



Humane Society International (HSI) extends the work of The Humane Society of the United States around the globe to promote the human-animal bond, protect street animals, support farm animal welfare, stop wildlife abuse, curtail and eliminate painful animal testing, and confront cruelty to animals in all of its forms.

## Global Initiatives

HSI and its partner organizations together constitute one of the world's largest animal protection organizations.

As an effective force for animals, with the support of advocates and donors, and depth of technical and scientific expertise, we have helped to build greater awareness, to improve animal care, and to help enact strong legislation and policy to protect wildlife, companion animals, farm animals and lab animals throughout the world.

HSI supports local animal advocates and organizations in numerous countries world-wide to provide direct, hands-on care to animals in need and to spread the culture of compassion. HSI strikes at the root of problems affecting animals by providing the tools and resources to prevent animal suffering both now and in the future.

HSI is one of only a few international animal NGOs working to assist and protect not just companion and wild animals but also animals in laboratories and on farms. Unlike wildlife conservation organizations, HSI works to advance individual animal welfare as well as to protect threatened populations. For example, while some conservation groups argue that the elephant ivory trade is acceptable because it is

sustainable in southern Africa, we oppose the ivory trade because it is cruel and provides a legal cover for illegal poaching, just as we oppose the global traffic in parts of wild animals.

HSI conducts a variety of programs aimed at stopping wildlife suffering and abuse. These include a major campaign aimed at stopping the killing of seals for commercial purposes, a campaign to stop shark finning and the consumption of shark fin soup, a campaign against mercy release programs that involves the capture and subsequent release of wild animals and campaigns against the wildlife trade (via CITES and other activities), a campaign to stop commercial whaling and attempts to improve wildlife protection mechanisms in international trade negotiations. In addition, HSI is active in campaigning against fur garments and in promoting wildlife contraception as a humane way to manage wildlife populations (particularly elephants) without the stress of capture and release.

HSI actively supports the education and development of animal protection organizations through a variety of educational and hands-on programs. Every year, HSI organizes an international track as part of the Animal Care EXPO aimed specifically at attendees from international animal organizations. HSI also organizes and supports workshops across the world to enhance the capacity and

skills of the international animal movement. As part of this approach, HSI has developed programs and technologies that permit high volume sterilization of street dogs. These projects train veterinarians, veterinary technicians and animal handlers, change the way communities view street animals, and indirectly and directly enhance the capacity of local organizations while also improving the wellbeing of street dogs.

HSI has active campaigns against extreme confinement agriculture in India, Brazil, Mexico and Canada. In addition, HSI is engaging the European Union, the FAO and the OIE on farm animal welfare - campaigning against the financing of extreme animal confinement systems, and cooperating with international animal NGOs to press for husbandry improvements that will reduce animal suffering in many nations.

HSI Latin America established an innovative agreement with the Department of Animal Health in Costa Rica to collaborate on several issues regarding animal welfare, including internal capacity building on animal welfare issues, handling of animal welfare cruelty tips, and an initiative to prosecute dog fighting.

## Protecting Street Dogs/Puppy Mills

### Street Dogs

This summer, with support from the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security and assistance from partner organizations Mauritius Society for Animal Welfare and PAWS, HSI conducted an island-wide survey to estimate the number of street dogs present in Mauritius. This survey was designed based on scientific sampling principles similar to those used to conduct public opinion polling.

Significant overpopulation! The results indicate that there are approximately 55,000-60,000

street dogs in Mauritius, which is equivalent to one street dog for every 20 human residents. This estimate does not include owned dogs that are completely or predominantly confined to houses or yards. It was previously estimated that the total dog population in Mauritius is 200,000, which suggests that street dogs comprise nearly one-third of all dogs.

The Sri Dorabji Tata Trust will invest USD \$1 million over the next three years to make Jamshedpur, India an animal-friendly city. HSI is the lead implementing agency and has begun work on a project to raise community awareness.

"HSI will build a model for humane animal birth control practices in India. Our motive in seeking this collaboration was to be able to demonstrate success for a humane dog management plan—from monitoring and gathering information to humane handling and community participation," says Rahul Sehgal, Director, Asia for HSI.



Demonstrating positive interaction. HSI

The program has so far undertaken scientific surveys, based on which the ABC project will be planned. The University of Glasgow will set up a database to help with data collection/analysis, a significant part of this model and a learning process.

