

Annual report 2023-24

Centre for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation

Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh



Contents

Pakke Tiger Reserve	3
Asiatic black bears and rehabilitation of orphaned bear cubs	5
Wildlife Trust of India (WTI)	5
3. Vision	8
5. Objective	8
8. Human Resources deployment for management of Rescue Centre (Officer in-charge to Animal Keeper - Sanctioned posts, in-position and vacant posts)	10
9. Capacity Building of Rescue Centre personnel (in FY 2023-24)	10
• Three-day orientation programme on bird guide at Pakke Tiger reserve Seijosa: Pakke Kessang district Arunachal Pradesh, organized by Park authority Pakke Tiger reserve, 18 th -20 th January 2024.	10
10. Rescue Centre Advisory Committee	10
11. Health Advisory Committee of the Rescue Centre –	11
12. Statement of income and expenditure of the Rescue Centre	11
13. Daily feed Schedule of animals under lifetime care	12
14. Vaccination Schedule of animals	12
15. De-worming Schedule of animals	12
16. Disinfection schedule	12
17. Health check-up of employees for zoonotic diseases	13
18. Development work carried out in the rescue center during the year 2023-24	13
20. Seasonal special arrangements for upkeep of animals	15
21. Research work carried out and publication	15
22. Rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals	15
23. Annual inventory of animals	17
None	17
24. Mortality of Animals	17
None	17
25. Compliance with conditions stipulated by the Central Zoo Authority	17

1. Report of the Officer-in-charge

Centre for bear rehabilitation and conservation (CBRC) operational at Pakke Tiger reserve, Arunachal Pradesh, since two decades. The project has directly contributed to conservation of Asiatic black bears in the landscape by contributing to the rehabilitation and release of almost all the orphaned black bear cubs admitted to the centre.

There are five bears at the centre under lifetime care that 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 re-captured and put under lifetime care as it was often raiding the store and the kitchen of the forest campus after released. He spent longer time with rescuer due to Covid-19 Lock-down and developed strong human imprint.

The bear cubs undergoing rehabilitation at the release site are managed by a set of keepers supervised by a biologist. 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 infrastructure at the centre is old and was built in 2004. The administrative office (field office) has been renovated with the support of the Arunachal Forest Department and other corporate donors, a major renovation work was initiated and completed. Due to weathering affect the animal shelter enclosures get damaged every year. Major renovation works need to be done to upkeep the lifetime care bears.

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, thus making forestry 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.

