of Rabio, 1,449 of Adhayrab, 318 of Indirab, 50 of Verorab, two each of Iyssavac and Rubbivac and four units of Equirab.

giving details of Anti-Rabies Vaccines at health facilities of Punjab till 20-8-2020, the P&SHD spokesman said that there were a total of 37,468 ARV units available in Punjab including 14,000 at the provincial store, 403 at Attock, 894 at Bahawalnagar, 231 at Bahawalpur, 171 at Bhakkar, 1,508 at Chakwal, 750 at Chiniot, 1,089 at Dera Ghazi Khan, 749 at Faisalabad, 502 at Gujranwala, 300 at Gujrat, 382 at Hafizabad, 419 at Jhang, 292 at Jhelum, 319 at Kasur, 583 at Khanewal, 689 at Khushab, 252 at Lahore, 757 at Layyah, 801 at Lodhran, 289 at Mandi Bahauddin, 414 at Mianwali, 551 at Multan, 1,154 at Muzaffargarh, 144 at Nankana Sahib, 657 at Narowal, 1,453 at Okara, 740 at Pakpattan, 381 at Rahim Yar Khan, 2,482 at Rajanpur, 223 at Rawalpindi, 481 at Sahiwal, 874 at Sargodha, 391 at Sheikhupura, 1,435 at Sialkot, 83 at Toba Tek Singh, and 665 at Vehari. The Pakistan Chemists and Druggists Association (PCDA) has, meanwhile, written a letter, dated 21-08-2020, to Dr Faisal Sultan, Special Assistant to Prime Minister (SAPM) on Health, NHS/R&C, Islamabad, drawing his attention to pending appointment of the federal government analyst at the National Control Laboratory in Islamabad. "For over two months, supplies of critically life-saving biological products, which have already been imported, stand suspended; due to the fact that there is no federal government analyst present at the NCL for issuing lot releases for such shipments. "Patients nationwide have no recourse to address critical ailments at this time. We have been sending reminders to the CEO DRAP and health minister's office, since the beginning of June 2020, but nothing has happened till date."

The federal government analyst is responsible for issuing lot releases for imported and locally manufactured biological products, such as anti-snake venom, rabies vaccine, tetanus vaccine, typhoid vaccine, insulin, medicines for coronavirus patients, medicines for dialysis patients and cancer patients, and many more such products. "This is a very urgent matter; therefore, it is requested to take immediate action to get this notification issued without any further delay," says Khalid Saeed, chairman PCDA.



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THE PUNJAB ANIMAL HEALTH ACT 2019 1/2

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#### **SECTION**

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- 2. Definitions.
- 3. Declaration of controlled areas.
- 4. Contents of a disease-free area notification.
- 5. Contents of eradication area notification.
- 6. Identification of animals for purposes of certification.
- 7. Vaccination and other preventive measures with regard to controlled areas.
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- 9. Cleansing and disinfection.
- Duty of certain persons to report the existence of scheduled diseases.
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- 27. Power to amend the Schedule.
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- 29. Power to make rules.
- 30. Power to frame regulations.
- 31. Repeal and savings.

**SCHEDULE** 

# THE PUNJAB ANIMAL HEALTH ACT 2019

#### ACT XXXII OF 2019

[13th December 2019]

An Act to regulate the prevention, control, containment and eradication of scheduled animal diseases.

It is necessary to enact law for prevention, control, containment and eradication of animal diseases to meet the international standards of import and export of animals and animal products and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by Provincial Assembly of the Punjab as follows:

- Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Punjab Animal Health Act 2019.
  - It extends to whole of the Punjab. (2)
  - (3) It shall come into force at once.

#### 2. Definitions.- In this Act:

"Act" means the Punjab Animal Health Act 2019; (a)

"animal" includes cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, camel, horse, ass, mule, wild (b) animal's poultry, pheasant, quail, geese, ostrich, zoo birds; and any other animal or bird as the Government may, by notification, specify;

"animal market" means a place where persons assemble for the sale and (c) purchase of livestock or animals and includes any place which may be notified as an animal market under the local government law for the time being in force;

"animal product" means anything originating or made, whether in whole or in (b) part, from an animal or from a carcass and includes blood, bones, casings, dairy products, eggs, fat, feedstuffs of animal origin, fish products, hair hides, horns, hooves, hormones and their biological preparations and other substances of animal origin which may be specified by the Government;

"animal welfare" means the condition in which an animal is required to be kept (e)

in view of its physical and mental needs;

"carcass" means the carcass of an animal and includes any part or portion (f)

"check post" means any site declared as such by the Government to carry out (g) checking of animals for purposes of the Act;

'Chief Veterinary Officer' means an officer designated as such by the (h) Government for purposes of the Act; "competent officer" means an officer authorized to perform functions under the

(i)

"compulsory vaccination" means vaccination of any animal against any (i) scheduled disease in respect of which vaccination is made mandatory under the provisions of the Act;

"Department" means Livestock and Dairy Development Department of the (k)

"diseased" means suffering from or carrying any infectious or contagious disease (l) or such disease as included in the schedule;

Government" means Government of the Punjab; (m)

"infected animal" means an animal which is infected with any scheduled disease (n) or has recently been in contact with, or in close proximity to an animal so

"person" includes a company or other entity incorporated under any law for the (o) time being in force;

"person in charge of an animal" means the owner of the animal or any other person for the time being in possession or custody of the animal;

"prescribed" means prescribed by the rules or the regulations made or framed (q) under the Act;

"quarantine unit" means a site or premises provided to be declared by the (r) authorized officer for segregation and examination of apparently healthy animals before entry and exit from the controlled area;

"regulations" means the regulations framed under the Act; (s)

"rules" means the rules made under this Act; (t)

"Schedule" means the Schedule appended to the Act; (u)

- "scheduled disease" means any disease included in the Schedule appended to the (v)
- "traceability" means the methods and tools used for linking the identification of (w) live animals and the products of animal origin;
- "vaccination certificate" means a certificate issued by the authorized officer after (x) inoculation of vaccine; and
- "vehicle" includes every vehicle used as a means of transport. (y)
- Declaration of controlled areas.-(1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare an area to be a disease-free area or an eradication area in respect of any scheduled disease.

A notification shall be issued after a general survey or such other checks as may (2)be found necessary, which shall be publicly available.

A notification under subsection (1) shall remain valid for a period of five years unless modified, varied or annulled before that period due to occurrence of a disease in a diseasefree area or increase in disease in an eradication area.

Delimitation of a disease-free area or an eradication area shall be made in a manner that entry of animals in the area is effectively controlled.

The areas subject to a notification under subsection (1), shall collectively be (5) called controlled areas.

Contents of a disease-free area notification.—(1) Where the Government declares an 4. area as a disease-free area, it shall specify in the notification:

disease(s) of which the area is completely free; (a)

certification that is required in order to move an animal into the area; and (b)

points where regular checking shall take place. (c)

- Where an area has been declared to be a disease-free area, the Government shall have the status of the area verified through independent inspectors once in every five years period.
- Contents of eradication area notification.- (1) Where the Government declares an area as an eradication area, it shall specify in the notification:

disease(s) of which the area is substantially free; (a)

certification that is required in order to move an animal into or out of the (b) area; and

the areas where regular checking shall take place. (c)

- Where an area has been declared as an eradication area, the Government shall take such measures, including vaccination, disease treatment or culling, as are necessary for complete eradication of the disease from that area.
- Identification of animals for purposes of certification. (1) The Government shall prescribe by rules or regulations mechanism for traceability of animals including but not limited

the time of marking identification; (a)

the maintenance of information regarding marked animals or animals (b) carrying identification; and

the passport that an animal shall carry when entering a disease-free area or (c) eradication area for purposes of the Act.

- Any person who violates any provision of the rules or the regulations made or framed under subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence punishable with fine which may extend to rupees two hundred thousand.
- Vaccination and other preventive measures with regard to controlled areas.- (1) All animals in a controlled area shall be subjected to compulsory vaccination against such scheduled diseases and such other preventive measures, in such manner and within such time as may be provided in a notification to be issued by the Government.

Where an area has been declared as a disease-free area, no animal of any other susceptible species, with regard to which it is a disease-free area, shall be allowed to enter into

that area unless duly immunized by vaccination against that particular disease.

- Where samples are taken for identification of diseases from a controlled area, they shall be checked from a laboratory which the Government may notify after the requisite quality checks.
- Movement into and removal of animals from controlled areas.- The Government shall by regulations provide for: regulating the movement of animals generally and into or out of a disease free or (a)

an eradication area;

regulating the grazing of animals for purposes of disease control; (b)

removal or disposal of carcasses of diseased animals; (c)

removal of fodder, litter, dung or any article which has had contact with diseased (d) animals and may cause the spread of a disease;

- prescribing and regulating the issue and production of licenses respecting movement and removal of animals and the use of vessels or vehicles for carrying (e) animals or for any connected purpose; and
- recovery of expenses from an owner of an animal for enforcing the regulations (f) framed under this section.
- Cleansing and disinfection. The Government shall by regulations provide for:
  - cleansing and disinfection of places used for holding or arranging animal fairs, animal markets, animal exhibitions, or of places of animals, sheds and stables used for animals;
  - cleansing and disinfection of vehicles, vessels and aircraft used for carrying (b) animals;
  - disinfection of clothes of a person coming in contact with or employed about (c) diseased animals or suspected animals; and
  - modes of cleansing and disinfection. (d)
- Duty of certain persons to report the existence of scheduled diseases.-(1) every controlled area, a report that an animal is infected by one or more scheduled disease(s), shall be made to the local veterinary officer by:
  - every person in charge of an animal who comes to know that an animal is (a)
  - every veterinary practitioner who is called for veterinary treatment or to whom an (b) animal is brought for treatment;
  - every veterinary assistant who visits an animal for provision of any veterinary (c) service; and
  - every person who is in charge of certifying animal health in a public or private (d) slaughter house.
  - The veterinary officer to whom report has been made under subsection (1), shall immediately transmit the same to the Chief Veterinary Officer where the report indicates that an animal afflicted with a disease has been found in an area which was free of that disease.
  - The veterinary officer in addition to transmitting the report mentioned in subsection (2), shall immediately proceed to the place where the reported animal is present and determine whether the report is authentic and whether any measures are required to be taken to ensure control of disease.
  - The veterinary officer shall intimate the measures to be taken to ensure control of disease to the Additional Director Livestock and the person in charge of the infected animal.
  - Separation of animals.-(1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease shall as far as practicable keep that animal separate from animals not so affected and shall abide by any instructions given to him by the local veterinary officer for control of disease.
  - The Government may by regulations provide for the manner of separation of animals suspected of diseases and rendering of information regarding such animals. (2)
  - Any person other than a person having a duty to report the existence of disease under section 7(1), who comes to know that an animal is affected by rabies, shall give notice of the fact with all practicable promptness to the nearest police officer.

Biosecurity measures:-(1) The Government shall issue regulations to provide for appropriate biosecurity measures to be taken in relation to Foot and Mouth Disease and such other diseases as may require such measures.

The biosecurity measures under subsection (1), shall be issued after appropriate

consultation with biosecurity experts.

- Authorization as Competent Officers.- The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, authorize such number of officers, to undertake such powers under the Act in specified local limits of their respective jurisdiction, as may be specified in the notification.
- Vaccination and issuance of vaccination certificate. (1) The Government may by notification in the official Gazette require that one or more vaccinations in a controlled area or outside of it shall be administered by such officers or officials as may be notified.

Where vaccination has been carried out by a notified officer or official, such

officer or official shall issue a certificate in the prescribed manner.

Check posts and quarantine units.-(1) The Chief Veterinary Officer may declare as many quarantine units within the province as may be required for the quarantine of animals suffering from any scheduled disease or suspected of being in close proximity of such animals, and the quarantine unit in the close proximity of a controlled area shall act as temporary animal stay before entry or exit from such controlled area.

Any animal required to be inspected, vaccinated, or marked may be kept in the

quarantine unit for such period as the competent officer may direct.

- The officer in charge of the quarantine unit shall, at the time of release of an animal from the station, grant a certificate, in such form as may be prescribed by the Department, to the person taking charge of the animal, and every such person shall be bound to produce the certificate whenever required to do so by the competent officer.
- Welfare of animals.- (1) The Government may, by regulations, provide for: 16.
  - holding, feeding and treatment of animals which is necessary for animal welfare; (a)

use of animals for transport; (b)

prevention of cruelty to animals; (c)

prevention of neglect to animals; and

(d) charges which a person shall be liable to pay on account of a local government or any other organization providing for animals which have been subjected to cruelty (e) or neglect by him or by persons acting under his instructions.

A violation of the regulations framed under subsection (1), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees fifty thousand, and in case of cruelty, it shall also be

punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months.

Powers of entry and inspection.- The Additional Director livestock concerned or an officer authorized by him may inspect animals kept in open area, close premises, building, vessel or vehicle for the purpose of ensuring compliance of the provisions of the Act, the rules or the regulations made or framed thereunder.

- Powers to hold post-mortem examination.—Where a competent officer, has reason to believe that the death of an animal has been caused by an infection with any scheduled disease, 18. he may make or cause to be made a post-mortem examination of the animal and for that purpose he may cause the carcass of any such animal to be exhumed wherever required followed by the proper disposal after necessary examination and post-mortem.
- Enforcement of orders and disposal of carcass.— Where a person or authority is required to take any measures regarding an animal or carcass of an animal in his custody or charge, by any rules, regulations, notification, notice, requisition, order or direction made under the Act, the owner or the person in custody shall immediately do the same:

provided that in case of a stray or ownerless animal, carcass of such animal or parts

thereof, the same shall be immediately disposed of by the local government concerned.

