

東日本大震災の現場から どうぶつ達と生きのびるために…

From the Site of the Great East Japan Earthquake, Surviving Together with Animals...



石巻市 あべ動物病院 獣医師・阿部 容子

Yoko ABE, Veterinarian, Abe Animal Hospital, Ishinomaki City

Thank you for that kind introduction. I'm Yoko Abe.

In Ishinomaki, even today there are many people, together with animals, still experiencing the inconveniences of an irregular lifestyle in temporary housing. On behalf of these people, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the various kinds of support that many of you have been providing.

In this talk, I will focus on how people survived together with animals during and after the earthquake and tsunami disaster. (Please forgive me if my talk overlaps with that of Mr. Abe, the director of our animal hospital). On March 11, 2011 at 2:46 pm, a massive earthquake struck off the Pacific coast of Tohoku with a magnitude estimated at 9.0 on the Richter scale and an intensity of 6 upper in Miyagi Prefecture measured on the JMA scale. I live in the city of Ishinomaki on the Sanriku coast, which is in an earthquake-prone zone. Four years ago, we experienced three earthquakes in a single day with intensities of 6 lower to 6 upper. At that time, almost nothing fell over and the local buildings suffered almost no visible damage because the ground in this area is hard. The March 11, 2011 earthquake is also said to have had an intensity of 6 upper, but when that earthquake struck, after being shaken up and down and rolled about for around three minutes, I remember being gripped by a fear that this was the end of the world. At our home, the cupboards and bookshelves looked like they had been dropped from the sky. So although the earthquake's measured intensity was 6 upper, this time it produced a fierce and destructive shaking that I had never experienced before.

Even so, I believe if we had only had to deal with the

earthquake, it would have been relatively easy for us to recover one way or another. However, a short time after the earthquake, we were inundated by a gigantic tsunami that surged across the city in three successive waves. If you look at this hall clock, you can see that it stopped at around the time the disaster struck. I saw the same thing when I visited many schools to conduct hearing sessions with evacuees, and it stands out in my memory. Most of the gymnasium clocks had stopped within a three-minute period.

This is Ishinomaki today. This is a residential district by the coast called Minamihama. In this place, as you can see, the sea rises to this point during the spring tides. During the tsunami, in the case of this condominium building, the water came up higher than the fourth floor. Although the fence remains in place, the inside of the building has been emptied out. The photo shows that the tsunami reached this height. Here is a scene from the town of Onagawa. Actually, the area at the front was a parking lot, and there were shops on this side. But the entire area subsided considerably from the earthquake and it is now underwater at high tide.

I am a dog-training instructor. From my professional viewpoint, I'd like to tell you what I think are the most important things to do when an earthquake strikes. If you experience a strong earth tremor, you should take the following actions. First of all, open the front door to check the outside situation. This also prevents the door from becoming jammed such that it can't be opened. However, as you do this, be sure that your dog doesn't rush out of the door in a panic and disappear. There were many cases of this happening during last year's earthquake. Because both owners and dogs were

upset, even when the owners called after their dogs, the animals didn't come back. Later, when the tsunami approached the owners had to evacuate without their pets. There are many witnesses to stories of this kind.

As for the cats, in many cases, they went into wardrobes, into closets or up into high-up places such as rooms upstairs to hide inside futons. So, as was mentioned before, some cats were washed away by the tsunami, while others went into hiding and survived. For instance, one cat climbed up the pillar of a house that had been gutted by the tsunami and survived in the corner of the house. When the owner went back to the house nine days after the earthquake, he found the cat and brought it to the animal hospital, wondering what it had been eating during those nine days. From examples such as these, we can see there are major differences in how individual animals react to earthquakes.

There was also a case in which an owner and their dog were separated because the dog ran off in a panic and went missing. Nevertheless the owner and dog were eventually reunited – but six months later. That was the longest separation followed by a reunion that I heard about. I heard a lot of similar happy stories. In any case, I urge you all to try to train your pets so that they will come to you happily any time you call them. Practice this on a regular basis. For example, in daily life, owners should call their pets by their names and when a pet looks at its owner, the latter should praise the former, saying “good boy/girl!” Or when you are ready to feed your pet, tell them “come” and then give them their meal. Performing such seemingly trivial routines on a regular basis can pay big dividends during times of disaster.

Another thing you can do is to put your pet on a lead immediately whenever an earthquake strikes in order to prevent the pet from running away and to allow you to evacuate together with the pet if need be. I suppose that dog and cat owners usually only keep pet leads in one place, such as by the front door, because the lead is mainly used for taking pets out for walks. But following last year's big earthquake, I now believe it is essential to keep leads on hand in several locations around the

house. For instance, you can tie a lead to the handle of a pet carry crate and practice putting your pet into the crate. By developing this habit, and letting the animal stay there, it can become familiar with staying in the crate. I have come to feel that it is necessary to consciously develop this as a habit.

The Great East Japan Earthquake was a terrifying disaster, but in one sense, the time at which it occurred, 2:46 pm, was relatively fortuitous. I think that, although almost all of the lifelines came to a rapid stop, the quake and tsunami arrived while the day was still bright so owners had time to save or search for their pets before it became dark. If the earthquake had occurred at night, I believe many more people would have been injured and killed. In conditions of total darkness, owners would have been unable to reach their pets or their crates. In that sense, the timing of the earthquake was fortunate. I think it was a single gift from God to help people maintain the light of life in this bitterly disastrous situation.

Another thing is to make an effort to put your pet into its carry crate when it is sleeping at night, making sure of course that the crate is in a safe place. You cannot keep the crate in any location because, for example, books can tumble out of bookcases and cupboards can fall over. A television set can also fly across the room unless it is securely attached to the wall. Everything sways from side to side, so I suggest putting the crate between a sofa and a wall that has nothing against it, and nothing above that might fall down. I urge you to do this as a security measure on a daily basis. That's my feeling based on my personal earthquake experience.

Prepare a sub-lead tied to the crate and establish a relationship with your pet so that you can communicate with each other on a regular basis. I'm sure that many people know how to use the words “sit”, “lay down”, and “wait” for training. But there is much more to communicating with dogs than that. Our family has one large dog. When I try to coax it into the carry crate, since the crate is not in the living room (but in the room next door), it is dangerous for the dog. While I'm moving the dog so many things can fall down. So, in the

event of an emergency, we hide under a table and tell the dog to “lay down” and “wait. We try to take care of each other. I would like owners to use the words “sit”, “lie down” and “wait” with their dogs as often as possible on a regular basis.

In the case of an approaching tsunami, it is important to remember that the only course of action is to run away – but not merely ‘run away’. You should run intensely and quickly. When an owner runs with their pet dog alongside, they need to make the lead short and run intensely. Or they could use a sling to carry their pet. Several kinds of sling are available. Please be sure to use something that fits you well and allows you to carry your pet while keeping your hands free as you run. You never know what might happen, so it is best to keep both hands free and tie the pet to you using a sling.

However, in the case that you are evacuating with a cat, if you try to hold the animal as you run, an accident may easily occur. It is better to give cats some kind of training on a regular basis so that if disaster does strike you can quickly put them into a soft carry case.

Another thing you can do is to train your pet so that, as its owner, you can touch it on any part of its body. We know of many cases where, when the owner and pet were escaping from the approaching tsunami, while carrying the dog and trying to run, the owner was knocked down by the tsunami and dropped the dog. Yet the animal was saved because the owner grabbed hold of the dog’s ears or tail. I therefore recommend owners and dogs to train together so that the owner can touch any part of the dog’s body. I have clients who are grateful that they did this. When a dog is saved from a disaster in that way, the animal is likely to be traumatized but both the owner and the dog have been through an awful time. However, things need not be quite as bad as that. Dogs have a strong sense that they must stay close to their owner even if gripped by the ears or tail. So it is important to train them so that you the owner can touch every part of their body. I felt this strongly as a result of my experiences with the earthquake.

One more important thing is to get your pet used to being held. It is important that the owners hold their pets regularly so that the pet is able to accept being held.

