



# Manali Strays UK

## Trustees' Annual Report



May 2020 – November 2021

Registered Charity #: 1189542

[www.manalistrays.org](http://www.manalistrays.org)



# Trustees' Annual Report & Statement of Financial Activity

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# 1 Reference and Administration Details

## 1.1 Charity Name & Registration

### **Manali Strays UK**

The charity is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation, registration no: 1198542, registered with the Charity Commission on 18 May 2020.

The charity is registered with HM Revenue & Customs

## 1.2 Charity's Address

34 Sessile Crescent, Ruskington, Lincs, NG34 9WP

e-mail: [help@manalistrays.org](mailto:help@manalistrays.org)

website: [www.manalistrays.org](http://www.manalistrays.org)

## 1.3 Names of the Trustees Who Manage the Charity

	<b>Role</b>
Victoria Conner	Chair
Sarah Bannister-Holmes	Treasurer
Irma Wouters	Secretary

## 1.4 Names of Advisors & Senior Members of Staff

Rebecca Metcalf, Executive Director (Voluntary Basis)

# 2 Structure, Governance, & Management

## 2.1 Type of Governing Document

Constitution – based on the Charity Commission's model governing document for Foundation Charitable Incorporated Organisations, *ie*: where the Trustees are the only Members of the charity.

## 2.2 Trustee Selection Methods

There must be at least three charity trustees, and the maximum number of trustees is six.

In appointing Trustees due consideration is given to ensuring that the Trustees have, between them, the skills and experience necessary to manage the charity effectively and in accordance with charity law.

# 3 Activities

## 3.1 Statutory Declaration

The Trustees of Manali Strays UK confirm that they have paid due regard to the guidance issued by the Charity Commission on public benefit in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

## 3.2 Manali Strays UK Objectives

The Trustees of Manali Strays UK confirm that they have paid due regard to the guidance issued by the Charity Commission on public benefit in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.



The four founders of Manali Strays Trust India: Becky (UK), Kamlesh (India), Irma (Germany), & Buddhi (India)

Manali Strays was founded on World Rabies Day (September 28<sup>th</sup>) 2019 by four individuals brought together by their concern and compassion for the stray animals in the small town of Manali. Manali is located in the Himalayan region of northern India; nestled in a valley surrounded by mountains and apple orchards, The area had no veterinary facilities for the stray animals... a place where they could be treated and stay until recovered. So Manali Strays was established with the aim of filling this vital gap. Manali Strays was registered as a Charitable Trust in India in January 2020, registration number 1/2020.

Manali Strays' mission is to:

**“Inspire harmony between stray animals and the humans who live with them, reducing human-animal conflict and creating a community that cares for its strays and ensures their continued health and wellbeing.”**

In May 2020, Manali Strays UK was registered as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) in the UK, with registration number 1189542. Manali Strays UK acts as the main administrative office for Manali Strays outside of India. Their role includes promoting awareness about the charity amongst the general public and relevant professional bodies in the UK and other countries and raising funds to support the work done at the Manali Strays rescue centre in Manali. All funds raised by Manali Strays UK are used to help with the costs of running Manali Strays in India, such as medicines, animal food, staff salaries, and centre development and construction.

As defined in Manali Strays UK's Constitution (Governing Document):

The charity's objects are:

For the benefit of the public to promote humane behaviour towards animals by supporting the charitable work of Manali Strays Trust India, an NGO that provides appropriate care (including preventative care in the form of sterilisation to prevent overpopulation and vaccination to prevent disease), treatment, protection, and security for animals in Manali, Himachal Pradesh, India which are in need of care and attention by reason of sickness, maltreatment, poor circumstances or ill usage, and educates the public in matters pertaining to animal welfare in general and the prevention of cruelty and suffering among animals, in particular the CIO will:

- provide financial assistance to Manali Strays Trust India;
- provide advice and assistance on the operation and management of Manali Strays Trust India;
- assist in the recruitment of volunteers in the UK who will volunteer at Manali Strays Trust India.



The overall objectives of Manali Strays are to:

- seek a humane and sustainable environment for animals,
- work to end human deaths by rabies by vaccinating as many dogs as possible,
- run an animal birth control program to humanely control the population of dogs.
- provide rescue and medical care to animals,
- run a mobile clinic to treat sick and injured animals within their home territories,
- open an animal hospital to treat sick and injured animals,
- medically help rural large animals, such as cows, mules, and goats, for the betterment of the community,
- establish community education programs to improve the treatment and welfare of all animals.