- Prohibition for throwing infected animal or carcass in river, etc.- Whoever throws or causes or permits to throw in any river, lake, canal or any other water channel, the carcass or any part of the carcass of any animal which at the time of its death was known to be infected, shall be guilty of an offence which shall be punished, in case offence committed for the first time, with fine which may extend to fifteen thousand rupees and in case of non-payment of fine with imprisonment of one month and in case of any subsequent offence with a fine which may extend to twenty five thousand rupees or imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with both.
- Prevention of escape of causative organism.— (1) In very institution or laboratory engaged in the manufacture, testing or research related to vaccines, sera, diagnostics or chemotherapeutic drugs aimed at the prevention or treatment of any scheduled disease, adequate precautionary measures shall be taken to:

ensure that the causative organism of any scheduled disease does not

escape or otherwise get released;

guard against any such escape or release; and (b)

warn and protect all concerned in the event of any escape.

Every person who is in charge of or has the control of an institution, laboratory or clinic referred in subsection (1), shall comply with the provisions of subsection (1) and in the event of non-compliance, he shall be guilty of an offence punishable with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees or imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with both, and in case the establishment is in commercial manufacturing of vaccines or medicine, a temporary suspension of license up to a period of one year.

Any animal infected with a scheduled disease, particularly of zoonotic disease, shall be segregated for observation and if required shall be euthanized upon approval by the Additional Director livestock concerned to prevent spread of disease to other animals in best

interest of public health.

(a)

In order to prevent spread of causative organism, no organization or institution shall hold any animal market, animal fare, animal exhibition or carry any other activity which involves grouping or gathering of any species of animals within a notified controlled area without permission of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

- Penalties.- Any person who contravenes the provisions of the Act, except sections 16 and 17, or obstructs any competent officer in performance of his duties shall be guilty of an offence punishable with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees and in case of nonpayment of fine with an imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month; and in the case of any subsequent offence, with a fine of twenty thousand rupees and in case of nonpayment of fine with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.
- The Tribunal.-(1) An offence punishable under the Act shall be exclusively triable by the Tribunal constituted under section 38 of the Punjab Livestock Breeding Act 2014 (XIII of 2014), in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (V of 1898), as if the Tribunal were a court of sessions.

(2) The Tribunal may try an offence under the Act in a summary manner in terms of

Chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (V of 1898).

- Cognizance of offence.- The Tribunal shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable under the Act except on the complaint of the Deputy Director Livestock concerned.
- Appeal.- Any person aggrieved by a final order of the Tribunal may, within thirty days from the date of communication of the sentence, prefer an appeal to Lahore High Court.
- Indemnity.- A suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall not lie against an officer 26. of the Livestock and Dairy Development Department of the Government for anything done or intended to be done in good faith under the Act.
- ·Power to amend the Schedule.- The Government may, by notification in the official 27. Gazette, add to, or omit from the Schedule any animal disease.
- Power to remove difficulties.- (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Act, the Government may, within two years of the enactment of the Act, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, as appear necessary for removing the difficulty.

Every notification issued under subsection (1) shall, as soon as may be after its

issuance, be laid before Provincial Assembly of the Punjab.

- Power to make rules. The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of the Act.
- Power to frame regulations. Subject to the Act and the rules, the Government or the Department, by notification in the Official Gazette, may frame regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act.
- The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 and the Dourine Act, Repeal and savings.-(1) 1910 in their application to Punjab are hereby repealed.
  - Notwithstanding the repeal of the Acts under subsection (1), the repeal shall not: affect the previous operation of any such provision of law or anything duly done or suffered thereunder;

- (b) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any such provision of law;
- (c) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any such provision of law; or
- (d) affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid; and every such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be continued, instituted or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture and punishment may be imposed, as if the aforesaid provisions of law had continued.
- (3) Anything done or any action taken under any provision of the repealed Acts, including any notification, order, notice or receipt issued or declaration made, shall in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, be deemed to have been done, taken, issued or made under the corresponding provisions of the Act, and shall continue in force accordingly, unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under the Act.

#### SCHEDULE

[see sections 2(u) & section 27]

- **Anaplasmosis** 1. Anthrax 2. Avian influenza 3. Babesiosis 4. Black Quarters 5. Blue Tongue 6. Brucellosis 7. Bovine Ephemeral Fever (BEF) 8. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (Mad Cow) 9. Bovine Tuberculosis (BTb) 10. Bovine Viral Diarrhoea 11. Buffalo Pox/Cow Pox 12. Camel Pox 13. Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia 14. Contagious Caprine Pleuro-pneumonia 15. Caprine Pustular Dermatitis 16.
  - 17. Enterotoxaemia,.
  - 18. Equine Influenza19. Foot and Mouth Disease
  - 19. Foot and Mouth20. Glanders
  - 21. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia
  - 22. Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)
  - 23. Newcastle's Disease
  - 24. Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)
  - 25. Rabies
  - . 26. Scrapie 27. Sheep and Goat Pox

- 28. Strangles
- 29. Surra
- 30. Theileriosis
- 31. Trypnosomiasis
- 32. Vesicular Stomatitis
- 33. Johne's Disease

ШThis Act was passed by the Punjab Assembly on 25 November 2019; assented to by the Governor of the Punjab on 10 December 2019; and was published in the Punjab Gazette (Extraordinary), dated 13 December 2019, pages 2627-34.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANION ANIMAL MANAGEMENT COALITION

Annex -J

HUMANE DOG POPULATION WANGEMENT GUDANCE



UPDATED 2019

















HUMANE SOCIETY



# Humane Dog Population Management Guidance

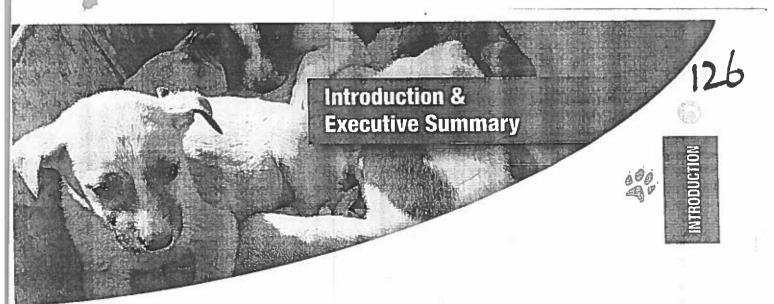
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# Introduction



#### **ICAM**

The International Companion Animal Management (ICAM) Coalition is an inter-organisation group comprised of representatives from International Fund for Animal Welfare (lifaw), Humane Society International (HSI), Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) International, World Animal Protection, FOUR PAWS, World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA) and the Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC).

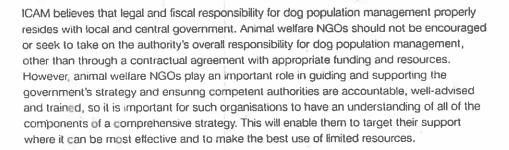
This coalition was formed to support the development and use of humane and effective companion animal population management worldwide. We share experiences, ideas and data on companion animal population dynamics and management to coordinate and improve our current recommendations and guidance. Each organisation has agreed it is important that we strive to improve our mutual understanding through collaboration. We have a responsibility as funding and advisory bodies to ensure we are offering the most accurate guidance, based on the latest available data and concepts, to those involved with population management in the field. We also believe that it is important to be transparent and to document our opinions and philosophy whenever possible. It is to this end that this document has been produced – it is an update of our previous Dog Population Management guidelines published in 2007; it represents our recommendations at the time of writing, based on the knowledge we have accrued to-date, and will be subject to further updates when required.

We are acutely aware of the lack of data in this field and will strive to both support the collection of new data and incorporate that data into our future discussions, assessments and guidelines. Our freely available companion guide 'Are we making a difference? A guide to monitoring and evaluating dog population management' [http://www.icam-coalitlon.org/ indicatorsProject.html] is our principal contribution to increase the data available for evidence-based dog population management.



#### Who this guidance is for

This document is intended for use by Government bodies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs) who are involved in dog population management.





In our role as animal welfarists, ICAM believes that when dog population management is deemed necessary, it is essential that:

- This is achieved in a humane manner
- It ultimately leads to an improvement in dog welfare alongside benefits for public and environmental health.

As NGOs, we also believe it is important that dog population management is achieved as effectively as possible, leading to sustainable and positive change to ensure the best use of limited resources.

The aim of this document is to provide guidance on:

- How to assess dog population management needs based on an understanding of dog population dynamics and
- How to select and implement the most effective and resource-efficient approach to managing the population humanely.

We are aware that dog populations can vary significantly between and within countries, in response to variation in human attitudes and behaviour towards dogs, and hence there is no single intervention that will work for all situations. Following from this assumption, we advocate strongly the need for dog population assessments to allow for evidence-based programme design, ensuring the design of the intervention is appropriate to the location and fit for purpose (can meet its stated objectives), followed by monitoring and evaluation to track progress, learn, adapt and therefore improve impact.

The only concept we consider universal is the need to focus on root causes of problems in a comprehensive way; this means that we must identify and address the sources of those dogs that are experiencing or linked to problems, as apposed to dealing only with the current visible roaming dog population in a reactive way



#### How to use this guidance

This guidance document is to be used with its companion guide; Are we making a difference? A guide to monitoring and evaluating dog population management' [http://www.icam-coalition.org/IndicatorsProject.html], This current guide introduces how to design and implement humane dog population management, whilst 'Are we making a difference?' outlines how the effectiveness of such management interventions can be measured.

The main content of this guide is structured as follows:

- <u>Chapter 1</u> introduces principles of humane dog population management and how interventions should aim to influence the dog population.
- Chapter 2 explains the importance of assessment to understand the actual situation and enable evidence-based design of interventions. It also provides guidance for how these assessments can be conducted.
- <u>Chapter 3</u> outlines the elements of a dog population management system that should be implemented based on assessment results.
- Chapter 4 describes the role of responsible authorities in creating an enabling environment for humane DPM.



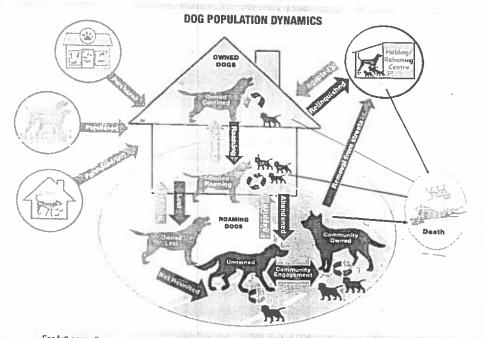


# **Executive summary**

# Chapter 1: Principles of Dog Population Management Introduction to dog population dynamics and the principles of humane DPM

# Dog Population Dynamics: How Dog Populations Work

Dog population dynamics is defined as the different sub-populations of dogs that interact to form the whole dog population. It takes into account the 'processes' of births, deaths and reproduction to account for how dogs enter and leave the population. It also takes into account how individual dogs move from one sub-population to another over their lifetime.



For full page diagram, see: https://www.icam-coalition.org/download/figure-1-dog-population-dynamics/

#### Dog Population Management

Dog population management (DPM) aims to have a sustained influence on the processes within dog population dynamics in order to change sub-populations in a targeted way.

#### Principles of DPM

Recognising our role as champions for animal welfare and striving for effective and efficient use of resources, ICAM believes the following principles must be adhered to in DPM:

- 1. Humane and ethical. DPM should be humane and ethical, minimising harm and maximising benefits for the dogs involved and the human communities. DPM cannot be considered humane if it includes indiscriminate killing of dogs, killing roaming dogs in the street or using killing as a sole measure of population management. It is unethical, unpopular, cruel when inhumane methods of killing are used and potentially dangerous for local communities. It is ultimately also ineffective as it focuses only on the current roaming dog population and does not address the sources of these dogs.
- 2. Adapted to local dog population dynamics (no 'one size fits all' model). Dog population dynamics differ between and within countries. DPM design should always be appropriate to the local conditions, and never replicated after a "model" that worked elsewhere. Important lessons can be learnt from DPM interventions in other locations, but they must be interpreted through the lens of the local situation.
- 3. Sustained and adaptive. DPM should be considered a permanent community service. While there will be times requiring greater activity or emphasis on certain activities, there will always be a need to manage dog populations. Ideally, management of dogs is integrated into mainstream society and the majority of management activities are carried out by dog owners. Dog population dynamics can be influenced by many factors in addition to the efforts of DPM interventions. DPM needs to adapt to work with changes in the wider context.
- 4. Evidence-based design, monitoring and evaluation. Following the 'no one size fits all' principle, and the abundance of assumptions about dogs, we emphasise the importance of using an evidence base when designing, monitoring and evaluating DPM interventions.
- 5. Focus on root causes. DPM will have limited effect if it addresses only those dogs currently experiencing or linked to problems and not their sources. For example, by only catching and killing dogs that are currently unowned, rather than tackling the motivations for the original abandonment of those dogs.
- 6. Central role of human behaviour. People have always managed their dog populations. DPM intervention is needed when this personal management leads to unhappy people, health risks and/or poor welfare for the dogs. Formal DPM interventions can provide access to alternative humane behaviours and create barriers to those behaviours that are inhumane or a risk to the community. Before taking action, you need to understand what people are already doing (or not doing) and identify what they would need to do differently in order for the DPM system to be more effective and humane. Taking time to engage with people to understand their reality, and work with them to ensure they can practice the right DPM behaviours.
- See Chapter 1: Principles of Dog Population Management

## CHAPTER 2: ASSESS, DESIGN AND EVALUATE

Using data to design and adapt a tailored and effective DPM system

#### Assess

To understand the dog population dynamics in a given community, several different methods may be used together. This dog population assessment can also expose the problems relating to dogs in the location, which will help when prioritizing key activities in the DPM system. The challenge is to invest enough in the dog population assessment to understand enough about dog population problems and dynamics to inform the DPM plan, without getting overwhelmed by too much research effort at the start. Monitoring as the intervention progresses can produce data to test remaining assumptions, allowing you to evaluate, learn and then adapt DPM to become more efficient and impactful.