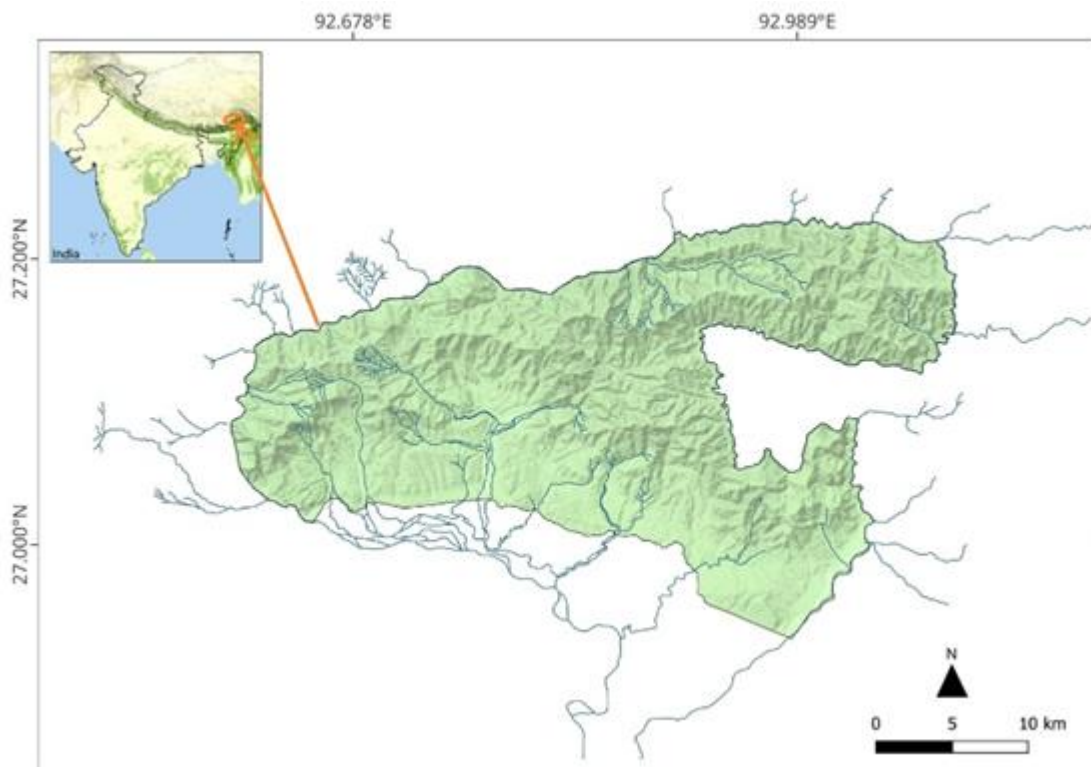


Figure 1: Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh

The Pakke Tiger Reserve, once known as Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary (260 55' to 270 15' E; 920 35' to 930 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 three ranges: Seijosa, Tipi, Rilloh. 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 has a 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 muntjac*), 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 called 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 Northern parts Karbi Anglong wildlife sanctuary in Assam, northeast India, Asiatic black bear range overlaps with that of 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 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 Office 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. WTI works 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 eight Big Ideas that 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 40000 lives in the decade." Wild Rescue strives to achieve this number in a threefold manner (Figure 2, next page):

With over 20 years of experience in the field of evidence-based conservation, WTI has developed expertise in rehabilitation and veterinary skills to address wildlife displacements due to conflicts and calamities, both natural and man-made.

- Rescuing and rehabilitating temporarily displaced wild animals directly through rescue-rehabilitation centers and mobile veterinary service (MVS) units;
- Responding to natural and man-made disasters and providing emergency relief to animals (both wild and domestic) through involvement of members from the Pan-India Emergency Relief Network (ERN); and
- Building capacity of rehabilitators and rescuers across India on best management practices of wildlife rescue and rehabilitation



CBRC, Pakke TR, Arunachal Pradesh

Rescue & rehabilitation centre



CWRC, Kaziranga NP, Arunachal Pradesh



Emergency relief network



Mobile Veterinary service



Training and capacity building

Figure 2: Operational arms of Wild Rescue division of WTI

In 2000, WTI with support from the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and in collaboration with the Assam 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 the 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. These two centres and their allied satellite units have directly contributed to improving the conservation and welfare of more than 250 species of wildlife including elephants, rhinoceros, Asiatic black bears, clouded leopards, vultures, etc.

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 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.

Figure 3: CBRC being inaugurated by the then Forest Minister of Arunachal Pradesh



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 center 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 Centre for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation (CBRC) was officially inaugurated only in February 2005 by Shri Newlai, the then Forest Minister of Arunachal Pradesh (Fig 3). Apart from rehabilitating orphaned bears, CBRC is also recognized by the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) under the provisions of section 38H of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 up to 19th August 2021 as per the letter File No 21-2/2019-CZA(Vol.1)(E)-Part(1).

3. Vision

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

4. Mission

The mission of the rescue center 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 center 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 40,000 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 CBRC

S.No.	Particulars	Information
Basic Information about the Rescue Centre		
1	Name of the Rescue Centre	Centre for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation (CBRC)
2	Year of Establishment	2004
3	Address of the Rescue Centre	Pakke Tiger Reserve, Seijosa, west Bank, Pakke-Kessang District, Arunachal Pradesh
4	State	Arunachal Pradesh
5	Telephone Number	08638296302/0120-4143900
6	Fax Number	0120-4143933
7	E-mail address	panjit@wti.org.in info@wti.org.in
8	Website	http://www.wti.org.in/projects/pakke-conservation-project/
9	Distance from nearest	Airport: Tezpur (60 km)
		Railway Station: Tezpur (60 km)
		Bus Stand: Seijosa (2 km)
10	Recognition by CZA Valid upto (Date)	27 th July 2024
11	Area (in Hectares)	1.244 hectares
Management Personnel of the Rescue Centre		

