

The Policies Of Stray Pet Population Control In Lithuania: A Study of Government Contractors As Opposed To Non-profit Volunteer Based Organizations

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I, Saulenė Taruškaitė Vanebo, declare that this thesis is a result of my research investigations and findings. Sources of information other than my own have been acknowledged and a reference list has been appended. This work has not been previously submitted to any other university for award of any type of academic degree.

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List of contents

Abstract.....	5
1. Introduction.....	6
2. Theoretical framework.....	8
2.1. Lithuanian case.....	13
2.2. Responsibilities of the homeless animal control institutions.....	16
2.2.1. Structural examination of the responsibility for the stray animal control: case examples.....	16
2.2.1.1. Kaunas.....	16
2.2.1.2. Vilnius.....	16
2.3. TNR programs.....	18
2.4. Funding.....	19
3. Methods.....	20
3.1. Communications.....	22
3.1.1. Communications (via email) with “Nuaras”.....	22
3.1.2. Communications with ”Grinda”.....	24
3.2. Communication with the municipalities.....	25
3.2.1. City of Kaunas.....	26
3.2.2. Vilnius City.....	24
3.3. The short descriptions of the organizations, analyzed in the thesis.....	28
3.3.1. ”Grinda”.....	28
3.3.2. “Nuaras”.....	29
3.3.3. “Lese”.....	30
3.3.4. “SOS Gyvūnai”.....	31

3.3.5. Lithuanian Society for the Protection of Animals (LGGD), or the "Trailers of Life"	33
3.3.6. "Penkta Kojas"	34
3.4. Summaries of interviews	35
3.4.1. Interview with "Grinda"	36
3.4.2. Interview with "Nuaras"	38
3.4.3. Interview with "SOS Gyvūnai"	44
3.4.4. Interview with "LGGD"	47
3.4.5. Phone interview with "Animal registration centre"	47
3.4.6. Press release Kaunas City Municipality Administration	48
3.5. Quantitative methods	49
4. Homeless animal control in Lithuania: non-governmental vs. municipally funded	51
4.1. Funding	51
4.1.1. "Grinda"	51
4.1.2. "Nuaras"	55
4.2. Financing the non-governmental organizations	61
4.2.1. LGGD	63
4.2.2. "Lesė"	67
4.2.3. "SOS Gyvūnai"	69
4.2.4. "Penkta Kojas"	71
4.3. Comparison of Funding	75
4.4. The dynamics of the non-governmental and municipally funded institutions	76
4.5. Competition and cooperation	80
4.6. Competition and Denial	82

5. Further Proposals	83
6. Final conclusions.....	88
7. Bibliography.....	91
8. Appendices	99

Abstract

Within the thesis, the trending methods of stray pet population care and control are considered, the emphasis put on the differences between governmentally funded institutions of sanitation and the non-governmental animal shelters; significant attention paid to the implementation and overall effectiveness of both systems, with the differentiation of financial success and their effectiveness in saving animals and finding new homes. Within the framework of the thesis, the relationship between those two types of organizations is considered with an attempt to put some light on the impact they have on each other and how such dynamics enforce the evolution in the methods and planning for the future. Furthermore, the expansion of the non-governmental animal shelter policies considered with comparisons to the municipally funded policies that rely on mass extermination of stray pets. Finally, the main reasons for establishment of non-governmental shelters are examined as well as possible implementations on the legal basis in conjunction to propagating the expansion and future of such shelters. The main comparison framework has been set for two main cities in Lithuania, Vilnius and Kaunas as they are the most representative of the current situation, providing the perfect medium since the beginning of the no-kill shelter establishment that competes with the municipally contracted institutions which still control the vast majority of the stray animal population care and control market.

1. Introduction

Throughout the world, the coexistence of animals and humanity has been undeniable, whether it was in rural or urban dwellings. Unfortunately, free roaming stray pets are also an integral, yet unwelcome part of societies and communities worldwide. In the thesis, the problems, regarding the care and control of stray pet populations in Lithuania will be analyzed. Incidentally, Lithuania has been chosen as the main territory focus of this research due to the established situation within the country, which provides a wide range of adopted policies towards the stray pet population care and control. It is a country that has gained independence quite recently and is still struggling with the transition from Soviet Union annexation to the European Union, from the times when stray pets were swiftly and cruelly dealt with on the streets to the implementation of modern laws that take the welfare of animals into considerations – with the ratification of European Union laws, the country has signed up for significant changes that influenced the situation and led to where they are now. Main questions raised in the thesis are: What is the official policy of homeless pet population control in Lithuania? What are the differences between governmental and non-governmental volunteer-work based animal shelters? What are the achievements of the non-governmental animal shelters in Lithuania? There is little to no room for doubt left in relation to Lithuania being a perfect example to portray the situation in the former Soviet Union satellite countries – with the transition to different values come unavoidable changes; Lithuania is a perfect example for that. Within the theoretical part of the research, the main goals raised were to shed some light on the international policies towards the stray pet population care and control, with main emphasis on the successful policies of the West. In conjunction, the official policies in Lithuania will be considered in terms of theory and execution. In the methods part of the thesis, a review of the said methods will be provided with the emphasis on their success and where they could be improved; main obstacles to the implementation of some methods will be considered. Furthermore, in-depth research will be presented on the organization established within the country and their effectiveness. The main discussion focus will be on the main differences between the governmentally funded institutions and the non-governmental shelters – in depth research in to their methods of operation will be presented; also, two main cities, Kaunas and Vilnius will be distinguished as examples and the operations of the cities will be considered separately. They were chosen mainly for the role of non-governmental shelters within the cities; they also represent the situation in the country perfectly, especially when it comes to the relationship between the municipalities, their

contracted institution and the no-kill shelters. It is not a secret that the vast majority of the municipally contracted animal care and control institutions provide only basic facilities, such as quarantine before disposing of the animals; unfortunately, it is quite difficult to procure any sort of information from such institutions, therefore only a few can be used in the research. A big part of the research shall also be dedicated to the non-governmental shelters and their achievements. From their establishment to the modern policies as well as their methods of operation shall be considered; their crucial influence towards the implementation of certain humane policies appearing in the municipally contracted institutions. Special emphasis shall also be put on the financial situation of both types of organizations – how they are funded, the main difficulties with regards to funding as well as the biggest obstacles and the organizations that operate best under the circumstances; furthermore, the legal basis of such shelter operation will be considered. Methods on the possible expansion in the no-kill shelter policies will also be reviewed. The research will mostly be based on statistical data procured from the organizations as well as interviews with representatives of different organizations. Finally, suggestions will be made on the improvement of the non-governmental shelter operation as well as corrections for the legal basis of the matter

2. Theoretical framework

The history of pet ownership in societies has been a long standing affair spanning centuries and millennia, starting with the conscious formation of symbiotic relationships. From a protector and a friend, as the communities and societies progressed, the meaning of pet ownership has also evolved to the current situation in the world. Yet, as it is usual in the process of evolution, the development has been mostly sporadic, deeply connected to regions, therefore, impossible to generalize. In the matters of the stray pet population control things are just as intermittent. As with different species the timeline differs, the main focus will be directed to two comparable species: cats and dogs.

The history of domestication begins long before civilization – the scientific arguments generalize the start of the process of dog domestication to the Mesolithic Era, when the imbalances of ecosystem have become more prominent, with the domesticated canines to aid in the slaughter of large numbers of animal therefore increasing their overhunting (Clutton-Brock, 1999, p.15). Whereas the suggested domestication of dogs can be pinned on pre-historic times, the domestication of the cat is one of the more recent examples in the history of

pet domestication, with scientific theories ranging from 150 years of full domestication as opposed to the partial domestication of which evidence was found in the early human settlements of 6000 BCE, marking an area of scientific argument between the full domestication to somewhat symbiotic relationship (Turner & Bateson, 2000, p. 181). Through the ages, dogs and cats were an integral part of the societies everywhere – from rural to urban, from affluence in households to absolute poverty, varying in the function and meaning throughout the times. There are some surveys revealing the depth of the matter of pet ownership. For example, the American Humane Association's survey, conducted in 1996 shows that 57% of American households today own either a dog or a cat (American Humane Association Pet Statistics). The United Kingdom case study shows that 25% of the households own dogs (in total, 8.5 million) and 19% of British households own cats (in total, 7.5 million), according to the TNS survey, conducted in 2013 (Pet Population Report, 2013).

Yet despite such close relationship between the owners and the pets, stray pets have always presented problems within the said societies and communities. Furthermore, actions taken against said stray pets have varied from bad to worse, as the concept of animal rights has not been applied up until fairly recently. Even though writers began debating the nature and cruelty of animals slaughtered for food as well as the overall poor treatment and vivisection of animals by early eighteenth century (Guither, 1998, p.1), the concept of animal rights did not emerge until the Nineteenth century. Furthermore, the ideas did not turn into legitimate action until 1970s, when animal rights movement organizations began to form (Guither, 1998, p.4). But even as the times changed and with them came implementations in human rights, one thing remained constant: there are much more stray pets roaming around than there are people, willing to take on the responsibility of adopting a stray. Therefore, certain measurements must be taken. Within this thesis, such measurements will be taken into consideration within theoretical and practical frameworks.

Historically, the population control of stray pets has always been a matter of quick decisions – stray meant that the animal was not allowed to continue on. These extermination tendencies continued on up until the implementation of Animal Rights Movements and “No Kill” movement, which stated that the killing of large groups of stray animals can in no way be compatible with values of humane society (Levy, 2004, p. 380). Nowadays, such methods of large group extermination are not permitted in developed countries, but are still widely applied in the developing world as means of getting rid of unwanted and unclaimed pets and

as a measurement against spreading diseases such as rabies (Srinivasan, Nagaraj, 2007, p. 1085). As for the first choice in the humane measurements, animal shelters should be taken into account. Even though first animal shelters were established in the late Nineteenth century, they were places where the strays met a quick and usually very painful end by asphyxiation or, in most cases, clubbing (Brestrup, 1997, p.23). Shelters as they are now have not been developed until much later. As a by-product of the animal rights awareness, these shelters could be differentiated into those, propagating euthanasia and the “No Kill” shelters. In the case of the former, euthanasia is being used as a measure of population control, and is mostly propagated in shelters, operated by or for local governments. Although there has been greater effort to move towards more soft no killing policies, in many cases, euthanasia is not avoided in such shelters as means of dealing with the problem of there always being more strays than it is possible to socialize and adopt (Aronson, 2010, p. 278). On the other hand, the “No Kill” shelters have taken up a different approach to matters, choosing to put more effort into searching for homes and new owners, choosing euthanasia only in times when the animal is actually suffering (Leigh, Geyer, 2005, p.xi). Those shelters are mostly run as non-profit organizations that rely heavily on volunteer work and public donations. And while they were generally scoffed at by the mainstream shelter culture, they instigated changes in the way people see stray pets for the better (Brestrup, 1997, p.25). As seen in case examples further into the thesis, some of the implementations that came with the “No Kill” policy are now seen as the most efficient ways of population control, such as the “Trap-Neuter-Release” programs.

As for the stray pet population control measures, employed worldwide, besides owner awareness, castration/neutering should be taken into account. It is known from written resources that ethical matters of domestic animal castration were raised as early as 1714 by the contemporary writers (Guither, 1998, p.1). Yet there are unmistakable advantages proven of domestic animal castration. First and foremost, it is crucial to understand the staggering concept of what it does mean to leave stray pet populations to reproduce without any control. It has been accounted that if one considers that a single female dog may produce four offspring (including two females) every year for 7 years, the total progeny is 4,372 animals in total (Feldmann, Carding, 1973, pp. 956-957). Even though the theoretical research does not take in such factors such as survival rates and the fluctuation in numbers, the situation more or less can be illustrated by such calculations. Such calculations further lead to the fact that in a number of communities, pet overpopulation and free-roaming pets have created a situation, which may cause some devastating aftereffects to the communities and societies, since such

animals are likely to be carriers of disease and in some cases quite dangerous to be left roaming around. If one is to take the situation of cat population growth in the US as an example, where the estimated numbers of 60 Million feral cats (wild offspring of domestic cats) and the HSUS (the Humane Society of the United States) estimation that a pair of cats can exponentially produce 400,000 cats within 7 years, the need for neutering is unequivocal, especially since the previous trap and kill policies have proven ineffective due to other cats taking over territories, keeping up with the status quo (The Race to Outpace the Feral Cat Over-Population, 2009). With the research showing clear benefits of castration/neutering strays, especially cats, some interesting policies and projects have been implemented to reduce the numbers of strays. In the case of free roaming cats, one of the most distinguished programs that show undeniable results is the Trap-Neuter-Release program.

The Trap-Neuter-Release (TNR) program works as a way to control the feral cat population. As it has been numerously proved by observation and research, cats are naturally territorial creatures, having their own territories that vary depending on the availability of food. Those are territories the feral cats defend from other cats, feral or not (Tabor, 2007, p.34), therefore making any trap-and-kill policies ineffective – the population growth will always outweigh the number of trapped cats. With the exponential growth of cat population, the territory of a preciously trapped cat will be taken over by another, fertile one that will contribute to the rapid growth of the feral cat population. One way to avoid such closed circle is to actually allow the stray to protect its territory at the same time preventing it from reproducing, which in essence is the main goal of the TNR programs. In the early 1970's England and Denmark started to trap and neuter feral cats, returning them later to their territories with their ear clipped as a sign of the treatment done. As it is highly unrealistic to tame these strays and place them with new owners, TNR seems like the only viable choice. Furthermore, besides the obvious advantages of TNR for the population control, the cats will be healthier and better able to take care of themselves when they are no longer forced to put all their energy to into breeding and caring for offspring (The ABC's of TNR: Trapping and Sterilizing the Ferals You Feed, 2013). As a case example of TNR at work the Feral Cat Coalition of San Diego could be used. Founded in 1992, the FCC has sterilized over 10 300 unowned cats in the time period between 1992 and 1999. With an average of \$121 an operation, after two years and with no other explanation, the total number of cats brought in dropped by over 35%, and euthanasias dropped 40% instead of the usual 10% increase (A Model for Humane Reduction of Feral Cat Populations, 1999). These numbers show a positive impact the TNR has on feline

euthanasias and tax dollars. The resulting tax-savings during the period were quite substantial, almost reaching one million dollars that would have been otherwise spent on housing, feeding, euthanasia and disposal of impounded stray cats.

Although TNR programs have proven to be effective in feral feline population control matters, by no means did they solve all the problems, main ones being sanitation, rabies control and dog population growth, especially in urban settings. The general consensus on TNR programs for dogs is that they are ineffective due to the fact that the dogs have to be controlled more strictly than cats – they do not keep to their territories, scavenge for food in wide areas and are either perceived dangerous or disease carriers, or, in fact, both. And though there are trial TNR programs for stray dogs in some Asian countries, the results are far from conclusive or, in fact, successful as they are for feral cats (Trap-Neuter-Return Trials for Dogs, 2012). With these programs being rejected for dogs or, at best, on trial, the only way of controlling the stray dog population is by implementing especially strict laws that concern owning and sterilizing the stray and owned pet population. As an example, New York City could be used. With its strict legislations towards pet ownership (all New Yorkers must neuter and get licenses for their pets), New York has set an example with its Licensing, Identification and Control of Dogs (Agriculture and Markets Law. Chapter 69 of the Consolidated Laws. Article 7. Licensing, Identification and Control of Dogs) and the Mayor's Alliance for NYC's Animals, controlled by the Maddie's Fund. The results, garnered from the launch of the program in 2003 are quite significant. According to the Maddie's Fund report, the live release of strays into new homes has reached 80% in 2012 (Maddie's Projects in New York City, New York, 2013). According to the Mayor's Alliance for NYC Animals progress report for the year 2012, such implemented laws and infrastructure has paid off: in the period between 2003 and 2012, euthanasia at Animal Care and Control of NYC has been reduced by 74%, resulting in 23,449 fewer deaths (from 31,701 in 2003 to 8,252 in 2012, saving over 200,000 stray pet lives overall); consistently decreasing the total animal intake for the last three years, the total numbers going below 40,000 in total for the first time. Even though overall situation has been getting better, the statistics in adoption have recently declined after a peak in 2009, therefore steering the direction of the policy into ways of increasing adoption possibilities by advertising, outreach and availability (Mayor's Alliance for NYC Animals Progress Report 2012, 2013). Nevertheless, the New York example presents a model that can be successful through strict owner as well as population control, positive advertising and outreach programs.

One final observation to be made before moving on to the more specified regional approach towards the stray pet concerns is the sanitation and disease control in the stray animal population, otherwise thought of as one of the biggest problems when considering the stray pet population, both dog and cat. As a case example, rabies will be reviewed briefly with emphasis on the control and prevention policies. Curiously enough, contrary to the general opinion, cats are a more likely to be carriers of rabies, yet are vaccinated much less in general, therefore increasing the risk of rabies among cat bite victims (Hoff et al., 1993, p. 1116). In fact, even though the information on exact amount of cat bites to happen is not found anywhere, it is clear that of those examples when a cat bite was documented, 20 to 50% of the bites are likely to get infected, depending on the bite location, host factor and local wound care (Loar, 1987, p. 17). The only way to prevent rabies from spreading is vaccination that should be administered upon trapping a stray animal. For example, in conjunction to the TNR, vaccines are used for feral cats before their release back into their habitats, making the programs more acceptable to public health officials. And even though it is quite difficult to re-trap the cats, the administered vaccination lasts for 3-4 years, providing at least a temporary solution (Patrick, O'Rourke, 1998, p.257).

2.1. Lithuanian case

When considering the stray pet population in Lithuania, the previously discussed matters will be presented in relation to the more regional approach, comparing some model policies/communities with the situation in the main Lithuanian cities. The main reason only two cities, Vilnius and Kaunas were chosen in this research is due to the information available, especially statistics and government support, as well as the fact that a significant number of the animal shelters are operated from these two cities, providing with a great comparative study of government funded/contracted shelters and non-profit shelters.

Within the theoretical framework of this thesis, it is firstly pertinent to make a few distinctions – between the different types of organizations as well as different municipalities and areas, as different organizations are contracted by separate municipalities. For example, whereas in the capital, the municipality contracted company is Ltd. “Grinda” (The Animal Sanitation Service for Vilnius region, homepage <http://www.grinda.lt/vbgst/vilniaus-benamiu-gyvunu-sanitarine-tarnyba/>), in Kaunas (the second biggest city of Lithuania) case,

the organization, responsible for the care and control of the homeless pet population is Ltd. “Nuaras” (Kaunas Regional Animal Shelter, homepage <http://www.animal.lt/lt/gyvunu-globa/kauno-regiono-gyvunu-globos-namai>). As for the types of organizations, the main distinction will be made between governmental organizations or privately owned organizations that are eligible to receive funds, allocated by the government (otherwise called contractors of municipalities) for services rendered; and non –governmental, privately owned or managed organizations that do not receive any kind of financial support from municipalities, the government or European Union allocated grants, related to the government, therefore basing the financing of their activities on donations from either companies or individuals, creating donation and support systems that rely on the basic, or, in times, sophisticated charity work based schemes.

Since the declaration of independence in 1991, more than two decades have passed, yet not much in official policies for the stray pet sheltering have changed. Even though there are no more witness accounts or public whispering on the stray dogs or cats being shot on the streets, there is still much to be improved on when considering the care and control of the stray pet populations in Lithuania. As the general framework for this area has been set, the trend has also been set which now consists of Municipalities buying services from specially assigned organizations for homeless domestic animal population management and control. In Vilnius, such organization is “Grinda” and in Kaunas – “Nuaras”. Nevertheless, an in-depth analysis is required in relation to the mechanics of the service purchase process is required along with a detailed list of services rendered by the said municipalities as well as set priorities of such methods of animal control.

As the Republic of Lithuania Governing Laws of Local Municipalities (Lietuvos Respublikos (LR) Vietos Savivaldos Įstatymas) proclaims, the responsible party for the public services, general cleanliness as well as maintaining general order in public areas is the municipality itself (LR Vietos Savivaldos Įstatymas, articles 6, 36 §). Therefore, the organization and implementation of animal control polices/services also falls within the jurisdiction of the municipalities, which in some cases may pose a great issue. As the 9th article of the Law of Local Municipalities shows, a municipality is primarily responsible for the administration of public services; therefore it is responsible for the setting of the rules for those that actually implement the said public services. They are also accountable for the organization of the purchasing process (LR Vietos Savivaldos Įstatymas, article 9); the municipality

administration also monitors and administrates the providers and the results (LR vietos savivaldos istatymas, article 29). At the same time the Law of Public Management in Lithuania declares that the head of the supplier is responsible for the quality of public services and that the laws and regulations are being followed (LR Viešojo Administravimo Įstatymas, 17, 5 §).

It is also very important to take into account that the local governing facilities, as well as their contractors are subject to the strict control of the public service purchases, therefore creating very difficult conditions for new organizations to enter the contests for the projects, concerning stray pet control, sanitation and disease prevention. According to the 5th article of the Local Government Laws, public services can only be rendered by government suppliers or contractors, chosen via public contest system, where they submit their estimates and the most cost-effective submission wins. Even though the local governing bodies are responsible for the rendering of public services to the residents, unless the contests for the contracts were unsuccessful, the suppliers/contractors, employed by the governing bodies are the ones to actually take care of the strays, providing they follow the laws, official rulings and government institutions decisions. Such public services are provided either free or for a fee, but the local government has to ensure that those services are available for the residents at any time (LR Viešojo Administravimo Įstatymas, 8 §).

Nevertheless, such strict control proves to be discriminative towards most organizations, willing to take over the care and control of stray pet population, even if they can offer better conditions, creating a sort of a catch 22 situation: according to the conditions for the contestants in Kaunas city, submitting their estimates and offers, for the last three years the service supplier has had, or is at the moment doing a project, related to the subject, which in this case is animal trapping, collections from residents, quarantine, euthanasia, delivery to utilization facilities and temporary shelter; furthermore, the said project(s) cannot be lower in cost than 140 000 LTL (Announcement on Simplified Purchase Contest III.2 §, Conditions of the Submissions). Therefore, in a niche so narrow, the contests are constantly won by one organization, there is a monopoly formed of such public services, making it impossible for the other organizations to push in (they cannot get projects without experience and they don't have experience because they don't get the projects), to even start competing seriously for the funding and projects.

While considering the general situation in Lithuania and before delving into comparisons of different cities/shelters, it is also crucial to understand the publicity of such ventures for future reference, as a big part of the research was conducted via interviews and written inquiries. Now, according to the Lithuanian Laws for Informing the Public (Lietuvos Respublikos Visuomenės Informavimo Įstatymas), the government and the suppliers/contractors are answerable to the society. According to article 6 of the law, the governing institutions, as well as their suppliers/contractors must inform the residents and answer their questions. In the case of a media enquiry, they must answer the questions within one working day, and if they cannot (the answers required touch on information that is potentially sensitive – trade secrets etc.) they must inform the enquirer of the reasons why they cannot answer within one working day (Lithuanian Law for Informing the Public, 6 §). Failure to do so is to be seen as an infraction of the said law (further information on the Laws for Informing the Public and Media could be found in appendix 1, “Press Releases”).

2.2. Responsibilities of the homeless animal control institutions.

Within this research, the responsibility for stray animal control and care will mostly be analyzed in relation to two major cities – Vilnius and Kaunas. Only these two examples can fully represent the legal situation in Lithuania, since there are no other examples so informative where both municipality-funded and non-governmental shelters are at work. As it has been touched on earlier, the lawfully accepted model of pet population control and care is the one where municipalities organize for the care of stray pets. That can be done in two different ways: either to have a competition of suppliers able to provide the services, choosing the most cost-effective one, or to establish a local municipal enterprise themselves which is then the only one legal supplier of such services to the residents of the assigned areas.

2.2.1. Structural examination of the responsibility for the stray animal control: case examples

2.2.1.1. Kaunas

In Kaunas city, the responsibility for stray animal control falls under the control of the Economy Department Urban Management Division of Kaunas city municipality (*Kauno*

Miesto ūkio departamento Miesto tvarkymo skyrius, 12.14§). The division has a responsibility to organize and implement cleanliness and tidiness in public places, organizes public procurements, prepare the documents for those procurements, controls the procedure (Kauno Miesto ūkio departamento Miesto tvarkymo skyrius, 12.26 §). On the other hand, Urban Management Division does not control how the rules for the treatment of animals are being followed, leaving that task to the Health Department of Kaunas city municipality (*Kauno Miesto Savivaldybės Administracijos Savivaldybės Sveikatos tarnyba* 12.28 §), which also controls how the organization, the announced the winner of the municipality competition for the contract, concerning animal care in Kaunas municipality follows sanitary requirements and finally, how the quarantine is being carried out (*Sveikatos tarnyba* 12.31 §). In other words, the Urban Management Division is responsible to find out the needs, set the rules and organizes the purchase process and the Health Department takes over the control of chosen supplier for the homeless animal care, which presently in Kaunas is a privately owned organization “Nuaras”.

2.2.1.2. Vilnius Case

Administrative responsibility for stray animal control belongs to Vilnius City Municipality Department of Communal Economy, Urban Management Division (*Vilniaus Savivaldybės Komunalinio ūkio departamento Miesto tvarkymo skyrius*). One of the main responsibilities of the division is to organize catching and quarantine of stray animals in Vilnius Municipality City Regulative Office (*Vilniaus Miesto, Miesto tvarkymo skyrius* functions, 3 §). The main contrast from the Kaunas case example could be drawn from the fact that there is no competition for suppliers of services if one is to take the control of stray pets in mind – the governing body of Vilnius has its own enterprise, called “Grinda” as the instrumental organization to control stray animals in Vilnius municipality. “Grinda” is a first and foremost a sanitary institution for stray animals and is under the control of the already mentioned Management division.

According to the Law, only certified organizations can be suppliers of animal care services in municipalities– they must get the so called “veterinary number”. National food and veterinary agency (*Valstybinė maisto ir veterinarijos tarnyba*) controls how the requirements are being followed in animal control stations (animal care institutions and shelters) where homeless,

injured, as well as impounded from their previous owners animals are being placed (Valstybinė maisto ir veterinarijos tarnyba, 10§).

Unfortunately, the only way to glean information about the services that the Kaunas municipality is buying from “Nuaras” is basically the conditions of procurement competition, which must be officially announced and made available to the public. According to the Law, it is mandatory for those documents of municipalities’ procurements to be accessible for public for at least few years (Lithuanian Laws for Informing the Public 3 §). Interestingly enough, the conditions and the services have not changed in the last year, even though the establishment of non-governmental shelters has changed the situation radically. As for the Vilnius case, the information is impossible to procure via the publicity channels since “Grinda” is the only contracted organization and no contest has been held for years to challenge its position of monopoly in the stray animal population control matters.

The conditions for the purchase of services contest in Kaunas show that during the last three years, the estimated numbers of specific services are: died/euthanized animals brought to utilization services reaching up to ~30 tonnes, animals, picked up from residents ~4950 in total, trapped in the streets ~3000 animals, taken from homes after work hours or during official holiday ~1590 animals, caught in the streets after work hours or during official holiday ~1500, quarantine of one animal reaching ~3300 days, keeping the expenses for one animal paid for ~45900 days, overall euthanized ~3000 animals, dead animals picked up from the streets ~ 1500 animals (as stated in the contest conditions) (Announcement on Simplified Purchase Contest [online],). Which means that in the period of 3 years, “Nuaras” should have taken over the care of approx. 11040 alive stray/unclaimed animals (4950 taken from residents + 3000 caught in streets + 1590 taken from residents after working hours + 1500 caught in streets after working hours) – compared to statistics in other cities, these numbers seem abnormally high. For example, in Vilnius case, the statistics from “Grinda” in the period between 2010-2012 show numbers such as follows: picked up from residents – 4492, trapped and brought in from the streets – 4886, euthanized – 2991, died – 45, adopted – 4361 and returned to owners as lost pets – 231, making the total numbers of stray pets that at some point ended up in the shelter – 9378, which is almost 2000 less than in a city that is almost twice smaller in population than the capital according to the Lithuanian Statistic Department surveys (Lietuvos Statistikos Departamentas, 2013).

On top of the governmentally funded organizations such as “Nuaras” and “Grinda”, there are also the privately managed shelters to consider. Based mainly on private grants and donations, as well as relying heavily on volunteer input, such shelters have garnered quite a bit of attention during the last few years. In the case of Vilnius, the examples would be “SOS Gyvūnai”, “Lesė” (Vilnius region dept.) and LGGD. In Kaunas – “Penkta Koja” and “Lesė” (Kaunas region dept.). These organizations represent the most established on-government contracted animal shelters and will provide a comparable study with the government contracted ones. One of them, “Lesė”, has multiple branches, two of them in both comparable cities, providing a view on same strategies in different cities. Brief summaries on all shelters will be provided further on in the thesis.

One of the most important things to mention within the theoretical framework of the stray pet population control in Lithuania is the Trap-Neuter-Release programs, carried out by various organizations. For example, the programs, carried out by “Lesė” and the LGGD (together with “Grinda”).

2.3. TNR programs

Firstly, it is important to understand the factors that influence the TNR programs in Lithuania. From the information on shelters, found on their websites and additional interviews it is clear that no animal shelter/sanitation institution in Lithuania has resources to trap all the stray/feral cats at the same time before their mating season. Neither do they have spaces to shelter all of the trapped strays without resorting to euthanasia, or finances to pay for such sheltering – the municipalities do not finance sheltering past the quarantine period (interview with “Grinda” and “Nuaras”, appendix 1). Where the government contracted institutions are unable to step up, the non-governmental shelters take over: the no-kill shelters of Lithuania have taken over a lot of aspects, such as animal advertising and sheltering after quarantine, but the TNR programs as well, especially “Lesė”, the leading organization for feral cat trapping and neutering – during the period between 2007 and 2010, the organization neutered 2155 cats, 784 of them in accordance to the TNR (“Lesė” Statistics, appendix 2.). LGGD, on the other hand, has received funding from Bridgitte Bardoux foundation for carrying out TNR, and signed an agreement with “Grinda” to fund neutering in their facilities. During the year 2011, 172 cats were trapped, neutered and then released to their territories (LGGD statistics for 2011, appendix 2.). Most, if not all no-kill shelters employ the positive attitude towards

neutering – in the interviews, all of the interviewees from the non-governmental shelters emphasized their commitment to neutering the animals they have in their care (Interviews with “Penkta Koja”, “SOS Gyvūnai”, LGGD, appendix 1.). Unfortunately, financial situation in most non-governmental organizations is not ideal, and in most cases the shelters are unable to neuter all the strays. According to Ms. Agnė Volockytė, the director of “Penkta Koja”, claims that they only neuter up to 70% of the animals (Interview with “Penkta Koja”, Appendix 1).

2.4. Funding

One last thing to mention within the theoretical part of this thesis is the funding, procured by the organizations, dealing with the care and control of stray pets. It is no secret that the governmentally contracted organizations receive funding from the municipalities – the municipalities buy services from these organizations, in this case “Nuaras” and “Grinda”. When it comes to the other organizations, researched in this thesis, the situation becomes a bit more complicated. These organizations usually employ sophisticated funding systems, the basis of which are personal donations, sponsors (financially or otherwise), and tax percentages, donated by tax payers. Firstly, the 2% of the wage tax should be considered. As part of the tax system, the tax payers have the possibility of directing 2% of their wages, a part of their wage tax, to an organization of their choice, providing such organization has been approved to receive such donations. This year, taxpayers have been exceptionally generous to some organizations – for example, “Penkta Koja” received 246 000 LTL, becoming the second organization after political parties to receive such big funding (interview with “Penkta Koja”, appendix 1). Other ways of procuring funding are personal donations. Most of the organizations have bank accounts dedicated to collecting personal donations as well as special numbers to donate set amount of money, which are advertized on their websites (“Penkta Koja”, “SOS Gyvūnai” etc.). Other ways of support towards these organizations are either by materials (Interview with “SOS Gyvūnai”, appendix 1.) or having sponsor companies, which can help both financially and by providing materials needed. For example, one of the main sponsors for “Penkta Koja”, “Lytagra” contributed with building materials for the new shelter (Information found on “Penkta Koja” website). And finally, there is the quick mobilization to consider, which is used for very urgent cases and is most widely established with “Penkta Koja”. For example, if the organization has to do a quick pick up and the animal is either

injured, diseased, or the shelter has no way of housing it for the moment, a request is sent to the volunteers/followers. They contribute as they can – providing temporary care, materials, transport etc., which, though it seems small if compared to other ways of funding, is nonetheless vital to non-governmental organizations (requests found on “Penkta Koja” Facebook page).

3. **Methods**

The first part of the project will involve the comparison of the activities and methods adopted by both types of organizations, both governmental as well as non-profit, volunteer work based ones, mainly focusing on how the methods differ, the kinds of people affiliated, the possible financing opportunities and realities as well as the notions of productivity in achieving the set goals. One of the biggest parts of my research involved interviews with representatives from various organizations; therefore I believe it is pertinent to supply introductions and short descriptions of the interview, as they are the basis of my research. Even though in those interviews I have tried to keep up with the consistency and present the same questions to all of my interviewees, all of those organizations have chosen different approaches towards stray pet control in Lithuania; therefore, my interviews lack defined structure, varying from each other somewhat widely, due to my attempt to be flexible and discuss in depth the differences in their approaches with a belief that would be beneficial to my research in the end. In order to better understand what kind of organizations will be analyzed in my research and what their main goals are, as well as why certain questions were asked and not other, it would be beneficial to introduce each one. Furthermore, as I am employing a presupposition that the human input into everything with concerns to this essay has a huge part in this research; especially when considering the non-governmental sector where a huge impact is seen from the volunteers and their input. Therefore, in my opinion, it is highly beneficial to introduce the acting CEO's of all organizations, governmental and privately managed, with the emphasis on the non-governmental, no-kill shelters.

Qualitative research methods: place the shelter reviews, interviews with board members held over the research period as well as analysis of their competency. Semi-structured interviews with a pre-prepared interview guide with responsible officers (Appendix 1, interviews). Summaries of interviews shall be placed within the main body of the thesis, and transcripts of

the interviews will be transferred to appendix 1. In-depth analysis of the animal shelter operation will be conducted as well.

Another crucial part of the thesis will be the comments, received from civil servants, directly responsible for the policies of the stray animal control (including abandoned pets, picked up from residents) in the Republic of Lithuania, as well as directly responsible for the municipal actions in Kaunas and Vilnius. Unfortunately and despite the strict control on the information available for public consumption, any sort of commentary from municipal officials was incredibly difficult to obtain, therefore the availability of such information is practically non-existent in the thesis if compared to the numbers of representatives that were contacted for such information in the first place. Upon the first attempt to make contact and ask some questions, such as who exactly is responsible for what in the Kaunas and Vilnius municipalities, none of the contacted officers replied. Many of the institutions and their subdivisions representatives that were supposed to be responsible, could not clearly answer the questions asked, mainly who is the responsible person for the forming and controlling the policies for the control of stray pats, at worst, shrugging of the questions and at best, sending off to inquire somewhere else. According to the Republic of Lithuania Law on Public Information, my letters had to be answered in a specifically defined period of time, but the results were as following:

3.1. Communications

3.1.1. Communications (via email) with “Nuaras”

January 5th, 2013. Sent out a written request for a meeting and a conversation. I have identified myself as a Masters student at UMB, writing my thesis on the stray animal control in the Republic of Lithuania; in addition to the introduction, I have presented a short summary of my project. I have also informed them on my wishes to meet up and conduct an interview with the emphasis on these topics: chosen time period – last half a decade (5 years). In relation to the timeline, I have asked for the financial reports of the last five years, in conjunction with corollaries and statistical data on the animals that were caught (picked up from residents), vaccinated, neutered(castrated), received medical treatments as well as numbers for euthanized animals and any other relevant information, where the financial resources (such as whether you have sponsors, render side-performed services for which

payments were accepted etc.) as well as the qualifications of employed staff (education received as well as job experience). I have also expressed my wishes to conduct a live interview on top of the question they were to answer

January 8th, 2013. I received an answer from the head of “Nuaras” via email, inviting me for a conversation. Unfortunately, I fell ill and was in no condition to conduct an interview; therefore, a day before the agreed interview date I had to cancel the meeting and leave for Norway immediately.

January 14th, 2013. In my letter to “Nuaras”, I have apologised and informed them that I will not be able to make it to the meeting I have also asked the head of “Nuaras” to consider and suggest other dates, at her convenience, for us to meet up and finally do the interview. I have also informed her that I will be in touch.

March 12th, 2013. I have contacted “Nuaras” once again asking for a meeting. This time, I did not receive an answer.

March 19th, 2013. Emailed “Nuaras” again, asking for a meeting to conduct the interview.

March 19th, 2013. I received an answer, an agreement to meet up. I was also assigned a time slot. Replied to the email, confirming my attendance.

Upon arrival, the head of “Nuaras” did not meet up with me, assigning another person to do that in her stead. I have conducted the interview with Darius Starkevičius, who is one of the employees at “Nuaras” Ltd., working at their subdivision shelter in Užliedžiai. Darius Starkevičius is also a member of the Kaunas Animal Care and Supervision Council board member, representing “Nuaras” on the council.

