

AMAL CSR

Stabilize and Sustain Program

Trap–Neuter–Vaccinate–Microchip–Return

Operational Manual & Community Guide

A practical handbook for residents, volunteers, and the community

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How to Use This Manual

This manual has been prepared by AMAL CSR to support our Stabilize and Sustain Programme — a humane, evidence-based approach to managing community cat populations through Trap–Neuter–Vaccinate–Microchip–Return (TNVR).

The manual is divided into two parts so it can serve different readers:

- Part A – Community Education: a plain-language introduction to TNVR, designed for residents, building managers, and the wider public who want to understand the programme.
- Part B – Operational Guide for Trappers and Volunteers: a step-by-step working manual for residents and volunteers who actively assist AMAL CSR with trapping cats in their community.

Annexes at the end include forms, checklists, FAQs, and emergency contacts.

A note on terminology

TNR (Trap–Neuter–Return) is the term used internationally. AMAL CSR follows the more comprehensive TNVR model — Trap, Neuter, Vaccinate, Microchip, Return — so each cat is sterilised, vaccinated against disease, identified by microchip, and recorded in our database before being returned to its outdoor home.

PART A

Community Education

Understanding TNVR and the role of our community

1. What is TNVR?

Trap–Neuter–Vaccinate–Microchip–Return (TNVR) is a humane, non-lethal method of managing community cat populations. Cats living outdoors are humanely trapped, taken to a licensed veterinary clinic where they are spayed or neutered, vaccinated, treated for parasites, microchipped, and ear-tipped. After they recover, they are returned to the exact location where they were trapped.

TNVR is recognised globally as the most effective and humane approach to community cat management. It is supported by leading animal-welfare organisations worldwide, and in the UAE it is the model adopted by Abu Dhabi Animal Shelter, RAK Animal Welfare Centre, and many other licensed groups.

The five steps explained

1. **Trap.** The cat is humanely caught using a baited cage trap. The cat is not harmed; the trap simply confines the cat so it can be transported safely.
2. **Neuter (spay or castrate).** A licensed veterinarian sterilises the cat under anaesthesia so it can no longer reproduce.
3. **Vaccinate.** The cat receives core vaccines (typically rabies and feline combination vaccines) and is treated for fleas, ticks, and intestinal worms.
4. **Microchip.** A small chip the size of a grain of rice is inserted under the skin between the shoulder blades. The chip carries a unique number registered to AMAL CSR or the colony caretaker.
5. **Return.** Once fully recovered, the cat is returned to the exact location where it was trapped — its outdoor home.

The ear-tip: a universal symbol

During surgery, the tip of the cat's left ear is painlessly removed under anaesthesia. This small, straight cut heals quickly and leaves no lasting discomfort. The ear-tip is the international symbol that identifies a cat as having been through a TNVR programme — it tells trappers, vets, and animal welfare officers at a glance that this cat is sterilised, vaccinated, and belongs to a managed colony. It prevents the cat from being trapped again unnecessarily.

2. Why TNVR Works

It addresses the root cause

Removing cats from an area does not solve the problem. When cats are taken away, new cats move in to take advantage of the food and shelter — this is known as the “vacuum effect.” TNVR breaks the cycle by stopping reproduction at the source. A stable, sterilised colony defends its territory from newcomers and gradually shrinks over time as cats age out naturally.

Benefits for the cats

- No more pregnancies, kittens, or the stress of mating cycles.
- Reduced fighting, roaming, and mating-related injuries.
- Vaccination against rabies and other diseases.
- Treatment for fleas, ticks, and worms.
- Longer, healthier lives in their familiar territory.

Benefits for the community

- Fewer kittens born outdoors.
- Significant reduction in nuisance behaviours such as yowling, spraying, and fighting.
- Lower risk of zoonotic disease (diseases transmissible to humans), including rabies.
- Natural rodent control around buildings and waste areas.
- A stable, identifiable population rather than a constantly changing one.
- Reduced pressure on shelters and reduced costs to the community over time.