This woman is a midwife. She actually ran away from the tsunami carrying her pet dog, called Milk, in a sling. The situation at that time was as shown in this video. (Video begins)

When this woman and her dog were at the entrance of their home, a black wave came up from below. They began escape, together with their neighbors, but a second one-meter-high wave also approached. They were caught in this wave and swept away. Fortunately they hit a tree, which is where they remained for the next 40 minutes. The woman said she thought they were going to die there. She gave up many times, but the dog also tried very hard to keep above the water, and after 40 minutes the two of them were saved together. It was thanks to the sling that they were able to remain together throughout that time.

(Video ends)

When she was rescued after 40 minutes, she found that she had broken a leg. She hadn’t noticed this at all while she was in the water. And one of the dog’s eyes had turned white due to the stress of the ordeal. This midwife recommended people to use a sling for carrying human babies, but the device works well for carrying pets too. It is easy for owners to prepare a pet sheet and a little food in case of an evacuation, so please choose one that fits you and try it out.

This lady also told me that a square of wrapping cloth is equally convenient to use if you don’t have a real sling handy. People can even hold human babies like this using a wrapping cloth. I suggest you give it a try. Later, I will give a demonstration on how to use it. So I recommend taking a wrapping cloth with you when you evacuate. When a person evacuates accompanied by a pet animal, they may find that many other people don’t like animal hair. If the owner has a wrapping cloth, they can cover the animal with the cloth to prevent hair from being shed. A wrapping cloth can also be used in

many other ways. For example, it can be used to cover a crate, or to hold a cat or dog that has become afraid of earthquakes after a number of tremors. It can give them a feeling of safety.

This is a picture of Dr. Asako demonstrating how to use a wrapping cloth with our family dog Omake. As you can see, both of Dr. Asako's hands are free. When people have two free hands, they can do almost anything. When you are evacuating from a tsunami or any other kind of danger, you may find you need to save another animal. So always be sure to keep both hands free.

Dr. Uchida developed a bag especially for emergency use. Just don't forget to add a wrapping cloth to it. The important thing is to become accustomed to bringing this around with you. For instance, use a portable dish for your pets several times in normal life. Let your pet practice with it and get used to it.

There are many cats and dogs that will not eat if their dish is different. Yet owners try to make use of emergency-use dishes to feed their pets. If you really want to be prepared, you will need to take them out from your emergency kit and use them occasionally in ordinary life. Animals feel stressed in emergency situations, and especially if their ordinary surroundings are replaced by something new. So it is important for them to have things they are accustomed to using.

The things you need to take with you when evacuating are the most basic items. Fortunately, in Ishinomaki, accompanied evacuations were mostly permitted. In some cases owners and their pets were placed in the same room. In other cases the pets were placed in different rooms. In Ishinomaki, there were two places where accompanied evacuation was not allowed. In Onagawa Town, all the evacuees were housed in a gymnasium hall and animals were not allowed inside. The weather on that day was very snowy and the owner of two Chihuahuas was not allowed to bring them inside. So the owner remained outside all night holding the dogs but despite her efforts the Chihuahuas both froze to death. I heard a number of such sad incidents.

In that sense alone, a wrapping cloth of some kind that can also provide some warmth.

This person evacuated taking only their pet with them. They had lost everything from their previous life. Their clothes and footwear are all relief supplies, delivered as a package, so the evacuees had no choice. They had to wear what they were given and many even had to wear odd socks on their feet. It was a situation in which people lost a measure of human dignity. So, this animal that has evacuated together with its owner represents the totality of daily life for that person. Such pets offer their owners mental and psychological sustenance.

Within the evacuation centers, crates were necessary for the animals, but the evacuees had to wait until animal welfare organizations or other providers delivered the actual crates. In the meantime, at the Yamato Daiichi Junior High School Evacuation Center, people made their own crates using the boxes in which blankets were delivered to the center from the Aichi Prefecture Red Cross. As shown here, they made roofs and entrances that could be closed. These people are wonderful, aren't they? In order to help rescued animals survive, they made the best possible use of their inventiveness and maintained their everyday life. The people of Ishinomaki have so much warmth. We saw many cases like this in which people and animals were living together just after the earthquake disaster.

This is a 19-year-old cat. At this age, cats tend to slow down. The owners desperately evacuated from their home carrying the cat and little more than the clothes they were wearing. At the evacuation center, the owner observed good manners, attached a lead to the cat (actually, they used an ordinary piece of string), and took it out for walks. When they went out, the children went out as well. The animal was gentle, so everybody loved the cat, calling it "o-riko-san", meaning "clever". The cat became good friends with everyone at the evacuation center. I have experienced how great the power of animals can be on many occasions while making my rounds at evacuation centers.

This is a science laboratory. Actually I think science

labs or domestic science classrooms make excellent accommodation facilities for animal accompanied evacuation. This is because these classrooms are quite large and have tables installed so that students can study as a team. So when evacuees, accompanied by cats, stay in such places they can camp between the tables and obtain a degree of privacy. Allowing them and their pets to stay in these rooms can help reduce the stress of being evacuated for both parties.

Now I will talk a bit about evacuation centers. Let's watch this short video.

(Video begins)

I think it was about 40 minutes between the earthquake and the arrival of the tsunami. But I actually felt the tsunami came all too quickly before I could do much to prepare for it. By the time I returned to my normal senses I was high on a hillside holding my pet dog, and the only other thing I had in my hands was my pet's walking bag, containing its dog patient registration card, pet sheets and lead. Then I began to worry what would happen if the evacuation center refused to accept my pet. I passed some time with my pet in our car. Then, when we got to the evacuation center, the staff asked my husband, "How many are there in your family?" My husband answered, "Our family consists of six people and one dog." I was saved by these words, because my family considered Kotaro to be a family member.

(Video ends)

I heard that Kotaro became something of a celebrity at the evacuation center. In Minamisanriku, evacuees used a local gymnasium as their center. A single tatami mat space (180 x 90cm) was allocated for every two people. Kotaro and his owner had attended dog training classes and, under pressure, Kotaro behaved very nicely even though the environment was poor. The owner had never expected it to be so beneficial, but the dog's training did actually help on the circumstances. Kotaro really was well behaved. He lived as the celebrity animal of the evacuation center, and now he lives in a temporary house.

One thing that is vital to animal accompanied evacuation is crate training. So please do give your pets some crate training. Many owners leave their pets to roam freely at home whereas their real responsibility is to provide them with a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. Whenever an owner goes out or goes to sleep at night, they are responsible for securing their pet's safety. Even when the owner and pet are able to evacuate together, if the evacuation carries on for an extended period, the owner will still have to occasionally leave the pet alone. They may have to go out to work, pick up rations, or carry out some duty at the center on a rota system etc. Some owners put their pets into crates and cover the crates with cloth on such occasions, and this works well. When pets have been trained to tolerate this treatment they can coexist with people as members of society.

Another necessity is toilet training. It is very important that pets be able to go to the toilet when called to do so. For example, in the case of guide dogs, they are trained to excrete on a count of "one-two, one-two". I wish owners would train their pets so that they can control toilet behavior in this way. Around many evacuation centers the areas were covered with sludge and rubble. People and their animals could not go outside at all, let alone for walks. Under such conditions, it is much better if pets are trained so that they can go to the toilet when called to do so on a regular basis.

Also, more important than anything else is an animal's sociality. Animal socialization education is extremely important. In order to train them to get on well with everybody, I hope owners will make sufficient training efforts. That way their pets can live a rich life as a dog or a cat.

These are our family dogs. At the evacuation center, there were lots of cardboard boxes containing rationed goods. Since we were not expecting the animal crates to be supplied for a while we coaxed the dogs to sleep temporarily inside cardboard boxes so they could be warm and feel safe. I recommend you to get your dog or cat used to sleeping in a cardboard box just for fun on a regular basis. Cardboard is also useful for making

barrier partitions between people who are crowded together within evacuation centers. As Mr. Abe said earlier, these are things that you should prepare for in advance. However, you should also carry out flea and tick prevention on a regular basis.

At the evacuation center many owners allowed their cats to come under their blankets. This helped keep both cats and their owners warm but if the cats had not received flea or tick prevention measures such pests would have become pervasive and spread to all the animals throughout the evacuation center.

