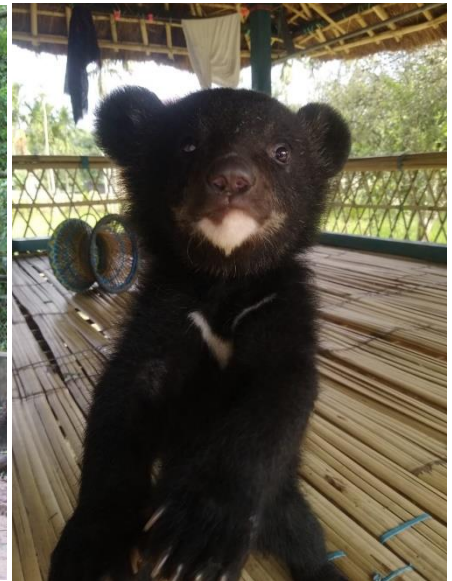


CENTER FOR BEAR REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION (CBRC), Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh



Annual Report
2018-19



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1. Report of the Officer-in-charge

This is the fifteenth year of CBRC being operational in Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh. The project has directly contributed to conservation of Asiatic black bears in the landscape by ensuring almost all the orphaned black bear cubs admitted to the centre are returned back to the wild where they serve the maximum conservation benefit.

The four of the five bears at the center under lifetime care were brought as young 6 to 11-month-old bear cubs with the objective of rehabilitating them back to the wild. When the bear rehabilitation protocol was modified in 2004 and a new methodology was instituted, these bears were not considered young enough to be subjected to this revised method. As a result, they have ended up in lifetime care at CBRC. The fifth bear was a bear that had to be captured and put under lifetime care as it was often raiding the store and the kitchen of the forest campus.

Most of the rescued wildlife species are released within a week and those individuals requiring long-term care and non-releasable are moved to a lifetime care center. Bear cubs undergoing rehabilitation at the release site are managed by a set of keepers supervised by a biologist. Veterinary care to these bears and rescued animals are provided by the mobile unit veterinarian stationed at CBRC. While cubs are hand-raised with a suitable milk formula for up to 5 months of age, adults under lifetime care are fed on concentrate mix supplemented with fruits, vegetables and tubers collected from the forest. The concentrate mixture comprises a porridge of cereal and pulse cemented together with *jaggery* and broken eggs. Nutritional supplements are added whenever the need arises.

The center infrastructure is old and was built in 2004 to hold bears upto an age of 5-6 years. The bears now grown up and the cages now old and rusted. Weathering has also affected the foundation of the shelters and the main administrative office area. While some renovation and urgent repair was undertaken for the shelter, the administrative building has to be completely tore down and rebuilt.

2. History of the Rescue Centre

Pakke Tiger Reserve

Arunachal Pradesh is the largest state in the north-eastern region of India and forms 2.5% of the total geographical area of the country, 15.76% of the Indian Himalayan region and 43.62% of the biological hotspot of Eastern Himalaya. It is surrounded on three sides by international borders: Bhutan to the west, China to the north and Myanmar to the east. The bulk of the land area (around 64%) is still covered by forests and grasslands and still in its natural state, thus making forestry as the most important land use. However, despite this vast forest cover, the state is struggling to retain its forest cover owing to increasing demand for development activities. In the last three decades, population growth, agricultural practices (*jhuming*) and the development of towns have led to rapid fragmentation and degradation of forest and forest resources of the state. Many mammalian and avian species are threatened due to habitat loss and hunting.

The Pakke Tiger Reserve, also known as Pakhui Tiger Reserve ($26^{\circ} 55'$ to $27^{\circ} 15'$ E; $92^{\circ} 35'$ to $93^{\circ} 10'$ N) is under the administrative control of the Seijosa Wildlife Division. In 1977 the area was demarcated as a wildlife sanctuary, renamed to Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary Division in 2001 and declared as a tiger reserve in 2002. It covers an area of 861.95 km², which is composed of 20% of the East Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh. The Tiger Reserve is surrounded by contiguous protected area from all sides: Nameri National Park, Assam to south and south-east; Papum Reserve Forest to east; Doimara RF and Eaglenest WLS to the west and Shergaon Forest Division to the North (figure 1). Pakke has two ranges: Seijosa