12	Name with designation of the Officer in-charge	Dr. Panjit Basumatary, Manager, WTI (holding charge)
	Name of the Veterinary Officer	Dr. Panjit Basumatary, Manager, WTI
	Name of the Curator	NA
	Name of the Biologist	Subhasish Arandhara
	Name of the Compounder/ Lab Assistant	NA
Owner / Operator of the Rescue Centre		
13	*Name of the Operator	Mr. Satyaprakash Singh, IFS
14	Address of the Operator	O/o Field Director-cum-Divisional Forest Officer, Pakke Tiger Reserve, Sejiosa, Arunachal Pradesh
15	Contact details/Phone number of Operator	91-8285875186
16	E-mail address of Operator	dfopakke@gmail.com

7. Organizational Chart of the Rescue Centre

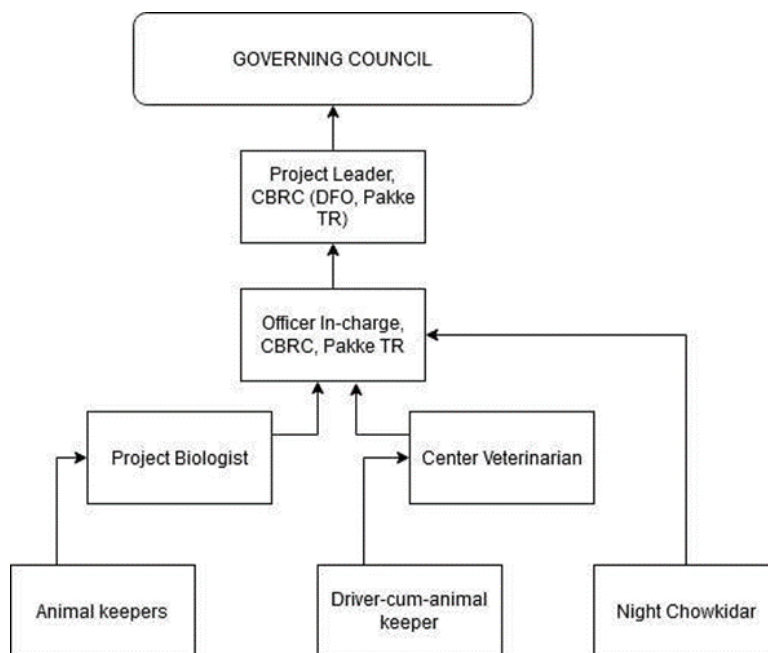


Figure 4: Organizational chart of CBRC

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	0 (charge being held by the vet)
2	Center veterinarian	1	1
3	Project Biologist	1	1
4	Centre driver-cum-keeper	1	1
5	Animal keepers	3	3
6	Night chowkidar	1	1

9. Capacity Building of Rescue Centre personnel (in FY 2023-24)

- Three-day orientation programme for bird guide at Pakke Tiger reserve Seijosa: Pakke Kessang district Arunachal Pradesh, organized by Park authority Pakke Tiger reserve, 18th-20th January 2024.
- One-day orientation programme on preparedness and response towards distress wildlife during disasters, organized by Wildlife trust of India North East, 18th July 2023.
- One-day Nature and Wildlife photography by Dritiman Mukharjee at Pakke Tiger reserve, 20th January 2024.
- One-day workshop on Waste management by Preeti Dutta during Pakke Paga hornbill festival 21st January 2024.