There were animals that lived outside the evacuation center because they were suffering from stress caused by the unfamiliar environment. Dogs that showed problematic behavior, such as barking, yelling, biting, etc., were forced to live in cars due to their owners' concerns. When I saw such things I felt strongly that owners should be making more of an effort to train their pets to avoid problematic behavior.

Currently, we are making visits to temporary housing units where people are living with animals as a support activity. We give an 'Ann Project' sticker to the households and the occupants stick it on their entrance or postbox. Otherwise, since many of these houses are arranged in numerous non-distinct rows that look essentially the same, we would become confused as to which houses kept pets. So we distribute the stickers to the households we have already interviewed and which have accepted our support. We ask them to stick it at their entrance. This makes it very easy for us when we come to visit them again on our periodic rounds.

We continue to hold hearings with those people living with pets in temporary housing and it does seem to be an endless activity. Now we have decided to appoint a group leader for each temporary housing district, who is tasked with finding out when animals are brought into or removed from their temporary housing area and to inform us accordingly. This person, owner of a dog named Ponta, lost his job. So I asked him to work as a group leader to which he replied, "leave it to me!" Everybody needs something to do. And while living

in temporary housing, I thought it would be good for people to work at doing something with animals.

Ponta is the dog that actually kicked off our temporary housing support activities. After his evacuation, Ponta barked and barked, which was a big nuisance to the other people around. So his owner kept him tied up outside the gymnasium, moved into temporary accommodation and commuted back and forth to feed and walk him. Ponta was not neutered, so I took him under my care and gave him crate training. Following this, Ponta was able to go back and live in the temporary housing together with his family. Soon afterwards however, I received a phone call from Ponta's owner who said, "I'm sorry, but if Ponta's crate is put into our room there is not enough sleeping space for our two sons. So I'd like to return the crate to you." However, Ponta absolutely needed his crate in order to feel calm and secure, so we tried to come up with a good solution. As I had heard that Ponta used to hide under his owner's bed, we decided to try to use that space as a crate instead. The owner designed and built this improvised crate himself and even put a lock on it. He promised me he would put Ponta into the crate whenever the family went out. So now, this is how Ponta is living.

This woman is a group leader at the temporary housing place in Hibiki Industrial Complex, and here she is making the rounds of the houses with us. I am planning to hold a meeting of group leaders when the weather gets warmer, and when we do so, I also want to invite people who are not living with animals to join in too. I would hope that both those living with animals and those who do not can exchange their opinions and thoughts in order to find common ground. If they can do this, they can spend the rest of their temporary housing period as a good community.

Here, having dogs around has actually led to the establishment of a new community. We put up some fences for families using aid money we had received. I also held dog behavior classes when the residents can spare the time. We are now receiving a lot of support from people across Japan and this support is being

delivered properly like this so as to help animals in the disaster area. Within the temporary housing units, needs change with the seasons. In the latter half of last year, many dogs developed dermatitis around their neck area. This was because the owners who had a particularly hard time escaping the tsunami did not notice their dogs collars had been damaged by sea salt until it was too late. There was an urgent need to shampoo these dogs. I give classes at Tohoku Aiken College, and the teachers of the trimmer course there gave us their cooperation and agreed to join us making our rounds. They came on the fourth Sunday of every month to shampoo the dogs at the temporary housing units. Thanks to their cooperation, the animals in Ishinomaki are enjoying their lives and surviving well.

When the disaster happened, the lives of these animals underwent drastic changes. First they were hit by the disaster itself and had to evacuate and live at an evacuation center (or in a car or a relative's house), and after that they were moved to temporary housing. It is very important to raise animals that feel safe, secure and comfortable as long as they are together with their owners no matter what circumstances they encounter. In this context, training pets by using positive reinforcement techniques - praising them for responding correctly, etc. - is an essential way to build trust. Thanks to this method, even in times of disaster, owners and pets have a greater sense of fellowship and so these dogs and cats feel much safer. I believe that animals raised in this way can themselves help reduce people's stress. In times of disaster even those people who have been separated from their own pets, or those who don't usually have animals as family members, can be healed as part of a new community.

Also, thanks to the animals, a new spirit of friendship - in which people regain their daily routines and become community leaders - has spread throughout the evacuation centers. In that sense, the presence of animals is indispensable to community life. This is the Golden Retriever that was being shampooed in the previous photograph. We found this dog when we were making our rounds of the temporary housing. The dog had made a narrow escape from the tsunami by wading

through salty water so it was filthy. Although the dirt was so bad, the owner did shampoo the dog with the foam soap we provided. As you might expect the animal did become a lot cleaner. Taking a bath gives people a great feeling, and the same was true for this dog. So I took this photo.

Now, this is the last part of my talk.

(Video begins)

"I was inside the house. By the time I began to realize that something strange was happening, a huge tsunami arrived. My neighbors were being washed away and nearby houses were being pushed together. Then the water swept me away too and I lost my grasp on my dog's lead. But a nail on a piece of building material caught my clothes, and so I avoided being dragged too far in the rubble. My husband dragged himself up onto some higher ground and freed me from the nail, and we drifted over to a hotel and evacuated there. I almost gave up hope of seeing Maru again."

"Early the next morning, we saw a black dog with a lead attached. Could that be Maru? I couldn't believe it, but when I went over to get a close look, it was Maru. Our dog was covered all over with mud but was otherwise uninjured. I was so happy to see him. We didn't have anything to eat, and we didn't have any dog food, of course. But we searched around and managed to pick up various items of food to eat. My husband, Maru and I shared these undamaged food items in their unopened packages, such as potato chips and packed rice, without heating anything up."

"When owners and their pets are staying in an evacuation center or living temporarily in other people's homes, the degree of training the pets have been given has a big effect on how much care the owners need to take to make sure other people are not inconvenienced. It also has an effect on the way other people react. From my own experience at evacuation centers, I could see acutely that pets do need to be trained properly in the interests of themselves and their owners."

(Video ends)

As you can see from these stories, training pets is really important at any time. In my training classes, I always tell my attendees that realizing a dog's happiness will improve the animal's standing. They will be loved by everybody they meet which is the real meaning of socializing animals. Moreover, I always tell people that they shouldn't choose the breed of dog they want based on self-righteous thinking. And neither should they raise them in a self-satisfied way. What is important is to build a relationship of mutual trust between owner and dog. So let's all try to build the kind of relationship in which both owner and dog takes care of the other. I have heard from so many people who all say how useful it was that they had trained their dogs, particularly after the disaster. It always gives me great pleasure to hear such stories.

In the wake of the earthquake and tsunami disasters, I feel most strongly that it is very important to raise pets not only as members of a family but also as members of society. I would like to say to pet owners that, if you ever have to go to an evacuation center, the issue is not whether your animal is admitted or not. Your being refused is not the issue. First and foremost, it is about what the owner can do and about owner confidence. Owners must be confident that their animal can cope with an evacuation. I say, do what is necessary to have that confidence and spend your time with your animal profitably.

Ponta was the first dog we handled in the course of our temporary housing support activities. In Ishinomaki, people and animals survived the disaster together and they are still surviving together. I must use the present progressive tense here. So I think our activities are likely to continue for a long time to come yet, but we will continue to provide support to people and animals living in temporary housing.

Ponta says, "Thank you for listening. I am grateful to be alive."

東日本大震災の現場から

災害時どうぶつ達と
共に生きのびるために...