- Priority questions to address with a dog population assessment:
  - Problems: What are the problems related to dogs? Which dogs are involved in these problems?
  - Population dynamics: What are the key sub-populations and processes involved in your local dog population dynamics?
- Example methods for dog population assessment:
  - Key informant interviews
  - Focus groups / participatory research
  - Household questionnaire
  - Street survey
  - Holding facility / rehoming centre records
  - Secondary sources of information
  - Observation of roaming dogs

#### Design

So now you understand your dog population better, how will you influence their dynamics? Focus on those processes linked to sub-populations of dogs experiencing or linked to priority problems. What drives these processes? For each driver, ask why this exists so that you can drill down to root causes of processes. Look for particular groups of people with influence on root causes, specific human behaviours or barriers to services that you can influence through a DPM system.

This is neither simple nor an exact science. We provide three tools to help with this process. It requires a multi-stakeholder approach including representatives from the local community to bring greater understanding and ability to adapt to the local conditions.





#### Evaluate

Dog population assessment is likely to have left some questions about population dynamics unanswered. Dogs are also influenced by the external context, as society changes so too do dog population dynamics. Hence, once the intervention is set up, ongoing monitoring and evaluation is essential. Evaluation checks if DPM is working to achieve its impacts, tests assumptions about dynamics and exposes where DPM can be improved. See ICAM's (2015) Are we making a difference? guide for more guidance.

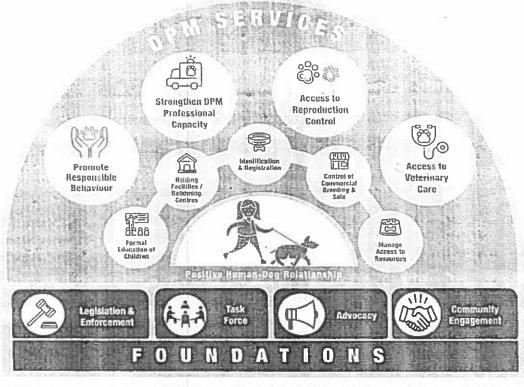
See Chapter 2: Assess, Design and Evaluate

### Chapter 3: The DPM System

#### What you will do to manage dogs

A DPM system consists of *Foundations* that provide a legal basis as well as the political and social will to drive effective *DPM Services*. Altogether, these influence population dynamics to create the *Outcome* of positive human-dog relationships, which leads to change in one or more *Impacts*.

# THE DPM SYSTEM



For full page infographic, see: https://www.jcam-coalition.org/download/dom-system-infographic/

#### **Foundations**

Effective dog population management is a permanent commitment, with interventions evolving over time rather than DPM coming to an end. This requires a combination of both a sustained governement system and political and social support, created by four Foundations: 1) Legislation and enforcement; 2) A Task force; 3) Concerted advocacy; and 4) Community engagement.



#### 1. Foundation 1: Legislation and enforcement

Legislation relating to DPM occurs at two levels: central/federal/national legislation which provides a framework for DPM and secondary/bylaw legislation that details its implementation. Without enforcement, legislation will be ineffective.

#### 2. Foundation 2: Task Force

Effective and sustained DPM requires sustained leadership from a task force, to drive the intervention in the long-term towards agreed impacts and through cycles of adaptive management. The task force must include multiple stakeholders. Humane Community Development provides an approach to creating such a task force.

#### 3. Foundation 3: Advocacy

Advocacy in the context of DPM is a coordinated set of activities to influence the policy and practice of managing of dogs. It may need to start with building the case for DPM, using arguments from political, economic, health and ethical/social perspectives. Advocacy actions will need to be built on a foundation of research that has identified and analysed stakeholders and what they need to do differently.

#### 4. Foundation 4: Community engagement

Community Engagement (CE) in DPM is a process of enabling conversations and building relationships between people who have a role or interest in improving the dog situation in their community. These people can collaborate as a community to assess the dog population and design and implement a locally suitable and sustainable DPM system. There are some general characteristics of good CE, such as being inclusive and maintaining good communications. There are also some DPM specific costs and benefits noted by organisations currently using CE in their DPM

#### See Chapter 3: DPM Foundations

#### **DPM Services**

DPM services are the DPM activities that when appropriately selected and combined for the location, should encourage and support positive human behaviours and provide a safety net for unmanaged dogs. The services influence the processes within population dynamics and therefore change dog sub-populations.

Not all services will be required for every location; they are presented as two categories of fundamental services that will be required in every location (although the emphasis and activities will differ between location and over time) and context dependent services that are not always required but there will be a time and place when population dynamics make them important to implement.



#### Promoting responsible behaviour

This section focuses on interventions that aim to change or reinforce specific behaviours in targeted individuals or groups of people. The way DPM services are implemented can influence how people behave. However, this section looks specifically at how communications can be used to change behaviour.

#### Outcomes:

- People's capability and motivation for targeted responsible and compassionate behaviour towards dogs is increased
- Social pressure and support for targeted responsible and compassionate behaviour is increased
- People recognise and value the role of DPM services and the professionals that deliver them

#### Strengthening DPM professional capacity

Provision of DPM services requires a range of skilled professionals. In many locations, these professionals lack the training, mentoring and support they need to be an effective part of a DPM intervention, and supplementary training will be needed along with improvements in foundation education of these professionals.

#### **Outcomes:**

- DPM services are accessible, good quality and meet demand.
- DPM professionals feel equipped and able to meet expectations and are motivated to be part of DPM interventions.
- DPM professionals are respected by the public and valued for their contribution to DPM

#### Reproduction control

Populations of animals are limited by survival, reproduction and immigration/emigration. Reducing reproduction is a humane way of limiting population growth, but for DPM this is not just about limiting population size and treating all dogs as equal targets for reproduction control, but rather managing reproduction as appropriate for individual dogs.

#### **Outcomes:**

- Reproduction control services are used in a targeted way to prevent unwanted litters, leading to a balance of 'supply and demand' where the number and type of dogs produced matches the number and type wanted by the community.
- Where community owned or unowned dog populations exist, reproduction control is used to stabilise or reduce their numbers to an acceptable level.

#### ■ Veterinary care

Basic health care for dogs should include preventative care such as vaccination and deworming to protect the health and welfare of the dogs and to reduce the risk of zoonotic diseases. Rabies vaccination is the priority for preventive dog care in most countries. Veterinary care should also extend to treatment of health problems. Where the illness or

injury is incurable, or treatment is not viable due to cost or other limitations, euthanasia should be used promptly to end suffering.

#### **Outcomes:**

- · Risks of transmission of zoonotic infections from dogs is controlled
- Dogs are maintained in a reasonable state of health and welfare
- Suffering is ended when treatment is not possible

#### See Chapter 3: Fundamental DPM Services

# 2. Context dependent services: Not essential to all DPM systems but are important when and where population dynamics demand them

#### ■ Formal education of children

Formal education of children can have a role as part of a DPM intervention where the behaviour of children has been identified as something that needs to be changed. Education is usually focused on safety around dogs and providing care for dogs, as priority behaviours children can perform that influence DPM impacts.

#### Outcomes:

- Children behave safely with dogs leading to a reduction in bite incidence in rabies endemic areas they also know how to respond after a bite, including immediate wound washing with soap and running water and promptly accessing medical care.
- Children understand priority health risks related to dogs and how good preventative care such as vaccination and deworming with dogs can reduce risks.
- Children understand how dogs communicate with their bodies and voices so they
  can identify when it is safe to interact with a dog and when they should stay away.
- Children understand dog needs and that if these needs are not met, dogs will suffer, hence developing the foundations of empathy towards animals.
- Children understand what good dog care is and how it matches the needs of dogs.

#### Holding facilities and rehoming

Shelters to provide permanent housing for roaming dogs are not a fundamental DPM service. The welfare of dogs in such facilities can be very poor and costs extremely high. Shelters fill to capacity quickly, while dogs are replaced on the street through migration and abandonment, thus creating an ineffective DPM service. Hence, shelters should not be used where there is a high number of roaming dogs and minimal adoption.

Holding facilities and rehoming systems providing temporary housing can play a part in DPM, when they are used alongside other DPM services that do address abandonment, and where there is a realistic potential for reuniting and adoption.

#### **Outcomes:**

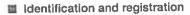
- Reuniting of lost dogs with their owners is efficient and reliable
- Rehoming dogs in suitable homes as efficiently as possible to reduce financial and welfare costs of long-term kennelling

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Identification of a dog and registration of that dog with an owner in a national database provides an important tool for reuniting lost animals with owners. It can also be a foundation for enforcement of legislation and encourage a sense of responsibility in the owner as the animal becomes identifiable as his/her own.

#### **Outcomes:**

- Reuniting of lost dogs with their owners is efficient and reliable
- Registered owners of dogs can be linked to an identified dog, creating a sense of responsibility over the dog and proof of ownership
- Transparency of vaccination status for individual identifiable dogs (where health records are linked to registration)

#### Control of commercial breeding and sale

Poor standards of breeding and sale can cause significant dog welfare problems and is also a consumer protection issue and a potential cause of DPM problems. Controlling breeders and sellers can be done through legislation and enforcement; but also through education, support and peer pressure. Breeding and selling can also be influenced from the consumer end of the process.

#### **Outcomes:**

- Puppies are in the best possible health and welfare and are suitably socialised and habituated to cope with the life style and environment provided by their new owners.
- New owners are far less likely to experience unexpected or costly veterinary or dog training/behaviour consultation bills in period immediately after purchase.
- Breeders, sellers and consumers know what constitutes good breeding and selling practices and strive to achieve these.
- Breeders or sellers below standard and producing or selling dogs with poor health, welfare or behaviour are identifiable and penalised.

#### Managing access to resources

Reducing food resources accessible to roaming dogs, such as edible garbage, has significant negative welfare challenges where roaming dogs are relying on these food sources for their nutrition. Instead of reducing food resources, interventions should look to manage access to reduce conflict with people and other animals; restricting access to food in areas where roaming dogs are not tolerated whilst increasing access in more acceptable areas. Where the majdrity of the roaming dogs are owned roaming, the best alternative is improved access to resources in their own home.

#### Outcome:

- Reduced conflict with roaming dogs whilst maintaining resources essential for health.
- See Chapter 3: Context Dependent DPM Services





#### Outcome: Positive Human-Dog Relationship

Within a DPM system, the foundations and DPM services should work together to achieve the following outcomes of positive human-dog relationships:

#### Dog owners should...

- Acquire dogs responsibly; when they have recognised capacity to provide care for the long term and avoiding breeders/sellers that do not protect dog welfare
- Care for them to maintain good welfare according to the five welfare needs (environment, nutrition, social interactions, behaviour and health)
- Manage breeding to ensure any pupples produced are wanted and rehomable
- Manage dogs to limit risks, which may require humane confinement in countries where unsupervised roaming in public places is illegal or not tolerated by the local community
- Keep dogs for life or rehome them responsibly.

#### Carers of community dogs should...

- Feed responsibly, avoiding potential conflict locations and times
- Access services that control reproduction and provide basic veterinary services (principally sterilisation, vaccination and parasite control)
- Act promptly to access veterinary care in the case of illness or injury, including euthanasia when treatment is not practically possible

#### ☑ Community (dog owners, carers and others) should...

- Feel safe with dogs in their community
- Know who to go to when they have concerns about dogs in their community

#### **Impact**

One or more of the following list of eight desired impacts will be realised by the actions of the DPM system:

- 1. Improve dog welfare (animal based indicators)
- 2. Improve care provided to dogs (resource based indicators)
- 3. Reduce dog density/stabilise turnover
- 4. Reduce risks to public health
- 5. Improve public perception
- 6. Improve rehoming centre performance
- 7. Reduce negative impacts of dogs on wildlife
- 8. Reduce negative impacts of dogs on livestock.





# Introduction & Executive Summary







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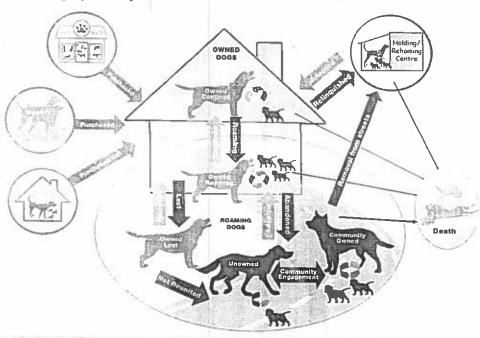
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# Dog Population Dynamics: How Dog Populations Work

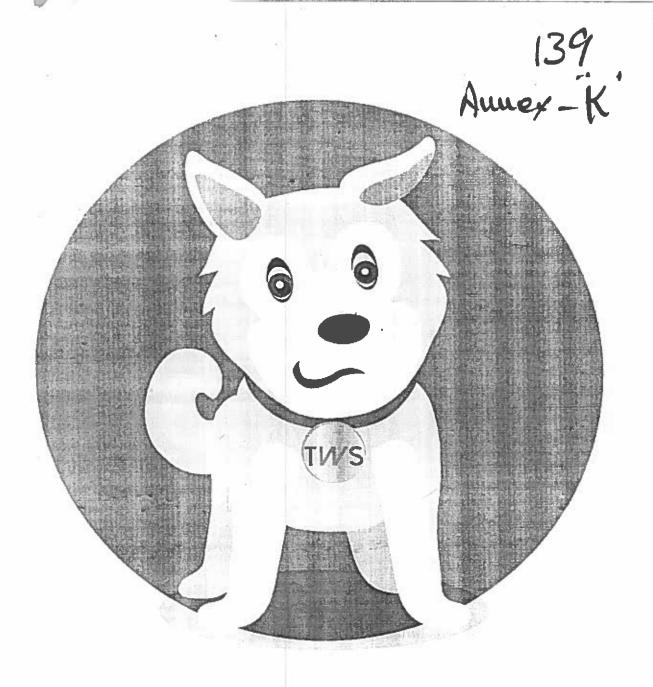
Dog population dynamics is defined as the different sub-populations of dogs that interact to form the whole dog population and the 'processes' of birth, death and reproduction, as well as how individual dogs move from one sub-population to another over their lifetime.