I introduced myself as a Masters student at UMB, but did not reveal that I have had previous volunteering experience with “Penkta Koja”. Nevertheless, the head of “Nuaras”, as well as some of the employees, working at headquarters in Gertrūdos street, Kaunas, have recognized me from previous encounters, mostly from when I collected a bitch with puppies as well as one cat with a litter of kittens for foster care at home. That happened at least a few years previously, but it was such an unusual practice in their opinion that they still remembered me. After affiliating myself with the “Penkta Koja” organization, my relationship with “Nuaras” has turned for the worse immediately due to their employed strategy towards competing animal shelters, especially those with “no-kill” strategies. Nevertheless, my interviewee was

not informed on my affiliations with an organization they consider as competition, and I did not reveal it myself during an interview. During the whole interview, other organizations, especially “Penkta Koja” were mentioned numerously and in a non-flattering way, therefore helping me to arrive at a conclusion that had I said anything about my volunteering experiences, the interview would be over before it started. In essence, I have stopped my volunteering and being an active member of the organization upon the start of my Masters studies in 2011, although I do not deny keeping in touch with some members as well as the board of “Penkta Koja”. In the interview I have tried, and in my opinion succeeded in being unbiased, endeavoring not to ask questions about “penkta Koja” without the interviewee touching on the subject first. All of my questions were of the general nature, and when I asked about the non-governmental shelters, I did not mention any names or gave hints on specific organizations, although I did invite to elaborate as the interviewee saw fit to. Summary of the interview with the essential information can be found in the interview summary section of the thesis. Transcription of the recording, in Lithuanian, is also included in the appendix. Any statistical data I have requested in my letters and later on in the interview, I did not get from him.

April 23d, 2013. Wrote another letter to ”Nuaras”. Asked specifically for statistical data that I have requested previously and was promised to receive shortly after the interview. I have also asked to comment on a few things I found myself not understanding, mainly the conditions for public services purchase – what kind of services were contracted, since I only had general, and quite frankly sketchy information; also what kind of contests they have won before and the amounts of money involved with such purchases. Declared to be very grateful for information they deem to share, especially on the animal influx to the shelter and general flows (how many animals they have in their shelters, how many were adopted, numbers for euthanasia/deaths, treatments etc., as well as services rendered – how many animals you have taken in from previous owners, how many times you went on call and picked up animals from residents at their places of choosing. Furthermore, I encouraged sharing information on how much money has been received every year and what services you rendered for the said funding. Another question I have thought of asking was to do with the animal marking. Since”Nuaras” is a partner to a publicly owned”Center for Animal Registration”, the contest winner for the pet marking with microchips and registration being both organizations jointly, I have expressed my interest in those services, asking for the data on that: when and how many animals they have chipped and registered and how much would a resident have to pay for the

chipping and registering a pet. I have once again failed to receive any sort of answer from the head/representatives of "Nuaras".

April 26th, 2013. Sent out a letter repeating the requests and questions from the last letter. Sent out the letter to multiple addresses within the organization. Failed to receive any answer from all of the addressees.

3.1.2. Communications with "Grinda"

There are no contact numbers of the head or representatives, or any employee for "Grinda" on their webpage. Neither are there any in the Local Municipality webpages, even though "Grinda" is a municipality-managed organization. The only contact number I have found was the helpline to report stray/unwanted animals. Upon calling that number with the inquiries, I have received the number of the CEO of "Grinda", which is a somewhat large organization, responsible for road upkeep, central heating etc., stray animal control being only a department within the organization (further on, the animal control and sanitation department within "Grinda" will be referred to as "Grinda" unless specifically differentiated). Upon calling the head of "Grinda" (he was the only person with authority to grant information release to people); I was given the contact information for the head of the animal control department. Arranged an interview with the head of the department via phone, after I introduced myself and my research as well as presented the questions I was going to ask during the interview.

Interview was conducted with the head of the animal control department of "Grinda's" in the headquarters of the shelter. The head of the department was informed previously of my affiliation with another shelter, but did not have any reservations, concerning the said affiliation. The interview was done willingly, followed by a tour around facilities. Compared to previous experiences, related to the former head of the department Mr. Masiulis, the situation has changed radically. Significantly reduced numbers of animals in cages, especially cats, the water in the cages not iced over, even though it was January and the temperature was quite a few degrees below zero. All of my questions were answered, I have also received statistical data reports on animals received/picked up, quarantined, adopted, moved, as well as the numbers of animals that were euthanized, even though I was warned that I was not supposed to have such Information, since all data goes to the municipality and is then handled by employees responsible. Upon my request on the financial reports, I have received an

unequivocal refusal, with the explanation that the organization and their employees answer the municipality only. The interview was recorded and documented, the English summary with essential details of the conversation can be found into the interview summary section within the thesis, and the Lithuanian full transcript will be added to the appendix.

3.2. Communication with the municipalities

3.2.1. City of Kaunas

May 14th, 2013. A request has been sent via email for a conversation, the recipient being the secretary of the Kaunas Animal Care and Supervision Council (one of the board members of which I have already talked and mentioned in my report on communications with “Nuaras”), also the senior expert for the Kaunas City Municipality Health and Sanitary Inspection Vytautas Giedraitis. Once again, I included a short introduction of myself and my project before concentrating on the information I needed to know. Main questions asked in the letter were who is responsible for the care and control of stray pets in the city of Kaunas and its regions (trapping, sheltering, treatments, euthanasia etc.), and the activities, related with “Nuaras”: who the organization is answering, as in who they report to and where I should seek information on the last five years reports, concerning “Nuaras” and their records on how many animals were trapped/collected from owners, how many were adopted, how many treated for diseases/traumas, as well as the numbers for sterilized/neutered and euthanized animals, with differentiation to cats and dogs separately. I also asked for information on how much money was paid to “Nuaras” for their services every year for the said last five years. And finally, I asked if it was in any way possible for me to take a look into the purchase conditions of the contests, concerning the care and control of stray animal population in the city/regions of Kaunas, announced in the last 7 to 10 years. Once again, I did not receive any answer or indication of the letter being received.

June 9th, 2013. Second letter to Vytautas Giedraitis with no reply.

June 19th, 2013. A letter, identical to the one sent to Vytautas Giedraitis, was sent to Vaida Kižnytė, head of the Kaunas City Municipality Health and Sanitary Inspection. No reply either.

October 13th, 2013, a letter to Gaiva Pundytė (contact information offered to me by the director of “Penkta Koją”, Agnė Volockytė), the vice-president of the Animal Care and Control Council (GGPT). The content of the letter was identical to the ones sent to Mr. Giedraitis and Ms. Kižnytė, concerning the activities of “Nuaras” and their reports, as well as statistic information. No reply.

November 7th, 2013, yet another letter, this time to Mrs. Vilma Ridikienė, the head expert of the Kaunas Municipality City Management Department, whose activities are headlined as follows: “the planning, organizing and control of the clearing, tidying and upkeep of the public spaces within the city, offering solutions to the questions of stray animal trapping, collection from the residents, quarantine, euthanasia, sheltering and registering, as well as microchipping and identification”. (Employee Information of the Kaunas City Management Department, p.2). Even though employee contacts such as this should be accessible to the wider public, the existence of such an employee was only revealed after numerous calls, bouncing off each other within different departments of the Municipality of Kaunas in search for the same questions.

November 13th, 2013. A call to Mrs. Ridikienė (after no reply to the previously sent email), where she explained that she cannot answer most of the questions due to them being confidential information. She also claimed that the questions she might, and might not answer will be answered only as a show of ‘good will’, since she does not have to answer any questions that I asked. She consented to answer some of the questions, so I re-sent her the previous letter, asking her to answer the questions she can answer, and provide a legal response as to why she cannot answer the rest (as previously mentioned, the laws for informing the public do not have any article that touches on the information I asked for actually being ‘confidential’, or that the employee of the municipality has a choice of not answering officially asked questions).

November, 20th. Answer from Mrs Ridikiene to the same letter. In the letter, Mrs Ridikienė put some light on the situation, claiming that the information on the numbers of animals trapped, collected from residents, euthanized or in the care of “Nuaras” is not collected by the municipality, or any department within. Such information can only be released by “Nuaras” itself. As for financial reports from the last five years, she explained, that such information is considered confidential as per contract agreement, which is prepared by the department of public purchases and concessions.

3.2.2. Vilnius City

June 9th, 2013. Emailed Ms. Violeta Podolskaitė (Contacts provided to me by the director of "SOS Gyvūnai", Ilona Mezneciava), a member of the City Municipality Council. Introduced myself as a masters student, researching for my thesis, also included in the letter that I was recommended to contact her by the director of "SOS Gyvūnai" to talk about the the questions I have, regarding the care and control of stray pets in the city of Vilnius. My main questions concerned the costs of "Grinda"(institution for the quarantine of the trapped and collected pets) to the city, mainly how much did it cost for the municipality to upkeep the institution, the costs of quarantining and other services rendered by the same institution during the last five years. Furthermore, how many animals were in the care of "Grinda" during those years as well as the numbers for of animals euthanized. Also, how many employees does "Grinda" have that deals with the animals in their care and what are their official titles within the institution. And finally, I have inquired on the number of posts in the municipality, dedicated to the care of stray pets, implementing the rules of pet ownership in the city as well as those, responsible for the overall welfare of pets in the city. I have also asked for contact information of the employees concerned

June 10th, 2013. Received an answer from Ms. Podolskaitė, in which she replied that I should contact "Grinda" directly to get any answers.

October 31st, 2013. Repeated letter on the basis of "Grinda's" refusal to answer questions they are only allowed to release to the municipality.

In conclusion, in the call centres of both Kaunas and Vilnius municipalities, I was recommended and referred to the municipality subsidized shelters directly to search for the answers to my questions, regarding the contests, services rendered, finances and statistics of the said animal shelters. In Vilnius, "Grinda" refused to supply any answers or statistical information on the basis of their commitment to only release information to the municipality; upon inquiries at the municipality, i was referred back to "Grinda". The situation in Kaunas, unfortunately, was even more impossible to get to: "Nuaras" is a privately owned company, hired by the municipality, therefore they have no obligation to collaborate with the public – there are no laws that require informing the public when the company in question is privately owned. They are only required to report to the municipality because they receive funds from

them for the services they were contracted to provide. Furthermore, when I processed an official enquiry to find out who is responsible for the control of "Nuaras" within municipality and who could provide me with basic statistics on the influx and adoptions of stray animals, I found out the information was virtually impossible to procure: in the numerous departments I have phoned or emailed, I received an answer that "Nuaras" is a privately owned company and they do not interfere with their activities. Which is quite peculiar, if one should consider that the municipality is implored by the laws to not only have responsibility for the companies they have contracted to render services, but to control them, much less receive frequent, if not detailed reports of their activities or where they spend the money, assigned to them by the municipality.

3.3. The short descriptions of the organizations, analyzed in the thesis

3.3.1. "Grinda"

The sanitation institution for Vilnius city (further, sanitation institution), is a department within "Grinda", which is a privately owned company, controlled entirely by the municipality of Vilnius. The organization is profit oriented, their main goal is to catch stray pets in the public territories within the Vilnius city, as well as provide treatments and temporary shelter. Stray pets are being caught in accordance with the reports from Vilnius city municipality departments, police reports as well as resident calls. The institution collects animals for free, also picks them up from homes of people with limited capabilities, such as pensioners or the disabled. Give up the strays for adoption (though no more than two strays per person of legal age). After 14 day quarantine, the animal receive worm treatment, they are also given rabies shots (Information found on "Grinda's" webpage). For a long time (until 2011), "Grinda" was called an animal shelter, even though realistically the only sheltering that was done was during quarantine. Upon taking a look at their statistics, it is quite clear that previously, the large majority (up to 97%) of the animals also met their end in the facilities ("Grinda's" statistics, Appendix 2). A long time director for the institution, veterinarian Mr. Masiulis (who was widely hated by the non-governmental organizations, as reports to municipality against him show) even said on air that "Grinda" (at time called an animal shelter), provided quarantine services, not sheltering. Mr. Algimantas Vilūnas, the CEO of the whole institution ("Grinda" does much more than stray animal quarantine, which is a department within the company) agreed with Mr. Masiulis – claimed that in the city, sanitation is the first and

foremost obligation. The matters of animal care and welfare are for the owners to consider, or the non-governmental organizations; even though according to Mr. Vilūnas, such organizations are only established to drain and launder money from the budget (LRT Journalist Investigation on what happened with the millions, paid for pet registration). One last thing – all people working for “Grinda’s” sanitation department are employed by the municipality and get paid for their work.

3.3.2. “Nuaras”

Privately share owned company “Nuaras” is a profit oriented organization with the main policies of selling pet related merchandise; veterinary clinic; dog and cat barber shop; dog training school; pet hotel; animal marking and finally, stray pet care and control. “Nuras” is also the company, contracted by the municipality of Kaunas to produce services of animal trapping, sheltering and utilization. As the representatives from the municipality claim, “Nuaras” gets paid for the services rendered monthly (Press release, appendix 1). The headquarters of “Nuaras” are situated in a central location of Kaunas, where they have all of the aforementioned services. Even though the animals are collected there (Gertrūdos street 46), they are usually then transported outside of city limits, where the institution has a subdivision they call an animal shelter. The director for “Nuaras” is mer. Jurgita Gustaitienė, and the institution has a long standing agreement, with LGGA (Lithuanian Animal Caretaker Association); this institution is not to be mixed with LGGD, or the “Trailers of Life”, an organization that is operating in Vilnius on volunteer basis. LGGA is an organization, established on the same address (Gertrūdos st. 46) with its director Mr. Vytautas Gustaitis, who is also a husband to Mrs. Gustaitienė (director of “Nuaras”). According to the agreement between these two institutions, LGGA takes over the care of animals that are released from quarantine in “Nuaras” for further care. However, they never leave the “Nuaras” subdivision shelter in Užliedžiai – they supposedly take care of the animals there. According to one of the interviewees, Mr. Starkevičius, the LGGA is an association that united volunteers. Unfortunately, I was unable to find any requirements for the volunteers anywhere, but according to Mr. Starkevičius, one has to directly contact the association in order to become a volunteer. “Nuaras” also has a written agreement with a publically owned organization “Gyvūnų registravimo centras” (animal registration centre), in accordance to which the municipality of Kaunas purchases services for the marking and registering pets in Kaunas area

(Pet marking services purchase contest. The centre for pet registering is also based on the same address, Gertrūdos st. 46. In the headquarters of Gertrūdos st. 46, animal care is trusted to employees that receive payments for their work. In the subdivision in Užliedžiai, the care of stray animals is entrusted to employees and volunteers combined.

3.3.3. „Lese”

„Lese” is a publically share held organization that has three different subdivisions: the director for the Vilnius subdivision and the founder as well as the only shareholder is Mrs. Vesta Auškalnienė. The director for the Kaunas subdivision is Mrs. Eglė Baležentienė, a professional with education in animal care. The Jonava subdivision is led by Ms. Žyvilė Rozenbergaitė, an educated economist.

„Lese” is one of the biggest volunteer work based animal care organizations in Lithuania with focus on: rescuing strays and providing temporary sheltering, funding and carrying out neutering programs, including TNR for feral cats, looking for new owners and outreach to communities.

The main goal is to reduce the numbers of strays by employing humane methods as well as stop violence towards the stray pets by creating an effective rescue system as well as educating the communities on the questions of the care of stray pets. Organization is funded by private donations – they do not ask for any government support, neither do they charge for their service. The volunteers are the basis of the operations.

Present activities:

Vilnius – animal sheltering in the Buivydiškės shelter, treatment, participation in the TNR programs. Kaunas – TNR programs, temporary care with the volunteers while renovating the shelter in Sausinės village. Also separate volunteers who shelter the strays country wide.

The only animal sheltering organization to create a united non commercial webpage for the animal shelters in the Baltic States. (www.gyvunugloba.lt). The first organization to start methodically collecting statistics on stray animals from all municipalities and shelters. The first animal care and sheltering organization to start announcing their audited financial reports to the public.

“Lesė” is one of the first organizations to start advocating the no-kill policy in Lithuania. Founded in 2007, when the care and control of the stray animal population in municipalities was taken care of entirely by municipality contracted agencies and institutions, where up to 90% of strays were euthanized without getting another chance to find home.

Achievements: sheltered over 2100 animals up to the year 2013, found new homes for over 1800. Neutered and helped with the process – over 2100 animals.

Short - the organization is the TNR for feral cats. At the moment, in the Vilnius subdivision shelter there are about 100 animals, of which 30-40 are dogs. Participate in outreach, via educational programs and events. Probably the most visible shelter in Lithuania. www.lese.lt

3.3.4. “SOS Gyvūnai”

A publically share owned shelter with the director and founder Ilona Mezenceva, a veterinary science graduate. The organization relies heavily on volunteers from different age groups and education.

“SOS Gyvūnai” as an organization was established February 1st, 2008 and named its first name – “Pifas.lt”. From the finances, collected via the 2% resident wage taxes, a mobile home was bought, where the first animals were sheltered. June 11th, 2009, the name of the organization was changed to “SOS Gyvūnai”. In the summer of 2010, with the help of the 2% of the resident wage taxes, a land plot was bought in the Minskas rd., where the first “SOS animal dwelling” was created; the rest of the finances were used in the preparation for building a new shelter. November 2011, officially moved to the new facilities in Minskas rd., where another 2 trailers were bought for additional space. March, 2012, the new construction for the main shelter house was delivered, which was designed in accordance with the EU standards and recommendations. New occupants were moved in immediately after that.

Aims:

- To provide comprehensive help for as many animals as possible: to provide shelter, food and veterinary care until new owners are found.
- To collaborate and help other organizations and people who take care of stray animals.

- Educate the communities on the responsibilities, care and sheltering of the stray animals.
- To participate in outreach, as well as consulting on the questions about rescuing and sheltering the strays.
- To look for partners abroad to share knowledge and experience as well as participate in different programs.
- Introduce the activities of our organization as much as possible to the society.
- Establish subdivisions of our shelter in major cities of Lithuania.
- Establish a veterinary clinic where the animals in the care of the organization could be treated.
- Perform stray animal population control by participating in neutering/sterilizing programs.

In short - one of the first organizations to put emphasis on the welfare of the stray animals, which shelters about 120 animals in a modern shelter. Even though total numbers fluctuate slightly, the ratio for cats and dogs in the shelter is almost always equal. All of the animals in their care are vaccinated and neutered. Founding organization of the “non-traditional” animal advertising. They were the first to get space to advertise their animals in glass enclosures within shopping malls; therefore gaining huge community interest that made this organization the top one in the numbers of animals that found new homes.

www.sos-gyvunai.lt

3.3.5. Lithuanian Society for the Protection of Animals (LGGD), or the “Trailers of Life”

LGGD – director Mrs. Danutė Navickiienė, a law graduate. One of the founders of the organization is also a famous Lithuanian shoe designer Mrs. Rūta Rimšėlienė. Volunteers in the organization range in their education and age groups.

LGGD is a volunteer work based non-profit organization, established in October, 2009 and is entirely reliant on private donations from sponsors as well as the 2% resident wage taxes.

LGGD Vilnius subdivision aims:

- 1) Shelter stray animals and prevent their suffering, protect from abuse, killing and other negative factors.
- 2) Propagate the education programs which emphasize the need for humane treatment of stray animals.
- 3) Help state contracted, as well as private institutions to solve problems, concerning the stray pet populations.
- 4) Encourage the neutering programs for the strays and help implementing them.
- 5) Publicize any and every instance where animals were abused, attempt to help with the upkeep of law where people are prosecuted for inhumane ways of treating the pets.

In short - LGGD Vilnius subdivision is the organization that takes over the care of the animals, caught by “Grinda”. They place the animals in the “trailers of Life”, where the animals are treated, neutered, socialized and advertised in the hope to find new owners. The first organization to receive considerable funding from foreign foundations (Brigitte Bardot foundation) for which, together with “Grinda”, implemented the TNR for feral cats. Also reached an agreement with the Vilnius city municipality to carry out the TNR program.

www.beglobis.lt

3.3.6. ”Penkta Koja”

Actively started the care for strays in 2010, established in 2008.

Director and founder Ms. Agnė Volockytė, graduate in management, Paulius Boreika – founder and shareholder, master’s graduate in international business/lecturer at Kaunas University for Technologies, also a banker at Orion Securities. Neringa Burauskaitė – founder, master’s graduate in economics. Wide range of volunteers, varying in education and age groups

In accordance to capabilities, accept abandoned pets into their shelter in Kaunas city premises. Some of them are thrown into the street; some collected directly from the owners, while others are simply lost and could be reunited with their owners.

- Veterinary help to all injured or diseased strays, treatment where any chance of survival is possible.
- Every stray is photographed, the photos posted on the internet to find either existing or new owners.
- Attempt to neuter as many strays as possible, since it is the only humane way of stray pet population control.
- Participate in educational programs, encourage individual responsibility as well as educate on appropriate treatment of animals.

At the moment the shelter is renovating a building that would, in the future, provide facilities in accordance with the EU standards for a new shelter and youth participation facilities.

The organization is in no way funded by the state and supports itself from the 2% as well as private donations from individuals and sponsor organizations.

The animals are not euthanized. The vast majority of the animals in the temporary shelter are dogs, because the organization has no facilities to house cats at the moment. The usual numbers of strays in the shelter are 110 dogs in the shelter and 30-40 dogs in the care of volunteers and temporary foster care state wide.

In short - one of the youngest (in establishment date as well as the ages of founders) organizations in the country that has vast ambitions, housing the largest number of dogs in the country (the amount of dogs alone in the shelter is 110). Takes over all the animals that have passed the quarantine and were about to be put down from the Kaunas premises as well as other cities in cases of emergency. Look for owners state wide as well, on top of building a new shelter with educational facilities for youth, which should be finished by the end of the year. In 2013, they received the second biggest sum of money from the 2% resident wage tax after the political parties and the first among all the animal shelters. The majority of these funds were allocated towards the building of the new shelter.

www.penktakojas.lt

3.4. Summaries of interviews

3.4.1. Interview with “Grinda”

Interview conducted with the director of "Grinda" in the shelter facilities, date of the interview: January 9th, 2013.

Claimed to not be able to provide an accurate report on activities due to the fact that "all numbers are reported directly to the municipality, city management department - they are the ones who have the full statistics." She also acclaimed that their website holds accurate statistical data on the numbers of animals released to the other shelters, mainly non-government owned ones. The interviewee provided information on her involvement with the institution, saying that she has worked there as a veterinarian for three years and was a director for one. According to her, the biggest achievement of their in the last year is the opening of the veterinary clinic, where they can treat and neuter the animals. Their future plans include obtaining a veterinary number so they can provide services for other organizations. But these plans have to be pre-approved by the municipality, so they can provide services to others, in this case – the non-governmentally affiliated organizations.

When it comes to funding, they do what they can, since there is no funding for extra services, such as treatment. They also do not do any tests, such as blood testing for diseases or x-rays, since they have no equipment for this. (This is strange since they quarantine animals to look for diseases). They also euthanize only those strays that show aggressive behaviour, as well as sick ones. The situation is judged by the animal's outward appearance and behaviour.

Another question that was asked was how they prevent disease spreading within the shelter. The Director claims that the only way to prevent diseases is to disinfect religiously, and it is something they do every day. They also do aerosol disinfection bi-weekly and have signed an agreement with a company that provides such services

Enquired how many animals they can shelter and how they can prevent contamination? The answer received was that there are only the rooms for quarantine and the cage outside for the after quarantine. At most, they can fit 15 dogs. That naturally means that they group animals into the quarantined ones and the post-quarantine ones. They cannot give away strays that have not completed the quarantine period. But they have arranged with the Vilnius City National Food and Veterinary Commission to be able to release animals into the care of the non-governmental shelters. Which they now do. They don't release the strays to residents, unless the animal is clearly domesticated and is much stressed in the environment. In such case, they make an exception because usually such animals do not last through the quarantine period. If the animal is collected from a home or is vaccinated, it is not placed in quarantine.

Asked how does the general situation look like? Is it getting better or worse? According to the director, the situation is slowly, but steadily getting better. Firstly, the numbers of stray cats in the shelter lowered dramatically, since they do not collect neutered cats from the streets anymore. They neuter the cats themselves as well, since the LGGD got funding from the Brigitte Bordeaux foundation and they made an agreement – “Grinda” catches the strays and neuters them, and the LGGD provides the funding and takes over after the surgeries. They have also employed another vet to do all the surgeries, so now they have two in their employ for such operations. At the moment, there are only 7 cats in the shelter. (Which presents vast difference from previous situation. I have visited the shelter many times, and the situation was quite frankly horrifying – vast numbers of cats, overcrowded cages. The cats are feral, ill and extremely stressed). They now neuter all the cats they trap, release the ferals and keep the domestic ones until the LGGD takes over. This system has been implemented for over a year. The whole cat situation is much better now – they don’t have to contain them in the shelter. Previously, they would have 20-30 cats in one cage, albeit a big one. Nevertheless, most of the cats that previously got trapped by “Grinda” were euthanized – there was no reason for keeping them since no one wanted to adopt strays anyway, and the majority of the trapped were feral. Right now, the ferals are released back to their territories, so they can concentrate on sheltering the domestic cats. The numbers of neutered cats fluctuate seasonally – during the summer season, they catch somewhere around 70 cats for neutering, whereas in winter, the number is only about 20, since the cats hide somewhere in basements etc., and any attempt to catch them is unsuccessful. Now, the treatment of the cats is mostly done by the LGGD. They transport them to clinics, however they see fit. The problem is, though – cats are very prone to stress. They stress, then get diarrhoea, and get more susceptible to viruses. “Grinda” has neither time nor conditions to observe such cats, even though they do IV medicine if needed, but LGGD also does that.

What kind of relations do you uphold with the non-governmental shelters and how do they rate their work? The director claims that she sees the activities of the non-governmental shelters only as positive influence – they take over the care of many animals from “Grinda”. Of course, the relations are strained, but they try to communicate – calls if they need to replace a few animals when there are no spaces left for new arrivals. All day long, the internet is full of their comments that animals need to be picked up from “Grinda” urgently, as they are going to kill them all. In the eyes of the no-kill shelters, “Grinda” is all bad, does everything wrong. Even though they keep the dogs even after the quarantine, providing an

example of a dog that has been at the shelter for over six months. But the problems arise only with the LGGD; apparently they post slander, directed at “Grinda” all the time. With other organizations of the same type, there are no problems. When they have free spaces or specifically like one animal or other, they come and pick strays up after quarantine. Nevertheless, the largest number of animals, released to no kill shelters is still to the LGGD; but that is their main objection. Still, the biggest problem is with the cats – the shelters pick up as many as they can, place them in their own shelters or with foster owners. Still, the spaces are not infinite. And “Grinda” has to pick all of them up, often creating quite the conundrum where to place them all.

What kinds of dogs do they usually get? Do they trap more or collect from residents? There are more pick-ups than trappings. But that is including the puppies; the influence of seasons here is unavoidable. Every spring, we get large litters of 10-15 puppies. As for grown dogs, more are trapped than picked up. Nevertheless, absolute majority are domestic animals, picked up from residents and/or previous owners as unwanted pets. That way, the numbers of aggressive dogs are very low. If such an occasion arises, we watch the dog for 14 days, and if by the end of the period the dog is still unapproachable, we euthanize it without consulting with LGGD first. If there is a chance the dog can be domesticated, we release it to LGGD. They then refer to specialists, and if the dog is still unapproachable, LGGD takes care of the euthanasia.

Who decides whether to perform euthanasia? Only the director, and that is only after consulting a vet.

Next, I get a tour of the facilities, as well as the new stationary facilities, where they keep the animals after the surgeries. The overall atmosphere is quite calm. Next, I get shown to the operation room. At the moment, two surgeries are carried out for the TNR program. The director also shows the cages, and in one of them, I see a completely stressed Pekinese female. They say that the bitch was found the day before, but will probably have to be picked up by the LGGD since she finds the situation extremely stressful. In such situation, they do not take out their adverts from their webpage, hoping to find the owners. Unfortunately, if the owners do not appear in the next few days, it is usual that the owners will not appear at all. Finally, the director shares that they do not let visitors in the facilities. Right now, they place adverts on their webpage and coordinate with the LGGD.

3.4.2. Interview with “Nuaras”

March 29th, 2013. Interview in Užliedžiai, talked with Darius Starkevičius, employee of “Nuaras”, a member of the Kaunas city Animal Care and Control Council (KGGPT) (KGGPT is formed, its structure changed and new regulations approved by the decisions of the Kaunas City Municipality Board)

What interests me the most is the situation in Lithuania, how things are managed with the care and control of stray pets population, especially during the last five years, since the non-governmental organizations started. I would like to compare the two kinds – the government contracted, or the non-governmental ones, based on volunteer work. Why state supported? We earn our own money. We sell our services - catch stray animals on call. And it is not just catching – we have special equipment and all, meet veterinary requirements. Special transport. With the no-profit organizations, I can only say that one has the equipment to trap animals – “Lesė”. Why do you think there are so many? It’s for the money, I say. Simple solution – give us money, we will understand everything. But there is nothing to understand. Have you heard of “Penkta Koja”? They work very well with adverts. But when it comes to animals – complete zero. They do nothing – they bring animals from other cities, and 4-5 of those animals end up with us, but I cannot say for sure. Not that you can prove it. They don’t register animals. But they should. I know for sure they don’t have the right conditions to treat them. The dogs are leashed to the dog houses. But no one cares.

How do you rate non-governmental organizations that rely on volunteer work? Professionals should do their job, not some 16-year-old girl. What, did she come here to drink tea with the dogs? I would like to see how they handle aggressive dogs. On the one hand, I can support “Lesė” – they do good work, has been there for long. They have principles. The others? They only are established for the money – a scam. And I cannot say everyone does it. Take a simple example “Pifas”, “Lesė”, “SOS Gyvūnai”. One of the oldest organizations. Then you come [presumably “Penkta Koja”?] and want to change things. You could join one each other, but no! Everyone does it, we need to do it!

Have you noticed an increase in the numbers of non-governmental organizations? But of course. We do not have anything to do with them, but they still cause such mess. I have nothing against, if they have, well I can imagine – there is a quarantine institution and after the quarantine, which is 10-14 days, why can’t those friendly no kill shelters pick the animals up? Seems like no problem to me. You can come, you don’t have to trap the animals, can take

them, then care for their treatment, other things, you can collect those 2% in the end – but no. It's unacceptable. Well, "Lesė" does it – I see no problem there – we collaborate on numerous occasions – they have their data registered, everything is fine with them.

Do you feel an overall decrease in stray animal populations? Do you think the no kill shelter have any influence in this? At least in Kaunas, I see no decrease, only increase. More organizations, more strays – I can tell you why. For example, the situation in Kaunas was one of the best in the whole country, before these organizations started bringing animals in from other cities. Of course, it is good for the other cities.

So in other words, the reason you have more animals is because they are brought in from other municipalities? Yes. Of course – just drive through the Minkovskio Street [the temporary shelter for "Penkta Koja"] – you'll see how many strays are running around.

Do you pass a lot of animals to other organizations? No. Not at all – for example, I would never give any animals to "Penkta Koja" – you have to agree, they sometimes used to lie – that we are going to kill the animals; that they need to save them. Only if you look at them, you need to save the pureblood boxers from their dog houses. What do you expect?

How many employees do you have to pay wages to every month? How do you choose your employees? What are the criteria? We have two employees working at the shelter, a pick-up team. I don't know, everyone does his own job – there is also a veterinarian. The people from the pickup team also work in the shelter, but they don't clash with others. For example, I work at the shelter, so I don't go to pick-ups. So I interview people. They come to me voluntarily, I chose, but only 1 out of 50 will be suitable. They all naturally fall off – most of the volunteers think that their job is only to pet the animals, but that is not true. Of course, it would be good if the person knows something about animals

How do you perform services and how do you get paid? Do they pay for animals separately or only for the services rendered? I can't really tell. The municipality funds 10 days and that is like the quarantine period.

What about vaccinations, euthanasia, neutering...? About euthanasia, I don't understand this at all. We only put down aggressive dogs. If they want to show that the dog is put down after 10 days, it is not true. Basically we keep them until they are adopted – I can say that we have the most adoptions! Right now we have 81 animals adopted – and we do that to people who present identification, we do not just let them go. Many even register the animal. We do it like

they do abroad. As for neutering – we don't do it. No one pays for it, and we don't have to do it. But we still neuter some on our own finances

Do you advertise your animals? I am skeptical of such things – but it is my opinion. We have our webpage, newsletter, where we put pictures. I think those temporary care things, like the no-kill shelters advertise – imagine this. You take in a 4 month old dog for temporary care. 4 years later you still say it's temporary, and the animal will be put for adoption again. Not all dogs adapt well

You mentioned that you advertise in newspapers? Which newspaper is that? Oh just some newspaper, I don't remember which. Not "Kauno Diena" [the main newspaper for the Kaunas city], but some other.

Local? Yes, yes, local; also that page of ours. We have volunteers coming in, and worse comes to worse, there is the webpage. But I do not like this internet adoption thing.

How do you deem people suitable to adopt an animal? Firstly, the aggressive breeds. We ask if they have permits. As for dogs? For example, we would never give away a German Shepard to leash it to a dog house, as well as a blood hound. I have nothing against dog houses, there are those who can live that way.

Do you do any outreach to communities? I know that the non-governmental organizations do. Yeah, they do that. I don't even know who could, well, maybe one of those from Gertrūdos street could. Some volunteer or something.

Who is responsible for the public relations? I have no idea. Some time ago there was someone in Gertrūdos street office, but now – no idea.

Do you allow adoptions of animals that have not finished quarantine? If the animal bit the owner, then 14 days; if the animal is just trapped, then it is 10 days, if not earlier. After that, we form a temporary fostering – we have all data and if the owner appears, then we have it returned.

When you give the animal for adoption, do you give it away neutered? Not all of them. Depends on whom to; would be really good to do so, but so far we have no way of marking or neutering. The person who adopts the animal has to go to Gertrūdos street for a vet examination, vaccination and other procedures – but there are people who don't go there. Even though we offer discounts.

Are there any regulations that say they should be neutered? Well, read the regulations and find where they are. But you can't force it, if the owner doesn't want it.

Do you do any checkups with the new owners? Call them? Yes. But not all – too much work

How do you imagine the most successful way of stray pet population control? It already is that way. Of course, some things need to be improved. And people have to follow the laws – you know, register dog; if the dog is not registered, there is no responsibility – admit it, it is much more difficult to abandon a dog that is registered and micro-chipped. Such abandonment can cause administrative fines. we also need to do more strict control on the volunteer activities – they need to register their animals, so that they don't end up in sanitation institutions such as ours.

I have tried to find out what the situation is with “Nuaras” and the GGA? “Nuaras” is a privately share-owned organization, therefore ineligible to receive grants and the 2%. But still they ask for grants in the name of the same animals but under the GGA name? So what is this all about – does “Nuaras” belong to GGA? What is this association associated with? Of course [it belongs to GGA]. The GGA takes over the care of animals after the quarantine. The municipality does not pay for them – what do you expect – 10 days, and then they go into the care of GGA and there they are kept.

How many volunteers does the GGA have? I cannot say – on paper, the number of volunteers is over 2000.

So it is an organization that unites volunteers? Basically, yes. Something like that.

Do you receive any fees for collecting the animals from the residents or for adoption? Pay attention, that the “slander” on “Nuaras” starts at the time the 2% are collected. Then it all starts – the newest one is that we ask for money. We have examples, where some woman found an animal that belongs to the other sanitation company, “Mindraja”. She brought it to “Nuaras” – and its fine; there, they asked for LTL 50, you know, if you care for the animal – pay for its support. Of course, then the articles started, like, ‘I am so good, I brought the animal to “Nuaras”, and those bastards [laughs], they did not accept the animal

But I have seen it myself – you do take a fee for animal collection from residents – was it LTL 70? We have even bigger ones, when the owners... well, if I read it correctly, we collect the

animal from a person – he is usually going away somewhere. So it is only fair to ask for the support, well, at least for neutering. Because the municipality does not pay for it.

You catch the animals if they are reported to the municipality. But what happens if someone brings a stray directly to you? Do you accept those? We don't have to. Of course, we sometimes arrange it with people. There are two types of people – those who feed the strays and those who bring them to us. What would happen if we took in all of those strays.?

Have you participated in such internationally funded events where the TNR was implemented? Yes, of course. We gave up space for the Romanians to set shop – completely free. [Talking about the pet hotel that belongs to Mr and Mrs. Gustaičiai – also the owners of “Nuaras”]

But they neutered your animals free of charge as well? Well yes, but we also helped “Lesė” to catch cats – just like it should be. That was so much fun, but afterwards we had problems with the municipality – they did not go through them first. We also offered other clinics to do that, but there were no takers... because financially, I can tell you that the non-governmental organizations collect more than us from the 2%.

How much money did “Nuaras” receive from the municipality? I can only tell my opinion, but no accurate numbers – for example, “Lesė” has managed to collect about 200 000 LTL and “Nuaras” got less than 150 000 LTL from the municipality, plus the debt.

What is the money for? For marking and all that or only for the care? I cannot say – municipality gives something for the marking if I am correct, so the micro-chipping is free, and people expect the monthly fee goes directly to us, but that is not true.

Upon opening the official public purchases page I saw that you were the only contestant for the purchase. Why is that? No one else participates – you have to have a veterinary number for that, and if they don't change that, “Nuaras” will continue to be the only one to participate – we have the special car, the equipment – we also have our own facilities – you all expect that these are given to us by the municipality – we have to pay for them ourselves.

