

CENTER FOR BEAR REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION (CBRC), SEIJOSA, PAKKE TIGER RESERVE, ARUNACHAL PRADESH

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17



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INTRODUCTION

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 (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.

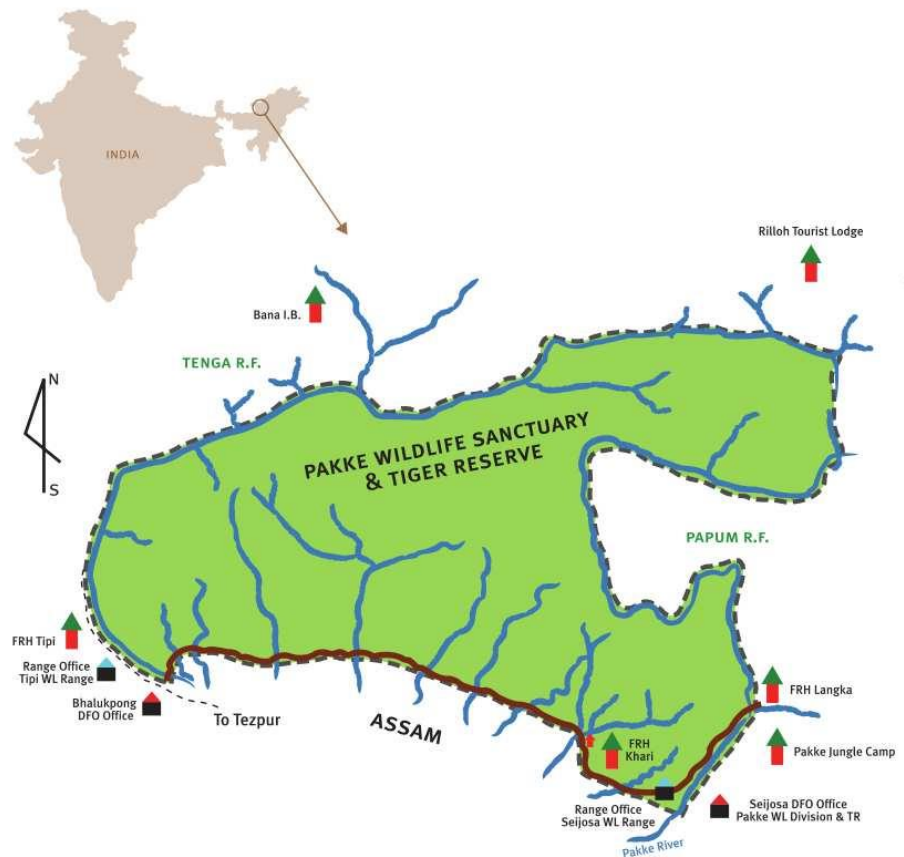


Figure 1: Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh

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.

As per Champion & Seth (1964), the vegetation profile of the Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary is classified mainly as Assam valley tropical semi-evergreen forest. Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary has got six types of vegetations namely: Assam valley tropical semi-evergreen forest, Sub Himalayan light alluvial semi-evergreen forests (2B/C/151), Eastern Hollock forests (3/152(b)), Upper Assam valley tropical evergreen forest (1B/C. 2B), Tropical riverine forests (4E/RSI) and Secondary moist bamboo tract (E1/2/SI). The area abounds in epiphytes and variety of lianas and other creepers (Kaul & Haridasan 1987).

The Reserve has a great diversity of fauna with at least 40 species of mammals (including three big cats: Bengal tiger, common leopard and clouded leopard), 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 r, 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, or Himalayans black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*) is a medium sized bear earlier classified as moon bears (with the principal coat color 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 the species is native to Asia with the western range limited by Southeastern 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 northeastern 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 Deputy Chief Wildlife Warden of the state Mr. C. Loma, who was earlier the Divisional Forest Officer of Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary where the center 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 rescue-rehab centers 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 thorough deployment of MVS units in Assam. This effort was further augmented by establishment of two dedicated centers for wildlife rehabilitation namely: Center for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation (CWRC), Kaziranga National Park, Assam and Center for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation (CBRC), Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh.