An example of a sub-population would be puppies born within households from owned female dogs. Through different processes, these puppies would move to other sub-populations; for example they may be given as gifts to friends and become owned dogs, or they may be abandoned and become unowned dogs roaming the streets. In Figure 1 we can see a diagram illustrating the most commonly seen sub-populations and processes in dog population dynamics; sub-populations are represented by coloured dog icons and processes by the back, green and red arrows.

Figure 1: Dog Population Dynamics



For full page diagram, see: https://www.icam-coalition.org/download/figure-1-dog-population-dynamics/



# TODD'S WELFARE SOCIETY PROJECT TNVR

NGO NAME: Todd's Welfare Society

NGO TYPE: Animal Rescue & Shelter

CONTACT: +923214674957, +923228857757, +923234116498

EMAIL: info@toddswelfaresociety.pk

ADDRESS: Nabi Baksh Stop, Adj to Pel Factory, Ferozpur Road, Lahore.

REGISTRATION: Registered since 7th June, 2016 under the Societies Registration

Act, XXI of 1860.

#### WHO WE ARE

Todd's Welfare Society (TWS) is an animal shelter and rescue NGO formed in March'2016 to protect injured, sick, abandoned and neglected animals.

#### WHAT WE DO

TWS works in different areas to promote animal welfare in Pakistan. We help provide shelter, medical assistance, rehabilitation and homes for animals. TWS also helps educate and create awareness regarding the plight of animals in Pakistan.

We at TWS believe that animals have as much right to their life as humans; they really are not very different from us, save the tails, fur, feathers or scales.

#### TWS VISION

We envision an animal friendly community; a society where stray animals are not killed; where every companion animal is spayed and neutered; where every animal and pet is treated kindly, with respect and compassion.

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#### **PROJECT TNVR - LAHORE**

#### Wission

Project TNVR – This is a public-private animal control program designed to protect the public health, end dog culling, preserve scarce shelter resources, and solve the community's severe dog overpopulation crisis through the use of Trap-Neuter-Vaccinate-Return, popularly known as TNVR.

#### **Objectives**

- TWS hopes to have least 70% of the stray dog population of Lahore sterilized and vaccinated within maximum 7-10 years.
- To help reduce the stray dog population starting with the city of Lahore in a humane manner
- To work with local authorities to help bring an end to the inhumane practice of dog culling
- To trap, neuter, vaccinate and release a minimum of 15 dogs and cats on a weekly basis
- To vaccinate the stray dog population against rabies and help stop rabies outbreak/cases/dog bite incidents in Lahore.
- To help encourage a more general acceptance/less hostile attitude of the stray dog population amongst the general public
- To educate the public on the importance of spay and neuter of their own pets or strays in their area
- To help expand the TNVR project to neighboring societies
- · To help completely stop or significantly reduce dog culling

#### **Stakeholders**

- Society Heads/City Government/Provincial Government
- · Residents of Lahore
- · Nearby villages and societies
- · Todd's Welfare Society

#### Experience

TWS is one of the first animal rescues to exist in Pakistan and one of the first animal shelters in the country. TWS team comprises of professionals who have all worked in the field closely with the rescues. TWS has also been successfully spaying and neutering animals over the last 4 years. Almost 1500 animals have been rescued/ fostered/ spayed/ neutered/ relocated/ vaccinated. All rescues at the shelter are spayed/neutered and vaccinated. All animals relocated (relocated from areas where dog-culling takes place to safer areas) are vaccinated for rabies, to ensure that they do not contact or spread the virus.

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# THE STRAY/LOCAL DOG

The stray or street dog population suffer tremendously from poor welfare. Street dogs in Pakistan are generally considered as a nuisance, unclean and to be rabid. These dogs face a lifetime of malnutrition, disease, dehydration and no access to proper shelter from the elements. Dogs also are poisoned, harassed by people and hit by vehicles (HIS 2001; Hargreaves 2002). Street dogs have a high mortality rate as not only do they suffer from the previous mentioned but have no access to veterinary health care. Very few dogs die of old age (Butler 2000); nutritional parasite, and disease problems account for high mortality rates especially in puppies (Matter and Daniels 2000).

Female dogs also have shorter life spans as they are most likely to be abandoned, also more malnourished as having to feed litter after litter during a span of a couple of years.

The size of dog population depends on the availability of resources. In Dr Syed Israr Shah's report he mentioned the following factors that can influence the street dog population:

- Human Density
- Weather
- Garbage Disposal
- · Tea Stalls and Restaurants
- Butcher and Fish shops

Dr Syed Israr Shah's report mentions that garbage dumps and slaughterhouses are important as frequently visited by street dogs and other carnivores. The study provides information on the street dog population that live or visit slaughterhouses and surrounding area are fairly high in numbers.

The size of a dog population at a given place depends on how efficiently its human waste and especially the edible rubbish is managed so that it is beyond the reach of dogs. The rubbish and human handouts are in direct proportion to the human population. Hence, the human-to-dog population ratio for a human settlement can be used as an index of sanitary conditions for that place (Shah 2015)

To estimate Lahore's street dog population we followed Rabies Free Karachi lead and used Dr Syed Israr Shah's doctoral work which covered the district of Rawalpindi. Dr Shah estimated the human to street dog ratio in Rawalpindi district as well as the dog population density

Rawalpindi District	Dog Density
City	38 – 55 dogs /km²
Town average	30 – 40 dogs /km²
Village average	39 – 53 dogs/km²

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Lahore Calculation

Lahore area: 1772 km²

Dog density assumption: 38 dogs /km²

Therefore 1772 km<sup>2</sup> x 38 dogs/km<sup>2</sup> = 67,336 dogs

Using the above formula and to rounding it to the nearest 10,000 we deduce and approximate the population of dogs in Lahore to be 70,000.



RABIES

Rabies is a zoonotic viral disease which is almost 100% fatal once clinical signs appear. Dog-mediated rabies kills tens of thousands of people every year many of whom are children (WHO, 2012). Most human rabies deaths occur in poor rural communities of Asia and Africa where dog rabies is poorly controlled disproportionately affects poor rural communities where access to life-saving-post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is limited or non-existent (Hampson K et al, 2015) Even where PEP is available, animal bite victims from low socioeconomic groups in rural areas commonly experience delays in seeking and receiving PEP at health facilities, which can result in fatal outcomes (Sambo M et al, 2013; Hampson K et al 2008)

According to the World Health Organisation more than three billion people, about half of the world's population, live in countries and territories where dog rabies exists. The virus takes 55,000 lives each year in Africa and Asia alone

Human rabies deaths can be significantly reduced by increasing availability of human antirabies vaccines and rabies immunoglobulins. However, this approach means high financial costs and will continue to increase since human vaccines are more costly than animal vaccines and because the disease has not been eliminated at its source which is the dog population.

Reducing rabies in dogs through effective canine rabies vaccination programmes generally leads to a decrease in the use of expensive vaccines for humans which is cost saving in the long run. Rabies is preventable by vaccinating the canine population. Elimination of human rabies deaths is achievable by eliminating rabies in dogs through mass vaccination campaigns supported by improved access to PEP (WHO, 2013a)

In December 2015, delegates at a global meeting entitled 'Global elimination of dogmediated human rabies: The time is now!' agreed on a strategic vision of an end to human deaths from rabies by 2030. These efforts are supported by the End Rabies Now campaign and the framework which revolves around the 5 pillars, abbreviated as STOP-R

#### S ocio-cultural

- Information, education, and communication
- Dog population related issues

#### T echnical

- · Prevention and control
- Data collection and analysis
- Laboratory diagnosis

#### O rganization:

Cross-cutting issues

#### P olitical

- Legislation
- R esources

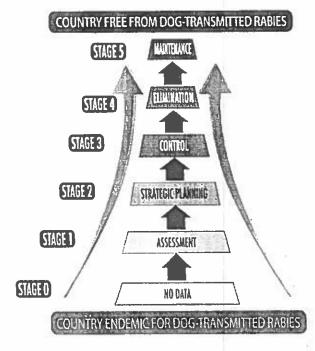
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The Stepwise Approach toward Rabies Elimination (SARE) has been developed as practical planning, monitoring and evaluation tool to guide, develop and refine rabies control programmes. The tool provides tangible and achievable steps for the control and prevention of dog transmitted rabies (<a href="https://www.caninerabiesblueprint.org">www.caninerabiesblueprint.org</a>)

The SARE tool provides countries with measurable steps from stage 0 to stage 5, to achieve the goal of dog free rabies



Stages in the Stepwise Approach Towards Rabies Elimination (SARE)

STAGE 0 - No Data - No information on rabies available, but rabies is suspected to be present

STAGE 1 - Assessment - Assessment of the local rabies epidemiology, elaboration of a short-term rabies action plan

STAGE 2 - Strategic Planning - Development of a national rabies prevention and control strategy

STAGE 3 - Control - Full-scale implementation of the national rabies control strategy

STAGE 4 - Elimination - Maintenance of human rabies freedom, elimination of dog rabies

STAGE 5 - Maintenance - Freedom from human and dog rabies being monitored

COUNTRY FREE FROM DOG\_TRANSMITTED RABIES

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Rabies is sadly a widespread problem in Pakistan. As per a study by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2010, around **97,000** dog bite cases are reported every year in Pakistan, however there are still no exact figures of the number of deaths caused by rabies.

Rabies is endemic in Pakistan with no data available at the national level of human rabies deaths and vague estimates of between 2000 and 5000 deaths annually (Rabies Free Karachi). Research has shown that a high proportion of the population in Pakistan are not aware of the risks if bitten by a rabid dog or do not seek the appropriate treatment, with people seeking out help of hakims or spiritual healers.

Other factors in Pakistan which result in the lack of control over rabies are as follows:

- A well recorded national database with records of rabies bites and cases treated
- Limited access to up to date vaccines and immunoglobulin
- Insufficient resources or political support
- Little or no collaboration between different government departments and sectors such as veterinary authorities, health authorities and local government.
- Limited resources so much so that there is only one dog bite centre in Lahore which covers Punjab including areas of Kasur and Okara.

We at TWS approached the dog bite centre to gain insight into their work and obtained the following information:

- 100 new cases daily from all areas of Punjab
- Dog bites in males mainly between the ages of 30 42
- Ages of children bitten by dogs range from 2 to 5 years old
- The vaccines are free of cost to the patient, with 4 shots in total to cover the whole treatment. They had no records of any reported deaths.

As mentioned before to eradicate rabies and reduce the number of dog bites or fatalities in humans are best to eliminate rabies in the dog population by mass vaccinations. Countries such as Panama, Chile, Brazil and Argentina initiated countrywide rabies vaccine drives that have led to them being rabies free for over 10 years now

By vaccinating 70% of dogs, countries can create "herd immunity", effectively slowing the spread of rabies until it dies out entirely – End Rabies Now

Inhumane mass killings of dogs, though widely prevalent, does nothing to halt the spread of rabies, and can even worsen the issue.





Vaccinating 70% of dogs breaks the rabies transmission cycle in areas at risk.

### TNVR - Trap, Neuter, Vaccinate & Release

The cruel practice of dog culling in order to reduce the stray dog population and reduce dog bites is a common occurrence in Pakistan. This is a cruel and inhumane method and as such does not at all reduce or tackle the issues rabies or over population.

Stray dogs are generally considered as a nuisance especially in areas where the residents tend to be from a more affluent background. In Lahore these affluent areas can be identifies as DHA or Askari Societies who have their own dog-culling teams who are usually called upon by the residents to shoot the dogs present in the area. Poison is also another form used to control the street dog population. Poison is hid in food, which the already famished dog will eat. Poisoning leads to convulsions and the inability to breathe and is an extremely slow and painful process eventually leading to the animal's death.

At a four-day workshop held at UVAS by Rabies Free Karachi to discuss not only the MDV theory (Mass Dog Vaccination) but also included two days of field work. Present at the workshop were veterinary students, representatives from ourselves TWS and workers from Lahore Muncipal Corporation (LMC).

According to the LMC trainees the city government had 10-12 dedicated two-person team that went to different parts of the city and shot an average 100 to 150 dogs daily. They



added that their mass dog killing as well as effective garbage management decreased street dog population in Lahore — Rabies Free Karachi

However, this is a misconception that the killing of dogs reduces the street dog population, because as soon an one pack of dogs are murdered another pack will come and take up the vacuum created by the removal of the previous pack.

According to the World Animal Protection (WAP), 'Culling dogs is not the solution to rabies'. It is also not the solution to decrease dog population, because, for every dog that's left, eight more puppies will be born and with the imbalance created in the environment due to dog culling, more food will be available for the new ones.

So all dog culling achieves is that the surviving dogs will keep on reproducing, these dogs will then move into areas which were made 'dog-free'. This cycle continues and does little to decrease the dog population and neither is rabies contained. This inhumane practice of dog culling also has a negative backlash in society towards the country, especially as stories and images are now shared on social media. It puts Pakistan in an unfavourable light and could seriously affect the tourist industry.