東日本大震災
2011.3.11

【Slide 1】

地震の時！大切なこと

犬は... 眠いて外に飛び出す
猫は... タンスや高い場所などに隠れてしまう



- ・呼んだら、すぐそばに来れること
- ・頼時、リードを装着
- ・クレートに入れる
→ 置く場所・サブリードを貼っておくことが大切
- ・机の下で「オスワリ・フセ・マテ」

東日本大震災
2011.3.11

【Slide 5】

3月11日 14時46分

巨大地震
M9.0
震度6強

巨大津波
20分後に第一波



東日本大震災
2011.3.11

【Slide 2】

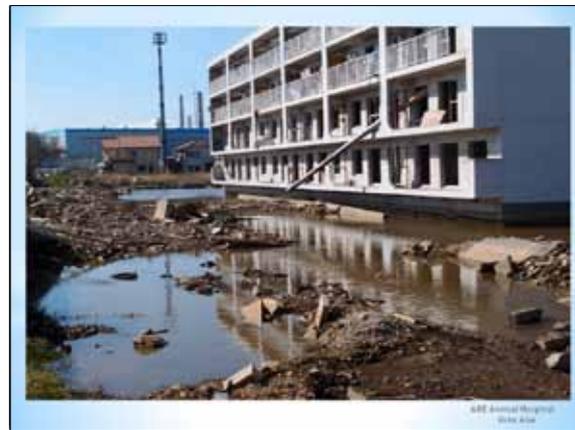
津波の時！大切なこと

- ・一緒に走って逃げる
→ 短めのリード・おんぶ紐・風呂敷
- ・体中どこでも触れるようにしておくこと
- ・抱っこされることに慣れておく




東日本大震災
2011.3.11

【Slide 6】



【Slide 3】

非常用！風呂敷だっこ



東日本大震災
2011.3.11

【Slide 7】



【Slide 4】

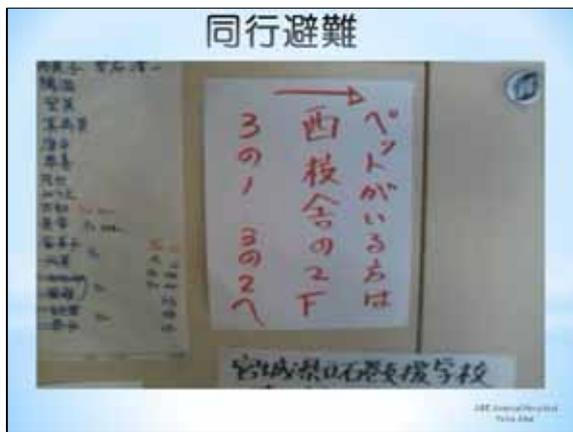
非常時の持ち物

- ・飲料水、フード(最低必要量)
- ・ペットシート、ビニール袋
- ・新聞紙、ウェットティッシュ
- ・布、風呂敷など
- ・簡易食器
- ・どうぶつの写真、迷子札、記録カード
- ・常備薬

使い慣れたもので、必要最低限

東日本大震災
2011.3.11

【Slide 8】



【Slide 9】



【Slide 13】



【Slide 10】

同行避難！必要なこと

- ・クレートトレーニング
— 段ボールなどでの対応に慣らす—
- ・トイレトレーニング
— 声掛けて排泄できるように—
- ・どうぶつの社会性
— 誰とでも仲良くできる—

【Slide 14】



【Slide 11】



【Slide 15】



【Slide 12】

事前の準備

- ワクチン接種・狂犬病接種
- ノミ・ダニ予防
- 去勢・避妊
- マイクロチップ・名札
- どうぶつ非常用持ち出し袋

【Slide 16】

避難所以外で生活する理由

(在宅・車中など)

- ・不慣れな環境での生活で起こるストレス
- ・吠える・咬むなど問題行動がある場合
- ・飼い主自身の気遣い



ABC Animal Hospital
Tokyo Kita

【Slide 17】



【Slide 21】

仮設住宅訪問



仮設住宅どうぶつ支援
Ann Project

Ann Project どうぶつ飼育生活支援

ABC Animal Hospital
Tokyo Kita

【Slide 18】



【Slide 22】



【Slide 19】



【Slide 23】



【Slide 20】



【Slide 24】



仮設住宅でのマナー教室

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【スライド 25】



共に生きぬくために
大切なこと

ABE International Tokyo, Ltd.

【スライド 29】



仮設集会所での支援物資配給

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【Slide 26】



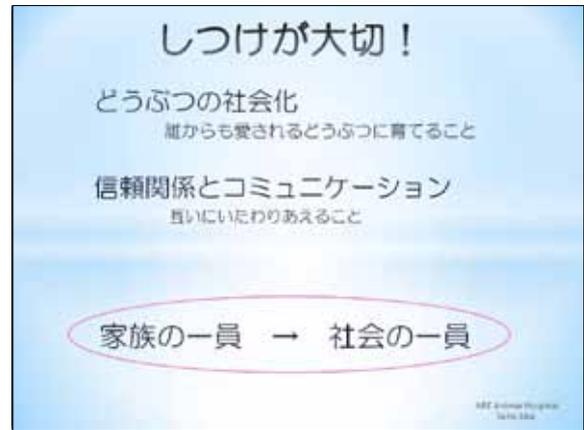
ABE International Tokyo, Ltd.

【Slide 30】



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【Slide 27】



しつけが大切!

どうぶつの社会化

誰からも愛されるどうぶつに育てること

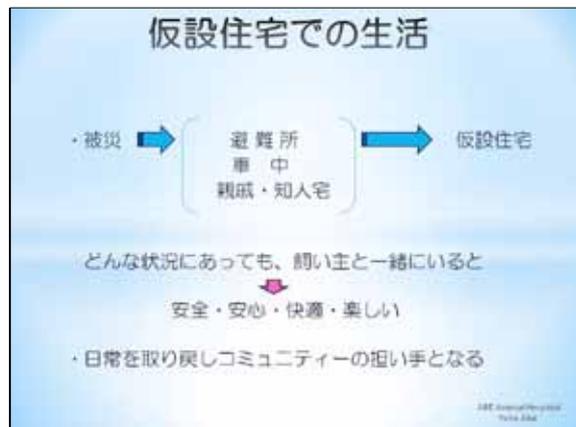
信頼関係とコミュニケーション

互いにいたわりあえること

家族の一員 → 社会の一員

ABE International Tokyo, Ltd.

【Slide 31】



仮設住宅での生活

・被災 → 避難所 中 親戚・知人宅 → 仮設住宅

どんな状況にあっても、飼い主と一緒にいると

安全・安心・快適・楽しい

・日常を取り戻しコミュニティの担い手となる

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【Slide 28】





【Slide 32】

神戸市に引き取られる動物達の現状と課題

Situation Report and Challenges relating to Animals in the Care of Kobe City

神戸市動物管理センター 主査/獣医師・湯木 麻里

Mari YUKI, Assistant Manager, Kobe Animal Control Center



Hello everybody. I have a slight cold so forgive me if my voice is a bit raspy today. I know some of you have traveled a long way to be with us today and I would like to welcome you to Kobe.

We've been hearing about the temporary housing built in the wake of last year's earthquake in Tohoku. Actually, here on Kobe Port Island, there are also a lot of temporary housing units. Let me begin by saying a few words about what happened after the [1995 Kobe] earthquake. I am a government veterinarian, so capturing dogs is part of my job. When I was working at a [Kobe] public health center in Chuo Ward, I was involved in tackling the problem of feral dogs on Port island for four years during which time I captured more than one hundred dogs. What's the connection between the temporary housing and feral dogs? Well, some people left their dogs behind when they moved out of the temporary housing and into public housing. These abandoned dogs bred, their numbers expanded and they gradually formed a feral population such that they were running wild all over Port Island.

In Ishinomaki [Tohoku], I am sure people are still having a very hard time. But I also anticipate that another problem will arise when the time comes for them to move out of temporary housing and into public housing. That was a problem we didn't handle very well in Kobe, and I still feel bitter about it. So I hope the problem I'm talking about will be addressed in Tohoku. Even today, there are some feral dogs roaming around Port Island. You may even run into them if you go out jogging.

Today, I'd like to talk mainly about the current situation in Kobe, 17 years after the Great Hanshin-Awaji (Kobe)

Earthquake struck, and also about the system the city has developed since then. However, the reality of the current situation is that we face severe problems on a daily basis. Some of the stories I have to relate are rather sad, but most of all I would like all of us to think together about the issues of how we can best take care of animals.

Every local authority throughout the country responsible for animal welfare and control administration operates an animal shelter like our center. In simple terms, there are four reasons why dogs and cats are brought to these centers. Firstly, if for one reason or another, owners are unable to take care of their animals, these animals may be brought to the center. Secondly, dogs or cats that get lost may be picked up and brought to the center. Thirdly, and fourthly, the same is true for abandoned dogs or cats, and for stray or feral animals respectively. Dogs and cats in all these categories are brought to local government shelters across the country on a daily basis.

