




CENTER FOR WILDLIFE REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION (CWRC), KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK, ASSAM

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17

Department of Environment and Forests, Government of Assam

Wildlife Trust of India

IFAW.org
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR ANIMAL WELFARE

Central Zoo Authority
केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण

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INTRODUCTION

Kaziranga National Park

Kaziranga National Park (KNP) (26°35'–26°45'N and 93°05'–93°40'E) is situated in the floodplain of the Brahmaputra river in the Nagaon and Golaghat districts of Assam, India. Covering an area of 430 km^2 it is the largest protected area on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra River spreading from Brahmaputra in the north to National Highway 37 in South (figure 1). The conservation effort at Kaziranga was begun in 1908, when it was made into a 'Reserve Forest', with the primary aim of protecting the Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis)* and its habitat. It was subsequently declared a 'Game Reserve' in 1916, made into a 'Wildlife Sanctuary' in 1950 and, finally, declared a 'National Park' on 1 January 1974. It was also proclaimed a UNESCO 'World Heritage Site' in 1985. Due to more than 80 years of serious conservation effort in the park, the rhino population has increased from just a few to the present 1,200 individuals.

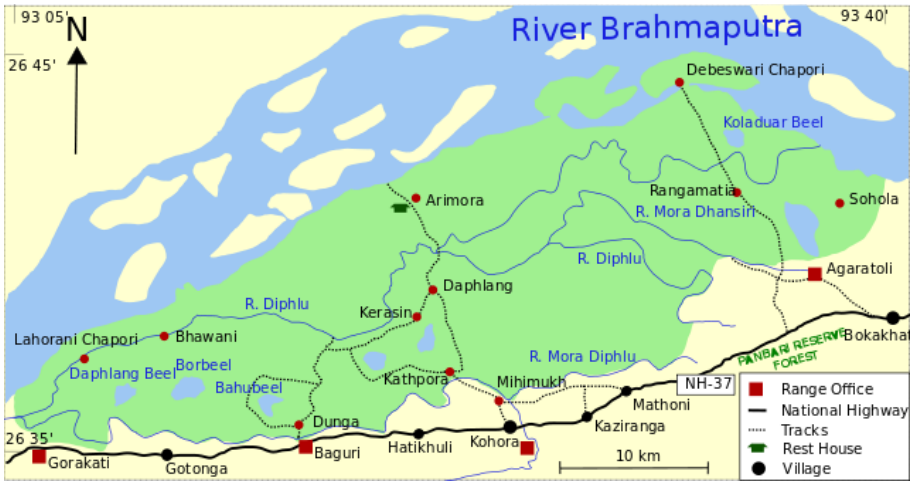

Figure 1: Map of Kaziranga National Park, with Brahmaputra River in the north and NH 37 in the south (L) with two mega-herbivores of KNP (Asian elephant and Greater one-horned rhinoceros) (R)

The mention of Kaziranga National Park, is incomplete if one does not consider the might Brahmaputra River in the north and The Karbi Anglong hills and the associated plateau in the south. Brahmaputra River, an immense river famed for its annual floods that unveil as a major social and economic natural disaster. However, the same river also makes the Brahmaputra valley one of the most fertile stretches of land, while replenishes the wetlands and allowing the grasslands to flourish including the Kaziranga National Park. The Karbi Anglong hills and its associated plateaus covering a total area of 10,434 sq. km mostly consists of undulating and hilly terrain with numerous rivers and streams. There are four vital corridors in the Kaziranga - Karbi Anglong elephant reserve, which allow elephant to migrate from Kaziranga to different PAs of Karbi Anglong and even to others state. Karbi Anglong also becomes an important landscape during flooding season, for the animals migrating from the Kaziranga Landscape to higher grounds. This important landscape in the form of grasslands, floodplains, beels and highlands provide ideal habitat for a wide array of species.

Kaziranga National Park, alone supports 35 mammalian species (includes 18 threatened species) and close to 500 species of birds. The park is home to about 60% of the world population of the Indian one-horned rhinoceros, about 50% of the endangered Asiatic wild water buffalo and has the only viable population of eastern swamp deer in the north-eastern region; about 400 animals. Karbi Anglong apart from being home to about two thousand elephants is also home to gaur, tiger, leopard, sambar, hog deer, hoolock gibbon, capped langur, Asiatic black bear, large Indian civet, clouded leopard and many species of birds and reptiles.

Threats to Kaziranga National Park

Kaziranga landscape witnesses' different types of disasters that cause a huge influx of animals to come under distress due to displacement (temporary or permanent) injury and conflict.