In June, HSI staff geared up for the next phase of our humane street dog control program in Bhutan.

Dr. Karma Rinzin presented his survey-based findings of a significant reduction in the dog population in Bhutan, with as many as 70 percent sterilized in some districts. He also showed that the sterilized dogs are significantly healthier than those who remain unsterilized.

A community-based neutering initiative is the next step in the capture-neuter-vaccinate-return campaign we have been working on since 2009.

We will now scale up, replicate, and work to create a sustainable process and the necessary infrastructure to support neighborhood involvement. This will include training more vets and community workers, creating incentives for people to bring animals in, and obtaining equipment such as vehicles for transportation and computers for database management.

### **Puppy Mills**

MONTREAL—The Quebec Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Deputy Premier François Gendron announced the adoption of new legislation to regulate commercial breeders and to help identify and shut down puppy mills.



Providing comfort in Quebec. HSI

However, loopholes in the regulation, coupled with a lack of adequate funding for enforcement, may limit the effectiveness of the new permit scheme. Humane Society International/Canada calls on the Quebec government to address the

weaknesses of the permit system and to provide adequate funding for enforcement.

Ewa Demianowicz, campaigner for HSI/Canada, said: “While we are pleased that the Quebec government is introducing a permit system, more rigorous standards are required to put puppy mills out of business and to protect animals from abusive living conditions. At a minimum, there should be mandatory inspections for breeders prior to issuing operating permits, as well as annual inspections for the renewal of permits.”

### **Dog Meat Trade**

China has a dog-eating culinary sub-culture. This habit exists in most regions of the country except in Tibet. Restaurants, roadside food stands, and hotels serving dog meat are most common in Guangdong and Guangxi in southern China and Jilin, Liaoning, and Heilongjiang in northeastern China, though dog meat processing, dog eating festivals, and meat dog markets are also found in many other places. In Jiangsu province, dog meat processing businesses have made dog meat the city’s so-called “cultural heritage.”

China today has an estimated 130 million dogs, with an estimated one-third of these fated for human consumption.

Dog meat was not readily available to the majority of the Chinese people in the past. Still less was it an acceptable meal at dinner parties in Chinese culture. However, in recent years it has been promoted by businesses as a special nutritious food for the winter. Sausages made of dog meat, preserved dog meat, and other processed dog meat products have been created in contemporary China solely for profit. These products have no historical connections of any kind.

### **Rising opposition**

China’s swelling animal protection community is against the dog meat trade. In the last two years, six highway interceptions have succeeded in rescuing more than 1,500 dogs

bound for the slaughterhouse. HSI has been a proud supporter of these rescue operations.

With the continuing rise of public awareness about animal welfare issues, the dog meat trade will face increasing opposition. More Chinese have come to realize the much greater value of dogs as companions and helpers than as dinner.

People in China see guide dogs leading the blind. They heard about rescue dogs digging through the rubble for survivors in the aftermath of the Sichuan earthquake. They have also seen people evacuating from disaster areas holding their dogs in their arms. Most touching was a photo showing a puppy at the foot of his owner when the man was meeting China's prime minister.

## Reduce Suffering on Factory Farms

### Cage-Free

The cage-free trend, which has been growing in Europe and the United States for a number of years, is in stark contrast to the industry standard of egg production in which hens are confined in barren "battery cages" with barely room to move. In these small wire cages, each hen spends practically her entire life in a living area smaller than a single sheet of letter-sized paper. This industrial production is a far cry from the backyard henhouses that many Costa Ricans were familiar with in the past.

In response to the growing public opposition to battery cages, food retail companies around the world are switching to eggs from higher welfare systems. Major multinational corporations, including Starbucks, Unilever, Burger King, Carl's Jr., Subway, McDonald's and Kraft, are using cage-free eggs in North America or European locations. Unilever, maker of Hellmann's, has announced that they will be 100 percent cage-free globally by 2020. Marriott International will also be cage-free by 2015.

Humane Society International praises restaurant Gero, Grupo Fasano's Brasilia-based restaurant, for adopting a cage-free egg procurement policy. The restaurant, led by renowned chef Salvatore Loi, joins a growing number of food retailers both in Brazil and around the world that are improving the lives of farm animals by ending their use of eggs from facilities that intensively confine hens in barren battery cages.

