**How volunteers can improve control practices of stray animals in Kazakhstan?**

Nazarbayeva Aziza

Nazarbayev Intellectual School of Physics and Mathematics in Aktobe

Global Perspectives and Project Work

Ainagul Urazalina

February 26, 2021

**Acknowledgements**

During all this work, many people helped me, gave me advice and I want to thank them from the bottom of my heart for their concern for me.  
 I want to sincerely thank my teacher by GPPW lesson Urazalina Ainagul Kenzhegalievna, for the fact that during this course she guided me, helped me as best she could and always gave good advice. Thanks to her advice, I was able to correct some points and write what I did not understand. I wish everyone a teacher who is as kind and experienced as she is.  
 I want to thank my sister, Maksat Ainur, who is also attentive to me. Thanks to her life experience and worldview, I was able to take the project that interests me. She also helped me find sources that helped me a lot in this work.   
 Last but not least, I would like to express my eternal gratitude to my respondents, because thanks to them I was able to learn a lot about the state of animals in our country and learn their ideas about this problem. I really appreciate their mercy towards me, as well as their hard work. Their love for animals is the most precious thing.

**Abstract**

The following paper presents the problem of increasing number of stray animals and its main goal is to find out control methods o them with the help of volunteers. Current methods are ineffective and cause more harm. All data collected by interview and secondary sources. According to the results, there are only few volunteers who are helping to shelters. So, helping shelters as well as promoting them is what volunteers can do to get started.

**Key words:** stray animals, volunteers, shelters

Начало формы**Introduction**

Nowadays, volunteer movements in Kazakhstan are gaining momentum and according to statistics, there are already more than 695 people in the country who want to help others (Kyzylordinskie vesti, 2020). They develop in different directions, for example, helping people in need, but there is one more way that needs to be developed to a global extent. It окей is improvement control methods of stray animals in Kazakhstan, because the authorities continue to use outdated, ineffective, and most importantly, cruel methods of dealing with them (Vlasenko, n.d.). By the way, we live in an age when almost in every corner of the city we can see homeless animals that eat waste and suffer unfair treatment from adults and children. There are a lot of examples, particularly, when Astana resident said that 10-year-old children ripped open the kitten's stomach (Rakhimova, 2020). There was other situation when volunteers of the private fund "StopOtlov" found four raped dogs in the capital's isolation ward for ownerless animals (Mirzhekeeva, 2020). So, they accept such terrible conditions, so also no one is watching them or just killing them (Vlasenko, n.d.).

You can see that volunteers are always trying to help these animals on the streets, and also caring people feed them at least something. I faced this too, when one cat followed me and I felt sorry to look at it. So in order not to face situations like this, it is better to improve methods of dealing with stray animals and, if possible, help them.

Unfortunately, there are only a few control methods of stray animals in Kazakhstan. The counting of stray animals, which takes place annually with the help of volunteers, could be an ideal example (KARE, n.d.). Meanwhile, the counting data clearly demonstrates that the current methods of population control homeless animals (KARE, n.d.). On the contrary, in Taiwan a new online-platform "全國動物收容管理 系統" (in translation from Chinese it means "National Animal Shelter Management System") was created, in which you can find any information about the animals in shelters and it really seems that the government care about the country and the people (Legislative Council Secretariat, 2019).

Besides what I wrote earlier, there are also several reasons why the fight against stray animals will be important for society. Firstly, some of them can contract rabies and harm someone. For instance, on the outskirts of Shymkent, a dog bit the girl and was taken to the hospital, with suspicion of rabies (Sputnik Kazakhstan, 2019). In the same case, a dog attacked a little girl, which means that the stray animals can be potential danger to society.

After all, I hope that volunteers in Kazakhstan can improve control methods of stray animals and in the future, there will be created a quite few volunteer movements, like KARE, which stands for developing a responsible attitude towards animals.

This research work is being this research work is being carried out to determine methods to combat stray animals, or rather, to reduce their number by peaceful means. What is more find volunteers movements from Kazakhstan, who can improve these control methods.

It is noteworthy that the study focuses on the following sub-questions:

•What volunteer movements are present in Kazakhstan?

•What methods of dealing with stray animals are there?

•What can volunteers do to avoid overcrowding in shelters?