The talk then continued towards “Grinda”. Mr. Starkevičius claims that he has visited them a year or so ago – liked it very much, said that they have much better conditions. We discussed the change in upper management – he disagreed with my opinion that this caused changes, as well as their agreement with LGGD. Asked me whether I have seen the trailers, in which the

dogs are kept. I said that indeed I have. So many dogs in the same place – is it any way to keep the dogs? Its torture, not sheltering.

Non-governmental organizations have a policy of no-kill... There you go – but they don't consider the other side – that animal, in a cage – it will die anyway, so why torture? If only they would do things as they can do... I tell them, they have no conditions to shelter so many dogs; same with "Penkta Koja" - I have nothing against them! In my opinion, it is just money laundering that they do – they only ask for help and money on their webpages... what an idea – "Give us money, will understand you, we will do anything"!

As far as I know, "Penkta Koja" has about 130 dogs in their care. I went there, I did; saw in what condition they are being kept – dogs are being fed dry food, no water, snow everywhere – it was winter time... and two 15-year-old teens walking around the dog houses; imagine if two dogs started fighting – would they stop them? What if some of them separated from the dog houses?

How is it with the dog registration? Because you are not the only ones to register and mark the dogs – other clinics do it as well; but you have a different system. Who has access to your database? Yes, the clinics do, but I think we can access both databases, no problem with that.

But the other vets don't get access to you system? What do you mean, they don't – of course they do. If they don't their clinics do – they contact us and there are no problems.

What about after working hours? During the holidays? Basically, imagine this – at 3 o'clock at night, no register center will work, no data can be accessible. But we share the information with organizations that work normally – like "Lesè" – they have temporary access to our databases. We do a yearly contract and there you go. They cannot change anything, just to look for data if they find a marked dog. Now imagine if other organizations could use our database – for example "Penkta Koja" – who can guarantee that they will not have some guys come to the owners and ask for money? After that they can just stop being volunteers for the organization, and that's it. The whole organization is criminal, I tell you! Only two people there – other have no documents – I can be one of their volunteers, so what? But do I have the right documents? No! But I am a volunteer, so give me the information. After that, I am not a volunteer, just some person.

3.4.3. Interview with “SOS Gyvūnai”

”SOS Gyvūnai”. Interview conducted at the shelter with the director Ilona Mezenceva, March 25, 2013

What is the influence of non-governmental shelters in Lithuania? The influence is quite significant – they make the whole question of stray pet control more public, whereas before not many people would choose to deal with it. Before, there was only “Grinda”, which would quietly eliminate any problems without making the whole topic popular. Then, “Pifas” was established with their main goals of life preservation and people started to realize that it is indeed time to change the views towards this question of how an animal should live differently. It all started 7 years ago with the establishment of “Pifas”. Gradually, the society became interested in the welfare of stray pets; then started the quest for collecting the 2% - the main question was why do organizations collect the money? Then the attention grew even more, starting quite a big agitation for funding. Finally, this attention was focused on “Grinda”- and things had to start changing from there. There was no alternative to this. The LGGD also helped immensely there – they would camp out in the premises, take over the pets that were about to be euthanized, advertised them and helped finding new homes for the previously stray pets. Changes also started within municipalities – separate working groups were formed from member of municipality, representatives of no-kill shelters, a few members of the parliament even – the questions became even more public ; no one should euthanize animals without a good reason, well, at least not one where the strays are considered a nuisance. Finally, we started looking further – comparing our situation with the situation abroad, seeking for active solutions.

How do you support yourselves? Everything we buy or build is from the 2% grants, also from public donations via our webpage. But it is so on very rare occasions, since we almost never ask for help – we imagine that people already grant us those 2% of their wages, and asking for more would be unethical, at least in our opinion. Of course, there are instances when help is essential, there are also times when people actively seek us out, wanting to help. We also have sponsors. Also people come to shelters, bringing the dogs some bones, some firewood – it is not much, but it is still help.

Do you have any employees to whom you pay wages? Everyone volunteers here, except me – I work here part-time, but only because I have taxes to pay as a director. No other way out of it

– we don't have much. But so far, we have managed, mostly due to the amazing volunteers, as lucky as we are to have them

Are you short on human resources? No, truly not – we have people coming in, and not all of them stay; may come, a lot of them leave – but those who stay, stay for long; such people are really trustworthy. Then, of course, we share responsibilities; of course, I stay in all the time – I have no free days.

How do you avoid diseases? In order to avoid diseases, such as the parvovirus, and other sticky situations, we pay attention to vaccinations. We also separate animals into different houses and actually have a system – we would not survive otherwise; we have so many animals that it is very difficult to observe them all. That way we can control the diseases and so on.

How many animals do you have and what distinctions can you make in these numbers? The total number right now is about 120, both cats and dogs included. We also have a lot of elderly animals, almost half of the total is elderly, both cats and dogs. We are sort of both – a shelter and a retirement home. We have a lot of old animals, aged at 16, 14, 13 years. Just this winter, we buried three elderly that died from their age.

What is your opinion on "Grinda" and other government-funded institutions? Have you witnessed changes in their policies? In my opinion, there is no need to fight against municipalities or "Grinda" – I can tell you from experience that no good will come from this. If I ever waited for any help from the municipality, nothing would be done. We chose a different path, collect the 2% and otherwise do what we can – and we succeed. In other words, we have chosen our plan of action to set a place for the strays to go so they would not get to "grinda" – and we did it. Of course, you cannot save all of them and will never be able to; but there are many situations where we saved dogs and cats, grown or infant. If I did not do anything else but complain about the situation, we would not have achieved what we have. Instead, we separated ourselves from the conflicts and try doing everything by ourselves. "Grinda" must improve their work on their own – but it is also clear the municipality of Vilnius needs a sanitation institution that would provide conditions for quarantine, if only for the aggressive animals – we have no way of caring for them. They have the facilities, the equipment, the knowledge; they take on this responsibility, and get money for that. Imagine what would happen if we had an accident with an aggressive dog – what if a child was bitten by a dog that is infected? "Grinda" gets such big money for their responsibilities mostly – no volunteer

organization can take on such responsibility; they would need equipment, facilities and personnel. For that, extra funding is needed; so why try to destroy a system that can work? Of course, it needs improving, but the basis is quite strong there – they have the institution, the facilities, the financing and the people. What they need is dedication – the team understanding is essential to change the existing situation. The strays need to be seen not as a nuisance or a disease carrier, but as an animal that needs help. With this understanding, the situation should change radically. As we speak, they are renovating for a veterinary office, where they will be able to do neutering – it is a huge step forward.

What was the previous situation with "Grinda"? Previously, the situation was quite simple – the animal would stay the required quarantine time, and then it would be euthanized (if it did not happen earlier) – and now they even treat the animals, even if the time comes to euthanize them. The biggest challenge they face is that they must accept all the strays – they simply are not able to say no, contrary to the volunteer organizations that act in accordance to the free spaces they have.

How do you rate the newly established non-governmental shelters? _ I am a bit skeptical towards those newcomers. A lot of them are now being established, mainly to collect the 2% - i find it hysterical, really. I understand, of course, if serious effort is put into the establishment, people who started building something, myself excluded for now. But look, for example, at "Penkta Kojas" - they have matured so much, and the results are amazing; they have used their resources right. But when you see organizations established with 4 cats in a cellar, collecting the 2%, I truly think it is not serious. Of course, everyone has to start from something, but time will show and a lot of them will dissolve. It is very hard work – you have to sacrifice your families, children, and husbands in order to achieve something – if you do not do it, then you will not succeed.

Do you think it would be better if all organizations united to reach the same goals? I have heard many speculations on how come these animal carers do not unite... Absolutely not! No animals will be saved, because everything will be messed up and anarchy would rule. I have been through this – I have established "Pifas", and the Vilnius subdivision of "Pifas", but the only way I reached my goals was when I was alone; well, with my volunteers. There has to be at least a few organizations there with their own rules. For example, "Penkta Kojas" - they can do whatever they want in their territory. They can assemble their own team, procure funding and save the strays. Everyone has their own vision. For example, we have an absolute no-kill

policy. We treat the diseased; keep the traumatized, resorting to euthanasia only if the animal is suffering badly. "Pifas", however euthanizes the diseased – their take on the situation is an attempt to eliminate some diseases whatsoever by eliminating the carriers and no compromises on that. Others might claim that only purebreds can survive – what is the use of keeping an old, damaged mutt!

Do you think that organizations that are negligent towards the animals in their care and spend donated money elsewhere cast the whole situation in bad light, especially the organizations that are fair? Do you think such instances should be publicized or an attempt should be made to quiet the scandal? Yes, I have seen such instances, and it becomes more and more often. It doesn't matter who did it, everyone loses credibility and trust. We must publicize such things immediately, because the truth will out anyway – but we need to clearly state who did it and what they did.

3.4.4. Interview with "LGGD"

Rūta Rimšėlienė, LGGD. Interview conducted via email February, 2013. Rūta Rimšėlienė, Lithuanian Animal Care Association, one of the founding members for the Vilnius Subdivision. Chosen career – shoe designer.

Funding, allocated for the neutering programs in "Grinda"? Since LGGD received funding from the Brigitte Bordeaux Foundation, these are the funds, designated for neutering in veterinary clinics as well as „Grinda“. Also, when the neutering is done by the Vier Pfoten Foundation, they pick up the cats from „Grinda“ themselves or pay for the neutering. „Grinda“ themselves only neuters the cats if LGGD funds such surgeries. Dog neutering is also only done with the funding from LGGD.

How much money have you received and how does it change the situation in „Grinda“? From the Brigitte Bardot Foundation we received two donations, 10 000 euros each last year and expect the same this year as well. Whether this support continues, remains to be seen. For this money, stray cats will be neutered and released (LGGD allocates this funding to „Grinda“), as is appropriate for the TNR programs. The situation with the cats right now shows that our policies have not been in vain. Unfortunately, the situation with dogs remains to be unsolved – there are no foundations that would support the TNR for dogs. With irresponsible owners, the dogs reproduce freely. All of the dogs neutered in „grinda“ are funded by LGGD as well. At

the moment, stray dogs need most of our funding and attention, since the number of cages in „Grinda“ is limited and dogs cannot be released after neutering. One of the ways to solve such situation would be to build new shelters and, of course, allocate funds to neuter the trapped dogs to prevent further reproduction.

3.4.5. Phone interview with „Animal registration centre“

Name unknown, introduced herself as the director at the publically share owned „Gyvūnų Registravimo Centras“ (Animal registration centre), Šv. Gertrūdų street 46, Kaunas. Interview conducted June, 2013

How much does it cost to mark the animal with a microchip and its registration in the city of Kaunas? The marking and micro-chipping itself does not cost anything, but upon registering, a onetime fee of LTL 20 should be paid the first time, and then, after submitting banking information, a LTL 5 tax is payable monthly. In the event of moving residences, the resident must re-register the dog, which can only be done at the registration centre. The payments go through the centre, but are actually paid to the municipality.

Do you offer discounts for animals, adopted from shelters? No. There is no difference whatsoever if the dog is adopted from the shelter. [According to official internet site: “Registering a cat – LTL 10 onetime fee for registration. If the resident registers as living in an apartment building, there is an additional fee of LTL 2 for a dog and LTL 1 for a cat monthly.” <http://www.registracija.lt/index.php?s=st&i=kaunas-vietine-rinkliava>, people, excluded from the apartment building monthly fee are: people, who have neutered their pet or adopted the pet from a shelter <http://www.registracija.lt/index.php?s=st&i=kaunas-lengvatos>]

3.4.6. Press release Kaunas City Municipality Administration

Press Release: answering the press inquiries March 7, 2013, Kaunas City Municipality Administration's City Management Department deputy head Jolanta Miliauskienė

The main reasons and goals of the services rendered. Stray (abandoned) pets trapping, collecting from residents, quarantine, euthanasia, delivery for utilization and temporary sheltering in Kaunas services.

Amongst other things, the service provider must:

- Collect stray (abandoned) animals in accordance to the resident or legal person reports at any time of the day or week.
- No less than once a month the provider must announce and advertize information on the trapped/collected animals with no recognized owners in one of the city's newspapers.
- Release the stray (abandoned) animals for adoption, in the case a person appears to be willing to adopt the stray without any fees.

How much money did services, rendered by „Nuaras“ cost during the last five (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012) years? Please include the general, as well as separate sums for the employee wages, stray animal trapping, quarantine, vaccinations, treatment etc. Stray (abandoned) pet trapping, collecting from residents, quarantine, euthanasia, delivery for utilization and temporary sheltering in Kaunas city expenditures are somewhere in between LTL 110, 000 and LTL 150, 000

In accordance to the fact that „Nuaras“ is not municipality owned institution, these questions were left unanswered:

- Please specify the numbers of animals, euthanized in „Nuaras“, during the last five years (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012). Please differentiate the overall numbers into species (cats, dogs, other)
- According to what criteria do you evaluate the effectiveness of the “Nuaras” activities?
- What kind of certificates/ permits does “Nuaras” have to render services purchased?
- How many employee posts does the municipality have to be responsible for the welfare of the pets in the city? Could you provide contacts to some of these employees?

3.5. Quantitative methods

In this part of the thesis, the main topics for consideration are: statistical data (number of animals caught/taken from their previous owners, number of euthanized/dead animals, what kind of medical treatment do the animal get, number of adopted animals, financial resources) from two of the biggest governmental animal shelters – “Grinda” in the capital of Lithuania,

Vilnius, and the other one “Nuaras” in Kaunas – the second biggest city in Lithuania, and the biggest non-governmental volunteer-work based animal welfare organizations “Sos-gyvunai”, “Lese”, “Penkta Koja”, “LGGD” will be compared.

Statistical data on “Grinda”: as procured from their webpage – How many animals were trapped or picked up from residents, how many of them were euthanized, adopted, how many died or were released to different, “no-kill” shelters, etc. Financial reports of the institution were impossible to procure.

Statistical data on “Nuaras”: statistics of a few years, but not in order and not from the last years, used by the Animal Care Foundation (GGF), (The Statistics of the Lithuanian Animal Shelters) and can be also found within the appendix part of the thesis. Unfortunately, their authenticity I cannot guarantee – the organization claim to have gotten the data from these sources: “Nuaras” of Kaunas City, 2010, Kaunas VMVT, 2009, and “Pifas”, 2007. Comparable to that, the information on “Penkta Koja”, the biggest volunteer animal shelter of Kaunas City is far from accurate, due to their statistics being taken from the united shelters webpage, www.gyvunugloba.lt. As commented by the representative from “Penkta Koja”, Neringa Burauskaite, the information on the organization is only as accurate as about 30% - that is the amount of animals they advertise via the united shelters webpage, preferring to do outreach to the communities via different methods. Other information with concerns to “Nuaras” or the Kaunas City Municipality was not possible to procure

Statistic information on the activities of “SOS Gyvūnai” was procured mostly via their own public reports, found on their webpage, with the addition to the information, received during the interview with the director of the organization.

Statistic information on “Lese” was gleaned only from their financial reports and audition reports.

Statistics on “LGGD” procured from their webpage, as well as their yearly and financial reports.

Statistics on “Penkta Koja” were collected from a few different resources: financial statistics were procured from their yearly financial reports, whereas their activity reports were found on their webpage as well as their Facebook account. Volunteer reports are also available on their Facebook account, as this is their main hub of advertising. The data is available upon registering in the volunteering system within the account. Unfortunately, as the volunteers

report on their activities on their own, the information cannot be entirely accurate. The remaining information was collected during the interviews with the head of the organization, Agnė Volockytė and their representative, Neringa Burauskaitė.

Part of the statistics that were impossible to procure with numerous letters and calls to the municipalities and organizations, will be gleaned from LRT (Lithuania's National Television and Radio Broadcaster) and their series of documentaries, depicting the shady dealings within the municipalities, one of the main topics being the unclear assignments of funds within the municipalities of Vilnius and Kaunas

4. Homeless animal control in Lithuania: non-governmental vs. municipally funded

4.1. Funding

Funding of non-governmental organizations and municipally funded ones compared by the results achieved. Statistics of "Nuaras", funding for "Grinda" and the alleged one million in funding, as well as comparison with the numbers of cats and dogs; number of employees on payroll.

4.1.1. "Grinda"

As mentioned before, "Grinda" collects 840 000 LTL from the municipality of Vilnius, for which "Grinda" renders services such as stray animal trapping, emergency veterinary treatments, actual treatment of animals and temporary care. Also included into the sum are the management expenses (care of pets in Lithuania goes against European Legislations? [online]). Other, unidentified sources claim rather loudly that "Grinda" collects one million LTL yearly from the municipality. Nevertheless, the municipality does not pay extra for the feeding, euthanasia etc. what they do receive though is the so-called "animal basket" – a set amount of money to render all services needed. (Journalist Investigation on what happened to the millions, paid for pet registration [online]). If every animal gets assigned a sum of money for its care, the situation gets to mean that the more animals there are, the more funding the institution gets. Due to lack of information, it is impossible to find out how the financial

situation changed with the introduction of TNR – the only thing that is clear is that the municipality does not fund the TNR programs fully. There is no doubt that the institution is being paid for trapping cats, just like they did for numerous years. But when the cats are neutered (funded by other sources), they are no longer quarantined. As the director for “Grinda” claims, if the cats need post-operation care, they are released to LGGD, where the cats are cared for. Of course during the winter season, the cats are held in post-op care for a bit longer – approximately a week in order to get stronger and have an easier adaptation back in their territory (interview with “Grinda”, appendix 1.). So, on top of the set-up/keep money the institution gets from the municipality for every stray cat, they also get the funding for TNR from LGGD and their foundations (Interview with LGGD, appendix 1.). Those 10000 Euros go towards the employment of two vets, who do the operations (Interview with “Grinda” appendix 1.). According to Mrs. Rimšalienė from LGGD, the funding for TNR has been received for two consecutive years; so far it is unclear whether any funding will be granted next year for TNR programs (Interview with LGGD, Appendix 1.). The funding, received by “Grinda” is used for general upkeep (heating, electricity, water etc.), also wages for the employees, though the veterinarians are paid for by the LGGD and the Brigitte Bardot foundation funding. There are also the costs of medicine (mainly for euthanasia), special transport and its maintenance. It is very difficult to see without clear statistics how the money is being spent and divided to different needs. The only source to base upon is an article, publicized in one of the biggest newspapers in the country, “Lietuvos Rytas”, where the journalists, together with accountants, tried to make sense of the whole situation, mainly the profit “Grinda” gets from dealing with stray animals. According to the article, they allow for 10% error margin in their calculations; the investigation was done at the beginning of 2011 for the year 2010.

Main data: 8 employees on payroll, each earning 1500 LTL monthly after taxes; a car with 100 kilometers run daily; up to 4000 animal influx yearly (in 2010, there was an influx of 3997 animals into the shelter) – one animal is quarantined for 14 days (not all of them survive though), 10 LTL worth of food for a dog (that is usually so stressed it cannot eat), 5 LTL for medicine to induce euthanasia (not clear on what kind of medicine that would be – as it has been mentioned previously, in a private veterinary clinic euthanasia costs up to 100 LTL, depending on the weight of the animal). In the article, the calculations are that “Grinda” gets 1000 000 LTL yearly and their spending are as follows

Graph 1

Expenditure	Monthly, LTL	Yearly, LTL
Employee wages and social insurance	25 000	300 000
Upkeep of facilities	3000	36 000
Petrol, car maintenance	1500	18 000
Feed		60 000
Euthanasia*		130 000
Vaccinations **		4000
Total		548 000 (414 000 excluding euthanasia)

Data and the chart taken from the financial investigation, conducted by “Lietuvos Rytas”

**I have taken the liberty of adding the euthanasia column – in the article, the cost for the medicine, required for euthanasia is named as 5LTL per dose to one animal. The price for euthanasia varies depending on the weight of the animal and can cost somewhere between 20 to 100 LTL in private veterinary clinics. I have taken the count of animals, euthanized by “Grinda” in 2010 (“Grinda’s” statistics, appendix 2). The number of animals, euthanized during the year 2010 was 2613 (both cats and dogs). I have taken the middle ground on the price of the injection, stating it as 50 LTL each, though I am sure it was less since the majority of the euthanized animals were cats (Statistics for “Grinda”, chart below), but here I am making a rough counting.*

*** I have also added the vaccination column to the chart – “Grinda” vaccinates from rabies the animals that were released to new owners for free, and the smallest price per vaccination I have managed to find in a private clinic was 5 LTL (data collected from the Jerusalem Veterinary Clinic website). I have taken the 2010 year data once again, the total of animals adopted – 780; releases to LGGD are not counted since such releases are not vaccinated. Previously used statistics are displayed in the chart below – numbers of animals received and given up for adoption/released to LGGD.*

Despite the fact that error margin is quite big with such calculations, the estimates are ridiculously far from the truth – even if one is to take the larger number of 414 000 LTL yearly costs, direct expenditures are a very small part of the funding the institution got that year.

Numbers of animals received and released to other owners:

Graph 2

Year	Influx of cats and dogs (Trapped/collected from residents)	Adopted (also released to LGGD)	Destiny Unknown*	Other
2005	5939	493	65	
2006	5657	471	-113	
2007	5152	472	-6	
2008	5764	432	55	
2009	5948	680	0	
2010	3997	780 (521)	0	
2011	2917	551 (1162)	777 (605)**	172 TNR cats
2012***	2464	508 (866)	947 (300)**	647 TNR cats

**Destiny unknown: the numbers of animals that do not figure in any statistics – they were not adopted, returned or dead (euthanasia included). Numbers extracted after adding up the numbers of trapped and collected from residents animals and subtracted the euthanized, dead, adopted and returned animals. (since 2010, including the LGGD as well)*

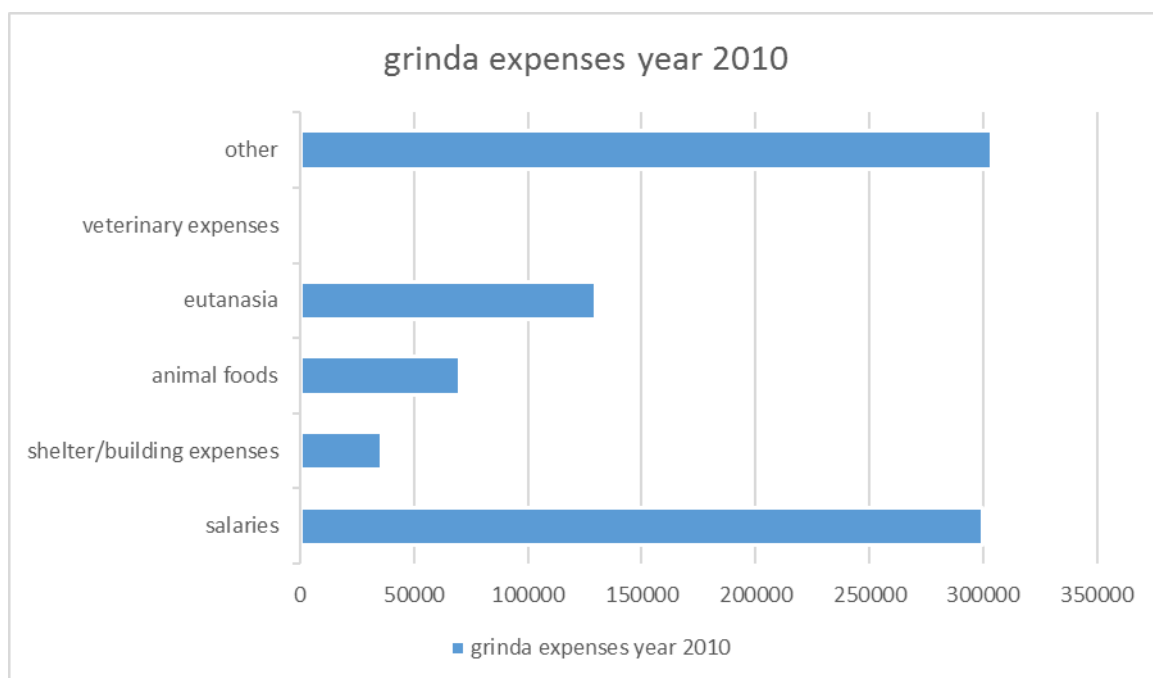
***In brackets – the number after subtraction, the TNR cats. I have made an assumption that the TNR cats should figure somewhere within the numbers of animals trapped/collected, yet they do not figure in the numbers of adopted etc.*

****the numbers of animals released to the LGGD in 2012 differ in statistic documents – (both documents can be found on Grinda's webpage). In "Grinda's" yearly report, the number of animals, released to LGGD is 779, but when counted separately from every month, the number becomes 866 in total.*

The chart was drawn up in accordance to the LGGD report for 2012; statistics of animals, released from "Grinda" to non-governmental shelters, LGGD statistics for 2011 (LGGD Yearly report for 2011, Appendix 2.), Statistics for "Grinda" ("Grinda's" statistics up to year 2013, appendix 2.)

So the calculations for yearly expenditure are: for employees – 300 000 LTL; facilities – 36 000; feeding – 70 000 (60 000 LTL for quarantine, but I will add another 10 000 just in case the animals were held longer, summing up to 70 000 LTL in total); euthanasia – 130 000. The numbers are highly speculative, since there is no accurate pricing for euthanasia, the amount of days the animals were fed for. Even though even the director of “Grinda” admits in the interview that the yearly funding for the institution reaches 1000 000 LTL, the only sum of money recorded is 840 000 LTL, which will further be used in the comparison. So if the 840 000 LTL amount was taken and divided by the influx of animals for one year (which is 4000), the rough amount of money, dedicated to one animal from the Vilnius City municipality budget is 210 LTL.

Graph 3



4.1.2. “Nuaras”

The funding scheme of “Nuaras” is similar to “Grinda’s”, only “Nuaras” is not owned by the municipality, but is rather a privately share owned profit-oriented organization. As it was previously mentioned in the methods part of the thesis, “Nuaras” has a wide range of services to offer, all related to pet care. They have three organizations, registered under the same address, Gertrūdos st. 46. The municipality of Kaunas buys services from “Nuaras” to trap, quarantine and euthanize the stray pets. As mentioned in Mr. Starkevičius interview, the

municipality does not pay for the treatment or neutering of stray pets in their care. Furthermore, in the public purchases documents there is no indication of veterinary services bought (Public Purchases Agreement with “Nuaras”, online). As claimed in the press release from the municipality (Appendix 1., Press Release), the funding for “Nuaras” from the municipality is somewhere between 110 000 and 150 000 LTL yearly. After analyzing the public purchase documents that must be publicized in accordance to the laws of Republic of Lithuania, in March, 2012 “Nuaras” won the contest for service purchase, the services including trapping/collection from residents, quarantine, euthanasia, delivery for utilization as well as temporary care, with the amount of money being set at 659 640 LTL for a three year period. Estimated time of completion – March 27th,

It has to be noticed that in the purchase documents, the amount of 659 640 LTL is only specified in one of the supporting documents. In the main document, the amount is actually 624 030 LTL, the same as the amount agreed on in a contest, won recently by “Nuaras” for pet registration and marking in the city. Such elementary mistakes mean loss of tens of thousands in funding – no one knows where that money goes. In other words, the municipality of Kaunas prepares documents and announcements for public purchase contests by employing the method of copy-paste. It has to be mentioned here that “Nuaras” is unfortunately the only organization to submit documents and win the contest. And it comes with no surprise – as the conditions for participating in public purchase contest announce, “The provider has had provided services of similar kind (at least one of the services, such as animal trapping, collecting from the residents, quarantine, euthanasia, delivery for utilization and temporary care) to the municipality, the cost of which was no less than 140 000 LTL during the last three years, or since the establishment of the organization” (Public Services Purchasing Conditions, online). With these conditions, no other organization can even participate in the contest except for “Nuaras”. In any way divided by 3, the yearly amount of money “Nuaras” gets from the municipality of Kaunas according to the service purchase agreement is 220 000 LTL. There are no other service purchase documents publicized anywhere, even though the municipality bound by law to publicize such agreements. “Nuaras” and GGA, led by the “Nuaras” director’s husband have won the contest for feral pet care in the city from 2008 consecutively. The monetary value of this agreement is 100 000 LTL yearly. In 2008, they signed the agreement for 1 year and 100 000 (Purchase documents and conditions 2008, online). Later, in 2009, the agreement was continued, this time for 2 years and 200 000 LTL (Purchase

documents and conditions, 2009, LGGA). The last agreement of this kind has been made for 3 years in 2011, this time for 300 000 LTL (Purchase documents and conditions, 2011, LGGA).

It is essential to mention at this point that “Nuaras” and LGGA are registered in the same headquarters. LGGA, as it has been previously mentioned, takes over the care of strays after the quarantine. They also claim to not euthanize the strays since 2009. It is unclear at this point whether the municipality pays LGGA for the services rendered, or has the same system as Vilnius with the “animal basket”. In the interview, Mr. Starkevičius claims that the LGGA experiences the loss of profit, because they do not receive money from the municipality for further care. If indeed the system is based on the “animal baskets” and “Nuaras” releases the animals into the care LGGA immediately after quarantine, the question of where does the money for euthanasia go is indeed a very interesting one. Even on the “Nuaras” website www.animal.lt, the LGGA contact email is jurgita@animal.lt, which is the contact information of Mrs. J. Gustaitienė, the director of “Nuaras”. It is also pertinent to mention that the portal www.animal.lt only publishes information on the organizations, managed by both Mr. and Mrs. Gustaičiai

“Nuaras”, together with the publically share owned Animal registration centre, as a group of economical entity, in March, 2012 “won the contest for animal (dogs and cats) registering, marking, identification as well as service purchase for administration and collection of local tolls for the animal (dogs and cats) registration and keeping in apartment buildings.” The value of such an agreement is 624 030 LTL (previously mentioned as the same amount, declared in the animal quarantine service purchase contest) (Purchase documents and conditions for the registration of animals, 2012, online)

In the contest conditions there is a clause that in the activities history of a contestant during the last three years before the contest or since establishment completed “at least one agreement, carried out correctly, which value is no less than 70% of the current value of the contest” (Contest conditions for animal registration, marking and identification, as well as collecting toll for animals, registered at apartment buildings, Kaunas, 2012). In the database there is another, identical agreement from 2009, where the same economical entity won the same contest for animal registration and marking in Kaunas city, yet at that time the amount of money asked for the services was 450 000 LTL, the value of 70.9% of the present agreement (Contest conditions for animal marking and registration, Kaunas, 2009); according to the law, the value of the previous project has to be at least 70%. Once again, “Nuaras” is

the only institution to uphold the normative and participate in the contest. It also comes as no surprise that the Animal Registration center is registered at the same address as “Nuaras”. Even though the official director for the Animal Registration Centre is Ms. Jurgita Mikštaitė, she is only reachable by email, which is registracija@animal.lt (all email addresses, registered in the animal.lt domain have the ending of animal.lt) – the contact telephone number, provided on the webpage belongs to the director of “Nuaras” (contact information page, online). Both LGGA and the Animal Registration Centre are supposedly non-profit. They still are eligible to receive the 2% of the resident wage tax as well as personal donations. LGGA was happy to announce in their plea for help that due to the funding they received last year they will not have to euthanize animals anymore, because they now have enough money to feed the animals in their care and will be able to neuter 100 cats (LGGA plea for support, 2013, online). It is also worth mentioning that in their website, “Nuaras” and LGGA are constantly thanking their numerous sponsors, who help with food, as well as ask for more support. Also, in contrast to “Grinda”, “Nuaras” relies on volunteers heavily – they are the basis of operations in the Užliedžiai shelter, taking care of the animals there.

When it comes to basic accounting, “Nuaras” collects funding according to this scheme: 659 640/3 (directly to “Nuaras” for the care of stray animals) + 300 000/3 (Together with LGGA for the care of stray animals past quarantine) + 624 030/3 (together with Animal Registration Centre); $219\,880 + 100\,000 + 208\,010 = 527\,890$ LTL yearly funding.

When it comes to employee related expenses, the only information to base upon is the debt register for social insurance tax. In Lithuania, the percentage for the tax from the employee wage is 34%, 31% of which is paid by the employer and 3% is paid by the employee (Basic information on social insurance tax, online). At the moment, “Nuaras” employs 11 people directly, including the director. The employee yearly fluctuation is between 11 and 14, with the biggest social insurance tax debt being 618.86 LTL September, 2011. But perhaps the best indicator in this case would be the 5440 LTL debt, because has been repeated a few times, usually during the week after a previous debt standing is defined as “Not in debt”. The debt can normally be reported after failure to pay the taxes on time (Debt Registry for Social Insurance, “Nuaras” case, online). Judging only by this data, we can make a calculated guess that “Nuaras” spends at least 18 133 LTL monthly for the employee wages. Therefore, the average wage of an employee of “Nuaras” is 1648 LTL before taxes (1150 LTL after the taxes) every month. At the moment, “Nuaras” is searching for a new employee, a veterinarian,

and the offered wage for the employee coincides with the estimate – 1300 LT for the smallest, 1500 LTL for the medium and 1700 LTL for the high (Job listing for a veterinarian in “Nuaras”, online). Of course, manual labor, such as cleaning the cages is not as well paid and, unfortunately, it was impossible to find out the director’s wage size, so averages will have to do.

Of course, it is not to be forgotten that “Nuaras” is a privately owned company with profit in mind. They also offer a range of services from dog barbers and veterinary support to dog hotel services. Furthermore, the official statistics show that the turnover of the company is somewhere between 500 001 and 1 000 000 LTL (Information on company turnover, “Nuaras”, 2013)

The chart below shows the only statistics, shared by “Nuaras” and the National Food and Veterinary Council in 2009.

Graph 4

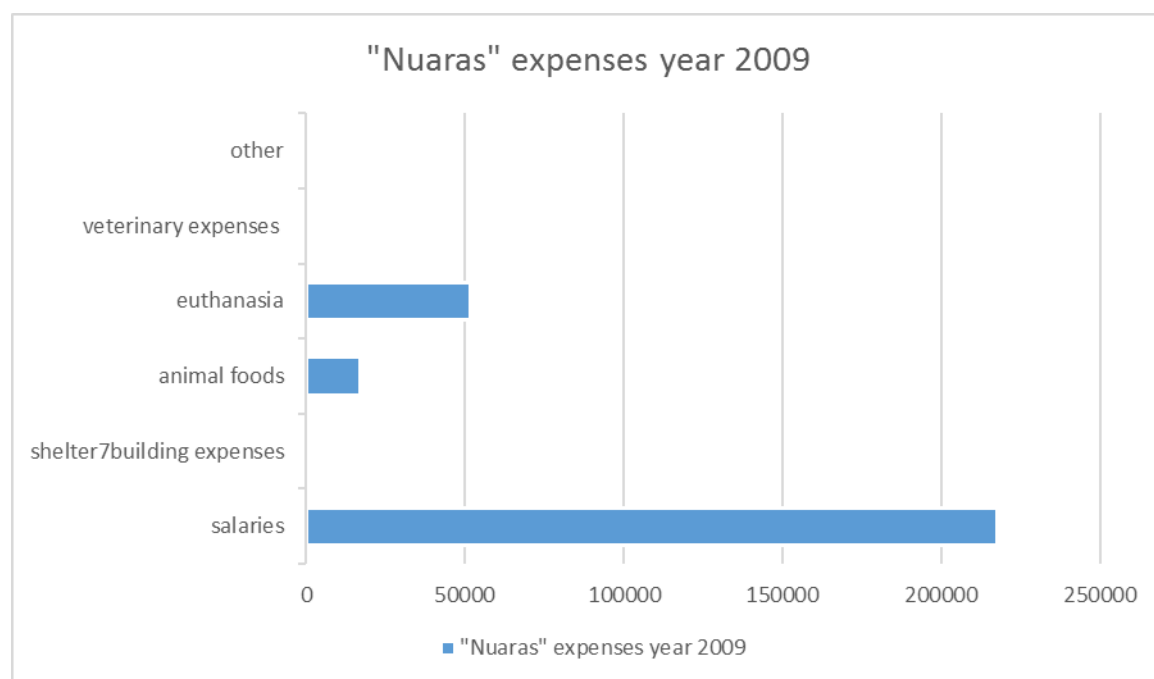
Year	Animal intake	Adoptions	Deaths	% of adopted
2009	1612	573	1039	36 %

There is absolutely no data on the costs of feeding and euthanasia. Therefore, estimates calculated before will be used once again.