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 center to address the issue of displaced bear cubs. The center 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 at the Governing Council meeting.

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.



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

Current layout and facilities at CBRC

The is established in an area of 1.11 hectare of moist-deciduous mix and semi-evergreen forest in Pakke Tiger Reserve, Seijosa. The center has a quarantine facility, apart from the main complex

consisting of shelters (0.97 hectare) in the forest and a field camp (0.14 hectare) on the bank of Pakke river. The CBRC campus is divided into the animal shelters/holding facility and the field camp in order to keep the human use area away from the animal use area. The shelter area, around 0.97 hectares, comprises a series of bear enclosures, a support building and a perimeter fence or wall encompassing a free ranging area for orientation of bears before release (figure 3). The bear enclosure has ten enclosures of varying sizes, the smallest one being (5x5x5 meter dimension) and large one (70x80meters dimension) with an open sky. The five small holding cages (5x10x5m) and two large covered enclosures with (15x10x8m dimension). Open enclosure with 5600 square meter has a six feet tall chain-link mesh reinforced with three lines of live wires to prevent the bears from climbing on the chain link mesh. The perimeter fence is roughly 340 meters in length encompassing all these shelters and the support building. The fence has six feet high 3x3 inch chain-link mesh of eight gauge thickness. There are nine strands of live wires for outside and three wires for strands of live wires inside in open enclosures. The insides wires discourage bears from climbing on the fence and for escape while live wires outside helps to prevent other carnivores to entering in and also other species prevent from damaging the fence like elephants.



Figure 3: (L) Bear in the orientation yard; (R) Support building with stores, kitchen, etc.

The field camp is located about 600 meters from the shelter area in the forest and right on the edge of the West bank of river Pakke, this building functions as the office for the project staff (figure 4). This campus is encompassed within a barbed wire fence to keep livestock off.



Figure 4: The field camp at CBRC, Pakke Tiger Reserve

The schematic layout of the shelter area and the field camp is given in figure 5 and 6 (next page)