**Context**

Vlasenko(n.d.) pointed out that because of reconstructions, there are a lot of stray animals in Almaty, and the government still uses cruel methods of dealing with them, spending large amounts of money on this. In 2008, only in Almaty, 78 million tenges is was allocated for the capture and destruction of stray animals, as well as the selection of their corpses. It is like in some countries in Europe. Tasker (2007) researched in collaboration with the World Society for the Protection of Animals and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals International. 30 countries in Europe took part in this survey, and it turned out that in 5 countries such as Albania, Ukraine, and Armenia, the dogs were killed, but the bottom line is that this method did not help in any way because of the number of dogs either increased or remained unchanged. Also, there have been several such cases, for example, Frerking(2018), pointed out that, in 2014, before the Olympic Games in Sochi, many dogs were poisoned, and another situation was in India when people kill animals every day. From this, we can clearly understand that this country has problems with the control methods of stray animals. Since Russia is the closest country to us, not only in terms of territory, but also in language and the fact that we were under the same power before, then it is normal to take an example from them, but not in the case of control over stray animals.

On the other hand, there is a lot of methods of control practices, which will go without killing or doing euthanasia to animals. Advertising is the best way to control the stray animal population (Legislative Council Secretariat, 2019, p.1). Therefore, in Taiwan a new online-platform "全國動物收容管理 系統" (in translation from Chinese it means "National Animal Shelter Management System") was created, in which you can find any information about the animals in shelters (Legislative Council Secretariat, 2019, p.2). And, thanks to a volunteer from Odessa who made the “GladPet” adoption service, more than a hundred stray animals found their home (Zachem, 2019). So from a global perspective, it will be effective if our countrymen will create such a platform and do this more globally, so everyone can use this platform to adopt a pet from shelters. So, if volunteers attract the attention of investors and creators of the platform, as well as many shelters, then perhaps very soon we can see such a platform in our country, and even in other countries. As for advertising, you can do it on YouTube or Google, since today about 4.5 billion people use the Internet (Gerasyukova,2020).

According to Vlasenko(n.d.), pets have their own passport since 1997, but you cannot attach it to them. However, if you do not make a passport, then people like unlicensed breeders can fake it and sell animals through the market or advertisements in the newspapers. For the safety of the pet from such people, it is imperative to make passports attached to the collars and just keep an eye on the animals. So, it will be a great opportunity for pets, for the owners, and as for country if the pet is lost, the owner can found it by passport and no new stray dog, or cat will appear. This is also good for volunteers because the found animals can easily return to their owners, while they do not have to worry about which shelter they are taken to or where to take them.

Vlasenko(n.d.) mentioned that there is no system for counting stray animals living in cities in Kazakhstan, which can be effective from a national perspective because volunteers can control the number of stray animals. In fact, in the implemented KARE projects there is a count of stray animals (KARE is the first animal protection organization in Kazakhstan founded in 2008, whose mission is to form responsibility for animals) (KARE, n.d.,p.2&p.13). This happens every year and is implemented with the help of volunteers, and the data also demonstrates that the capture of animals and their killing does not give any result.

According to KARE(n.d.), the shelters are not very clean and they are all overcrowded. In addition to all this, they do not have enough funds to keep all these animals and this is a very good opportunity for volunteers, because donating money and food, firstly they help shelters, and secondly, they improve animal control methods. All examples of such shelters can be found on Instagram accounts such as @zoohome\_almaty, @priyut\_new\_chance, @cat\_kotopes, etc. Furthermore, volunteers can advertise these shelters and people will find out what animals are there and if they like them, then these poor animals will finally find a family. As Kalmykova (2020), zoological volunteer and shelter founder, said she learned about volunteering from social media, so it is quite possible to learn about shelters through advertising.

To sum up, we came to the conclusion that there are many control methods of stray animals, such as advertising, online platform, and monitoring, and it is better than killing and euthanasia, in which innocent animals suffer, but the data does not change in any way.

**Конец формы**

**Methodology**

The following research paper about the control methods of stray animals in Kazakhstan was made up by several methods. The first thing in writing was the collecting secondary sources, such as definitions, researches in other countries, which was the great start for the research. There are many studies on the Internet on this topic in other countries, and it is very convenient to compare situations in countries  with already available information. Nowadays it is not the main problem, however it is necessary to people know about this problem and help as much as they can.

To avoid biased opinions and really reliable information about programs to dealing with stray animals in Kazakhstan, I used sites like kare.kz. this source was really helpful, because from it I get ideas about control practice. There were also other sites, beside this, such as legco.gov.hk, which was also very helpful in learning other countries experience.