## 4 Achievements & Performance

### 4.1 Manali Strays During the Covid-19 Lockdown

Just 6 months after Manali Strays was founded in India, the Covid-19 pandemic hit the world. With the strict national lockdown in place across India, the tourist town of Manali shut its doors to tourists. But the stray dogs, in particular, rely heavily on the tourist industry for food; scraps left over from restaurants, cafes, and street vendors and direct food offering off the tourists. With all the street dogs going hungry a real risk, Manali Strays contacted the local government and obtained permission to go out during the lockdown to feed the street animals.

A network of volunteers was organised that cooked and fed as many dogs as possible in an area covering 1000 square miles every day for the duration of the main national lockdown in India. While our volunteer partners went out feeding the strays, our founders ensured they were available whenever anybody called about a sick or injured animal. During this time, we had no premises to work from, so animals had to be treated on the street whenever possible. The few severe cases that we were called about were taken to our homes and cared for there. Luckily this situation didn't have to go on for too long, and in August 2020, we started to rent a property for the Manali Strays

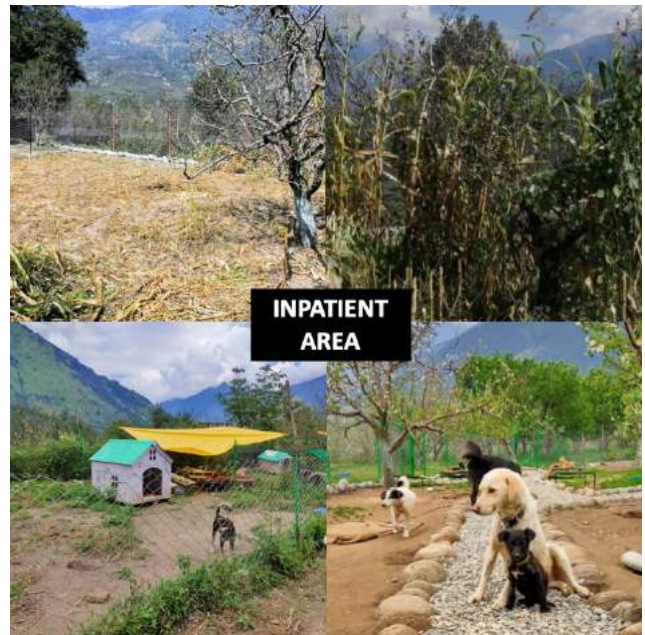


The founders of Manali Strays Trust in India out feeding street dogs during the national lockdown

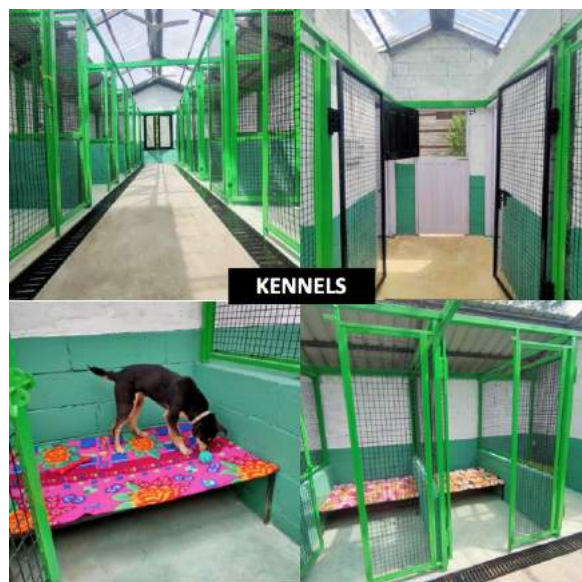
## 4.2 Turning a small mountain cottage into an animal rescue centre

The property we rented was originally a residential cottage set in a quarter acre apple orchard.

Our first task was to fence the property so that any animal that we rescued was safe and secure... a 10 feet high fence was erected around the perimeter of the property (380 feet in total), enabling our rescues to roam freely and safely. As our inpatients come from all over the Manali valley and have various different medical conditions and temperaments, the inpatients have to be separated. Therefore, the inpatient area was sectioned off from the front of the property and six separate pens, each approx. 900 square feet, were created within the inpatient area so that dogs can be kept together or separated based on a number of factors.



The next major task was to begin work on the kennel block, a place for rescued dogs to sleep at night, recover from broken limbs, or escape the heat of the summer, rain of the monsoon, and cold of the winter. During the day most of the inpatients are outside playing or snoozing in the apple orchard. A 30 x 15 feet kennel block was constructed with ten individual kennels (5 x 4 feet each), a kitchen to cook the dogs' meals, and a treatment room.