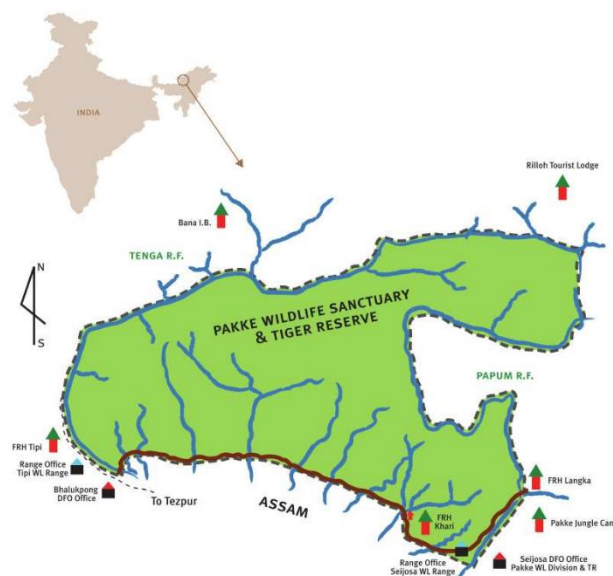


Figure 1: Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh

(540.79 km².) and Tipi (321.16 km².). Prior to 1980, the west bank of the Pakke River was leased to the Armed forces for firing practices and the east bank for settlement of retired army personnel, although currently the area has no leases.

The park is almost completely hilly with altitudinal ranges starting from 100 to 2040 m above MSL. The terrain occupied by the forest is highly rugged with mountainous ranges, narrow plains and valleys with hill slopes, which are moderate to steep. While the mountainous part of the reserve consists of temperate climate, that of the lower belt comprising narrow plains and valley is subtropical to tropical. Floods frequent peripheral zone and valleys. The annual average rainfall is approximately 2500 mm. In 1991, 3056 mm rainfall was recorded at Seijosa.

The Reserve has a great diversity of fauna with at least 40 species of mammals, 296 species of birds, 36 species of reptiles, 30 species of amphibians, over 500 species of butterflies and a high floral diversity as well. Some of the major important mammalian species of the sanctuary are Assamese macaque (*M. assamensis*), capped langur (*Trachypithecus pileatus*), sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), wild pig (*Sus scrofa*), Indian hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), gaur (*Bos gaurus*), elephant (*Elephas maximus*), tiger (*Panthera tigris*), leopard (*P. pardus*) clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*), jackal (*Canis aureus*), Asiatic black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Himalayan yellow throated marten (*Martes flavigula*), Malayan giant squirrel (*Ratufa bicolor*), Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*), large Indian civet (*Viverra zibetha*), mongoose (*Herpestes spp.*) and Blanford's fruit bat (*Sphaerias blanfordi*). Several species of birds, reptiles and amphibians have also been reported in this region. The park is well known for its several species of hornbills and in fact in 2016 won the Indian Biodiversity Award in the category of "Conservation of threatened species" for hornbill nest adoption program

Asiatic black bears and rehabilitation of orphaned bear cubs

Asiatic black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*) is a medium sized bear earlier classified as moon bears (with the principal coat colour being black with a white/cream yellow "crescent moon" on the chest). Fossil remains of the Asiatic black bear have been found in various sites in Europe, as far north as the Ural Mountains and Germany and west to France, dating from the

early Pliocene to late Pleistocene. But recent historical records show that the species is native to Asia with the western range limited by South-eastern Iran with some pocketed distributions in Northern Pakistan and Afghanistan. The distribution continues eastward along the foothills and south of the Himalayas across India, Nepal, Bhutan with increasing presence towards lower elevations in the hill states of north-eastern India including Pakke Tiger Reserve. In North Karbi Anglong wildlife sanctuary in Assam, northeast India, Asiatic black bear range overlaps both sloth bears and sun bears—one of the few places in the world where all three of these species coexist, although all are reported to be rare.

