



International
Animal Rescue
internationalanimalrescue.org

Annual Review 2010

Building a future for orangutans in Borneo
Caring for rescued bears in India
Saving stray dogs and cats from suffering

The story so far...

1989

IAR founded as a charity and establishes Animal Tracks sanctuary in South West England.

1990

IAR joins the campaign against the indiscriminate slaughter of migratory birds in Malta.

1998

IAR opens a veterinary clinic in Mapusa, north Goa to relieve the suffering of local stray dog and cat populations.

1999

IAR head office established in Uckfield, East Sussex.

2002

IAR partners with Wildlife SOS in India to open the Agra Bear Rescue Facility (ABRF) for dancing bears rescued from the streets.

2005

IAR opens a new clinic for stray dogs in Trichy, Tamil Nadu, India, and opens a second sanctuary for rescued dancing bears in Bannerghatta, near Bangalore in southern India.

2006

IAR joins forces with ProAnimalia to support its work rescuing and rehabilitating primates in Indonesia. ProAnimalia is reconstituted as IAR Indonesia.

2007

IAR's new primate rescue and rehabilitation centre is built in Ciapus, Java. In Malta IAR takes part in the first Bird Protection Camp with the Committee Against Bird Slaughter.

2008

IAR and its campaign partners celebrate the end of greyhound racing in Massachusetts. In India, IAR and coalition partners celebrate the rescue of the 500th dancing bear.

2009

Animal welfare history is made as final curtain falls on dancing bears in India. IAR opens an orangutan rescue centre in West Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo.

2010

IAR's new clinic and kennels in Tamil Nadu opens for business. IAR purchases 24 hectares of land to build a permanent orangutan rehab centre.

2011

IAR's team in Indonesia sets up new local project to help domestic animals.

2012

Phase 1 of construction of IAR's new orangutan rehabilitation centre is completed.

International Animal Rescue was first registered as a charity in the UK in September 1989; in Goa, India in 1998; in the US in 2001 and in the Netherlands and Indonesia in 2008. IAR Malta became an officially recognised body in 1993.

From small beginnings as an animal sanctuary in the south west of England, IAR has developed into a proactive, dynamic organisation that saves the lives of suffering animals around the world.

Our first clinic and rescue centre was set up in Goa to sterilise stray dogs and vaccinate them against rabies, a disease that still kills thousands of people in India every year.

International Animal Rescue has treated thousands of animals in India since 1998. Our Goa centre now also includes a busy outpatients department which helps to raise funds for the veterinary clinic where not only dogs and cats, but also wildlife and cattle are treated.

Thanks to support from the public, volunteers and staff, International Animal Rescue has continued to grow and take on new projects. These include the rescue, rehabilitation and lifelong care of all the dancing bears in India; the continuing campaign against illegal bird shooting and trapping in Malta; and most recently the rescue, rehabilitation and release of captive primates in Indonesia.

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Introduction by Alan Knight OBE

When I visit our projects in India and Indonesia I am acutely aware of how reliant we are on our supporters to help us get the job done. It is only thanks to people's kindness and generosity that we are able to tackle issues of animal suffering and bring comfort and hope to animals living in misery and pain.

We have a huge responsibility towards those animals in need, but we are also accountable to the people who make our work possible. At International Animal Rescue we try to build strong and lasting relationships with our supporters. We fulfil our part of the contract by always doing the very best we can for the animals and by communicating with people whenever they have questions or comments about our work. Whether the queries arrive by letter, email or phone, all of us play our part in gathering information and answering them. And I know our donors value the fact that we are open and accessible to them.

In it for the long haul

I hope this Annual Review proves that, when it comes to making a difference to the lives of suffering animals, International Animal Rescue is in it for the long haul. In our view the word "rescue" goes far beyond simply removing an animal from harm. From the moment we step in to help, we are also committed to ensuring that animal's long term welfare.

This is demonstrated by our support for the rescued dancing bears in India. From the moment we became involved with the project in 2002 we knew that the bears would remain in our care for the rest of their lives. The physical and psychological damage they had suffered meant they would never be able to fend for themselves in the wild. We provide the bears with a spacious, forested environment, tasty, nutritious food and regular, varied environmental enrichment. We work hard to make their lives as healthy and happy as possible: this

sometimes even involves dental surgery to relieve the pain of broken teeth and infected gums.

In the case of animals that can be returned to the wild, our responsibility for them extends beyond the day when we set them free. We believe we have a duty of care for the long term safety and the wellbeing of reintroduced wildlife.

International Animal Rescue is running the first specialised rehabilitation programme for the slow loris species in Indonesia and we have nearly 100 slow lorises in our care. But beyond rescuing them from dire conditions in pet markets or from private owners, it is vital to assess their survival rates once we have released them. Simply returning an animal to the wild does not equal success. For the sake of individual animals and in the interests of the conservation of the species as a whole, we will continue to carry out post-release monitoring and other important research.

People power

The success of the dancing bear rescue project also depended on a long term approach to the support we gave to the Kalandar people who danced the bears. Working through our partner charity Wildlife SOS of India, we invested time in building a relationship with the Kalandars in order to win their trust and support them through training in alternative types of employment. The rehabilitation programme continues to look after the Kalandars' welfare, ensuring that their families enjoy a better, more stable way of life and are not tempted back into the dancing bear trade.

Awareness-raising and education are other long-term activities that are a vital part of our work. Teaching people about their native wildlife and about animals in general can completely change their outlook. I am encouraged when I hear that our rescue teams have been alerted to a suffering animal by a member of



Chief Executive Alan Knight

the public. At our clinic in Goa the team relies heavily on local people to tell them about sick and injured animals. And even in Indonesia, where people's attitudes to animals tend to differ greatly from our own, we get calls from individuals who want us to step in and help an animal in distress. And in India our partners at Wildlife SOS are regularly assisted by a network of informers to alert them to poaching activity.

I hope you will find the reports in this Review interesting and informative, and that you will feel as encouraged as I do when you read about the lasting difference we are making to the lives of suffering animals.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alan Knight'.

Rescuing and rehabilitating orangutans



In 2010 International Animal Rescue's team in West Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo, continued to work in cooperation with the local forestry department (BKSDA) to rescue and rehabilitate orangutans that had been driven from their home in the shrinking rainforest and caught for the illegal trade in wildlife or kept as pets by local villagers.