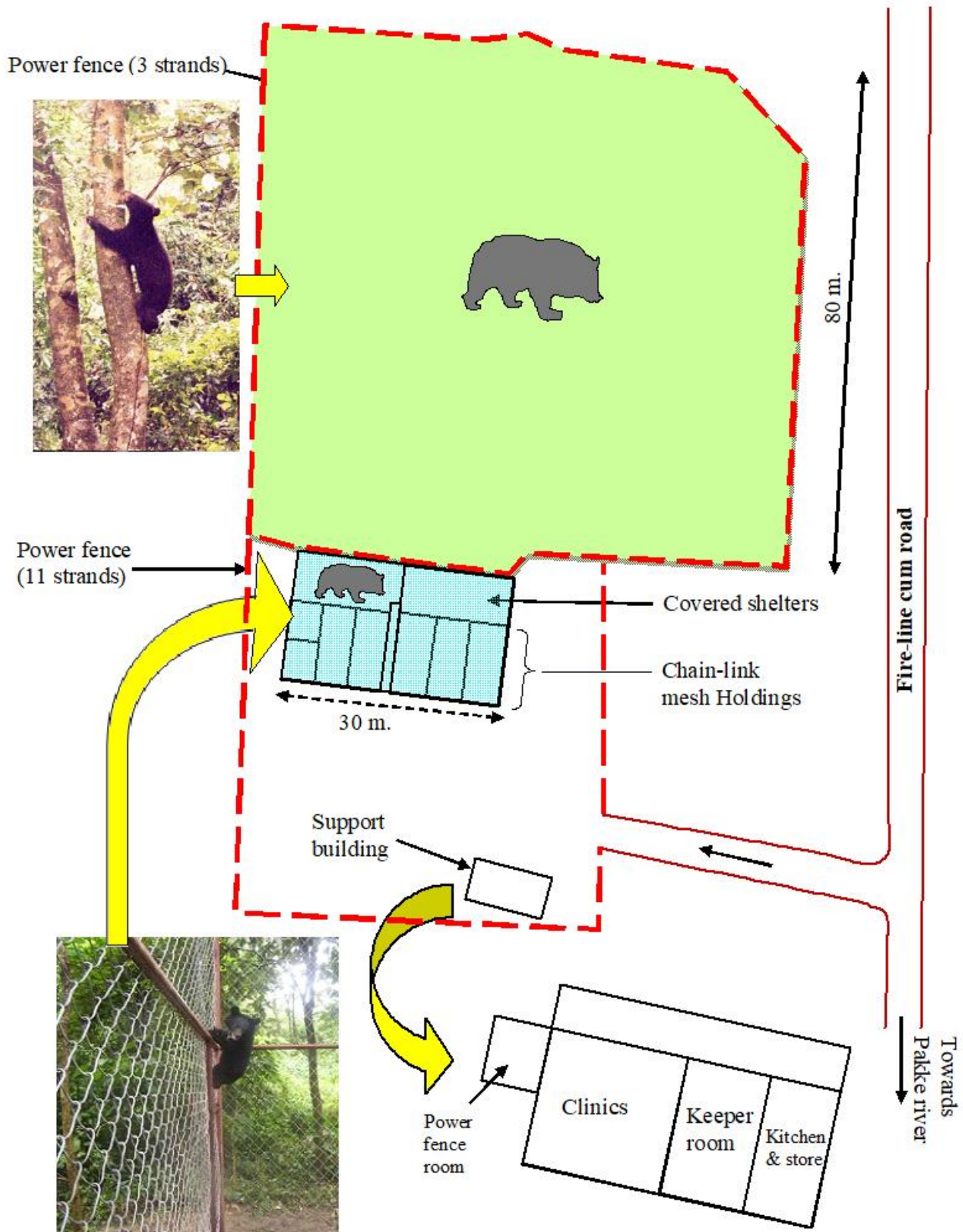


Figure 5: Schematic layout of the animal shelter/holding area

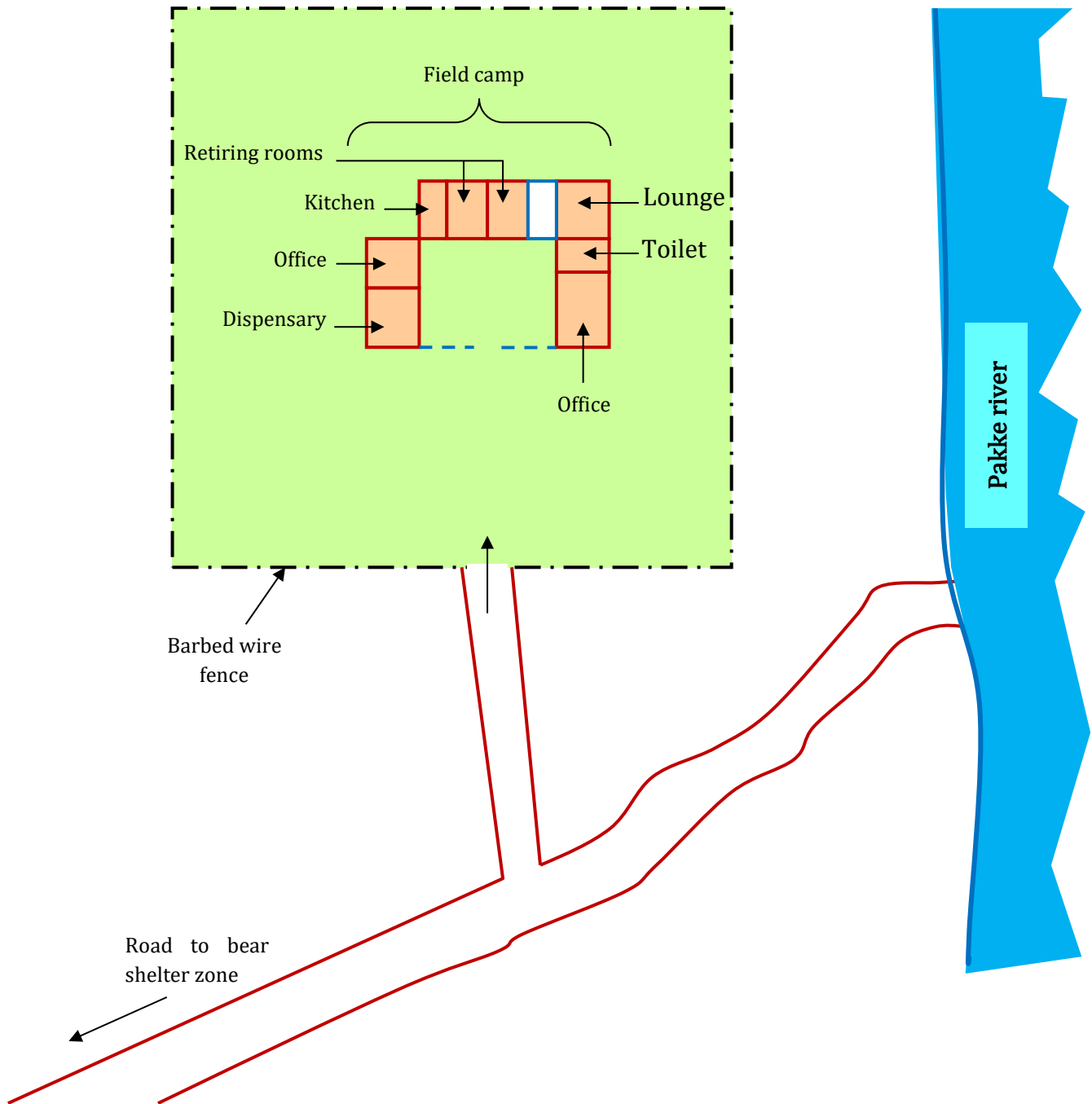


Figure 6: Schematic layout of the field camp at CBRC, Pakke Tiger Reserve

Functioning of CBRC

CBRC was established to ensure that bear cubs that are confiscated from the state (and even neighboring states of Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh) are given every opportunity to be returned back to the wild where they serve the greatest conservation benefit. The overall impact of the project is to improve the conservation and welfare prospects of select wildlife species in Pakke Tiger Reserve through rescue and rehabilitation. Animal management at CBRC revolves around the management of the following three categories of animals: (i) Bears at the shelters under lifetime care, (ii) Bear cubs at the rehab site being

acclimatized in the forest for release, and (iii) Other species of temporarily disadvantaged animals rescued by the mobile veterinary unit (figure 7).



Figure 7: Major thrust areas of CBRC: a) Bears under lifetime care; b) Bears under rehabilitation; c) Mobile veterinary service unit

The shelter area is designed to hold only four to six bears under lifetime care. The four bears at the center 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. Besides these bears, any individual bear that fails to get rehabilitated will be added to the lifetime care collection. The bears under lifetime care are those animals brought into CZA records through submission of annual inventory. Most of the rescued wildlife species are released within a week and those individuals requiring long-term care are moved to the nearest rehab center (e.g. CWRC, Kaziranga, Assam) or 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 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.

Since inception a total of five bears are under lifetime care at CBRC, 27 bears cubs have been taken for rehabilitation in Pakke TR out of which, two escaped before acclimatization could be completed, one died during acclimatization while 21 were released and monitored for at least 6 months either through opportunistic sightings or radio-telemetry. Currently, three bears cubs are being acclimatized in Pakke the details of which are given below. The Mobile Veterinary Service (MVS) unit operating from CBRC has till date attended to 220 cases of wildlife displacements belonging to 58 species of mammals, birds and reptiles. Out of these 2 cases were found/brought dead on arrival, while 69.26% were released back to the wild.

UPDATE ON ACTIVITIES OF CBRC (April'16 – March'17)

CBRC is a recognized rescue center by CZA as per the provisions under Section 38H of the wildlife protection act. 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 that are admitted to the center, 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. Additionally, efforts are made to transfer the bears under lifetime care to an accepting zoo under the provisions of exchange of Zoo Animals laid by the CZA.