TNVR is the only scientific and humane solution to the ever growing stray dog population with the aim to eradicate rabies. Under TNVR the dogs are picked up from the streets, they are then spayed or neutered so that they can no longer reproduce, they are vaccinated against rabies, and they are then tagged and returned back to the area where they were found. The benefits of TNVR is it reduces the stray dog population humanely. The deadly virus rabies is completely eliminated by the anti-rabies vaccine. Sterilization results in less aggression in dogs particularly during mating season

As we have no figures currently of mass TNVR in Pakistan we will look at two such programmes carried out in neighbouring India. An estimated 35 million stray dogs live in India and according to WHO, India face about 18,000 to 20,000 cases of rabies each year (June 2018)

According to WHO (2004) the goal of ABC (Animal birth control) programs is to 'reduce dog population turnover as well as the number of dogs susceptible to rabies and limit aspects of male dog behaviour (such as dispersal and fighting) that facilitate the spread of rabies.

#### Jaipur ABC 2 Sep 1994 - Sep 1995

In 1992 – a case was taken out by SMT Maneka Gandhi, resulting in Delhi Court ordering that ABC would replace the inhumane practice of mass euthanasia undertaken by the municipality, using strychnine poisoning or electrocution. These methods were not only cruel and inhumane but ineffective as dogs moved into the area which had been previously cleared using various methods of euthanasia. WSPA jointly with 'Help in Suffering Animal Shelter' proposed a pilot programme in a small area with 1500 feral dogs. The Jaipur programme commenced in November 1994 with the main aim to prove that mass sterilisation and vaccinations of street dogs would result in a much less, healthier and rabies free street population. Results from this pilot project were positive as the methods employed by the project indicated the stabilization of the urban dog population. The decision was made to extend the ABC programme across the whole of Jaipur.

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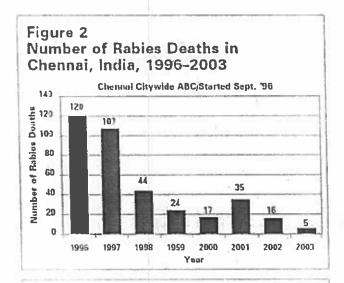
For the ABC program, HIS (2003) selected an area of the district and established a quota for the number of dogs to be captured in each area. Staff during the programme captured as many female dogs and older puppies of both sexes as possible.

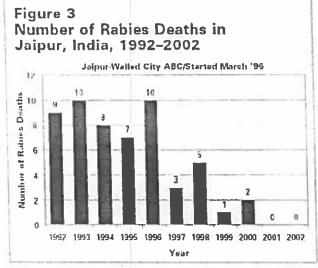
Sterilization of female dogs is seen as more cost-effective, since one male dog can impregnate multiple females. In addition, there is belief that intact males are more territorial, which will prevent immigration of new dogs into territories (Nolan 2006).

HIS (2003) sterilised and vaccinated 68% of the dog population and performed more than 23,000 spay and neuter surgeries.

'WSPA also evaluated the Jaipur programme and found that while there was a relatively rapid increase in the proportion of females sterilised (10-60% over the first three years), the increase over the next six years (to about 75% sterilised) has been much slower. As a result of the ABC programme, the dog density also declined by one third between 1997 and 2002 — The Benefits of Capture, Neuter and Return Programs — Jennifer Jackman & Andrew Rowan







Results - Jaipur rabies figure showed a sharp decline in deaths resulting from rabies from 1992 to 2002 (Figure 3) whilst Chennai also recorded a decline in human rabies since the ABC program was started in 1996 (Figure 2)

In February 1998 with the Andha Pradesh High Court ordering the stopping of the inhumane killings of street dogs to be replaced by ABC (animal, birth control) VSPCA — Visakha Society for Protection and Care of Animals covered more than 78,000 dogs in the ABC program. This resulted in the year 2003 being declared as having achieved ZERO RABIES in the area.

Some points covered to make this program such a success were as follows:

- Conducting the programme in small pockets
- Select troublesome areas as a priority
- Targeting the females 100% in the first 3-year phase after which the ratio is 80% female to 20%
- Revaccination after the 3rd year
- Arrangement with Municipality to provide vaccination to humans



### **TWS THYR Proposal**

We at TWS recognise the issue of human and dog conflict that exists in Pakistan. We wish to end the cruel and abhorrent practice of dog culling which has proven not to have any long-term impact on the street dog population making it not only ineffective but unacceptable in a humane society. We wish to promote the humane and proven effective method of TNVR to control the stray dog population and to reduce significantly or completely eliminate rabies from our society. The impact of TNVR will be to benefit not only the stray dog population but humans as rabies are a cause of human pain and suffering and a financial cost to the government. The TWS TNVR programme aims to catch street dogs, spay, neuter and vaccinate them against rabies and release them back to the exact location or if their lives are in danger to a more dog friendly area. We aim to perform TNVR on a minimum of 70% of the dog population of Lahore within 5 years of the programme starting. We aim to prevent more unwanted dogs from being born and suffering starvation, injury and disease or being murdered by inhumane methods of culling.

Our first step is to identify an area of Lahore from where we wish to start TNVR. For this we decided to tackle the stray dog population in Youhanabad and its immediate surrounding area. The reason to choose this area is that when asked, The Rabies Centre Lahore informed us that a high number of dog bite cases were from Youhanabad.

Using the same method, we used to calculate the number of street dogs in Lahore using Dr Shah's numbers recorded for Rawalpindi, the approximate number of dogs in this area are

Rawalpindi District	Dog Density
City	38 – 55 dogs /km²
Town average	30 – 40 dogs /km²
Village average	39 - 53 dogs/km²

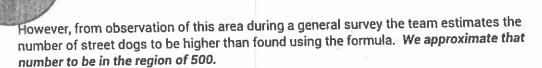
Yohanabad Calculation

\*Yohanabad area: 5 km²

Dog density assumption: 30 dogs /km²

Therefore 5 km<sup>2</sup> × 30 dogs/km<sup>2</sup> = 150 dogs

·Please note that this is an approximate calculation of the area covered



During the survey the team observed there to be more female dogs roaming the area which means a large number of puppies. Also factors attributing to this high number of strays in this fairly small area are undeveloped land without any infrastructure. Open drainage system which is surrounded by unattended waste and a steady supply of water which attracts the stray dog population. Under these conditions large packs have been formed by the dogs in this area where they are reproducing and multiplying at a fast rate.

Before embarking upon TNVR a further survey will be conducted out by our team to assess not only the condition of street dogs in the area, but to gain insight into the resident's feelings and attitudes towards the local stray dog population.

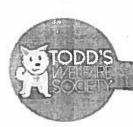
A comprehensive awareness programme is absolutely necessary to educate the local residents of the area where TNVR will be coming, in order to gain public support and take on board any issues and put at ease.

#### Other points are:

- To educate and enlighten the positives of TNVR
- To create awareness programmes in schools and colleges
- To get support and recruit volunteers to help in the capture of dogs
- To display and distribute pamphlets on the benefits of TNVR
- To encourage the community or guardians who have dogs or are looking after street dogs to bring forward for TNVR
- Identify any dogs that are potentially more at risk of being culled

It is imperative to work with local councils and make them agree to stop dog culling in areas where TNVR is being implemented

For TNVR to be effective it is essential that at least 90% of the female dogs in the areas identified are spayed. Although some programmes have concentrated on only female dogs we will be continuing our practice of spaying and neutering both male and females.



#### STEPS OF THUR

- 1. Make sure that necessary measures have been put in place to stop any dog culling that has been planned for the area
- Identify and conduct any necessary survey and promote TNVR. To understand the
  attitude of the local residents towards street dogs and if they understand what a
  'tagged dog' means once relocated back into their area. That it is spayed or
  neutered and vaccinated against rabies.
- 3. Using correct equipment to capture 5 female and 5 male street dogs and to take them to the clinic and boarding area for TNVR
- 4. Keep dogs overnight but first checking on general health and are they well enough for surgery. If not and too vulnerable for streets to be moved to the sanctuary after quarantine. For those too sick or showing signs of rabies to be PTS
- 5. Perform surgery and vaccinate the healthy dogs the next day
- 6. Healing period can be between 3 to 5 days
- Once healed tag and record identification number. Release back into same area from where captured. If life is at risk then identify a dog friendly area with access to food and fresh water
- 8. Keep database of all TNVR cases including those PTS



### COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH TNVR

We at TWS recognise the issue of human and dog conflict that exists in Pakistan. We wish to end the cruel and abhorrent practice of dog culling which has proven not to have any long-term impact on the street dog popula

### **Duration of stay for MDV**

1 day before surgery, then 1 day in which surgery occurs, 2 to 3 days post op. This applies to both male and female; length of stay also depends upon case but should not exceed 5 days

Recurring cost whilst the dog is in care is approximately 800 rupees per day, but including food this will be approximately 1000 rupees per day.

### Field operations

Equipment	Quantity	. Cost (Rs)
Chains		1,000
Cones		5,000
Dog net		000,8
Dog poles		24,000
Gloves	2	5,000
Muzzles		3,500

#### **Holding Facility**

Equipment	Quantity	Cost (Rs)
Bowls		2,400
Ice box – 1 litre box	1	1000
Ice packs	1	150
Surgical Equipment		
1 OT table	1	15,000
1 OT lamp	1	25,000

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Sterilization cabin or box	1	5,000
Surgical instruments		60,000
Sheets / drapes used for surgery	1	1,000
Post op cages	1	8000 - 12,000

#### Medication

Injectable anesthetics - 150 Rs per dog

Anti Rabies Vaccine Canvacr-R - Cost of 1 vial is 970 rupees - 1 vial covers ten dogs - 97 Rs per dog

3cc syringe 7 rupees - 1 syringe per dog

Syringe needles 23 gauge, 1 inch length - 10 rupees

Xylas - 25ml per vial. One vial is 1200 rupees and this can cover up to 30 dogs - 40 Rs per dog

Ketamine – 10ml vial. One vial is 130 rupees and this can cover up to 10 dogs – 13 Rs per dog

Propofil injection - 20 ml vial. One vial is 330 rupees and this will cover one dog

Vico sutures - 300 rupees per one dog

Drip set - 60 rupees per dog

IV cannula - 35 rupees per dog

\*Antibiotics, painkillers, multivitamins, de-wormer, antiseptics, gauze, cotton, gloves all included in post op care

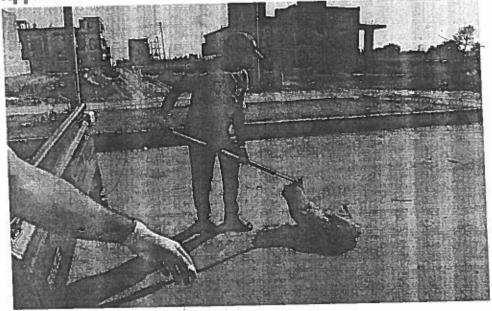
Tags to identify spayed and neutered dogs PTS in case of rabies or advanced diseases

Cost associated with fuel, workers and vet wages have not been included Cost of pamphlets

With support of local councils, members of the public, associated medical professionals and government bodies we hope to see a decline in the street dog population meaning less dogs being abused, facing neglect, disease and starvation. Changing attitudes of society, learning to accept these creatures and help them rather than consider them as a nuisance and something to be feared off. We hope to achieve a rabies free Lahore and once moving into other cities a rabies free Pakistan.



Appendix



Capture of stray dogs



Sterilised, vaccinated, and ear tagged stray dog



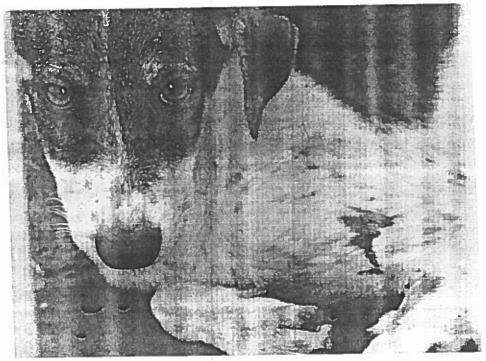


Sterilised, vaccinated, and ear tagged stray dog.



A terrified stray dog trying to protect her babies.





A victim of dog culling

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# 'Recycle waste, manage garbage to control street dog numbers'

IANS | Kelkara Lost Updated at October 25, 2015 12:22 IST

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What has the Swachh Bharat campaign got to do with dogs? Well, Indian experts have found that managing how garbage is dumped and handled can help in controlling the population of strays in urban areas.

While dog lovers have a way with free-ranging dogs or strays, for the municipal authorities and health management officials, it's a problem of plenty: more dogs mean more littering and the risk of rables

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Behavioural biologist Anindita Bhadra, who works on the behaviour and ecology of stray dogs, says her research has shown street dogs are essentially scavengers and extremely capable of selectively sniffing out meat protein in garbage bins.

"Hence, in order to manage dog populations on streets, it is essential to manage garbage, and ensure that there are no open bins and garbage dumps within city limits," Bhadra, founding chairperson of the Indian National Young Academy of Science (INYAS), told IANS over the phone from Mohanpur in West Bengal.

Bhadra and her team of student researchers showed through innovative methods like the "chicken smell" experiment that strays will virtually go for anything that smells meaty, irrespective of the nutrient content.

"While the food provided by humans is dominated by carbohydrates, food obtained through foraging attempts is rich in animal proteins.

"So, the dogs display a tendency to selectively feed on protein-rich sources of food through scavenging, compensating for the lack of hunting for meat," she explained.

Thus, they will rummage through whatever they find on streets.

Now, factor in the threat of rabies.