At the end of 2009 eleven orangutans were in IAR's care at the Emergency Rescue Centre in Ketapang. During 2010 the team rescued a further 20 individuals but sadly two adults died during rescue and two babies died at the centre of injuries they sustained during capture by poachers. The limited space and facilities at what is only a temporary rescue centre severely restricted the number of orangutans that the team could take in. While numerous cases were reported to them of captive orangutans being kept in deplorable conditions, they could only respond to the most urgent and the most desperate situations. The babies at least could enjoy the space and the freedom of the playground area. Housing for the adults however was severely limited and will continue to be so until the new

orangutan conservation centre is built and the animals can benefit from the acres of space available at the new site and the free-ranging forested enclosures that it will provide.

Three young orangutans that the team rescued were deemed wild and mature enough to be translocated directly from the place where they were found to a protected area of forest. However, one of them was subsequently seen to be weak and malnourished and so was brought into the centre for treatment and rehabilitation.

By the end of 2010 there were 24 orangutans in the centre: four adults, seven 'teenagers' and 13 babies. Of these, 13 were males and 11 females. Twelve of the orangutans had been handed over by local people, nine came via the authorities in Pontianak and three orangutans came to IAR through confiscations by Forestry officials in the Ketapang area near our centre. Most frequent clinical cases were diarrhoea (10%), balantidiasis (large intestinal infection) (10%) and dengue fever (10%).

During the year Executive Director Karmele Llano Sanchez and the team in West Kalimantan confronted some truly appalling cases of cruelty and animal suffering. In the environment where they are working acts of cruelty and violence towards wild animals are often the result of ignorance and fear but, whatever the motivation, the outcome for the victims remains the same. Nevertheless, while trying to save animals that had suffered horrific injuries at human hands, IAR's vets and rescuers remained focused and professional, setting emotion aside and always doing the best they could for the animals.

Among the orangutans rescued during 2010 was one female who became something of a celebrity in the UK media. For 15 years Mely had lived chained up on a veranda outside the home of a fisherman in a remote village by a river. He freely admitted to shooting Mely's mother in order to steal her baby. The public became aware of Mely's plight after she was filmed by a camera crew from the BBC's Panorama programme and it was then that IAR pledged to rescue her. It took months to get the paperwork in place, but finally the rescue team, together with the local forestry authorities from Pontianak and Singkawan, had all the necessary permits to confiscate Mely. Unbelievably, even though it is illegal in Indonesia to keep an orangutan as a pet, Mely's owner demanded a goat in payment for her. However he eventually surrendered her and signed Mely over to the Indonesian authorities (BKSDA) who in turn entrusted her care and rehabilitation to IAR until such time as she would be ready to return to the wild. Ironically, no key could be found to the padlock around Mely's neck because it hadn't been removed since the day she was chained up many years before. And so Mely was still in chains when she arrived at her new home.

The publicity surrounding Mely's rescue was highly effective at raising public awareness of the desperate plight of the



Back-to-back buddies: Bunga and Melky



Sweet dreams: Mely recovering in Ketapang

orangutans in Borneo. It is hoped that future media coverage of her journey through rehabilitation and eventually back into the wild will continue to help to spread the word about the issue and International Animal Rescue's active involvement in it.

Surprisingly, many of the orangutans that IAR has rescued originated from members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). Since its establishment in 2004, the RSPO has been trying to find a solution to the booming palm oil industry – and the concurrent destruction of the rain forests. Through compliance with several criteria relating to social, economic and ecological factors, producers can claim that their palm oil is sustainable. This 'sustainable' palm oil should be the alternative for consumers in the West to turn to – however, observations in the field show that members of the RSPO can operate without being held to account, and even receive certification for some plantations while the RSPO is aware that regulations are being violated at others. Since the origins of palm oil cannot be traced, this highly dubious practice shows there is as yet no sustainable alternative.

The long-term aim for the orangutans at IAR's conservation centre is that they should ultimately be returned to the wild.

However it is no easy task to find suitable forests for orangutans and IAR is working with several conservation groups to find release sites for them. The equally serious challenge will be to protect these precious forests from conversion in the future. Thanks to the support of a loyal and generous donor, by the end of 2010 IAR had purchased 24 hectares of land in Ketapang not far from the existing temporary rescue centre and plans were

being put in place to start building a permanent orangutan conservation centre. The new facility will enable the team to care for up to 100 orangutans at any one time, providing them with spacious forested enclosures where they can climb and develop the skills they will need to survive in the wild. The project is an ambitious one, but vital if IAR's efforts to protect and preserve the Bornean orangutan are to have a chance of success.



The road to freedom: the entrance to IAR's new conservation centre

Primate rehabilitation and release



During 2010, as well as focusing on the rehabilitation and release of slow lorises and long-tailed and pig-tailed macaques, the team at IAR's primate centre near Bogor in Java also carried out a range of conservation and animal welfare-related activities in the local community.

Slow lorises

The Javan slow loris is among the 25 most endangered primates in the world. In 2010 IAR launched a groundbreaking project to follow released Javan slow lorises using radiocollars. Habitat surveys were undertaken in the National Park next to the centre to establish suitability for slow loris releases as well as current slow loris population numbers. In addition, observations were carried out on the lorises in IAR's primate rehabilitation centre. When the first lorises were released in April this event received local media attention as well as support from the Indonesian government.

A seminar was organised in Bogor in December with the theme: "Can we ensure the survival of one of the most endangered primates in the world?" The aim was to increase awareness of the slow loris in Indonesia, strengthen law enforcement and reduce demand from buyers; push for a taxonomic revision for *Nycticebus* species in Indonesian law; share experiences and information about rehabilitation and release programmes and discuss solutions to the problems encountered. Participants included members from government agencies and wildlife and conservation groups, university students and researchers from scientific institutes. Media representatives also attended and the seminar received extensive coverage.

The main conclusion was that, in order to reduce the illegal trade in slow lorises significantly, a multi-pronged approach should be taken, including a more cohesive, cooperative approach between NGOs; an awareness campaign; regular monitoring in the markets with reports

to government and media, and better enforcement of existing laws. There was general consensus that targets should be set for a minimum of confiscations by the authorities of ten cases per year, which should be widely publicised in the media. It was also agreed that more research is needed into captive care, rehabilitation and release procedures to maximise success in this area.