Interviews can provide you with a huge amount of information that you cannot find elsewhere ([Primary and Secondary Sources](https://paperpile.com/guides/research/primary-and-secondary-sources/), n.d.). So, I used interview as my main method to collect the data about my research topic. Often by interview we can find more information than in surveys\questionaries (Gill, Stewart, Treasure, & Chadwick, 2008). However, because of the situation in the world, it was not possible to interview directly, but we live in an age , when you can take an interview even while sitting on social networks, which I did. So, I interviewed two groups of people:

* Shelter workers;
* Volunteers.

These two groups are key components of my research because they are closely related to animals and understand the essence of this problem. Since they have worked in this afield for a long time, they already know everything about these animals well and they can definitely share their ideas with us. Another reason is that they all live in Kazakhstan, and this is the country I am targeting and it is convenient to compare your country in this area with other countries, since you have been living there for a long time . And I also specially interviewed shelter workers in different cities to find out the situation in different parts of our country.

I have conducted several interviews and I did not create a survey \ questionnaire, because of some reasons (Gibbons, 2019):

* Surveys give us just general information and this cannot help in my topic.
* It is difficult to get the attention of people and a certain number of people who took the survey.
* Not all people can understand the questions and can write absolutely different answer.

My interview consisted of 5 questions to shelter workers and 4 questions to the volunteers, also they are required an open answer. The interview was taken from 5 people (2 representatives of volunteer organizations and 3 shelter workers). Each interview lasted for 15 - 20 minutes, and it was enough to get their opinions and ideas.

The first 3 questions were about their shelter \ volunteer movement, that is, how many animals are there, how they find them, how they care and is it difficult.. The next question was based on their experience. This question was whether they can provide ideas for reducing the number of stray animals in our country. I got all answers and came up with ways of dealing stray animals number. All interviewees signed an assignment to participate in interview.

However there were some problems with shelter worker, who didn’t want to tell their name even on condition of anonymity. Although, in a face-to-face interview, I could find out more information, since the social networks distorts information, the author cannot concentrate on one thing and is distracted by another.

**Results**

The information taken from secondary sources were very helpful for studying this problem in other countries and how they could solve this problem, that is, ways of solving. Using the observations of people in other countries helped me find out about this issue and compose interview questions, which, accordingly, became a primary source of my study. To find out reliable information and ideas for solving this problem, the staff of shelters and volunteers, who were my focus group, were asked almost the same questions. All the shelter workers I  interviewed said it was difficult to take care of animals and some even fully described the complexity of this activity (see Appendices 1, 2 and 3). Each of them worried about the animals, as they described the condition of the same animals when they came to the shelter. For instance, “these are those who first of all need our help, i.e. after the accident, beaten, wounded, shot” (see Appendix 1). There is one more example, as they say in Appendix 3, animals can be healthy when they first arrive, but in many cases this is only at the initial time and only then an infection is detected, which is of course very bad, since it can be dangerous not only for animals, but also for people working or visiting this shelter. A similar answer was given by a volunteer organization, that is, the fact that it is not noticeable initially, but they are also combined with a veterinarian (see Appendix 5). Another representative of volunteers was also asked this question, the answer turned out to be identical, that is, the animals were injured and sick with different diseases (see Appendix 4). In addition, I found about the unfair treatment of people in relation to stray animals, after all, shot, beaten animals are not jokes, animals are part of nature, but such behavior of people shows bad manners and lack of awareness of the inhibitions of our country.

In this case, the focus group was asked, that based on their experience, what ideas they can bring to reduce the number of stray animals. And one answer was that we need joint work with the state and that it is necessary to introduce lessons of kindness at school, also work on this from an early age, which of course, in my opinion, is a great idea for volunteer work (see Appendix 4). At the same time, 80% of respondents answered that it is necessary to introduce a strict law (see Appendices 2, 3, 4 and 5). Citing some of the answers, government need to make fines for discarded animals, so as to influence people’s thinking and help think before throwing away or taking care of animal, as well as fines for unsterilized animals (see Appendices 2 and 3). At the expense of sterilization, 60% of respondents answered that this is necessary (see Appendices 1, 2 and 5). I agree with them, because without sterilization, they will give birth to too many offspring every time and the number of homeless animals will increase.