Benefits compared to removal

Removal / culling	TNVR
New cats move in (vacuum effect)	Existing colony defends territory
Population rebounds within months	Population gradually declines
Cats killed regardless of health	Healthy cats are sterilised and returned
No vaccination of remaining cats	Colony is vaccinated; public-health risk reduced
Ongoing, repeated cost	One-time cost per cat, lasting effect
Inhumane and publicly unpopular	Humane and supported by residents

3. The Role of the Community

TNVR is most effective when it is a community effort. Residents, building managers, security teams, and feeders all play a part. Even if you do not personally trap cats, you can help in important ways.

How residents can help

- Report colonies. Let AMAL CSR know where you see groups of unsterilised cats (cats without an ear-tip).
- Identify caretakers and feeders. The people who already feed cats are essential allies.
- Encourage responsible feeding. Feed at set times in clean, designated spots — not by leaving food on the ground at random.
- Do not relocate or harm cats. Removing cats causes the vacuum effect; harming cats is illegal under UAE animal-welfare law.
- Watch for sick or injured cats and report them promptly.
- Support trapping days. When AMAL CSR organises a trapping effort, neighbours may be asked to temporarily stop feeding so cats are hungry enough to enter traps. This is essential.
- Donate or volunteer. Surgery, vaccines, microchips, and trap equipment all cost money. Every cat sponsored helps.

How building owners and management companies can help

- Provide AMAL CSR with safe access to common areas during trapping.
- Allow designated feeding stations in suitable, low-traffic locations.
- Communicate with residents in advance of trapping days.
- Do not engage pest-control companies to remove cats — contact AMAL CSR instead.
- Support a long-term colony management plan rather than reactive removal.

Recognising an ear-tipped cat

If you see a cat with the tip of its left ear missing...

- The cat has already been sterilised, vaccinated, and microchipped.
- It is part of a managed colony and should not be trapped again.
- If the cat appears healthy and is in its usual territory, leave it where it is.
- If the cat appears sick or injured, contact AMAL CSR — do not attempt to handle it.

4. Common Misconceptions

“It would be kinder to take the cats to a shelter.”

Community cats are not socialised to people and rarely thrive indoors. Most are frightened in confinement and are not adoptable. Returning them to their outdoor home, where they have territory, social bonds, and food, is the most humane outcome for the cat.

“If we feed them, more will come.”

Cats are present because food is already available — from waste bins, hunting, and casual feeders. Structured feeding combined with TNVR is what reduces the population, because every cat at the feeding station can be identified, monitored, and sterilised.

“Why not just remove them all?”

Removing cats creates a vacuum that is rapidly filled by unsterilised cats from neighbouring areas. The population rebounds, and the cycle starts again. TNVR is the only method that produces lasting reduction.

“Community cats spread disease.”

Vaccinated, sterilised colonies pose minimal disease risk. Cats in a TNVR programme are vaccinated against rabies and treated for parasites — making them, in fact, safer neighbours than unmanaged populations.

“The cats look fine — why interfere?”

An unsterilised female cat can produce two or three litters a year. Within a few years a small colony can grow into dozens of cats, with rising welfare problems, fighting, and complaints. TNVR keeps the colony stable and prevents this from happening.

PART B

Operational Guide

For residents and volunteers assisting AMAL CSR with trapping

5. Before You Begin

Trapping is not difficult, but it requires planning and care. A trapping effort that is rushed or poorly prepared can stress or injure cats and can damage trust with the local community. Read this section in full before your first trap is set.

5.1 Coordinate with AMAL CSR first

All trapping carried out under the AMAL CSR banner must be coordinated in advance with our team. This ensures that:

- A veterinary appointment is booked before trapping starts.
- Traps and equipment are available.
- Surgery slots are not wasted (a trapped cat with no surgery booking causes unnecessary stress).
- Each cat is properly logged and microchipped to AMAL CSR records.