Inside the hospital building itself, we had set up a surgery room, an out-patient treatment room, a waiting room for pet cases, and an office. Originally, the floors of the main building were just bare unfinished concrete or carpeted; neither of which is ideal for a hospital building. So, we had to lay new floors in each room, appropriate for its function. We were lucky enough to have a local businessman in Manali donates some shelving units and storage cupboards to us along with some surgical tables, trolleys, and lighting for our surgery and outpatient room.



**Outpatient  
treatment room**



**Surgical  
preparation room**



**SURGERY  
ROOM**



**WAITING  
ROOM**



During all the construction and improvements being made to the building and outside areas, we continued to receive calls about stray animals in need of medical attention, owners brought pets to us to be treated, and animals needed to be rescued.

### 4.3 300 dogs vaccinated on World Rabies Day 2020

September 28<sup>th</sup> 2020 was World Rabies Day and marked the one-year anniversary of Manali Strays starting in India.

Rabies is still very prevalent throughout India, with the World Health Organization estimating that 36% of all global rabies deaths among humans occurs in India; 20,000 people each year, and 99% of these are from the bite of a dog.

With the help of some volunteers, two teams of four people set out for the streets to vaccinate as many dogs as possible in the main tourist town and nearby villages. Armed with catching nets, dog treats, and vaccines, we vaccinated 300 dogs against rabies

Throughout the year we also vaccinate dogs against rabies; all the dogs that we sterilise, pets brought to us for their first vaccinations or boosters, dogs that we rescue, and street dogs specifically brought to our attention and requested by the public to receive a vaccine.

But World Rabies Day offers the unique opportunity to go out onto the streets and show the public what we do to raise awareness about rabies and the importance of vaccination.





#### 4.4 110 dogs sterilised during two Animal Birth Control camps

The very first sterilisation camp that Manali Strays carried out was in November 2019, with 108 dogs being sterilised in Manali town centre.

The second camp took place at a government hydro-electricity plant in Himachal Pradesh in March 2021. Manali Strays were approached by the government facility to help them with the stray dogs residing on their campus. This was welcome news as it means the administrators did not choose the easy option that is so common in India... to poison the dogs. It has long been proven that sterilisation is the only way to successfully and humanely control the population of stray dogs, and combined with an anti-rabies program, it also helps to curb the spread of rabies.



Our surgery team went to the facility for 8 days and sterilised 67 dogs. We also took a newly qualified veterinarian from another animal rescue organisation and our vet used the 8 days to train him in the procedures of spaying and castration of dogs so that he could perform the vital surgeries for another organisation in a different area of India.

With the success of the camp, we have been approached to carry out further camps on other government campuses across the state of Himachal Pradesh. We are hoping this will start in 2022 and we can help prevent the unwanted births and subsequent deaths of hundreds of unwanted puppies.

Then in June 2021, we were approached by the Om Ashram Society to carry out an ABC camp in the village of Naggar, a village that is a hub for artists and tourists. We performed a 4 day camp and sterilised 43 street dogs, vaccinating each against rabies too.



## 4.5 Manali Strays Programs

Manali Strays runs several programs side-by-side, enabling us to reach as many animals as possible with our small team of four local staff and two long-term volunteers.

### Street Animal Rescue

Before Manali Strays was founded in September 2019, the local residents and tourists had nowhere to take a sick or injured stray animal. Although there are government veterinary clinics in Manali, they are mainly for livestock and pets. No animal is allowed to stay the night being treated, not even pets, and as strays have no owners, they would receive some basic pain relief and antibiotic then have to go back to the streets, no matter what was wrong with them. The residents had nowhere to get stray dogs properly treated, even pets in severe need of 24-hour medical care usually died because of the lack of veterinary care available.

With our rescue centre up and running, we usually have between 15 and 30 inpatients being treated and staying at the facility at any one time. Although other rescue organisations often cram up to 100 dogs in the same area that we occupy, we know this is not in the best interests of the animals. Over-crowding leads to stress for the staff and animals, diseases spread quickly, dogs fight, and animals do not get the care or attention they need or deserve.

We reserve rescue for the most in need; cases, such as road accidents, severe wounds, wire trap victims, poisoning cases, maggot infested wounds, chronic skin conditions, parvo infection, suspected rabies cases, animals with tumours.