Next, a question was asked about volunteers as they are an important part of my research.  There are very few of them as presented in all Appendices, but there are those that help, even in minor situations. I personally think that we need to increase the number of volunteers, because they are important in such shelters and play a big role in the lives of many stray animals. Even the slightest kindness of theirs will help eliminate this problem with stray animals and in the future it will be possible to be equal to the countries that have already solved this problem in sufficient quantity.

Overall, the answers were more or less similar. And in every word we can understand that this issue truly relevant to our society and more people should worry and concerned about this. And even such small interviews, in their opinion  can help spread information about this problem so that more people know about it.

**Conclusion**

With regard to volunteer movements focused on this issue that currently exist in Kazakhstan, according to information taken from the social network Instagram, there are many volunteer movements in the country that are unfortunately not so popular if you look at the number of people who want to join them. It means that not all residents of the country are aware of this problem. This is not good, because volunteers play a big role in this case. If the number of applicants to these organizations increases, it will help to prevent this problem and will be of great service to the country.

As for the ways of dealing with stray animals in Kazakhstan that exists at the moment, according to Vlasenko (n.d.), animals are caught and destroyed, euthanized, but this does not bring any benefit, because as one of respondent from interview said, animals feel when their relatives are killed and give a large offspring. That is why the methods that are used today will not help the disappearance of this problem. This is a big problem, because even these methods do not help and do not reduce the number of animals at all. If they come up with ways that do not hurt animals, but at the same time reduce their number on the streets, it would be good not only for the country, but also for the people living here.

Regarding what volunteers can do to avoid overcrowding of the shelters, there is an information that they are all brimming and substandard (KARE, n.d.). Thus, almost no one goes to animal shelters and representatives need help from volunteers. If they do not help, then it will be bad not only for the shelters, but also for the country, because if there are no places, then there will be no place to live for the rest of the stray. If there are ways to solve this problem, everything will be fine in the country.

In conclusion, I want to mention that, at the beginning I did not understand the seriousness of this problem, but further deeper, you can understand that in the future this problem can bring many troubles. Of course it was difficult to take such topic, because there are not enough resources, there are also no volunteer organizations and shelters in my city, which of course is a big limitation in my project. In spite of, I was still able to contact shelters from other cities for interviews and learned a lot new things for myself and useful for research. Surprisingly, the results of the interview more or less concined with my opinion, which was formed after studying secondary sources.

However unfortunately, I could not go to these shelters, look at the animals there and provide some photo examples of their condition. In the future, I hope that I can visit those shelters and help them at first, advertise them and get to know the problem even deeper. These actions can help to pay attention to this problem and also help shelters and volunteer organizations. In the future, I hope that I will find even more ideas for solving this problem, taking all these aspects into consideration.

**References**

Frerking, E. (2018, October 4). Poverty and methods to control stray dogs. Retrieved November 25, 2020, from [https://borgenproject.org/poverty-and-methods-to-control-stray-dogs/](https://borgenproject.org/poverty-and-methods-to-control-stray-dogs/" \t "_blank)

Gerasyukova, M. (2020, February 2). *Чуть меньше сна: сколько времени россияне сидят в интернете*.Газета.ru*.*<https://www.gazeta.ru/tech/2020/02/12/12956929/we_are_social.shtml#:~:text=%D0%9D%D0%B0%20%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%83%D1%89%D0%B8%D0%B9%20%D0%BC%D0%BE%D0%BC%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%20%D1%81%D0%B2%D1%8B%D1%88%D0%B5%204,%D0%B2%203%2C8%20%D0%BC%D0%BB%D1%80%D0%B4%20%D1%87%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%BA>

Gibbons, S. (2019, April 27). Why Your customer surveys are (probably) inaccurate? Retrieved from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/serenitygibbons/2019/04/27/why-your-customer-surveys-are-probably-inaccurate/?sh=c23bbea65bfe>

Gill, P., Stewart, K., Treasure, E. & Chadwick, B. (2008, March 22). Methods of data collection in qualitative research: interviews and focus groups. Retrieved from <https://www.nature.com/articles/bdj.2008.192>

Kalmykova, A. (2020, May 14). «Благодаря зооволонтерству я поняла, что безвыходных ситуаций не бывает». Retrieved November 25, 2020, from <https://www.oprf.ru/press/news/2617/newsitem/53379>