Golden rule

Never trap a cat unless you have a confirmed surgery appointment within the next 12–18 hours. A cat should not sit in a trap waiting.

5.2 Assess the colony

Before trapping, spend a few days observing the cats to understand the colony:

- How many cats are there? Note adults, kittens, males, females.
- Which already have ear-tips (skip these)?
- Are there any visibly pregnant or nursing females?
- Are any cats sick, injured, or limping?
- Where do they regularly feed and shelter?
- Are there friendly cats that may actually be lost pets? Scan for a microchip if possible before assuming they are community cats.

5.3 Talk to neighbours and feeders

- Identify everyone who currently feeds the cats.
- Explain TNVR and what will happen on trapping day.
- Ask feeders to stop feeding 24 hours before trapping (the cats must be hungry to enter the trap).
- Reassure neighbours that cats will be returned to the same location after surgery.
- Leave a contact number in case anyone has concerns during the trapping period.

5.4 Choose your trapping day

Avoid:

- Days of extreme heat (summer afternoons in the UAE — cats can overheat in traps within minutes).
- Days when you cannot personally monitor traps continuously.
- Times when the cats' normal feeders cannot be reached or informed.
- Days when the vet clinic is closed or unable to receive cats the next morning.

Best times in the UAE are typically early evening through early morning, when temperatures are cooler and cats are most active.

6. Equipment and Supplies

AMAL CSR can lend traps and core equipment to approved volunteers. The list below is what a typical trapping kit should contain.

6.1 Essential equipment

Item	Purpose	Notes
Humane box trap (large)	Catching the cat	Spring-loaded door, minimum 80×25×25 cm. Tomahawk or similar. One trap per cat you intend to catch that night.
Trap divider / isolator	Safely confining cat at one end of trap during cleaning or feeding	Two are better than one.
Trap covers (sheets / towels)	Calming the cat	Lightweight, breathable, light-coloured. One per trap.
Bait	Attracting the cat into the trap	Strong-smelling wet food, tinned tuna or sardines in oil, KFC chicken (boneless).
Newspaper	Lining trap floor; absorbing waste	Several layers per trap.
Plastic lids / small plates	Holding bait inside trap and feeding during recovery	Plus a small spoon.
Gloves (thick, bite-resistant)	Personal protection when handling traps	Leather gardening gloves are a minimum; never reach into a trap with bare hands.
Torch / head-torch	Trapping after dark	Red-light mode is less startling to cats.
Permanent marker & masking tape	Labelling traps	Each trap gets a unique ID, location, and date.
Cable ties / bungee cords	Securing trap doors closed during transport	Prevents accidental escape.
Vehicle plastic sheet	Protecting your car	Cats may urinate or defecate during transport.

6.2 Recovery and personal-safety supplies

- Clean traps for transferring cats during recovery.
- A quiet, temperature-controlled holding area (an indoor garage, store-room, or spare bathroom — never outdoors in summer).
- Disinfectant safe for animals (e.g., F10, diluted bleach 1:32) for cleaning traps between uses.

- First-aid kit for human use (cat scratches and bites must be cleaned immediately).
- Hand sanitiser and disposable gloves.
- Mobile phone with AMAL CSR and emergency vet contacts saved.
- Trap log / record sheet (see Annex 1).

6.3 What NOT to use

Never use any of the following

- Leg snares, nooses, or wire traps — these injure cats and are illegal.
- Nets thrown by hand — high risk of injury to cat and human.
- Sedatives in food — dosing is impossible to control without veterinary supervision.
- Bare hands or pillowcases on adult community cats.
- Old, damaged traps with weak springs or missing covers.

7. Step-by-Step Trapping Procedure

Step 1 – Pre-bait the traps (optional, recommended)

For 3–7 days before trapping, place unset traps (door wired open or removed) at the feeding spot. Put food only inside the trap. This teaches cats that the trap is a safe, normal place to eat. On trapping day, they walk in without hesitation.