Sheffi, one of our first rescue cases came to us with severe fluid build-up in his abdominal cavity (1), caused by a tumour. After removal of the fluid and close monitoring, Sheffi lives a full and active life at Manali Strays in India (2). As with all our rescued inpatients, he was also sterilised and vaccinated against rabies. Bonita was rescued from the streets suffering from severe mange (3). After two months of treatment (4) at Manali Strays India, Bonita was sterilised, vaccinated against rabies and returned to her home territory.

### Mobile Clinic

To save space at our small centre, we operate a mobile clinic, which is used to treat stray animals with minor wounds and medical conditions, or if the animal has a responsible carer who will ensure the animal has shelter, food, and receives any required medication while it recovers. Dogs, especially, benefit from this form of treatment as they remain in their home territory, reducing stress and anxiety for the animal.

Conditions such as small wounds, flea allergies, and minor cases of mange can all be treated on our mobile clinic, but our team attend the animal each day until it has recovered to ensure they are progressing as expected,



## Animal Birth Control-Anti Rabies (ABC-AR)

Sterilisation of street dogs forms the backbone for any rescue organisation in India., With an estimated 30 million free-roaming dogs in the country, controlling the population is key. Approximately 75% of the cases that we need to provide medical care for are puppies under the age of 6 months. By preventing the birth of unwanted puppies on the street, far fewer animals will require medical assistance in the first place.



## Pet Clinic

Many residents of Manali had nowhere reliable that they could take their pets, so we treat any pets that require help, and if they need to stay for 24-hour care, we offer that to the owners if they feel they would not be able to provide the care the animal required.



## 4.6 Charitable Activity in Numbers

From 18 May 2020 to 30 November 2021, Manali Strays Trust India achieved the following, with the financial assistance of Manali Strays UK:

- Rescued 387 dogs
- Vaccinated 1376 dogs against rabies
- Vaccinated 302 puppies against parvo, distemper and other common infectious diseases.
- Sterilised 393 dogs at our clinic plus 110 on two separate ABC camps.
- Carried out 42 general surgeries, such as amputation, tumour removal, hernia repair.
- Treated 353 pets for various medical conditions in our outpatient department.
- Treated 587 animals on the street in our mobile clinic.

## 4.7 How you can help

- Visit our website: [www.manalistrays.org](http://www.manalistrays.org)
- Email us: [help@manalistrays.org](mailto:help@manalistrays.org)
- Follow our work: Instagram: [@manalitrays](https://www.instagram.com/manalitrays)  
Facebook: [@manalistraysrock](https://www.facebook.com/manalistraysrock)



## 5 Financial Review

### 5.1 Details of Any Funds Materially in Deficit

The Charity has no funds that are materially in deficit.

### 5.2 Policy on Reserves

The Charity's policy on reserves is to generate and maintain a balance which is sufficient:

- (a) to preserve the financial viability of the Charity in the event that unforeseen and/or unavoidable circumstance precipitate a short-term fall in its income;
- (b) to enable the Charity, in the interests of meeting its objectives, to undertake from time to time the setting up of new and innovative projects on a pilot basis to demonstrate the viability and potential benefits of such activities as a precursor to securing the external funding necessary to maintain such projects on an on-going basis.

For these purposes the Charity will endeavour to generate and maintain reserves which are at least 30% of its annual turnover.

### 5.3 Principal Sources of Funding and Outgoings

From 18<sup>th</sup> May 2020 to 5<sup>th</sup> April 2021,

- the only source of funding came from voluntary donations from individuals.
- The principal outgoings were to Manali Strays Trust India to assist with various aspects of their work in India; namely: Building kennels, hiring a veterinary surgeon, purchasing items required for the hospital to carry out its objectives.

### 5.4 Remuneration of Trustees

All Trustees act in a voluntary capacity and receive no remuneration or other material benefits from their services to the Charity.

Out-of-pocket expenses necessarily and reasonably incurred by Trustees in promoting the purposes of the Charity are reimbursed at cost.

### 5.5 Financial Status

Manali Strays UK's current resources from unrestricted donations are more than sufficient to meet its outgoings for at least next year.

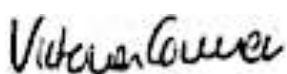
All the indications are that this will remain the case for the foreseeable future.

### 5.6 Statutory Statements on Liabilities

The Trustees declare that:

- ✓ The charity has given no guarantees where potential liability under the guarantee is outstanding at the date of this statement (*eg*: any outstanding/ongoing contract or legal undertaking to buy or provide specific services);
- ✓ The charity has no debt outstanding at the date of this statement which is owed by the CIO and which is secured by an express charge on any assets of the CIO (*eg*: a mortgage on property owned by the charity);

Approved by the Trustees and signed on their behalf,



Victoria Conner (Chair).