The numbers brought to our center in Kobe from all four categories in 2010 was 2,647. Next, to make a brutal point, the number we were able to return to their owners was 39, comprising 37 dogs and two cats. The number of dogs handed over to new owners was 69. In this respect, Kobe is less advanced than many other places in Japan. Up to now we have not been able to hand cats over to new owners because our facilities are outdated. But we have now finally obtained a budget to upgrade our facilities, so from next year we are going to begin re-homing cats and are planning to put a major effort into this. However, in the current situation, more

than 96% of the dogs and cats brought to the center are killed. That is the reality.

Our center is carrying out an animal transfer project together with the Japan Animal Welfare Society (JAWS), so volunteers from JAWS come to our center on a daily basis. We give each volunteer an initial orientation before they start work. In the course of this orientation, we show them the tough reality of what goes on at the center and ask them to accept this reality but to consider together with the center's staff what can be done to improve things. It is a very sad reality and we all wish to change it. But in order to change it, we have to think together. Unless each one of you thinks hard about what you can do about it, the underlying situation will not change. So I'd like to ask you here and now to accept this reality.

Now in order for us to do so, we can probably benefit from some tips as thinking aids. So I will explain the current situation using data, etc., and break our activities down into three categories. Firstly, we take in dogs and cats from owners no longer able to take care of their animals. Secondly, we hold lost dogs and cats and try to return them to their owners. And thirdly, we try to transfer animals in our keeping to new owners. Now I am going to talk about each of these three categories in turn.

What are the reasons why people bring pets to local government facilities? For 2010, the top three reasons were as follows. The biggest reason was due to owner sickness, hospitalization or death. This was the overwhelming reason in cases involving older owners. I have been working at the shelter for five years, and this has been the top reason each year.

The second biggest reason is when people move house. Perhaps in the old days this mainly happened in relation to job relocations. Most owners who talk to us seem to be unhappy that they have to move. For example, they have to leave their present home because they cannot afford it financially, or because (related to the first reason above) they are going to be institutionalized. In addition, there have been many

cases in recent years where the underlying reason is a divorce or family break-up. I have personally witnessed some dreadful situations where a separating husband and wife have tried to force responsibility for taking care of the family dog onto each other.

The third reason (and this has been increasing greatly over the past 2 or 3 years) is that owners are bringing along elderly dogs. In particular, we get large numbers of Japanese dogs between 13 and 18 years of age. I'm sure you can guess the reasons. When dogs grow old, they may become bedridden or demented. Their owners try hard to take care of them until they die but the work can be exhausting. For many people it becomes impossible to continue and in the end they simply give up. Of course, we try to persuade owners to keep their pet until the end, as it will only be a few more months. But often the owners cannot accept this sort of recommendation.

I expect that the opinions of today's audience will be split on this issue. But when I consider that an owner no longer has the same feelings for their dog even though they are living together, I imagine that there can be no happiness in the arrangement for either side. And in such a case, as a government veterinarian, I tell them, "I understand and I will end your dog's life. I will put him/her to sleep using drugs so that it won't suffer. But in return, I ask you not to keep any more animals. And if your feelings allow, please pay a visit to the memorial at our center." Even if we accuse such owners of being bad people, the situation won't change. I also think that if we accuse owners in this way, the accusation will not touch their hearts, so I believe that in the end it is better to talk to them in a calm manner.

Here you can see the age distribution of the dogs handed over to the shelter. Below that are some 2009 national survey results conducted by the Japan Pet Food Association into the ratios of dogs and cats reared in Japan. When we compare the survey results with the ages of the dogs handed over to the shelter there is a clear correlation. Dogs over 13 years of age account for 23.3% of the dogs handed over to the shelter but only 9.7% of dogs kept as pets in ordinary households.

This suggests that a lot of dogs are brought to the center because they are elderly. We can also see that the owners of both dogs and cats are becoming more elderly. Moreover, the illness, hospitalization and death of owners is also very much the result of old age.

The next slide shows the situation when we take in lost or abandoned dogs and cats. First, let me talk about the dogs. In 2010, we took in 230 lost or abandoned dogs. The animal control authorities captured 57% of them and members of the public brought in the remaining 43%. These were mostly dogs originally kept by people (but which eventually proved too much trouble for the owner to handle) or dogs picked up by police for which the owner didn't come forward to claim them (so we had to take them).

The animal control authorities don't capture cats so, of the cats coming to the shelter, 100% are brought in by members of the public. A total of 1,815 cats were brought to us in 2010, and I think this figure is quite high compared with corresponding figures from other local authorities. The next speaker Ms. Katori will be talking about this subject, so I won't go into any detail about it now.

So how many of the dogs we take in are returned to their owners? We can clearly identify the feral dogs because they are captured using capture boxes. So first of all we can omit these animals from the total. This leaves a total of 159 dogs, of which 37 were returned to their owners, giving a return ratio of 23%. I very much want to raise this ratio, and I think this should be a major theme of our operating strategy.

I'm sure you all know very well that the current situation for cats is even more miserable than that for dogs. About 90% of the cats we take in are kittens born to strays, so let's omit these animals from the total. Of the remaining 245 cats, only two were returned to their owners. That's a return ratio of less than 0.8%. I believe this is basically the same situation as most other local authorities are reporting. So we must think hard about what we can do to improve it.

The next subject I want to mention is dog transfer. In Kobe City, we have four dog categories apart from those returned to their owners. We regard dogs in all categories as potential candidates for transfer. We select which individual dogs should be put up for transfer based on Kobe's selection standard. Dogs that clear the standard become transfer candidates and we look for owners to take them. Each local authority's selection standard differs, and Kobe's dog transfer program is carried out according to a rather strict standard.

Accordingly, among the 354 adult dogs kept at the shelter, only 37 passed the standard to become transfer candidates, while among 91 puppies, 38 became transfer candidates. In the current situation, these figures are not high at all. In 2009 we transferred 30 dogs to new owners and in 2010, 37 dogs. However, there are limits to what we can do considering our available resources, manpower and materials.

We absolutely don't want to hold more animals than we can handle. We prefer to remain strictly within the maximum capacity we are able to keep based on our own resources. So we need to find some other means to increase the numbers of animals we transfer. I will talk about this point a little later.

So what are the reasons why many dogs fail to pass the selection standard? I will try to explain this by separating the dogs into adults and puppies. In the case of adult dogs, the biggest reason for failing the selection is age. By age, I mean that we can only transfer dogs aged under 7 years old. You may find this surprising, but we automatically exclude all dogs older than 7 as elderly or senior dogs. You may be wondering why we do this, and I can give a straightforward reply. The fact is that nobody wants these dogs. When we line up three dachshunds respectively aged 1 year, 3 years and 7 years old, prospective owners invariably choose the 1 year-old dog first. This is clearly the case.

We would like to increase the transfer of senior dogs to new owners. Maybe in the case of dogs aged over 10 years old this is a little difficult, but there are many

good and healthy dogs aged between 7 and 9. In the current situation, although we wish to transfer such dogs, very few people are prepared to adopt them, so we have to give up. When animals become seniors, they need more treatment on the rearing management front.

Since we can't manage senior dogs in the same way as we do youngsters, when I am asked if we can care for senior dogs or not, I have to reply that it is impossible given our present facilities and resources. We have had to give up trying to do so. However, we do want to try to transfer more older dogs to new owners and are thinking about what we will need in order to realize this.

Another reason why some adult dogs fail the selection is due to their character or temperament. For adult dogs, we disqualify those with little or no tolerance, those not used to being around people, and those that are aggressive due to a feral existence, etc.

Regarding puppies, whether or not they pass the selection comes down to character or temperament. From our experience, puppies born to feral dogs can usually be transferred if we receive them while younger than 6 weeks of age. If they are older than 6 weeks they have usually learned to fear people. They tend to hug against the wall when people approach them. I don't think it is impossible to transfer them but, to succeed, we need to give them training and treatment that enables their social nature to develop. Again, we don't have enough resources under our current situation to do this.