Hens in barren battery cages are confined to living areas that provide each bird with less space than a single sheet of paper. Hens don't have enough space to fully spread their wings, let alone walk or engage in many other important natural behaviors. In Brazil, approximately 90 percent of egg-laying hens—more than 70 million birds—are living in these conditions at any given time. Cage-free hens generally have two to three times more space per bird than and are able to act more naturally than caged hens.



Cage Free farm in Brazil. HSI

HSI/India has successfully persuaded the majority of Indian states—including the top egg-producing states—to declare that confining hens to battery cages violates the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1960.

India is the third largest producer of eggs in the world. Currently, at least 70 percent of its eggs come from commercial farmers who confine their hens to barren battery cages so small that

each bird has less space than an A4 size sheet of paper in which to spend her entire life.

This clearly violates the provisions of Section 11(1)(e) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, which requires that animals confined to cages be provided with reasonable opportunity for movement.

For this reason, one year ago the Animal Welfare Board of India issued an advisory to all state governments stating that battery cages should not be used and existing ones should be phased out by 2017.

### **Gestation Crates**

In May, following a new Environics poll found that 84 percent of Canadians support a nation-wide ban on the use of gestation crates for breeding pigs, Humane Society International/Canada renewed calls for the federal and provincial governments, pork producers, and other industry stakeholders to support a nation-wide ban on the use of these intensive farm animal confinement systems.

Gestation crates are metal cages used to tightly confine breeding pigs to the point where the animals cannot even turn around for nearly their entire lives.

“The overwhelming majority of Canadians support an industry-wide policy of housing systems that allow mother pigs the ability to express basic natural behaviors like moving around,” said Sayara Thurston, campaigner for HSI/Canada. “We hope the industry will respect the wishes of Canadian consumers, as well as a growing list of retailers here and around the world, who find gestation crates unacceptable.”

The poll results come on the eve of the release of an important draft Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Pigs, which has been developed over the last several months by a National Farm Animal Care Council committee.

In April, the Retail Council of Canada announced that eight of Canada’s largest

retailers—Walmart Canada, Costco Canada, Safeway Canada, Loblaw, Metro, Federated Co-operatives, Sobeys, and Co-op Atlantic—had committed to sourcing fresh pork products from alternatives to gestation crates over the next nine years. Two of the three largest pork producers in Canada—Olymel and Maple Leaf Foods—have already announced that they will shift away from gestation crates within the next four-to-nine years. Smithfield Foods, the world’s largest pork producer, has already announced a similar policy, which will be implemented within the next four years.

## **Securing Animal Cruelty Laws**

The illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products is widely recognized as a multi-billion dollar industry that threatens not only the welfare and conservation of wild animals, but also local livelihoods, economies, and local and national security in many countries.

HSI/UK, along with representatives of other wildlife NGOs, attended a conference hosted by HRH The Prince of Wales and the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Owen Paterson MP, to call for action at the highest levels and to form a global partnership to stop the illegal trade in wildlife. The outcomes from this meeting will help to inform the UK delegation at a Heads of Government meeting later in the year.

The involvement of organized criminal syndicates and the threats to national security were stressed last year by then- U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, and the recent decision by the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) to characterize international wildlife and timber trafficking as serious organized crime highlights growing global concern and the need for urgent action.

### **Horses**

HSI continues its call for a moratorium on the sale of horsemeat from North America and any third country that does not meet EU import requirements. For years HSI has raised

concerns about the cruelty of horse slaughter. Most recently, the organization is helping bring to light the issue of food safety with regard to horsemeat derived from animals that are raised as companion, sport and working animals and are ubiquitously treated with drugs prohibited for use in animals slaughtered for human consumption. The European horsemeat scandal has sparked an ever-growing lack of consumer confidence in the quality and origin of meat products labelled as beef that contain large quantities of misidentified horsemeat.

## Curbing Wildlife Cruelty

### Rhinos

We are in the midst of a rhino poaching crisis, with more than 790 rhinos poached this year in South Africa alone. Poachers are after the animals' horns, which sell for high prices in Asia, where they are believed to be useful as medicine.

HSI has been working with the government of Vietnam to reduce demand for rhino horn in that country. Vietnam is considered to be one of the largest consumers of the substance. In October, we took our campaign to the Vietnam Women's Union, a move that is expected to result in outreach to a significant number of the 92 million Vietnamese. We started with the 788,000 members of the Hanoi-based branch, who agreed to carry the message to a wider audience. Our wildlife director traveled to Vietnam and spoke to the women at a workshop organized by HSI and the government.