According to the IUCN Bear Conservation Action Plan, the bear populations at great risk include Asiatic black bear, sun bear, giant panda, sloth bear, brown bears of Mongolia, Tibet, France, Spain and Italy and the spectacled bear of Venezuela, Columbia and the Desert population in Peru. Asiatic black bear is classified as Vulnerable (VU - A1cd) on the IUCN Red List 2002 and listed on Appendix I of CITES since hunting for bear parts has been perceived as a major threat to their survival. The species is listed under Schedule II, Part II of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act (1972). The major threats include widespread illegal hunting for trade in parts combined with habitat loss. Bear cubs that end up in captivity, after the killing of their mothers, are maintained as pets for some time until they are grown up, when they are either confiscated by the Forest Department or voluntarily handed over to zoos for further care. In many temperate countries, where licensed hunting of bears is legalized, rehabilitation of orphaned bear cubs goes hand in hand. In tropical countries like India, where hunting is widespread though illegal, rehabilitation of bears has never been taken up as a project. Though 'surplus' captive bears have been occasionally released to the wild, no record of the success or failure of such attempts has been maintained.

The Asiatic black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*) rehabilitation project, taken up jointly by the Department of Environment and Forests, Arunachal Pradesh and the Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) in partnership with the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), is the only one of its kind to have been initiated in India. The project was largely an initiative of the then Deputy Chief Wildlife Warden of the state Mr. C. Loma, who was earlier the Divisional Forest Officer of Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary where the centre was finally established in 2003.

Wildlife Trust of India (WTI)

Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) is a leading Indian nature conservation organization committed to the service of nature. Its mission is to conserve wildlife and its habitat and to work for the welfare of individual wild animals, in partnership with communities and governments. WTI's team of 150 dedicated professionals work towards achieving its vision of a secure natural heritage of India, in six priority landscapes, knit holistically together by nine key strategies or Big Ideas. "Wild Rescue" is one of these nine Big Ideas that aims at increasing the welfare of individual displaced animals while enhancing conservation and pioneering science-based rehabilitation and wildlife health across India, and in doing so to save at least 5000 lives in the decade. Wild Rescue functions by conducting rescue, rehabilitation and release of temporarily displaced wild animals, through appropriate veterinary services and operates either by direct action (establishment of rehabilitation centres and mobile veterinary service (MVS) units or indirectly through involvement of members from Emergency Relief Network (ERN).

In 2000, WTI with support from the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and in collaboration with the state forest department started providing emergency relief and veterinary care to wildlife displaced due to floods through deployment of MVS units in Assam. This effort was further augmented by establishment of two dedicated centres for

wildlife rehabilitation namely: Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation (CWRC), Kaziranga National Park, Assam and Centre for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation (CBRC), Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh. The project directly contributed to improving the conservation status of more than 250 species of wildlife including elephants, rhinoceros, Asiatic black bears, clouded leopards, vultures, etc.

Center for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation (CBRC)

Considering the tremendous potential that exists for rehabilitating bears back to the wild in Arunachal Pradesh, Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in March 2002 with the Department of Forests and Environment, Arunachal Pradesh, to establish a rehabilitation centre to address the issue of displaced bear cubs. The centre was planned to provide food, shelter, veterinary care and other rehabilitation measures to them until they are fit to be released back into their habitat. The Centre also planned to treat injured/sick temporarily displaced bears with the aim of returning them to the wild. The Asiatic bear rehabilitation project was officially launched on the 15th of March 2002, following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Department of Environment and Forests, Arunachal Pradesh and Wildlife Trust of India. As per the MoU, the project is governed by a Governing Council, headed by the Forest Secretary of Arunachal Pradesh. While the Department provides all the logistics for the establishment and smooth running of the Centre in Arunachal, WTI ensures that the project is successfully run. The project has a Project Leader designated by the Forest Department and a point person appointed by WTI. The Governing Council members meet once a year and take review of the project's progress.