Figure 2: Elephant calf stick in mud after floods

Floods submerges the area, covering 50-70 per cent of the total landmass causing widespread displacements of wild animals including elephant calves They get stranded or sometimes stuck in a marshland/bog when they are unable to swim across the current (Figure 2). Additionally, during floods, when the animals are forced to moved southwards towards Karbi Anglong hills, they not only end up getting killed or injured by vehicular traffic on the NH37 (that forms the southern boundary of the park) but also come dangerously close to human habitations causing human-wildlife conflict The estimated population of more than 70000 people living in 23 villages bordering Kaziranga and 30 villages nearby are dependent on these agricultural activities and this puts additional pressure on the wildlife for resources mainly space. Large scale habitat changes in the Karbi Anglong plateau (tea garden conversions, settlements, mining, logging and *jhum (*shifting cultivation) have serious implications on the wildlife populations in Kaziranga NP. Poaching of rhinos for their horns is also becoming an increasingly difficult problem. Due to poaching, not only the population of the rhinos dwindle, but many calves that would have been moving with its mother, also get orphaned further augmenting the problem. However, despite all these issues and conservation threats, the 100 years of efforts from the State of Assam has been able to secure the habitat of several endangered species like rhino, elephant, tiger, wild buffalo and swamp deer. The park managers, frontline staff, local communities and civil society representatives have, under the guidance of the administrative as well as political leadership in the State of Assam, played a vital role in achieving this conservation success.

Further, to assist the Assam State Forest Department in addressing these threats and to promote conservation through rehabilitation of displaced wildlife, Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) and International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) has collaborated with Assam Forest Department by setting up Wildlife Rescue Centers and Mobile Veterinary Service (MVS) units.

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. The project directly contributed to improving the conservation status of more than 257 species of wildlife including elephants, rhinoceros, Asiatic black bears, clouded leopards, vultures, etc.

Center for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation

With the support from the Government of India, "The Center for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation (CWRC)" was established by Government of Assam, Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) and International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) in 2002. Administratively, CWRC is managed by a "Governing Council" headed by Forest Secretary, Government of Assam. Other than the members from WTI and Assam Forest Department, representative from College of Veterinary Sciences, Assam Agricultural University, Khanapara, Guwahati, and a member from local NGO experienced in animal rescue and rehabilitation are also enlisted as member of CWRC governing council. CWRC governing council meets at least once in a year. Since the inauguration of CWRC in August, 2002, this governing council has met seventeen times so far. CWRC is also recognized by the Central Zoo Authority under the provisions of section 38H of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 upto 23rd August 2018 as per the letter no 22-9/2004-CZA(429)(Vol.1)(AK)/2663/2016.

The center is located at the periphery of the Kaziranga National Park and attends to wildlife displacements originating mainly from the Kaziranga and adjoining Dibru-Saikhowa National Park. The allied MVS units attends to displacement from almost every corner of Assam. The main aims of the center are to address the problems of wildlife displacements, providing treatment and care to the displaced wildlife and releasing the wildlife back to the wild so that they can contribute to the genetic pool of the region and improve the conservation prospects of the entire landscape. All MVS units are outreach wings of CWRC. The MVS unit in central Assam (MVS-CA) was the earliest to be commissioned in Oct 2000. Following the success of this unit, additional units were established near Dibru-Saikhowa National Park (MVS Eastern Assam/MVS-EA), Diphu, Karbi Anglong (MVS Karbi Anglong/MVS-KA), Chakrashila WLS (MVS-Western Assam/MVS-WA) and Northern Bank of Brahmaputra/Biswanath Chariali (MVS-North Bank/MVS-NB) (figure 3). Each MVS unit has a basic field station with infrastructure to handle and hold temporarily displaced wildlife. Orphans and large animals that need protracted care like elephants and rhinos are brought and admitted to CWRC.