At the workshop, government officials informed participants about the law as it pertains to rhino horn trade, while HSI presented on rhino conservation and trade. The women welcomed the information and brainstormed about what they could do to help us spread the word. We invited them to submit proposals for undertaking rhino horn demand reduction activities and we agreed to work with them on these activities.

In celebration of World Rhino Day (22 Sept.) and in time for Vietnam's mid-Autumn festival, hundreds of Vietnamese schoolchildren are learning about endangered rhinos. "I'm a Little Rhino," a book written for Vietnamese children by Humane Society International, educates children about rhinos, the poaching threat and the need to stop rhino horn consumption to save rhinos from extinction. Children received the book as part of HSI's work with the government of Vietnam to reduce demand for rhino horn.



"I'm a Little Rhino" children's book, written by Teresa Telecky and illustrated by Adam Peyman, "both HSI Wildlife staff.

Four hundred copies of the book were distributed to children at the mid-Autumn Festival organized by the Youth Union of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Another 700 copies are to be distributed.

### Seals

The Court of Justice of the European Union has preserved the European Union's ban on commercial seal product trade by dismissing an appeal by commercial sealing and fur trade interests and some Inuit representatives. The appeal sought to overturn the European General Court's 2011 decision that the applicants' action against the EU ban was inadmissible.



Before the bloody seal hunt begins, the ice is a peaceful nursery where mother seals and their pups loll in safety. Frank Loftus

The World Trade Organization released the final report regarding the Canadian and Norwegian challenge of the European Union ban on trade in products of commercial seal hunts, upholding the ban. For the first time, animal welfare is seen as a legitimate reason to ban trade based on human morals.

### **Bullfighting**

In a show of global unity against the cruelty of bullfighting, campaigners delivered a letter to the Congress of Deputies opposing a political initiative to protect bullfighting as 'cultural heritage.' The letter, delivered on Wednesday, was signed by more than 100 animal welfare organizations from 29 countries. Petitions expressing similar concerns were presented to Spanish embassies in cities around the world, including Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Peru, Ecuador, Mexico and Portugal on 4 Sept.

In total, the #LoveSpainHateBullfights petition attracted more than 256,600 signatures in more than 135 countries. Members of CAS International, Humane Society International/UK, La Tortura No Es Cultura, League Against Cruel Sports, PETA and the World Society for the Protection of Animals met with politicians, held a press conference outside the Congress. Additionally groups presented another letter signed by 140 scientists across the globe. The scientists raised concerns about the link between animal abuse and violence—especially

the desensitizing impact bullfights can have on children.

### **Badgers**

Dr. Jane Goodall stated that she is “saddened that the British government has chosen to ignore the evidence of veterinarians and other qualified scientists” in proposing the mass culling of badgers, and that “the proposed killing will result in massive suffering”, with many badgers knowing “terror and great pain”. She urges the government to reconsider its plan in favor of a “more compassionate, but also far more rational” alternative.

The “free shooting” of badgers has been robustly condemned by eminent scientists, veterinarians, conservationists, wildlife and disease experts, as well as many farmers. They, like Team Badger, agree that killing badgers is highly ineffective as a means of controlling bovine TB. There are also considerable welfare concerns as well as concerns about perturbation—where TB infected badgers flee the shooting and spread the disease to previously uninfected areas.

### **Sharks**

India’s Ministry of Environment and Forests has issued a ‘fins naturally attached’ policy requiring fisheries to land sharks in coastal states with their fins intact. The policy is a strong tool in the fight to end shark finning, a cruel practice that occurs when fishermen catch sharks, cut off their fins and throw the still-living animals back into the water, where they die slow and painful deaths.

Recent studies cite India as the world’s second-largest shark catching nation. Indian fishermen target and catch sharks primarily for their meat; however, they do export fins from sharks they catch. Additionally, fishermen on foreign vessels in or just outside of Indian waters have been reported to engage in shark finning.

Humane Society International/India first began dialogue with the Ministry to highlight the need for shark conservation measures through a joint

initiative with one of India's largest fishing communities, the Association of Deep Sea Going Artisanal Fishermen. Leading conservation groups C.P.R. Environmental Education Centre, Wildlife Protection Society of India, Federation of Indian Animal Protection Organizations, World Society for Protection of Animals India and Researchers for Wildlife Conservation India supported HSI's initiative and also appealed to the Ministry to adopt a fins naturally attached policy.