Step 2 – Withhold food before trapping

Stop feeding 24 hours before trapping (12 hours minimum for kittens). Inform every other feeder so nobody undermines this. A well-fed cat will not enter a trap.

Step 3 – Prepare each trap

6. Line the floor of the trap with a few sheets of newspaper, smoothed flat (so the trip plate still works).
7. Place a small amount of strong-smelling bait on a plastic lid behind the trip plate, at the very back of the trap.
8. Add a thin trail of bait near the entrance — just enough to interest the cat, not enough to fill it.
9. Test the door mechanism with the back of a pen or stick before setting.
10. Label the trap: trap number, your name and phone, date, and exact location.

Step 4 – Set the trap

11. Place the trap on flat, level ground in the cats' usual feeding area.
12. Position it against a wall or in a quiet corner where cats feel safe.
13. Make sure the trap will not be in direct sun if the day warms up.
14. Set the trip mechanism according to the trap design.
15. Drape the trap cover loosely so that the entrance is uncovered but the rest of the trap is shaded.

Step 5 – Monitor continuously

Set traps must NEVER be left unattended.

Check traps every 15–30 minutes from a discreet distance.

Stay close enough to respond within minutes of a cat being caught.

An unattended trap is a serious welfare risk and a serious safety risk — cats can overheat, injure themselves thrashing, or be stolen with the trap.

Step 6 – Once a cat is trapped

16. Approach calmly and quietly. Do not run, shout, or shine bright lights.

17. Cover the trap completely with the trap cover within seconds. This dramatically reduces the cat's panic.
18. Check briefly: is it the right cat (not a pet, not already ear-tipped)? Is it injured?
19. Carry the trap level by the handle, keeping it covered, to your vehicle.
20. Place the trap on a plastic-protected flat surface in your vehicle. Never place in a car boot, on a passenger seat without securing, or in the back of an open pickup.
21. Drive directly to the holding area or vet.

Step 7 – Holding overnight before surgery

- Hold the cat in its trap, fully covered, in a quiet, indoor, climate-controlled room (around 22–25 °C is ideal).
- Do not open the trap. Do not transfer the cat to a carrier or a cage.
- Withhold food for the 12 hours immediately before surgery. Small sips of water can be offered through the bars if necessary.
- Keep children and other pets well away.
- Check the cat periodically (look, do not touch). Report any signs of severe distress, injury, vomiting, or breathing difficulty to AMAL CSR immediately.

Step 8 – Transport to the clinic

- Confirm your appointment time the day before.
- Keep the trap covered and level during transport.
- Air-condition the vehicle. Never leave a covered trap in a parked car, even briefly.
- Bring the trap log so the clinic can record details.
- Tell the clinic clearly: “This is a TNVR cat. Please ear-tip, microchip, vaccinate, and use dissolvable sutures.”

8. Special Situations

8.1 Kittens

- Kittens under 8 weeks of age are too young for surgery and should not be trapped for TNVR.
- If a nursing mother is present, ideally trap and sterilise her after the kittens are weaned (around 8 weeks), and trap the family together if possible.
- Friendly kittens under approximately 12 weeks can often be socialised and adopted out — coordinate with AMAL CSR for fostering.

8.2 Pregnant or nursing females

- Pregnant cats are routinely spayed in TNVR programmes (“spay-abortion”). This is a standard, ethical decision — it prevents the suffering of more unwanted kittens.
- Always tell the vet at intake if a cat may be pregnant.
- A nursing mother (with kittens still dependent) can be returned within 24 hours of surgery, once fully alert, so she can return to her kittens.

8.3 Sick or injured cats

- Trap and contact AMAL CSR/vet immediately. Do not wait for a TNVR-day appointment.
- Note any visible wounds, eye discharge, severe thinness, or breathing difficulty in your trap log.

8.4 Friendly or owned cats

- If a trapped cat appears tame (rubs against the bars, purrs, no panic), it may be a lost or owned pet.
- Do not release at the trap site. Take to the vet for a microchip scan.
- If chipped, AMAL CSR will work to reunite with the owner.
- If unchipped but clearly socialised, coordinate with AMAL CSR on adoption pathways rather than return.