Macaques

During 2010 IAR's team rescued more than 30 macaques from dire conditions in captivity and began their rehabilitation at the centre. By the end of the year a total of 16 long-tailed macaques had been released in Ujong Kulon National Park, Java and 12 pig-tailed macaques were enjoying their new-found freedom in Batutegi Forest in Lampung, Sumatra.

Early in the year IAR received news of conflicts between macaques and residents at a housing complex bordering a nature reserve in Jakarta. In spite of IAR's protests, 25 macaques had been caught and taken to a rescue facility. After getting agreement from the government that no more macaques would be caught, the team went to move the animals to IAR's centre. However, 16 of them tested

positive for tuberculosis, a major zoonotic infection affecting millions of people each year, and sadly had to be euthanised.

IAR subsequently received funding from the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV) to carry out a survey into human/maaque conflicts in the area. In due course our team will be making recommendations and assisting in the implementation of possible long-term solutions to the conflicts.

Education

IAR's education team ran a packed programme of activities and events throughout the year. They paid 42 visits to schools and received 24 schools at the centre, in both instances giving a presentation, showing a film and organising creative activities and games. The team also organised capacity-building activities for IAR staff and local people, with the aim of sharing knowledge on issues such as conservation, or teaching practical skills, such as using a computer or accessing the internet. During the holidays a variety of activities were organised, including a recycling competition between schools and an activity day at the Botanical Gardens of Bogor.

Primates rescued, rehabilitated & released

	2010	2009
Slow lorises		
Rescued	51	66
In rehabilitation at the Ciapus centre	98	56
Released	16	3
Macaques		
Rescued	32	22
In rehabilitation at the Ciapus centre	34	72
Released	28	31
Orangutans		
Rescued	20	9
In rehabilitation at the Ketapang centre	24	12



Private primate: we still have much to learn about the shy slow loris

Caring for rescued bears in India

Following the historic rescue of the last dancing bear off the streets of India in December 2009, during 2010 we were presented with a series of new challenges and problems to solve - some anticipated, others entirely unforeseen.

We were in no doubt about the scale of the financial challenge we faced. International Animal Rescue has pledged to fund the care of the bears for the rest of their lives which may be for 20 years or more. With more than 500 hungry mouths to feed in the Agra and Bannerghatta facilities and the smaller Bhopal rescue centre, at a cost of more than £1,000 per bear, the project needs close to £750,000 a year just to keep going. Given the economic climate in the UK and the wider world, fundraising for the bears is becoming increasingly difficult.

The illegal trade in wild bears

Sadly the end of the trade in dancing bears in India did not bring about an immediate end to the poaching and

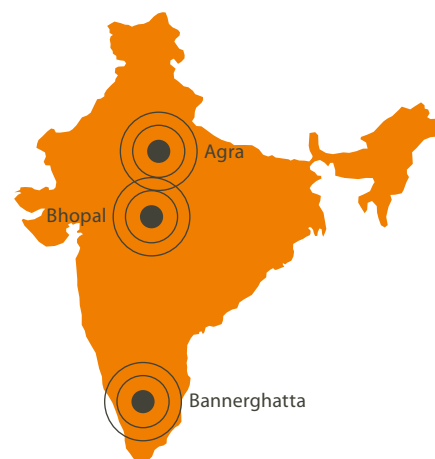
smuggling of bears and bear cubs. In June 2010 IAR's partners Wildlife SOS (WSOS) worked with the authorities in India and Nepal to rescue eight dancing bears that had been smuggled over the border and bring their captors to justice. A further single adult bear was rescued in August when smugglers were caught at the border trying to bring him back into India. The porous borders between the two countries make it an attractive option for unscrupulous poachers and traders wanting to smuggle wild animals and contraband across and hide out in the remote and rugged terrain

The successful undercover operation to track down and apprehend the 'Kalandar tribals' and confiscate the bears was a result of the extensive informer network maintained by Wildlife SOS and the group's good working relationship with those responsible for animal protection and conservation in both India and Nepal. Most members of the network, known as Forestwatch, are former poachers who have turned to animal protection after receiving education and encouragement from WSOS. The bears were all subsequently moved to the Agra Bear Rescue Facility to start their new lives while their Kalandar captors were dealt with in the courts.

Bear cub poaching

Four bear cubs escaped a potentially gruesome fate in July when they were rescued from poachers just as they were about to be smuggled out of India. Had they not been rescued in the nick of time, they might well have been sold to make a bowl of bear paw soup in a South East Asian restaurant or been reared for bearbaiting in Pakistan.

Thankfully the Forestwatch team was alerted by one of its informers and set off in haste to a location in Uttar Pradesh. After a strenuous 48 hour operation allowing no time for sleep and involving much drama, four male bear cubs were



Saved in the nick of time: a rescued cub

rescued. The cubs arrived at the Agra Bear Sanctuary like VIP travellers sitting on the laps of the Wildlife SOS team and the Forest Guards.

The cubs gradually settled into their safe new environment in the bear cub weaning unit at the Agra Bear Rescue Facility. They were named after the famous gorillas Digit, Pat, Peanut and Pepper.

Flooding

While sports lovers enjoyed the spectacle of the Commonwealth Games in Delhi in October, the event created an unexpected and life-threatening situation for bears and staff at the Agra Bear Rescue Facility (ABRF). After building work for the Games was completed on the flood plain in Delhi, the management of the flow of the Yamuna River was altered to prevent the athletes' Games Village from flooding. The knock-on impact of this was felt downstream where, following substantial monsoon rains, flood gates on the river were opened and serious flooding occurred. The Yamuna River runs through the Sur Sarovar nature reserve where the Agra Bear Rescue Facility is situated and consequently a significant part of the site was exposed to serious levels of floodwater. Thankfully, owing to the determination and courage of



A taste of honey: Pepper licks a honey log



A picture of health: Raju the rescued bear



Precious cargo: bears in Agra are rescued from the floods

the staff at the sanctuary and their use of a boat generously funded by the Rufford Foundation in 2009, no animals' or humans' lives were lost. However, considerable damage was done to the site, with fencing broken and some buildings destroyed. A longer term contingency plan has now been put in place in anticipation that the floodwater is likely to reach the danger mark again in years to come.