Next, let me talk about the problem of over-capacity. It is very hard for me that we have to destroy puppies due to over-capacity. If, for example, a dog has no tolerance for people or its character prevents it from finding a home, we can give up and, to a certain extent, muster enough resolve to destroy it. But when we have to destroy puppies merely because our facilities are full and we can't provide them with appropriate rearing management, this continuing situation quite frankly tires me out emotionally. For me to keep working in my present position I need to get the over-capacity level

down to zero. In order to do this, "entry" measures of some kind are obviously needed.

So, from the data you have just seen, you should have a general idea of where we are.

From now, I'd like you to join us in thinking about what can be done in facing such a severe reality. As a premise for consideration, I want to emphasize that we shouldn't simply blame owners or tell them "you are a bad owner for not taking care of your pet until the end". Neither should we criticize local authorities for not taking over the responsibility to care for abandoned pets. The problems can't be solved in that way. As I wrote in my abstract, we have to consider how to establish a system whereby owners can carry out their responsibilities and one under which society takes on the responsibility for carrying out what individuals cannot do. The situation is at last reaching the point where people interested in the issue can have a serious discussion and talk about specifics for achieving these things.

On the subject of taking over pet care duties from the owners, the key word is "old age" for both animals and people. When people and their animals grow old, how can they continue to live together? And if things get to the point where they can no longer live together, what sort of system can society establish to handle the situation? It all comes down to this. When we take a senior dog, we talk about various things with the owner. As we talk, two things often emerge. One is that these old dogs are often kept outside. Owners often say things like: "I took the dog in when it was a stray," or "I was asked to take a puppy born at a friend's place which I agreed to but involuntarily," etc. Many owners use such stories as excuses for giving up their older dogs. What comes into view when such excuses are given, and what should the situation be? I'd like to offer this question for your consideration.

A third reason why owners give up keeping their animals is because they were providing "easy" rearing or "mismatched" rearing. To take an extreme case, suppose an 80-year-old owner brings us a two-year-old Labrador and asks us to take it because they are unable

to give the dog sufficient exercise, I hope you can see that this sort of excuse just won't do. The point is how to prevent such "easy" rearing or "mismatched" rearing. The owners don't necessarily have bad intentions, they just don't know what to do. That is why we, as veterinarians and professionals involved with animals, must keep thinking about how to deliver accurate and appropriate information to people.

Next, I'd like to say a few words about returning animals to their owners. One thing clearly needed is to be able to confirm an animal's identity. I always tell people that if their animal has an identification tag, then it can be easily returned to its owner. I have had to repeat this until I am blue in the face. In the first place, if an animal has an identification tag, it will not be brought to us at all. When it is picked up, it can be returned directly to its owner. So we have to tell pet owners to think about what their pet may go through if the worst happens. To start with we need some system and to link it to wearing an identification tag, and also to registration, licensing as well as anti-rabies serum injection tags for dogs.

Another thing we need to do is to take measures to discourage pet abandonment. It seems that Japanese people in general don't have very strong feelings of guilt at the idea of abandoning an animal. So what can we do to change this? Should we perhaps apply the provisions of the Animal Protection Law more strictly? From the standpoint of a responsible public official, I would like the government to establish a system to make it possible to apply the law strictly. Currently, the people in charge of administering the system, myself included, do not have the tools to combat animal abandonment. So we can't fight against it.

We also need to encourage the microchipping of pets. A considerable number of dogs don't wear collars after they go missing. Actually, only about 75% of the stray dogs picked up are wearing a collar. The other 25% are collarless. Some small dog owners who keep their animals inside think collars are cruel. So it is very important for dogs to be implanted with a microchip in case they go missing, even though, like any mechanical

device, microchips are not perfect.

It is often said that we should provide long-term keeping of stray animals at shelters. This may be the case, but to keep animals for periods up to 5 years does not resolve the problem of returning animals to their owners. One thing people should realize is that a shelter is not a home. Dogs and cats living in kennels are under a great deal of stress. However much volunteers devote themselves to caring for the animals, it is a sad fact that the animals face considerable stress as a result of living day after day in a shelter.

So in this sense, I have my doubts about the wisdom of long-term keeping in shelters. I also have to question owners who don't look for their missing pet immediately. If it is simply a matter that they don't know how to look for their missing pet, then the authorities need to get such information to pet owners. I am doubtful about the effectiveness of long-term keeping from the standpoint of returning lost animals to their owners.

Next, I would like to talk about transferring animals to new owners. I consider this to be at the heart of the matter. It is one of the keywords, one of the key undertakings or measures for changing the current situation as I have been describing it so far.

It is not too much to say that how we regard transferring animals determines whether the relationships formed between people and animals will go well or not. We must make an effort to shut down the current negative cycle. If we continue to practice a system of transfer in which we simply ask the next person to visit the Center to kindly take any cat or dog that has come in, just so that we don't have to destroy it, then the negative cycle will not be shut down. The negative cycle in this case means that some of the cats and dogs may come back to shelters again at a later date. Unless we shut down this negative cycle, the current situation cannot be changed.

The purpose of transferring animals is particularly important for the authorities carrying it out. In order

to close the negative cycle, we need to nurture “good” owners and increase a general awareness for how to keep animals through the presence of such “good” owners in society. If we can do this society will improve and the number of animals brought to shelters will decline. I don’t think we will see a real improvement in the situation until we establish such a cycle. What we need to prioritize most of all is the matching of animals to owners. On a daily basis, I see mismatches between dogs and owners that make for unhappiness on both sides. So, at our center, we try to persuade the people visiting us in order to obtain a dog, not to choose the dog they like instantly if it will not really suit them, but to take a different dog instead, etc. The most important thing is the matching of owners and dogs. Owners should only live with an animals that suits them. We try to emphasize this point.

The next issue is that of elderly animals and the capacity of the shelter. As I mentioned earlier, I really want to be able to transfer senior dogs to new owners, even though there are problems. For instance, how can we follow up the health management of senior dogs? And as their remaining lifetime is not likely to be very long, what kind of follow-up should we undertake with regard to their new owners? When I think about these things, it seems that we have some high hurdles to clear. But I would still like to tackle this task, and I also want to eliminate the shelter capacity problem.

Finally, I want to change our current social and civil mindset so that the general public will consider animal shelters as places for obtaining pets. I want it to become common for ordinary people to say, “We want a dog or cat so let’s visit the local center to pick one out.” We are going to tackle this issue with the determination to change the prevailing culture in Japan, and I’m sure that a very positive flow will be established when centers can fulfill this function.

After transferring dogs to their new owners we conduct surveys to check up on them. Considering that we do offer explanations and guidance to the new owners about keeping dogs, you might think that those taking their animal for rabies shots should be 100%, so I’m a

little ashamed of the actual figures. But still, you can see that the 93.5% figure among dogs we transfer to new owners is quite high in comparison with the figure for those obtained in other ways. There is no accurate data, but the overall ratio of dogs vaccinated against rabies is estimated to be less than 40%.

As for licensed and stray dogs, 88.5% of the dogs transferred from our center wear either a license tag or a stray dog tag. According to a 2010 survey by the pet insurance company Anicom, 37.3% of ordinary dogs in Japan wear one or other of these tags. So compared with the national average, a much higher ratio of the dogs we transfer are wearing tags. As for spaying and neutering, the 2008 rate among our dogs stood at 100%, which made us very happy. The rate has dropped a little subsequently but it remains much higher than in 2007. At present, we transfer puppies to new owners and provide guidance so the owners know they should arrange for such surgery to be carried out. I think we must continue to aim at this goal in our transfer activities.

Earlier I said we want to try to change the social mindset and culture. Now we have quite good data. I have compared the age-specific ratios of the people we transferred dogs to during the period between April 2007 and December 2008 with the data from 2010. In the first case, the overwhelming majority of new owners were in their 50s, while in 2010, the 20s to 40s age group accounted for approximately half of the total. Younger people are now positively thinking that if they wish to keep a dog they can find one at a center like ours. More of them are now thinking that it is better to obtain a dog from a facility like ours than from a pet shop. The mass media have made a huge contribution to establishing this trend. The media are conveying to the reality of this matter. All of you here today are also letting people know during the course of your own activities. This data is proof that the effects of these efforts are starting to materialize. I am optimistic that the civil culture can be changed because younger people are taking an interest in this subject.