10. Rescue Centre Advisory Committee

Administratively, CBRC is managed by a “Governing Council” headed by Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF), and Principal Secretary, Dept. of Environment, Forests & Climate change, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh. This council itself is the advisory committee and normally meets every year to discuss the project progress, operations, etc. The constitution of the governing council is as shown below

1. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF), Dept. of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh	Chairman
2. Chief Wildlife Warden, Dept. of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh	Member
3. Divisional Forest Officer, Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary, Dept. of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh	Member Secretary and Project Leader
4. Executive Director/CEO, Wildlife Trust of India (WTI)	Member
5. Principal Investigator, CBRC, WTI	Member
6. Project Head/Divisional Head, CBRC, WTI	Member
7. Project Staff, CBRC, WTI	Member
8. Director, Biological Park, Itanagar	Member
9. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Biological Park, Itanagar	Member

a. **Date of last constitution:** 11th Aug, 2022

b. **Dates on which last meetings held during the year:** 6th Feb' 2024

11. Health Advisory Committee of the Rescue Centre –

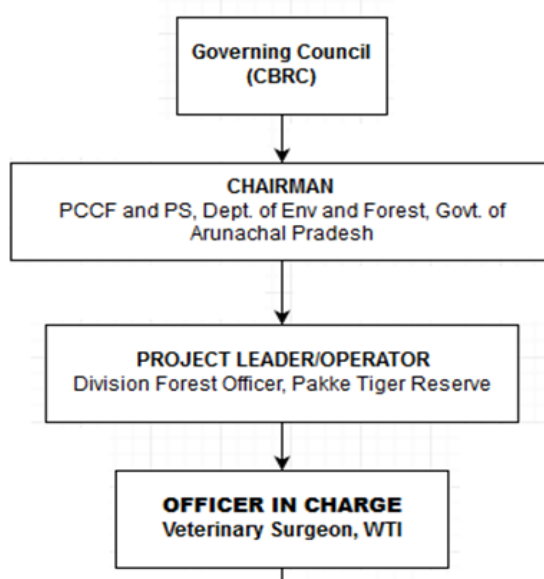


Figure 5: Structure of the Rescue Centre Advisory Committee

12. Statement of income and expenditure of the Rescue Centre

13. Daily feeding Schedule of animals under lifetime care

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 5. Banana, jackfruit, papaya, cucumber, pumpkin, sugarcane, coconut, and seasonal fruits are given on availability	Same	same	Sunday no food Wednesday (just fruit)-
		Naturally available (seasonal) – ad libitum 1. Elephant apple <i>Dillenia indica</i> fruits 2. Kanchan patta 3. <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> leaves 4. <i>Ficus sp.</i> fruits 5. <i>Calamus sp.</i> 6. <i>Syzgium sp.</i>			

14. Vaccination Schedule of animals

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

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	The disinfectant used and method	Frequency of disinfection
1.	Asiatic black bear (<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>)	Chain link mesh	Fumigation and lime treatment of the floor	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. Panjit Basumatary	Veterinarian		Screened for tuberculosis (negative) Vaccinated against rabies and tetanus
2.	Subhasish Arandhara	Biologist		Screened for tuberculosis (negative) Vaccinated against rabies and Tetanus
3.	Duluk Dagang	Driver		Screened for tuberculosis (negative) Vaccinated against rabies and Tetanus
4.	Jehuwa Natung	Animal Keeper		Screened for tuberculosis (negative) Vaccinated against rabies and Tetanus
5.	Anthony Ngorang	Animal Keeper		Screened for tuberculosis (negative) Vaccinated against rabies and tetanus

18. Development work carried out in the rescue center during the year 2023-24

1. A Quarantine center has been constructed in 2023 which was partly erected in the previous year 2022.
2. Medium sizes wooden platform (6x6 square feet) with rainproof has been fabricated in three different bigger enclosures.
3. Re-painted store room, Animal kitchen and Night chowkidar room.
4. Refurbished the Solar battery energizer room.
5. Re-painted two bigger enclosures.
6. Provided shower provision in two different open enclosures to cool down during summer season.
7. Re-installed three strength power fence inside open air enclosures.
8. Provision of camouflaged barrier at the animal shelter entrance gate made of eco-friendly material (Coconut rope).
9. Indigenous tree saplings planted inside animal enclosure to looks more natural and enrichment.