In March 2002, WTI submitted a proposal to the Animal Welfare Division, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India, seeking funds for establishing a rehabilitation centre for Asiatic black bear cubs confiscated in Arunachal Pradesh. To expedite the initiation of the project, a temporary enclosure was built and two bear cubs were moved from Itanagar Zoo. The ministry meanwhile approved the project and released the first installment of fund for construction in 2002. With additional support received from IFAW, the basic structures came up in 2003 and by 2004, most of the structures were complete. For the running of the project, the first year 2003-04, the British High Commission came forward with financial support, followed by IFAW who has remained a steadfast supporter through the next several years. Though the MoU was signed in 2002, the Center for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation (CBRC) was officially inaugurated only in February 2005 by Shri Newlai, the then Forest Minister of Arunachal Pradesh (Fig 2). CBRC is also recognized by the Central Zoo Authority under the provisions of section 38H of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. A Master Plan for 2010-2020 was submitted to CZA in 2010, which was duly accepted by them. Apart from rehabilitating orphaned bears cubs and holding non-releasable bears under lifetime care, the MVS unit with the objective of rehabilitating displaced wildlife, attends to temporarily displaced animals,



Figure 2: CBRC Being inaugurated by the then Forest Minister of Arunachal Pradesh

treated (if required), nursed and eventually released back to the wild. This is done as permitted by the State Forest Department of Arunachal Pradesh in accordance to Section 12 of the Wildlife Protection Act. Since inception, 33 bears cubs have been taken for rehabilitation in Pakke TR out of which 25 have been released and monitored for at least 6 months either through opportunistic sightings or radio-telemetry, while five bears have been resigned to captivity under lifetime care.

3. Vision

The vision of the rescue centre aligns to the vision of the organization (WTI) which is “A secure natural heritage of India”

4. Mission

The mission of the rescue centre also aligns with the mission statement of the organization which is “To conserve wildlife and its habitat and to work for the welfare of individual wild animals, in partnership with communities and governments”

5. Objective

The rescue centre fits into the Big Idea of ‘Wild Rescue’ which aims “To increase the welfare of individual displaced animals while enhancing conservation and pioneering science-based rehabilitation and wildlife health across India, and in doing so to save at least 5000 lives in the decade.” This is realized through three main objectives:

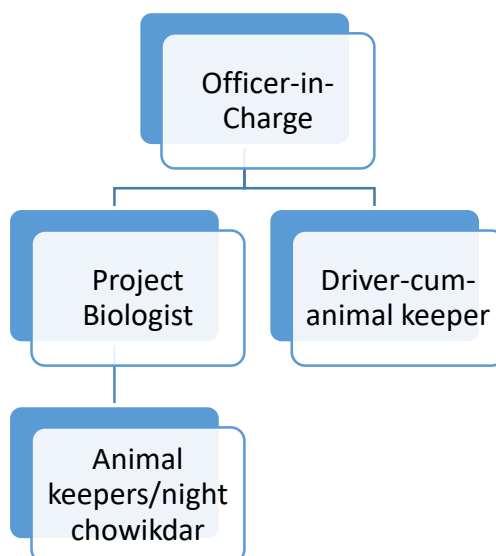
- a. To provide ethical and humane treatment to wild animals in captivity
- b. To rehabilitate wild animals displaced due to various reasons
- c. To provide veterinary expertise to manage free ranging wildlife

6. About us

S.No.	Particulars	Information
Basic Information about the Rescue Centre		
1	Name of the Rescue Centre	Centre for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation
2	Year of Establishment	2004
3	Address of the Rescue Centre	Pakke Tiger Reserve, Seijosa, west Bank, East Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh
4	State	Arunachal Pradesh
5	Telephone Number	08134899122/0120-4143900
6	Fax Number	0120-4143933
7	E-mail address	rinku@wti.org.in
8	Website	http://www.wti.org.in/projects/pakke-conservation-project/
9	Distance from nearest	Airport: Tezpur (60 km)

S.No.	Particulars	Information
		Railway Station: Tezpur (60 km)
		Bus Stand: Seijosa (2 km)
10	Recognition Valid upto (Date)	31st December 2017
11	Area (in Hectares)	1.11 hectares (2.74 acres)
Management Personnel of the Rescue Centre		
12	Name with designation of the Officer in-charge	Dr. Rinku Gohain, Veterinary Surgeon, WTI
	Name of the Veterinary Officer	Dr. Rinku Gohain, Veterinary Surgeon, WTI
	Name of the Curator	NA
	Name of the Biologist	Mr. Nilmani Rabha, Project officer, WTI
	Name of the Compounder/ Lab Assistant	NA
Owner / Operator of the Rescue Centre		
13	*Name of the Operator	Mr. Tana Tapi
14	Address of the Operator	O/o Field Director-cum-Divisional Forest Officer, Pakke Tiger Reserve, Seijosa, Arunachal Pradesh
15	Contact details/Phone number of Operator	08473099625/0436042859
16	E-mail address of Operator	dfopakke@gmail.com