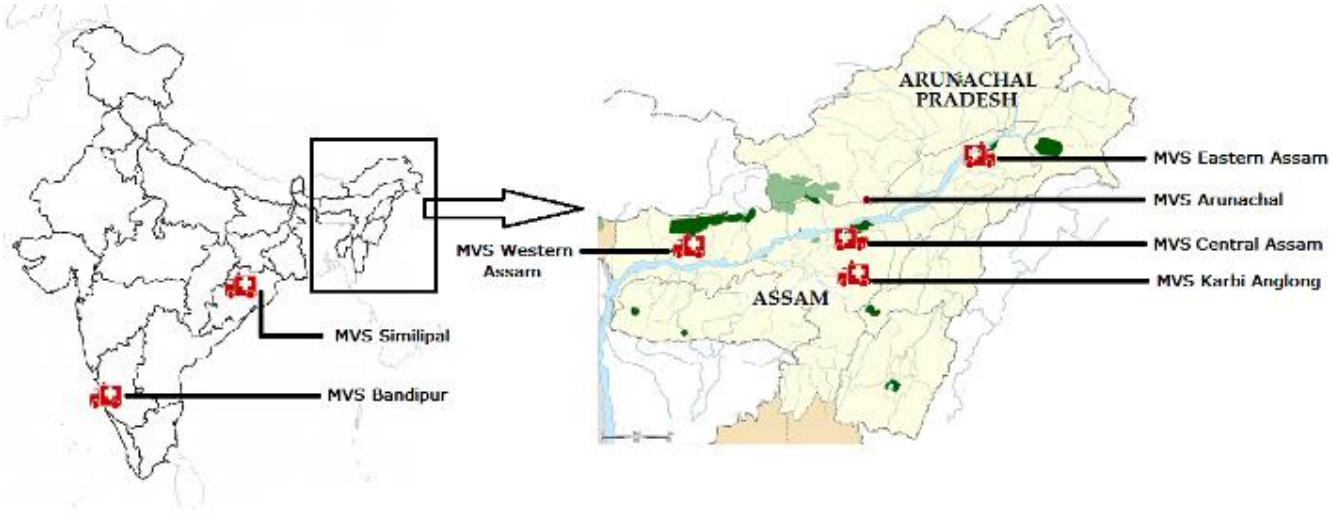

Figure 3: Location of WTI MVS units in Northeast India

Current layout and facilities in CWRC

CWRC is strategically located in Kaziranga National Park, six kilometers to the west of Bokakhat in the village Borjuri, Assam (26°37'22.45"N 93°32'11.37"E) along NH 37. The center currently occupies two third of the available space (i.e., 6.3 ha of the 97 ha total area) (i.e. zones A and B) (figure 4, next page). This campus is surrounded by a solar-powered fence all along the boundary. Zone A was set aside in 2001 for the center, Zone B was added in 2007 and Zone C recently in 2010-11 making the total area of the center close to 10 ha. As of now, all the built-up structures are in Zone-A, the area which was initially set aside by the state government for establishing the centre (Figure 5, page no. 6).