Another issue concerns the question of whether we

should transfer animals to people aged over 70 or not. Previously, we had been doing this on a small scale. But at present we are only transferring animals to people aged up to 69 years old. We have set that age limit in consideration of current circumstances. I wonder what you think about this? Japan is becoming an aging society and the number of fit and dynamic elderly people is increasing. The issue concerns how should we consider transferring dogs from our center to people aged 70 and over. What can we do to realize this, and how can we make a system that will facilitate the process? I want to proceed with this but I am hesitant because I am not sure if we can provide adequate follow-up if we implement such transfers. So I would like to ask you all, what do you think about transferring dogs from centers like ours to new owners aged over 70?

The point is that owners should keep their pets properly until the end, and that society should only take over this responsibility when individuals are no longer able to do that. We need a system to ensure that this is what happens. Today, I am not going to talk about how to create that system in concrete terms, but I would like us all to think about it. I do have my own thoughts as someone involved in animal administration, and I am sure you have your own thoughts too. It is very important that we discuss together the kind of system we would all like to see, the way it should operate, etc., and then build it together after reaching a consensus. So I don't want to tell you today that we should do it in this way or that way.

However, there are a few points we have to consider in order to create such a system. Naturally, we need to develop a legislative framework. As for "entry" measures, unless proper legislation is developed to prevent incapable individuals from keeping animals, such as by better regulating pet shops, etc., it will remain very difficult to control the process by which more animals come to be abandoned. Naturally, it is necessary to develop the legislation, including specific revisions within the Act on Welfare and Management of Animals.

As a person in charge of a local authority animal center, I wish the government to follow a clear and solid course on this issue. At present, each local authority has its own ideas. Despite the fact that we are all working under the same legislative framework and dealing with the same kind of work, there are some gaps between how different local authorities operate. Accordingly, I would like the central government to take a lead in showing a clear direction so that as a nation we can all move in the same direction.

Now, what about resources? What is the situation with respect to human resources, money and facilities? Animal management presents a difficult issue and the situation is a fluid one but this doesn't necessarily mean that we are short on all of the abovementioned resources. Particularly with regard to human resources, I believe we have all the people we need. In the specific case of Kobe, many things were damaged or destroyed by the 1995 earthquake, and in the wake of that disaster people thought that they had to save animals and so animal shelters were constructed. People gathered together, considered the situation and took action, and in this way the situation we have today developed out of the post-earthquake situation. Knots also started its activities at the time of the earthquake, and now Knots is able to hold a large conference and provide a forum by which many people can gather and think about animal issues. I believe this to be one of Kobe's intangible assets, and so we have no need to worry about a lack of human resources.

What about money? This remains a major problem. And I don't have any good ideas about how to solve it. But there are so many of us gathered here today, so if anybody has any good ideas about money, please feel free to share them with us. We vets are very poor on financial matters, so we have to pick the brains of other people with more talent in that direction.

What, too, about facilities? We certainly need facilities and a framework that can serve as a base for our activities. So we have to establish these things. Another thing we need to do is to share ideas and to create a balance between animal welfare and society. We can'

t overlook this point. “Loving” animals isn’t good or bad in itself; it is a manifestation of our inner freedom. Everyone has their own way of loving animals, and even while we all keep saying we love animals, we often find it rather difficult to work together for them. I believe we should try to entrench the concept of “animal welfare”, which has a well-defined scientific basis, among the Japanese public. Also, those of us who are involved with animal welfare must try to find a balance between our activities and society. What I mean by this is that people must always come first. When a situation occurs in which we are faced with a choice of saving people or saving animals, we must save people first. That is a matter of course.

So, this balance with society is a point that those of us who are involved with animals cannot overlook. We have to adopt a correct attitude and share the resulting philosophy. I think that the current situation has reached a point where we can do this. So I would like to suggest that we take this opportunity to think together and act together.

What the panel members and lecturers from Western countries all mention is the importance of the administration’s role. I’m sure many people think that government offices are bureaucratic and confusing, but once a stable policy has been decided, the administrative institutions have enormous power to push things forward. I myself am sometimes amazed at this power. In Kobe City, although people like to say that the government is a hive of sectionalism, since it is a single city, it is possible for all the various sections to be linked horizontally, depending on how one goes about it. For example, I think we can link animal welfare with human welfare, and we must all do what we can together with other people.

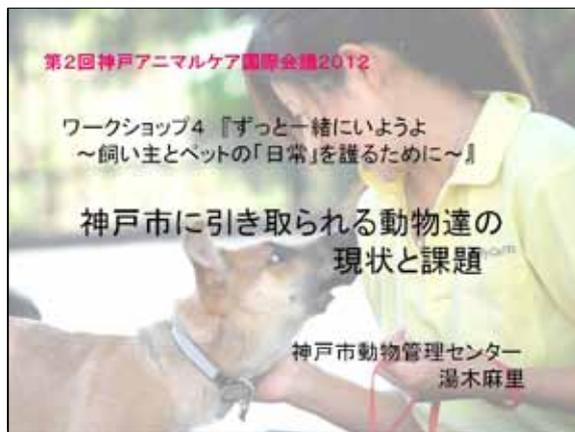
As I mentioned earlier, I feel this can be realized in Kobe City. Our center is carrying out a transfer project together with the Japan Animal Welfare Society’s volunteer group CC Kuro. It is a public-private sector joint project and it was realized by taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the animal shelter establishment efforts made following the Kobe

Earthquake 17 years ago. The public and private sectors worked together during the earthquake recovery period, and then, realizing that it was a way of working that made good sense, both sides began doing things jointly on a permanent basis. This led to the current transfer project. When we began working together, we discovered that it was highly effective. I am sure that if we all keep holding hands with other people, we will certainly connect with something positive. Kobe has ample human resources. What we need next is money. How to raise it is another theme we should be looking at.

Yet another thing we need are facilities that can serve as a base and as a framework for our activities. I believe that if people can see us as a resource for obtaining a wide variety of information when they visit, or as a good place for consultations, then people will visit whenever they need to ask something if they are having a problem with dogs or cats. So if the center can be changed in that direction, society can be changed too. I think it may initially be impossible to set up suitable facilities, but a framework can be established. I have perhaps another 20 years of working in a government office to look forward to, and I hope that such a framework can be established before my time ends.

Our job is a pretty tough one. We get complaints from citizens, we catch dogs and cats, and of course we have to perform euthanasia and destroy animals. As a person working amid such circumstances, I have been given a forum where I can engage with my dreams by talking with you here today. Thanks to Knots, we can get together with all our peers and talk about our dreams for the future and find other people who can share them. I often feel discouraged working on my own as a person in charge at a government office. But at the same time, I am appreciative that we have now reached a situation unimaginable just ten years ago. When I first saw a shelter in England, I was much impressed that such a thing could be possible, and now ten years later I can see that the same sort of thing has been realized in Japan too. So it is very important for us to talk about our dreams with each other, exchange ideas and share our thoughts. I really appreciate having the opportunity

to think about such matters and to share my dreams
with all of you here today.