19. Important events and happenings

- I. Successful rehabilitation of one rescued bear cubs during 2024 with survival documented for 5 months' post release. The rescued cub was released in Decembar'2024 and monitored for his survival, dispersal and ranging through radio- telemetry (radio collars) for more than 120 days.
- II. CBRC celebrated 'Lifestyle for Environment" programme in collaboration of Forest department, Local community and school children, launched by Ministry of Environment forest and Climate change, Govt. of India. Pakke Tiger Reserve received the best performer award from Chief Minister Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh for the event.
- III. WTI conceived, developed and staged a skit on two consecutive days of Paga festival, involving school students of Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalaya in Seijosa, focusing on biodiversity conservation. Audience with tears is the testimony of its success in spreading the message of "no hunting in my Pakke".
- IV. WTI has rescued 17 number of individual wild animals in distress, and released back to wild 75% of them within the period of 2023-24
- V. Miss Arunachal visits to CBRC: 5th-6th May, 2023; Kingfisher Miss Arunachal 2023 Nadek Nabam visited the Pakke tiger reserve and CBRC with 5 more pageants and the managing director. She received a warm welcome at the tiger reserve, as well as at the CBRC.
- VI. Kiren Rijiju visit to CBRC: 30th April, 2023; Cabinet Minister of Earth Sciences and Food Processing Industries, Kiren Rijiju visited Pakke Tiger reserve to promote Narendra Modi's "Mann ki baat" and later came to CBRC for a visit.
- VII. Wildlife Week 2023: 1-7th October, 2023: The 69th Wildlife Week was celebrated in Seijosa, with the slogan "Partnerships for wildlife conservation" serving as the theme.
- VIII. 30th April, 2023; 52 IFS 2022 new recruits came to Pakke tiger reserve for an exposure trip.
- IX. Grain for Grain: Human elephant conflict mitigation scheme: 18th November, 2023: Pakke Tiger Reserve Foundation (PTRF) in collaboration with the Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) on Friday distributed rice to 69 families which were affected by human-elephant conflicts in Pakke Kessang district of Arunachal Pradesh this year. The Grain for Grain event distributed 6900 kilograms of rice to local communities who lost their crops due to wildlife conflict.

- X. A team from the Television series, the “Apple TV” came to document the rehabilitation process of bears during the year 2023-24.
- XI. Celebration of 25 years of WTI: Visit of Azzedine Downes, President, IFAW and Vivek Menon, WTI's founder and executive director: 19th December 2023: Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) and the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) celebrate a milestone achievement of 20 years of dedicated service to wildlife conservation with community members from Pakke Tiger Reserve, and the department of environment & forest, Arunachal Pradesh.
- XII. Population survey of Asiatic Black Bears (*Ursus thibetanus*), utilising signs and trail-cameras in Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh: This study, conducted collaboratively by the Pakke Tiger Reserve and the Wildlife Trust of India, with funding from Co-Earth Global Pvt Limited, aims to comprehensively assess the status of Asiatic black bears within the Tiger Reserve.

20. Seasonal special arrangements for upkeep of animals

- I. Two wallowing pools are available for bears to take a dip during hot summer days.
- II. Bear enclosures received major upgradation following the construction of a lounging *machan* (platforms) with rainproof roof and a den.
- III. Fabrication of new chain-link mesh in the two large enclosures and the replacement of the solar fence along the boundary of the enclosures.
- IV. Two large size, natural open air stockade for free ranging and shelter

21. Research work carried out and publication

None

22. Rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals

Case ID	Species	Rescue type	Date of rescue/d isplacement	Place of rescue	Outcome	Date of outcome	Cause of displacement
MVS/Arun/2023-24/01	White-troated kingfisher	Field	5-Apr-23	Darlong seijosa	Died in captivity	16/05/2023	Caught (poach/hunt/trade)