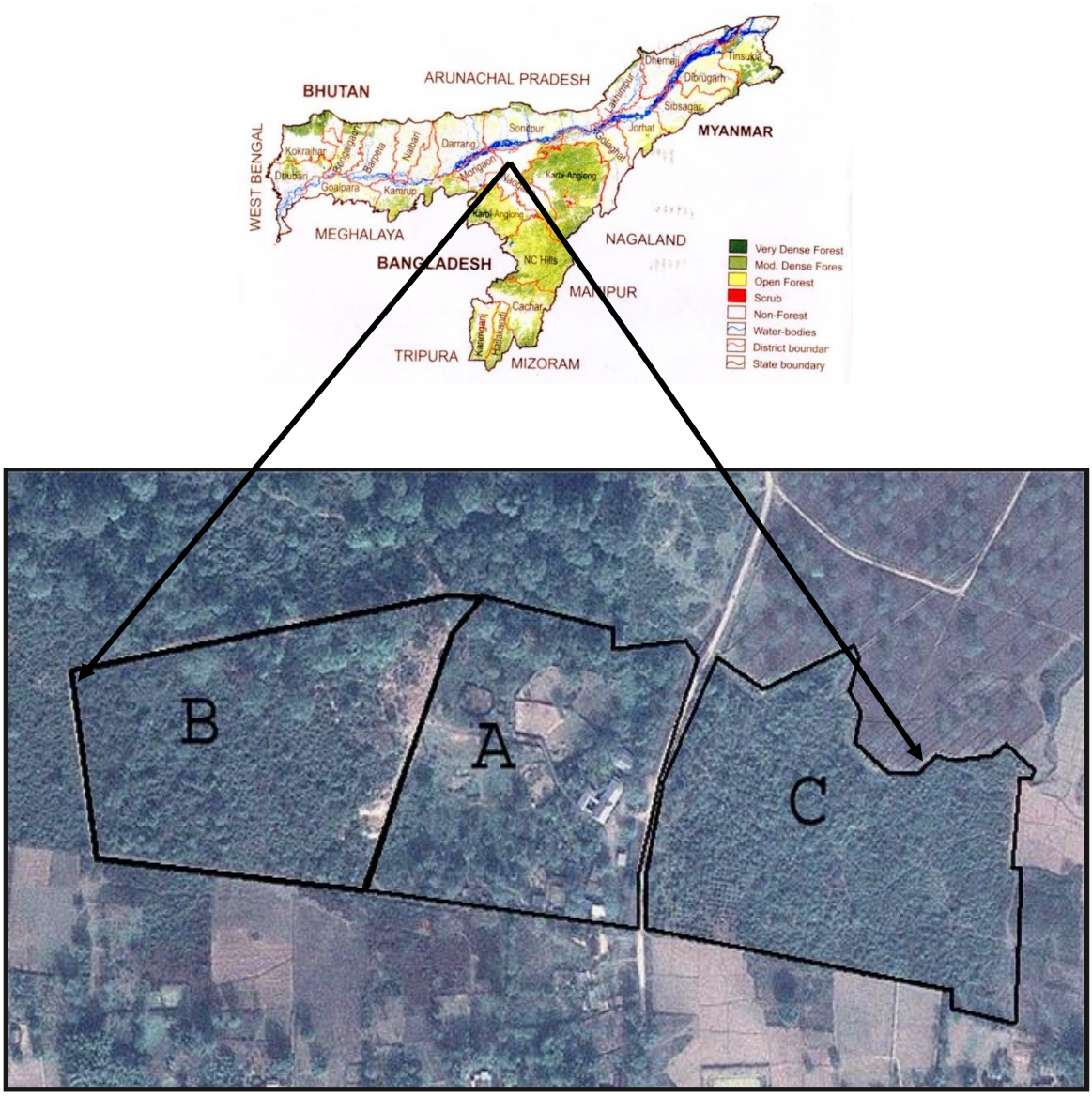

Figure 4: Location and zonation of CWRC, Kaziranga, Assam

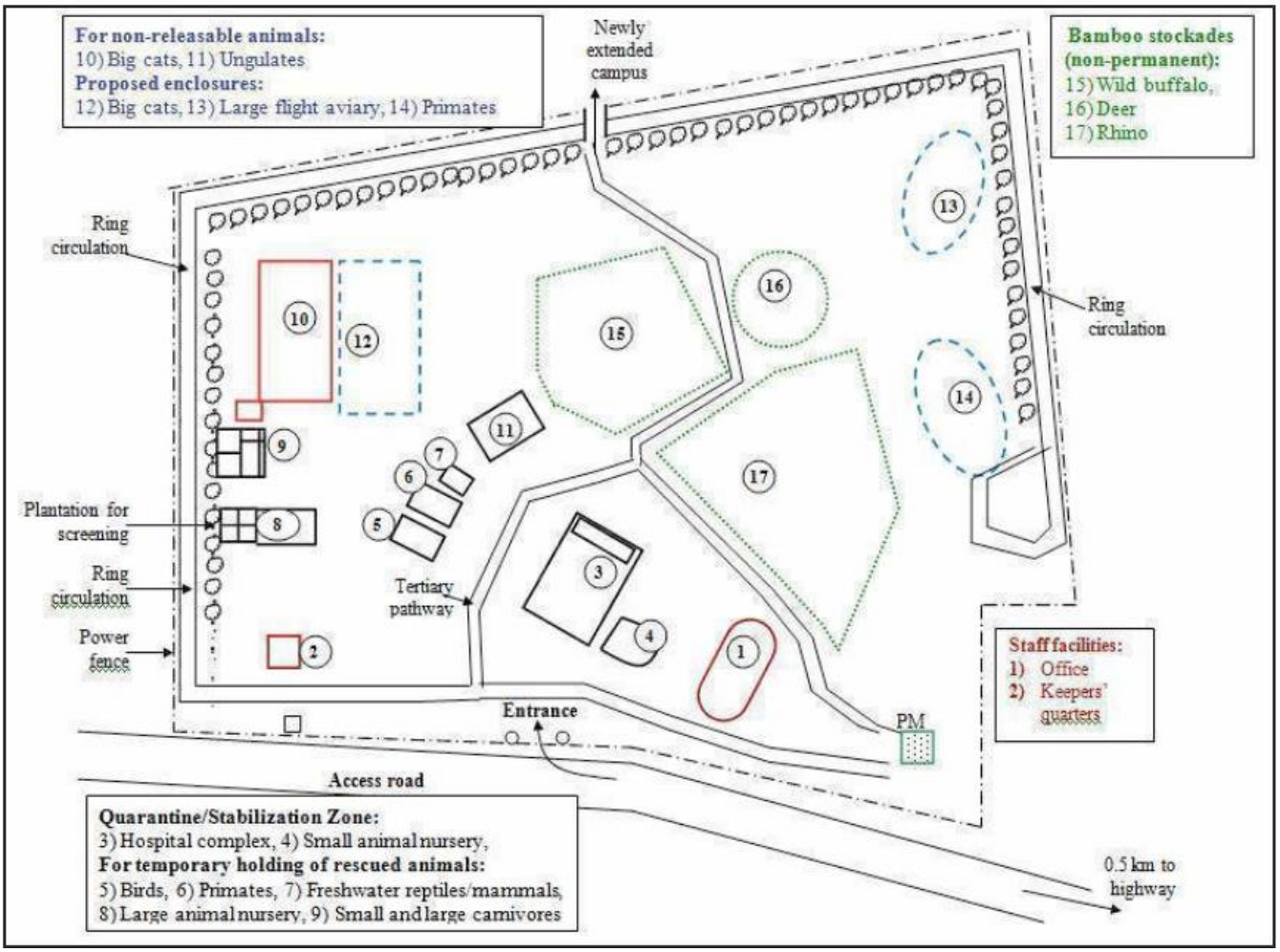

Figure 5: Current layout of all facilities in Zone-A. Dotted lines indicate the new facilities being planned