The following is a report on the activities conducted by CBRC during the reporting period

1. Bears under lifetime care

As mentioned above, a total of five adult bears are under lifetime care at CBRC, three of which are females and two are males. Since 2003 to 2016, CBRC held only four bears in captivity as they were originally brought in for rehabilitation as cubs of 6-11 months old. However, with the change in the protocol of rehabilitation, the ideal age of admitting bear cubs for rehabilitation is below 5 months and these bear cubs were found to be older and instead kept under lifetime care. Two of the males were castrated in 2015 to prevent them from breeding with the females and also reduce the aggression towards each other. This was done as in 2013-14 one of the females after mating with the captive bear gave birth in captivity. The bear cub was allowed to be with the mother till weaning age and then as per the rehabilitation protocol take to Pakke TR for acclimatization for 6 months. It was then fitted with a radio collar, released and monitored. The fifth bear was captured in September 2016 from West Bank, Seijosa near CBRC itself. The new bear (probably one of the bear rehabilitated in the previous batches) had been visiting the camp and raiding the rations. The team laid a trap cage and caught the bear. The female adult bear was very habituated to humans and thus the team decided to keep the bear in the enclosure and has recommended looking for a lifetime care center for same. The details of the five bears under lifetime care is given in table 2.

Table 1: Details of the five bears under lifetime care, considered for annual inventory.

S. No.	Animal	Sex	Place of rescue	Date of Rescue	Cause of Rescue
1	Asiatic black bear	M	Seppa	10-08-2003	Orphan (parent killed)
2	Asiatic black bear	F	Diyur	18-09-2004	Orphan (parent killed)
3	Asiatic black bear	M	Mongoldoi, Assam	28-08-2005	Unknown (found alone)
4	Asiatic black bear	F	Samaguri	22-10-2005	Orphan (parent killed)
5	Asiatic black bear	F	West Bank, Seijosa	09-09-2016	Caught/trapped (conflict)

- Infighting of bears: Over the reporting period, there for at least 10 incidences of the two male bears breaking the chain link mesh and entering each other's enclosure and fighting. During a few incidences the bears were injured and the keepers had a difficult time to separate them. The enclosures were designed in 2013 with the idea of keeping bears for two years in captivity by subjecting them through different stages of the rehabilitation process (nursing, stabilization, pre-release orientation, and release & monitoring). The basis for this design was the bear rehabilitation

protocol made available to us that time by various experts on bear rehabilitators in temperate countries. The enclosures, which were fabricated with 3x3 inch 16-gauge mesh as the barrier, were



Figure 8: Perimeter fence of the orientation yard being repaired

designed to hold bears until they are about 2-3 years of age. The non-releasable bears have now grown up and are over 12 years of age and they have already begun causing damage to the enclosure. Renovation of certain portions of the cage has already been undertaken along with laying of few extra lines of solar powered fence near the enclosure as well the perimeter to prevent the escape of the animals (figure 8).

- Behavioral observations:** The biologist responsible for the bear rehabilitation also conducts behavioral observations on the bears under lifetime care. Group scan data on bear acclimatization and behavior are recorded five times maximum in a day, early morning (6am to 7am), before food (9am to 11am), during feeding (11am to 1pm) after food (1pm to 2pm) and evening (2pm to 4pm). Scan data based on their behavioral activity noted in datasheet. Secondary information from the animal keepers those who stay always close with the captive bears especially during feeding and cleaning the cages. Such observations were taken in the last quarter of the reporting period. A total of 45 observation sessions of approximately 30 minutes were conducted on set times throughout the day between 6.00am and 4.00pm daily over a 24-day period. This resulted in 200 hours of behavioral data. All relevant bear behaviors were video recorded and all observed abnormalities and external factors were scored on an observation sheet at the time at which the event occurred (figure 9). The data is being analyzed and once the activity is repeated over time, some enclosure modifications, enrichment and changes in husbandry will be made.