7. Organizational Chart of the Rescue Centre



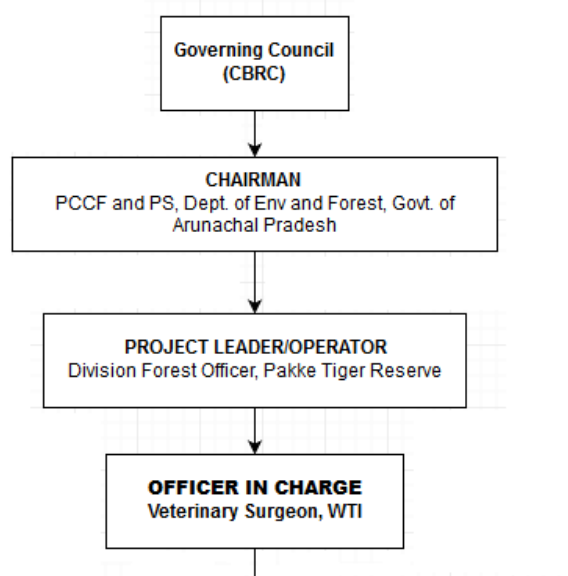
8. Human Resources deployment for management of Rescue Centre (Officer in-charge to Animal Keeper - Sanctioned posts, in-position and vacant posts)

Sl.No.	Designation	Number of Sanctioned Posts	Names of the incumbent
1	Centre In-charge/Officer In-charge	1	1
2	Centre veterinarian	0	0
3	Project biologist	1	1
4	Centre driver-cum-keeper	1	1
5	Animal keepers-cum-grass cutters	2	2
6	Night chowkidar	1	1

9. Capacity Building of Rescue Centre personnel (in FY 2018-19)

10. Rescue Centre Advisory Committee –

Administratively, CBRC is managed by a “Governing Council” headed by Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Principal Secretary, Dept. of Environment and Forests, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh. The constitution of the governing council is as shown below:



a. **Date of constitution:** 12th December 2016

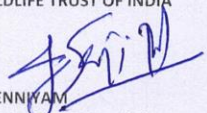

b. **Members:** Other than the people mentioned above, the Chief Wildlife Warden of the state, Executive Director of WTI, Senior Director and Chief Veterinarian, WTI, Project head WTI, Director Itanagar biological park, and Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Itanagar Biological Park

c. **Dates on which Meetings held during the year:** None

11. Health Advisory Committee of the Rescue Centre –

None

12. Statement of income and expenditure of the Rescue Centre

WILDLIFE TRUST OF INDIA			
DRAFT -INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR CENTER FOR BEAR REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION PROJECT			
EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
Particulars	For Period of 1st Apr 2018- 31st Mar 2019 Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	For Period of 1st Apr 2018- 31st Mar 2019 Amount (Rs.)
Construction, Equipping and maintenance Expenditure	535,590	Grant brought forward from Fy 2017-18	915584
Animal Management & Veterinary care Expenditure	315,499	Total Donations received for Fy-2018-19	2956135
Acclimatization and post release monitoring Expenses	71,485		
Project Coordination expenditure(Photocopy, Stationary, communication, maintenance, Travel & subsistence Etc.)	334,278		
Salaries & professional fees	2,239,402		
Balance grant C/F to Fy- 2019-20	375,465		
TOTAL	3,871,719	TOTAL	3871719
Notes: 1) Since the Accounts for the FY.2018-19 is not yet Audited(We are in the process of Audit Now) This report is a draft not the final report			
<p>FOR WILDLIFE TRUST OF INDIA</p> <p></p> <p>SAJI P BENNYAM General Manager & Head-Finance Date: 14th Jun 2019</p> <p></p>			

13. Daily feed Schedule of animals

Sl. No.	Species	Feed item	Quantity		Day of fasting
			Winter	Summer	
1.	Asiatic black bear (<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>)	1. Wheat=5.5Kg (individually=1.1kg), 2. Gram=1.8kg (Individually=0.36g), 3. Jaggery=1kg (individually=0.2gram) 4. Egg=1egg each per day	Same	same	Wednesday (Banana and seasonal fruits, Male=40 pieces Female=35 pieces)
		Naturally available (seasonal) 1. <i>Torani malaccensis</i>			