The campus is thematically divided into three zones:

a. Human Zone: This is the zone of intense human activity where officials, dignitaries and personnel working in the project are permitted.
b. Stabilization Zone: Immediately behind the human zone is the one-acre stabilization zone containing the hospital complex surrounded by a series of five quarantine holdings. Nurseries, one meant for small and one meant for large animals are also located in this zone. Only keepers, project personnel and visiting experts have access to this zone.
c. Rehabilitation zone: The remaining 5.4-acre area in the old campus and the additional 8 acres behind, together comprise the rehab zone. This is also called "ex-situ acclimatization zone" where hand raised orphans are held under various stages of rehab till they are moved to their release sites.

Goals and Objectives of CWRC and MVS Unit.

The Mobile Veterinary Service (MVS) project envisages the placement of trained wildlife veterinarians in important National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries of India to ensure that 24-hour quality veterinary service is made available to the threatened wildlife of that region in times of emergency. It functions under the concept that animals estranged from their natural habitat, either due to human interference or by accident, must be given every chance to return to their natural habitat. At its essence, MVS and the rescue centers aims at facilitating the safe and prompt return of displaced wild animals to their habitat to restore natural ecosystem functions/processes and consequently reduce biodiversity loss. This is achieved using scientifically designed and universally accepted protocols and guidelines. Non-releasable animals are sent to zoos for lifetime care and conservation breeding programs. Occasionally, in the absence of a suitable and available zoo, these rescue centers also hold lifetime care animals (ex. Bears in Center for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation, Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh and common leopards in CWRC).

MVS unit is commissioned in places where either (or all) of these following wildlife emergencies are reported: (i) high incidents of human-wildlife conflict, (ii) frequent wildlife displacements due to man-made and natural calamities, and (iii) reports of wildlife health issues like epidemics due to infectious and non-infectious diseases. The unit is manned by a veterinarian and animal keeper, both trained in their respective fields of expertise. The MVS vehicle is equipped with all the tools essential for realizing its objectives of that is centred around the following six areas of reliefs as detailed below. These set of activities also form the thrust areas for the respective MVS field station and also CWRC:

a. Swiftly respond to wildlife emergencies due to natural and man-made calamities: Floods, cyclones, landslides and poisoning are some of the calamities that affect wildlife on a regular basis. Emergency relief to wildlife in distress during such disasters in the form treatment, stabilization and accommodation is one of the primary objectives of the MVS units
b. Rehabilitation of wild animals, including orphans, displaced due to various reasons: The unit through its associated rescue centre aims to admit, hand-raise and finally rehabilitate orphaned wildlife back to the wild
c. Assist the Forest Department in conflict animal management: Conflict with leopards, elephants, and bears are on the increase and WTI's MVS vets are frequently called upon to address conflict animal management issues
d. Veterinary care of the captive elephants, especially that of the Forest Department: MVS vet routinely provides treatment and conducts regular health check-ups on elephants that are used as working animals by the forest department for patrolling and tourism purposes.
e. Disease investigations during sporadic deaths and epidemics: Investigating the cause of deaths and prevalence of diseases in wildlife is essential for prevention and control disease transmission. MVS veterinarians attend to postmortems of wildlife that die in the wild to

determine the cause of death and if needed implement appropriate and suitable control measures.

f. Protecting wildlife from infectious diseases of livestock through immunization: Thousands of livestock living around the protected areas in India pose a great threat to wild animals that regularly share a common interface. The MVS units organize regular immunization camps for livestock in the villages to protect wildlife against diseases.

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

CWRC is a recognized rescue center by CZA as per the provisions under Section 38H of the wildlife protection act. The rescue center mainly 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 Assam in accordance to Section 12 of the Wildlife Protection Act. In addition, orphan animals like leopard, that cannot be rehabilitated back to the wild as the guidelines put forth by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) are held at the center as lifetime care animals. Efforts are made to transfer such animals to an accepting zoo under the provisions of exchange of Zoo Animals laid by the CZA. Those cases that are non-transferable (injured, old, etc.) are held at the center and the details of the same are furnished in the form of annual inventory to CZA.