India accounts for 20,000 of the 45,000 deaths in the world due to rabies every year but taking dogs off the streets is not a solution, felt Bhadra, who has been spearheading studies on the relationship between dogs and humans.

"The way we do population control in India in pockets doesn't help because they migrate a lot. The best way would be to go for the comprehensive long-term animal birth control procedure. But in India we don't follow that as it's time consuming and expensive," she said.

Moreover, in the ongoing breeding season, the streets have literally gone to the dogs, what with strays actively engaging in mating rituals, protecting pups and defending territories - and in the process, leaving scraps of litter on streets.

"There is a lot of activity and interactions among them during the breeding season compared to the non-breeding period; so you tend to see more littering," the researcher said.

But the meat of the matter is, stressed Bhadra, that if you want clean roads, you'd better manage and recycle your own waste.

"Make sure the waste is inaccessible to dogs. Protocols could be drawn up to ensure garbage is dumped at specific locations," she added.

The study was published online in the Ethology, Ecology and Evolution journal. The other contributors to the study are from the Thiruvananthapuram and Bhopal branches of the

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'Recycle waste, manage garbage to control street dog numbers' | Business Standard News

04/05/2021, 5:57 PM

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) and the Asian University for Women, Chittagong.

(Sahana Ghosh can be contacted at sahana.g@ians.in)

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Annex-M

# Mounting complaints about Lahore's garbage problem

scholat Linsman 1 Published August 30, 2019



There is an increasing number of complaints about the city's garbage problem due to many issues the Lahore Waste Management Company (LWMC) is facing. — White Star

LAHORE: There is an increasing number of complaints about the city's garbage problem due to many issues the Lahore Waste Management Company (LWMC) is facing.

The company had recently lost a reputed managing director after he fell out with the Lahore DC on the issue of cleanliness. Two MDs of the company are facing interrogation by the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) while another has succeeded in fleeing abroad due to fear of the accountability watchdog.

"What can one expect from a company whose two former MDs are being quizzed (one is in jail) by the NAB. Another former MD had already gone

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abroad and now the incumbent had taken charge a few months ago," a source told Dawn on Thursday.

"But the last MD too couldn't work for not having good working relations with the DC," he said.

The LWMC is a pioneer public sector solid waste management organisation in Punjab that was formed under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984 in March 2010 after the City District Government of Lahore's SWM wing allegedly failed to deliver. Following formation of the company, Lahore's then MCL administrator / DCO Noorul Amin Mengal handed over the assets (human resource, equipment, machines etc) of the SWM wing to the company in 2011.

The company performed well by outsourcing cleanliness services to two foreign companies in most union councils of the city district. Except 22 rural UCs in the city, where the LWMC itself continues performing cleanliness duties, the foreign contractors are performing these duties. The areas falling in the DHA, Cantonment and leading housing projects don't fall under the ambit of the LWMC's foreign contractors.

"Actually, the agreement made by the previous government was for seven years that is to expire next year. But the life of the machinery being used by these contractors was five years or so. Breakdown of vehicles hats become a routine matter that is leading to public complaints," said another source.

"Fear of the NAB, transfers, poor condition of machinery etc are the main causes behind the worsening situation," he added.

"Lahore is a vast city that needs proper attention and maintenance on a daily basis. But it looks that the sitting government is not paying attention towards this as it is just appreciating NAB's action against the officers, replacing / transferring the officials and digging out scams instead of paying attention towards the real issues," said Ehtesham, a resident of Township.

He said there had been mess for the last one year or so. "If the government continues neglecting this issue, Lahore will soon become Karachi," he warned.

The LWMC spokesman told Dawn that it was wrong to compare Lahore to Karachi. He said the foreign contractors who are being paid \$17 per ton waste collection (total 5,500 tons) and disposal on a daily basis, needed to replace their equipment and vehicles that were brought seven years ago.

Published in Dawn, August 30th, 2019

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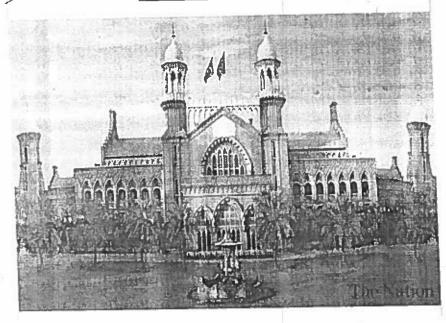
# LHC directs Punjab govt to resolve waste issue in Lahore

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E-PAPER

Web Desk (https://nation.com.pk/NewsSource/webdesk)

12:34 PM | March 11, 2021 (https://nation.com.pk/NewsSource/webdesk)

The Lahore High Court (LHC) has on Thursday issued notices to the Punjab government and other parties in a case pertaining to waste issue in the provincial capital of Punjab.

LHC Justice Shahid Karim heard the petition against garbage piles in the city and said in his remarks that the Punjab government has failed in good governance.

The plaintiff maintained in his application that Lahore became the most polluted city first, and is now also among the dirtiest. The government and the Lahore Waste Management Company (LWMC) have both failed, the claimant added.

Garbage piles are seen in underdeveloped as well as in posh areas, the petitioner said while adding that all concerned departments are not fulfilling their responsibilities.



(https://www.linkedin.com/shareArticle? mini=true&url=https://nation.com,pk/11-Mar-2021/lhc-directs-punjab-govtto-resolve-waste-issue-in-lahore&title=LHC directs Punjab govt to resolve

waste issue in Lahore) (https://web.whatsapp.com/send? text=https://nation.com.pk/11-Mar-2021/lhc-directs-punjab-govt-to-resolve-waste-issue-in-lahore)



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Recognition of animal sentience and prohibition of animal suffering

This goal assesses whether animal sentience has been recognised in legislation and explores the core legislative protections granted to animals, such as the prohibition of animal cruelty.

D Animal Sentience is formally recognised in legislation

Sentience is not recognised explicitly in Pakistani legislation, but there is acknowledgement that animals can feel pain and suffering in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1890). This refers to domestic or captured animals (section 2). The Act also requires animals to be protected from injury and suffering when used in lighting events. The reference to the ability of animals to suffer shows some recognition of elements of animal sentience.

AHAIYSIS

The acknowledgement that animals feel pain and can suffer shows some recognition of element of animal sentience. However, it is noted that the tegislation was introduced in 1890 and has not been updated since 1937. This legislation is a remnant of British rule, and the lack of recent updating demonstrates a lack of attention to animal welfare in the country. The Government is yet to incorporate current practical experience and scientific knowledge regarding animal sentience into the country's legislation. The Government does not appear to consider animal welfare as an important issue, despite Pokistan being a member of the OIE, which has guiding principles on animal welfare that are based on the premise that animals are sentient beings.

EPHORGEMENT MECHANISMS

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1890) lists a series of conducts that are punishable by imprisonment and lines.

PEY PECOMIMENDATIONS

 Given the extensive body of scientific evidence proving that animals are sentient, the Government of Pakistan is urged to recognise that all animals for whom there is scientific evidence – at a minimum, all vertebrates, cephalopods and decopods crustaceans – are sentient beings and to enshrine this principle into legislation. Recognising animals as sentient will underpin further animal welfare considerations. **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** 

Pakistan's Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1 the protection of animals, acknowledging that the provides specific protections for drought animals importance in Pakistani society. The delegated a to develop their own wildlife protection laws allo needs of wild animals and the public on a local t humane dog population management and mass praised. Since the 2014 edition of the Animal Pra introduced limited new legislation. However, one (2015), that not only mandates humane treatmen slaughter process, but also prohibits animals from slaughtered. However, there are concerning gaps Pakistan. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ac longer reflects current scientific and cultural under is little mandate for the care of animals in zoos a lower standards of animal welfare. Similarly, whi Pakistan, there is little further guidance for how a companion animals. There are also reports of inh mass poisonings of dogs taking place across the specific delegations to provincial wildlife departn responsibility for animal welfare in Pakistan. The C amend and update the Prevention of Cruelty to A protections for all animals in Pakistan and to aligi animal welfare science. Furthermore, the Govern detailing specific welfare requirements for the rec phases of rearing, transport and slaughter. Such binding and species-specific and at a minimum a standards and promote the Five Freedoms. Regul slaughter establishments should be carried out wi welfare. The Government of Pakistan is recomme improving animal welfare in the country to a spec national level and to create an Animal Welfare C animal welfare organisations, to advise the Gove and solutions to ensure the humane treatment of i and policy recommendations are associate Index (API) indicator and contained in the

Date of information: 10/03/2020

#### Laws against causing animal suffering

Sections 3 to 5 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act [1890] prohibit physical forms of abuse (beating, overdriving, mutilation, blinding, killing in an unnecessarily cruel manner) and negligence (starvation, thirst, overcrowding). Although there is also a prohibition on batting or inciting animals to light, there is an exception for inciting animals to light if such lighting is not likely to cause injury or suffering to the animals and reasonable precautions are taken to prevent injury. These provisions apply to domestic and captured animals, and therefore free-living wild animals are not covered by this protection. Under the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife (Pratection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act (2014) cruelty to animals is defined as 'an act towards and animal, which is against the natural instinct and behaviour of the animals and has a negative effect on the health of an animal including overdriving, beating, mutilation, starvation, thirst and overcrowding or otherwise ill treatment to the animal.'

#### **ANALYSIS**

This law offers a basic level of protection against cruelty, abuse and negligence relating to some categories of animals. However, the situations described in law are very specific and may include references to some outdated practices (such as the use of phooka or doom dev on cows). The enforcement mechanisms also need to be updated. Current legislation includes fines that can be as law as 50 Rupees, which is an extremely low level when contrasted with the minimum wage for the country in 2013 of 10,000 Rupees. The legislation does have a direct remission to Magistrates and police for the responsibilities associated with the law, but there is no indication of an existing responsible authority for the development of further policy and legislation on onimal. This may be because the law is a remnant of the British colonial system and has not been updated since independence. This does not appear to be a current priority.

Breach of the anti-cruelty provisions in Sections 3 to 5 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1890) is punishable with fines and imprisonment.

- The Government of Pakiston is encouraged to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1890) to include a definition of animal welfare, in line with the OIE and explicitly promoting the Five Freedoms.
- The Government of Pakistan is urged to amend and update the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1890) to ensure protections for all animals in Pakistan and to align anti-cruelty measures with current animal welfare science.

# Presence of animal welfare legislation

This goal explores animal protection laws in relation to various

Pakistan | World Animal Protection

categories of animals, namely: farm animals, animals in captivity, companion animals, working animals and animals used for entertainment, animals used for scientific research and wild animals.

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- Protecting animals used in farming
- E Protecting animals in captivity
- D Protecting companion animals

#### Care of companion animals

The anti-cruelty provisions in sections 3 to 5 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1890) apply to this category of animals.

The existing legislation does not address specifically companion animals, but general provisions of protection are relevant. The definition of "animal" in the act makes reference to "domestic or captured" animals, but there is no acknowledgement in legislation that companionship is regarded as one of the ways to define the relationship between man and animal. Most of the provisions are intended to protect the relationship between man and animal as a working animal.

There is no policy or legislation related specifically to the care of companion animals

#### Stray animals

There is no policy or legislation related specifically to stray animals however reports suggest that the culling of stray dogs, especially through inhumane means, is prevalent in Pakistan.

Some states have agreed to move to capture-neuter-release and mass vaccinations in a bid to control rabies in the country.

#### AFIACISIS

There is no evidence that the legislation provides particular forms of protection to companion animals, and there are no provisions for the control of dog or cat.stray population.

The country lags behind international standards regarding animal protection and humane population management of stray and rooming dogs.

#### ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS

Breach of the anti-cruelty provisions in sections 3 to 5 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1890) is punishable with lines and imprisonment.

#### KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

 The Government of Pakistan is urged to create a comprehensive duty of care for animal owners onto their animals, which animal's Five Freedoms.

- The Government of Pakistan is strongly encouraged to promote humane stray animal population management, which relies on promoting responsible ownership, mass vaccinations and reproduction control programmes. Culting has been scientifically proven to be ineffective and should therefore be banned.
- The Government of Pakistan is encouraged to engage with the International Companion Animal Management (ICAM) coalition to learn about and implement their dog population management methodology. This methodology consists of a full cycle of action, addressing the root causes of conflict between roaming dog and communities. The document is helpful to governments to manage dogs humanely as well as to help communities to live in harmony with dogs.
  - Protecting animals used for draught and recreation
  - Protecting animals used in scientific research
  - Protecting the welfare of wild animals
- Establishment of supportive government bodies

This goal examines government commitment to animal protection.

This includes whether there is allocation of responsibility, accountability and resources within government to protect animals.

Government accountability for animal welfare

There is no evidence of a single government authority assigned responsible for improving animal welfare protection at a high government level. However, responsibility for different categories of animals are assigned to government departments at a provincial level for example, wildlife, both tamed and wild are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Wildlife in each province.

There is no evidence that the national government has assigned any responsibility to the issue of animal welfare which makes improving animal welfare in Pakistan difficult. There is some evidence of action on issues concerning wild animals, for example, with respect to conservation and bear baiting, however this is inconsistent across the country given the delegated authorities to provincial governments.

#### ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS

There is no policy or legislation relevant to this indicator.

#### KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- The responsibility for different categories of animals currently falls under multiple Ministries and Departments. For consistency, Government of Pakistan is recommended to align all animal welfare under one Ministry at the national level, with appropriate resources for research, implementation and enforcement.
- The Government of Pakistan is encouraged to create a multi-stakeholder committee to effectively engage all actors involved in maintaining animals' well-being to find solutions for wellare concerns. This committee would guide the country's policies and strategies on animal welfare, in line with international standards. This committee should include representatives of animal welfare organisations.



This goal looks at whether the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)'s animal welfare standards have been incorporated into law or policy, and whether the Government is supportive of the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare.