### **Elephants**

Immunocontraception is now being used to successfully control elephant populations in 15 parks and reserves, including Tembe Elephant Park (commenced in 2007) in South Africa. Two other populations in KwaZulu Natal will also receive their first vaccination later this year.

### **Mercy Release**

We have worked closely with Buddhist leaders in the U.S. and abroad to increase awareness among temples and congregation members of the animal cruelty and ecological threat caused by this practice for which hundreds of millions of wild animals around the world are captured for ritualized release into the wild. We are also working with them on humane alternatives. Through our partner group's efforts, one of the largest and most influential Buddhist temples in China has announced that they will stop accepting donations for mercy release rituals and discourage mercy release practices.

### **CITES**

The Convention in Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora most famously deals with issues like the ivory and rhino horn trades, but also maintains other important trade bans, including the ban on whale products. A large HSI team from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, the European Union, Australia and Asia attended 16th Conference of the Parties (or "CoP 16") of CITES in Bangkok, Thailand.

Working with colleagues from around the world, efforts are being made to try and help put in

place trade bans and controls that will help better protect the multiple species on the meeting's agenda for consideration. Proposals for sharks, rays, the African manatee, rhinos, elephants and polar bears are at stake.

## **Replace Animal Testing**

### **China**

Humane Society International and The Humane Society of the United States' Be Cruelty-Free campaign welcomes the announcement by China's Food & Drug Administration that next year, China plans to remove its mandatory animal test requirements for domestically manufactured cosmetic products. For the first time ever, Chinese companies producing "non-special use cosmetics" such as shampoo or perfume will have the option to substantiate product safety using existing safety data for raw ingredients, or European Union-validated non-animal tests instead of having to submit product samples to the government for testing on rabbits, mice and rats. HSI estimates that as many as 300,000 rabbits, mice and other animals may be subject to cosmetics chemical testing each year in China alone.

### **Brazil**

150 of Brazil's federal parliamentarians have signed Humane Society International's Be Cruelty-Free pledge. The Conselho Nacional de Controle de Experimentação Animal, under the Ministry of Science of Technology, has the authority to ban animal tests. HSI has submitted a proposal for a ban.

Helder Constantino, HSI's Be Cruelty-Free Brazil campaign manager, said: "We're thrilled that Brazil's federal parliamentarians are showing their support for a ban on cosmetics animal testing. We hope that officials in CONCEA as well as the Ministry will hear the voice of the many citizens and Parliamentarians who want to see a ban enacted."

### **Korea**

Korea is to develop its first national center of excellence for the development and validation of



alternatives to animal testing. Humane Society International, which works with governments and scientists in Korea and globally to replace animals in research, says this will dramatically improve Korea's ability to implement cutting-edge science.

The Be Cruelty-Free Korea campaign to end cosmetics animal testing, run by HSI and Korea Animal Rights Advocates, identified increasing Korea's alternatives development capabilities as one of its key strategic objectives when it launched in 2012.

## **India**

Bollywood film actor and heartthrob Kunal Kapoor bids goodbye to India's telegram service, which closes on 14 July, by using his final telegram to help animals in laboratories used for cosmetics testing. Kapoor mailed his last telegram in support of Humane Society International/India's Be Cruelty-Free campaign, urging Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare, to ban the import and sale of cosmetics that have been tested on animals in other countries.

## **Disaster Response**

### **Typhoon Haiyan**

On November 8, 2013, Typhoon Haiyan struck with devastating force in the Philippines, and we have an experienced veterinary team on the ground in Cebu, the biggest island in the strike zone. While authorities struggle to organize and deliver humanitarian relief, we're preparing an animal-focused response. Our team has already carried out an assessment of the northeast region of Cebu and met with local representatives to offer support. Our responders are also preparing to visit two other hard-hit islands as soon as they receive the necessary clearance. We'll work in close cooperation with local and federal officials to provide comprehensive aid.

For the last four years, HSI has stationed personnel in the Philippines as part of our worldwide street dog welfare campaign.

### **Cyclone Phailin**

Cyclone Phailin hit Odisha and north Andhra Pradesh, India on the night of October 12, 2013. Tens of thousands of animals were killed and crops and infrastructure were destroyed. In the aftermath of the storm, very heavy rains and flooding caused further damage. Most cattle grazing fields were underwater and the spread of disease was a major concern.