KARE(n.d.). Бездомные животные Казахстанский общественный фонд защиты животных. Retrieved November 27,2020, from <https://kare.kz/wp-files/wad_strayanimals_mediameeting_041011.pdf>

Kyzylordinskie vesti (2020, November 1). Волонтерские движения набирают обороты. Retrieved December 2, 2020, from <https://kzvesti.kz/socium/volonterskoe-dvizhenie-nabiraet-oboroty-4001/>

Legislative Council Secretariat (2020, May 24). Stray animal control and treatment in selected places. Retrieved December 2, 2020, from <https://www.legco.gov.hk/research-publications/english/1819rt07-stray-animal-control-and-treatment-in-selected-places-20190524-e.pdf>

Mirzhekeeva, A. (2020, September 9). Четырех изнасилованных собак обнаружили в столичном изоляторе для бесхозных животных. Retrieved December 2, 2020, from <https://ratel.kz/scandal/chetyreh_iznasilovannyh_sobak_obnaruzhili_v_stolichnom_izoljatore_dlja_beshoznyh_zhivotnyh>

[Primary and Secondary Sources](https://paperpile.com/guides/research/primary-and-secondary-sources/) (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://paperpile.com/g/interview-primary-source/>

Rakhimova, A. (2020, September 15). Астанчанка заявила что 10-летние дети вспороли живот котенку. New Times. <https://newtimes.kz/proishestviya/117108-astanchanka-zaiavila-chto-10-letnie-deti-vsporoli-zhivot-kotenku>

Sputnik Kazakhstan (2019, July 1). Карантин ввели в микрорайоне Шымкента после нападения бешеной собаки. Retrieved December 3, 2020, from <https://ru.sputnik.kz/regions/20190701/10788952/karantin-mikrorayon-shymkent-beshenstvo.html>

Tasker, L. (2007). Stray Animals control practices(Europe). Retrieved November 25,2020, from <http://www.stray-afp.org/nl/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/WSPA-RSPCA-International-stray-control-practices-in-Europe-2006-2007.pdf>

Vlasenko, O. (n.d.). «Не убий» - так эффективнее и дешевле. *Юрист.*Retrieved November 25, 2020, from <https://online.zakon.kz/Lawyer>

Zachem (2019, September 3). Благодаря одесским волонтерам в августе полторы сотни питомцев нашли свой дом. Retrieved November 25, 2020, from <https://zachem.com.ua/news/16973-blagodarya-odesskim-volonteram-v-avguste-poltory-sotni-pitomcev-nashli-svoy-dom.html>

**Appendecies**

**Appendix 1**

**Interview Protocol Form**

Project: GPPW, Control practices of stray animals in Kazakhstan

Research Question: How can volunteers help to improve control practices of stray animals in Kazakhstan?

Date: 14.01.2020

Time: 10:17-11:21 p.m.

Location: Instagram: @aktos\_taraz

Interviewer: Nazarbayeva Aziza

**Interview questions**

-Good afternoon, I am a student of the Nazarbayev Intellectual School in Aktobe, and I would like to interview you and ask about the shelter and animals. Can I ask a few questions, will you have time to it?

-Hello, yes, you can

-Good. So the first question is how you find animals, does someone inform you or do you just pick up in the street? Are there any volunteers?

-80% of the animals are thrown to us at the gates of the shelter, where we live, to our homes. The rest we take ourselves, these are those who first of all need our help, i.e. after the accident, beaten, wounded, shot. Or whoever left for another city threw the country out into the street.

-How many volunteers are there who are eager to help stray animals?

-In our shelter there are very few. I mean who helps Aktos.

-Can you tell me how many stray animals do you receive per month?

-I can’t say that. We didn’t count. Every day 2-5 animals.

-What can you say about taking care of stray animals?

-It is very difficult when there is no physical assistance. At the moment, the shelter is taking care of animals 2 people for about 1000 animals. Two more people come once a week. More and more no help… physical.

-Now for the last question, based on your experience, what methods of dealing with stray animals would you suggest?

-yes, of course. Boning and sterilization. 2-3 years roughly, there will be no stray animals in the city. Shooting won’t help, never. No matter how much they kiil. By killing an animal, they bring more offspring, because they feel thet they are shooting offspring.

**Appendix 2**

**Interview Protocol Form**

Project: GPPW, Control practices of stray animals in Kazakhstan

Research Question: How can volunteers help to improve control practices of stray animals in Kazakhstan?