2009 was the year when 1039 animals died in the shelter, of which, of course a part died naturally, therefore “for free” and no euthanasia had to be performed. If the interview with Mr. Starkevičius is to be believed, “Nuaras” only euthanizes aggressive dogs, the rest keeping until adoption. Nevertheless, euthanasia costs are estimated for 50 LTL each, making the total spent on euthanasia – 51 950 LTL. Furthermore, the feeding of the animals that were taken in can be counted for all 1612 for 10 days of required quarantine. Contrary to “Grinda”, “Nuaras” receives food donations from sponsors, though it is not clear on the quality or the quantity of the said food. When it comes to costs of feeding, I will refer to the estimates provided to me by the director of “Penkta Koja”: according to her, 110 animals eat 40 KG of food every day. Average price for 1 KG of food according to her 2,9 LTL, 1,05 LTL for one dog to feed for one day. In addition to that, the volunteers contribute towards cooking porridge that is added to the dry food. “Penkta Koja” does not have any cats and the ratio for cats and dogs in “Nuaras” is unclear from the statistics. So the calculations at this time will be

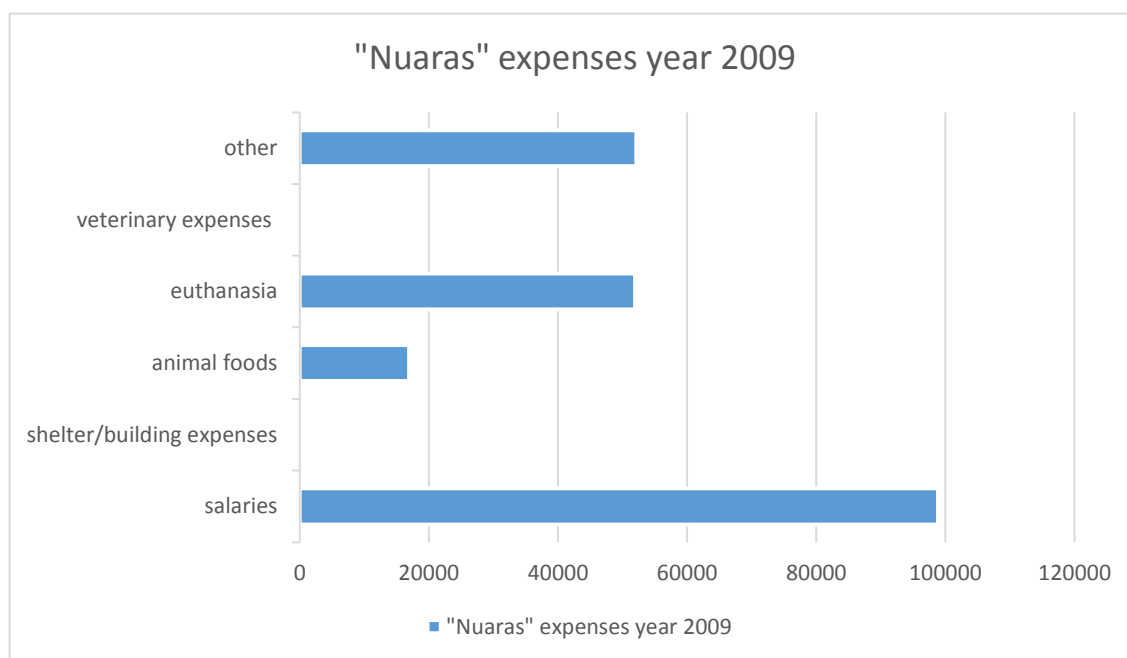
as if all the animals in “Nuaras” were dogs. So, 1612 animals x 10 quarantine days x 1,05 LTL per day for food = 16926 LTL. Mathematically, taking only the direct funding for the services rendered for sheltering and quarantine, the calculations for the money, allocated for one animal are: 219 880 LTL yearly/ 1612 animals = 136,4 LTL per animal. It is also notable that in comparison to “Grinda”, the care and control of stray animal population is far from being the only activity the company does. It is therefore extremely difficult to calculate how much money goes directly toward the care of animals after such expenses like the facilities upkeep, car maintenance, employee wages and other expenses.

Graph 5



Just by adding the expenses for wages, feed and euthanasia, “Nuaras” goes overboard with the set funding of 219 880 LTL yearly by 66 592 LTL. Which, of course, in reality would never happen – such calculations are quite far from the truth. As confirmed by Mr. Starkevičius in his interview, there are only 4 employees and one veterinarian working directly with the strays (“Nuaras” interview, appendix 1), in which case the wages only reach 98 880 LTL yearly, leaving extra 52 124 LTL yearly for other expenses such as car or facilities upkeep etc.

Graph6



4.2. Financing the non-governmental organizations

The 2 % from the income tax and its influence to the organizations. First of all, it is pertinent to mention that the 2% from the income tax is now an integral part of funding for the non-governmental organizations – after joining the European Union, quite suddenly Lithuania became from receiver of funds to donors. At least officially. In other words, all the previous donors have retreated and the organizations were left to fight for survival and funds – the animal shelters are amongst the ones struggling to survive. Although there never was a lot of funding coming in the direction of the animal shelters – now there are even less. The only means of survival and thriving for such organizations is support from individuals and sponsor organizations as well as the 2% collected from the income tax. On the one hand, the number of organizations, taking care of stray pets is not big. When it comes to the distinctive ones, working at least regionally, they can mostly be counted on one hand – “SOS Gyvūnai”, “Lėsė”, “Penkta Koja”, LGGD, “Five Paws”. To realize just how big the impact of those 2% bring to such organizations, some overview of statistics is needed (Statistics of calculated aid, appendix 2.). during the year 2011, the total amount of funds received from the 2% if income tax was 40 351 051.31 LTL. 469 988 people decided to fill in declarations to send the 2% to the organization of their choice. 18 962 organizations signed up as recipients of the aid (the checklist on who is eligible and the list of organizations accessed online via the senior tax

inspection website). The largest donations were allocated unequivocally to political parties – the biggest sum of money was collected by the Tėvynės Sąjunga-Lietuvos Krikščionys Demokratai, a total of 544 533.73 LTL. The biggest recipient amongst animal shelters so far has been “Penkta Koja” with recent good news of receiving 246 293 LTL for the year 2012. But perhaps the simplest and most accurate explanation is provided by “Lesė” on their website: “As a non-profit organization, we are eligible to receive 2 % tax donations according to the Law of Charity and the Resolution of the Government of Lithuanian No. 305, dated 25 September 2002, regarding assigning of up to 2% of income tax for Lithuanian entities <...> in 2010, we received LTL 125 627 of donations, which was the major source of our funding LTL 88 833 in 2009 (Animal Charity “Lesė“ Annual Report 2010, pp. 35-36).

Graph 7 Funding received/Funding received from 2%.

Organization	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
“Lesė”	161.245/ 88.833* (55%)	243.385/1 25.627* (52%)	n/231.000* *	n/198.00**	n/243.000 5*
“SOS Gyvūnai”	App. 236.000/ n 9*	312.838/1 89.479 8*(61%)	n/194.000*	n/206.000* **	n/n
LGGD	-/-	n/n	149.490/60. 081 7* (40%)	261.717/ 72769 6*(28%)	n/n
“Penkta Koja”	-/-	n/n	n/n	n/52.539 4*	n/246.293 5*

*According to the “Lesė” Annual Report 2010, p. 32

** According to the official Senior Tax Inspection Statistics, 2011

***According to the official Senior Tax Inspection Statistics, 2012

4*According to the “5 Koja” accounting report 2012

5* According to the article “Senior Tax Inspection has started transferring funding to recipients”

6* According to the LGGD yearly report for 2012

7* According to the LGGD Yearly Report for 2011

8* “SOS Gyvūnai” report for 2010

9* “SOS Gyvūnai” report for 2009

The data is not 100% correct due to the fact that some of the organizations do not post the funds received, only significant spending.

-/- marks that no data was received or they are inaccurate, as many organizations, upon starting their activities, merge the first results with the next year's – just the thing happened with the statistics from “Penkta Koja” and their 2010-2011 results, as well as the LGGD and their start up year of 2009. “SOS Gyvūnai” and “Lesė” have failed to collect data for 2011 and 2012 reports, since from 2011 onwards reports can be done bi-yearly. But from the information that has been collected, it is quite clear that the funding from the 2% make up approximately half of the total funding for the organizations

4.2.1. LGGD

In comparison to other organizations, LGGD's percentage of 2% funding is relatively small, the majority of their funding consisting on other grant funding.

Chart: LGGD funding/project funding. In the year 2012, LGGD received 10 000 Euros funding, which made up a significant part of their total financing.

Graph 8 Financing/Project financing

	2011	2012
LGGD	149.490/16.300 (11%)	261.717/58.040 (22%)

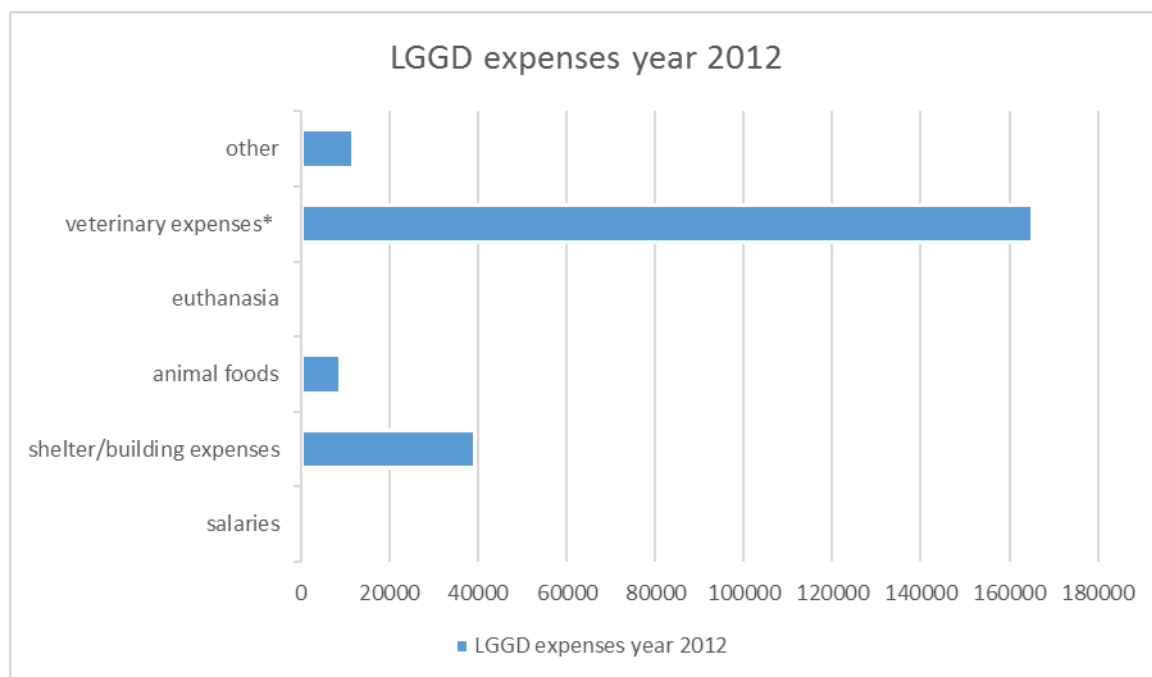
Graph 9 Number of animals sheltered in accordance to finance situation in LGGD

	2011	2012
Money received	149.490	261.717
Animals sheltered	956 (+172 neutered cats for TNR)	866 (+647 TNR cats)
Animals adopted	663 (69 %)	746 (86 %)
Died	92 (10 %) Mostly young, picked up from “Grinda” already diseased.	66 (8 %)
Amount for one animal	156 lt/per animal (TNR not included)	262lt/per animal *

**Amount calculated from 261 717 (total funding) after subtracting 34 440 LTL, funding from the Brigitte Bardot foundation for TNR program*

Chart prepared with accordance to 2011 and 2012 activity and financial reports from LGGD:

Graph10



**Veterinary expenses include sterilization.*

LGGD takes over the animals that have gone through quarantine in “Grinda” or in accordance with other agreements, when the need for quarantine is waived. Statistics show how effective the quarantine in “Grinda” is; nevertheless, mortality rates remain low, as LGGD strives to save every animal. During the same year, 2012, “Grinda” found homes for 508 animals, whereas in LGGD, 746 animals were adopted (statistic information on animals received and given up for adoption, see chart above), even though LGGD’s budget is approximately four times smaller than “Grinda’s”. If budgets were compared for 2011 year, the differences in percentage would be even bigger. As for the perspectives of LGGD – their main goal is to prevent unnecessary death of animals in “Grinda”. They employ various methods to achieve their goals, mainly outreach: accept school tours, participate in various projects, rallies for support, invite celebrities for photo sessions, and prepare information stands in festivals (outreach possibilities found on website). Yet their first and foremost task is to monitor the activities of “Grinda” – asking for information on every euthanized cat or dog, negotiating with the municipality in order to force implementation in policies, mainly alternative ways for stray pet population control such as TNR. Their efforts are seen pretty often in their complaints/suggestions to the municipality, such as the one delivered July 19th, 2011, named “For the animal care and welfare understanding in Vilnius City” (LGGD Legal Work,

Online), in which the Vilnius City Municipality gets blamed for conscious genocide of stray animals for not allowing “Grinda” to release animals from quarantine earlier (the quarantine period was 21 days then), motivating their argument that especially for the feral cats it is impossible to survive quarantine; without immediate neutering and release from quarantine the cats inevitably catch something while in containment, therefore making further treatment and neutering virtually impossible (they do not even allow people near), making euthanasia after 21 days imminent, if, and that is a big doubt, the cat survives the said period. Then, there was the August 9th, 2011 complaint about “restriction of photography within the shelter premises” (Ibid.). What is more, the CEO of the whole corporation of “Grinda” (not the director of the sanitation and quarantine department) Mr. Vylūnas, in relation to the complaint has declared that in his opinion, sanitation function should not be confused with showing sick animals. He further added that these animals are not to be adopted or released to other organizations. To answer the question on why they should not be adopted/released to other organizations (perhaps to get the needed treatment as well), he replied that sick animals is a problem to be dealt within “Grinda”. After a reminder, that in their institution the animals are not treated, he replied that they are. He even expanded on the last statement: according to them, they do “as they see fit”. To conclude, he rhetorically asked if those animal enthusiasts want for them to operate the animals as well? No one pays for that, according to him (Journalist Investigation on the lost pet registration fees, online).

As seen in statistics from LGGD expenses, also touched on in the interview with Mrs. Rimšeliienė, if the treatment is delayed for as long as 14 days, usually it is too late for any kind of treatment (LGGD Interview, appendix 1). It is worth mentioning though that such active approach did bring some positive changes – since 2010, when LGGD started taking serious measures, cat mortality in “Grinda”, previously at almost 100%, was reduced to 75.5%, whereas in 2011 and 2012 consecutively the mortality dropped to 12.8% in 2011 and 0.5% in 2012. Furthermore, in the years 2010, 2011, 2012 dog mortality dropped from 80% (previously) to 52.8%, 10.6%, and 2.6% consecutively (statistics for deaths in “Grinda”, see chart above). Though it would also be fair to say that the change in management in “Grinda” also helped bringing the changes – previous director (much hated by the non-governmental shelters) Dr. Masiulis was changed by one of the other veterinarians with 2 years experience in the institution, Mrs. Agnė Stasiūnienė. She has now been the director for the sanitation and quarantine department in “Grinda” for almost 2 years.

4.2.2. “Lesė”

“Lesė” is one of the most well known animal care organizations in the country that operates in a few different cities. At the moment, they have an established animal shelter in Vilnius, are renovating one in Kaunas and are the only ones to have subdivisions in different cities (Vilnius, Kaunas, Jonava). Due to their active participation in trapping stray cats in the residential building premises, they are widely known and generally seen as an upstanding organization, mainly because of the grateful people they help in solving the stray pet population control problems. Such positive image is seen very well in their finance reports.

Graph 11 Statistics for income and 2% income tax statistics

	2009	2010
“Lesė”	161.245/88.833 (55%)	243.385/125.627 (52%)

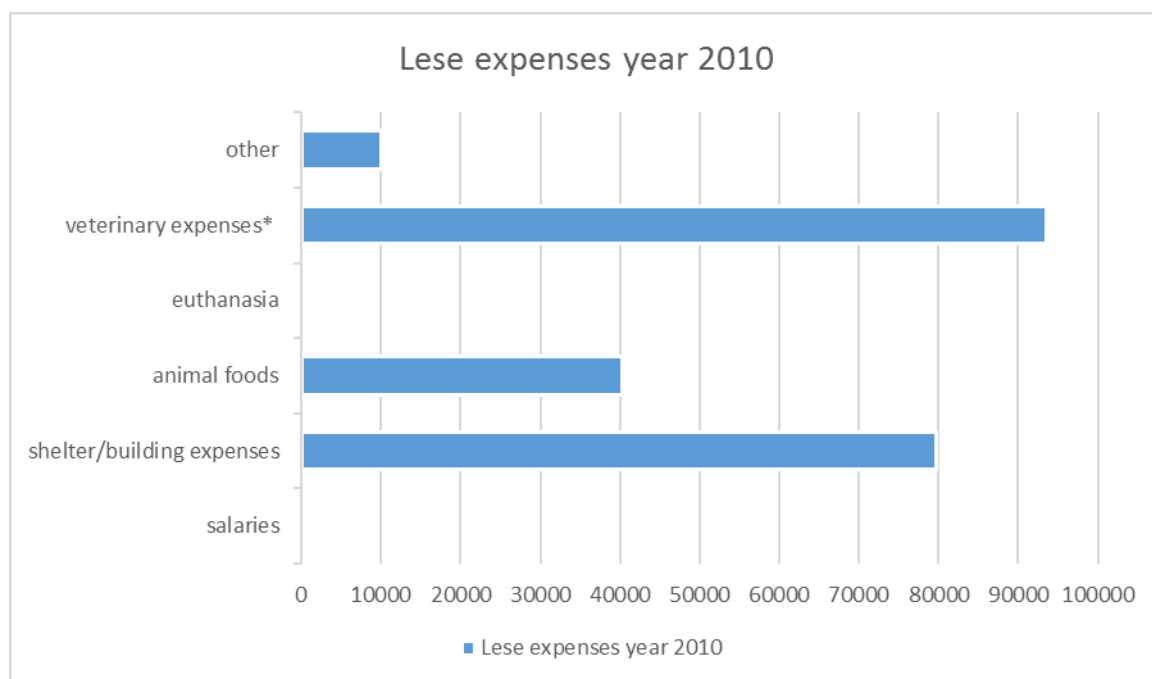
Graph 12 Sheltered animals and funding ratio “Lesė”

	2009	2010
Money Received	161.245	243.385
Animals Sheltered	522 (+266 TNR cats)	675 (+553 TNR cats)
Adopted animals	450 (86 %)	592 (88 %)
Deaths	69 (13 %)	80 (12 %)
Average funding for one animal	265 LTL/per animal (TNR excluded)	326 LTL /per animal *

* In the year 2009, “Lesė” neutered 536 animals in total (310 of their own cats and 266 via TNR programs), and during the year 2010 – 851 animals (298 of their own animals and 553 TNR cats). The TNR neutering expenses are accounted as 42,5 LTL per one animal, taken away from the main finances, assigned per one sheltered animal.

According to the financial and activity reports, year 2009 and 2010. It is important to mention further that most of the animals in the shelter are cats (not including the TNR cats); onwards from 2008, the ratio of cats and dogs in the shelter is about 4:1 (Ibid.,)

Graph 13



It can be concluded from the chart that the biggest part of the expenses for “Lesè” are for veterinary services (Veterinary services – 47 358 LTL, neutering – 36 140 LTL). It is only to be expected that with the renovations done to the shelters, the amount spent on the veterinary services will only be increasing in the future, since one of the biggest aims is directed towards the neutering of cats with the TNR programs. In their belief, neutering is the only humane way of stray pet population control. This aim goes further than TNR – the organization committed itself to attempt to neuter all of the animals stationed in their care. Unfortunately, so far only 50% of the animals, sheltered at “Lesè” are neutered; nevertheless, for those animals that are too sick/young to be neutered and find new owners, an agreement is reached with the owners to neuter the animal as soon as it is possible to do so (Ibid.). It is also to be expected that “Lesè” will continue its expansions – it s happening at the moment, although due to sparse funding , many of those expansions have no facilities to shelter the strays; therefore, these subdivisions deal mostly with TNR programs, and for those instances when the strays need sheltering, it is done by ways of fostering in volunteer homes.

4.2.3. “SOS Gyvūnai”

When analyzing the statistics of “SOS Gyvūnai”, it is firstly essential to mention that most of their reports concern activities – the only detailed financial report they have is from 2010 (as mentioned before, due to change in policies the organizations can now submit reports bi-yearly) In this analysis I will use financial and activity reports from 2010.

Graph 14 “SOS Gyvūnai” income/Income from the 2 % income tax

	2010
“SOS Gyvūnai”	312.838/ 189.479 (61 %)

“SOS Gyvūnai” has always been an organization to garner the most income from the 2% income tax. The reasons for that are clear – they are amongst organizations to take in and give away the most animals, garnering considering publicity in doing so. Due to their projects in shopping malls they have become quite well known. Unfortunately, this year they have been pushed out of their leader position in receiving the 2% - one of the main reasons for that is their new policy to stop asking for immediate help on their webpage. According to the director of the organization, they receive quite a bit of money already, and the shelter is already built (though they have grand plans in expansion already). In her opinion, it is not right to ask for money on top of the support they already receive. It is not clear how much money they received from the 2% this year – this kind of information is not publicized except for the leaders and, as it has been mentioned above, “SOS Gyvūnai”, after a long period did not end up amongst those leaders.

Graph 15 Sheltered animals and funding ratio, “SOS Gyvūnai”

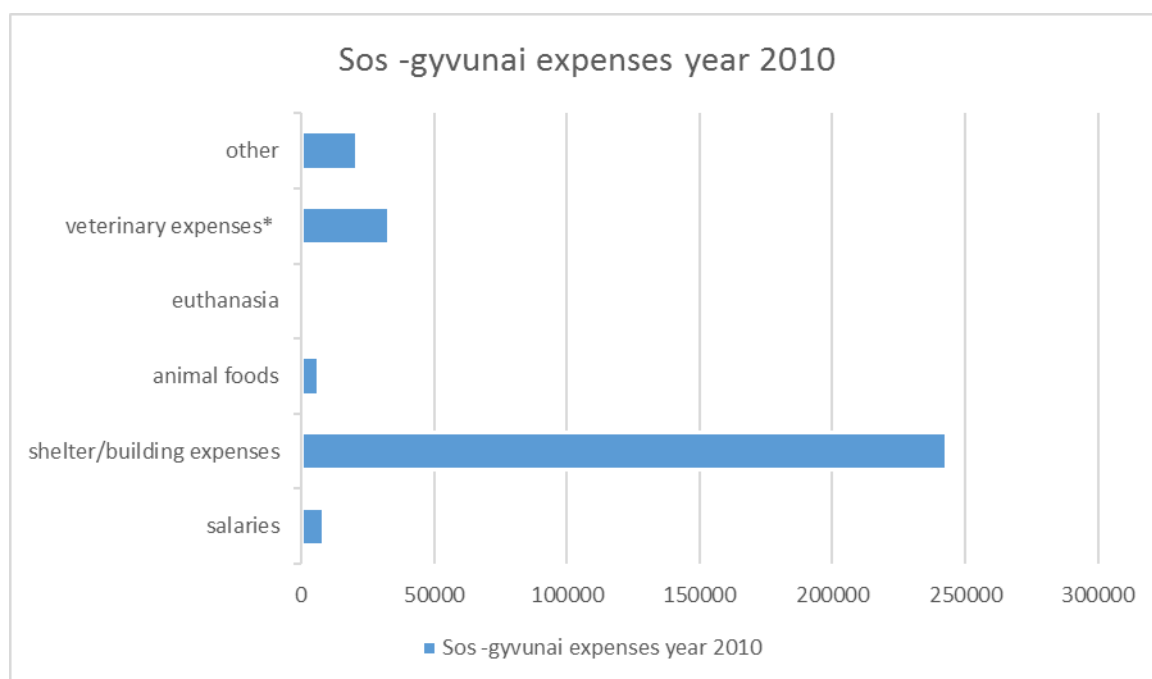
	2010
Money received	312 838
Animals sheltered	2174 (+330 animals sheltered by volunteers, also organization-sponsored animals)
Animals adopted	1931 (89 %)

Deaths	124 (6 %)
Average funding per animal	144 LTL/for one animal (volunteer sheltered animals excluded)

Prepared in accordance with financial and activity report for 2010.

Since the organization collects dogs mostly the streets and homes (a very small percentage from “Grinda” as well) and, as the director insists, pay a lot of attention to vaccinations and disinfection (interview “SOS Gyvūnai”, appendix 1.), the mortality percentage in the shelter is very low – does not even reach 6 %. Due to aggressive dog advertizing, outreach and education programs as well as the projects in shopping malls, the organization managed to find homes for record numbers of strays.

Graph 16



It is clear that the majority of all expenses were for buying land and building a new shelter. In 2010, the majority of the price was paid for the land (163 000 out of a total of 212 000 LTL), also building constructions (67 000 LTL), acquisition of equipment and inventories (5643 LTL), on top of paying rent of the previous facilities (4800 LTL), 240 433 LTL, or 77% of total expenses for the year. One of the factors to surprise is the low price of food – 6469 LTL,

or only 2% of total expenses. Statistically, out of 2174 sheltered animals (dogs and cats), only 3LTL were spent for one animal during its entire stay at the shelter; obviously, some of the animals were given away fairly quickly, still the rest of them could not possibly be fed for 3LTL. One explanation for this is long standing sponsorship – some of the individuals or companies donate food instead of money, for example, “Mars” Ltd., a company that prepares canned pet food. They support most of the shelters, giving away tonnes of food, mostly Whiskas for cats. The other possibility is that the food was bought without receipts, either by the shelter or by sponsors – it is no secret that bones and meat scraps are much more cheaper than dry food; furthermore, not all dogs can stomach dry food, especially strays picked up from streets and malnourished. Usually in the shelters dry food is mixed with porridge/canned pet food. There is no doubt that such habits formed there as well. Nevertheless, sponsorship by material things is very hard to keep track on or to express it in monetary value.

Finally, the outlooks must be considered. In this case the general outlook is good. A new shelter has been built in accordance with European directories; they have also established a basis for sheltering the animals, such as food, vaccinations and disinfection; volunteers are also not lacking. The director of “SOS Gyvūnai” is happy – they are all set up for further expansion and ventures. Even if there were no more grand projects with shopping malls, the organization is still very well known. Even if the funding was reduced, they no longer have to worry about buying land and building a shelter. The only plan of action for now is care for strays and education of society; it is also the great vision of the organization – to educate young people in the matters of animal welfare, to encourage participation in animal care initiatives.

4.2.4. ”Penkta Koja”

”Penkta Koja” is the youngest of the organizations compared in this thesis, and not very good when it come to the collection and systematic approach towards their information. Due to large numbers of animals in temporary shelters, where care of animals is problematic (water ices over every winter, floods every autumn, no heated facilities etc.); all of the animals in temporary care are kept in near-outside conditions. Director Agnė Volockytė during the interview expressed wishes to move to the new shelter before new year – even if there are still things to be finished with the new shelter; perfect conditions can wait a bit – right now, the main concern of the organization is for how long will they be allowed to squat in their

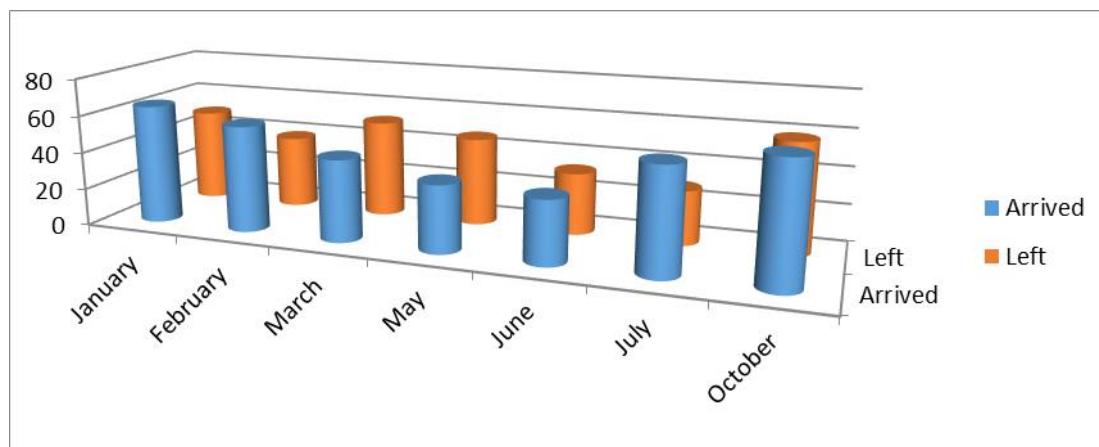
temporary shelter. Since the organization started accepting animals in 2010, financial reports for that year are merged with the ones from 2011. The report for 2012, however, is still in rough draft conditioning, and extremely difficult to interpret, especially on the financial matters. Therefore it is very difficult to calculate the percentage of income the 2% take over. The only thing that is clear is that in the year 2012 (for the year 2011), the amount of money, received through the 2% income tax was only 52 539 LTL. However, in 2013 (for 2012 year), “Penkta Koja” has surpassed all other animal sheltering organizations, collecting 246 293 LTL worth of funding. Unfortunately, activity reports, even if they exist, are very poorly assembled; furthermore, the collection of statistics for the numbers of animals received and given up has only started in 2013.

Graph 17

Month	Dogs arrived	Dogs adopted	Dogs brought back home	Dogs died
January	64	43	7	N
February	57	35	4	N
March	44	45 (4 in Norway)	7	N
April	n	n	n	N
May	36	44	3	N
June	34	31	2	N
July	56 (32 puppies (19 newborn))	28	1	6 (5 puppies)
August	n	n	n	N
September	n	n	n	N
October	64	56	3	2

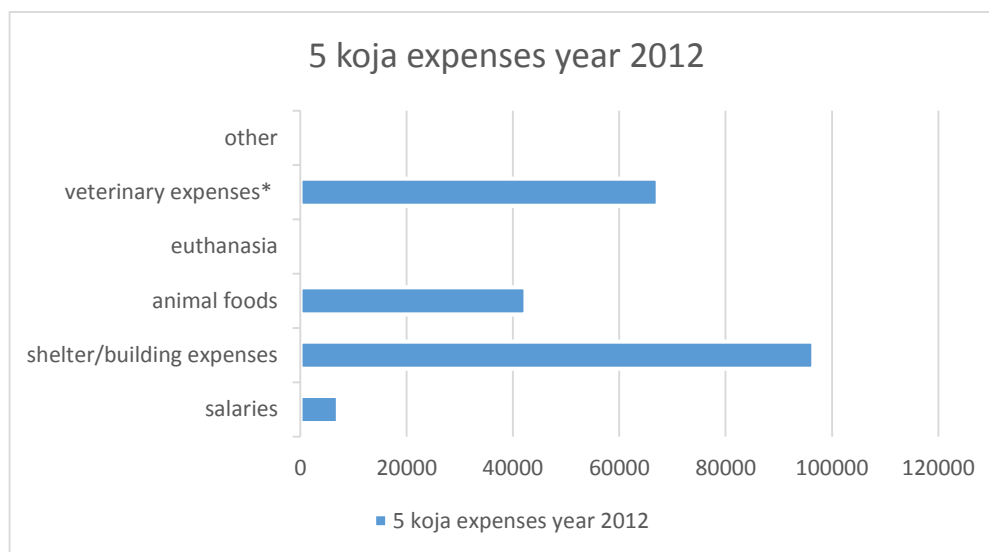
Graphically, the situation would look like this:

Graph 18



It is quite clear upon studying the diagrams that seasons have deep impact to the numbers of animals, arriving at the shelter – usually, the autumn and winter seasons are the busiest; people leave their summer residents and no one is around to take care of the animals; naturally cold weather often raises the feelings of guilt and people make calls for animal pick-ups more often than during the warm seasons. There are also the reproduction patterns to consider. According to both Ms. Volockytė and Ms. Burauskaitė, there are about 110 dogs in the temporary shelter at any time of the year, plus 30-40 dogs that are being fostered in volunteer homes (interview with A. Volockytė, N. Burauskaitė, appendix 1). Unfortunately, the number of dogs is steadily rising in the shelter - everyone wants the cute puppies; finding a home for a 16-year-old bald, blind and lame dog is virtually impossible. Such dogs spend up to a few years in the shelter, if not more. And these numbers are only rising; same tendencies have been noticed by the director of “SOS Gyvūnai” as well – she claims that the number of old or lame animals in the shelter has reached almost half the total of all the animals (“SOS Gyvūnai” interview, appendix 1); of course, the “SOS Gyvūnai” shelter has been around for longer, therefore the age of the dogs is naturally higher.

Graph 19 “Penkta Koja” expenses, year 2012

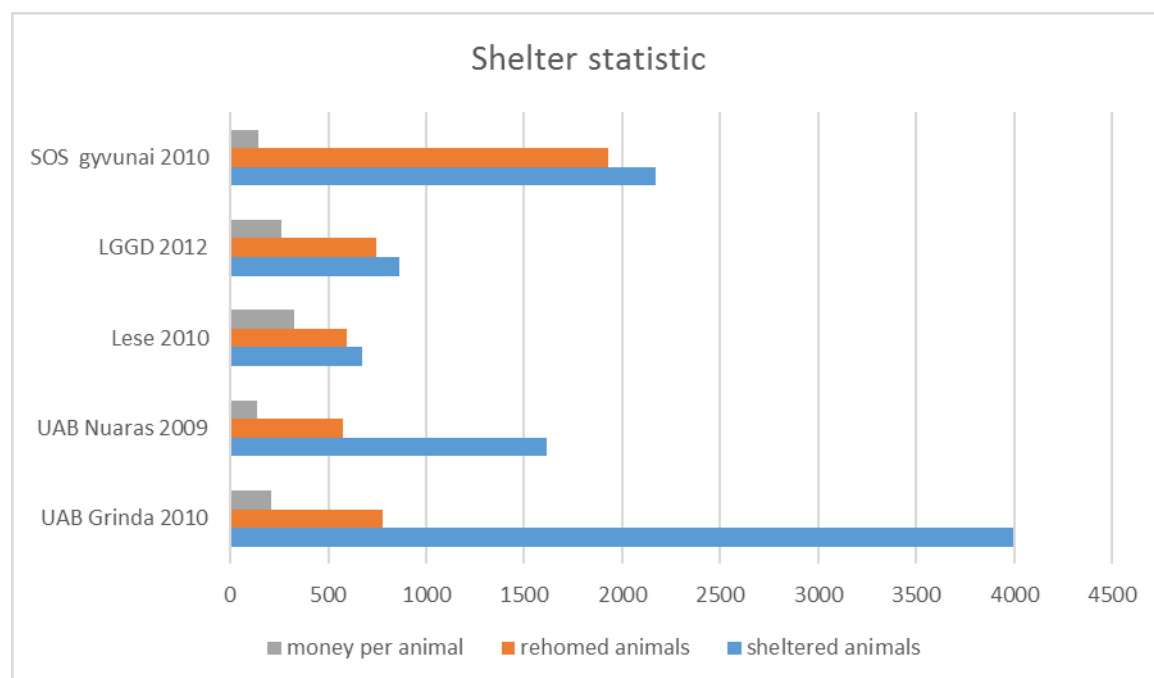


The biggest expenditure for the year can be seen in the purchase of real estate – land and abandoned buildings for the new animal shelter; the total cost of the land was 96 500 LTL. The building has been neglected for too long and needs serious renovation. As Ms. Volockytė reports, there is no other way. The animals need safe and warm environment in the new shelter. As for the veterinary expenses, those also make a big dent in the finances of the organization (Ibid.); unavoidably, stationary services from the clinics are needed for the care of the diseased, weak, young and those, susceptible to the cold climate; as it is, “Penkta Koja” takes in only dogs for now (with a few scores of cats as exceptions), as there are no spaces to shelter cats at the moment. The main goal of “Penkta Koja” at the moment is to build a shelter that would be comfortable not only for the animals to be in, but the volunteers as well. The organization has set its sight on the youth, building a youth centre in the shelter premises. Horrific reports notwithstanding, the organization has become quite popular recently. They are known as virtually the only shelter to take in animals at any time and any condition. Pick up animals from other places if, upon evaluation of the situation requires to do so (the animal is in danger); they organize volunteering days when people can come and help with the tidying and other tasks, showing people that not only money is needed but physical help as well. The basis of the organization is consisted of young people with graduate (if not postgraduate) degrees; people, who are communicative, not afraid of taking charge and do

some aggressive advertising. They organize some very well received photo sessions and exhibition; advertises mainly on their Facebook page and form habits that are a bit similar to “SOS Gyvūnai” (main objective – animal welfare and sheltering); they are also the non-governmental animal shelter in Kaunas. According to Ms. Burauskaite, the daily intake of the shelter is an average of 1,5 dogs. The numbers leaving the shelter are similar. Roughly speaking, 550 dogs find homes yearly with the help of “Penkta Koja”. During the last 7 months, when the reports have been painstakingly collected, the shelter had an influx of 355 dogs, 282 animals were given away to new owners. 27 lost pets were reunited with their owners, and the number of deaths remains unclear. Statistical costs for the upkeep of such an operation are impossible to collect right now – it is not even clear right now how many animals the organization has in their care. Nevertheless, according to Ms. Burauskaitė, most of the dogs, eligible for neutering, are fixed. At the moment, about 70% of the females are neutered, with slightly smaller numbers for males. An adoption agreement signed by prospective new owners obliges them to neuter their new pets as soon as possible.

4.3. Comparison of Funding

Graph 20 Funding allocated for one animal. Shelter statistics



This chart has been assembled in accordance with data, presented above.

In this chart, an attempt was made to do a comparison of the same year, but unfortunately, the only statistics from “Nuaras” that are available, are from 2009, when LGGD was established only in 2010; other shelters have been established by now, and their data more or less representative. Therefore “Nuaras” and LGGD statistics will be represented by other years.