Emergency evacuation

Towards the end of the year, serious threats from Maoist insurgency groups in West Bengal led to the emergency evacuation of rescued bears and staff from the bear rescue centre there. The small centre, located in Purulia district, had been set up by Wildlife SOS to house bears confiscated in the area, in collaboration with the West Bengal Government and the Forest Department. The cost of running

the centre was being met jointly by International Animal Rescue and Free the Bears Fund, Australia.

During the past couple of years the political situation in West Bengal had become steadily more unstable owing to the activity of anti-government insurgents in the region. As a result of the rescue centre's association with authorities such as the Forest Department, staff and animals came under a very real threat of attack. Wildlife SOS applied immediately for emergency permits and arranged for the evacuation of the animals. Twenty-two bears were swiftly and efficiently moved in three large trucks to the Bannerghatta Bear Rescue Centre. This epic journey lasted five days and involved regular stops so that the vet and 12 trained staff could check on the bears and provide them with food and water. As a result of this influx of extra bears, work soon started

on the building of additional dens in Bannerghatta to accommodate them.

The bear necessities

Midway through 2010 we appealed directly to our donors for some extra help to meet the considerable cost of feeding and looking after the bears. Thankfully, our supporters didn't let us down and we were able to continue providing the bears with the same high level of care.

Then a new opportunity arose that could potentially improve the quality of life of some blind bears in our rescue centres. Led by Dr Claudia Hartley, Head of Ophthalmic Surgery at the Animal Health Trust in Newmarket, a team of vets volunteered to travel to India to examine the bears and operate on any whose condition made them viable for corrective surgery. Once again, we appealed to our supporters for help with the cost of this new project and we weren't disappointed. By the end of 2010 plans were being made for the vets' visit to India in May the following year.

We remain indebted to our donors for supporting this very special project.



Epic journey: the 22 bears arrive in Bannerghatta



Hand to mouth: Geeta Seshamani of Wildlife SOS with Shetty



Protecting animals in Malta

As well as the illegal hunting and trapping of migrating birds, during 2010 we worked on a variety of animal welfare issues in Malta. We also took part in an anti-circus campaign and participated in a number of conferences.

Bird hunting

We continued to monitor the hunting and trapping of wild birds which is a matter still pending between the Malta Government and the European Union. We also lobbied for a complete end to spring shooting and trapping but were pleased when the season was restricted to only nine days and very limited hours.

International Animal Rescue and the Committee Against Bird Slaughter (CABS) again organised two successful bird protection camps with volunteers from various European countries and the cooperation of the Malta Police. During one of the camps the bird guards were accompanied by a German TV crew and with the help of footage and photos the police were able to identify and prosecute illegal hunters. Thanks to the camps and support from other groups and the police the number of injured birds was lower than in previous years. We continued our work detecting illegal trapping and forwarding information on to the police. A number of illegally trapped birds were found, confiscated and released back into wild with the help of the police and the environmental inspectors.

Circus campaign

In December more than 300 animal lovers joined a protest organised by the Coalition for Animal Rights against a travelling circus with animals. Students from the University, Junior College and the College of Arts, Science and Technology also took part, as well as a Maltese premiere league footballer and the leader of the most popular band in Malta. It was agreed that

the campaign against the use of animals in circuses would be stepped up in 2011.

New legislation to protect animals in pet shops

Legislation on this issue was first discussed by the animal welfare council in Malta in 2004. However, during 2010, a series of reports on the appalling conditions in certain pet shops prompted the council to reopen the discussions. The proposed regulations are an improvement on the ones that were drafted in 2006. When it is finally introduced, the new legislation will bring pet shops in Malta into line with European standards.

Other legislation in the pipeline includes a law on the keeping of dangerous pets. Following the discovery of a Bengal tiger in Malta, IAR mounted a successful campaign to ensure that exotic pet owners register all their wildlife pets. Prior to this, the law allowed more or less any animal to be imported, including dangerous species such as crocodiles and poisonous snakes.

Farm animals

International Animal Rescue regularly monitors local farms to see that the directives are being observed. Farm inspections are carried out at random following reports received from local people or from further afield. IAR works on this issue with Compassion in World Farming and the relevant EU commissioner. IAR also participates at a European level in the free range egg campaign to put a stop to battery hens.

Wildlife

IAR sits on the executive council of ENDCAP, a European federation working to help captive wild animals. During 2010 a great deal was done on this issue. A report is being prepared on the situation in Europe and IAR is responsible for preparing a report on the situation in Malta. The report will cover locations

where animals are used for public entertainment, such as dolphinariums and falconry centres.

Education

During 2010 we extended our educational activity with an increased number of lectures and talks given in schools and clubs. IAR also participated in a number of regular phone-in radio shows and various TV programmes.



Life in the balance: a European turtle dove

Animal welfare in Europe

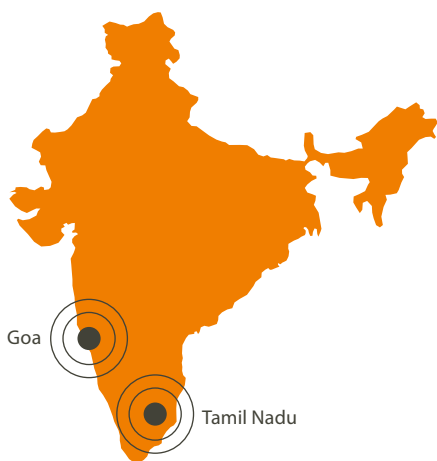
Max Farrugia of International Animal Rescue continued as vice chairman on the executive committee of PIE (Pets in Europe) during 2010.

There was good news when the European Parliament voted overwhelmingly in favour of the European Community's 'Action Plan on the Protection and Welfare of Animals'. The vote was taken after 12 months of intensive lobbying by a coalition of groups including IAR. The initiative will ensure improved welfare standards for "all livestock and animals in captivity, such as food-producing animals, pets, circus animals and animals in zoos or stray animals" in Europe and beyond.

The vote is a clear indication of the desire in Europe to see an end to the deplorable conditions some animals endure.



Dog's dinner: two puppies in Goa check what's on the menu



Saving animals from suffering in India

Through a comprehensive programme of sterilisation and vaccination, International Animal Rescue's clinics in Goa and Tamil Nadu have dramatically reduced the numbers of sick and starving dogs and puppies on the streets.

Animal Tracks Centre, Goa

2010 saw great progress made at our Goa centre. Thanks to our supporters we were able to make huge improvements to the facilities, resulting in a significantly higher level of efficiency.

