

# Strategies to increase the number of dog adoptions in a Brazilian shelter

## *Estratégias para aumentar o número de adoção de cães em um abrigo brasileiro*

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### ABSTRACT

Stray dogs are an unfortunate reality in Brazil, and abandonment is a known multifactorial problem that generates a negative impact on animal welfare and risks to public health. Abandoned animals are primarily taken in by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) across the country. To mitigate the problem, these organizations promote adoption events to remedy the increasingly growing number of abandoned animals. However, every adoption event must be appropriately and carefully carried out, and monitoring the new family or guardian post-adoption is essential to identify risks of new abandonment. The literature shows that unsuccessful adoption is associated with problems in the interaction between owners and dogs, which can result in undesirable behavior. This study aimed to bring and apply for the first time in Brazil two international programs adapted for our shelters, the Field Trip (Passeio para Adoção – PA) and the Sleepover (Lar Adotivo -LA). The two programs allow pre-registered families to interact with the dogs outside the shelter, whether through walks in parks, stores, and restaurants or by spending one or more nights with them in their homes. This interaction outside the shelter provides a better approach to the future adopter and the dog, increasing the chance of adoption, which is the main objective of this research project. The Brazilian city chosen to apply the study was the Curitiba state of Paraná. Data were collected from October 2022 to September 2023, with 22 participating dogs, 7 in both programs and 17 dogs adopted from PA and nine from LA. Many dogs were adopted by volunteer families, one from PA and 7 from LA, which proves a positive result for applying the programs, predominantly from LA.

**Keywords:** Shelter dogs. Programs for adoption. Abandonment.

### RESUMO

Animais em situação de rua é uma realidade muito triste no Brasil e sabe-se que o abandono é um problema multifatorial e que gera impacto negativo no bem-estar dos animais e riscos à saúde pública. Animais abandonados são acolhidos, na sua maioria, por Organizações Não Governamentais (ONG), Organizações da Sociedade Civil (OSC) espalhadas pelo país. Para mitigar a problemática do abandono essas organizações buscam a promoção de eventos de adoção para tentar sanar o número cada vez mais crescente de animais nesses locais. Mas todo evento de adoção precisa ser realizado de forma adequada e criteriosa, e o acompanhamento da nova família ou novo tutor no pós-adoção é fundamental para identificar riscos de um novo abandono. A literatura mostra que a adoção mal-sucedida está associada a problemas da interação entre tutores e cães, que podem resultar em comportamento indesejáveis. Este estudo teve como objetivo trazer e aplicar pela primeira vez no Brasil dois programas internacionais, adaptados para nossos abrigos, o Passeio para Adoção (PA) e o Lar Adotivo (LA). Os dois programas permitem que famílias pré-cadastradas possam interagir com os cães fora do abrigo, seja em passeios nos parques, lojas e restaurantes ou passando uma ou mais noites com os cães em suas casas. Essa interação fora do abrigo propicia uma aproximação melhor para o futuro adotante e o cão, aumentando a chance de adoção que é o objetivo principal desse projeto de pesquisa. A cidade brasileira escolhida para aplicar o estudo foi Curitiba, no estado do Paraná. As coletas foram realizadas de outubro de 2022 a setembro de 2023 com 22 cães participantes, 7 nos dois programas, com 17 cães do PA adotados e 9 do LA. Muitos cães foram adotados pela família voluntária, um do PA e 7 do LA, o que comprova um resultado positivo para aplicação dos programas principalmente o LA.

**Palavras-chave:** Cães de abrigo. Programas para adoção. Abandono.

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## Introduction

In Brazil, there are many homeless animals, dogs, and cats that may have been abandoned or may be lost, or even community and semi-domiciled, living in a vulnerable situation (Oliveira, 2019). According to Oliveira (2019), animal abandonment is a multifactorial problem that negatively impacts animal welfare and risks to public health.

Brugnerotto et al. (2022) defined terminologies to better understand domestic animal abandonment in Latin America and described donation as when the owner gives their animal to another individual and return when the animal is returned to the same institution from which it was adopted. The adoption process is when the animal is sent to a home through a selection process, and finally, abandonment is when the guardian intentionally leaves the animal in any place without supervision and the necessary care.