Irma Wouters (Secretary).

Date: 30 November 2021

## 6 Statement of Financial Activity

### 6.1 Receipts & Payments Accounts for the Financial Year Ended 05-April-21

#### 6.1.1 Receipts & Payments

Receipts & Payments for the Financial Year Ended 05-Apr-21				
	Current Financial Year, Apr'20-Apr'21			Last Year
	Unrestr'd Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total £	Total £
<b>A1 - RECEIPTS</b>				
Voluntary Income	11,766		11,766	0
Income Generation	0		0	0
Investments Income	0		0	0
Charitable Income	0	0	0	0
Other Receipts	0		0	0
	11,766	0	11,766	0
<b>A2 - ASSETS &amp; INVESTMENTS</b>				
Sale of Investments	0		0	0
Sale of Assets	0		0	0
	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b>	<b>11,766</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,766</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>A3 - PAYMENTS</b>				
Generating Funds	-293		-293	0
Charitable Activities	-5,517	0	-5,517	0
Support Costs	-93		-93	0
Othe Payments	0		0	0
	-5,904	0	-5,904	0
<b>A4 - ASSETS &amp; INVESTMENTS</b>				
Purchase of Investments	0		0	0
Purchase of Assets	0		0	0
	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PAYMENTS</b>	<b>-5,904</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5,904</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NET OF RECEIPTS-PAYMENTS</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>A5 - Transfers Between Funds</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>NET AFTER TRANSFERS</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>0</b>

#### 6.1.2 Summary of Receipts & Payments Accounts

Allocation of Actual Funds for the Financial Year To 05-Apr-21				
	Current Financial Year,			Last Year
	Unrestr'd Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total £	Total £
Actual Funds Brought Forward	0	-	0	0
Movement After Transfers	5,863	0	5,863	0
<b>Total Funds Carried Forward</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>0</b>

### 6.1.3 Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Statement of Asset & Liabilities as at 05-Apr-21				
	Current Financial Year,			Last Year
	General Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total £	Total £
<b>B1 - Cash Assets</b>				
General Fund	5,863			0
Net Payments in Advance	0			0
Designated Funds				
_P4D-Set as Required	0			0
<b>Total Unrestricted Funds</b>			<b>5,863</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Restricted Funds</b>				
RF-Set as required		0		0
<b>Total Restricted Funds</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Cash Funds</b>			<b>5,863</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>B2 - Money Owed to the Charity {Other Monetary Assets}</b>				
Gift Aid claim			0	0
Other			0	0
			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>B5 - Money Owed by the Charity {Liabilities}</b>				
Independent Examination Fee			0	0
Other			0	0
			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Net Cash Assets</b>			<b>5,863</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>B3 - Investment assets</b>				
	0	0	0	0
<b>B4 - Assets retained for charity's own use.</b>				
	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Current Funds</b>			<b>5,863</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Funds (net of liabilities)</b>			<b>5,863</b>	<b>0</b>

### 6.1.4 Approval of the Board of Trustees

The Trustees declare that they have approved the above Annual Report & Statement of Financial Activity.  
Signed on behalf of the Trustees.



Sarah Bannister-Holmes (Treasurer)  
Date: 30 November 2021



## 6.2 Notes to the Accounts

- a) **Accounting Policies**  
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011 Section 133, using the Receipts and Payments basis available to small charities and the charity's own Simple Accounts Spreadsheet.
- b) **Reimbursement of Out-of-Pocket Expenses**  
Out-of-pocket expenses incurred necessarily, reasonably and incidentally in the course the charity's activities are reimbursed at cost.  
No Trustees received any reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses in the financial year.
- c) **Salaries & Professional Fees**  
No trustee receives any payments for the services they provide to the charity.  
In the current financial year the charity employed no staff or external contractors;
- d) **Fixed Assets**  
The charity has not purchased or disposed of any fixed assets in the current financial year;
- e) **Creditors & Debtors**  
Cheques for goods or services purchased, or invoices for goods or services delivered, which are issued prior to the end of the financial year but not appearing in the end of financial year bank statement are reported as outstanding creditors or debtors respectively.
- f) **Rounding Discrepancies**  
All amounts are recorded to the penny, but in these accounts are shown as digitally rounded to the nearest pound. This can occasionally result in a total apparently not being the sum of its constituent amounts. All individual amounts, and their totals, are nevertheless correct.