8.5 The wrong cat in the trap

If you trap a cat that already has an ear-tip, or a wildlife species, or a pet wearing a collar: cover the trap, carry it to a quiet, shaded spot, and release the animal carefully by opening the door from behind and stepping well back. Do not attempt to remove the animal by hand.

8.6 Hot weather (UAE-specific)

Heat is the single biggest risk in UAE trapping

- Never set traps in direct sunlight.

- Avoid trapping when temperatures exceed 35 °C.
- Move trapped cats to shade or air-conditioning within minutes.
- Never leave a covered trap in a vehicle without the engine and AC running.
- A cat in a trap cannot move to cool down. Heatstroke can be fatal in under 30 minutes.

9. Post-Surgery Recovery Care

Recovery is just as important as trapping. A cat that is released too early, in the wrong condition, or in unsafe weather can die from complications that would have been entirely preventable.

9.1 Collecting from the clinic

- The cat will be returned in the same trap, with clean newspaper and the trap cover in place.
- Collect the medical record card: surgery details, microchip number, vaccinations, parasite treatment, sex, estimated age.
- Check the ear-tip is present (left ear).
- Ask the clinic when the cat may be released and what to watch for.

9.2 Holding period

Cat	Minimum hold	Notes
Adult male (neutered)	12–24 hours	May be returned the morning after surgery if fully alert.
Adult female (spayed)	24–48 hours	Spay is more invasive; longer recovery is recommended.
Pregnant female (spay-abortion)	48–72 hours	Hold longer; check with vet.
Nursing mother	Min. 24 hours	Return as soon as fully conscious so she can rejoin kittens.
Kittens	12–24 hours	Feed soon after waking; metabolism is fast.

9.3 The recovery space

- Indoor, quiet, dry, away from other pets, children, and loud noise.
- Temperature controlled — around 22–25 °C. Cats lose temperature regulation under anaesthesia.
- Trap kept covered (light cloth) so the cat feels secure.
- Trap placed level, on plastic-lined floor or newspaper, never directly on tile or carpet.

9.4 Checks during recovery

Look (do not touch) at least every 2–3 hours during the first 12 hours after surgery. Watch for:

- Breathing: should be steady and quiet.
- Awareness: by 6–8 hours after surgery the cat should be alert and reacting to your presence.
- Bleeding from the incision or ear-tip: small spotting is normal; pooling blood is not.
- Vomiting: minor vomiting on waking can occur; persistent vomiting needs vet review.

- Posture: cat should be sitting normally within 12 hours.

9.5 Feeding during recovery

- Wait at least 8 hours after surgery before offering food to adult cats.
- Kittens may be fed shortly after they wake.
- Feed by sliding a small plastic lid of wet food through the back door of the trap, or pushing it through the bars. Never reach inside.
- Use a trap divider whenever you open the trap.
- Provide a small amount of water in the same way.

9.6 Warning signs — contact the vet

Call AMAL CSR or the clinic immediately if you see...

- The cat is not waking up 6+ hours after collection.
- Heavy bleeding from the surgical site.
- Pale gums (a healthy cat's gums are pink).
- Difficulty breathing or open-mouth breathing.
- Persistent vomiting or diarrhoea.
- Visible swelling or discharge at the incision after 24 hours.
- The cat appears to be in obvious distress or pain after the first 24 hours.

10. Returning the Cat

The “R” in TNVR is the most important step for the cat’s welfare. The cat must be returned to the exact location where it was trapped — cats are highly territorial and relocating them is almost always cruel and ineffective.

10.1 Before release — final checks

- Cat is bright-eyed, alert, and reacting normally.
- Breathing is steady; no signs of distress.
- Incision (for females) is clean, with no swelling or discharge.
- Ear-tip is dry.
- Minimum hold time has passed (see 9.2).