MVS/Arun/2023-24/02	Himalayan serow	Field	13-Apr-23	Sessa area	Escaped	14/04/2023	Caught (poach/hunt/trade)
MVS/Arun/2023-24/03	Slow loris	Field	29-Apr-23	Monai	Released	29/04/2023	Caught/picked up by people
MVS/Arun/2023-24/04	Dollarbird	Field	13-May-23	West bank PTR	Died in captivity	13/05/2023	Injury (predation)
MVS/Arun/2023-24/05	Chestnut-bellied nuthatch	Field	27-May-23	West bank PTR	Released	28/05/2023	Injury (predation)
MVS/Arun/2023-24/06	Asiatic black bear	Surrendered	1-Jun-23	Sagalee	Captive/pending	28/05/2023	Caught (poach/hunt/trade)
MVS/Arun/2023-24/07	Asiatic black bear	Surrendered	1-Jun-23	Sagalee	Died in captivity	8/Jun/23	Caught (poach/hunt/trade)
MVS/Arun/2023-24/08	Yellow throated Marten	Field	19-Jun-23	Silluk Pasighat	Died in captivity	25/Jun/23	Caught (poach/hunt/trade)
MVS/Arun/2023-24/09	Asian barred owlet	Field	22-Jun-23	Seijosa VKV School campus	Released	2/Jul/23	Nest/Tree/Chick fall
MVS/Arun/2023-24/10	Asian barred owlet	Field	22-Jun-23	Seijosa VKV School campus	Released	2/Jul/23	Nest/Tree/Chick fall
MVS/Arun/2023-24/11	Asian barred owlet	Field	22-Jun-23	Seijosa VKV School campus	Released	2/Jul/23	Nest/Tree/Chick fall
MVS/Arun/2023-24/12	Asian barred owlet	Field	22-Jun-23	Seijosa VKV School campus	Released	2/Jul/23	Nest/Tree/Chick fall
MVS/Arun/2023-24/13	Oriental Bay owl	Confiscated	22-Jun-23	Silluk Pasighat	Released	8/Jul/23	Caught (poach/hunt/trade)
MVS/Arun/2023-24/14	Burmese python	Field	22-Jun-23	Darlong seijosa	Released	24 Jun 23	Moved into human habitats
MVS/Arun/2023-24/15	Banded krait	Field	11-Jul-23	Forest colony seijosa	Released	13-Jul-23	Moved into human habitats
MVS/Arun/2023-24/16	Great Hornbill	Field	30-Jul-23	Mobuso Pakke Tiger reserve	Released	24/Dec/24	Injury (unknown)

MVS/Arun/2023-24/17	Oriental Bay owl	Field	15-Nov-23	Mobuso Pakke Tiger reserve	Released	17/Nov/24	Injury (unknown)
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23. Annual inventory of animals

Form II

[See rule 11 (1)]

Part A

Inventory Report of the Year:2023-24

Endangered species*

SL. No	Animal name	Scientific name	Opening stock as on April 2023				Births			Acquisition			Disposal (released)			Death			Closing stock as on March 2024							
			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>	3	2		5				1	0												3	2		5

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

Part B

Other endangered species

SL. No	Animal name	Scientific name	Opening stock as in April 2021				Births			Acquisition			Disposal (released)			Death			Closing stock as in March 2024							
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T				

None

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

None

25. Compliance with conditions stipulated by the Central Zoo Authority

No condition for compliance has been sent for the FY 2023-2024.

26. Photographs of major activities undertaken in 2023-2024.



Figure 6: Rescue centre operational room



Figure 7: The operational hours of the office at the field station, which features a CCTV camera, are 24/7



Figure 8: Parking shed constructed for 2 vehicles, motor bikes and animal cages



Figure 9: Storage shelf developed for captive bear food storage.



Figure 10: Kiren Rijju visits CBRC (Left); Subhasish Arandhara briefing about CBRC and bear collaring process (Right).



Figure 11: Rescue cases of Injured (a) Burmese python; (b) Oriental bay owl; (c-d) Great hornbill release



Figure 12: Few photographs of events conducted for Mission life campaign at Pakke tiger reserve.



Figure 13: Dr Panjit demonstrating the working of CBRC and role of WTI in Pakke Landscape (Left); Miss Arunachal, pageants with play cards saying no bear hunting (Right)



Figure 14: Street play by VKV school Boys during the Wildlife Week Celebration



Figure 15: Grain for Grain event at Seijosa



Figure 16: Stage of the event on Celebration of 25 years of WTI.



Figure 17: Azzedine Downes, the president and CEO of IFAW felicitated at the event.