The abandonment problem becomes more aggravating when efficient programs for the population management of dogs and cats are absent in municipalities. Having a complete program that, in addition to controlling animal reproduction, can raise awareness among the entire population about responsible ownership will be able to support actions to combat this problem that plagues many municipalities in our country (Garcia et al., 2019).

Animal abandonment, along with inefficient population control programs, corroborates the exponential increase in overcrowded shelters with different reception capacities, from hundreds to more than a thousand animals. According to the Institute Pet Brazil (Instituto Pet Brasil, 2019) more than 170 thousand animals are crowded together in 350 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) across Brazil.

Most shelters and entities that take in abandoned animals, whether official or not, promote adoption events to increase the number of animal departures. But every adoption event needs

to be carried out appropriately and carefully, and monitoring the new family or new guardian post-adoption is essential to identify risks of new abandonment (Bastos et al., 2019).

The literature shows that unsuccessful adoption is associated with problems in the interaction between owners and dogs, which can result in undesirable behavior. In a “post-adoption” follow-up survey, it was found that 70% (40/57) of the failures were due to the dog’s behavior (according to the adopters’ report), with 40% (16/40) of these being due to bad behavior modes and 30% (12/40) by the destruction of furniture (Gates et al., 2018). Animals that are prepared before adoption can develop a behavioral repertoire more suitable to coexisting with humans and other animals (Luescher & Tyson Medlock, 2009; Protopopova et al., 2012), being able to avoid future returns. Behavior is a more important aspect than the appearance of the dog for future adopters (Wells & Hepper, 1992).

Developing programs with strategies aimed at increasing the number of adoptions and estimating that adoptions are permanent requires a look at guidelines involving animal welfare within shelters (Galdioli & Garcia, 2022). Knowing the behavior of animals, maintaining a constant routine, letting animals socialize, having a good sleep, interacting with humans, and exploring different environments and smells, according to the association of shelter veterinarians (Newbury et al., 2018) are essential aspects and should be applied in a shelter environment. Baldan (2021) demonstrated in her master’s thesis that dogs that interact with humans, explore different environments, and are trained with basic commands for 20 min outside the stall have a greater chance in the adoption process and decrease the chance of return exponentially.

The adoption process is not easy in Brazil. It is always through events with dogs exposed in enclosures in an environment entirely unknown to these animals, and these events happen because the population is not accustomed to visiting dogs in shelters. When a visit to shelters occurs, people do not interact with the dogs that are offered for adoption (Travnik & Baldan, 2022). This contributes to the slight chance of adoption.

International studies (Gunter et al., 2019, 2021) showed alternatives to increase the chance of adopting dogs in shelter situations, and together with Maddie’s Fund, an international NGO, they applied two programs. The Field Trip and Sleepover are programs where volunteer families can take a dog for a walk or can take a dog to sleep outside the shelter participating in the programs. Baldan (2021) applied Sleepover as a pilot project in the city of Pirassununga in the interior of São Paulo with positive results, where the dogs selected to participate in the program were adopted.

The objective of this study was to adapt and apply the two international programs in Brazil with different names: Field Trip was renamed *Passeio para Adoção (PA)*, and Sleepover to *Lar Adotivo (LA)*. These programs were officially launched in October 2022 in Curitiba, Paraná, to increase the adoption rate and decrease the return rate of dogs from a municipal shelter.

## Materials and Methods

This study was carried out at CRAR (Center of Reference for Animals at Risk), a municipal shelter in Curitiba in Paraná. Data collection was carried out from October 2022 to September 2023. During this period, the study included 68 dogs that were previously prepared with two protocols (Baldan, 2021; Baldan et al., 2023). Human-dog interaction and training (IHC and TR) are needed to have dogs ready for walks and sleeping outside without putting any participating family at risk. We counted 20 dogs who actively participated in the programs due to the choice of the participating shelter. It is worth mentioning that the process of adopting the 68 trained dogs was constant within the shelter, and there was no impediment to them not being adopted because they were program participants.

All the participating dogs were vaccinated, dewormed, neutered, spayed, and not less than 6 months years old (precise ages are unknown as most shelter dogs are strays). Without the researcher's involvement, the dogs in the programs were always chosen by a person designated at the shelter for this responsibility. The volunteer's family must fill out a form, and after analyzing this form, the person responsible contacts the volunteer's family via WhatsApp to interview. Only after that was the volunteer family qualified to choose the dog and take it to one of the chosen programs.