10.2 Choosing the moment

- Release at the same location where the cat was trapped.
- Choose a quiet time — early morning or evening.
- Avoid extreme heat. In summer, release before sunrise.
- Avoid heavy rain or storms.
- Make sure the cat’s feeder/caretaker has been informed and has fresh food and water ready.

10.3 The release procedure

22. Place the trap on the ground, pointing away from roads, walls, or any direction where the cat could be cornered.
23. Remove any cable ties or door clips.
24. Stand behind the trap, well clear of the door.
25. Pull the cover back from the door first, then lift the door fully open (or, if your trap has a back door, slide that out).
26. Step back, stay quiet, and let the cat leave at its own pace. Some cats sprint out, others observe for a moment first.
27. Once the cat has left, remove the trap quietly. Do not chase or follow the cat.

10.4 What to expect after release

- The cat may disappear for 1–3 days. This is normal.
- Continue putting food and water in the usual spot.
- Within about a week the cat will return to its routine.
- Note the date of return in the colony log so future trappers can confirm the cat is part of a managed colony.

11. Long-Term Colony Management

TNVR is not a one-day event — it is the start of a long-term relationship between the colony and its caretakers. Sustained monitoring is what keeps a colony stable.

11.1 Designate a colony caretaker

- One named person responsible for daily feeding and observation.
- A backup caretaker for travel and absences.
- Both registered with AMAL CSR.

11.2 Daily and weekly checks

- Are all known cats present? Note any missing or new cats.
- Any cat showing signs of illness, injury, or weight loss?
- Any new cat without an ear-tip? Plan to TNVR within 2–4 weeks.
- Are feeding stations clean and free of waste?
- Is fresh water available, especially in summer?

11.3 Feeding station best practice

- Designated, low-traffic location agreed with building management.
- Feed at set times once or twice a day. Remove uneaten food after 30 minutes.
- Use clean bowls; wash daily.
- Provide shade and shelter where possible.
- Never feed near children's play areas, food premises, or building entrances.

11.4 Newcomers

The greatest threat to long-term colony stability is the arrival of new, unsterilised cats — often abandoned pets. Trap and TNVR newcomers as soon as possible. Friendly newcomers should be scanned for a microchip and, if appropriate, placed for adoption rather than returned.

11.5 Records

- Keep a colony register (see Annex 4): every cat, photo, microchip number, sex, ear-tip date.
- Update AMAL CSR with any changes — deaths, disappearances, new cats, illness.
- Annual or six-monthly review with AMAL CSR helps measure programme effectiveness.

ANNEXES

Forms, Checklists & FAQs

Annex 1 – Trap Log

To be completed by the trapper for every trapping session and submitted to AMAL CSR.

Field	Detail
Trapper name	
Mobile / WhatsApp	
Date of trapping	
Trapping location (community / building / nearest landmark)	
Number of traps set	
Veterinary clinic booked	
Surgery appointment date/time	

Cats trapped this session:

Trap #	Time caught	Sex	Ear-tip already?	Condition / notes

Annex 2 – Pre-Trapping Checklist

Tick each item before setting any traps.

- Surgery appointment confirmed with clinic.
- AMAL CSR notified of trapping plan.
- Colony assessed: number, sexes, ear-tips, sick/pregnant cats noted.
- Feeders informed; feeding stopped 24 hours before.
- Neighbours / building management informed.
- Traps inspected: doors work, no rust, no sharp edges.
- Trap covers, newspaper, bait, gloves, torch, log sheet packed.
- Vehicle ready: AC working, plastic sheet on floor.
- Holding/recovery space prepared: indoor, quiet, climate-controlled.
- Weather checked: no extreme heat or storms in the next 24 hours.
- AMAL CSR contact and emergency vet numbers saved on phone.
- Personal first-aid kit in vehicle.