Figure 18: Governing council meet at Itanagar during 2023-2024 year



Figure 19: Governing council meet at Itanagar during 2023-2024 year



Figure 20: Hands on training on sign survey and camera trapping at different locations at Pakke TR



Figure 21: Population survey for Asiatic black bears



Figure 22: Bears captured in the trail cameras in Pakke Tiger reserve (Photo WTI, PTR)

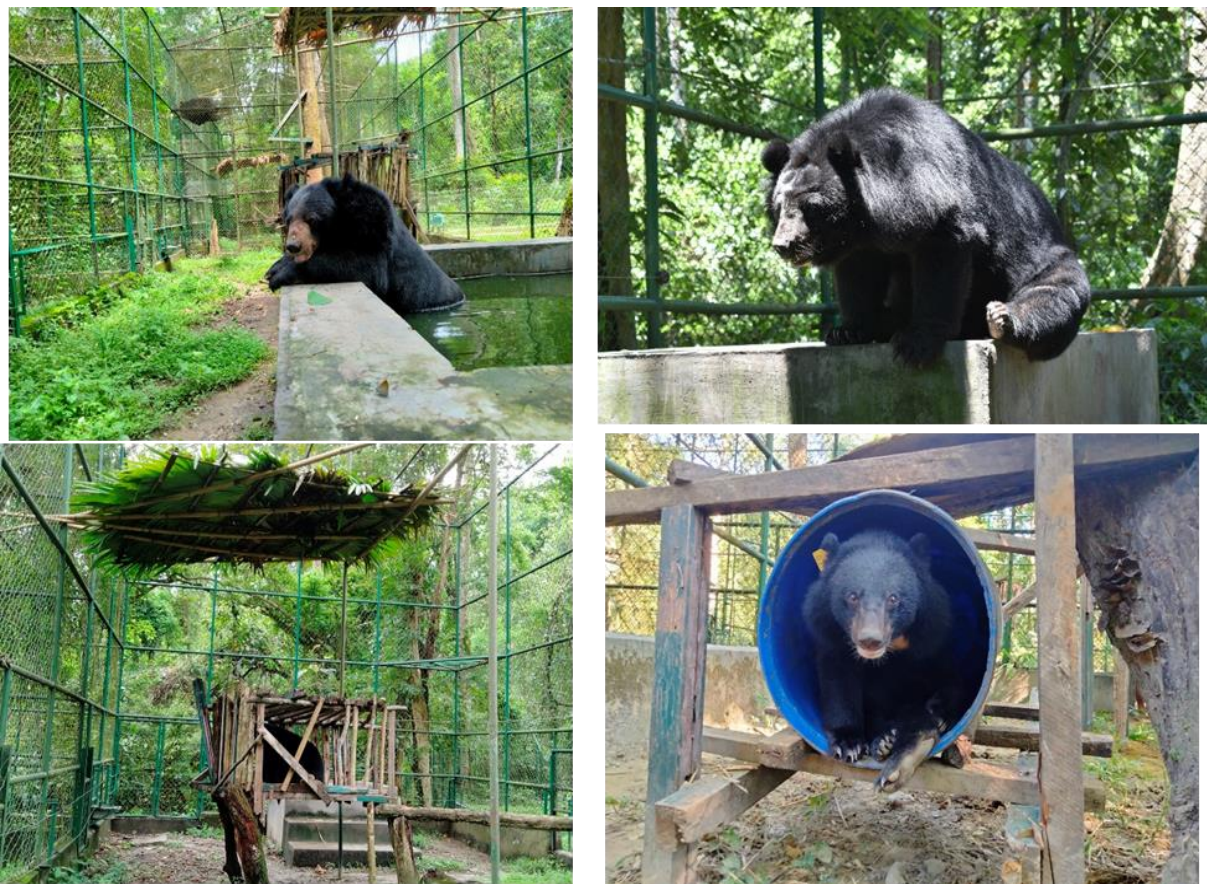


Figure 23: Photographs of Bear in closed bigger enclosure water tub (Top left & right), Bear in Machan with resting platform (Bottom left) and the Bear in elevated refuge den (Bottom right)