		2. Elephant apple <i>Dillenia indica</i> 3. Kanchan patta 4. <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>			
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14. Vaccination Schedule of animals

Sl. No.	Species	Vaccination	Month
1	Asiatic black bear (<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>)	Anti-rabies vaccination (booster)	December 2018

15. De-worming Schedule of animals

Sl. No.	Species	Drug used	Month
1	Asiatic black bear (<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>)	Fenbendazole	6 month interval after faecal examination

16. Disinfection Schedule

Sl. No.	Species	Type of enclosure	Disinfectant used and method	Frequency of disinfection
1.	Asiatic black bear (<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>)	Chain link mesh	Fumigation	Dry season

17. Health Check-up of employees for zoonotic diseases

Sl.No.	Name	Designation	Date of Health Check up	Findings of Health Check up
1.	Dr. Rinku Gohain	Officer In-charge	May 2018	Screened for tuberculosis (negative) Vaccinated against rabies and tetanus

2.	Birkhe Bahadur	Animal keeper	May 2018	Screened for tuberculosis (negative) Vaccinated against rabies and tetanus
3.	Aman Biri	Driver-cum-keeper	May 2018	Screened for tuberculosis (negative) Vaccinated against rabies and tetanus
4.	Lakhiram Bhuyan	Animal keeper	May 2018	Screened for tuberculosis (negative) Vaccinated against rabies and tetanus
5.	Chandre	Night chowkidar	May 2018	Screened for tuberculosis (negative) Vaccinated against rabies and tetanus

18. Development Works carried out in the Rescue Centre during the year

- i. Repair of existing bear enclosures: As mentioned in the previous year's annual report the repair work of the bear enclosures and shelter area were ongoing. These have been completed in the current reporting period.



Feed being given in the newly fabricated troughs at the centre

- ii. Apart from this major re-development, minor repairs of the office area, power fence of the enclosures, enrichment inside the holding enclosures and nurseries were done.
- iii. In the coming year further development works will be undertaken including construction of a den, rearrangement and reallocation of human-use areas outside the

shelter area and construction of a soak pit etc. as recommended after the CZA inspection in Feb 2018.

19. Important Events and happenings

None

20. Seasonal special arrangements for upkeep of animals

None

21. Research Work carried out and publications

None

22. Rescue and Rehabilitation of wild animals.

Sl. No.	Date of rescue	Species with number of animals rescued with their sex (M:F:U:T)	Received from	Date of submission of report to CWLW	Action taken	
					Date of release	Place of rehabilitation
1	06-Apr-18	Indian Muntjac (1:0:0:1)	Tipi	10-July-18	16-Apr-18	Khari camp, Pakke TR
2	23-Sep-18	Spot bellied eagle owl (0:0:1:1)	Itakhola	10-Oct-18	02-Oct-18	West Bank, Seijosa, Pakke TR

23. Annual Inventory of animals

Form – II [See Rule 11(1)]

Part – A Inventory Report for the Year:

Endangered Species*

S. No.	Animal Name	Scientific name	Opening Stock as on 1-Apr-2018				Births			Acquisition			Disposal			Death			Closing Stock as on 31-Mar-2019			
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Asiatic black bear	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5

*Animals under Schedule I and Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

Part – B

Other than Endangered Species

S.N o.	Anim al Nam e	Scienti fic name	Opening Stock as on	Births	Acquisiti on	Dispos al	Death	Closing Stock as on
			M F U T	M F U	M F U	M F U	M F U	M F U T

24. Mortality of animals

Sl. No.	Animal Name (with individual identification mark, if any)	Scientific Name	Sex	Date of Death	Reason of Death as per the Post- mortem findings

25. Compliance with conditions stipulated by the Central Zoo Authority

Responses to issues of violations of Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 raised vide letter F. No. 22-10/2004/CZA(428)(NS) Dated 1st May 2018