Noticeable improvements were made in the office. This is the hub at the heart of everything we do: without an efficient office every aspect of our work suffers. In 2010 we installed new radio phone lines: the old land lines were so poor it was hard to hear the caller's voice and they were frequently out of order. Consequently it seemed as though there was no one at the centre to answer the phone, resulting in countless complaints.

The noise level in the office from the barking dogs was another issue: this was often so loud it was impossible to hear people talking. However it was easily remedied by extending the office and putting a cabin round all the computers and phones. This worked perfectly and now staff can talk and think clearly without being deafened.

A spacious new paddock was built for the cattle, with a large covered area where they can shelter from both rain and sun. As the vets now perform numerous surgeries on cattle, a special casting area was also built where animals can be anaesthetised safely without any risk of injury as they sink to the ground.

2010 also saw a general upgrading of the facilities, including the entrance where

paving has replaced the gravel. During the year, the most memorable rescues involved cattle. Unbelievably, people in Goa do not cover their wells and consequently the centre is inundated with requests to rescue cattle from them.

These operations are risky, involving a large powerful animal that is terrified and often hurt down at the bottom of a deep well. When the rescuer goes down the well on a rope the animal usually thrashes around and uses its horns to defend itself. The first priority is to get a rope around its neck to gain some control, and then to get some ropes underneath it. Not only are the horns lethal, there is also the possibility of getting crushed against the side of the well by the animal's bulk. The easy part is simply hauling the poor animal out.

Even dealing with cattle at ground level requires considerable caution: it is amazing how quickly one learns to climb a tree to escape from a charging bull! There have been numerous close calls but, thanks to the skill and experience of everyone involved, they have always escaped unscathed. The rescue team is aware of the dangers and yet they never fail to give total commitment.

Every year we are delighted by the response of the public who come to visit us, particularly those who travel to Goa frequently. People are impressed when they see so many dogs with clipped ears to show they have been sterilised. Regular visitors also tell us that they have noticed the stray dog population decreasing year by year.

It is also encouraging to see a dramatic improvement in the general condition of the street dogs; this is owing to the fact that most sick and injured dogs are reported and then promptly collected by our rescue team. Another striking improvement is the extent to which cases of mange have decreased. We make it a priority to target dogs with mange to prevent it from spreading and also because healthy dogs are less prone to mange. Thanks to new forms of medication, mange is no longer the scourge it used to be and normally responds well to treatment.

In spite of the considerable progress we made during 2010, inevitably much remains to be done. However, thanks to the kindness of our supporters we are confident that we will be able to meet these challenges in the years ahead.

Animals treated (January-December 2010)

	2010	2009
Dogs sterilised	2,094	2,393
Cats sterilised	957	945
Outpatients treatment	5,077	4,972
Treatment in kennels	1,467	1,580
Cattle and others	268	251
Wildlife	183	239
Special rescue work	73	47
Adoption	625	703
Ops other than sterilisation	203	170
Vaccination	4,260	4,660
TOTAL	15,207	15,960



The Animal Protection Agency

Tucked under the wing of International Animal Rescue, the Animal Protection Agency (APA) continues to make ground in the battle against the exotic pet trade.

During 2010 their work focused heavily on the UK reptile trade, including working on several new investigations. Among these, APA'S research shows that there are around half a million reptiles kept as pets in the UK and around the same number sold each year. This sadly confirms that most reptiles (with natural life spans ranging from 8 – 120 years) die within just one year in captivity.

In association with Lush Cosmetics, in 2010 APA launched possibly the largest ever national public awareness campaign to highlight the suffering of captive reptiles and counter trade propaganda that reptiles are 'easy to keep'. The campaign ran simultaneously in the Republic of Ireland and, a few months later, in Norway (to help prevent a proposal to legalise reptile-keeping there). Lush stores around the country held 'activity days' aimed at children, which conveyed the message that reptiles are wild animals, not pets. Publicity stunts outside the stores attracted coverage in over forty UK towns and cities.

Says APA Director, Elaine Toland: "We're very proud to be working alongside IAR. The financial help and guidance we've received has enabled us to do so much."



Trichy, Tamil Nadu

International Animal Rescue Trichy, established in 2005 by German vet Dr Deike Schacht, is the only place in the city of Trichy that gives street animals a helping hand. The clinic had a challenging year in 2010.

At the small but efficiently run clinic Animal Birth Control operations and Anti-Rabies vaccinations are performed routinely, animals are also rescued and taken care of and abandoned dogs and puppies are treated and put up for adoption. Animals with rabies are a very rare sight nowadays in and around Trichy.

But not only street animals find their way to the clinic: during 2010 more and more pets were brought in for treatment and soft tissue operations because our vets are young and highly skilled and update their knowledge regularly. Any owner whose pet gets treatment at the clinic is asked to make a donation and any money raised from this work is reinvested in our animal welfare work. So we are able to employ a team that includes a regular driver, a dog catcher and all the staff we need.

The clinic has expanded rapidly and earned a very good reputation thanks to its high standards, in spite of a lack of infrastructure in modern diagnostics. We will try to rectify this during 2011.

During the year 1,640 cases were treated and 180 dogs were admitted for boarding in our pet hostel.

In the second half of 2010 we moved into a building erected exclusively for us near to the town. The building and plot belong to a businessman and dog lover from Trichy, Mr Ramesh. We have a long term contract for the building at a very reasonable rent.

We painted it bright purple so no one would miss it!

We now possess a consultation room, a surgical theatre, a preoperative room, a store room, a kitchen and an office. The dogs are accommodated in 14 individual kennels, three community kennels and several puppy kennels. The ventilation is very good and the drainage is closed which makes working much more convenient and hygienic. It is a pleasure working in the new building.

Our Financial Manager Dr Jothiraj took on two talented young vets at the end of 2009. Dr Siranjevi Kumar and Dr Inbaselvi now run the business: they are both very experienced and highly motivated. At the end of 2010 Dr Jothiraj left us to work at a medical college nearby. Luckily Dr Padmavathy, former senior vet surgeon of IAR Trichy took over the post of Finance Manager on an honorary basis.

Dr Deike is still the General Manager of IAR Trichy, she lives in Germany and visits the clinic every year, as well as communicating regularly with her team of managing vets and staff.