It is quite clear that the difference in numbers of animals received and re-homed in the non-government contracted shelters is not very big. It is also not to be forgotten that mortality in these shelters is somewhere between 6 and 12%. Nevertheless, the shelters will never be able to rehome more animals than they have – they can only receive more than they can find homes for. As for the municipality funded institutions, the situation is different. Even though the statistics, collected from “Nuaras” cannot be entirely accurate, overall situation is quite clear – they receive much more animals than they find homes for. There are a few reasons for that – firstly, the non-governmental shelters do not euthanize the animals (the main reason for their establishment is indeed to stop the unnecessary deaths), whereas the municipality funded institutions focus on the services of animal collection from the streets or residents. They are also profit-oriented, and with the current funding, it is safe to claim that those institutions lack incentive to change their ways. While the biggest part of the services rendered is euthanasia and the institutions get nothing for their attempts to find homes for the strays, there is no drive to succeed in finding homes for the strays. With their meager resources, which in most cases are much smaller than those of the government-funded institutions, the non-governmental shelters manage to place much more animals with new owners. Finally, it is important to realize that there simply are too many strays; the governmentally contracted institutions have no choice but to take them in, therefore having to create new spaces for new animals at the expenses of the lives of the animals that have been received earlier and have gone through quarantine already.

4.4. The dynamics of the non-governmental and municipally funded institutions.

As the municipalities kept funding institutions that carried out mass extermination of stray pets, a need for no-kill shelters has arisen to save those stray pets, heading for euthanasia. As the reports of the state “animal care shelters” have started to be publicized, more and more people appeared to be concerned with the rescue of stray pets. The first organized no-kill shelter (not separate individuals) that has been established was the publically share owned “Vilniaus Pifas”, which later split into “Lesė”, “SOS Gyvūnai” and “Pifas”. The main

objective of these organizations was to rescue the animals from their early death in the sanitation institutions, rescue the animals from the streets without waiting for those institutions to pick them up and publicize the processes, happening in “Grinda”. Even though it is impossible to draw any conclusions from “Nuaras” data, the statistics, provided by “Grinda” speak for themselves.

Graph 21

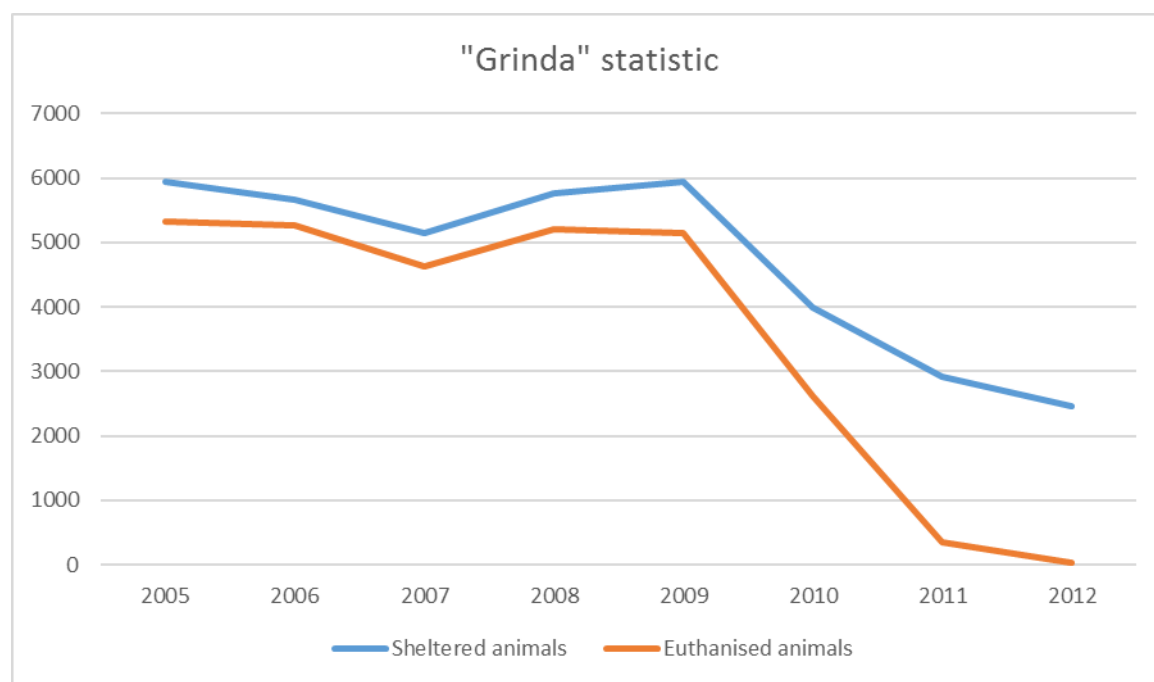
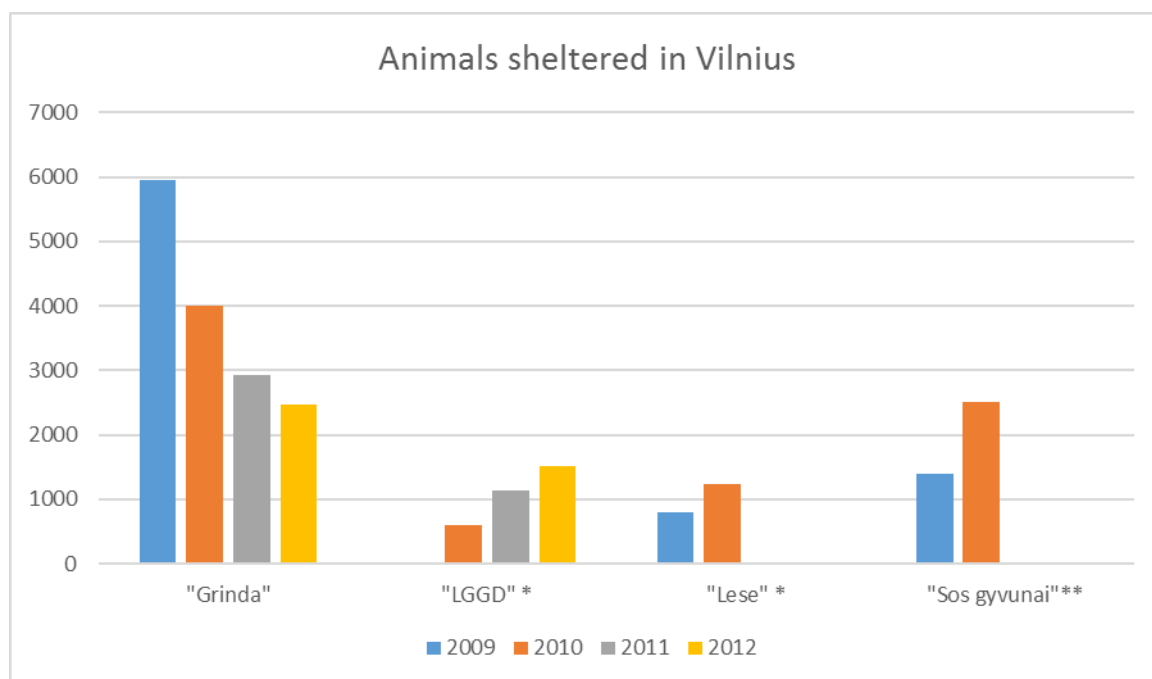


Chart prepared in accordance to “Grinda’s” statistics up to 2013, appendix 2.

After reviewing the chart and upon noticing the drastic reduction in the numbers of euthanized animals in Vilnius region, it is quite difficult to deny the influence of LGGD in the whole matter – by publicizing all relating information on “Grinda’s” activities, constant stream of complaints as well as help requests in taking over the animals and negotiations with the municipality. LGGD collaborates or is at least in contact with most of the other no-kill shelters, mentioned in the thesis – a lot of animals are taken in by them as well, though LGGD takes over the most. Yet even though the organization takes over a lot of animals from “Grinda”, they mostly do not concentrate on others and work with those, already caught by “Grinda”. Still, their methods seem to work and the number of animals residing in “Grinda” has been reduced significantly.

Graph 22

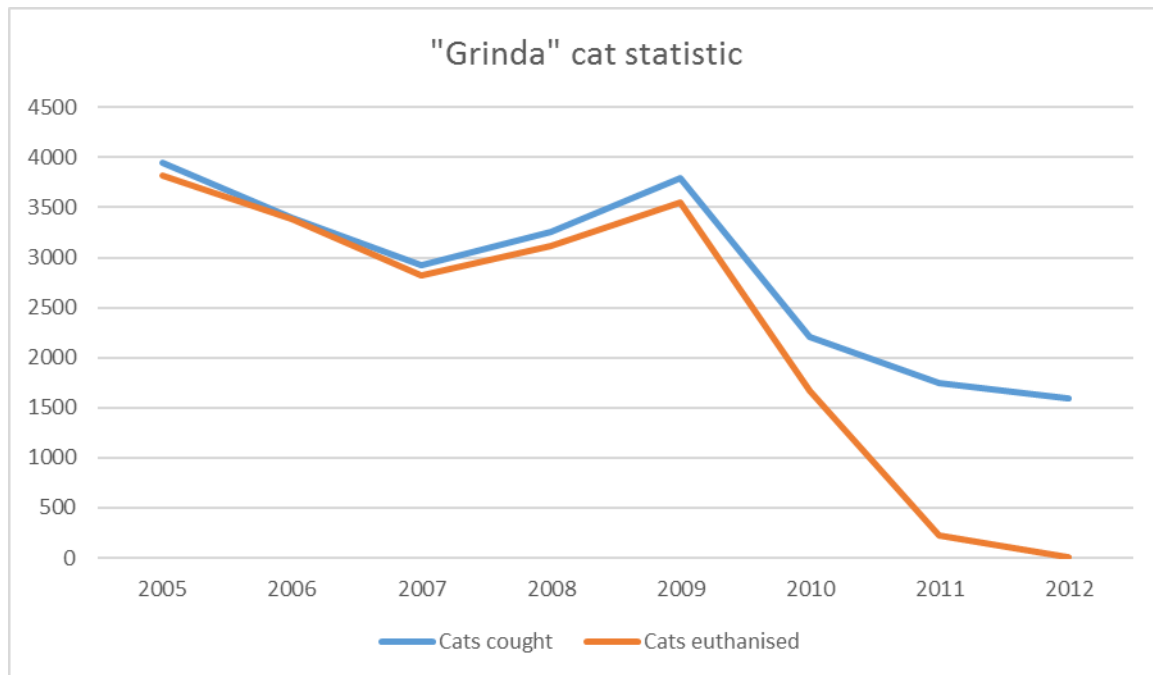


* The numbers of animals in LGGD as well as "Lesė" include the cats, neutered by TNR on the basis that the animals from "Lesė" will not end up in "Grinda", and the LGGD TNR cats would one way or another still be taken into the care of the same LGGD, or euthanized at "Grinda", since they already count those animals as their).

** Included with the "SOS Gyvūnai" animal count are the animals, taken in by the volunteers, affiliated with the organization.

It is quite clear from the diagram that as the number of animals in the non-governmental organizations has been steadily rising, while consecutively, the number of animals in "Grinda" has been declining. It especially shows in the number of cats.

Graph23



From almost 100% extermination in 2005-2007 to almost no put downs in 2012, it is clear that the situation has started to change since the establishment of the no-kill shelters in 2008. Nevertheless, the situation with cats remained to be quite difficult up until 2011 (since a non-governmental shelters were unable to take in the huge numbers of cats that were in most cases feral), when LGGD signed an agreement with both “Grinda” and the Vilnius city municipality to perform TNR – to trap, neuter and release the feral cats back into their territories.

Since there has been no luck in getting any statistical information from either “Nuaras”, or the Kaunas city municipality for that matter – their motives for non-disclosure have been explained in an email from Mrs. Ridikienė (email received November 20th, 2013). She claimed that the municipality does not collect data on the numbers of animals the institution received, and the financial transactions for the services rendered are considered confidential information. Therefore, comparing the indicators before the establishment of the no-kill shelters is an impossible task. According to Mr. Starkevičius from “Nuaras”, the numbers of strays is increasing due to animals being picked up from other cities by no-kill shelters; he also claims that a lot of animals end up in their institution after they flee the care of “Penkta Koja”(Interview with “Nuaras”, appendix 1). After hearing such allegations, a representative from “Penkta Koja”, Ms. Neringa Burauskaite affirmed that in the history of the organization, only 2 dogs of “Penkta Koja” have been picked up by “Nuaras”, and have been promptly

picked up from there (phone interview with “Penkta Koja” representative, Neringa Burauskaitė, appendix 1.).

In observation of the relationship between municipally contracted institution that provides quarantine and the non-governmental shelters, 2 types of relationship development dynamics can be described.

4.5. Competition and cooperation

An illustrative example in this case is the relationship between “Grinda” and LGGD. Quickly after their establishment, the first no-kill shelters in Vilnius have taken on “Grinda” as a personal enemy. The institution was portrayed as the biggest evil, starting with their policies on trapping and euthanasia, ending with the choice of director. Upon starting publication of “Grinda’s” records, some attention was garnered by the media. What is more, “Grinda” practically did not have any communication with volunteers; it was also decreed that one person (or organization) could not pick up more than two animals per year from the institution (Interviews with “SOS Gyvūnai” and LGGD, Appendix 1.). One has to admit that when it came to publicity, the management of “Grinda” was always willing to answer the questions, supplied by the media, though the things said have always angered people who were concerned with animal welfare. In all honesty, the director of “Grinda” was always known to openly make fun of the animal activists; one of those times was when he participated in a national television (LRT) broadcast. Some of his citations were forever caught on tape: “... if they are led by humane intentions, why don’t they congregate in associations, get money and take care of those animals”. After he was informed that indeed such shelters do exist, despite the fact that the municipalities pay money for the state shelters (as they were called that until 2011), but still real sheltering and care is done by the non-governmental shelters, Mr. Vylūnas responded that he himself is a veteran hunter himself, and the hunters association survives on their membership fees. In his opinion, why can the no-kill shelters not do the same thing? (Journalist Investigation, LRT). Also, in his humble opinion, the non-government shelters are only craving municipality funds. However, he would still have [his] million (Ibid.). It is also mentionable that multiple organizations fought “Grinda” (“Lesė”, “SOS Gyvūnai” and LGGD), but they were uncoordinated in their motions. Nevertheless, LGGD, with their actions which included taking over strays from “Grinda”, took them on full time, writing a stream of complaints to the municipality. The municipality, on their own, allowed

the no-kill shelters to take over the care of stray animals after the quarantine period finished. A permission from the municipality was obtained to build mobile trailers (the so called "Trailers of Life") in "Grinda's" premises (interview with LGGD, appendix 1., information found on LGGD website). After never ending conflicts that included media involvement, the director of the institution was finally changed, which was met with great satisfaction by the no-kill shelters – all of the representatives from those shelters claim that the change has been a positive one. As Mrs. Mezenciava claims, the communication problems with "Grinda" have ceased to exist. She further informs that the existence of such institution is a positive thing; of course, "Grinda" gets significant funding, but they also take on great responsibility; what is more, the animals are no longer euthanized. In her opinion, someone still has to be responsible for the exceptional instances, such as quarantine upon the suspicion of rabies infection or aggressive animals. Furthermore, the director of "SOS Gyvūnai" claims that even though the organization has recently built a new shelter, there is still no way to accept all stray animals in the city premises; if such thing as animal attack ever happened, the image of the organization would suffer greatly. It is well known, that the said director of "SOS Gyvūnai" was amongst the people who hated "Grinda" the most since the beginning of her activities in the care of stray pets. After changes in management, communications changed radically. Of course, as the director of the sanitation department of "Grinda" claims, big pressure is still felt from LGGD; they are very much unhappy about the no photograph situation; but the director herself explains that the strays in "Grinda" are photographed by their own employees and send those photos, together with general information, to LGGD anyway (Interview with "Grinda", appendix 1.). Even if the communication between the municipality of Vilnius, "Grinda" and LGGD is strained, it still exists (LGGD Webpage information), which was influenced by increased attention from the society. A new agreement has been reached, upon considering the arguments from LGGD, to start TNR programs within the city instead of euthanasia. After LGGD attracted significant support from the Brigitte Bardot foundation to fund the TNR program, the number of cats euthanized has been reduced to bare minimum. It has taken 3 years, constant monitoring from the non-governmental organization and the situation in Vilnius City Municipality changed radically for the better.

It is also important to note that welfare of animals is a popular subject, instances of abusive behaviour towards the animals are publicized constantly. One of such examples could be the story of the dog Pipiras, where a teenager threw the dog from a tall bridge and left it to die while filming the whole thing and then posting it on the internet; he later on received

punishment for his actions by serving up to 7 months prison sentence. It also an example that shows an unprecedented event – a prison sentence conviction for the animal abuse.

4.6. Competition and Denial

In Kaunas, the situation is a bit different – financial and activity reports of “Nuaras” are not publicized anywhere. The institution does not have to publicize their reports and the municipality, according to Mrs. Ridikienė, does not require them to do so. For what and how much money do the tax payers pay money is still unclear. The monopoly of animal care and registration is gathered in the hands of one family, Gustaičiai. Their combined wealth reaches almost 800 000 LTL. This information is only known because Mr. Gustaitis is also a public safety officer, and their yearly finance declarations must be posted for public access (Public Servant Financial Declaration Registry, online). How “Nuaras” works, it appears is their business alone. They do not collaborate with any non-governmental shelters, except for the Kaunas subdivision of “Lesė”. Unofficially, such collaboration is a topic that is made fun by most of the non-governmental shelter representatives; however they chose to be unidentified. One of the unidentified sources has summed up the situation like this” they are now communicating via hugs and kisses” it is unsurprising that employees of “Nuaras” receive awards from “Lesė” for their humane treatment of animals. One of my interviewees, Mr. Starkevičius, received such award (Darius Starkevičius: Animal Welfare is My Lifestyle). Mr. Starkevičius himself alluded to “Lesė” being the only one, or a real organization to take care of stray animals. In his opinion, other organizations are only out for funding. Their communications are so advanced that they even allow “Lesė” to get to their animal registration database (Interview with “Nuaras”, appendix 1.). To make it clear there are now two systems of animal registration in Lithuania and Kaunas city – one for “Nuaras” (municipally funded for 624 00 LTL for three years, documents available via public purchase webpage), and the other system for the rest of the registrations. By the way, in Vilnius, such agreement was signed for 342 000 LTL for the period of three years as well (Public service purchase conditions for animal registration, Vilnius). Any veterinarian who has the right equipment can register animals, though the data is collected in a different database from “Nuaras”, available for access for all the veterinarians. On the other hand, the system, established by Nuaras can only be accessed by their employees only, with the exception that the information has to be made available for veterinaries at any time. Access to the database would be made available for at

least 7 users at the same time (Public Purchase conditions for animal registration). But, as Mr. Starkevičius explains, no one would answer at, say, 3 o'clock in the morning (Interview with "Nuaras", appendix 1); he also claims that because they are such great friends with "Lesė", they have signed an agreement to allow the organization to view the recordings, but cannot change the data in any way. He also added that some of the organizations are unworthy of the access since they are criminal in their actions – there is no guarantee, according to them, that the organizations, especially "Penkta Koja" will not use the information for criminal purposes (Interview, "Penkta Koja", appendix 1.). Nevertheless, the friendship they maintain with "Lesė" does not give any positive results – the number of animals, released to "Lesė" is minimal (Ibid.,).

To conclude, it is possible to say that in some cities there are vast changes happening, but in Kaunas, apparently, such changes will have to wait to happen. Even though "Nuaras" claims to not euthanize the animals, they still refuse to publicize reports and have no accountability to municipalities. How long it will last is unclear. If the situation has been changed in Vilnius in 3 years, maybe such changes will also happen in Kaunas. The non-governmental organizations certainly hope it will.

5. Further Proposals

The change in the system is quite visible; first signs of such change are observed in the capital, Vilnius. It is an unsurprising observation – the city holds the biggest concentration of non-governmental stray animal welfare organizations. The only problem that potentially causes inconvenience for such organizations is their unwillingness to collaborate; of course, the organizations are still relatively young and lack certain organizational experience; the fact that such organizations are nonprofit, therefore are unable to employ experts does not help at all. It is one of the biggest problems seen when analyzing the activities and reports of the organizations; volunteer activity, is unequivocally a very good thing, but there is a time when such organizations need to expand to broader horizons and change in order to achieve greater things. A smoothly run operation will always attract more support from the society than one, run haphazardly and with no comprehensive reports. And the more the successful shelters stay in the spotlight, the more people will know and support them. A whole new tendency has been observed though – the shelters are starting to employ people. It is yet unclear what kind of specialists or their numbers are employed since the bi-yearly reports have not come in yet.

But a great need is seen for people able to properly coordinate the non-governmental shelter operations.

Another thing to be included in the proposal part of the thesis is the need for Public Relations. There are a few organizations participating in PR, such as “Lesé” – this organization puts tremendous effort into outreach, such as numerous support marathons, participate in television broadcasts as well as popular events; such activities make the organization visible to the public, and the positive results of such efforts are clearly seen in their financial reports. To illustrate the need for PR another case can be used – “SOS Gyvūnai” has stopped active pleas for support and active adverts, immediately reducing their income significantly. Of course, a reason for such decline could also be a new player in business – “Penkta Koją”. Their chosen activities might also be the reason for reduced support; but even if such case was true, the decline could have been less significant with some positive advertizing.

Furthermore, the 2% support must be taken into account. Virtually, it is the easiest way of attracting funds – the donor does not feel any difference in their income; they can choose whether to donate it or not, but if it is not assigned to an organization, the money stays in the government treasury. As discussed earlier in the thesis, there are any about half a million working residents who choose to direct the funding to an organization of their chose; the statistics show that the number of eligible residents is over a million, which means that the majority chooses to not do anything with the possible support – such unwillingness to participate can be written off, partly, due to the lack of information on how to do it. If the organizations and the government collaborated more to inform the society on the possibilities, the overall number of people to direct the 2% should naturally increase. Another big problem to influence the funding to such organizations via the 2% support is the fact that some of the budget institutions are eligible to receive funding. For example, schools and kindergartens, established and funded by the government can also receive funding from 2%; the main problem with this is that the institutions can collect the applications and deliver them to the tax inspector institutions. In many cases such as this, the parents, or people eligible to donate their 2% are pressured into doing so by the schools/kindergartens therefore creating an unfair advantage against other organizations that cannot perform that way, non-governmental animal shelters are among such disadvantaged organizations. The only way of improving this situation is to pressure the government to implement changes to these policies to make applications available for submission only directly to tax institutions or electronically.

Another area to expand to is international collaboration – at the moment, the non-governmental shelters mostly do not have any ties with similar shelters abroad except for random internships or conferences, when representatives from shelters would visit similar shelters abroad. But that is basically as far as these collaborations go. By developing relationships with shelters abroad, not only positive experience, but also create a wider system for finding new owners. It is no secret that such animal export is happening, yet the numbers are in the singles, or, at most, tens. Perhaps it would also be possible to look for pet owners more widely, ensuring the prospective new owners fund the treatment, sheltering and travel costs of such animals. Another way to expand in such way would be to offer a possibility of paid services to the prospective pet owners from abroad; for example, the shelters could take care of dog training before sending such dog to its new owners. It is no secret that Lithuanian services in this case are really good and cost considerably less, if compared to such countries as Norway – it is even possible to train the dogs using command language of the prospective owners. There are many possibilities for expansion in this field, but not enough people to make them reality.

Arguably, the most important services, provided by the non-government animal shelters are ones that concern society education. The strays do not just appear magically from nowhere – as the director of “Grinda” claims, the vast majority of the animals they receive are abandoned pets and their young that were born feral. Unfortunately, the society still partly live with the belief that a pet is a seasonal thing, to pick up for summer in the country and “set free” before autumn; the pets are not to be seen as toys to discard of when you get bored – such people should be publically condemned. The situation is summed up very aptly by Paulius Boreika, one of the founders of “Penkta Koja”: “I cannot wait for a time when people, concerned with animal welfare will not be seen as strange or crazy anymore, while those who abandon their pets are seen as a norm. When will the situation change and being socially responsible will become the norm?” (Citation taken from “Penkt Koja” website)

Nevertheless, pretty words will not help much and at once. Serious attempts to increase legal responsibility for animal abuse and cruel behavior should be made. As previously mentioned before, the idea for pet registration is beneficial, but so far it is only enforced on paper. The numbers of registered animals are abysmally low, and there is no policy of enforcing the registration – so far, the owner risks absolutely nothing in failing to register the pet – and realistically, there is no way he or she could be forced to do so; this is one of the things that are in desperate need for change.

One of programs that should be more often implemented is the one “Lesė” has introduced recently – they do discounts for neutering for low income people. Such activities should be publicized more loudly and adopted by other organizations.

Legal actions should be taken against illegal dog breeders, of which can be a few different groups. Some choose to not neuter animals because it is easier to just give the young to the shelters or, in some cases, to drown or bury alive (which, unfortunately, is still a very popular method, especially in rural areas). According to Ms. Burauskaitė, even if found (sometimes by traumatized children, who dig them up) such animals are very difficult to give away for temporary care – they need constant attention and feedings (usually they are days old); there are many such instances of day old dogs and cats found buried alive. Sometimes they can be saved. Other times, despite herculean efforts of the volunteers, it is too late. The other groups of breeders are those, who own “purebreds without documents” and breed in terrible conditions: the animals are kept in small cages, paired up at every heat period (those are usually dogs). According to Ms. Volockytė from “Penkta Koja”, such puppies are then put up for sale for a few hundred LTL, and usually are not bought. When they grow out of the attractive puppy stage, they usually end up in the shelter, unwanted for their unsellable status. Even though such animals find new homes more often than the mutts, they still take over space so desperately needed in shelters. The mothers and fathers of such “purebreds” usually end up in shelters as well, after they reach an age or are in no condition for further breeding – such animals are far from healthy. Most lack teeth, can barely walk and have multiple health problems (Interview with “Penkta Koja”, Ms. Volockytė, Ms. Burauskaitė and Mr. Boreika, appendix 1.). Such breeders should at least be fined and their pets should be taken away. A system should also be implemented of publicizing the abominable conditions found at the places of these breeders, a sort of a black list that would be accessible widely to the public. Presently, the shelter representatives can only shrug shoulders at such situation – they cannot deal punishments to such people and the respectable authorities are also powerless. Preaching and beseeching does not work – usually the answer upon delivering the unwanted animals is “either you take them, or I will set them free”. Often such animals are found outside the shelter door upon arriving in the morning.

It is beyond crucial for the system in Lithuania to be changed in accordance with the ones, implemented a long time ago in other European countries. The care and control of stray pet population should not fall to the municipally funded organizations – different organizations should be able to offer input in solving the problems that arise in conjunction with the growth

of stray pet population in cities and rural areas. Until the situation changes, there will always be a threat of attempting to receive profit at the price of animal welfare.

If international legislations are to be considered, the matter of pet welfare in European Union is one that has been discussed a lot – after all, there are about 60 million owned dogs and 64 million owned cats in the EU presently. However, very little is done in the ways of legislations to protect their welfare. After all, it has been discussed before that National legislation can vary greatly – some countries may enforce strict rules to protect the pets, while the others may leave a lot to the personal beliefs of people, having very little to do with the welfare of animals. However, the EU legislations do pay attention to some pressing issues such as irresponsible breeding, as well as trade and movement of animals across borders. One of the more prominent organizations within the EU government to raise the issues of pet welfare is Eurogroup. They have taken the set framework into consideration and have submitted numerous amendments to improve the welfare of pets in the EU. Such amendments concern improved enforcement of existing laws, education of the public and consumer empowerment, mostly done via the animal welfare reference centers (Eurogroup for Animals Statement, online).

When it comes to the legal basis for the protection of animal welfare in the EU, the main framework for any work with consideration of law enforcement and implementation has been set in 1987 Strasbourg, when the majority of European Union countries signed the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals (European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals, 1987, Strasbourg, Online). This convention enforced law on the killing prohibition, also set framework for the establishment of national legislations to be implemented in the countries of European Union in the future. In Lithuania, this convention has come into effect on the 14th of May, 2004 (Europos Konvencija Dėl Namuose Laikomų Gyvūnų Apsaugos, 2004, online). However, one of the main rules enforces in this convention is that the care and control of the stray animal population is to fall into the hands of organizations that seek no profit – in Lithuania, such laws still need to be improved as the government still contracts profit oriented institutions that are providing other, private services on the side or, such is in case of Vilnius, are a only departments in big corporations.

To conclude this chapter, it is firstly important to realize that the legal basis of animal welfare is woefully neglected – new policies are crucial when working towards achieving goals in improving the stray pet population situation in Lithuania; such implementations should

unequivocally be lobbied by the non-governmental animal care organizations. Complaints and notices, as done by the LGGD, will never bring the desired effect. The way such system could work has been discussed in the theoretical part of the thesis; positive examples are also discussed, such as New York, with their policies of strict enforce of animal registration and neutering. The socially accepted norms should also be changed for the improvement of animal welfare – the main objection being the education of young people especially. A new system should also be implemented that would allow to perform animal neutering more quickly and financially efficiently while at the same time enforcing legal responsibility on those who consciously chose to ignore the laws for animal breeding. Collaboration with foreign shelters could also bring positive results not only in sharing the experiences but maybe also to find owners for more stray pets by exporting/advertising abroad. And finally, better outreach activities could also bring long term results in making the shelters better known, accepted and supported.

6. Final conclusions

In the Western World, humane methods in stray pet population control have not been novelty for quite some time now. In Lithuania, such measure have only been introduced when the society started demanding changes, even though most of the municipality contracted institutions still do mass extermination, explaining it as the only effective method of population control. Comparative study of different methods has proven that such beliefs are not only wrong, but potentially destructive – the situation does not only remain the same, but over time, becomes even worse.

In this thesis, two different municipalities were chosen for comparison; the two biggest municipalities of Vilnius and Kaunas were compared in their methods for solving the problem of stray pet population growth as well as the measures taken by different organizations within the cities. In Vilnius, some conclusions of general improvement could be drawn: after long-drawn war between the city quarantine institution and non-governmental animal shelters, it appears that a new attitude oh humane behavior towards stray pets has been slowly making way in the last few years. It also needs to be added that the no-kill shelters were firstly established in Vilnius. At the moment, a vast change in numbers of animals euthanized is being observed. The reasons for such change are numerous – firstly, the never ending efforts of the no-kill shelters in publicizing the activities of “Grinda”, proclaiming the institution

ineffective at best. Secondly, the changes in management, though not without the help of the non-governmental shelters also, in “Grinda”. A dialog has been established between “Grinda” and the nonprofit shelters, producing a three way agreement between “Grinda”, the municipality of Vilnius and LGGD to change the existing policies and therefore improve the stray animal welfare by eliminating mass extermination; such goal was to be achieved by enforcing the TNR programs, releasing socialized and non-aggressive animals, especially dogs into the care of LGGD and other nonprofit shelters without quarantine. This factor was crucial in the changes of the numbers of animals euthanized, even though it has to be noted that all of those new programs are being financed by the nonprofit organizations, effectively taking over a lot of responsibility without getting the appropriate funding “Grinda” gets.

The situation in Kaunas, however is still the same – the institution, contracted by the municipality is not responding to any attempts to start collaboration between them and the nonprofit organizations. The whole situation quite frankly borders on humorous – even though the institution is funded by the municipality, or more accurately by tax payers, “Nuaras” and the municipality itself feels no need to report to the ones that fund them. Even if anyone knows what is happening behind closed doors, it will be someone from those two sides. The only communication happening between “Nuaras” and the nonprofit shelters is between them and “Lesė”; this collaboration however, is very peculiar – it does not seem that this relationship is in any way beneficial to the animals both institutions are supposed to protect – “Lesė” does not really take over the care of animals, released to them from “Nuaras” the way it is happening between “Grinda” and LGGD. In Kaunas case, the situation gets even worse – the monopoly of animal care and registrations is in the hands of a married couple. They have created a genius master plan of collecting funding from the municipality; this system they have put in place is virtually impossible to take over, since the municipality has guaranteed in their law implementation that they and they alone will be the only participants and therefore winners of any contests announced in relation to the care and control of stray pet population in the city and its suburbs.

In Kaunas and Vilnius both, the institutions to which the care and control of stray pet population is entrusted are profit oriented; therefore any kind of improvement of animal welfare would cut into their profit, making changes an uninvited nuisance. Unfortunately, it is not very likely that the mechanism will be changed in the nearest future.

Whereas “Grinda” and “Nuaras” work on the same basis of operation, the nonprofit shelters have no united model on which to base their activities, all of them were established separately and act according to the rules each of them enforced within the organization. Some of them provide long term shelter until homes are found (“SOS Gyvūnai”, LGGD, “Penkta Koja”), while others attempt to reduce the numbers of strays (“Lesė”). Even those, who provide shelters do it differently – LGGD takes over the animals in “Grinda” after their quarantine but before they are euthanized, “SOS Gyvūnai” collect animals from residents and streets to prevent “Grinda’s” interference, whereas “Penkta Koja” works with wider audiences, often taking in animals from other cities and their regional shelters before they are euthanized as well after quarantine.

All of the non-governmental animal shelters have been established from zero – they did not even have facilities to do so. Now, both “SOS Gyvūnai” and “Lesė” have modern shelters that meet the European Union requirements. “Penkta Koja” plans to move into the new shelter by the end of this year, and LGGD has a lease agreement with Vilnius city municipality. It is only to be expected that with the end of facility establishment, more money will be directed towards the improvement of stray pet welfare overall and the organizations will be able to finally put the rescue of stray pets from the streets in the first place.

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8. Appendices

Appendix 1 Interviews

Nuaras Press Release March 7, 2013

Kokie pagrindiniai kriterijai keliami beglobių gyvūnų gaudymo ir karantinavimo paslaugų tiekėjams?

Užduotys ir reikalavimai beglobių (benamių) gyvūnų gaudymo, paėmimo iš gyventojų, karantinavimo, eutanazijos, pristatymo utilizuoti ir laikinos globos Kauno mieste paslaugų teikimui:

Paslaugų esmė ir tikslas. Beglobių (benamių) gyvūnų gaudymo, paėmimo iš gyventojų, karantinavimo, eutanazijos, pristatymo utilizuoti ir laikinos globos Kaune mieste paslaugos (toliau – Paslaugos) turi būti atliekamos vadovaujantis Lietuvos Respublikos gyvūnų globos, laikymo ir naudojimo įstatymu (Žin., 1997, Nr. 108-2728); Veterinarijos reikalavimais gyvūnų globos namams, patvirtintais Lietuvos Respublikos Valstybinės maisto ir veterinarijos tarnybos direktoriaus 2004-11-24 įsakymu Nr. B1-1015 „Dėl veterinarijos reikalavimų gyvūnų globos namams patvirtinimo“ (Žin., 2004, Nr. 179-6654; 2011, Nr. 80-3935); Pasiutligės kontrolės reikalavimais, patvirtintais Lietuvos Respublikos Valstybinės maisto ir veterinarijos tarnybos direktoriaus 2007-05-11 įsakymu Nr. B1-463 „Dėl pasiutligės kontrolės reikalavimų patvirtinimo“ (Žin., 2007, Nr. 55-2165; 2008, Nr. 83-368; 2009, Nr. 43-1710; 2011, Nr. 96-4535); Kauno miesto savivaldybės tarybos 2005-12-01 d. sprendimu Nr. T-622 patvirtintomis ir 2008-10-30 sprendimu Nr. T-507, 2009-11-05 d. sprendimu Nr. T-595 bei 2011-03-17 sprendimu Nr. T-144 papildytais Gyvūnų laikymo Kauno mieste taisyklėmis bei kitais teisės aktais;

Paslaugų teikėjas privalo užtikrinti teikiamų paslaugų kokybę, atitinkančią Europos Sąjungos (toliau – ES) bei Lietuvos Respublikos teisės aktų jai keliamus reikalavimus.

Paslaugos teikėjas privalo:

1. Užtikrinti gyvūnų globos namuose laikomų gyvūnų šėrimą pagal Veterinarijos reikalavimuose nustatytą tvarką.
2. Užtikrinti, kad Paslaugų teikėjo sugauti gyvūnai, kurių savininkų neįmanoma nustatyti, būtų laikomi vadovaujantis Kauno miesto tarybos sprendimu patvirtintose Gyvūnų laikymo Kauno mieste taisyklėse nustatytu terminu.

3. Paimti benamius (beglobius) gyvūnus pagal fizinių ar juridinių asmenų pranešimus bet kuriuo paros metu, švenčių ar poilsio dienomis.
4. Ne mažiau kaip 1 kartą per mėnesį paskelbti apie sugautus gyvūnus, kurių savininkų neįmanoma nustatyti, viename iš Kauno miesto dienraščių.
5. Surasti gyvūnui naujus šeimininkus, o nesuradus atlikti gyvūno eutanaziją teisės aktų nustatyta tvarka, tais atvejais, kai neatsiranda gyvūno savininkas arba atsakingas asmuo.
6. Užtikrinti, kad gyvūnai, apkandžioję kitus gyvūnus ar žmones, bei įtariamai sergantys pasiutlige ar kita užkrečiama liga, būtų 14 parų karantinuojami ir stebimi veterinarijos specialisto (ar pasireiškia pasiutligės ar kitos užkrečiamos ligos požymiai). Po nustatyto termino gyvūnas, kuriam pasiutligės ar užkrečiamos ligos diagnozė nenustatyta, gali būti grąžintas savininkui arba atsakingam asmeniui. Neatsiradus gyvūno savininkui arba atsakingam asmeniui, gyvūnui gali būti surandami nauji šeimininkai, o nesuradus gali būti atliekama eutanazija. Tais atvejais, kai surandamas karantinuojamo gyvūno savininkas arba atsakingas asmuo, jis sumoka visas išlaidas, susijusias su gyvūno karantinavimu.
7. Išvežti ir utilizuoti nugaišusius ar žuvusius gyvūnus pagal fizinių ar juridinių asmenų pranešimus teisės aktų nustatyta tvarka.
8. Užtikrinti, kad Paslaugų teikėjas dirbs visą parą be išeiginių dienų ir bus pajėgus suteikti skubią, efektyvią bei kvalifikuotą paslaugą bet kuriuo paros metu.
9. Dalyvauti organizuojamuose reiduose, sprendžiant gyventojų nusiskundimus dėl Gyvūnų laikymo Kauno mieste taisyklių nevykdymo.
10. Perduoti beglobius (benamius) gyvūnus globai, kai atsiranda asmuo, pageidaujantis tapti gyvūno šeimininku, neimant mokesčio iš to asmens.