The study type was cross-sectional descriptive. Sampling was defined by participation in the programs. Therefore, it was defined by convenience. The variables statistically analyzed were descriptions of dogs' behaviors by the volunteers, dogs' encounters with other animals and children, and the preferences of these dogs during walks. These variables were analyzed with simple and relative frequencies, where N is the number of elements observed, % percentage, and 95% CI is the 95% confidence interval. Tables were produced to visualize these analyses better, and all analyses were carried out in the R environment (R Core Team, 2021).

## Adoption programs

The *Passeio para Adoção (PA)* is the program in which volunteer families register through Google Forms (2023a) available on the shelter and researcher's social media (Annex

A). After acceptance by the shelter manager and scheduling, the volunteer goes to the shelter to pick up a dog to take it for a walk for up to 4 h in places in the city where dogs are accepted, such as parks, restaurants, and stores, such as Buba walking at Barigui park (Figure 1) and Clotilde relaxing in a restaurant (Figure 2). Dogs leave the shelter wearing a vest that says, "Adopt me" (Figure 3), and in this way, they can be seen by society, thus increasing their chance of adoption.

To monitor and collect data from the PA program, the volunteer fills out a physical report (Figure 4), adapted from the "Animal Care and Adoption Center," a shelter in Montgomery County, state of Virginia-USA (Montgomery County Government Center, 2023). The report consists of 18 items, including whether the dog knows how to walk on a leash, is sociable, and has met other dogs. This maps the dog's behavior and provides the basis for finding a future adopter with the dog's profile. The descriptions made in the report were transcribed into a table for analysis. It is worth mentioning that the volunteers were not previously trained to respond to the report. The answers were the volunteers' perceptions during the tour, signaling drawings considered YES and those not flagged as NO.



Figure 1 – A dog called Buba is walking in Barigui Park with a volunteer family.

Source: Author.



Figure 2 – A dog called Clotilde at a restaurant with the volunteer family.

Source: Author.



Figure 3 – One of the dogs wore a vest with the words “ADOPT ME” during the PA.

Source: Author.

The Lar Adotivo (LA) is the program in which the dog can leave the shelter to sleep outside, sleeping in the home of volunteer families who registered through Google Forms (Annex A) available on the shelter's and the researcher's social media (Google Forms, 2023b) and which have been accepted by the person responsible for the shelter. The dog can sleep up to seven nights outside the shelter in LA. This program allows the dogs and the volunteer family to get to know each other better, allowing the animals to live together outside the shelter at the same time as the family gets to know it better, which can make the decision for the adoption process more manageable. The volunteer family signs a term of commitment to participate in the LA (Figure 5), which states the date of departure and return of the dog to the shelter. If this family adopts the animal, the shelter generates the definitive adoption term to confirm the adoption process. For greater safety, dogs are monitored using a device with a global positioning system (GPS) and a Tractive® satellite locator attached to the collar and accompanied by an application on the cell phone (Figure 6).

## Results



Four dogs participated in both programs, 15 dogs participated only in PA with 80% (12/15) resulting in adoptions, and 9 dogs participated only in LA with 100% adoptions, totaling 20 participating dogs.

For the Passeio para Adoção program, data was collected from the report (Figure 1), and the analysis of the volunteers' perception during the walk was able to describe various behavioral aspects of the dogs that help in a possible adoption. One of the questions in the report was how volunteers could define dogs in a few words. Table 1 shows that 73.33% (11/15) of the dogs were considered Docile/Loving/Affectionate/Cute, and 40% (6/15) were considered Sociable/Sympathetic/Friendly.

Another question that the volunteers answered in the dog's report during the walks was about interaction with other people and animals: 86.67% (13/15) of the dogs met other dogs, 60% (9/15) met children, and 66.67% (10/15) of dogs encountered cats (Table 2).