We are keen for our vets to stay up to date and go for regular training. Ideally, first of all we will send Dr Kumar to IAR's Goa clinic for surgery training. Ultrasound, ECG and x-ray training will be provided by Madras Veterinary College as soon as we buy the respective diagnostic units.

University veterinary graduates often come to work at our clinic and gain 'hands on' experience. We believe it is vitally important to invest time and resources in training the vets of the future who may then one day return and work with us. In time we may also take paying overseas vets on work experience.



Catastrophes Cat Rescue

by Liz Varney, Executive Director

With support from International Animal Rescue, Catastrophes provides a unique sanctuary for cats that are difficult to rehome because of age, temperament or their need for veterinary care. We have a 'no kill' policy so every cat we take in has a chance of a new life.

2010 was a busy year at Catastrophes. Here are some of the cases we handled during the year:

The Saudi cats

We receive calls for help from all around the UK but we were surprised to receive a call to help with the rescue of cats from Saudi Arabia.

A group of nurses working in Riyadh had paid to have the cats in their accommodation compound sterilised to prevent unwanted kittens. When they heard the authorities were still intent on culling them, one of the nurses, Lesley, tried in vain to get the hospital to change its pest control policy of trapping cats and sending them to a research centre or releasing them into the desert or by a motorway. The nurses even risked a Fatwa



One of the rescued Saudi cats

from the authorities for intervening to save the cats' lives.

With little time to spare they funded the evacuation of the 30 cats back to the UK for quarantine. One of the nurses found homes for 22 of them leaving 8 cats that were too feral to be rehomed.

After visiting Catastrophes in September, Lesley brought the eight cats into the sanctuary and also made a generous donation to help us with the costs of their care. The cats have settled in well and are now known as our Arabian Princes and Princesses. Lesley and her colleagues recently wrote "We are eternally grateful for your help and understanding in taking these cats and giving them a peaceful, loving and safe environment away from the terrible rigours of Riyadh."

Catastrophes' proactive approach to Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV)

Some of our most vital work involves dealing with the issue of FIV in cats. A lot of misinformation has been circulated about the virus and tragically some of the larger charities have adopted a blanket policy of euthanasia of FIV positive cats. We follow the guidelines of the University of Glasgow School of Veterinary Medicine – one of the world's leading authorities on feline viral infections – who have thrown new light on the topic and state that being FIV positive is not a death sentence for cats and they can live a long normal life.

We have actively participated in the research by providing data from FIV cats in our care. We strongly recommend that, if you must test, you ask your vet for the Gold Standard Glasgow University test. Many vets use snap tests that can result in false positives; this may lead to the cat being put to sleep needlessly. We have taken in cats that have tested positive for FIV on these snap tests, only to find that they are in fact negative.

For more information please visit: www.gla.ac.uk/school/vet



Stevie Wonder

This handsome cat had been moved on from several sanctuaries for being too aggressive. At first he would charge at anyone trying to clean his cabin or feed him. He now lives free and adores our carer Eleanor and wraps himself around her neck. Eleanor sums up Stevie: "He is such a sweetheart, he has just been misunderstood."



Whisper

This 17 year old, very pretty tabby came from an elderly lady who couldn't keep her any more. She was skinny, flea ridden and had a chronic ear infection. But now, with veterinary care, she is enjoying a good quality of life and can often be found snoozing on the back of a sofa.



Bruce, a healthy FIV positive cat.

The year in development

Overall, 2010 was a reasonably successful year for International Animal Rescue. Income was increased by almost £400,000 (20%) to £2,311,000, contributing to a surplus in funds in the year.

However, the performance in 2010 was skewed by an unprecedented amount of legacy income in the fiscal year – an amazing £660,000 against £75,000 in 2009. Whilst this was of course marvellous news, it is unpredictable income that cannot be relied upon in future years. We have established a long term legacy marketing plan and therefore would expect to see further legacy income. However, it cannot be forecast at this level in 2011 and beyond.

Excluding legacies, income was lower in 2010 than in the previous year by just over £200,000. This is a worrying trend as we rely on this income to meet our charitable operational costs and commitments to the various projects.

The amount spent by the Charity directly on projects was increased by more than £100,000 in 2010. Support costs were slightly less than in the previous year. There was a deliberate underinvestment in fundraising in 2010 which will have a knock-on effect in future years: this underinvestment also contributed to the surplus. The Charity's trustees will make part of the surplus available in 2011 to invest in fundraising in order to avoid long term damage to income streams.

International Animal Rescue does not have large reserves and the amount held has not kept pace with the Charity's growth and commitments. We usually budget to break even: however, given our increased level of commitment to projects, it would be prudent to utilise the small surplus to increase reserves to a more appropriate level. The economic climate is uncertain and income has become extremely unpredictable. This strategy should offer a little more security to the projects and in particular the animals we care for.

At the end of 2010, thanks to the generous assistance of one of our supporters, we were in a position to fund the purchase of a 24 hectare site in Western Borneo. This will become the heart of our orangutan conservation project. In 2011 we will be working hard to raise capital funds to commence construction on the site.

Development activity

As in previous years, the direct marketing programme has been a core fundraising activity and it makes up a major component of the income. 2010 has reinforced how unpredictable this income stream can be. Following the incredible success of rescuing the last dancing bear from the streets of India in December 2009, we saw income drop off steeply at the start of 2010. This could be attributed to the economic climate, however, it seemed that supporters believed the job was done. In terms of funding, the reality is that the hard work has just begun: some of the bears will live for 30 years and we have a duty to make their lives happy and healthy.

Without the generosity of our supporters the future of the bears and other animals that rely on us would be uncertain. Heartfelt thanks go out to all our donors for choosing to support IAR. We hope to continue helping animals together for many years to come.

Some progress was made towards more predictable income with the launch of an animal sponsorship programme. A big thank you to everyone who has sponsored an animal for themselves or as a gift. The sponsorship is available on our website or by telephone. We hope to see this really take off in 2011.

Trusts and foundations

Income from trusts and foundations amounted to £230,000 in 2010, slightly over the budgeted income: however, we need to increase this income stream considerably. Historically this area has

been under-resourced but, going forward, we will give it the attention it deserves. We have incredible projects that span both the animal welfare and conservation fields and, with more focus, we should be able to develop this income stream.

Thank you to all the organisations that have recognised our work by providing financial support.