Kokiais LR teisės aktais Kauno miesto savivaldybė remiasi, priimdama sprendimus dėl beglobių gyvūnų gaudymo ir karantinavimo paslaugų pirkimo?

Teisės aktai išvardinti prie užduoties ir reikalavimų paslaugų teikėjui.

Kokiu pagrindu Kauno regiono gyvūnų globos namai "Nuaras" (toliau – "Nuaras") vykdo beglobių gyvūnų gaudymo ir karantinavimo Kauno mieste ir regione veiklą? Prašome nurodyti sutarties pasirašymo datą, jos galiojimo pabaigos terminą ir pratęsimo sąlygas.

Sutartis dėl beglobių (benamių) gyvūnų gaudymo, paėmimo iš gyventojų, karantinavimo, eutanazijos, pristatymo utilizuoti ir laikinos globos Kauno mieste po viešojo pirkimo konkurso procedūrų buvo pasirašyta 2012 m. kovo 27 d. Sutartis galioja 12 mėnesių, su galimybe ją pratęsti kasmet, bet ne ilgiau kaip dar 24 mėnesiams. Bendras Sutarties galiojimo terminas negali viršyti 36 mėnesių. Šiuo metu sutartis yra pratęsta iki 2014 m. kovo 27 d.

Kada bus skelbiamas konkursas teikti beglobių gyvūnų gaudymo ir karantinavimo paslaugas Kauno mieste?

Kai baigsis aukščiau minėtos sutarties galiojimo terminas.

Kada ir kaip bus sudarytos sąlygos kitoms įmonėms teikti tokias pat paslaugas, kurias šiuo metu teikia "Nuaras"?

Bet kokias paslaugas, darbus ir prekes Kauno miesto savivaldybės administracija perka vadovaudamasi Viešųjų pirkimų įstatymo nuostatomis. Apie pirkimus yra skelbiama Viešųjų pirkimų tarnybos internetiniame puslapyje ir juose gali dalyvauti pirkimo sąlygas atitinkantis dalyvis.

Kuris Kauno miesto savivaldybės padalinys kuruoja/prižiūri "Nuaro" veiklą, kam ta įmonė atskaitinga?

Sprendžia benamių (beglobių) gyvūnų gaudymo, surinkimo iš gyventojų, karantinavimo, eutanazijos, globos, registravimo, ženklinimo ir identifikavimo klausimus, kontroliuoja šias paslaugas teikiančių įmonių darbą Kauno miesto savivaldybės administracijos Miesto tvarkymo skyrius.

Kokius veiklos tikslus Kauno miesto savivaldybė kelia "Nuarui"?

Kokios LR institucijos tikrina "Nuaro" veiklą, kokie paskutinių 5-ųjų metų patikrinimų rezultatai?

Kiek Kauno miesto savivaldybei kainavo "Nuaro" paslaugos per paskutiniuosius penkerius (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012) metus? Prašome nurodyti bendras ir išskirti atskirai darbuotojų užmokesčio, beglobių gyvūnų gaudymo, karantinavimo, vakcinavimo, gydymo ir kitų paslaugų sumas.

Beglobių (benamių) gyvūnų gaudymo, paėmimo iš gyventojų, karantinavimo, eutanazijos, pristatymo utilizuoti ir laikinos globos Kaune mieste paslaugos per metus savivaldybei kainuoja nuo 110,00 tūkst. Lt iki 150,00 tūkst. Lt. (Bullshit)

Prašome nurodyti, koks užmigdytų gyvūnų skaičius "Nuare" buvo 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 ir 2012 metais. Prašome užmigdytų (eutanazuotų) gyvūnų skaičių išskirti pagal gyvūnų rūšis (šunys, katės, kiti gyvūnai).

Kiek darbuotojų dirba "Nuare" iš viso? Kokių pareigybių darbuotojai ten dirba (išvardinkite pareigbes ir etatų skaičių).

Koks "Nuaro" vadovo darbo užmokestis?

Kokiomis sąlygomis ir koku teisiniu pagrindu "Nuaras" naudojasi sklypu ir patalpomis, esančiais adresu: L. Šv. Gertrūdės g. 46, Kaune, bei Užliedžiuose, Kauno raj.?

Pagal kokius pamatuojamus kriterijus yra vertinamas "Nuaro" veiklos efektyvumas?

Kokius veiklos leidimus ir/ar licenzijas turi "Nuaras"?

Kiek etatų Kauno miesto savivaldybėje yra skirta rūpintis gyvūnų gerovės/gyvūnų laikymo/beglobių gyvūnų klausimais? Galbūt galėtumėte suteikti atsakingų asmenų kontaktus?

Norime informuoti, kad UAB „Nuaras“ nėra savivaldybės įmonė ir pateikti atsakymų į kitus klausimus negalime.

Interview with "Grinda" January 9th, 2013.

D: Sitose pareigose virs metu, o gydytojos pareigose beveik 3

S. ka atlieka sitas padalinys, kaip jus viska darot. Labiausiai domina dokumentai: kiek autanazuojat, kiek vakcinuojat ir kt skaiciu.

D. skaiciai keliauja tik i savivaldybe. Yra miesto ukio skyrius. Saulius valickas specialistas. Gal jis kazka galetu suteikti. Jis turi bendra statistika. Grindos puslapy yra viesa informacija kiek perduodama viesosioms organizacijoms pagal dovanojimo akta. Visa kita informacija

S: jus kaip veterinare – kas kieciasi? I gera, i bloga? Nuo ko priklauso? Ar nuo darbuotoju, ar nuo finansavimo?

D. darbas pasikeite, kad pakutiniu metu, bus metai, kai atsidareme gydykla, pradejome gydyma, sterilizacijas. Planuose yra gauti veterinarijos patvirtinimo numeri, kad galeto bent jau daliai gyvunu, kuriuos perima viesos organizacijos, daryti sterilizacijas mokamai. Siaip dienai daryti negalim, nes gaunasi paslaugos teikimas. Atrodo tik numeri gauti, bet reikia isirengti kabineta, kad nesimaisytu tie gyvunai – musu ir atvestiniai. Yra benamiai, yra didelis ju kiekiai, virusai ir visa kita.

S. tuomet visos sios proceduros butu atliekamos kaip papildoma veikla.

D. Mes bet kokius atveju esame uab ir paslaugas galime teikti, jei vmvt mums leis po patvirtinimo to numerio, kaip ir dabar savivaldybe moka uz paslauga, taip ir kiti moketu. Be abejo, visuomenininkams darytume palankias kainas

S. ar tai atsilieptu gyvunams, ar tai butu tik papildoma finansine veikla,

D. is tiesu tai ir dabar niekas nefinansuoja ir is tu paciu pinigų stengiamės ir sukamės kaip galim. Be abejo, rentgenu, kraujo tyrimu nedarom bet virusinius, laselines, visas kompleksas gydymo ir ta ir dabar darom. Aisku, esam pateike rasta savivaldybei rasta, kiek mums reikia pinigų, kad ta darytume. Laukiame atsakymo, nes kai pradejome bendradarbiauti su lggd ir jie sutinka paimti pertekliu, kad atlaisvinti narvus, kad nebutu migdoma. Tai kas mums belieka, tai tik isgydyti ir sveikus atiduoti. Be abejo, kliniskai pasakyti, kad tikrai sveikus atiduodame, negalim.

S. ar gyvunus marinat ar atiduodat LGGD?

D. marinat! Yra toks zodis autanazija, yra skaciai, dokumentuose matyt. Gruodzio men nebuvo ne vieno, siai dienai yra atliekama procedura tik tiems, kurie yra sergantys. Sergantys, agresyvus. Sveikam, kuris gali pasidovanot, autanazija nera atliekama.

S. kaip nustatot, kad gyvunas yra sergantis. Pati minejote kad daug tyrimu jus nedarote,

D. sergantis tai yra tarkim, augliai

S. vizuoliai matomi?

D. taip. Tarkim daugybiniai kaulu luziai. Kadangi esame sanitarine tarnyba is gatviu surenkam, atveza ir matai, kad stuburas sulauzytas ir kojos. tai tiesiog kad nesukelt kanciu.

Taip pat jei vaziuojam pas zmogu paimt, tarkim vienas invalidas, mes ta paslauga turim nemokamai suteikt. Jei jis motyvuoja del ko ta gyvuna turime migdyti, mes ta darom.

S. kokios salygos yra sudaromos, kad tie gyvunai neapsikrestu. Suprantu, kad kada yra didele tu gyvunu koncentracija, keliauja vienas per kita. Ka jus darot, kad jie neapsikrestu.

D. vienintelis kelias yra dezinfekcija. Nes nera tiek tu patalpu, kad galetum kiekvienam skirti po viena patalpa. Todel kasdien yra atliekama dezinfekcija, gydytojas purskia patalpas, kas dvi savaites atvaziuoja, turime sutarti, daro earozoline dezinfekcija. Purskia nuo iki.

S. karantinas. Kaip priimate gyvunus, kur ir kaip juos laikote?

D. yra karantino patalpos ir kiemo voljerai po karantino. Bet kiemo voljeruose maks. 15 sunu gali po karantino gali sugrupuoti, sudet. Kai nera vietu, talpinam kaip galim. Gaunais aisku taip, kad nauji buna su tais, kurie jau po karantino.

S. privalot islaikyti karantina. Net jei suo paimtas pvz is namu, ar vistiek privalote islaikyti ta karantina?

D. organizacijoms duodam be karantino. Sutarem su vmvt kad nebutu problemu nei mums nei jiems, jei organizacija turi kur det, jie isipareigoja, kad jei zmogus atsiras, seimininkas, nebus problemu, atiduos. Taip pat jei gyvunas pristatomas vakcinuotas, tada galime ir bet kuriam zmogui bet kada atiduoti.

S. o siaip tik organizacijoms be karantino?

D. siaip taip. Bet darom isimtis. Jei atveza namini, matom, kad stresuoja, nera kur deti, tiesiog perspejam, kad neperejes karantino, kad jei atsiras seimininkas, tures grazinti. Is interneto neisimam nuotrauku. Aisku, vienetai. Kai ir organizacijos neturi kur det ir mum tiesiog nera zmogaus, kai yra 40 gyvunu, kad zmogus sedetu, nes reikia ir bendrauti ir t.t.

S. kaip galit ivertint. Kaip keiciasi situacija?

D. i gera.

S. tai ar cia zmoniu samoningumas dideja, ar kaip cia yra?

D. jei pagal gyvunu skaičiu, tai cia daugiau statistika parodys. Bet pora metu skaicius nesikeicia. Aisku, kacių skaicius paskutinius du metus automatiskai mazesnis, nes sterilizuotu nebevaziuojam gaudyt. Mes sterilizuojam, nukerpam ausi. Net jei ir pagaunam, mes iskart paleidziam.

S. jus patys ar sterilizuoja?

D. sterilizuojam.

S. ar vykdot programa PSP? (12.14)

D. mes vykdom programa del to, kad lggd gavo pinigų is Bridgite Bardo fondo pinigų ir susitarem su lggd kad nebus kazkokio priekasto, kadangi pasiemem dar viena gydytoja pilnam etatui ir dabar du gydytojai pilnbai ta atlieka. Ta pacia programa atliekam. Mum paprasčiau yra – mes juos pagaunam, sterilizuojam mes juos ir paleidziam. Nera taip, kad mes pagaunam, kuri laika taip buvo, kad kuri laika palaikom, tada perduodam, vel ta apskaita ir gaunasi kad ir cia pas mus, ir paskui pas lggd.

S. tai ar turit dar kacių ar tik tai tokia vykdot.

D. turim. Dabar turim 7.

S.o tai laukines paleidziam?

D.sterilizuojam visas. Laukines kates, kurias imanoma, paleidziam. O tos kur namines, tai laikom kol lggd turi kur padet.

S. nuo kada si sistema tokia yra veikianti?

D. sterilizacijas pradejom pries metus.

S. ar padeda tas gyvunu sterilizacija? Ar mazina benamiu gyvunu kieki? Esu bendravusi su kitomis orgaznizacijomis, jie netgi galedavo ivardinti probleminius kiemus.

D. ir dabar yra. Ta psp yra gerai, vienareiksmiskai. Bet yra blogai, tas, kad yra tarkim kiemas, yra 20\30 kacių, mes pagaunam, sterilizuojam, pakerpam ausi, paskiepijam nuo pasiutliges. Viskas tuo ir baigiasi. Vadinasi tas kalnas katinu ir lieka. Nera reguliuojama, kiek tu katinu gali likt. Kiek nori tiek gali gaudyt ir sterilizuot. Ir kas metus reikia daryti ta revakcinacija.

S. bet ar ta revakcinacija vyksta?

D. Kalbama, kad vyksta, bet realiai nevyksta.

S. bet vistiek gerai, kad bent jau jos nesiveikia.

D. aisku, kad gerai.

S. kiek jus turit sunu siai dienai?

D. sunu yra 36 ir 7 kates. Nors kacių bus daugiau, nes dar vakar gavom.

S. tas skaičius kacių turetu but sumazejes pas jus, kaip suprantu?

D: su katem aplamai dabar gerai yra. Vien dėl to, kad nereikia ju laikyt.

S. zinau, kad anksčiau cia buvo problema.

D. nes anksčiau nu ka, po karantino laikom po 20-30. Ta narvas aisku, didelis, Bet nera prasmes to daryti. Todel pranktiskai visoms po karantino budavo atliekama eutanazija. Ju niekas neimdavo bet kuriuo atveju.

S. o dabar lggd paima?

D. dabar tiesiog nebera problemos. Vistiek didziausias kiekis budavo laukiniu. Jos dabar nesikaupia, tai galim daugiau laikyt naminiu.

S. tai jus manot, kad sita problema su katem yra apspresta, ar ne?

D. su katem taip. Su sunim tik. Bet su sunim niekad ir neispresim. Siaip dienai aisku ir patys kastruoja, kiek iseina. Jei buna maziau gydymu, tada daugiau galim kastruot. Ar jei zmogus labiau nori kalytes, bet neturi pinigų ir nenori palikuonių tai tada bandom sutvarkyt ta kalyte.

S. kiek jus panasiai tu kastracijų sterilizacijų atliekat? Ar turit kazkokia statistika?

D. statistika, tai viskas yra rasoma. Kiek ziurejau, vasaros metu per menesi kazkur isiena daugiau maziau 70 katinu. Dabar ziema maziau, gal koks dvidešimt. Visi katinai sulinde i rusius. Ir gaudymas sudetingas. Nuvaziuoji, ir ju nera.

S. ar pati noretumet kazka pridet. Kaip jus vertinat atsiradima tu organizacijų nevyriausybių?

D. mes tai tik uz. Tikrai yra sunu susikaupia. Va dabar norim is kiemo voljeru perkelt i vidaus, nes ir valymas sudetingas, kai sala vanduo. Ir tiesiog tas bendravimas buna ar galit atlaisvint vietu. Reikia, kad 4 paimtumet. Siai dienai yra suo, kuris nuos 12m. balandzio sedi. Mes ne globos namai, o sanitarine tarnyba, bet isiena, kad laikom. Is ju puses snekant, kad mes tik blogieciai, kad mes tik blogieciai, viska blogai darom. Is esmes, tas bendravimas yra itemptas visada. Jei mes paskambinam, pasakom ar turit vietas, kur perkelt sunis, kazka darom, gaunasi taip kad visas internetas mirga, kad turim viena diena nes ismigdyti bus. Tai va. Galbut jau ir pripratom per tuos tris virs metu. Nori dabar ir sutarti pratesti, bet nendravimas toks... taip ir gaunasi. Is esmes, jei nebutu to pastovaus smeizimo, tai mes tiktai uz.

S. bet ar jus jaučiate spaudimą kažkoki iš nevyriausybinio organizacijų?

D. jaučiam tai tik iš lggd. Iš kitų nėra problemos. Kad ir lese – jie pastebi, jiems patinka ar turi vietų, jie atvažiuoja ir tiek su bendraujančiu.

S. o kas daugiausiai iš jūsų ima?

D. daugiausiai lggd. Iš esmės jie tam ir buvo susikūrę. Jie turi vagonelius. Bet čia turi but trumpalaikis tu vagonelių projektas, bet jau nuo 2009 sėdi. Ir iš esmės čia tas iškelimas nebuvo kažkokia naujiena ir kažkoks išgrudimas, kaip jie kad rase. Čia jau nuo rugsejo mėnesio buvo pranešta, kad atejo laikas, nes jau ir patalpos gavo naujojo vilnio, tarėmės, kada gali išsikelti, susitvarkyti. Gavosi taip, kad atėjo sausas, ir stovėjo savanos ir sake važkit jei jums reikia, nes mums nereikia. Žodžiu, grinda turi ir pervežti ir sunis ir vagonus, ir siuksles sutvarkyti ir viską.

S: tai čia trumpalaikis projektas, kaip suprantu buvo, tu geltonųjų vagonelių.

D: ne, jos kaip visi tai nebūtinai trumpalaikis.

S. kaip suprantu, čia ir buvo pagrindinis tikslas tuos gyvūnus perimti.

D. iš pradžių buvo kiti tikslai, bet paskui liko tik toks, kad perimti. Tai ir perima. Tik aišku, problema tame, kad tu gyvūnų nemazai, tarkim sunis ju į gatvę nepaleisi, reikia juos kažkur padėti. Ir paėmus, kas žmonės po vieną po du laikinai globaliai išsidalina. O viena ar tai du paėmus, neįimsi gi dar dviejų. Pas mus gi irgi negali neimti iš gatvės. Tai sėdi ir suki galvą, kur juos čia padėjus. Vaziuojam visada tik pagal iškvietimus. Nėra taip, kad sumastėm ir vaziuojam kažko ieškoti. Kviečiama tai dažniausiai kai puola kažka.

S. o iš kur daugiausia pas jus patenka gyvūnai? Seimininkai atveža, pagaunant?

D. priimtu gal truputį daugiau. Tai čia iš suniukų išeina. Yra tas sezoniskumas. Pavasari, priverža po 10-15 vadas. Ir jie išeina į bendrą skaičių. Bet jei suaugusių, tada daugiau pagaunam.

S.o kokie tie sunys? Matosi, kad naminiai, išmesti. Ar visa gyvenimą valkata?

D. naminiai. Tokiu kaip agresyviu, yra vienetai. Ir jei jau agresyvus, tai gatvėje taip paprastai nepagausi. Jei jau į namus yra iškvietimas, tai seimininkas dažniausiai jau pats nebesusitvarko, kviečiasi pagalbos. Tada aišku, karantinas 14 dienų tada ir sprendžiam, ką daryti. Jau pas mus žmonės dirba ne pirmus, jau per tą 14 dienų mato, ar dar bus galima kažka

padaryt. Pas mus yra 4 žmonės, tai dažniausiai vienas vistiek prisipratina. Bet jei jau mato, kad nei vienam neina net iei pas ta suni, po karantino dar skambinam seimininkui, ar tikrai jau nebeatsiims, ar tikrai neatsirado kitos išeities. Tokius atvejus, lggd mes net ir nesakom ir uzmigdom. Bet tokiu atveju yra vienetai. Per metus gal 2-3, maksimum 4.

S. bet tokios kaip socializacijos programos jus nevykdot.

D. ne. Vistiek, kad jei matom, kad yra koks sansas, tada atiduodam lggd, jie pas kinologus veza. Ir bando kazka. Jie neiseina, jie eutanazuoja.

S. ar jus priimat sprendimus del eutanazijos? Ar negali taip atsitikt, kad kazkuriam is priziuretoju suo nepatiko ir tiesiog jis ji uzmigde.

D. ne, tik su mano zinia. As pati kiekviena diena esu, matau, tariames, ziurim. Ka dir del gydymo. Esam trys veterinarijos gyd. Trys galvos sumasto geriau nei viena.

S. ar jus pati gydytoja?

D. taip, jau treji metai.

S. jei galeciau pasiziureti tik kaip gyvena.

D. ir penka koja ima.

S. dar vienas klausimas. Is kur jus imate vaistus eutanazijai?

D. turime sutarti su Armila. Turim dvi sutartis. Yra Armila ir panevezy. Bet vaistai is armilos.

Rodo nauja stacionara. Ten lakomi po operacijos arba sergantys. Rami aplinka.

Operacine. Operuoja dvi kates.

Lauko voljerai. Korteile prie kiekvieno voljero. Sunys po kelis.

D: (apie lggd) jie cia neateinam jie tik prie kompiuterio dirba.

D. va vakar kalyte gavom. Stresuoja baisingai (panasi i pekine). Jau reiks galvot, ka cia reiks daryt. Isisivest pasivedziot. (labai stresuojanti)

S. per kiek laiko jus sukeliat nuotraukas i interneta?

D. is karto.

S. jei koks tarkim lggd noretu paimti toki gyvuna (neislaukusi karantino), tai ar galetu.

D. taip, galetu. Is esmes, jei ir zmogus noretu, galetume pagalvot. Pora dienu aisku, palaikom, nes jei suo dingsta, paprastai per pora dienu siemininkai apibega visur ieskodami. Po poros dienu jau retai. Tai tokiam suniui tikrai geriau jau namie, siltai ir kad atsigautu.

S. zoldziu, jus lanksciai ziurit i tokius atvejus (neislaukusius karantino, stresuojancius)

D. taip. Nes kitaip paskui mums patiems ir tenka gydyt. Paskui migdyt jei nepasiduos gydymui.

S. matau ir haskis cia pas jus. Gana keista, nes jie gi gana paklausus sunys.

D. nuo menesio pradzios. Labai keista, nes iki siol niekas net neatvaziuoja pasiziuret. Nes visur i interneta sukeltos nuotraukos.

S. o tai jus ir nagus karpos (nes nagais kirptais)

D sitam tiksliai nezinau. Gal gydytojai ir nukarpe. Siaip nukarpo, jei labai ilgi. Nors dazniausiai tai kastracijos metu, nes prie to pacio migdymo ir ausis apziuri, ir nagus nukarpo.

Rodo, kur katinai.

Po viena narvuose. Sterilizuotos. Pakirptom ausim.

D. Palaikom savaite. Kaip dabar tokie salciai. Siti palikti prie duru, maise.

D. siti va jaukesni. Bet paleidziam, nes is naujosios vilnios sitie, jie tokie labiau prijaukinti, bet tai zmones juos ir paseria, ir namus padaro. Joki problemu jiems ten. Tik vat maziukas stengiasi tie globejai, kad ziemai susirinktume. Nes jie paprastai neistveria ziemos. Anksciau tai pilna viskas budavo, kai nepaleidinedavom. Dabar tai jau paprasciau. Nes vistiek tu kaciui kurkas daugiau nei sunu.

s. O ar daznas atvejis, kad is streso numirtu.

D: visko buna. Kates ypac stresuoja. Viskas prasideda viduriavimu, vemimu. Kai stresuoja, tai virusai kimba. Tada skambinam Danutei (i lggd), kad kazkas ta katina paimtu naminem salygom, kad visa diena galetu stebet. Nes mes tokiu salygu neturim. Statom ir mes laselines, gydom, bet vistiek geriausia daryt tyrimus – krauja, slapima ir t.t.

S. o jus ju nedarot?

D. ne. Bet lggd padaro. Kaip jau jiems iseina. Veza i gydykla, stacionara.

Interview with "Nuaras" March 29th, 2013

S. mane labiausiai domina Lietuvos situacija, kaip viskas vykta, ta gyvunu prieziura. Per paskutnius penkerius metus, kada tos nvo pradejo steigtis. Kokia jos daro itaka, kiap viskas vystas. Noriu palyginti tas dvi rusis. Neapmokama, grista savanoriu darbu bei sitas valstybinio sektoriaus.

D. mes neesam valstybiniai, mes parduodam savo paslaugas.

S. taip, vastybes remiamo sektoriaus

D. de to valstybes remiamos, tai yra du skirtingi dalykai. Nuras ir Grinda. Grinda yra savivaldybes imone, o nuaras yra UABas ir teikia, parduoda savo paslaugas.

S. taip. Bet koku atveju, mano apbrezimu, kuri naudoju savo darbe, tai yra valstybes lesomis islaikomos organizacijos

D. kodel valstybes islaikomos? Mes savo pinigus uzisdirbam. Mes parduodam savo paslaugas. Mes gaudom beglobius gyvunus pagal iskvietima. Ne tai kad vaziuoji ir gaudai. Dirba profesionalai, turim visa iranga, atitinkam veterinarijos reikalavimus. Specialus transportas. Kas Kaune liecia savanoriskas organizacijas, tai kaune galiu paminet tik viena savanoriska org. kuri tikrai dirba kaip priklausos, tai lese. O kodel ju daugiau isikure? O gi del pinigų. Paprastas variantas. Duokit mums pinigų, mes viska suprasim. O kad ner ka suprast. Turbut girdejus apie 5 koja

S. taip.

D. reklamos srity dirba puikiai. Gyvunijos srity yra absoliutus nulis. Nieko jie nedaros. Nes sunis jie vezasi is kitu miestu ir i menesi 4-5 sunis papuola pas mus. Negaliu konkrečiai pasakyt. Bet ir neirodysi. Pas juos nuotrauka buna ideti, viskas grazu. Paskui nuotrauka dingos. Kaip tu irodysi paskui? Jei sunu neregistruoja. O turetu registruot.

S. o jus ar zinot, kad neregistruoja?

D. tai be abejo, zinau. Zinau kad ir veterinarijos salygu neturi. Sunys prie budu priristi. Niekam neidomu.

S. tiesog tuomet duosiu klausimeliu. kiek nuare dirba etatiniu darbuotoju, kuriems mokamas atlygis?

D. atlyginimas. Du darbuotojai kurie dirba prieglaudoj, ekipazas. Nezinau, kiekvienas dirba savo darba. Yra veterinaras. Yra ekipaze zmones dirba ir prieglaudoj. Ju darbas nesikerta. Pvz as prieglaudoj dirbu, tai as nevaziuosiu gaudyt sunu.

S. kaip jus atsirenkat darbuotojus. Gal cia daugiau direktorei butu klausimas.

D. ne, ateina ir pas mane, tu pasiziuri, kaip tas zmogus yra, kaip ateina zmones savanoriskais pagrindais – ateina is 50 vienas bus tinkamas.

S. zodziu, atsirenkat darbuotojus?

D. taip. Patys jie atkrenta savaime. Nes dauguma savanoriu isivaizduoja suniuko paglostymas tuo ir pasibaige.

S. supratau. Ar taikot kriterijjus kokius? Issilavinimo, patirties?

D. ne siaip, pageidautina, kad bent elementaru supratima apie gyvunus turetu.

S. kaip jus teikiat savo paslaugas. Ar tai uz kiekviena iskvietima ar tai uz...

D. nu as tiksliai negaliu pasakyt sito dalyko, bet vat buna iskvietimas, priklydes suo. Seniunijose zmones krepiasi, mes is seniunijos gaunam rasta. Savivaldybe finansuoja 10 dienu. Ir tai yra kaip karantino laikotarpis.

S. o ten skiepai, migdymas, kastracija..

D. apie migdymus tai as isvis nesuprantu tokio dalyko. Migdomas tai tik tas agresyvus suo, kur papuole. Cia kaip norima parodyti, kad po desimt dienu tas suo yra uzmigdomas, tai taip nera.

S. zodziu, jus juos laikot.

D. principe, kol pasidovanoja. Padovanojimo skaicius as galiu pasakyt yra didziausias.

S. del to ir noreciau tu duomenu: kiek ju pagauta, kiek ju mire, kiek ju sterilizuota

D. sterilizacija, nepriklauso toks dalykas. Savivaldybe už tai nemoka ne kapeikos. Čia savo lėšom kažkiek tai sterilizuojam. Galiu pasakyti kad, padovanotu šiais metais... pagautu negaliu pasakyti, ten gertrudos gatvė. Ten visa dokumentacija yra. Bet šiai dienai yra 81 su šia diena. Padovanota su žmogaus asmens dokumentais, ne tai kad atvaziavau pasiemiau ir paleidau. Žmogaus dokumentas paimtas. Dauguma netgi suregistruota ta gyvūna. Kaip užsieny pagrindu darom.

S. o ar jūs cipojate visus gyvūnus, kuriuos atiduodate?

D. ne, ne visus. Matote, labai irgi idomi situacija su tuo įstatymu pasidarius. Kaip ir privalo cipoėti kaip ir neprivalo. Nepriversi žmogaus.

S. o kas moka už cipavimą.

D. šiaip kažkokia tai dalia kažkokia finansavo savivaldybė. Tai paskui atsiimdavo dalį.

S, kaip vertinate tas savanoriskas organizacijas, kurios propaguoja tą toki kitoki darbo metodą.

D. tas jų darbo metodas.. savo darbe privalo dirbti profesionalas, o ne panele 16 metų atejo ir ka, atejo suniukas arbatytes atsigerti? Norečiau pažiūrėti, kaip agresyvu suni ima. Iš vienos pusės, galiu paminti tą lešę, dirba gerai, kurios isikurusios seniau. Jos turi savo principus, bet dėl ko jos kuriasi.

S. tai tą aš galvoju jūsų paklaust.

D. pinigai. Paprasčiausias lėšų rinkimas. Ir aš negaliu sakyti ant kiekvieno žmogaus, kad taip daro. Tą kad ir paprasta pavyzdži. Yra pifas, lešė, šosai. Vienos seniausiu organizacijų. Dabar tą jūs ateinate, norit kažka tai keisti. Jūs galite prie vienos šlietis, prie kitos. Bet ne! Kiekvienas kuria savo naują ir mes kažka padarysim.

S. bet ir jūs pastebite, kad tu organizacijų kuriasi. Ypač paskutiniu metu.

D. be abejo. Su kuriom nieko bendro, kurios tik nevarka iveda, dauguma. Aš nieko prieš, jei turetu... aš išivaizduoju kaip. Yra karantinavimo tarnyba, tą mes nuaras, po to karantino laiko, 10 -14 dienų, kodėl tos savanoriskos organizacijos negali perimti tuos gyvūnus? jokių problemų, atrodo. Atvaziavai, Nei tau gaudyti to gyvūną, pasiemei, rupinkis gydymu, kitais dalykais, rink tu galų gale, tuos du procentus. Bet ne. vadinasi jiems nenaudinga. Tą lešę taip daro. su lešę mes bendradarbiaujam, kaip priklauso, duomenys visi suregistruoti, viskas.

S. o jūs ar jūs jaučiate, kad tu benamiu gyvūnu būtų sumažėję...

D. ne

S. del to kad tu organizaciją atsiranda.

D: ne. Bent jau Kaune. Ju tik padaugeja. Bent Kaune. Tu organizaciją daugiau, gyvūnų taip pat. As galiu pasakyti dėl ko. Pvz Kaune yra viena geriausių situacijų Lietuvoje dėl beglobių gyvūnų. Kol nebuvo vėžami iš kitų miestų. Pradėjo vėžti iš kitų miestų, savivaldybės kitos, aišku, jiems tai gerai.

S. kitaip tariant, jūs jaučiat, kad tu gyvūnų pas jus lieka daugiau?

D. taip. Be abejo. Minkovskių gatvę pravaziuokit, pamatysit, kiek ten laksto.

S. ar dažnai nvo perima iš jūsų gyvūnus.

D. lese perima. Pvz tokiai penktai kojai as neduosiu tu gyvūnų. Sutikit, budavo "varo", kad va, užmigdyt, reikia gelbeti. Nors kai pasiziuri, tai reikia gelbeti tuos prie budos priristus bokserius, dar kažka tai, iš tos savanoriškos org.

S. jei taip procentaliai, ar daug perima iš jūsų lese tu gyvūnų?

D. ne, nedaug.

S. o as yra kažkoks prioritetas, kad pvz lese perima tarkit tik kates, ar tik sunis, tik senus ar tik jaunos, veislinius?

D. ne, vat kad dabar ir naujai isikurusi org. "katino svajone". Vat su tais irgi dabar snekejom, apdeliojom visus dalykus, jiems pas mus gal padarys pigesnes kainas sterilizuos kates mūsų klinikoj, jie pas mus kates gali perimt. Kurios dirba pagal istatymus savanoriškos organizacijos, su tom problemu nekylo. Bet kurios soka auksciau bambos ir isivaizduoja, kad viska supranta, su taisatsiprasau, bet bendros kalbos ne.

S. o kokius tuos istatymus jūs noretumet paminet?

D. as jums kaip pavyzdi galiu duot. Mes prie budos negalim rist sunu, pagal vet. Reikalavimus. As dabar isivaizduoju, turiu savo VSI(na), sestakojis ar kaip ji ten pavadinu, as galiu kiek noriu, kur noriu, kokiom nori salygom laikyti.

S. kitaip tariant, jūsų problema matos tame, kad valstybe turetu kazkiek kistis, ar ne?

D. kontroliuot. Bent reikalavimai turetu but visokiom.

S. kitaip tariant, tos nvo, jei noretu vykdyt veikla, turetu lygiai taip pat?

D. galu gale minimalus, kad atitiktų tuos reikalavimus bent.

S. ar reklamuoiate gyvūnus? Kaip.

D. i reklama aš gana skeptiskai žiūriu. Bet čia mano nuomone. Yra mūsų puslapis, laikraštis, kur keliamos tos nuotraukos. Mano manymu tos laikinos globos, kaip dauguma tu nvo propaguoja. Jus dabar išvaizduokit paprastą variantą, paima 4 mėn. Suni. Jus ji palaikyt 3-4 metus, jus jam paaiskint, kad tu pas mane tik laikinai? Paskui aš tavę vėl dovanosiu. Ne visi sunys adaptuojasi.

S. tai jus manot, kad nesiadaptuoja?

D. maziukas, tai taip. Problema gaunasi, kad ateina žmogus pridurti suni. Jis sako – čia gi ne mano suo. Aš ji tik laikinai globojau 6 metus. Čia gi ne mano suo.

S. ir tokiu dažnai pasitaiko?

D. vėžau, dažnai labai.

S. ir mėnėjot, kad reklamuojat kažkokiam leidiny, koks tas leidinys?

D. Ten kažkoks. Ne Kauno diena... kažkoks.

S. vietinis Kauno laikraštis?

D. taip taip. Vietinis. Ir tas mūsų puslapis. Yra savanorių, kurie nori, ateina, galu gale internete yra. Bet aš labai skeptiskai žiūriu į tą internetinį dovanojimą.

S. kodėl?

D. paprastas variantas. Gyvena mociute Klaipėdoj. Klaipėdoj ji pamatė nuotrauką mūsų suniuko. Koks gražus, aš jo noriu, atvežkit. Ir tokiu būna, kai kurios savanoriskos juos ir vėžioja. Nuveža. Tai jei mociute neturi kaip atvažiuoti ir pasiimti, tai leiskit paklausti, iš ko ji ta gyvūna išlaikys?

S. jei ta moteriškė atvažiuotu pas jus pasiimti, jus jai ji duotumet?

D. jokios problemos. Aišku, be abejoj. Mes ne tik kauniečiams. Būna atvažiuoja ir iš kedainių, ir iš klaipėdos. Žmogus, kuris nori, tas atvažiuoja.

S. o ar jus vertinat žmogų? Tarkim atejo žmogus ir sako “as noriu suns”. Ar jus žiurit, kad atejo jaunuolis ir jam vat būtina reikia tokio...

D. visu pirma, yra agresyvios veislės. Pirmas klausimas, ar turi leidimus.

S. bet gi daržnai buna, kad tie sunys panasu. Bet jie neaiskuar...

D. nu palaukit palaukit panasus, parodysiu, kur pagal įstatymą stafordsyra. Prieikit prie jo! Stadfordshyrai, tos agresyvios veislės pirmoj eilėj klausiu, “kam nori”, kokiom sąlygom laikysit.

S. bet ar jus klausiat?

D. be abejo. Vat pvz vokiečių aviganiai as niekad neduosiu prie būdos pririst, dogo neduosiu prie būdos pririst. As neesu prieš tas būdas, yra kas gyvena prie būdos ...

D. su kuo nors sumaisysit ji? (rodo stafa) (glostau per grotas), atsargiai. Buna geras buna geras, viskas tvarkoj .. (reikia ant kito suns), bet kitu sunu nemegsta

S. na bet čia tokia jau veislė. Tiesiog reikia žinot.

D. čia va žmonių klaida. Nuo maziuko augino, apkandžiojo ranka. Savanoriškos org. paprasčiausiai nesusiduria su agresyviu sunim. Nes ima tik ką jie nori ir kur jie nori.