The following is a report on the activities conducted by CWRC during the reporting period for both temporarily and permanently displaced wildlife

1. Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation

Wildlife Emergencies

CWRC along with its five satellite MVS units in the reporting period (1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017) attended to a total of 388 cases of wildlife emergencies belonging to 67 species of mammals (25 species), birds (23 species) and reptiles (19 species). Out of these 37 cases (9.53%) were found dead on arrival or brought dead to the centre and no intervention could be done. Of the remaining, 255 cases of wildlife were released back to the wild (72.64%) while 76 cases (21.65%) died under care. Ten cases of mainly large herbivores, requiring long term care and hand-raising are still under care at CWRC.

Out of the total 388 cases, 175 cases (49.85%) were brought to CWRC, while the rest were either handled *in situ* or brought to the MVS field station of the respective units. Amongst those admitted to CWRC, 112 cases were released (64%) and 52 cases (29.71%) died under care. The detailed information of each MVS unit for the reporting period is shown in table 1 and figure 5. Some photographs of the animals handled by the centre and the MVS unit is shown in page no. 10.

Table 1: Details of wildlife emergencies handled by each MVS unit in the reporting period

MVS unit	Total	Dead on Arrival	Released	Died under care	Captive/pending
MVS-CA	261	12.64%	71.93%	22.37%	4.39%
MVS-EA	4	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
MVS-WA	68	1.47%	83.58%	10.45%	0.00%
MVS-KA	42	4.76%	67.50%	30.00%	0.00%
MVS-NB	13	7.69%	66.67%	16.67%	0.00%

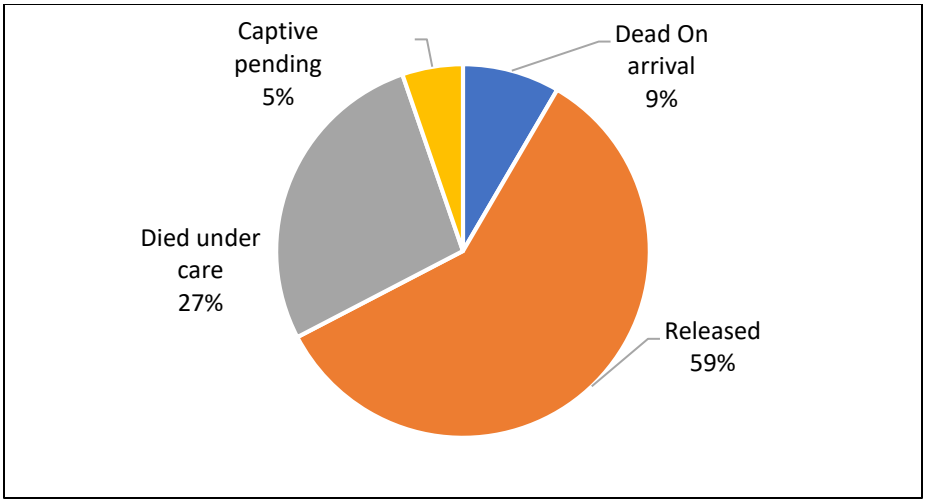

Figure 6: Outcome of cases admitted to CWRC

The commonest cause of displacement of all cases handled during the reporting period is shown in figure 6.