#### OIE animal welfare standards

The OIE Animal Welfare Standards focus on transport, slaughter, production systems {beef cattle, broiler chickens, dairy cattle, pigs}, stray dog population control, the use of animals in research and education, and working equids.

The QIE's standards are not transposed into legislation and there is no evidence in the existing legislation that the guiding principles of animal welfare are covered.

As of August 2013, Pakistan has requested a PVS mission, and the Government has also nominated a representative from the Livestock and Dairy Development Ministry to participate in the Regional Animal Welfare Strategy. The Government of Pakistan has a permanent OIE representative from the Ministry of National Food Security and Research.

The OIE's standards on animal welfare not only represent a consensual position achieved by countries represented in the organisation with regard to this subject matter, but also provide the necessary scientific background to produce policy and legislation on animal welfare.

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The Government is encouraged to increase its engagement with the OtE. Although there is an appointed representative to OtE meetings from the country's Ministry of Dairy Development, there is no evidence that there are financial resources of further human resources allocated for work with the organisation or for the promotion of activities that are endorsed by the OtE.

There appear to be barriers to progress here. Engagement with the Regional Animal Welfare Strategy for Asia Pacific presents an opportunity to improve animal welfare nationally, but to date there is no evidence of legislative development directly linked to this.

#### ENFORCE WENT MECHANISMS

There is no legislation or policy relevant to this indicator.

#### KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

 The Government of Pakiston is urged to implement legislation in line with the OIE animal welfare standards, including enforcement mechanisms for all species to ensure a good level of animal welfare across the country.

Support for the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare

Aurox-0173

# NOTIFICATION New Delhi, the 24<sup>th</sup> December, 2001

S.O. 1256 (E) - Whereas the draft Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001 were published, as required under the sub-section (1) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), vide Ministry of Culture notification number G.S.R.816(E) dated November 2, 2001 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part 11, Section 3, sub-section (i) dated November 2, 2001 and whereas objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby were invited before the expiry of 30 days from the date on which copies of the gazette containing the said notification have been made available to the public;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on November 2, 2001;

And whereas the objections/suggestions received from the public have been incorporated in the rules.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-sections (1) (2) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:

- 1. Short title and commencement: (1) These rules may be called the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001.
  - (2) They shall come into force on the date of their final publication in the Official Gazette.
- 2. Definition: In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, -
  - (a) "Act" means the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.
  - (b) "Animal Welfare Organisation" means and includes the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and any other welfare organization for animals which is registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 (21 of 1860) or any other corresponding law for the time being in force and which is recognized by the Animal Welfare Board of India
  - (c) "Board" means the Animal Welfare Board of India, established under section 4 and as reconstituted under Section 5A of the Act;
  - (d) "Committee" means a committee appointed under these rules
  - (e) "local authority" means a municipal committee, district board or other authority for the time being invested by law with the control and administration of any matters within a specified local area;

- (f) "owner" means the owner of an animal and includes any other person in possession or custody of such animal whether with or without the consent of the owner;
- (g) "Veterinary doctor" means a person who holds a degree of a recognized veterinary college and is registered with the Indian Veterinary Council.
- Classification of dogs and their Sterilization: (1) All dogs shall be classified in one
  of the following two categories (i) pet dogs, (ii) street dogs.
  - (2) The owner of pet dogs shall be responsible for the controlled breeding, immunization, sterlization and licensing in accordance with these rules and the law for the time being in force within a specified local area.
  - (3) The street dogs shall be sterilized and immunized by participation of animal welfare organizations, private individuals and the local authority.
- 4. Formation of Committee: A monitoring committee consisting of the following persons shall be constituted by the local authority namely
  - (a) Commissioner/Chief of the local authority, who shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.
  - (b) A representative of the Public Health Department of the local authority.
  - (c) A representative of the Animal Welfare Department if any of the local authority.
  - (d) A veterinary doctor
  - (e) A representative of the district Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)
  - (f) At least two representatives from the Animal Welfare Organizations operating within the said local authority.
  - 5. Functions of the Committee: The committee constituted under rule 4 shall be responsible for planning and management of dog control programme in accordance with these rules. The committee may:
    - (a) issue instructions for catching, transportation, sheltering, sterilisation, vaccination, treatment and release of sterilized vaccinated or treated dogs.
    - (b) authorize veterinary doctor to decide on case to case basis the need to put to sleep critically ill or fatally injured or rabid dogs in a painless method by using sodium pentathol. Any other method is strictly prohibited.
    - (c) create public awareness, solicit co-operation and funding.

- (d) provide guidelines to pet dog owners and commercial breeders from time to time.
- (e) get a survey done of the number of street dogs by an independent agency.
- (f) take such steps for monitoring the dog bite cases to ascertain the reasons of dog bite, the area where it took place and whether it was from a stray or a pet dog.
- (g) Keep a watch on the national and international development in the field of research pertaining to street dogs' control and management, development of vaccines and cost effective methods of sterilization, vaccination, etc.

### 6. Obligations of the local authority:

- (1) The local authority shall provide for
  - (a) establishment of a sufficient number of dogs pounds including animal kennels/shelters organizations;
  - (b) requisite number of dog vans with ramps for the capture and transportation of street dogs;
  - (c) one driver and two trained dog catchers to be provided for each dog van;
  - (d) an ambulance cum clinical van to be provided as mobile center for sterilisation and immunization;
  - (e) incinerators to be installed by the local authority for disposal of carcasses.
  - (f) periodic repair of shelter or pound.
  - (2) If the Municipal Corporation or the local authority thinks it expedient to control street dog population, it shall be incumbent upon them to sterilize and immunize street Dogs with the participation of animal welfare organizations, private individuals and the local authority.
  - (3) The animal welfare organizations shall be reimbursed the expenses of sterilization/immunization at a rate to be fixed by the Committee on fortnightly basis based on the number of sterilization/immunization done.
- 7. Capturing/sterilization/immunization/release: (1) Capturing of dogs shall be based on:
  - (a) Specific complaints (for which the local authority in consultation with the Monitoring Committee shall set up a dog control cell to receive complaints about dog nuisance, dog bites and information about rabid dogs) and

- (b) General:
  - (i) On receipt of specific complaint about nuisance or dog bite the same shall be attended on priority basis, irrespective of the area from which the complaint comes. On receipt of such complaint the details such as name of the complainant, his complete address, date and time of complaint, nature of complaint etc. shall be recorded in a register to be maintained for permanent record.
  - (ii) Capturing for general purpose will be on such dates and time to be specified by the Committee.
- 2. The dog capturing squad shall consist of
- (i) The driver of the dog van
- (ii) Two or more trained employees of the local authority who are trained in capturing of dogs.
- (iii) One representative of any of the animal welfare organization

Each member of the dog squad shall carry, a valid identity card issued by the local authority. The dog capturing squad will be accompanied by a representative of an Animal Welfare Organisation nominated for the purpose.

- (3) On receipt of specific complaint or for capturing dogs in normal course the dog squad will visit the concerned area, capture the dogs identified by the complaint in case of complaint oriented capturing and other dogs in case of general capturing. All the dogs caught will be tagged for identification purposes and to ensure that the dogs are released in the same area after sterilization and vaccination. Only stipulated number of dogs, according to the Animal Birth Control Program target, shall be caught by the van. A record of dogs captured shall be maintained in a register, mentioning therein the name of the area/locality, date and time of capture, names of persons in the dogs squad on that particular day and details about dogs captured such as number of male dogs, number of female dogs, number of puppies etc.
- (4) The dogs shall be captured by using humane methods such as lassoing or soft-loop animal catchers such as those prescribed under the provisions of Prevention of Cruelty (Capture of Animals) Rules, 1979.
- While the dogs are being captured in any locality the representative of the local authority or of the animal welfare organization accompanying the dog squad will make announcements on a public address system that dogs are being captured from the area for the purpose of sterilization and immunization and will be released in the same area after sterilization and immunization. The announcement may also briefly educate the residents of the area about the dog control programme and solicit the support of all the residents reassuring them that the local authority is taking adequate steps for their safety.
- (6) The captured dogs shall be brought to the dog kennels/dog pounds managed by the Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs). On reaching the dog pounds all the dogs shall be examined by the veterinarians and healthy and sick dogs

should be segregated. Sick dogs should be given proper treatment in the hospitals run by Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)/other institutions and only after they are treated they should be sterilized and vaccinated. The dogs will be sterilized/vacci noted under the supervision of the veterinarians of the hospital run by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA), Animal Welfare Organization or other dog shelters. After necessary period of follow up, the dogs shall be released at the same place or locality from where they were captured and the date, time and place of their release shall be recorded. The representative of Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs) shall accompany the dog squad at the time of release also.

- (7) At a time only one lot of dogs shall be brought for sterilization, immunization at one dog kennel or dog pound and these dogs shall be from one locality. Two lots from different areas or localities shall not be mixed at the same dog pound or dog kennel.
- (8) The dog kennel must have sufficient space for proper housing and free movement of dogs. The place should have proper ventilation and natural lighting and must be kept clean. Adults and puppies must be housed separately and amongst the adults the males and females also should be housed separately. Adequate arrangement for drinking water and food shall be made for dogs while in captivity.
- (9) Female dogs found to be pregnant shall not undergo abortion (irrespective of stage of pregnancy) and sterilization and should be released till they have litter.
- 8. Identification and Recording: Sterilized dogs shall be vaccinated before release and the ears of these dogs should either be clipped and/ or tatooed for being identified as sterilized or immunised dogs. In addition, the dogs may be given token or nylon collars for identification and detailed records of such dogs shall be maintained. Branding of dogs would not be permitted.
- 9. Euthanasia of Street Dogs: Incurably ill and mortally wounded dogs as diagnosed by a qualified veterinarian appointed by the committee shall be euthanised during specified hours in a humane manner by administering sodium pentathol for adult dogs and Thiopental Introperitoneal for puppies by a qualified veterinarian or euthanised in any other humane manner approved by Animal Welfare Board of India. No dog shall be euthanised in the presence of another dog. The person responsible for euthanising shall make sure that the animal is dead, before \_\_disposal.
- 10. Furious or dumb rabid dogs: (1) On the receipt of complaints from the public to the Dog Control Cell of the Local Authority or on its own, the dog squad of the Local Authority would catch such dogs, suspected to be rabid.
  - (2) The caught dog would then be taken to the pound where it would be isolated in an isolation ward.
  - (3) The suspected rabid dog would then be subjected to inspection by a panel of two persons i.e.
    - (i) a veterinary surgeon appointed by the Local Authority and

(ii)a representative from an Animal Welfare Organisation

- (4) If the dog is found to have a high probability of having rabies it would be isolated till it dies a natural death. Death normally occurs within 10 days of contracting rabies. Premature killings of suspected rabid dogs therefore prevents the true incidence of rabies from being known and appropriate action being taken.
- (5) If the dog is found not to have rabies but some other disease it would be handed over to the AWOs who will take the necessary action to cure and rehabilitate the dog.
- 11. Disposal of Carcasses: The carcasses of such euthanised dogs shall be disposed of in an incinerator to be provided by the local authority.
- 12. Guidelines for breeders
  - (i) A breeder must be registered with Animal Welfare Board of India.
  - (ii) Breeder must maintain full record of the number of pups born/died from individual bitches.
  - (iii) Breeder must maintain record of the person buying the pups. He should ensure that the buyer has the required knowledge for the upkeep of the pups.
- 13. Application of rules where local bye-laws etc., exist If there is in force in any area to which these rules extend, any Act, rule, regulation or bye-low made under any law for the time being in force by the State or the Local Authority in respect of any of the matters for which provision is made in these rules, such rule, regulation or bye-law shall to the extent to which
  - (a) it contains provisions less irksome to the animal than those contained in these rules, shall prevail;
  - (b) it contains provisions more irksome to the animal than those contained in these rules, be of no effect.

(No.F 1-4/2001 -AWD) KASHRIVASTAVA, R Secry.

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## Man killed as bullet misses dog during culling campaign

Web Desk

February 25, 2021

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canញ្ហារៀរជ្វារៀcampaign) FAISALABAD: A man killed a bystander as he tried to shoot a dog during a culling campaign in the city, Geo News reported Thursday.

The publication, citing sources, said that a man named Amin had allegedly shot at a stray dog, however, the bullet missed it and hit a man named Ranjha.

Following the shooting, the dog escaped and so did the man who had fired, sources said.

The police, according to sources, have taken the man's body into custody, while a probe is underway.

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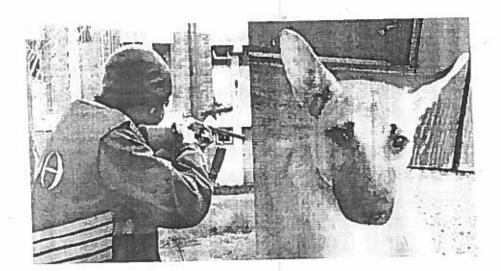
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# CDA shoots 'pet dog' dead while on culling drive of stray dogs in Islamabad

Trending Team



CDA shot a pet jumper dog belonging to an Islamabadi citizen today. The pet dog had belonged to Affan Javed, who was at work at the time of the incident.

A neighboring child tried to warn them that it was a pet dog and not a stray, but the CDA officials shot the dog nonetheless. After finding out that his dog had been killed and his body put in a truck, Affan posted a message on his Facebook page condemning this inhumane attitude of the Capital Development

# MOST POPULAR



This man is travelling all over Pakistan cleaning important spots one by one



Attaullah
Esakhelvi's
daughter did
visual effects for
Tom Cruise's
Mission
Impossible:
Fallout

Authority of Islamabad.