Date: 16.01.2020

Time: 9:04-11:03 p.m.

Location: Instagram: @priyut\_new\_chance

Interviewer: Nazarbayeva Aziza

**Interview questions**

-Good afternoon, I am a student of the Nazarbayev Intellectual School in Aktobe, and I would like to interview you and ask about the shelter and animals. Can I ask a few questions, will you have time to it?

-Good afternoon. We will be happy to answer. Is it possible to do this in writing? Can you send your questions?

-Yes, of course. So the first question is how you find animals, does someone inform you or do you just pick up in the street? Are there any volunteers?

-There are only two of us – the director of the  shelter and a volunteer, also one watchman. Most of the dogs have lived with us for many years, more then 5 years. The rest are either thrown up to the shelter, someone is saved by us, someone is asked to be picked up by subscribers.

-Can you tell me how many stray animals do you receive per month?

-It is always different. However we have a limited number of places at the shelter. We focus on our capabilities, first of all. Not everyone has enough enclosures and booths right now. Therefore, we cannot and should now allow overpopulation. We must create comfortable conditions for those who already are and not put them at risk.

-What can you say about taking care of stray animals?

-It is hard. Do you have dogs?

-Unfortunately, no. My mother has an allergy to dogs.

-Well, just imagine caring for one animal – every year vaccinations, treatment for fleas and ticks 2-3 times a year, treatment for parasites(worms) 2-3 times a year. Feeding 2 times a day. Cleaning of enclosures and territory. And also walking. Can you imagine how long it takes for one dog? Now multiply by 100😊. We also have a donkey and 4 cats. It takes about 2 hours just to feed and pour water for everyone. Prepare porridge for 100 mouths – 5-6 hours of cooking. Yes, it is not easy. I still want to walk everyone. We have a walking area. We try to ensure that all dogs walk at least once a day. It is hard to constantly sit in an aviary.

-Now for the last question, based on your experience, what methods of dealing with stray animals would you suggest?

-It should bed a comprehensive state program. It is difficult to describe it in a nutshell. However, probably, if very briefly, there should be a national law on the responsible treatment of animals, which is now being considered by the government. At the local level, there should be a preferential program for neutering animals on a permanent basis. It is also necessary to introduce strict liability for uncontrolled breeding of domestic animals – fines, tax on unsterilized animals. In order for the mechanism of fines to work, it is necessary to introduce compulsory registration of pets. In parallel, conduct informational work with the population about humane and responsible treatment. Well, tightening sanctions for ill-treatment. This is briefly.

**Appendix 3**

**Interview Protocol Form**

Project: GPPW, Control practices of stray animals in Kazakhstan

Research Question: How can volunteers help to improve control practices of stray animals in Kazakhstan?

Date: 14.01.2020

Time: 10:19-11:45 p.m.

Location: Instagram: @koshkin\_dom\_uralsk

Interviewer: Nazarbayeva Aziza

**Interview questions**

-Good afternoon, I am a student of the Nazarbayev Intellectual School in Aktobe, and I would like to interview you and ask about the shelter and animals. Can I ask a few questions, will you have time to it?

-Hello, yes.

-So the first question is how you find animals, does someone inform you or do you just pick up in the street? Are there any volunteers?

-First, there is Instagram, in which many people will learn information from there. People rescuing animals do not want to take home, and take care of them themselves, so they are ready to bring them to the shelter. I myself do not leave and do not collect.

-And what state are they usually in?

-There are different situations, they can be healthy but more sick or bring a seemingly healthy and after a few days an infection appears.

-How many volunteers are there who are eager to help stray animals?

-Very little. Basically, they brought it, left it and forgot it, but those who are fully responsible for the rescued animal are treated and supervised by attaching. Very little.

-Can you tell me how many stray animals do you receive per month?

-Thrown 5 times, it did not work anymore since we are in a protected area.

-What can you say about taking care of stray animals?

-Of course it’s hard. It’s hard everyday work, you need to clean the room, disinfect, cook food, buy food, treat it, take it to the doctor for an appointment. All this takes a lot of time and effort.

-Now for the last question, based on your experience, what methods of dealing with stray animals would you suggest?