S. bet vat toki suni, ar jus turit išvis teisę dovanot ar ne, jei jis savo seimininką buvo apkandžiojęs?

D. siaip tai stebi tą suni. Kaip čia pasakyt protingiau. Jei jis savo seimininką apkandžioja, visokios buna aplinkybės. Džiausiaji buna seimininkas išgeres. Bet čia vel gi. Dovanojami tokie sunys nepažeidžiant įstatymo. Kur reikalaujama, kad leidimus turetu.

S. ar dažnai tokie sunys pasidovanoja?

D. atvirai pasakius, vienetai. Sitas vat gyvena jau metai laiko. Yra padovanotu, yra geru padovanotu, jokių problemų nesukelia, ir seimininkai patenkinti. Bet vel gi. Čia net gi tos savanoriškos padaro meskos paslauga su gražiom pasakom savo. Žiurekit kai buna aprasymas “gyvunas toks vargas, jis ciut ne arbatos atejo”, žmogus pasiima tą gyvūną ir atveža atiduoda, sako, jis neatitinka aprasymo. Nereikia sužmoginti. Juos mylet reikia, bet nereikia sužmoginti.

S. ar jus vykdot kažkoki gyventojų švietimą? Buten ką as pastebiu, kad nvo šita daro.

D. vat sita jos ir daro. Is musu turbut nera ir tokio zmogaus, kuris...gal ir yra gertrudos g. koks. Koks savanoris.

S. o mokyklos ar ateina pas jus?

D. ateina. Be abejo ateina. Sitas darbas vykdomas.

S. jau kaip ir atsakyt, bet darkart perklausiu. Ar gydot gyvunus?

D. be abejo. Turim savo klinika. Gyvunas papuola pas mus, buna apziurimas veterinaro.

S. o sakykit, kur jus vykdot karantina? Cia, ar gertrudos gatvej?

D.ir cia, ir gertrudos g. Vat tas kur rodziau, karantinuojamas 14 d. (???), nors retai dabar pasitaiko tas pasiutliges atvejis. Retai. Bet dabar vat irgi taip imant. Galiu pasakyt, kad vat imant ta 5koja, veza is kitu miestu gyvunus, daleiskim, pagautus. Isivaizduokit, ji atveze is Elektrenu kur pasiutlige. Jie atveje pasiutlige automatiskai.

S. zodziu, jus karantina atliekat, ta 10 ar 14 dienu.

D. jei ikando seimininkui, tada 14 dienu. O siaip tai kai pakliuna tas gyvunas, viskas teten normaliai buna po tu 10 dienu. Gal seimininkas atsiras.

S. o ar dovanojat anksciau?

D. isimciu buna?

S. jei tarkit matot, kad gyvunas visiskai naminis.

D. tada suforminama kaip laikina globa. Visi duomenys yra, jei seimininkas atsiranda, tada tas zmogus grazina.

S. bet darot taip?

D: darom darom.

S. dabar irgi girdejau, kad parsivezet ir tu maltos bisonu ir.. (atvejis, kai Nuaras konfiskavo is nelegalios veisyklos bisonus, jorkus)

D. sitie tai teisminiai. Situ negali nei dovanot, nei laikinai globai. Sitie gyvena viesbuty.

S. o kas uz tai moka, uz toki dalyka?

D. patys Gustaiciai moka.

S. ar kai padovanojat gyvuna, ji padovanojat jau sterilizuota/kastruota ar priklauso...?

D. ne visi. Priklauso nuo zmogaus. Siaip tai butu labai gerai, kad jie visi dovanotusi sterilizuoti ir suzenklinti, bet velgi, kolkas neleidzia galimybes.

S. bet jus turit kazkokias dovanojimo sutartis, kurias pasirasot?

D. nu taip, yra.

S. o ar yra toks punktas, kad jie isipareigotu sterilizuot.

D. sita dalis lieka mums. (rodo sutartis) sita lieka jam, su sita dalim jis turi vaziuot i gertrudos gatve, kad veterinaras apziuretu, kad ji suskiepytu, kaip priklauso, ten atlieka visas proceduras, israso skiepu pazymejima. Bet buna zmoniu, kad nedavaziuoja. Nes ir taikomos nuolaidos, nuaro.

S. bet toks punkas, kad privaletu sterilizuot, ar yra?

D. tai va, paskaitykit salygas, kur yra. Bet cia zmogu nepriversi. Jei jis nenores sterilizuot

S. o jus ar kazkoki tikrinima vykdote? Pasiskambinat jiems?

D. taip. Bet ne kiekvienam. Nes nepajegsim fiziskai.

S. o kaip jus pats isivaizduojat, savo nuomone, sekmingiausia gyvunu kontrole, kaip jus ja isivaizduojat? Tokia kokia yra, yra gera, ar turetu but tobulinama ar kazkokia ji yra ydinga?

D. turi but tobulinama. Viskas kaip ir yra. Tik reik, kad tu istatymu laikytusi. Pirmoj eilej, tai suo turi but reigstruojamas. Nes kol nebus registruojamas, tol nebus atsakomybes. Registruota, cipuota suni, sutikit, seimininkas retai i gatve ismes. Nes jis bus patrauktas administracinen atsakomyben. Vat kaip as ir minejau, pavyzdys su ta laikina globa – 6 men. Ir sugrieztint savanorisku veikla. Kad ju gyvunai bent jau butu registruoti. Kad tie ju gyvunai nepatektu i karantinavimo tarnybas.

s. kitas klausimas. Man, kaip passaliniam zmogui, gana sudetinga suprast visa sita sistema. Savanoriskos organizacijos, nesavanoriskos. Stai Grinda yra savivaldybes imone. O nuaras yra UAB. Bet ar Nuaras priklauso ”gyvunu globeju asociacijai”?

D. be abejo. Gyvunu globeju asociacija paskui visus gyvunu ir perima ir islaiko. Visas islaikymas gi ne savivaldybes. Kaip jus isivaizduojat?

S. kitaip tariant, tokia sistema, kad savivaldybe moka uz 10 dienu, o paskui tei sunys pereina..

D. 10 dienu ir paskui jie pereina gyv. Glob. Asociacijos nuosavyben, kaip sakoma, ir jie visi yra islaikomi.

S. bandziau dometis "GGA" ir nelabai ten ka radau. Kiek yra nariu, gal jus zinot, toj asociacijoj?

D. galiu pasakyt. Savanoriu, popieriniu, yra virs 2000.

S. cia savanoriu.

D. taip. O realium kai reikia, kaip as ir minejau, is 50 vienas.

S. tai cia tokia organizacija, kuri vienija savanorius, taip?

D. nu principe taip. Vat kazkas tai.

S. nes as neradau tu salygu, kad jei noreciau tapti sios organizacijos nare, ar yra kazkur salygos?

D. yra, prasom kreiptis. Vat tada ten sneket apie reikalus. Buna, kad su laukiniais gyvunais "GGA" daugiau. Zmogus turi salygas, laikyti, buna kad koks retas paukstis papuola. Gandrai, vat buna ziema.

S. kas pas jus yra atsakingas uz viesuosius rysius. Ar kazkas yra atsakingas, ar daro tas, kam tuo metu iseina, kas gali.

D.dabar net nezinau. Anksciau kazkas buvo gertrudos g. dabar nezinau.

S. nes as pastebiu straipsniu, buna pasirodo, nuo animal.lt

D. nuo animal.lt buna, bet jus atkrepkite demesi, ypac ant nuaro "pylimas" padideja pries 2 proc. Rinkima. Tada pasipila. Dabar paskutniu atveju nuskambejes buvo kad Nuaras reikalavo pinigų. Is kitos puse kaip gavosi, Ta teritorija, kur moteriske rado ta gyvuna, priklauso mindrajai, kitai karantinavimo istaigai. Ir atveze nuarui. Viskas kaip ir gerai. Ten is jos paprase man atrodo 50 lt susimoket. Jei tau rupi tas gyvunas, tai tu buk maloni, susimoke, taigi tam gyvunui bus islaikymas. Aisku, paskui tas straipsnis I laikrasti buvo kokia as gera, kad as atveziau, o nuaras, zarazos (:D) nepaeme. Isivaizuokit, dabar as vaziuosiu I vilniu grindos darbo dirbt.

S. nes as irgi maciau, kad yra tas mokestis uz paemima. Lyg 70 lt.

D. buna ir didesnis, kad seimininkai...nu cia as skaitau teisingai, taip ir turetu but tas mokestis, zmogus gyvuna tai priema, dazniausiai tai I uzsienu isvaziuoja. Tai sterilizacijai kad iskart padaytu, islaikyma kazkoki. Nes savivaldybe uz juos tai nemoka.

S. irgi daznai girdziu, kad zmones skundziasi. Sako – anksčiau nunesdavau I nuaro kates ir kiemo, dabar nebesu, nes pinigų praso. Tai jei ta moteriske parasytu prasyma savivaldybei, jus turetumet vaziuot paimti?

D. taip. Viskas kaip priklauso pagal istatyma.

S. bet jei pati jums atnesa, jus neprivalot to gyvuno priimti?

D. siaip neprivalom. Aisku, buna su zmonem suderini, kokia situacija. Dazniausiai tai buna dvi salys zmoniu, kurie myli gyvunus ir kurie ne. Viena moteriske seria, kita paims, atnes. Tai jei taip imtume is kiekvieno... paprastas pavyzdys, as su kaimynais gyvenu, as gyvunu myliu, turiu suni, kaimynai paeme mano suni, nors tas suo pas mane visas tvarkoj, registruotas. Jis atvede I karantinavimo tarnyba, va cia man nereikia ir as jums priduosiu ta suni.

S. buvo vienas labai idomus straipsnis ziniasklaidoje paplatintas, kad sėkmingiausia benamiu gyvunu politika yra ju marinimas. Tai as galvoju, kas cia pas jus vykdo ta tokia politika. Nes cia tos minetos programos, kur buvo paminetos sterilizavimo sri lankoje ir rumunijoje, man atrodo, kad yra labai nesėkmingos tos politikos. Tai as ir norejau paklausti, ir kur jus tokie duomenys, kad jos nesėkmingos ar kitos sėkmingos?

D. zinau apie ka cia buvo “isvartytas” tas straipsnis, Is visai kito cia, kai buvo kai rumunai sterilizavo ten, klausimai buvo uzduodami, ir is kiekvieno zodziai buvo istraukti is potekstes. Taip, as sutinku su tuo, kad Rumunijoje ten suni sterilizuot ir paskui paleist atgal, tai yra absurdas visiskas! Isivaizduoki, eina gaujos sunu. Yra grupes zmoniu, kurie myli gyvunu ir kurie ne. ar jums patiktu, kad prie jusu prieitu tokio dydzio suo (rodo sau iki juosmens)?

S.as tai gal ir ne prie. Be abejo, gal kazkas kitas ir butu pries.

D. bet gal ir dantukus tas suo parodytu, kazkaip nesmagu. Vistiek.

S. zodziu, tas straipsnis buvo istrauktas...

D. istrauktas is potekstes. Tie klausimai, ir tikrai ir gyvunu globeju asociacija yra uz ta sterilizacija ir dziaugemes, kai atvaziavo. Buvo netaip suformuluota, ne taip kazkaip pasiusta. Duomenys turi but kazkur gertrudoj. Nes ir seime buvom nuvaziave tada. Viskas teten

tvarkoj, su viskuo mes ten sutinkam, kad gerai. Bet ne tokiais kaip jie kad teten padare siulymais, kad sunis kastruot ir paleist. Nu cia jau absurdas.

S. cia straipsnis buvo kaip atsakas i ta rumunu akcija.

D.taip.

S. o jus patys ar dalyvavot toj akcijoj?

D. taip. Be abejo. Mes ir savo viesbuty rumunam suteikem patalpas, grynai nemokamai visus situs dalykus.

S. bet ir gyvunai is tu jusu globos namu..

D. buvo papuole, ir lesei kates padejom gaudyti. Viska. Viskas kaip priklauso. Labai fainai bendradarbiavimas buvo, bet paskui taip gavosi kad problemos su savivaldybe, eina per savivaldybe viskas, jie pas mus butu dar atvaziave, bet va... cia bet kokia veterinarine gali dalyvaut, kad ir savanoriska organizacija, prasau, pateikia prasyma turi visas salygas, turi gaudymo iranga, dar kazka tai dalyvaukit. Bet nenorinciu neatsirado. Nes finansiniu klausimu tai sakau, galiu tik pasakyt, preliminariai, kad savanoriskos org. Is 2 proc surenka daugiau nei mes.

S. vat as ir norejau jusu pasiklaust, kiek jus panasiai gaunat tu pinigeliu per metus.

D. as tik galiu pasakyt savo nuomone, tiksliu skaiciu negaliu. Imkim kaip pavyzdi praejusius metus, tai buvo lese surinkus apie 200 tuks, o nuaras per metus gavo maziau 150 tukst is savivaldybes plius likusi skola.

S. bet uz ka cia tie pinigai? Uz zenklinima ir uz viska, ar cia tik uz gyvunu globa?

D. sito negaliu pasakyt. Uz senklinima savivaldybe skiria kazkaip, as kiek zinau, kad zenklinimas is savivaldybes, teten finansuoja ta visa, cipavimas yra nemokamas, uz paslaugas dauguma zmoniu isivaizduoja, kad tas mokestis eina ir kad nuaras renka tuos mokescius. Cia ne mums tie pinigai eina.

S. jus esat tik vykdytojai?

D. mes tik vykdytojai. Jokios problemos.

S. as pasikeliau tuos pirkimo dokumentus, kur zenklinimo pirkimai buvo daryti, ten visokiu idomiu dalyku radau. Galvojau pasiteirasiu, kaip ten del tu finansiniu dalyku. Nes labia

ydomios salygos. Pavyzdžiui. Pirkimas gyvunu zenklinimo. Salygos: bent viena tinkamai ivykdyta sutartis, kurios verte yra ne mazesne nei 70 % pirkimo objekto vertes. Cia 2009 metu. Ir 2009 m. pasirasyta sutartis iki 2012 metu yra 450 tuks. Buvo tokia mineta sutartis. Tada buvo kitas pirkimas ivykdytas, 2012.03.06 ir gavosi cia 624.030 lt bendra verte. Tai paskaiciavus (be abejo, tie 70 proc labai tokia ydomi suma) ir gaunasi, kad per tuos trejus metus yra lygiai 70,09 proc. .

D. cia nuaras tipo gauna tiek?

S. buvo tokia sutartis butent sito pirkimo.

D. jus pasidomekit tenai, gertrudos g.

S. Nes as atsidariau viesuju pirkimu tinklapi, ir galvojau, pasiklausiu. Nes ten nuaras yra vienintelis kuris dalyvauja.

D. cia daugiau niekas nedalyvauja. Nes dabar pavyzdžiui veterinarijos numeri gavusieji gali dalyvauti, jei nebus pakeisti tie nuostatai, nuaras vienintelis, kuris turi, ir automobili specialu ir viska. Ir patalpos musu kaip eina. visi isivaizduoja, kad kad cia savivaldybe duoda. Uz patalpas mes patys mokam.

S. nelabai turbut man jus ir galesit atsakyt I finansinius klausimus.

D. ne, cia del buhalterijos paimkit ir pasiskambinkit Jurgitai geriau. As kas liecia gyvunu daugiau galiu paaiskint.

S. tvarkoj, turbut man reiks bandyt su ja susisiekt. Nes jos telefono as negaunu, as su ja susirasiau el. Pastu ir galvojau, kad su ja ir snekesiu. Bet ne.

D. sakau, gertrudos gatvej pasiziurekit.

S. ji ten turetu buti?

D: jo, ji ten kazkur ir gyvena. Nes as cia tu visu dalyku nezinau.

S. tai greiciausiai cia jau butu ir viskas, nebent jus dar pats kazka noretumet pridurt. Nezinau,m apie visa politika, kaip viskas vyksta, vistiek jau patirties turbut turit nemazai.

D. as nuo mazens uzsiemu.

S. kaip jus isivaizduojat, kame yra didziausia problema?

D. registravimo. nu vat paimkit, kaip dauguma uzsieny. kaip suprantu pati uzsieny gyvenat.

S. as mokausi norvegijoje.

D. dabar i norvegija sunys kiek supratau pradejo is Kauno vaziuot. Is 5kojos tenai. Bet vat paimkim Anglijos tas prieglaudas, ten irgi yra karantinavimo tarnyba. Sako ten gyvunai nemigdomi. Is karantino tarnybos nepasieme zmogus po tu 10 dienu, niekas nepaklause. Sako stafordsyrai ten labai vaiksto visur. O niekas nepaklause, kiek jie uzmigde tu stafordsyru, kad pasiektu veisles grynuma. Teko sneket su savinore, ji N. Zelandijoje praktika atlikinejo. Sako taip, salygos geresnes. Voljere gyvena 5 sunys. Susipjove du sunys – migdomas visas voljeras. O cia kad sumazint ta skaiciu, tai tik matau registravima. Tik privalomas registravimas. Net nereiketu baudu. Cia savivaldybes mastu, politika, cia visur pinigai imaisyti. Butu zenklinimas, pvz. Privacioj valdoj yra uz zenklinima vienkartinis mokestis. Tu suzenkink ta gyvuna ir joki problemu tada nekyla. Nori daryt tas sterilizacijas, pigiau ten prie tu kliniku, kad ir klinikoms koki konkursa paskelbt, kad sudalyvautu. Registruot, sterilizuot. Viskas, sumazes tu beglobiu. Nes dabar vistiek gaunasi kad ir sterilizuoja. Kitas paemem, man gaila, vat man ta, jezau, tu suniuku man gaila, va atsivede. Ka daryt? Dovanot? Ir tas skaicius dideja.

Si. Kitaip tariant, jus nematot, kad ta situacija keistusi i gera?

D. ne dar tikrai ne. Nesvarbu kad tu savanorisku org. Ir daug isikure ir viska. Laikas parodys. Teisingai, Anglijoje daug tu savanorisku, vieno dalyko tik nepaminejo, kad anglai savo ten jie kaip karantino tarnyba, paima is gatves beglobius. Savanoriska paima is gyventoju ir gyventojai isipareigoja jiems moketi islaikymui. Del to jos ir issilaiko. Iesko ir tu remeju. Bet ner taip, kad vaziuotu i kita miesta kur nors, pagavau suniuka ir vat vezu iskart i Kauna ar dar kur.

S. dekui, netrukdytiu tada daugiau jusu. Dekui uz informacija.

D. ne tai, sakau, visa laika pylimas prasideda pries tuos 2 proc. Taip, teisingai, gal ir tam Nuare gal cia visokiu dalyku anksciau buvo, bet priklauso nuo zmogaus, kas dirba. Teko but ir grindoj nuvaziavus. Turbut teko girdet, kaip ten visi varo, kad ten migdo tuos gyvunus, kad ten taip anaip. Bet kai as nuvaziavau, pasiziurejau, ten yra salygos vienos geriausiu Lietuvoje.

S. turbut neseniai jus ten buvot.

D. pries metus.

S. nes dabar irgi turejau interviu.

D. nes dabar irgi paziurejau, ten salygos yra geros. Geresnes negu pas mus.

S. bet ar jus zinot, kad ten pasikeite pas juos ir vadovai.

D. bet tai nera savanoriskos organizacijos nuopelnas, kaip jie bando sau prisimesti. Pvz tuos vagonelius lggd, jie jau buvo issikrauste, kai buvot?

S. jau buvo issikrauste. Bet as juose esu buvusi.

D. bet teko but? Ir kaip jums ten salygos?

S: be abejo, viskas yra trim aukstais, bet...

D. tai ar cia yra laikymas? As tai skaitau kad cia yra gyvuno kankinimas. O ne laikymas. Mano tokia nuomone.

S. zinot, tu visu nvo prioritetas, kaip jie teigia, tai yra gyvybe.

D. vat butent. O nepaziuri is kitos puses. Tam gyvunui uzdarytam narve – jis pats uzsilenks tas gyvunas. Tai irgi yra kankinimas.

S. jus kitaip tariant esat uz tokia politika, kad geriau tu gyvunu butu maziau, bet kad jie gautu kokybiskesnes...

D. kiekviena savanoriska org. kad apsiimtu pagal galimybes daryt. Sakau, kiek turi galimybes laikyt. Ta pati 5koja. As nieko pries juos neturiu! As bendrauju ir su ju savanore viena. Ateina zmogus. Bet as su ja kaip su privaciu zmogum bendrauju, ne kaip su organizacija. Mano ispudis, mano akim ziurint susidares, kad tai yra pinigų plovimas. Internetė pagalbos prasymai pagrinde. Sakau, tokia mintis – “duokit mums pinigų, mes viska suprasim, mes viska padarysim”.

S. zinot, kiek as zinau, mano paskutiniaais duomenimis, yra apie 130 gyvunu. Kazka jie taip deklaruoja.

D. as nuvaziavau ten, paprasčiausiai as ten anglis perku. Nuvaziavau, pasiziurejau, kokiom ten salygom sunys laikomi. Seriamas sausu maistu ir pas ji nei vandens nei sniego ziema, ir dvi pacanikes 15 metu vaiksto tarp budu. Viena buda cia, kita cia. Isivaizduokit, sunys susipjove. 15 metu mergaiciuke isskirs jums? O nuo budos jei nutruks vienas su kitu..

S. zinot, visada yra rizika..

D. tai rizika yra, as sutinku,

S. kiek dabar as matau, yra du tokie pagrindiniai poziuriai: vieni yra kaip jus sakot lese, taip jie tikrai galbut yra uz kokybiska uz prieziura.

D. taip, jie is musu perima, jie svietejska veikla vykdo. Bet jie nevaziuoja, kaip kad pats girdejau – iskvietimas: suniukas sako priristas prie parduotuves. Puse valandos jau. Jus dabar turit atvaziuot ir paimt.

S. o ar jus tokiu atveju turit vaziuot ar ne?

D. ne. buna kad skambina ir 22.00 val. Pas mus 10 val vaziuoja tik ekstra iskvietimais, jei agresyvus suo. Dauguma zmoniu prisiziuri animal planet.

S. tai visi cia jau yra prapruse.

D. visi gi cia protingi ir visi isivaizduoja, kad cia visi vaziuoja.

S. kitaip tariant, skubus iskvietimas tai tik kai policija jums skambina nakti. Jei as paskambinsiu jums 3 val nakties ir pasakysiu, kad suniukas gatvej...

D. nu tai paprasciausiai paprasy, kad jus ta suniuka paimtumet ar I balkona, ar kur.

S. jus gi pats suprantant, kad dazniausiai atsakymas bus, jog patys zmones neturi galimybes

D. nu tai vat. Tai butent. As neturiu salygu, as tikrai nieko nedarysiu. paskui toks zmogus automatiskai parasy straipsni. Ar dabar jus keliates tokiu metu? Pas mus yra budintis ekipazas, bet jis vaziuoja tik policijos iskvietimu. Tik ekstra atveju.

S. as ir norejau paklaust, kas yra tas ekstra atvejis.

D. tai i dabar kad ir grinda. Jie dirba iki 4 ar 5 val. Paskui jus jiems papuskit i uodega, jie nevaziuos ir nieko nedarys. Pas mus biski kitokia situacija. Sutartis sudaryta su savivaldybe.

S. nes ten yra, kad eksta atvejais, ir svenciu dienomis...

D. bet tai sakau, cia buna kai ir seniunijos kviecia. Vat cia suniukas. O kad cia pavasaris, rujos metas ir tas suniukas gyvena name kitoj pusej gatves.

S. netruk dau. Aciu labai.

Pries isienant dar pradejo porint apie nelaimingaja, didziai pagarsejusia Monos istorija. Irasas ne nuo pradziu, nes kol sugraibiau ijungt mikrofona...

D. ... atvaiaavo, ji susicipavo. Po dvieju savaiciu kazkur tai, as "gyvunu globoj" pamatau nuotrauka, kad tas suniukas pristas prie autostrados, nufotografuota. Neparasyta, kad ten paimtas nuo autostrados. Tai kame dalykas, kodel tokie dalykai daromi? Tai jie paprasčiausiai pareiske, cia mes socialine reklama darom.

S. as irgi girdejau ta istorija.

D. tai tu atvaziuok, as penktos kojos, viska. Jokių problemu nebus! Perimsi ta gyvuna, ten ta viska, bet kam daryti juodinant kita?! Pasidaryt sau reklama

S. as irgi norejau pasitikslint. Nes as girdejau ta istorija. Bet dabar as girdziu is jusu. Is abieju pusu.

D. as ja pats dovanojau! Ta kalyte

S. ten Mona, jos vardas

D. Mona Mona! Ir tos monos seimininke turejo kaip tik – ji grizo is ligonines, sakykit, isivaizduokit antstoliai tenai, moteriske ligoninej, viska. Konfiskavo ta Mona. Butu ant kitos dienos atvaziavus, ja atsiemus. Nu matot, mes padovanojom viska, i geras rankas. Paskui sakau, kai gaunas tokia situacija... o cia gavosi vagoneliu, ar kieno remeja, jai pasake, kad tenai ta moteriske alkoholike. Tai taip pat kad pasakysiu – jus narkomane, as is jusu suni konfiskuosiu.

S. na zinot, as irgi girdejau, kad cia buvo pakankamai didelis skandalas.

D. jisai to suns netgi neisregistravo. Tas suo dar ir po siai dienai kabo ant jo.

S. kiek as girdejau is kitos puses, tai kas tas vaikinas atvaziavo paimti ta suni, kad nereiketu registruoti, kadangi 5koja yra registruota Kaune, butu reikeje moketi mokesti. As jums dabar sakau, kaip as zinau. Tada jis paeme ji savo vardu, tas suo, be abejo, buvo globojamas 5oj kojoj. Ir tada tas suo buvo padovanotas, po keliu savaiciu. Pries padovanojant buvo vykdoma ta fotosesija, bet ten gi ne tik Mona buvo – ten buvo daug sunu. Ir paskui buvo visa paroda. Megoj. Visu tu sunu nuotrauku. Ten buvo ir siukslynuose, ir konteineriuose, ir prie gatves, ir visur.

D. mhm, mhm,

S. Mona buvo viena is ju. Ir paskui ta Mona iskelavo.

D. kazkur tai i rajona.

S. ta istorija tokia pakankamai...

D. butu nekile problemu, jei butu ateje, prisistate, kad mes is 5 kojos, mes norim perimti ta gyvuna. Prasau.

S: tai problema buvo ta, kad neprisistate?

D. melavimas! Melavimas. Ta problema ir gavosi, jis susiregistravo suni, ant savo vardo padare. Nu tai...nezinau...galima ten periminet, bet kad paskui gaunasi, kad jie tipo is nuaro gelbes gyvunus, nes cia juos uzmigdys! Nors jie nera migdomi! Cia zmoniu nuomone grynai formuoja.

S. o sakykit dabar kaip del perregistravimo. Nes ta perregistravimo sistema pas jus yra skirtinga, kaip suprantu?

D. nereikia jokio mokejimo!

S. ne, ne mokejimo. Nes ne tik jus registruojat. Registruoja ir veterinarijos...

D. veterinarijos taip, bet duomenu bazes reik data man atrodo ir mes turim priejima, ir viena prie kitos bazes mes prieinam. Jokiu problemu nera.

S. kiek zinau, veterinarai negali prie jusu duomenu bazes prieiti.

D. kaip tai? Gauna veterinarai. Negauna velgi, turbut, informacija penktos kojos, ane? Kad jie negauna. Veterinarijos gauna. Veterinarijos klinika i mus kreipiasi, jokiu problemu nera.

S. o ar yra darbo laiku, ar bet kuriuo paros laiku?

D. mmm...principe nu isivaizduokit. 3 nakties registracijos centras tai nedarbs, niekas nepateiks duomenu. Tai eina, bet vat kas dirba, vat su sav. Org. Kai kurios, nu sakau, kurios normaliai dirba, su lese. Lese turi laikina priejima prie duomenu bazes. Yra sudaroma kaip sutartis metu laiko ir prasau. Be teises keisti, ji rado cipuota suni, praskanavo, paziurejo seimininku duomenis. Dabar isivaizduokit paprasta varianta, kad ten 5 koja buvo pakelus kipisa, kad ir mum neduoda. Ju dazniausiai kaip gaunasi variantas. As savanoris, sako, penktos kojos. Kai blogai kas nors atsitinka, jisai tada pasidaro: es eilinis zmogus, as ne savanoris, nuo gatves. Ka toki galima ivardinti, kuriam galima duot priejima prie duomenu bazes.

S. kitaip tariant, siaip veterinaras..

D. veterinaras turi, taip turi teise, gali, jokių problem.

S. nes aš kiek girdžiu, kad problema tame, taip, ir penkta koja taip teigia, kad...

D. taip 5 koja! Uztai kad jie patys skambina, vat duokit mums priėjimą. Išivaizduokit vat paprastas variantas, paėmė vat 5kojai aš daviau duomenis registravimo to suns. Ar jus garantuojat, kad ten kokie du vaikinukai ark aš neatvaziuos pas tą seimininką ir "davaj tu man karoce 200 lt gali už tą suni kur yra?". paskui jis pasidarys ne 5kojos savanoris, o eilinis žmogus. Ir 5koja kaip ir nusikalstama veikla..

S. dėl to aš nemanau kad kyla problemos, kad nemanau, kad ta informacija teikiama visiems. Man, kažkam... ne. Bet...

D. ten vat sito dalyko ir nori! O ką ivardinti, kaip penkta koja? Galima ivardinti Volockyte, ane? Boreika, steigėjas, finansuotojas, su savo nekilnojamo turto agentūra. Paskui kas dar cionai... viskas turbūt is ju. Tik du žmonės kurie yra 5 koja. A visi kiti...as lygiai taip pat galiu pasivadinti penktos kojos savanoris! Bet aš koki dokumentą ar turiu? Nieko aš neturiu! Bet aš 5 kojos savanoris, duokit man duomenis! Paskui aš ką, aš ne 5kojos, aš paprastas žmogus. Nuo gatvės. Nugi kiek tokiu atveju buvo!

S. buvo tokiu?

D. nu kaip gi! Einam, prodysiu 5os kojos augintis viena. Kuris gyvena pas mus velnias žino kiek laiko! Maksas. Žmonės pridavė cipuotą suni I penkta koja. Viskas kaip ir gerai. Jokių problem. Po savaitės laiko, tas suo jau gatvej atsiduria (jau rekia)! Tai kaip man tada žiuret I TOKIA organizacija?! Is geros pusės? Tikrai ne!

S. ir jie to suns neieskojo, ar ne?

D. tai Bona, kalytė, pavyzdžiui, agresyvi Dobere (?)buvo papuolusi. Tai pas mus du mėnesius prabuvo ieiti nebuvo galima o paskui ji dar dovanuojama buvo. Reklamos srity tai jie dirba puikiai. Ant pinigų surinkimo.

Interview with LGGD (via e-mail) 13 February, 2013

Sveiki Saulene, pabandyčiau atsakyti, ką žinau, tačiau visais kačių sterilizacijos klausimais reiktų tiesiogiai susirašyti su mūsų Danute Navickiene, sutartis su Vilniaus savivaldybe taip pat ji rašė su buv. seimo nare Zita Užlyte. Visa teisinė veikla turi būti mūsų tinklapyje

www.beglobis.lt, jei ko nėra- reikia jai tiesiai rašyti danutė.navickiene@beglobis.lt. Jai jau persiunčiau pačios klausimus, bet reikia dar pajudinti.

1. ar dabar gyvūnai yra sterilizuojami Grindoje Vier Pfoten lesomis ar Grindos ar jusu? Kiek man žinoma, kai LGGD pernai gavo ir šiemet planuoja gauti lėšų iš Brigitte Bordeaux fondo- tai pinigai skiriami kačių sterilizacijoms klinikose ir Grindoje. Taip pat ,kai vykdo fondas Vier Pfoten- jie patys sterilizuoja Grindos kates arba jei kreipiasi patys į Grindą pagalbos sterilizuojant- apmoka grindiečiams išlaidas. Grinda sterilizuoja kates, tik kai LGGD apmoka. Šunų sterilizacija Grindoje irgi apmoka LGGD. (Geriausia dar užklausti Danutės).

2. baisingai butu idomu susipazinti su dokumentu, kuri pateikete Vilniaus savivaldybei - t.y. irodymus " dėl šio projekto reikalingumo, tiek finansiniu, tiek etiniu požiūriu". vat sitas tai man labai labai pagelbetu! ir kokia metodika taiket skaiciuodami finansini reikalinguma. - dokumentas turi būti prie teisinės veiklos arba klausti Danutės Navickienės, turi žinoti buv.seimo narė Zita Užlytė, nes ji iniciavo to dokumento pasirašymą.(persiūsiu Zitos kontaktus- turiu mob.867409669 (dabartinis), dar paieškosiu e-mail.)

3. kaip ten yra su Bridgite Bardo fondu? kiek zinau, esate gave ju paramos? ar tai buvo vienkartinė, ar ilgalaikė parama? Man grindos direktore minejo, kad už tuos paramos pinigus, jie samdo du(!) vet daktarus, kurie sterilizuoja laukines kates, kurios veliau paleidziamos. tai kaip gi ten yra? ar savivaldybes imone Grinda gauna pinigų iš jusu, kad gyvūnai butu sterilizuojami, ar ten kazkoks kitoks modelis? kiek tai jums kainuoja? gal jau matyti kazkokie teigiami rezultatai sios programos? ar dar ilgai planuojate vykdyti tokia programa? nes kai buvau apsilankiusi Grindoje, tai vaizdas, turiu pastebėti, nepalyginamai geresnis! Bent jau kacių atzvilgiu - nebera to kalno benamiu nelaimingu katyciu, kurioms nera jokio sanso issigelbet...

Iš Brigitte Bordeaux fondo praėjusiais metais gauta parama per du kartus 10 000 eurų, šiemet taip pat laukiama tokia pati parama (kalbėjau su Zita Užlyte, nes ji iniciavo , kad fondas skirtų paramą). Ar dar gausime ateityje- neaišku. Už tuos pinigus sterilizuojamos, kastruojamos Grindoje esančios katės ir paleidžiamos (LGGD perveda Grindai). Situacija su katėmis iš tiesų realiai ženkliai geresnė. Blogiausia šiuo metu su šunimis, nes šiuo metu nėra jokių fondų, kurie skirtų lėšų sterilizacijoms ir kastracijoms,kad ir grindinukams (neva negalima paleisti), tačiau pas neatsakingus šeimininkus kalės veisiasi pas juos panašiai kaip lauko sąlygomis. Kiek Grindoje sterilizuoja ar kastruoja- tai tik LGGD iniciatyva ir lėšomis. Šiuo metu reikia disžiausios pagalbos Grindos šunims, nes narvų skaičius ten ribotas, o šunų,deja,

negali paleisti- tai vienas būdas steigti kuo daugiau prieglaudų ir ieškoti fondų, kurie remtų bent sterilizacijas, kastracijas.

Siaip jei ne spaudai, tai tikrai labai zaviuosi tokiais jūsu pasiekimais! dar pati prisimenu, kaip ten budavo žiauru i tą Grindą eit. Stengdavausi to išvegt visais imanomais būdais. Ir vien tai, kad išruket tą pasiputeli Masiulį, kuriam Grinda jau buvo ne darbas, o gyvenimo būdas, tai čia tikrai reik žemai lenktis. laukiu nesulaukiu, kol kažkas su tokiu užsispyrimu imsis Nuarą. nes ten tai tikrai juodoji skylė. Problema ta, kad jie gudrus. Masiulio lengva buvo nekest, o štai Nuaras sugeba save labai neblogai pateikt. kai pasidomejau ju finansiniais pajėgumais tai net silpna pasidare. Žodžiu, po truputi krutinam, bet kolkas ne baisiai ten sekasi. Neseniai galu gale man pavyko gauti interviu vieno ju darbuotojo, bet jei jau atvirai, tai net nebuvo idomu - toks neispruses ir toks liaudiskai tariant "durnas", kad net smagumo jokio, kai kalba apie visas vsi kaip apie pinigų plovyklas. Tas pats kas juokits is neigalaus žmogaus sapalionių. nepakaltinamas ir viskas....žodžiu, acių jums dar karta. kai jau užbaigsiu savo epopeją, atsisiųsiu jums pasiskaityt. gal atrasit ka idomaus.

Taip Nuaras yra gudrus- naudoja kitokius metodus nei Grinda. Turi gyvūnų globėjų asociaciją, kuri atseit globoja nuariečius. Viskas tose pačiose rankose.

Interview with "Sos Gyvūnai" March 25, 2013

S. kaip vertinat savo itaką, nvo – ar turi itakos pasikeitimui valstybinėse įstaigose. Nes matom, kad grinda pasikeitė.

I. turi itakos, labai dideles. Todel, kad gavosi daugiau visuomeninis klausimas. Anksciau niekas tuo neužiimdavo. Budavo grinda, budavo Valentinaite ir tyliai tyliai ramiai tas klausimas nebuvo populiarinamas. Ir tada, kai atsirado pifas, tada prasidejo ta kryptis, kad reikia pakovoti už gyvūnų gyvybę, kad reikia keisti požiūrį, kad gyvūnas turi kitaip gyventi.