Legacies

Unlike the more mature and established charities, International Animal Rescue cannot rely on regular income from legacies. However, 2010 was an incredible year for legacy income for the Charity, eclipsing any prior year's performance at £660,000. We are extremely grateful to all our supporters who have pledged a bequest to International Animal Rescue. Without this vital income in 2010, the financial picture for the Charity would have been very different.

We would like to honour the following people whose generosity in remembering IAR in their will has made a tremendous difference to the lives of literally hundreds of animals. Their legacy will live on for many years to come, a lasting memory of their kindness. Thank you.

Lilian Pearl Furnival
Dr Grace Mc-Farlane Smith
Maisie Krinks
Kathleen Nettley
Claire Dymond
Sheila Cynthia Goulden
Pamela M Dauncey
Dahlia Mary Green
Jane Green
Raymond Tainton
Margaret Ruth Bond
Margaret Cavanagh
James Pipkin
James Redler
Jessie Rothera
Ruth Phillips
Peggy Hobden
Dr Barbara Winifred Mary Partridge
Verity Anne Dodgshon



Curious calf: IAR's vets treat numerous cattle in Goa

Statement of financial activities

For the year ended 31 December 2010

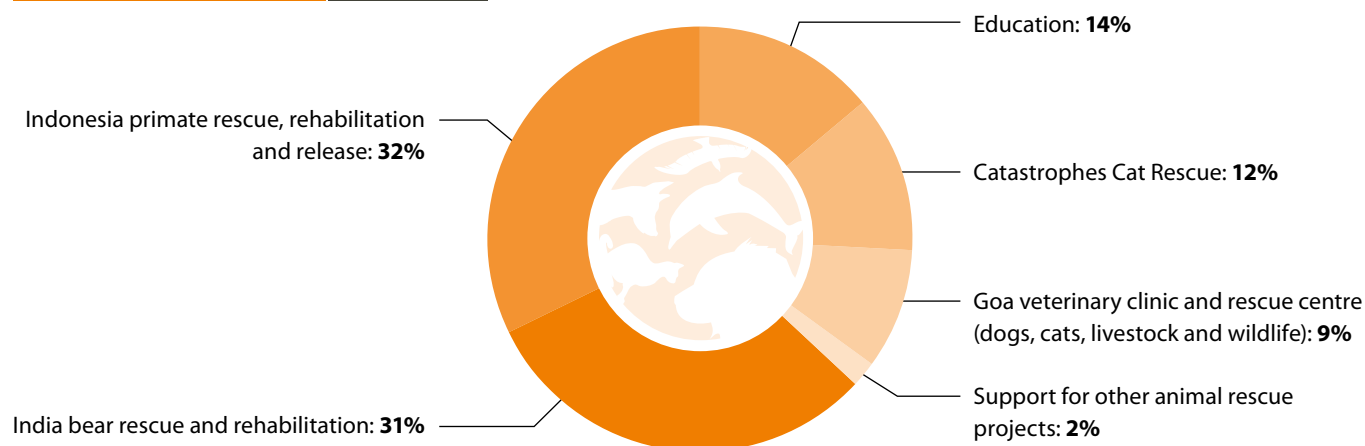
INCOMING RESOURCES	Unrestricted funds 2010	Restricted funds 2010	2010 (£)	2009 (£)
Voluntary income				
Donations and grants	1,378,671	245,780	1,624,451	1,831,959
Legacies	660,203		660,203	75,075
Investment income				
Bank interest and dividends	17,353		17,353	10,747
Rental income	9,000		9,000	6,698
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES	2,065,227	245,780	2,311,007	1,924,479
RESOURCES EXPENDED				
Charitable activities	1,306,328	217,584	1,523,912	1,399,565
Cost of generating funds				
Fundraising costs	492,348		492,348	488,956
Investment managers' fees	3,602		3,602	3,197
Governance costs	4,236		4,236	4,416
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED	1,806,514	217,584	2,024,098	1,896,134
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before other recognised gains and losses	258,713	28,196	286,909	28,345
Net gains/(losses) on investment assets	(15,362)		(15,362)	18,687
Net movement in funds	243,351	28,196	271,547	47,032
Fund balances at 1 January 2010	837,604		837,604	790,572
FUND BALANCES AT 31 DECEMBER 2010	1,080,955	28,196	1,109,151	837,604

The financial summary shown is an extract from the Charity's full audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010. These were prepared in accordance with current statutory requirements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities 2005' (SORP). The full financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees and have been submitted to the Charity Commission. These summarised accounts may not contain sufficient information to enable a full understanding of the financial status of International Animal Rescue. For further information, please contact the Charity's Treasurer at the UK head office address. International Animal Rescue's auditors are Clarke Brownscombe of 2 St Andrews Place, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 1UP.

Financial overview

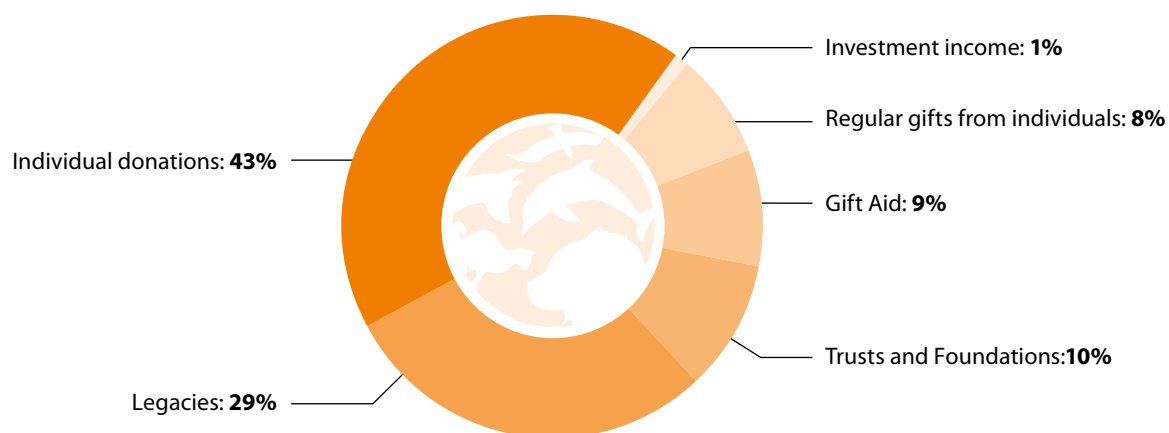
CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