Figure 9: Activities of the bears under Lifetime care

2. Asiatic black bear rehabilitation

As indicated above, one the main objectives of CBRC is to rehabilitated confiscated Asiatic black bear cubs back to the wild. WTI with support from Arunachal Forest Department and International Fund for Animal Welfare have pioneered the science of rehabilitating Asiatic black bears in India and formulated an evidence based protocol of assisted release popularly known as “Walking the Bears.” The protocol dictates the age at which bear cubs are indicted for rehab, period of nursing/hand-raising, release site selection, method and period of acclimatization, release and post release monitoring.

The admission plan for bear cubs follows a strict protocol in which bear cubs only below 4-5 months are accepted as they have the maximum rehabilitation potential. Occasionally older cubs that still have some rehabilitation potential are also chosen and subjected to soft release through temporary confinement. Cubs that have deformities or a permanent injury are not considered for rehabilitation as they may be physically or behaviorally compromised. All the cubs are subjected to a 3-week quarantine period when they are examined for behavioral aberrations and screened for any infectious diseases (figure 10). The suckling cubs are bottle fed which is the most crucial stage of the rehabilitation process as this is the stage where the rehabilitator becomes the surrogate mother to the bear providing them with food, comfort and security (figure 10). This is also important in order for the cubs to gain the confidence on the rehabilitator who will be responsible to take the cubs for walks in the forest during the period of acclimatization. An appropriate milk formula (Lactogen-II) is used with feeding schedule followed as every two hourly in the beginning with nigh feeds till the age of two months. The frequency of feeding is subsequently reduced to four times a day with no night feedings by 4 months of age to once a day by 6 months when they are weaned off. The cubs are regularly weighed and body length is recorded every month to monitor growth. Solid foods can also be introduced at the age of two months and consists of fruit mush, cereals etc. mixed with milk formula. After weaning formula, porridge etc. can be continued to be provided in bowls which continues even during the acclimatization phase. All cubs are dewormed at the age of one month or as soon as they are admitted. They are again dewormed before being moved to the acclimatization site.



Figure 10: (L) Bear cubs at CBRC; (R) Being bottle fed at the time of admission

As per the method of acclimatization, assisted release, keeper/walkers take the cubs for regular walks in the forest giving them opportunity to explore the forest, forage on wild food, evade predators and slowly get used to the life in the wild under the watchful eye of the walker: an activity that normally in the wild is done by the mother (figure 11). A biologist accompanies the walkers and takes behavioral observations of the bear cubs during the acclimatization in order to ascertain the level of independence of the cubs and subsequently their fitness to be released. The entire rehab process follows a specific timeline: May-July admission of bear cubs; July-August, hand-raising and nursing of the cubs; August-September, cubs moved to the release site for acclimatization and April: Bear cubs released after collaring.



Figure 11: Bear cubs following the keeper in the forest

In the reporting period a total of six bear cubs, admitted in the previous financial year were being acclimatized at Pakke Tiger Reserve. Out of these seven, two were slightly older and were not suitable to be walked. So, instead of being taken for walks, they were acclimatized to the release site by holding



Figure 12: Acclimatization enclosure at the release site

them in large enclosures at the release site itself to develop site fidelity (figure 12). After being held in the enclosure for around 6 months, one male and one female were released back to the wild with a radio collar having fit on the male. The male was monitored for 3 months after which the battery of the collar died. Out of the remaining four cubs, one animal died during acclimatization due to heavy endoparasitic load and consequent dysentery while the rest of three released and monitored using dummy collars. A total of three bears cubs were admitted in the reporting period for rehabilitation. First a single bear came in the month of May 2016 and was taken to rehabilitation site in September. It did not return

during one of the walks after a month and was considered as released. Two cubs were admitted from Roing, Lower Dibang Valley in the month of March 2017 after some locals found them in hollow of a tree. Mother was presumed killed and the two cubs were brought to CBRC and will be hand-raised and moved to release site in the year 2016-17. The details of bear cubs acclimatized, released and admitted in the reporting period is given in table 2, next page and some photographs during the acclimatization period of the bears is given in figure 13, next page.