Some notes transcribed about the observations of these meetings during the walks were: “I loved playing with the children, I behave very well at home, I did not make a mess, I like lying down close to humans and getting a lot of affection”; “He met children in the park and loved it. It was fine with my cat. He just got into trouble with a friend's two dogs, who drank the water from his bowl. Very sociable with people and children, does not get along very

**Passeio para Adoção**  
**Relatório do passeio:**





Data: \_\_\_\_\_ Nome do Cão: \_\_\_\_\_ ID: \_\_\_\_\_


Hoje eu fui para:




Sou sociável e engraçado




Gosto de passear de carro




Sei andar de guia



Gosto de ar livre




Gosto de caminhadas




Gosto de nadar


Três palavras que me descrevem:



Faço arte




Amo brinquedos




Gosto de correr


**Encontrei:**




Outros cães




Gatos




Crianças



Sou Legal



Gosto de ficar deitado



Faço truques

Eu fiz: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTAS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_


Figure 4 – Report to be completed by the volunteer during the PA.

Table 1 – Frequencies of the variable of descriptors (words) that define the dog's behavior by volunteers

Descriptors	N	%	CI 95%	
			Inf	Sup
Docile/Loving/Affectionate/Cute	11	73.33	48.05	89.1
Sociable/Sympathetic/Friendly	6	40	19.82	64.25
Obedient/Polite/Behaved	9	60	35.75	80.18
Calm/Tranquil	7	46.67	24.81	69.88
Joyful/Happy	4	26.67	10.9	51.95
Strong	1	6.67	1.19	29.82
Dear/Good	3	20	7.05	45.19
Playful	2	13.33	3.74	37.88
Needy	1	6.67	1.19	29.82
Fearful/Shy	2	13.33	3.74	37.88
Busy/Excited	2	13.33	3.74	37.88
glutton	1	6.67	1.19	29.82
Centered/Smart	2	13.33	3.74	37.88
Explorer/Curious	4	26.67	10.9	51.95

N= absolute frequency; %= relative frequency; Inf= lower limit; Sup= upper limit; CI 95%= 95% confidence interval.

## TERMO DE RESPONSABILIDADE E COMPROMISSO



### LAR ADOTIVO

**NOME:**  
**ENDEREÇO:**

**BAIRRO:**  
**RG/CPF:**

Lar adotivo, leve amor e carinho para sua casa por quantas noites você desejar, sempre com muita responsabilidade!

**NOME:** GORGONZOLA

**IDADE:** 2 anos, porte pequeno  
**Macho**

**PERFIL**  
Eu sou treinado!!!  
Eu sei andar junto, sei sentar, deitar e ficar. Sou super obediente!  
Gosto muito de pular!

**PASSATEMPOS**  
Adoro brincar!  
Adoro jogar bolinha  
Adoro carinho!  
Adoro petisco!

**CONTATO**  
**TELEFONE:**  
(41)85342158 whatsapp  
**EMAIL:**  
[projetoabrigozdourado@gmail.com](mailto:projetoabrigozdourado@gmail.com)

**TERMOS:**

- A pessoa que assina este termo, o faz por livre e espontânea vontade e ciente dos riscos inerentes ao convívio com cães, assume a responsabilidade de proporcionar ao cão que levará para a casa, pelo programa sleepover, bem-estar de qualidade. Isto inclui o fornecimento de alimentação adequada, abrigo para dormir protegido do frio e do calor, limpo e seco e condições para que ele faça suas necessidades fisiológicas. O uso de correntes é proibido.
- Para passear na rua, é necessário o uso de coleira apropriada ao tamanho do cão, guia e uso da placa de identificação. A placa de identificação deverá permanecer no cão até que ele retorne para o abrigo.
- O abandono de cães é crime previsto na lei 14.064/20.
- Ao assinar este termo o responsável também se compromete em não doar ou deixar o cão sob cuidado de terceiros.
- Junto com o cão, o responsável está recebendo um kit do programa, que contém ração, duas vasilhas (água e ração), uma coleira com placa de identificação, uma guia e um local para dormir. O kit será devolvido no retorno do cão ao abrigo, na data e horário estabelecidas neste termo. - Esse compromisso, estabelecido e aceito pelo responsável e pelo CRAR, que assinam juntos este termo, deverá ser cumprido de forma incondicional.
- Em caso de acidente com o cão, o responsável deverá entrar em contato imediatamente com o CRAR, por telefone, pelo número abaixo indicado.
- Caso o responsável por este termo resolva adotar o cão, ele deverá informar ao CRAR e comparecer ao abrigo para que assine um outro termo de compromisso, chamado termo de adoção permanente.
- As partes concordam com este termo e assinam em duas vias.