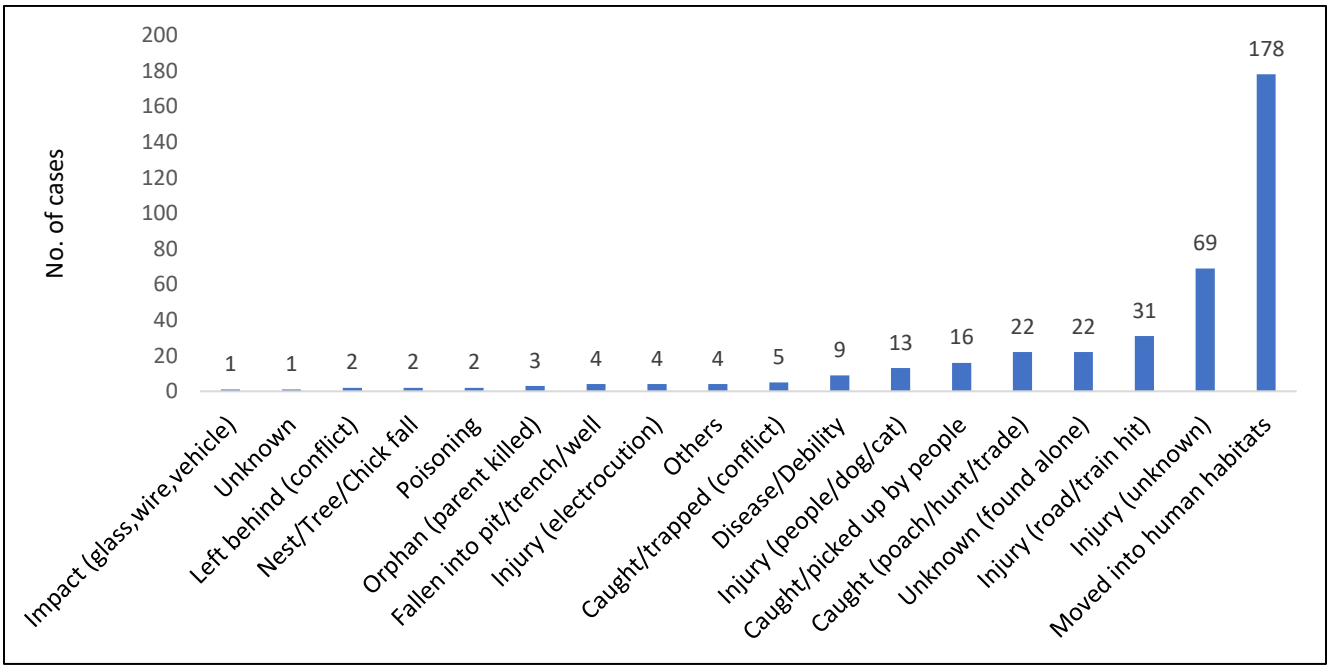

Figure 7: Causes of displacement of wildlife as attended by MVS Units and CWRC (April'16 – March'17)

a. Rhino calves at CWRC

b. CWRC vet examining a gibbon before being taken to release site for acclimatization

c. CWRC Vet operating on a rescue Burmese python

d. A rehabilitated barking deer with its fawn

e. Elephant calves at CWRC

f. Bar headed geese being release in Kaziranga

Figure 8: Photographs of rescue activities done by CWRC in the reporting period

Relief to wildlife displaced during annual floods

Flooding is an annual feature in Brahmaputra Valley, and in historical times there were enough connectivity (what we now call corridors due to human activities) for animals to reach higher elevations during inundation. With increasing number of human settlements and human activities, safe passage to higher elevations is not guaranteed without human assistance. This is where rescue and rehabilitation efforts WTI's network of vets come into the picture. Of the approximate 5000 animals WTI veterinary units in Assam have handled, 10% has come during the actual 4-10 days of floods in 2004, 2012 and 2016. The key species handled include Asian elephants, greater one-horned rhinoceros, hog deer, Bengal tiger, etc. More than 80% of these cases were released back to the wild.

The first species that gets affected during floods are hog deer that also indicate the rising water levels inside the park. Not only they are displaced in huge numbers and end up coming into human habitats, but many meets with road accidents while crossing NH37. Since inception, as mentioned above CWRC has been instrumental in attending to such cases of displaced hog deer and when plotted through the years, one can see that the number of displaced hog deer act as a proxy for the impact of floods (figure 9)

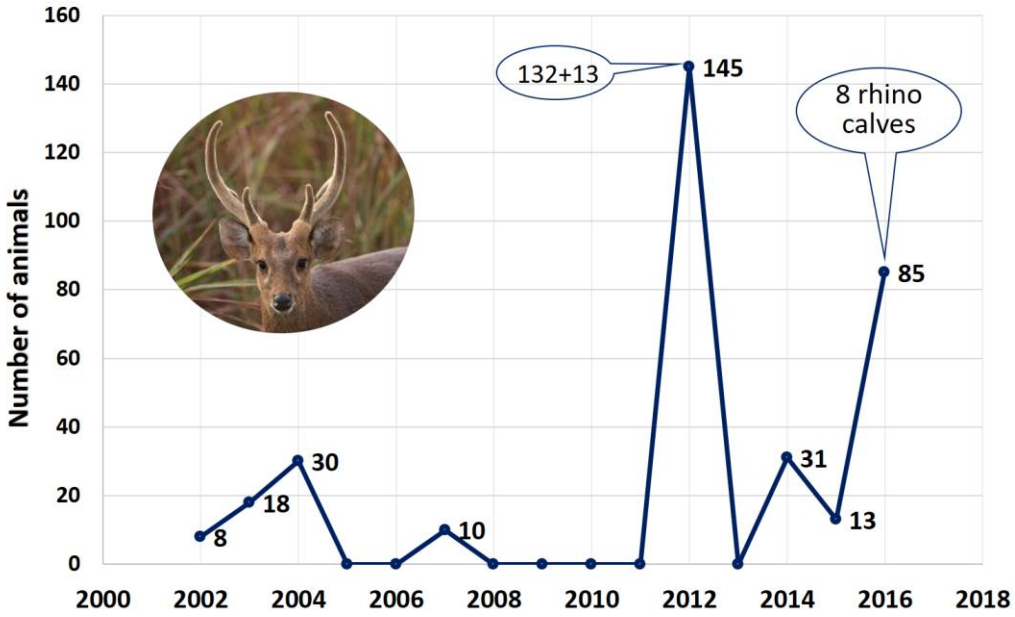

Figure 9: Number of hog deer displacement cases handled by CWRC during flood period