Table 2: Details of bear cubs acclimatized, released and admitted in the reporting period:

Date of rescue	Sex	Age at admission	Place of rescue	Moved to acclimatization site on	Final Outcome	Date of outcome
11-May-15	M	3 months	Itanagar zoo	22-Oct-15	Released	19-Aug-16
3-May-15	M	3 months	Hollongi, Papum pare	22-Oct-15	released	2-Sep-16
3-May-15	F	3 months	Hollongi, Papum pare	22-Oct-15	released	2-Sep-16
4-Apr-15	M	1.5 months	Elephant flat, Tippi	22-Oct-15	Died	27-Aug-16
24-Mar-15	M	9 months	Kelongbey village, Karbianglong	30-Oct-15	Released	11-Apr-16
9-Jan-15	M	11 months	Shergaon	10-Nov-15	Released	30-Apr-16
22-Feb-15	M	2 months	Yemsing, Pasighat	24-Mar-16	Escaped*	7-Apr-16
24-May-16	F	2-3 months	Itanagar zoo	23-Sep-16	Escaped*	10-Sep-16
11-Mar-17	M	1-2 months	Abango, Roing	NA	Currently under care	
11-Mar-17	M	1-2 months	Abango, Roing	NA	Currently under care	

* Escaped during acclimatization, thus not considered release

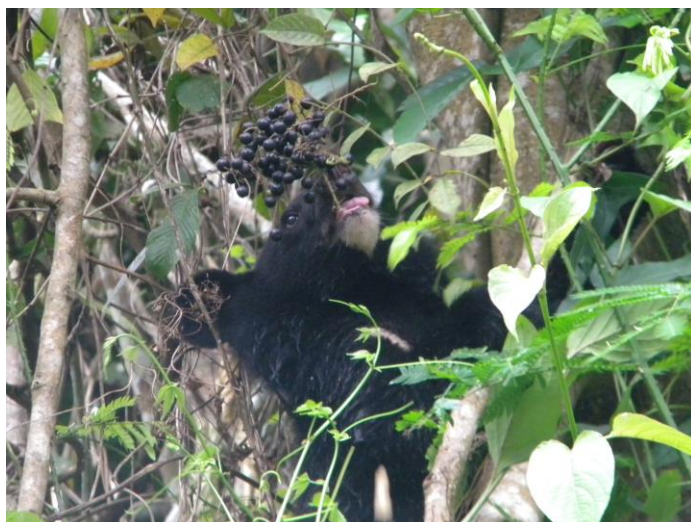
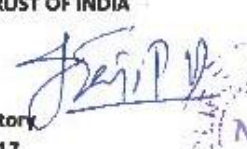


Figure 13: (L) Bear cub enjoying a swim in the forest; (R) Bear cub feeding on locally available plants (*Syzygium* sp.)

Compliance of conditions based on CZA inspection

In the reporting period there was no CZA inspection and the last inspection was done in 2013 and some conditions for compliance were stipulated. The report on the compliance of the conditions was submitted to CZA on 9th May 2013 vide letter no WTI/CBRC/CZA/2013-14/1.

Financial report (income/expenditure) for CBRC: 2016-17

WILDLIFE TRUST OF INDIA			
INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR CENTER FOR BEAR REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION PROJECT			
EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
Particulars	For Period of 1st Apr 2016- 31st Mar 2017 Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	For Period of 1st Apr 2016- 31st Mar 2017 Amount (Rs.)
Construction, Equipping and maintenance Expenditure	126,950	Grant received from IFAW	3115276
Animal Management & Veterinary care Expenditure	866,858		
Acclimatization and post release monitoring Expenses	130,802		
Project Coordination expenditure (Photocopy, Stationary, communication, maintenance, Travel & subsistence Etc.)	142,528		
Salaries & professional fees	1,655,512		
Excess of Income over Expenditure	192,626		
TOTAL	3,115,276	TOTAL	3115276
FOR WILDLIFE TRUST OF INDIA			
 Authorized Signatory Date: 9th Nov 2017 