HSI sent a disaster response team to partner with local organization Action for Protection of Wild Animals to carry food and veterinary supplies to the affected villages and vaccinate as many animals as possible. Without this intervention, thousands more would have become ill or starved.

### **Olive Ridley Turtles**

Orissa, India is one of the most important breeding grounds for Olive Ridley turtles in the Indian Ocean. In the past few years, due to bad weather, increased trawlers, construction of ports, and predators such as feral dogs and pigs, many nests have not reached maturation and hatchlings have died. The number of nesting sites decreased from 637,000 in 2011 to 172,800 in 2012.

HSI India collaborated with Action for Protection of Wild Animals to try to save some of these turtles. A total of 7,897 were recovered and released into the ocean.



Olive ridley sea turtle conservation program, sponsored by HSI and implemented by Action for Protection of Wild Animals (APOWA) on the Odesha coast of India. Olive ridley sea turtle conservation. HSI

## International Partnership Activities (a selection)

HSI is represented at the annual meeting of the World Animal Forum (a meeting of the CEOs of international animal protection organizations).

Dr. Andrew Rowan is on the Board of the World Society for the Protection of Animals.

HSI is an international member of Eurogroup for Animal Welfare.

HSI is a founding member and is represented on the Executive Committee of the Species Survival Network.

HSI is represented on the coordinating committee of ECOPA, the European association of alternatives to animals' centers and programs.

HSI is a member of InterAction, the association for international development and disaster response organizations in the USA.

HSI is a founder and member of the Fur-Free Alliance.

HSI is a founding member of ICAM (International Companion Animal Management Coalition).

HSI supports the Asia for Animals conferences, the Middle East Network for Animal Welfare conference, a conference for Caribbean animal organizations and the Africa Network for Animal Welfare.

HSI provides advice on animal welfare matters to the U.S. Trade Representative's Office as a member of the Trade and Environment Policy Advisory Committee (TEPAC).

# Financials

## For the Twelve Months Ending December 31, 2013

### Revenue

Contributions and Bequests	\$	5,605,626
Grants and Trust Contributions	\$	450,448
HSUS Support	\$	4,566,940
<b>Total Revenue</b>	\$	<b>10,623,014</b>

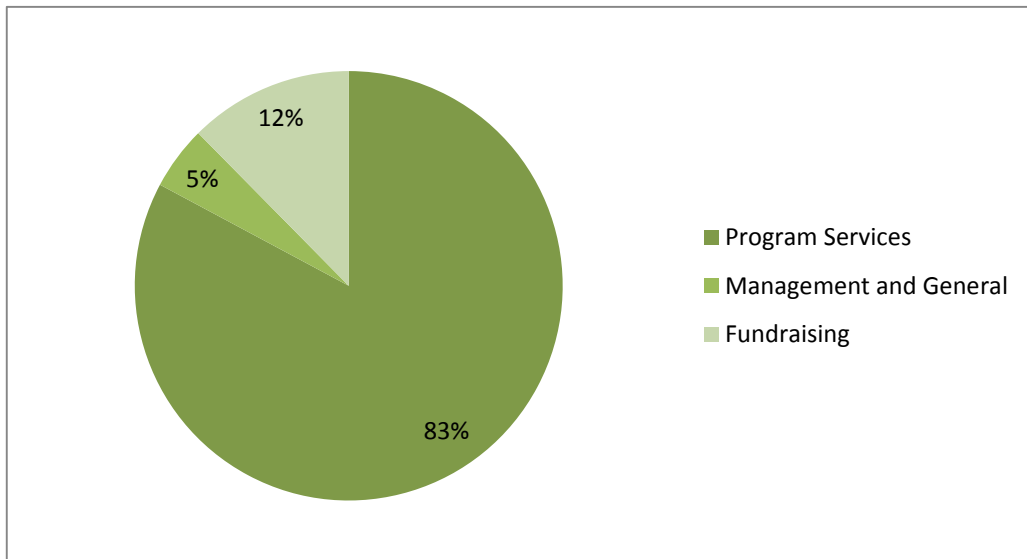
### Expenditures

Program Services	\$	8,854,046
Management and General	\$	511,716
Fundraising	\$	1,327,737
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	\$	<b>10,693,499</b>

**End of Year Net Assets** \$ (778,649)

### Ratios

Program Services	83%
Management and General	5%
Fundraising	12%



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