-In our country, introducing strict rules such as a tax on pets will further replenish the army of homeless cats and dogs. Perhaps chipping and fines for discarded animals can somehow affect people and they will think before taking an animal into the house, whether they can take care of it and whether they need it at all. I have been keeping the shelter for three years and during this time I see that there are more kind, caring people, many simply feed and treat cats and dogs on the street, since they cannot take into the house what they already contain animals. Shelters are all overcrowded, they are not enough and they are all kept on the help on the help from caring people who help with building materials and donations. All shelters in our city are private and are held on one enthusiasm I want to wish everyone. Forces of energy and faith in kind people who help allocate help from their modest salaries and pensions.

**Appendix 4**

**Interview Protocol Form**

Project: GPPW, Control practices of stray animals in Kazakhstan

Research Question: How can volunteers help to improve control practices of stray animals in Kazakhstan?

Date: 14.01.2020

Time: 10:24-11:25 p.m.

Location: Instagram: @help\_animals\_nur\_sultan

Interviewer: Nazarbayeva Aziza

**Interview questions**

-Good evening, are you volunteer organization?

-Good evening. Volunteer movement.

- I am a student of the Nazarbayev Intellectual School in Aktobe, and I would like to interview you and ask about your volunteer movement. Can I ask a few questions, will you have time to it?

-Of course.

-Good. So, the first question, what state are animals usually in, when you find them?

-Usually these are animals injured at the hands of humans. Thrown away, crippled, knocked down animals.

-Can you tell me how many stray animals do you find per month?

-It can be different, may be 2 or 5. We cannot pick everyone up from the street, but we try, if possible, to pick up those in need and attach them.

-How many volunteers are there who eager to help stray animals?

-Every year more and more people rethink their attitude to animals and generally think that they are our smaller brother\sisters and they need to be protected and not offend. The state should work on this and educate kindness, respect and responsibility from kindergarten.

-Now for the last question, based on your experience, what methods of dealing with stray animals would you suggest?

-Yes, as I said, we need volunteers to work together with the state. It is necessary to introduce a law on punishment for abdominal abuse, it is necessary to introduce punishments for something that is not sterilized and not registered, not microchip their animal. We need to take experience from other developed countries such as America, Germany, Canada and etc. Work should be done from a young age, i.e. from the very kindergarten, and in schools to introduce lessons of kindness.

**Appendix 5**

**Interview Protocol Form**

Project: GPPW, Control practices of stray animals in Kazakhstan

Research Question: How can volunteers help to improve control practices of stray animals in Kazakhstan?

Date: 14.01.2020

Time: 9:59-11:20 p.m.

Location: Instagram: @vd\_parus\_nadezhdy

Interviewer: Nazarbayeva Aziza

**Interview questions**

-Good afternoon, I am a student of the Nazarbayev Intellectual School in Aktobe, and I would like to interview you and ask about your volunteer movement. Can I ask a few questions, will you have time to it?

-Good evening. Very nice). Sofia, head of the volunteer movement “Parus Nadezhdy”, is in touch. I would be glad to answer your questions)

-Good. So, the first question, what state are animals usually in, when you find them?

-Each animal has a different severity of disease. There are no definite statistics. However most often, these are diseases that are invisible to the naked eye. That is, we learn most of the diagnoses at an appointment with a veterinarian, doctor. It happens that we find completely healthy animals.

-Can you tell me how many stray animals do you find per month?

-it can be different. Sometimes, I don’t take a single one for several months. And sometimes, at once a large number of animals are in our care.

-How many volunteers are there who eager to help stray animals?

-There are many people willing to help. These are all those who bring or buy books from us, give our project publicity, make financial donations, or help with medicines\feed\fillers and other household items necessary for caring for animals. However there are quite a few of those who would like to join our team. And it didn’t go beyond words.

-Now for the last question, based on your experience, what methods of dealing with stray animals would you suggest?

-I believe that at least two bills are needed to humanely reduce the number of stray animals:

1. Strict law on the protection of animal rights and responsible treatment;

2. Trapping, treatment\vaccination, sterilization, accommodation of stray animals.

Most stray animals are born at home and end up on the street, for one reason or another. Nobody wants to be responsible for this. Until there is a law, animals will be considered a thing that some can throw away as unnecessary, and others kill. As soon as clear boundaries appear, for the violation of which there is an appropriate punishment, people will think several times whether it is worth taking responsibility for a living being, whose life is not so short and has value. We need a law that will help people realize the value of animal life.