Apparently, CDA conducts culling drive of stray dogs when multiple complaints are registered by residents. Pet dogs are always required to wear their collar so that CDA can differentiate a stray dog from a pet dog.

But unfortunately, Affan's dog wasn't wearing a collar because, according to his owner, a collar on a dog increases the chances of the dog being stolen. His previous dog was actually stolen, so he refrained from ever putting a collar on his jumper.



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This Pakistani
wildlife
photograph has
won Best of
Nation Award at
the World
Photographic
Cup 2019



A 100 Europeans performed Umrah for the first time after accepting Islam recently

This Canadian solo biker loved the hospitality of a Pakistani shopkeeper so much that she returned to give him a gift

This Pakistani
artist spent 3
years collecting
5000+ '1 rupee'
coins to create a
portrait of Quaide-Azam

This new state of the art college in Bajaur is proof Pakistan is on the right path of education

# What Affan has to say about the inhumane killing of his pet dog

CDA KILLED MY JUMPER TODAY 9:30am. THEY ARE ON A KILLING SPREE – they are killing dogs with guns. My beautiful Jumper was These two Italian women just toured Peshawar and fell in love with the Pakistani culture and its people

mercilessly murdered – I was not at home. I was at work. I left 15 min before. My family told me late when I returned home.

My Neighbour's child – a little kid, told them not to. They ignored and fired in front of the child. My neighbour aunty got out and yelled, called my mother. My mother and father got out. It was too late. Within minutes they had killed my beautiful jumper and put him in truck. We hid gina. The Neighbors got out with hue and cry and immediately those assholes got into the car and ran away.

I don't know where the street guards were sleeping, jumper was sitting in the garden. I never put a collar on him because when I did put one on popo she got stolen. Everyone in the street, neighborhood knew it was our dog. Our street loved him, and he was born in our house. He was coming out to be such Beautiful golden tall handsome dog. We were just admiring him yesterday- can't believe he is killed. Can't believe life can be so unpredictable.., don't even know how to process this...

I want to do something about it. What is this inhumane attitude. How can CDA be killing dogs — what kind of humanity is this? My Neighbour's child told them he was a pet. They ignored the kid yelling — na Maro. How can you kill an animal this way in a city?

Berger paints is helping find missing children by painting their portraits on trucks

dren 183 their

'Gourmet' bottled water declared unfit for human consumption by Pakistan water research council

Tyrion
Lannister's
Pakistani
lookalike just did
his first
television
commercial

What action can I take? Nothing will bring jumper back but how can we end this inhumane killing.

What kind of idiots give guns to people on streets to kill – that too in front of a child...

# CDA's Stray Dog Culling Drive

CDA has been allegedly disposing of stray dogs using guns and bullets. The authority has previously conducted this drive in different areas of Islamabad after receiving multiple complaints from locals.

But the real problem is not the culling itself, it is the way the authority has chosen to dispose of stray dogs; through bullets which cause pain and agony to the animals.

In Pakistan, authorities have always chosen the wrong methods for a culling drive. For example, in Karachi and more recently in Rawalpindi, the authorities gave poison to the stray dogs and in some instances, never bothered to get rid of the bodies.

News

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186 Annex - Q/1

# Dog owners in Clifton mourn the death of their pets by 'poisoning'

Zoluen T Ebration | Published February 14, 2021

KARACHI: "It's like losing a child," said Tushna Kandawalla, her family traumatised, after losing two Labrador puppies, Luna and Nike, aged five and nine months respectively, having ingested poison, on February 8.

"My son had let them out in the garden to run after lunch, as was the regular practice. An hour later shortly after bringing the younger one in she started having seizures and was a limp heap." The same happened to the other one. "We rushed them to the vet but Luna died after 10 minutes; Nike fought for her life for 12 more hours, but after having numerous seizures, she, too, gave up," said Kandawalla, who lives in Block 5 of Clifton, which falls under DMC South.

"The vet said these were typical symptoms of dog having consumed poison," she said, although no post-mortem examination was carried out to ascertain this claim.

However, she said that earlier that week, at least four dead eagles had fallen into their compound. "We have tall coconut trees where these big birds nest, but never before have they fallen in our garden," she said.

And that is not all. Five street dogs were found dead inside a nearby park, and another one barely alive, the same day Kandawallas' dogs had died.

"All of them were collared, neutered and vaccinated!" said animal lover Tipu Sharif, an actor and resident of the same area, who has been feeding, taking care of the sick and wounded, vaccinating and neutering/spaying some 250 homeless cats and dogs now for 12 years.

"It was heart-breaking to see Raju writhing in so much pain," he said having given many stray dogs names. "I don't cry easily, but I could not contain myself," he said.

"In the last three weeks, he said he found out that 23 dogs, including pets, had died, in Block 5. "Of these 8opc were sterile," he said, refusing to term these deaths as coincidences, but said he had no proof who could be the culprit.

#### Growing population of stray dogs

"There is a lot of pressure on the administration to do something about the growing population of 500,000 stray dogs across Sindh (a majority in Karachi), on the one hand, and animal rights activists/ lovers on the other, to not harm the homeless animals," admitted Junaid Iqbal Khan, additional deputy commissioner-I, South-Karachi.

The method of poisoning stray dogs is not 'sanctioned' anymore, he added.

"Our sanitation workers are specially told not to harm any collared dog," he said.

In addition, he pointed out, it was "highly improbable that the deaths in Block 5 were caused by local government workers".

"To control the stray animal population, they need

to be spayed/neutered and naturally the population will come down," pointed out Kandawalla.

District South is working with the teams of Rabies Free Pakistan (RFP). "We have offered government veterinarian facilities for training of RFP staff and for vaccination and neutering surgeries and have also requested the CBC and DMC representatives to [attend] our meetings to get some sort of coordination going," said Khan, who serves this district.

'Neighbours should care about stray animals' In addition, Kandawalla said clear laws need to be passed on handling of stray animals.

"Killing them in this manner should be deemed a criminal act!" she said.

But more importantly, she added, neighbours need to take responsibility for the stray animals in their areas and look after them.

Since the deaths of the dogs, Sharif, along with some animal rights activists have visited the offices of Cantonment Board Clifton, the Karachi Municipal Corporation as well as district South and spoken with government officials to find a solution, but was only disappointed.

"I'm not saying the government is killing the animals by poisoning them," said Sharif, but he added that each office he and his friends visited, they were shown a huge pile of complaints against stray dogs.

He suggested bringing about change in the next generation through schools and how to make the kids more "humane towards animals".

"We need a critical mass of animal lovers to build a humane society that is willing to give space to homeless animals."

Meanwhile, the Kandawallas are contemplating getting another pet.

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"Luna and Nike were my sons' first ever pets and you cannot imagine how they helped all of us go through the pandemic," she said." In addition, having an animal in the house brought a huge positive change in her sons, she noticed. "They became empathetic and responsible!" she said.

Her only worry is what if the same tragedy befalls again. "The dogs were in our premises, does it mean I now keep the pets indoors to ensure their safety and not allow them to play in our lawn?"

Published in Dawn, February 14th, 2021

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# BEFORE THE HONOURABLE LAHORE HIGH COURT, LAHORE

C.M No. \_\_\_\_\_/2021

IN

W.P. No. \_\_\_\_\_/2021

## HAROON ALI SETHI ETC

#### VERSUS

# PROVINCE OF PUNJAB ETC

# APPLICATION U/S 151 C.P.C. FOR EXEMPTION OF PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED COPIES OF THE ANNEXURES

Respectfully Sheweth:

- 1. That the Applicantshas filed the accompanying petition in this hon'ble court which is yet to be fixed for hearing.
- 2. That the Applicantsare making vigorous and strenuous efforts to secure the certified copies of the Annexures attached and that the same will be placed on the record as and when made available. Uncertified copies thereof, duly checked and signed by the counsel, are being placed on the record.

It is therefore respectfully prayed that production of the certified copies of the Annexures may kindly be dispensed with and the instant Petition be entertained as it is.

HICK. WARDITAVE

Through

SAMEER KHOSA Advocate High Court PLH No.3941 35201-2137601-5

# BEFORE THE HONOURABLE LAHORE HIGH COURT, LAHORE

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and belief and that nothing has been of	oncealed therefr	om.		
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Verification:  Verified on oath at Lahore on this _ affidavit are true to the best of my k	day of nowledge and be	2021 elief and t	I that the content hat nothing has b	s of the above
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## BEFORE THE HON'BLE LAHORE HIGH COURT LAHORE

C.M. No	/2021
11	4
Writ Petition No.	/2021

Mr. Haroon Ali Sethi etc. vs Province of Punjab etc.

# APPLICATION UNDER ORDER 39 RULE 1 & 2 READ WITH SECTION 151 CPC AND ALL OTHER ENABLING PROVISION OF LAWS FOR GRANT OF INTERIM RELIEF.

#### Respectfully sheweth:

- 1. That the Applicants/Petitioners have filed the titled writ petition before this Honourable Court, which is yet to be fixed for hearing.
- 2. That the contents of the Writ Petition may kindly be considered as an integral part of this application.
- 3. That the Applicants have a strong prima facie case in their favour which is likely to succeed as there is no legal or constitutional basis for the practice of dog culling that is carried out by the Respondents.
- 4. That the balance of convenience also lies in favour of the Applicants as the Applicants will suffer irreparable loss if the interim relief sought is not granted. The Applicants care for, rescue and rehabilitate several stray dogs which dogs are in the danger of being deprived of their lives by the frequent dog culling campaigns being carried out by the Respondents. The Applicants will suffer irreparable loss of their dogs if the Respondents are not restrained from carrying out dog culling.

### PRAYER

In view of the foregoing it is respectfully prayed that till final decision of the titled writ petition, the Respondents be restrained from undertaking campaigns to indiscriminately kill stray dogs by poisoning or shooting them.

Any other relief deemed fit and appropriate by this Hon'ble Court may also kindly be

granted.

Hux. Wardwitchen

APPLICANTS

Through

SAMEER KHOSA Advocate High Court 35201-2137601-5

#### BEFORE THE HONOURABLE LAHORE HIGH COURT, LAHORE

C.M No. \_\_\_\_\_/2020

IN IN
W.P. No/2021
HAROON ALI SETHI ETC
VERSUS
PROVINCE OF PUNJAB ETC
APPLICATION UNDER ORDER 39 RULE 1 & 2 READ WITH SECTION 151 OF THE
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1908
<b>a</b>
AFFIDAVIT OF: MR. HAROON ALI SETHI S/O ARSHAD SETHI, R/O 72-A
FCC GULBERG IV, LAHORE.
I, the above-named deponent do hereby solemnly affirm and declare that
the contents of the accompanying application are true and correct to the best of my knowledge
and belief and that nothing has been concealed therefrom.
and belief and that nothing has been conceated therefrom.
Huti.
DEPONENT
Verification:
Verified on oath at Lahore on this theday of, 2021 that the contents of the
above affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and that nothing has been
concealed therefrom.
/ Ital
DEPONENT
7), s <sup>-1</sup>

# **VAKALATNAMA**

### BEFORE THE HON'BLE LAHORE HIGH COURT LAHORE

W.P. No.

of 2021

HAROON ALI SETHI ETC.

[Petitioners

Versus

PROVINCE OF PUNJAB ETC.

Respondents



#### **AXIS LAW CHAMBERS**

KNOW ALL to whom these presents shall come, that I/We, the undersigned, do hereby nominate and appoint the advocates named below of M/s Axis Law Chambers — Advocates & Legal Consultants, 67 C-1, Gulberg III, Lahore 54660 to be counsel for <u>Petitioners</u> in the above mentioned cause to do all the following acts, deeds and things or any of them, that is to say:

- 1. To act, appear and plead in the above-mentioned cause in this court or any other court in which the same may be tried or heard in the first instance or in appeal or review or revision or execution or upon transfer or at any stage of its progress until its final decision.
- 2. To sign, present and file pleadings, applications, replies, appeals, cross objections or petitions for execution, review, revision, compromise or arbitration or other documents as shall be deemed necessary or advisable for the prosecution of the said cause at all stages; to make written or verbal requests for withdrawal of the said cause and to make statements before this court or any other court in relation to the above mentioned cause.
- 3. To employ any other legal practitioner authorizing him to exercise the power and authorities hereby conferred on the advocates whenever they may think fit to do so.

AND I/We hereby agree to ratify whatever the advocates or their substitute(s) shall do in the above-mentioned cause.

AND I/We hereby agree and undertake that when the said cause is called for hearing that I/We or my/our authorized agent shall inform the advocates named below and make any of them appear in court and if the cause is dismissed in default, the said advocates shall not be held responsible for the same. I/We further agree and undertake that in addition to other modes of instructing the advocates, any instructions given by us over email to said advocates shall be valid, binding and effectual for all purposes.

And I/We hereby agree that in the event of the whole or any part of the fee agreed by me/us to be paid to the advocates remains unpaid, the advocates shall be entitled to withdraw from the prosecution of the said cause until the same is paid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I/We set my/our hand (s) to these presents, the contents of which have been explained to and understood by me/us, this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of May 2021.

Accepted, subject to terms above:

Hur.

Merchotzuell

Signature on behalf of PETITIONERS

Sameer Khosa (Advocate High Court) 35201-2137601-5

WAOOAS AHMAD MIR (Advocate High Court)

SALMAN IJAZ (Advocate High Court)

Harrison

(Figure)

Syed Shahab Qutub (Advocate Supreme Court) 35202-4651815-7

MARIA FAROOO (Advocate High Court

11-1-1-

HIRA JALEEL (Advocate High Court)

5-S, Gulberg II, Lahore 54660 Tel. +92 (0) 42 3575 0930 & 31 <u>www.axislaw.pk</u>