S. No	Norm under RZR 2009	Violation	Compliance pending since	Response
General requirements				
1	10.1(6)	The rescue center has failed to made alternative arrangements for the resident of the staff (veterinarian-cum-In-charge of the Center) presently residing in the administrative office of the rescue center. The Rescue center has also failed to separate the residential area by a boundary wall of 2 m height with independent entry/exit as per the rules	Violations observed during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	The same will be complied to. The vet will be made to stay in premises outside the administrative office of the center. Instead of compound wall being built in the middle of forests where elephants and other animals traverse, the whole human use area (animal keeper retiring room) will be moved outside

2	10.1(6)	The operator of the rescue center has failed to provide appropriate arrangements for the night watchman who is staying adjacent to the enclosure of the animal adjoining the feed store and also failed to provide residence to the staff outside the premises of the rescue center	Violations observed during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Explained above in 10.1(6)
3	10.1(7)	The rescue center has failed to remove/dispose of the leaf and litter and other solid wastes generated in the rescue center in an appropriate manner	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Solid wastes will now be collected physically and buried in soak pits that will be dug and closed frequently, outside the enclosure area
Administrative and staffing pattern				
4	10.2(2)	The rescue center has failed to deploy adequate technical staff to assist the office in-charge in carrying out the operations of the Rescue Center as per provisions laid down in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009	Violations observed during 31.08.2009 and also during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Due to lack of funds additional manpower cannot be hired. The Vet remains to be the officer in-charge of the center and a biologist deputed will assist him in maintaining the center. The vet will only be responsible for the center and will not be attending to wildlife emergency rescue cases outside the rescue center premises.
Development and planning				
5	10.3(8)	The operator of the rescue center has failed to submit a report on rescued animals to the CZA indicating source, legality and facility available in the rescue center for housing, upkeep and veterinary care to the rescued animal. The operator of the Rescue Center has also failed to report about the	Violations observed during 31.08.2009, 27.01.2015 and also during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	The permission to rescue and admit animals to the center has been subsumed under a standing MoU between the state and WTI, which is renewed every 3 years. The centre is governed by a governing council, headed by the PCCF, which meets every year. Though Institutionally there is an MoU to rescue animals (a copy of which has been already furnished to your office), a separate permission letter under

		rescue and acquisition of rescued animals or endangered animals to the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State and Central Zoo Authority		section 11 of WPA can be given to WTI veterinarian for handling endangered wild animals if required Information on acquisition of endangered animals will from now sent to CZA and CWLW of the state
6	10.3(8)	The rescue center has failed to obtain permission and submit report regarding acquisition of rescued animals under lifetime care under section 38I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 from the Central Zoo Authority and Under section 11 of the Act from the Chief Wildlife Warden of the state	Violations observed during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	The same will be complied to from now on
Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures				
3	10.4(2)	The rescue center has failed to repair the damaged fence in the enclosures	Violations observed during 31.08.2009 and also during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Enclosures were repaired after the inspection in 2009. The repair of enclosures was ongoing during the present evaluation and the same has been completed now. The idea of repair was there since 2016 but because of lack of funds the same was delayed
4	10.4(3)	The rescued center has failed to ensure that the staff involved in animal upkeep is using the footbath while entering and coming out of enclosures	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Few footbaths have already been placed and additional will be placed in key points of all enclosures from where keepers enter
5	10.4(6)	The rescue center has failed to explore and adopt alternative measures for the enrichment of the animal enclosures instead of using rubber tires	Violations observed during 05.08.2012 and 21.01.2015	Alternative sources for enrichment will be put in place. Apart from tyres fruits like otenga are put for enrichment. Tree trunk has been grouted inside to allow for scratching and playing. Platforms also exist for the bear to climb and sit. A wallowing pond will be