Responsável

CRAR

**SAÍDA DO ABRIGO:**

**HORA:**

**CHEGADA NO ABRIGO:**

**HORA:**

Figure 5 – The commitment form to be filled out for volunteers participating in the LA.

Table 2 – Frequencies of variables I found dogs, cats, and children

Variable		N	%	CI 95%	
				Inf	Sup
Meet Other dogs	Yes	13	86.67	62.12	96.26
	No	0	0	-	-
	Yes/No	2	13.33	3.74	37.88
Meet cats	Yes	1	6.67	1.19	29.82
	No	13	86.67	62.12	96.26
	Yes/No	1	6.67	1.19	29.82
Meet children	Yes	9	60	35.75	80.18
	No	4	26.67	10.9	51.95
	Yes/No	2	13.33	3.74	37.88

N= absolute frequency; %= relative frequency; Inf= lower limit; Sup= upper limit; CI 95%= 95% confidence interval.

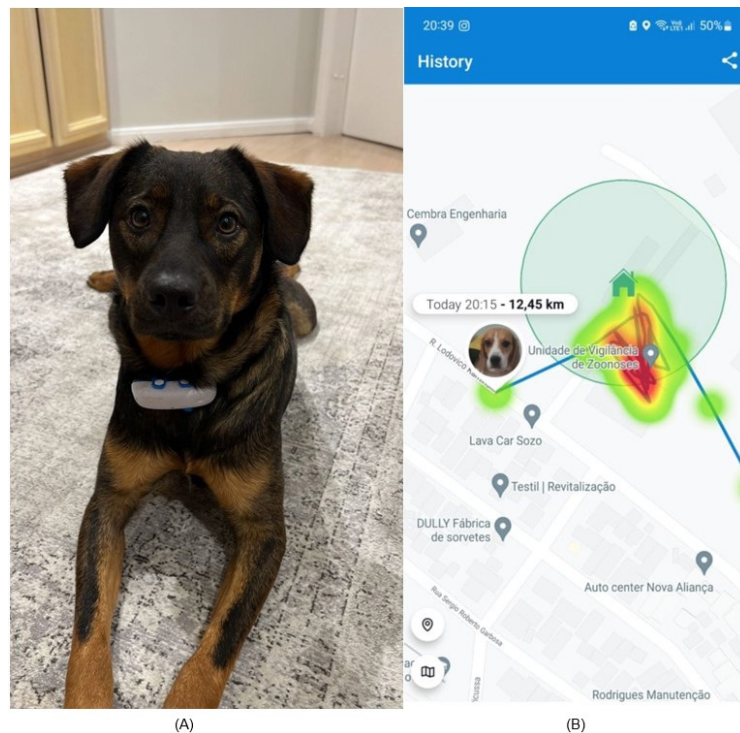


Figure 6 – Clotilde uses a collar with a GPS monitor at a volunteer family home in (A). In (B), how the application is shown on the cell phone.

well with other dogs.” In this table, the yes/no description results from the perception of different volunteers walking the same dog.

Regarding the dogs’ preferences during the walk, 73.33% (11/15) of the dogs liked going for a car ride, 86.67% (13/15) liked being outdoors, and 33.33% (5/15) dogs liked running (Table 3). When the dog went on a walk with different volunteers, the result was different and was marked as yes/no.

A comparative analysis was carried out to relate the dogs that went for the Adoption Walk with the total number of adoptions, and 80% (12/15) of the dogs that went for a walk were adopted (Table 4). We noticed that some dogs (4/11) went out for a walk more than once, which did not necessarily support their adoption.

The result of the Lar Adotivo program was surprising. Of nine dogs that left the shelter to sleep outside with volunteer families, all were adopted, and seven were adopted by the same family participating in the program. This corroborates the objective of this program, which is to promote and strengthen the dog’s interaction and experience with the future adoptive family during the days and nights in the future home (Table 5).