S. prieš kiek čia metu tai buvo?

I. sausio mėn. Buvo 7 metai. Sausio 12 d. Lygiai 7 metai, kai tą kose užviriau. Tada po truputi pradejo susidometi visuomenė. Tada prasidejo ir dviejų procentų rinkimas. Tie 2 proc rinkimai atkreipe dėmesį – kodėl renka? Tada dar daugiau susidomejusių žmonių. Ir gavosi tokia masinė labai didelė agitacija. Ir galiausiai baigesi tuo, kad tas susidomejimas perejo i tokia karantinavimo stadiją Grinda. Ir kai gavosi masiškas susidomejimas, kai pradejo žiureti pro

padidinamaji stikla, pradejo keistis. Kitos iseities cia nera. Ir beglobis labai daug prisidejo. Jie buvo toj teritorijoj, pas save pasiimdavo, reklamuodavo.

S. jie visuomet buvo matomi.

I. tada 5 koja prisidejo. Mes visada is grindos dideliais kiekiais tuos gyvunus susisemdavom. Ir viskas priejo prie to, kad ivyko masiski pasikeitimai. Ir kitas dalykas, kad dideli pokyciai prasidejo savivaldybeje. Tada buvo valdzioje ir dabar yra, Violeta Palcinskaite. As turiu kontaktus, tada susidare grupe zmoniu. Susidare is savivaldybes nariu, is gyvunu globos nariu, keli seimo nariai. Ir tas klausimas buvo afisuojamas, kad nereikia marinti tu gyvunu. Tada pradejom gretinti ir ziureti, kaip yra uzsienyje. Ten tokiu dalyku nera – yra pagarba gyvunui.

S. o ta Palcinskaite – ji yra savivaldybeje? O uz ka ji atsakinga?

I. tuoj surasiu. Violeta Podolskaite. Labai bendraujanti su zmonemis. Tikrai tau pades. 868585081. Ji kuruoja visus tuos dalykus. Ji pries ta migdyma gyvunu. Ji daug prisidejo, kad klinika butu irengta, kad tos sterilizacijos butu atliekamos.

S. cia pacioje Grindoje?

I. taip.

S. tai cia ji daug prisidejo. Kiek as esu susidurusi, kad tose savivaldybese ne labai jie bendraujantys. Kiek rasom, tiek jokio atsakymo. Kaip ir su Nuaru.

I. manau, kad Nuras yra blogiau nei Grinda

S. kiek as pasiziurejau dabar, tai Grindoje tikrai geresne situacija. Anksciau gi ir tu kaciui teten budavo daugybe, ir budavo siunciamos i ta perdirbimo fabrikeli. O su Nuaru tai yra prastai, nes jie nieko neisileidzia, yra UABas teten be abejo, turiu labai idomiu finansiu duomenu. Savivaldybe vienaip sako, bet konkursu ataskaitos yra visai kitokios.

I. as apie Grinda yra geresnes nuomones nei apie Nuara.

S. Nuaras yra dalis gyvunu globeju asociacijos, kuri realiai neasocijuoja nieko tai be abejo, yra jos vyro. Ir ten normaliam zmogui suprasti, kas vyksta – labai sudetinga. Kad ir su tuo 2 proc rinkimu. Jie sako kad nerenka, nes ura uabas, bes toji asociacija renka, kuri vadovaujama jos vyro... Ir jie su manim nesisneka.

I. renka nuaras, tikrai renka. Ten tikrai ir nesisnekes, nes teten ne tokie žmonės. Ten visai man tiomni lies. Vat i Grinda nuvaziuoji, pasisneki, jie bendradarbiauja, jie snekasi,

S. jie labai ispuike. Bet man net gal ir idomu.

I. musu skaicius gali paimti is musu 10 metu ataskaita. Dabar vat iki menesio pabaigos turi but baigta ataskaita uz du metus, tai tikrai galesi drasiai nudotis. Jei ka, skambtelk. Mes irgi labai laukiam.

S. kiek jus save sugebat islaikyt.

I. viska ka perkam, ka statom tai tik is 2 proc. Ir kiek žmonės internetu suaukoja. Bet tikrai labai nedaug. Nes labai retai rasom pagalbos prasymus. Mes isivaizduojam, kad žmonės ir taip perveda du procentus ir dar ju prasineti... Tiesiog musu tokia politika. Nebent labai labai reikia, ar tiesiog buna, kad musu klausia, kuo mums padet. Ir remeju pagalba. Kad labai stambus butu nepasakyciau, bet yra keli, kurie visada paremia. Vat mars Lietuva, koncervais visada paremia.

S. jie daug ka remia.

I. ir cia žmonės atvaziuoja, kas kaulu, kas malku atveza. Vat briketu gavom. Negaliu pasakyt, kad daug, bet yra keli. Vat siais metais gal padauges, nes buvo atidarymas, buvo gimtadienis. Nu ziuresim.

S. bet kaip suprantu, jusu veikla yra grista savanorisku darbu. Ar turit apmokamu etatu?

I. taip, savanoriai visi. Vienintelis tai mano puse etato, nes as turiu mokescius susimoket, kaip vadove. Negaliu kitaip. Daugiau neturim. Nezinau kaip bus toliau, bet kolkas issisukam. Pas mus komanda labai faina. Pasiseke.

S. bet ar taip near, kad pasakytumet, kad truksta tu zmogiskuju istekliu.

I. ne, tikrai ne. Ateina žmonės, ir ne visi uzsilaiko. Nemazai ateina, nemazai iseina. Bet kas pasilieka tai pasilieka. Ir tuo zmogum gali pasitiketi. Tada pasiskirstom darbus. Aisku, as cia visa laika bunu, iseiginiu neturiu. Bet cia jau mano problema. Yra mano kolege Nadia. Irgi pasiaukojus. Bet as jai benzina apmoku, rysius, na kad zmogus nesijaustu nuskriaustas. Zodziu, ji turi savo komanda, as turiu savo. Taip ir sukames. Vienoj teritorijoj, pasiskirste nameliais, gyvunais. Nes kitaip stogas nuvaziuotu. Nes pas mus gyvunu daug. Tada galim kontroliuotis ligas ir t.t.

Kitas dalykas, kad nebutu tu ligu, nebutu parvu, visu bjauriu situaciju, mes labai kreipiam demesi I skiepus.

S. kiek pas jus dabar yra gyvunu.

I. dabar apie 120. Cia ir sunys ir kates.

S. bet yra turbot ir tokiu gyvunu, kurie jau turbut nebeiseis is cia.

I. daug tokiu. Pas mus praktiskai puse tokiu gyvunu ir yra. Ir katinu daug tokiu, ir sunu daug. Pas mus ir gyvunu prieglauda ir pensionatas. Senuciuku turim labai labai daug. Po 16, 14, 13 metu. Stai ir sia ziema, palaidojom tris senolius.

S. kaip jus isivaizduojat. Su grinda nebera taip blogai, kaip matom. Ar yra prasmes ten su jais dar kovoti, ar pasikeis ten situacija? Ar jei savivaldybes pradetu remti tas savanoriskas organizacijas, vietoj to kad vat tokia skaip grinda remia.

I. mano nuomone tokia, kad nereikia kovot nei su savivaldybem nei su grinda. Is praktikos sakau. Jei as pries kelis metus buciau kovojus su grinda ir visais kitais, ir buciau laukus finansavimo is savivaldybes is tu visu atveju, nieko dabar neturetume. Nes laukciau, kol kazkas ateis ir duos. Mes pasirinkom kitoki buda, ir mes gaunam du procentus ir darom tai, ka galim. Ie gaunasi.

S. zodziu, taip galvojant apsimoka kurkas labiau paciam kazka daryti ir gauti tuos du procentus, nei kariaut del paramos.

I. zymiai labiau apsimoka. Nes tikrai jei ten tik stovesi sauksi reksi, kad duokit mums pinigų mes padarysim prieglauda, ir zymiai maziau tu gyvunu isgelbesi. Nes jie ir toliau ten keliaus, nes nebus kur. Zodziu, proriteta nusistatam, kad turim padaryt taip, kad tie gyvunai turetu kur atkeliauti, kad nenukeliautu i grinda. Nu ir gavosi. Aisku, negaliu susirinkti visu. Ir taip niekada nebus. Ir daug tokiu situaciju, kai suniukai mazi, kaciukai, kalytes daug isejo tokiu situaciju, kad galejom isgelbet. Jie tik rekauciau, tikrai nebuciau galejusi isgelbeti. Ne. Mes pasirinkom, kad mes atsiribojom nuo visko ir viska, ka galim padaryti patys.

S. dar noriu paklausti, kai tokia ta grinda jau visai lyg ir nieko, ar ta sistema gera, ar ja reiktu keisti . kas savivaldybe remia ta vienintele grinda, dabar jau ir tom sterilizacijom uzsiema. Ir snekasi.

I. jie turi tobulinti savo darba. Kad vilniaus savivaldybeje reikalinga tokia organizacija, karantinavimo stotis, tai 100 proc. Nes dabar vat kad ir turedami ta sos gyvunu kiema, tu skambuciu tikrai labai daug. Tikiu kaip "atvaziuokit ir pasiimkit 5 agresyvius sunis!" as niekada nenuvaziuosiu ir nepasiimsiu tu 5 sunu. Nes as zinau, kad neturesiu ka su jais daryti. Uzmigdyti as neuzmigdysiu. Jei paleisiu teritorijoj musu tai jie visa laika kels gresme kitiems gyvunams, zmonems. Tai visa laika yra labai didele itampa. Karantinuoti 5 sunis agresyvius irgi labai sudetinga - nei tu juos isvedziosi, nei ka. Zodziu, nieko negalim padaryt. Uztat zinau, kad yra tokia karantinavimo stotis, as ramiai zinau sau, kad jie juos pasiims. Jie zino, jie turi iranga, turi patalpas, jie zino ka daryti, jie prisiima atsakomybe, jie uz tai gauna pinigus. Neduok Dieve, kokia nelaime atsitiktu cia. Viskas. Ar zmogu, ar vaika sukandziotu, ar kokia baisi liga. Tai labai labai butu baisu. Grinda gauna didelius pinigus, bet jie prisiima didele atsakomybe. Jokia savanoriska organizacija tokios atsakomybes prisiimti negali. Tada turi tureti iranga, patalpas ir personala. Ir tam personalui moketi pinigus.

S. taiga, jus manote, kad tokia kaip grinda yra reikalinga istaiga kaip tokia, kad tiesiog profilis butu kitoks.

I. tokia istaiga turi buti butinai, tiesiog ja reikia tobulinti. O reikia tobulinti taip – jau pati istaiga yra, patalpos yra, zmones yra ir finansavimas yra. Tokioj istaigoj turi dirbti zmones profesionalus ir labai mylintys gyvunus. Nes nuo komandos gi labai daug kas priklauso. Vat jei vadovas, daktaras I ta atvykusi gyvuna ziuri ne kaip I valkata, bet nori jam padet – viskas, valio. Jei visrsininkas ir aplinka myli gyvunus, ten tada galima stebuklus daryti.

S. jus isivaizduojat, kad su ta baze, kuria jie turi, su zmonem ir finansavimu, kuri jie gauna, ten jau galima kazka atlikti?

I. taip, manau kad taip. Dabar jau ir kabineta rengia, sterilizuoja. Cia jau didziulis poslinkis.

S. nea sanksciau to gi nebuvo?

I. ne, tikrai ne. Anksciau tikrai gi taip ir budavo, kad tas gyvuniukas prabudavo ten kazkiek ar iskart budavo migdomas, o dabar net jau ir gydomi yra. O dabar net jei ateina tas laikas, kai jau reikia migdyt – nes as tai galiu priimt galiu nepriimt, manes niekas neprivers. Nes as savonoris. O jie privalo priimt, jie nori nenori, turi vietos neturi. O jei pas juos ten veza ir veza ir ta prieglauda perkimsta jau, aisku, tada jie turi galvoti, kad daryt su tais gyvunais, kurie prabuvo jau ten menesi ar tris. Ir tai, tada jau skelbiama yra per savanoriskas organizacijas, toks numeris, jei niekas nepaims, bus uzmigdyti. Ir tada jau musu pasirinkimas.

Arba mes tikrai norim kad jie butu isgelbeti ir pasiemam tuos gyvunus. Arba tada mes pasakom, kad esam perpildyti ir tada jie butu uzmigdomi, kad i grinda papultu nauji. As ziuriu labai realiai. Reikia gi issiaiskinti, kodel taip yra. Jei man rytoj prives 200 sunu, ir paskui dar koki 20 – 30. Tada sestume su komanda ir galvotume, ka gi dabar daryti.

S. tie sunys gi is nieko neatsiranda. Jus kaip vieni pirmuju gyv. Globos organizaciju, kaip vertinat tas naujas besisteigiancias organizacijas. Jos gi dygsta kaip grybai po lietaus. Kaip jus jas vertinat.

I. vertinu skeptiskai. Nes daug dabar tokiu kuriasi, kad surinkti 2 proc. Man tai yra juokinga. As suprantu, kada susikuria rimta organizacija, kuri pradeja kazka statyti, daryti, dabar apie save nekalbu. Kad ir penkta koja. Su Neringa kiek jau pazystama metu. Bet gi jai jokios minties nebuvo kokia organizacija kurti. Bet pribrendo. Ir va, paziurekit kokie rezultatai faini. Savo ta energija panaudojo tinkamai. Bet kai pradeda kurtis organizacijos, kai vienam kambarely laiko 4 kates ir pradeda rinkti tuos 2 proc, na, man tai yra nerimta.

S. pradeda visi gi nuo kazko.

I. o sita mes pamatysim jau po keliu. Neabejoju, kad atkris daug kas. Nes cia yra labai sunkus darbas. Reikia paaukot seimas, vaikus, vyrus tada kazkas gal ir gausis. Jei to nepadarysi, tada nieko nesigaus.

S. o ar jums jaučiasi, kad nukencia jusu param? Ne del to, kad tos organizacijos finansiskai daug tu pinigų susirinktu, bet del to visuomenes požiurio. Ar nemanot, kad kencia bendras ivaizdis tu rimtu organizaciju?

I. dar kolkas ne. Nes jos dar tik pradejo kurtis. Dar nera. Tikrai dar nenukentejom. Kiekvieni turi savo gerbejus. Mes vat turim savo, tai jie ir lieka. Jie visada pasiziuri i rezultatus, jei tu augi, tada ir liks tavo gerbejai. Jei jie pamatys pas ka nors kita geresni rezultata, tada gal jie ir pereis kazkiek tai. Bet siaip tai ne. Pagal statistika as matau.

S. o kaip jus manot, ar geriau gal kad butu viena didziule organizacija, kuri apjungtu. Labai gi daznai girdim ir visuomenes toki klausima – kodel gi negalit susivienyt ir siekti bendro tiklso.

I. jokiais budais! Viskas, nebus gelbejami gyvunai, nes bus visiska anarchija ir bardakas. Kadangi as per ta perejau. Kadangi sukuriau pifa, paskui sukuriau Vilniaus pifa, tai ka turim siaip dienai, tai pasiekiau tik tada, kai likau viena. Na kaip, su savo savanoriais. Pavyzdys kaip apzeldinimas. Kai esi vienas seimininkas ir kai daug seimininku. Ir jie pradeda daryt kas

ka nori. Ir kiekvienas prabalsuos uz tai ka nori ir rezultatas bus blogas. Iseisi viska metes, nes nebepakelsi. Turi but kelios organizacijos, kiekviena susitveria savo tvarka. Kaiip ir penkta koja . jie savo kieme daro ka nori. Renka savo komanda, renka pinigus ir gelbeja gyvunus. Tada beglobis savaip, mes savaip, lese savaip. Bet jei visi mes susivienytume, tai vienas pradetu aiskint kaip reikia rinkti pinigus, kitas pasakytu kad reikia taiip daryt. Kitas pasakytu reikia visus marint sergancius, nes tiek yra sveiku, as pasakyciau kad ne uz ka, nes ir sergantis turi teise buti gydomas. Va ir viskas. Bus chaosas, betvarke. Kiekvienas turi savo vizija. Pvz me sir luosus, ir ligoniukus ne vieno nemigdom. Kiekvienam suteikiam sansa. Pvz pifas visus sergancius migdo. Kad rinotrahejito neliktu ir tt. Kompromisu nera. Kitas pasakys kad gelbes tik veslinius, nes kokia prasme gelbet sena luosa beveisli. Jis gi niekam nereikalingas. Bet jis gyvena.

S. as pati matau, kad yra skirtumai tarp organizaciju. Pvz lese. Jie turi nedaug gyvunu, bet jie daro pr puse. Mano tokia nuomone. Bet zmonem gal ir sunku suprasti, kai ju tiek daug steigiasi.

I. taip, visokiu mazu. Dabar ir va kovini piktuka nori uzdaryt. Dar cia tiek visko bus. Cia dar tik pradzia.

S. (as pasakoju apie ka noriu rasyti. Kaip viskas vyksta Norvegijoje)

I. toks darbas butu labai naudingas. dabar niekas Lietuvoje nieko nezino. Prie to pacio, mes patirties sememes aisku is savo paciu patirties, pirmiausia. Bet buvom ir Londone dukart, ir Vokietijoje vienakart. Nera kazkokios bendros. Visos yra atskiros prieglaudeles, neremiamos valstybes. Issilaiko is zmoniu auku. Ten labai didelis plusas, ka dir karaliene gali paremt, ir organizacijos gali paremt. Yra ant nameliu uzrasai, o tu nameliu daug – suniukai, kaciukai, senukai, luosi, na visokie, kaip pas mus tokio dydzio siaures miestelis. Ir parasyta kas remia ta namu. Ir ka jie dar gauna is to savo carito, kad labai jiems zmones perrasineja butus. Seneliai, mirsta zmogus, palieka savo butu, ir is to jie verciasi.

S. (pasakoju apie tai kaip rasau ta darba) stengiuosi irodyt, kad apsimoka gydyt, sterilizuot, kad ta situacija nesikeite ir nebutu pasikeitusi.

I. taip, uztenka gi is namu katyte ismest. Mes cia buvom skaiciave, kiek ten tu kaciuku gaunasi. Tokio darbo labai labai reikia. Reikia zmonem atvert akis.

S. kaip ir daugiau neturiu klausimu, nebent jus dar norit pridet kazka.

I. labai aktualus dalykas. As esu uz tai, kad nereikia tu gyvunu marinti, valyti to miesto nuo ligotu gyvunu. Pats saziningiausias dalykas butu jei visos tos organizacijos is tikro saziningai – prisiemei gyvuna, na aisku, jei jau ten kazkokios labai jau ligos uzpuole, tada taip, bet imanoma dirbti toki darba, globoti gyvunus jus nezudant.

S. o jus nemanot, kad organizacijos kurios kad kaip pifas, migdo sergancius, ar nesuraguotu zmones ir nepakenktu visoms organizacijoms? Nes gi ta grandinine rakcija zmoniu tai yra beprotiska.

I. jau daug zmoniu apie tai zino. As tiesiog zinau gydytojus, pas kuriuos veza paprasčiausia rinotraheita, kad marintu. Ir nebijau sakyti, nes toks yra ju poziuris. Jiems taip atrodo, kad reikia isvalyti miesta nuo ligotu gyvunu. Jiems atrodo, kad reikia padeti kokioms vat papugelems, miskams, liutams.

S. bet jie gi ir ne daug tu gyvunu turi.

I. jie ne tam yra susikure. Jie jei gauna pinigus, tai cia kaip pletkas, tarp musu, jie ta parama i konferencijas – i geriausias keliones, viesbucius, maista. Ir plius atlyginimai. Ilisk i mokesciu inspekcijos puslapi ir pasiziurek, kokius mokscius sumoka. As nezinojau, nes niekad nesiknisu. Uzsadarau ir dirbu. Vat kaip pavyzdys . atvaziuoja boba ir kaltina, kad svaistom pinigus. Pifo vien mokesčiai yra 50 tuks per metus. Tai cia ne atlyginimai. Cia tik mokesčiai. Tai isivaizduok. Mes per menesi sumokam nuo 150 iki 320 lt. Ir dar apie lese sake, nepamenu. Bet lese turi padalinius kituose miestuose, gal jiems kitaip neiseina. As nezinau. Bet mane sokiravo.

S. o ar nebaisu, kad jei kas paviesintu, kad zmones is tu procentu paramos perka masinus, gyvena butuose ir t.t. ar nekristu tas pasitikejimas.

I. labai kristu. Jau ir krito. Buvo straipsniai. Jau kai gavom lentele parasyta, kas kiek gavo tu procentu, kai gavom 2 proc. Buvo labai daug komentaru. Ir labai daug tiesios buvo. Vat tada supratau, kad jau krito deme.

S. as ir galvoju, kaip yra is tikro gerau, ar viesinti tokius dalykus ar geriau neviesinti, kad tiesiog nesukelt tos tokios neigiamos reakcijos, kad visos taip daro.

I. vistiek isviesins. Bet svarbu, kad paviesintu, kas taip padare. Koks cia buvo atvejis, kad buvo laida rudeni, laida apie pifa, kad kazkur buvo suniukai rasti, kad zmogus kreipesi i pifa, kad pifas nieko nepadare, bet paskui isaiskejo, kad uzmigde. Ir snekejo vadove, ir isaiskejo,

kad ten kazkoks tai melas. Zodziu. Bet krito tai ant visu. Buvo parasyta, kad tokios organizacijos gauna labai daug paramos, po 15 tuks Litu. Mes tokios paramos negaunam. O kazkas gauna. Ir tada krito ant visu. Tada sedziu ir galvoju, kad mes tai negaunam tiek. Ir kaip dabar irodyt.

S. ir manau tas 15 tuks yra salyginis dalykas. Vat jus sakot kad turit 12o gyvunu, kiti kitoki skaiciu turi.

I. ne, bet pagalvojus, kad gauti per menesi 15 tuks litu, islaikymui, maistui, elektrai, sterilizacijoms. Neskaiciuojant statybu. Cia yra ziauriai dideli pinigai.

S. taip, bet ka noriu pasakyti, kad vistiek gi yra skirtumas, kai vieni statosi ir globija virs simto gyvunu, o kiti turi 20 ir tai per globejus.

I. jei ne maziau.

S. tada gaunasi du skirtingi dalykai.

I. tada tie pinigai iseina prabangiems skrydziams, nes musu kolege skrido i konferencija prie du metus. Tai ka tu manai, musu mergaites gyveno kukliai, o brigita pasieme gerus apartamentus geriausiams viesbuty. Tokios nuoskaudos yra, bet cia tik tarp musu.

Interview with Pet Registration Center 01 June, 2013

Prisistate direktore.

Zenklinimas ir cipavimas nieko nekainuoja Kauno miestui. O imamas registracijos mokestis 20 lt.

Kada uzregistruoja, duoda rekvizitus, saskaitos numeri, ir moki po 5 lt/men savivaldybei. Jei issikeli is miesto, reikia isregistruot suni. Pas juos. Viskas vyksta per juos, o pinigus moki savivaldybei.

Jokio skirtumo, suo is prieglaudos ar ne. Kauno r. negalioja.

Interviews with "Penkta koja"

Neringa Burauskaite: 07.05.2013

Sunu "Penktos Kojos" globoj siuo metu 200 (130 prieglaudoj, 20 pas laiknus globejus, 20 veterinariju stacionaruose – tiek Kaune tie Jonavoje)

Pusiausvyra islieka ta pati beveik – kaip atkeliauja 1,5 gyvunu per diena, tai panasiai tiek pat iskeliauja. Gal truputi maziau iskeliauja. Bet priklauso labai nuo sezono. Mazyliu daug atkeliauja pavasari, rudeni. Sodu, sodybu palikti sunys. Pavasari ir pries Kaledas daugiau pasiima. Dar rudeni. Kaip ir su parama – per atostogas maziau paremia, kai sildymas brangus irgimaziau.

Suskiepyta vienetai. Sterilizuota 70 proc. Ypac kales.

2 sunys pabegę buvo siais metais, kurie pagauti nuaro. (Paklausus, ar pabega sunys is prieglaudos ir ar buna, kad patenka I "Nuara"?) bet garsusis Buckis, kur Nuaras turbot ir mini, buvo tuo paciu metu buvo ir pas juos ir pas seimininkus. Nezinau, kaip taip gali but.

"Gyvunu globos" puslapy ner net puses sudetu skelbimu.

Agne Volockyte: 21.06.2013

Stacionare turim 11 sunu, pas globejus. 30-40. Nuolat prieglaudoj 110. Dienai sauso maisto prieglaudos sunims reikia 40 kg. Pskutiniu metu perkam is „Dogistos“, kur 20 kg kainuoja 58 lt. Dar reikia koncervuoto maisto, bent 4 skardiniu. Kainuoja apie 4 lt kiekviena. Dar verdam koses. Nes to sauso ne labai eda.

Appendix 2 Statistic

„Lese“ Statistic



Skelbimo data	Rado namus				Mirė arba užmigdyti				Likimas nežinomas				Iš viso			
	Iš viso	Katės	Šunys	Kiti	Iš viso	Katės	Šunys	Kiti	Iš viso	Katės	Šunys	Kiti	Iš viso	Katės	Šunys	Kiti
2007	105	70	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	70	35	0
2008	201	150	51	0	38	34	4	0	0	0	0	0	239	184	55	0
2009	450	336	113	1	69	64	5	0	3	1	2	0	522	401	120	1
2010	583	417	166	0	80	69	10	1	3	2	1	0	666	488	177	1
2011	741	419	309	13	94	70	24	0	5	4	1	0	840	493	334	13
2012	958	447	494	17	80	42	36	2	4	3	1	0	1042	492	531	19
2013	738	388	348	2	48	25	23	0	5	2	3	0	791	415	374	2
Iš viso	3776	2227	1516	33	409	304	102	3	20	12	8	0	4205	2543	1626	36

/44 "gyvūnai pagal statusą ir gyvūno rūšį / Shelter Animals by Pet Status and Species

	2007	2008	2009	2010	Iš viso
Rado namus / Rehomed	105	201	450	592	
Katės / Cats	70	150	336	425	
Šunys / Dogs	35	51	113	167	
Kiti / Others	–	–	1	–	1
Mirė arba užmigdyti / Died or euthanised	–	38	69	80	187
Katės / Cats	–	34	64	69	167
Šunys / Dogs	–	4	5	10	19
Kiti / Others	–	–	–	1	1
Dingo / Lost	–	–	3	3	6
Katės / Cats	–	–	1	2	3
Šunys / Dogs	–	–	2	1	3
Iš viso / Total	105	239	522	675	1 541
Katės / Cats	70	184	401	496	1 151
Šunys / Dogs	35	55	120	178	388
Kiti / Others	–	–	1	1	2

Sterilizuotų gyvūnų ataskaita pagal programas ir lytį / Neutered Animals by Programs and Sex

	2007	2008	2009	2010	Iš viso
Sterilizuoti „Lesės“ gyvūnai / Neutered Shelter Animals	11	72	310	298	691
Patelės / Females	7	48	189	175	419
Patinai / Males	4	24	121	123	272
Dalinai finansuota / Sponsored neutering	4	394	227	55	680
Patelės / Females	3	384	214	55	656
Patinai / Males	1	10	13	–	24
„Pagauk–Sterilizuok–Paleisk“ / Trap-Neuter-Release	–	5	226	553	784
Patelės / Females	–	5	183	409	597
Patinai / Males	–	–	43	144	187
Iš viso / Total	15	471	763	906	2 155
Patelės / Females	10	437	586	639	1 672
Patinai / Males	5	34	177	267	483

Sterilizuoti gyvūnai pagal miestus ir programas / Neutered Animals by Towns and Programs

	2007	2008	2009	2010	Iš viso
Vilnius	13	374	557	442	1 386
Sterilizuoti „Lesės“ gyvūnai / Neutered Shelter Animals	11	72	302	205	590
Dalinai finansuota / Sponsored neutering	2	297	176	49	524
„Pagauk–Sterilizuok–Paleisk“ / Trap-Neuter-Release	–	5	79	188	272
Kaunas	2	83	205	425	715
Sterilizuoti „Lesės“ gyvūnai / Neutered Shelter Animals	–	–	7	78	85
Dalinai finansuota / Sponsored neutering	2	83	51	6	142
„Pagauk–Sterilizuok–Paleisk“ / Trap-Neuter-Release	–	–	147	341	488
Jonava	–	–	–	36	36
Sterilizuoti „Lesės“ gyvūnai / Neutered Shelter Animals	–	–	–	12	12
Dalinai finansuota / Sponsored neutering	–	–	–	–	–
„Pagauk–Sterilizuok–Paleisk“ / Trap-Neuter-Release	–	–	–	24	24
Kiti miestai / Other towns	–	14	1	3	18
Sterilizuoti „Lesės“ gyvūnai / Neutered Shelter Animals	–	–	1	3	4
Dalinai finansuota / Sponsored neutering	–	14	–	–	14
„Pagauk–Sterilizuok–Paleisk“ / Trap-Neuter-Release	–	–	–	–	–
Iš viso / Total	15	471	763	906	2 155
Sterilizuoti „Lesės“ gyvūnai / Neutered Shelter Animals	11	72	310	298	691
Dalinai finansuota / Sponsored neutering	4	394	227	55	680
„Pagauk–Sterilizuok–Paleisk“ / Trap-Neuter-Release	–	5	226	553	784

Nr./No	Straipsniai (litas) / Items (LTL)	Pastaba / Note	2009	2010
TURTAS / ASSETS				
A.	ILGALAIKIS TURTAS / NON-CURRENT ASSETS		-	3,650
I.	NEMATERIALUSIS TURTAS / INTANGIBLE ASSETS		-	-
II.	MATERIALUSIS TURTAS / TANGIBLE ASSETS	(13)	-	3,650
4	Transporto priemonės / Vehicles	(13)	-	3,650
III.	FINANSINIS TURTAS / FINANCIAL ASSETS		-	-
B.	TRUMPALAIKIS TURTAS / CURRENT ASSETS		51,993	60,105
I.	ATSARGOS, ĮSANKSTINIAI APMOKĖJIMAI IR NEBAIGTOS VYKDYTI SUTARTYS / INVENTORIES, PREPAYMENTS AND CONTRACTS IN PROGRESS		15	932
2	Įsankstiniai apmokėjimai / Prepayments		15	932
II.	PERVENERIUS METUS GAUTINOS SUMOS / AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE WITHIN ONE YEAR		-	-
III.	KITAS TRUMPALAIKIS TURTAS / Other assets		-	-
IV.	PINIGAI IR PINIGŲ EKIVALENTAI / Cash and cash equivalents	(14)	51,978	59,173
TURTAS, IŠ VISO / TOTAL ASSETS			51,993	63,755
NUOSAVAS KAPITALAS IR ĮSIPAREIGOJIMAI / EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
C.	NUOSAVAS KAPITALAS / EQUITY		41,071	60,923
I.	KAPITALAS / SHARE CAPITAL		700	700
II.	PERKAINOJIMO REZERVAS / REVALUATION RESERVE		-	-
III.	KITI REZERVAI / OTHER RESERVES		-	-
IV.	VEIKLOS REZULTATAI / RETAINED EARNINGS		-	-
D.	FINANSAVIMAS / FUNDING	(15)	40,371	60,223
4	Kitas finansavimas / Other funding	(15)	40,371	60,223
E.	MOKĖTINOS SUMOS IR ĮSIPAREIGOJIMAI / AMOUNTS PAYABLE AND LIABILITIES		10,921	2,832
I.	ILGALAIKIAI ĮSIPAREIGOJIMAI / LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		-	-
II.	TRUMPALAIKIAI ĮSIPAREIGOJIMAI / CURRENT LIABILITIES		10,921	2,832
3	Skolos tiekėjams / Amounts payable		10,921	2,832
5	Su darbo santykiais susiję įsipareigojimai / Employee expenses		-	-
6	Kiti trumpalaikiai įsipareigojimai / Other current liabilities		-	-
NUOSAVAS KAPITALAS, FINANSAVIMAS IR ĮSIPAREIGOJIMAI, IŠ VISO / TOTAL EQUITY, FUNDING AND LIABILITIES			51,993	63,755

Grinda Statistic

**UAB „GRINDA“ Vilniaus benamių gyvūnų sanitarinės tarnybos
statistiniai duomenys**

	2005 m.	2006 m.	2007 m.	2008 m.	2009 m.	2010 m.	2011 m.	2012 m.	2013 m. už 6 mėn.
Iš gyventojų priimtų gyvūnų skaičius	2064	2747	2802	3003	3386	2216	1407	869	234
Šunys	1148	1421	1417	1645	1491	1143	679	410	127
Katės	916	1326	1385	1358	1895	1073	728	459	107
tame sk. seni, sergantys ir kt.				791	857	469	69	41	13
Sugautų gyvūnų skaičius	3875	2910	2350	2761	2562	1781	1510	1595	676
Šunys	840	844	814	860	666	644	486	462	220
Katės	3035	2066	1536	1901	1896	1137	1024	1133	456
tame sk. seni, sergantys ir kt.				318	615	429	216	80	32
Užmigdytų gyvūnų skaičius	5326	5258	4620	5200	5153	2613	347	31	5
Šunys	1512	1879	1797	2082	1601	944	123	23	5
Katės	3814	3379	2823	3118	3552	1669	224	8	0
Nugaišusių gyvūnų skaičius	nėra	nėra	nėra	nėra	nėra	nėra	1	44	8
Šunys	nėra	nėra	nėra	nėra	nėra	nėra	1	29	5
Katės	nėra	nėra	nėra	nėra	nėra	nėra	nėra	15	3
Dovanotų gyvūnų skaičius	493	471	472	432	680	1301	1713	1374	481
Šunys	411	375	381	349	486	784	644	517	171
Katės	82	96	91	83	194	517	1069	857	310
Tame skaičiuje dovanota LGGD						521	1162	779	309
Gyventojams gražintų pabėgusių ar paliktų be priežiūros gyvūnų skaičius	55	61	66	77	115	83	79	69	45
Šunys	42	54	48	49	70	59	56	61	33
Katės	13	7	18	28	45	24	23	8	12

Pastaba: LGGD – Lietuvos gyvūnų globos draugijos Vilniaus skyrius

LGGD Statistic

2011 metai	
Nuo eutanizavimo sanitarinėje tarnyboje UAB "Grinda" išgelbėti gyvūnai	956
Padovanoti:*	663
Katės	442
Šunys	199
P-S-P**	172
Mirė/dėl ligos užmigdyti***	92
Laukia namų****	59

Mėnesis	"LGGD" Šunys/Katės	"LESE" Šunys/Katės	"SOS GYVŪNAI" Šunys/Katės
2011.09	9/128	22/10	1/0
2011.10	22/159	7/3	0/0
2011.11	9/147	10/2	2/0
2011.12	20/99	0/1	9/0

PAJAMOS (litas)	
1) 2 % pajamų mokesčio parama	60081
2) Fizinų asmenų parama	59313
3) Juridinių asmenų parama	13796
4) Kitos pajamos („Geros valios projektai“ / Aukok.lt)	16300
IŠLAIDOS (litas)	
1) Veterinarų paslaugos	96252
2) Gyvūnų maistas	16155
3) Vaistai ir kiti medicininiai preparatai	451
4) Vagonėlių nuoma	2500
5) Ūkio išlaidos (elektra, atliekų išvežimas)	4749
6) Vagonėlių remontas	1807
7) Kuras	802
8) Renginių organizavimo išlaidos	326
9) Kačių gaudyklė/suspaudžiami narvai	739

2011 m.	Apskaičiuota suma* (Lt, ct)	40351051	16471923	12724001	3444370.9	2297706
	Paramos gavėjų skaičius	18962	17585	14401	6230	3423
	Rėmėjų skaičius	469988	364423	92675	13848	5820
2010 m.	Apskaičiuota suma* (Lt, ct)	37173217	15569495	12101536	3149677.8	2034308.6
	Paramos gavėjų skaičius	17871	16725	13687	5802	3097
	Rėmėjų skaičius	481728	372799	88721	12718	5196
2009 m.	Apskaičiuota suma* (Lt, ct)	40370081	16476858	14492228	3769987.7	2400816.6
	Paramos gavėjų skaičius	16746	15732	13500	6285	3478
	Rėmėjų skaičius	518550	388637	106296	15263	6147
2008 m.	Apskaičiuota suma* (Lt, ct)	72962621	15391649	25553761	11114054	7760695.3
	Paramos gavėjų skaičius	15369	13452	13587	10013	6878
	Rėmėjų skaičius	546688	295530	177007	45297	20235
2007 m.	Apskaičiuota suma* (Lt, ct)	62033379	15218097	20601121	9015466.7	6592201.3
	Paramos gavėjų skaičius	13670	12267	11897	8447	5912
	Rėmėjų skaičius	516472	309297	145987	36683	17152
Rėmėjų skirtų sumų intervalai		Iš viso**.	Iki 100 Lt	Nuo 100 Lt iki 200 Lt	Nuo 200 Lt iki 300 Lt	Nuo 300 Lt iki 500 Lt

1652872.6	2101353	1658825.2
1630	828	128
2312	1005	123
1381563	1486645.4	1449990.8
1447	636	78
1953	761	79
1405680.8	1228792.4	595717.63
1489	556	50
1994	649	50
4719873.6	4401110.8	4021477.3
3585	1582	227
6852	2243	248
4024134.5	3567918.4	3014440.4
3083	1304	184
5875	1855	190
Nuo 500 Lt iki 1000 Lt	Nuo 1000 Lt iki 5000 Lt	Virš 5000 Lt