Post-trapping checklist

- All trapped cats logged with details.
- Cats safely held overnight in covered traps.
- Cats delivered to clinic on time.
- Medical records collected and added to AMAL CSR file.
- Recovery period observed.
- Cats returned to original location.
- Traps cleaned, disinfected, and returned to AMAL CSR.
- Colony register updated.

Annex 3 – Individual Cat Intake & Surgery Form

One form per cat. Submit a copy to AMAL CSR with the medical record.

Field	Detail
AMAL CSR cat ID (assigned)	
Date trapped	
Trapper name	
Exact trapping location	
Description (colour, markings, est. age)	
Sex (M / F)	
Pregnant (Y / N / Unknown)	
Ear-tip on arrival? (Y / N)	
Visible injuries or illness	
Veterinary clinic	
Surgery date	
Procedure (spay / castrate)	
Microchip number	
Vaccinations administered	
Parasite treatment	
Other medical notes	
Date returned to colony	
Returned by	

Annex 5 – Frequently Asked Questions

Is TNVR legal in the UAE?

Yes. TNVR is the recognised humane approach to community cats and is practised by Abu Dhabi Animal Shelter, RAK Animal Welfare Centre, and many licensed organisations. AMAL CSR carries out TNVR in coordination with licensed veterinary clinics and in line with UAE animal-welfare legislation.

Why don't you take all the cats to a shelter?

Community cats are usually not socialised to people. Shelter life is highly stressful for them, they are rarely adoptable, and removing them creates a vacuum that other cats fill. Returning them to their territory after sterilisation is the most humane outcome.

How long does the surgery take? Is it painful?

Spay/castration is a short procedure (15–40 minutes) under full anaesthesia. The cat feels nothing during surgery and receives long-acting pain relief. Most cats are eating and moving normally within 24 hours.

Why do you cut the ear?

The ear-tip is the universal mark of a sterilised, vaccinated community cat. It is done painlessly under the same anaesthesia as the surgery and heals quickly. It is essential because it prevents the cat from being trapped, transported, and operated on a second time — which would be far more distressing.

What about kittens?

Kittens under 8 weeks are too young for surgery. Friendly kittens under approximately 12 weeks can often be socialised and adopted. Older feral kittens are best left with their colony and TNVR'd when they reach surgery age.

How can I become a trapping volunteer?

Contact AMAL CSR. We provide training, lend traps, coordinate vet appointments, and pair new volunteers with experienced trappers for their first sessions.

Can I sponsor a cat's surgery?

Yes. Each TNVR procedure (surgery, vaccinations, microchip, parasite treatment) has a cost. Sponsorship is one of the most direct ways to support the programme. Contact AMAL CSR for current sponsorship details.

What if I find an injured cat?

Do not attempt to handle the cat. Take a photo if you can do so safely, note the exact location, and contact AMAL CSR immediately. We will arrange humane trapping and emergency veterinary care.

Will the cats stop coming to my building if you neuter them?

Sterilised cats are quieter, less territorial, and generally less of a nuisance. They will continue to live in their territory but the colony will gradually shrink. Removal would only bring in new, unsterilised cats.

Can I feed the cats myself?

Yes — feeders are essential to TNVR. Please feed at set times in clean, designated spots, remove uneaten food after 30 minutes, and provide fresh water. Coordinate with AMAL CSR or your building management on the location.

Annex 6 – Key Contacts

To be completed by AMAL CSR before distribution.

Contact	Details
AMAL CSR – main coordinator	
AMAL CSR – trapping team WhatsApp	
AMAL CSR – emergency / out-of-hours	
Partner veterinary clinic (primary)	
Partner veterinary clinic (backup)	
24-hour emergency vet	
Local municipality animal welfare line	
Building / community management	

Acknowledgements

This manual draws on internationally established TNR best practice from organisations including Alley Cat Allies, Alley Cat Rescue, and the Abu Dhabi Animal Shelter, adapted to the operating conditions of AMAL CSR’s Stabilize and Sustain Programme in the UAE.

AMAL CSR — Stabilize and Sustain Programme

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