## Discussion

It is essential to highlight that the shelter itself is a very stressful experience for the dogs confined there, and the lack of

interaction with humans is a significant factor (Shiverdecker et al., 2013; Galdioli & Garcia, 2022). Promoting human-dog interactions outside the kennels, where dogs are sheltered, improves behavior, reduces stress, and thus achieves the well-being of these sheltered dogs (Patronek et al., 1996; Luescher & Tyson Medlock, 2009; Perry et al., 2020; Gunter et al., 2021). The Adoption Walk and the Foster Home provided animal welfare for these dogs in addition to human-dog interaction.

Dogs are social beings interacting, in addition to our species, with other animals, and they are classified as one of the most skilled species in solving cognitive tasks (Savalli & Albuquerque, 2017). Bringing the gaze awareness of volunteers interacting with a shelter dog outside of the kennel and in entirely new and possibly strange places to the shelter dog was necessary so the dogs could demonstrate they could behave outside of the shelter and be capable of solving every challenge imposed on them.

The programs contributed significantly to the adoption process because research shows that the adopter can decide to adopt a dog based on its appearance and even where the dog is positioned within the kennel but can change their mind when they notice the behavioral aspects of the dog (Wells & Hepper, 1992; Coe et al., 2014; Protopopova & Wynne, 2014). In other words, when the volunteer takes a dog from the shelter for a walk or when they take it to sleep at home, the volunteer can notice its behavior and interaction and coexistence are tested.

Table 3 – Frequencies of dog preferences during the walk

Variable		Adopted				p-value*
		Yes		No		
		N	col %	N	col %	
I like to go for a ride	Yes	9	75	2	66.67	1.000
	No	1	8.33	0	0	
	Yes/No	2	16.67	1	33.33	
I like the outdoors	Yes	10	83.33	3	100	1.000
	Yes/No	2	16.67	0	0	
I like hiking	Yes	8	66.67	2	66.67	0.440
	No	3	25	0	0	
	Yes/No	1	8.33	1	33.33	
I like to swim	Yes	1	8.33	1	33.33	0.517
	No	10	83.33	2	66.67	
	Yes/No	1	8.33	0	0	
Love toys	Yes	2	16.67	0	0	0.637
	No	9	75	2	66.67	
	Yes/No	1	8.33	1	33.33	
I like to run	Yes	4	33.33	1	33.33	0.949
	No	5	41.67	1	33.33	
	Yes/No	3	25	1	33.33	
I like lying down	Yes	5	41.67	1	33.33	1.000
	No	5	41.67	2	66.67	
	Yes/No	2	16.67	0	0	

\*Chi-square/Fisher's exact test; N= absolute frequency; col %= relative frequency.

Table 4 – Frequencies of the number of walks and dogs adopted

Variable		N	%	CI 95%	
				Inf	Sup
Numbers of walking	1	11	73.33	48.05	89.10
	3	4	26.67	10.90	51.95
Was adopted	Sim	12	80	54.81	92.95
	Não	3	20	7.05	45.19

N= absolute frequency; %= relative frequency; Inf= lower limit; Sup= upper limit; CI 95%= 95% confidence interval.

Table 5 – Frequencies of dogs from the foster home that were adopted and adopted by the same family

Variable	Yes		No	
	N	%lin	N	%lin
Adopted	9	100	0	0
Adopted from the same family	7	77.8	2	22.2

N= Absolute frequency; %lin= Relative frequency.

In the results shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3, we were able to see that the volunteers' interaction with the dogs was positive in general and that letting the dog show its behavioral attributes increases the chance of adoption because 12 out of 15 dogs from PA had an adoption success (Table 4). In LA, the results were even more surprising, as out of nine participating dogs, all were adopted, and even better, seven were adopted by the families who took the dog into their homes (Table 5).

The adoption programs were conducted unprecedentedly in Brazil over one year, between October 2022 and September 2023, with positive results. Therefore, the objective is for the shelter to implement these new adoption strategies

permanently in its administration and for all shelters in the country to copy the PA and LA programs.