				constructed for the bears to take a dip during hotter days
Upkeep and healthcare of animals				
6	10.5(2)	The rescue center has failed to offer porridge to animals in appropriate manner as at present the plates are placed near the fence and it is channeled through the chain-link fence of the enclosure. This practice is leading to spillage of porridge on to the chain-link fence and leading to corrosion of the fence. This is not hygienic way to feed animals	Violations observed during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	As the evaluator would have noticed on the day of inspection, the enclosures were being refurbished and unique sliding feeding troughs were being refabricated. The same has been completed and the food is being given only in these troughs
7	10.5(2)	The rescue center has failed to provide fresh drinking water round the clock to the animals	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Food/water troughs have been refurbished and same are being used to provide water round the clock
8	10.5(2)	The rescue center has failed to use the gas stove for preparing porridge for the Himalayan black bears instead of firewood which may post risk of fire accidents and is not environmental friendly measure	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Gas stove and burner have been placed for cooking of food.
9	10.5(2)	The rescue center has failed to provide appropriate provisions for offering food to animals in the enclosure fence	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Explained above S.No. 6 10.5(2)
5	10.5(2)	The rescue center has failed to provide a feeding platform of appropriate dimension to offer feed to animals	Violations observed during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Feeding troughs (fixed on the chain-link mesh) have been fabricated where food and water will be given. We do not see the need of a separate feeding platform over and about this.
10	10.5(4)	The rescue center has failed to cover the kraal with roof at appropriate portion of the enclosure	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Instead of a kraal, caves will be provided as dens that will protect against extreme

		to serve as indoor enclosures for the animals during extreme weather conditions		weathers. These will be built in 6 months from now
11	10.5(5)	The rescue center has failed to prepare a schedule for disinfection of enclosures in consultation with veterinarian and also failed to clean the enclosures regularly with disinfectant	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Disinfection protocol is being put place while keeping in mind to use nontoxic chemicals as the area is inside a tiger reserved and frequented by other wild animals. Twice a year and top soil replacement every year.
12	10.5(5)	The rescue center has failed to clean and dispose off the wastes generated in the animal enclosures frequently for maintaining hygienic conditions in the enclosure	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	As mentioned above under S.No. 11 (10.5(5)) cleaning protocol has been put in place
13	10.5(5)	The rescue center has failed to adopt efficient solid and liquid waste management practices	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	As mentioned above under S.No. 1 (10.1(7)) cleaning protocol has been put in place
14	10.5(9)	The rescue center has failed to screen the staff involved in upkeep of animals against zoonotic diseases	Violations observed during 27.01.2015 and also during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Immunization and screening of keepers is being done every year but records were not maintained. The screening records will be maintained at the center itself in future.
6	10.5(8)	The rescue center has failed to provide vaccination to animals and also failed to maintain the records of the same	Violations observed during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Will be complied to from now on
7	10.5(10)	The Rescue Center has failed to maintain and prepare Animal History Card, Keeper's diary, Daily report and Treatment Card as per format prescribed by the CZA	Violations observed during 31.08.2009, 27.01.2015 and also during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Will be complied to from now on
Veterinary and infrastructure facilities				
8	10.6(1)	The Rescue center has failed to shift feed store,	Violations observed during	As already mentioned in 10.1(6) the human use areas

		quarters for night watchman and the animal kitchen away from the treatment room and also failed to remove the iron grill from the treatment room for preventing chance of contamination in a treatment room	05.08.2012, 27.01.2015, 31.08.2009 and also during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	will be moved outside the shelter area and this area will be designated as animal zone only
15	10.6(1b)	The rescue center has failed to discard expired drugs used for chemical immobilization and also failed to maintain records pertaining to procurement and utilization of the drugs	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Expired immobilization drugs have been discarded and the status of same has been updated in the stock registers.
16	10.6(3)	The operator of the Rescue Center has failed to provide a functional squeeze cage at the rescue center	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	The old squeeze cage at the center has not been maintained because the need did not arise. The same will be refurbished and made functional within 6 months from now.
17	10.6(3)	The rescue center has failed to provide alternative arrangement to keep quarantine/isolation area away from the enclosures for animals under lifetime care	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Will be complied to. A separate quarantine facility will be built to house animals rescued and admitted for lifetime care
9	10.6(3)	The rescue center has failed to construct the post-mortem room	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	The existing feed store/quarter will be converted to a PM room as per the norms of CZA
Post-mortem and disposal of carcasses of animals				
10	10.7(2)	The rescue center has failed to records few details such as number of post-mortem report, date of the report in the post mortem report	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Will be complied too in the future
Acquisition and breeding of animals				
18	10.9(10)	The rescue center has failed to report on the incidence about recent escape of Himalayan	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Will be complied too in the future

		black bear out of the enclosure due to the damage to the fence		
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