£1,274,210



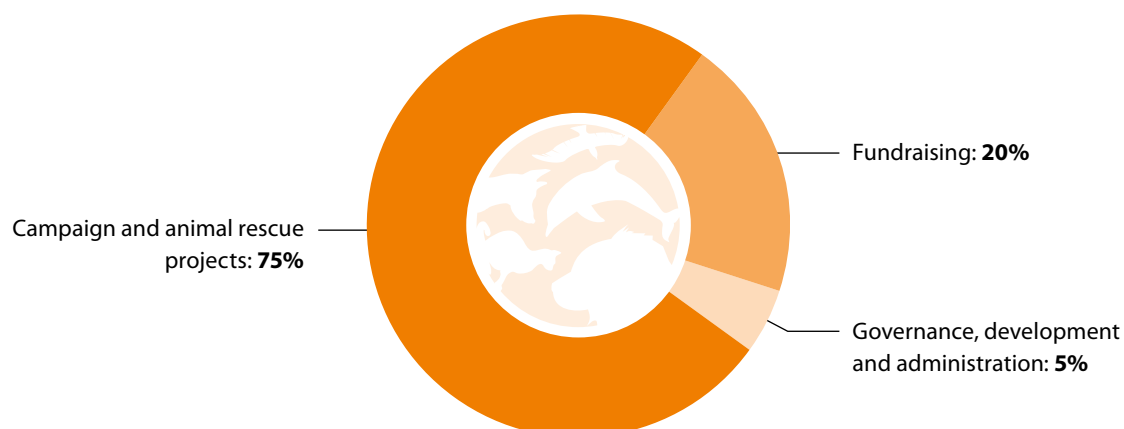
INCOME SOURCE

£2,311,007



TOTAL EXPENDITURE

£2,024,098



Public outreach

During the year we sought to engage and motivate the public to support International Animal Rescue in a variety of ways. These included personally enlisting individuals and groups to raise awareness and funds by holding events in their local communities which often generated great coverage in the local press.

In addition to this, we used online media to communicate with a wider audience and attract new followers. These latest recruits raised awareness of IAR via the social networks. As time goes on, many of them are becoming active advocates of our work and are helping to fund the various projects.

Community fundraising

International Animal Rescue is lucky to have an energetic and enthusiastic group of supporters who go to amazing lengths to assist the charity. There is a long list of individuals who have done all kinds of wonderful things to raise money for the animals. Some have run, walked or climbed, some have cycled, rattled buckets or baked cakes, some have jumped from aeroplanes and some have simply given up their time to help us out. A massive thank you to everyone who has



Fundraising is fun with a canine companion!

raised money or helped us out in any way whatsoever. Please keep up the brilliant work – we really do need your help.

Talks and presentations

During 2010, IAR Chief Executive Alan Knight OBE gave talks and presentations to a variety of audiences. These ranged from the local Women's Institute to the Nocturnal Primate Research Group at Oxford Brookes University, as well as a number of primary schools and animal welfare groups. Topics included a general introduction to IAR's work, an explanation of the threats posed to orangutans by the palm oil industry and a discussion on the issue of animal welfare versus conservation. The talks were always received with enthusiasm and opened the door to all kinds of new opportunities.

Online initiatives

During the past few years we have worked hard to raise the online profile of International Animal Rescue via our website, as well as by developing an active presence on a number of social networking sites.

In 2010 we concentrated our efforts in this area, enabling us to reach an entirely new audience and start to build a relationship with them. Traditionally, the charity has recruited and communicated with its supporters via appeals through the post – and this continues to be our primary means of communication. However, by taking advantage of new online opportunities, we have been able to target and engage a whole new community of followers from around the world. We also continued to post regular updates on our two blogs – Olive's diary from Goa and Primate diaries from Indonesia – and posted links to them on the social networks.

Sponsorship

Towards the end of the year we also gave supporters and the public at large the chance to take out an online sponsorship

of some of the animals in our care, either for themselves or as a gift for a loved one. The online version of each sponsorship pack contains a printable certificate, photo and factsheet, providing an instant and easy gift option for supporters and saving money on postage and packing. Alternatively, with printed versions of all the digital materials, plus an optional cuddly toy, the postal version makes the perfect gift for a child or indeed anyone with a soft spot for animals.



Sponsorship pack for Monti the orangutan

Media

Our team in Indonesia played a focal role in two major TV documentaries during 2010. 'Dying for a biscuit,' a BBC Panorama programme, investigated the devastating effect of the palm oil industry on Indonesia's rainforests and the orangutans living there. Reporter Raphael Rowe joined IAR's team as they moved rescued orangutans Jingo and JoJo to their new home at the Ketapang centre. In the French documentary 'Les orphelins du paradis', the team was filmed rescuing baby orangutan Sindi from her miserable life in captivity and helping her to start enjoying life once again in IAR's baby school. Both documentaries were promoted by the companies' websites and, in the case of Panorama, viewers were able to watch the programme online for 12 months after it first aired in February.

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twitter

twitter.com/IAR_updates

YouTube

[www.youtube.com/
AnimalRescueVideos](http://www.youtube.com/AnimalRescueVideos)

Primate diaries

internationalanimalrescue.blogspot.com

Olive's diary

olivesdiary.blogspot.com

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Gavin Bruce

Director

Matt Hough

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Tax ID Number 54-2044674

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Peter Bennett MA (Cantab) Hons Solicitor
Debbie Charman MBA
Paul Cassar BSc (Hons)

Registered Charity Number 1118277

Patrons

Bill Bailey
Jo Brand
Elkie Brooks
Maneka Gandhi
Dr Scott Miller
Dr Roger A Mugford BSc, PhD
Trevor Woodman MBE

International Animal Rescue comes to the aid of wild and domestic animals with hands-on rescue and rehabilitation. We return rescued animals to the wild but also provide sanctuary for animals that can't fend for themselves.

IAR specialises in comprehensive sterilisation and vaccination programmes for stray dogs and cats, particularly in developing countries. We have offices in the UK, US, India, Indonesia, Malta and the Netherlands.

IAR works to educate the public in the compassionate and humane treatment of all animals. We use sound scientific evidence to inform our decisions and determine the course of our rescue operations.

In all that we do we aim to find lasting solutions that benefit both animals and people.

Dedicated to the rescue and rehabilitation of suffering animals



**International
Animal Rescue**
internationalanimalrescue.org