【Slide 1】

- ① 飼い主などからの**引取り**
- ② 飼い主への**返還**
- ③ 新しい飼い主への**譲渡**

【Slide 5】

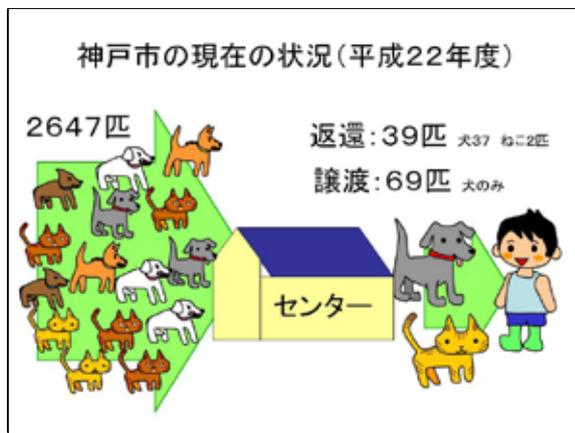
- なぜセンターに犬やねこが来るのか
- ① 飼えなくなった
 - ② 迷子になった
 - ③ 捨てられた
 - ④ 野良犬、野良ねこ

【Slide 2】

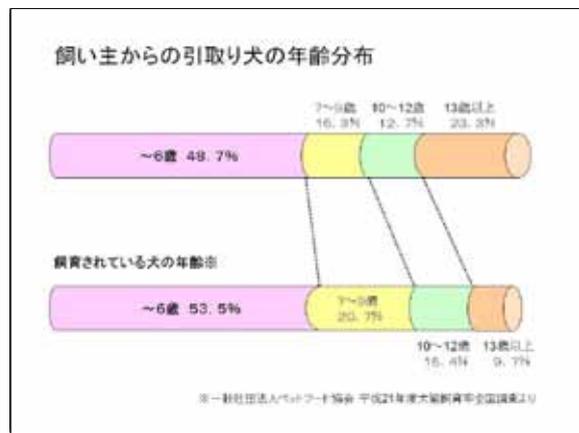
- 飼い主からの引取り理由
- ① 飼い主の病気・入院・死亡
 - ② 引越し
 - ③ 動物の病気・高齢



【Slide 6】



【Slide 3】

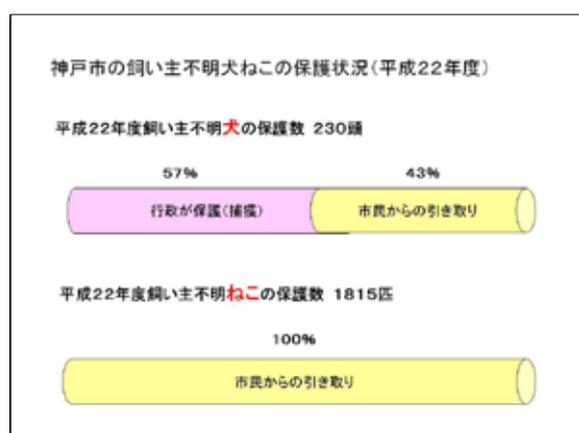


【Slide 7】

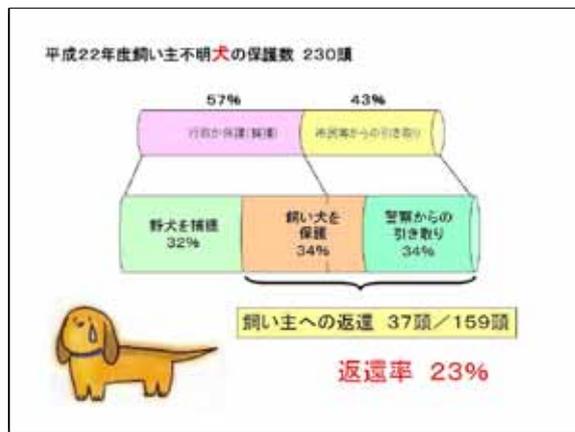
ほとんどの犬・ねこ(96%)がセンターで命を終わらせる

現実

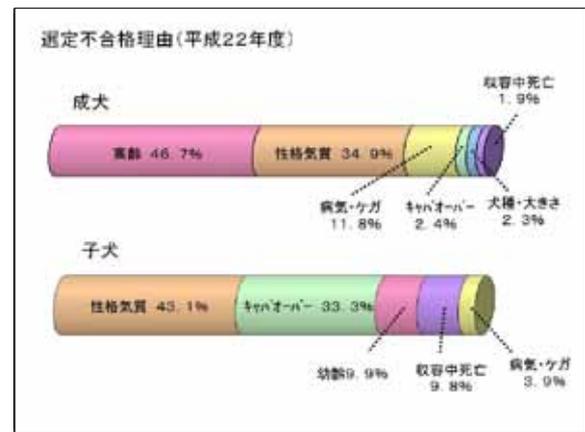
【Slide 4】



【Slide 8】



【Slide 9】



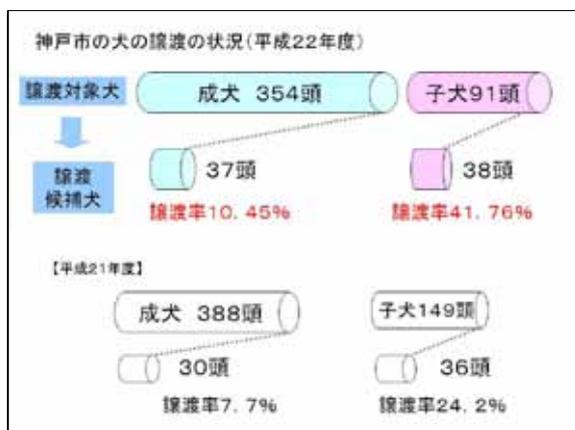
【Slide 12】



【Slide 10】



【Slide 13】



【Slide 11】

- ### 飼い主からの引き取り
- キーワードは人、動物ともに「**高齢**」
 - 高齢犬の引き取りの際の聞き取りから...
飼育場所は**屋外**、入手方法は**ひろってきた**
 - 安易な飼育・ミスマッチな飼育**が一番の原因

【Slide 14】



- ### 飼い主への返還
- キーワードは「**身元の表示**」
 - 遺棄への対策**
日本人の動物観(生きていることと自然であること)
 - 保護施設への長期保管は対策か?
-

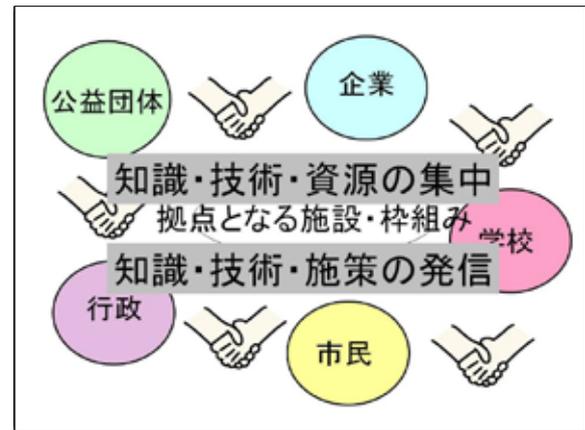
【Slide 15】

新しい飼い主への譲渡

- ・ 何のための譲渡か？ 特に行政がやる意義
- ・ 最も重きを置いているのは、**マッチング**
- ・ 課題は**高齢とキャパシティー**
- ・ 動物の入手先としての保護施設
市民文化を変えていく！

かわいそうだからもらって...では、負のサイクルは終わらない

【Slide 16】



【Slide 20】

何のための譲渡か？

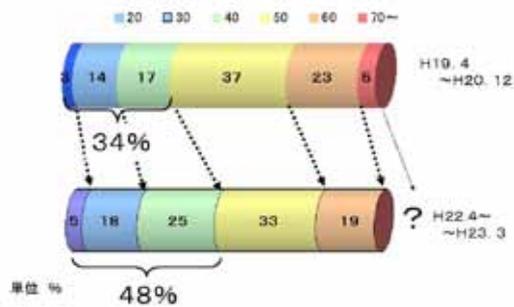
	H22年度 譲渡犬	一般
H23年度 狂犬病予防注射接種率	93.6%	≒40%
鑑札・迷子札装着率	59.6% <small>※どちらかのみを 含めると88.6%</small>	37.3% <small>2010年8月 アニコム 損害保険株式会社調査</small>
不妊去勢手術実施率 子犬で譲渡し、譲渡後に 飼い主が実施した率	96.9% H21 82.1% H20 100.0% H19 69.7%	

【Slide 17】



【Slide 21】

譲渡者の年齢別割合



【Slide 18】

	責任	しくみ
飼い主	・終生飼養 ・適正飼養	?
社会	・社会で支える	

しくみを作るために必要なもの

- ・ **法律**の整備 明確な方向性と規制
- ・ **資源**の確保 人材・金・場所
- ・ **理念**の共有 動物福祉と社会とのバランス

【Slide 19】