## Conclusion

The contribution of the Passeio para Adoção program as another strategy in increasing the adoption of dogs in shelter situations attested to its efficiency in adoption. It showed that it is a vital aspect of the well-being of sheltered dogs. The fact that dogs left the shelter and were seen by society not only increased the chance of adoption but also contributed to these dogs being able to alleviate the stress of confinement, experience fresh air and new textures, and interact with new people, dogs, and other animals.



The Lar Adotivo program proved efficient in facilitating coexistence, the experience of spending time with a dog intended to be adopted, and the dog's ability to sleep outside the shelter, which proved excellent for well-being and alleviated the stress of confinement.

The two programs encourage decrease more sheltered dogs and increase adoptions, consequently supporting the shelter's justification as a halfway house.

### Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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### Ethics Statement

This study is approved by the Ethics Committee on the Use of Animals of the Agricultural Sciences Sector of the Federal University of Paraná under number 015/2022 (05/04/2022).

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## Annex A – Google Forms transcription

Nome, idade e telefone de contato (preferencialmente whatsapp) / Name, age, telephone (preferably WhatsApp)

E-mail/e-mail

Endereço completo/ Completely address

Você participará de qual programa? Which program you will participate in?

Lar Adotivo / Sleepover

Passeio para Adoção / Field Trip

Os dois / both

Onde você mora? Where do you live?

Casa/ Home

Apartamento / Apartment

Chácara ou sítio / Country house or Farm

Onde você mora permite cães? Are dogs allowed where you live?

Sim / Yes

Não / No

Você mora com outros animais? Do you live with other animals?

Sim / Yes

Não / No

Se sim, quais animais já moram com você? If yes, which animals already live with you?

Cão / Dog

Gato / Cat

Outros / Others

Não tenho animais em casa / Do not have animals at home

Todos da sua família concordam em participar do(s) programa(s)? Does everyone in your family agree to participate in the program (s)?

Sim / Yes

Não / No

Quando participar do programa **Lar Adotivo**, como e onde você pretende deixar o cãozinho na sua casa? When you participate in the Lar Adotivo program, how and where you intend to leave the dog in the house?

Interagindo com a família normalmente, com acesso a casa toda e a todos / Interacting with the family normally, with access to the entire house and everyone

Separado da família, somente com acesso no quintal / Separated from the family, only with access to the backyard

Preso em canil o dia todo e solto somente a noite / Locked in a kennel all day and only released at night

Não estou participando do Lar Adotivo / I am not participating in the Lar Adotivo program

Quando participar do programa **Lar Adotivo**, quantas noites/dias gostaria de ficar com o cãozinho na sua casa? When you participate at the Lar Adotivo program, how many night/days would you like to stay with the dog at your home?

Uma noite/dia – One night/day

Um final de semana – A weekend

Até 7 noites/dia – Up to 7 nights/days

Quando participar do **Passeio para Adoção** você irá cuidar do cãozinho que escolher como se fosse seu? Com todo cuidado, amor e carinho? When you participate in the Passeio para Adoção program, will you take care of the dog you choose as your own? With all the care, love and affection?

Sim, claro – Yes, of course

Não estou participando do Passeio para Adoção – I'm not participating on the Passeio par Adoção program

Quando participar do **Passeio para Adoção**, que horas gostaria de buscar o cãozinho para passear? When participating in the Adoption Walk, what time would you like to pick up the dog for a walk?

Sábado das 9 às 15:30 horas / Saturday from 9 am to 3:30 pm

Domingo das 9 às 15:30 horas / Sunday from 9 am to 3:30 pm

Animais resgatados, que vivem em abrigos, as vezes ficam com alguns traumas, tendem a sentirem medo. Necessitam de mais tempo e paciência da sua parte. Podem fazer xixi ou cocô em locais inapropriados. Você entende e tem essa paciência e disponibilidade? Rescued animals, who live in shelters, sometimes experience some trauma and tend to feel afraid. They need more time and patience on your part. They may pee or poop in inappropriate places. Do you understand and have this patience and availability?

Sim / Yes

não / No

Esse projeto é monitorado para acompanharmos a adaptação e talvez uma futura adoção. O contato será feito por whatsapp, por mensagem, áudio e até vídeo. Você está de acordo? This project is monitored to monitor adaptation and perhaps future adoption. Contact will be made via WhatsApp, message, audio and even video. Are you in agreement?

Sim / Yes

Não / No