Even this year, since 20th July 2016, when majority of India was experiencing above average monsoon, Assam experienced one of the biggest floods in a decade. Large areas of the Kaziranga National Park were inundated within 24 hours causing a massive and unprecedented animal movement trying to escape the flooded areas. This led to a large number of animal displacements into human habitats and many causalities on NH 37, particularly hog deer, from vehicular traffic. The MVS units ran round-the-clock rescue and wildlife crisis mitigation operations in the four forest

ranges adjoining the highway. MVS-CA itself, operating from CWRC, handled more than 100 cases of wildlife displacements, till 8th August that included 10 cases of rhinos, 80 hog deer and species like tigers, fishing cat, swamp deer, barking deer etc. (figure 10)

Figure 10: (L) Rhinos escaping to safety during the floods in 2016; (R) Displaced rhino calf being taken to CWRC

Out of the 10 cases of rhinos, 8 rhino calves (3 – 18 months old) were admitted to CWRC for long term rehabilitation through long term hand raising prior to their release in Manas National Park instead of either dying the wild or being sent to a lifetime care center. Till date through the long-term rehabilitation projects of IFAW-WTI, 18 elephants, 10 rhinos 3 clouded leopards, and numerous species of mammals, birds and reptiles have been rehabilitated back to the wild in Manas National Park, another UNESCO natural world heritage site. By rehabilitating these animals in Manas the politically protected area not only tripled in size, but also the site was removed from the UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites 'In danger' tag and reinstated as a world heritage site. The 8 rhino calves and 9 elephant calves that are currently at CWRC will also become a part of this conservation effort.

2. Animals under lifetime care

In addition to responding to wildlife emergencies while ensuring the majority of the displaced animals are rehabilitated back to the wild, CWRC is also currently holding 4 common leopards that were rescued as orphans (either parent killed or found alone). The four animals are currently held in enclosures specifically designed as per the norms and regulations laid down by CZA. CWRC itself is not a lifetime care center, and therefore these animals are to be moved with CZA permission to a lifetime care center like zoo. In the past, a total of 108 animals, birds and reptiles have been moved to various zoos within Assam and even other states (Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh). These include 8 elephants, 6 tigers, 15 leopards and 32 difference species of vultures (that were sent to the vulture conservation breeding center). Currently four leopards (3 sub-adults and 1 adult male) are currently under care in two large enclosures. The details of these are given in table 2, next page and some photographs of the leopards under care along with their enclosures is given in figure 11, next page.

Table 2: Details of the four animals currently under lifetime care at CWRC

S. No.	**Animal**	**Sex**	**Date of Rescue**	**Cause of Rescue**	**Current status**
1	Common Leopard	M	12-03-2014	Found alone, probably Orphan	Under care at CWRC
2	Common Leopard	F	15-02-2015	Orphan (mother killed)	Under care at CWRC
3	Common Leopard	F	15-02-2015	Orphan (mother killed)	Under care at CWRC
4	Common Leopard	F	15-02-2015	Orphan (mother killed)	Under care at CWRC

a. Leopard enclosure no. 1

b. Leopard enclosure no. 2

Figure 11: (a) and (b) Leopard enclosures; (from top left clockwise) Adult male leopard and three sub-adult ones at CWRC

3. Captive elephant Care

As mentioned above, the veterinarian present at CWRC and the MVS units assist the forest department in health examination and if required treatment of captive elephants under the forest department. In the reporting period, the veterinarian at CWRC attended to 44 captive elephants on 76 occasions (figure 12, next page). Out of the 44 elephants, 21 were males, 23 females. Majority of the cases were of adult's elephants (above 30 years) while four cases of young ones (3 years, 4 years, 5 years and 15 years). Majority of them, 50% were for routine

examination and supportive treatment while, 6.57% were for musth control, 17% were treated for injuries and wounds and others were for general weakness, debility and senility.

Figure 12: CWRC Veterinarian at Elephant Health camp at Mihimukh

4. Diseases investigation and control

The MVS and Center Veterinarian are often called in by the state forest department to assist them in identifying cause of death of wildlife that is found dead or died under care. In the reporting period, the unit conducted 85 necropsies of wildlife that died. Of these 75, were animals that died under care at CWRC itself, while ten cases were of wildlife that died in the wild itself (*in situ intervention).* Amongst the *in-situ* examination, except for one case of hog deer all other belonged to greater one-horned rhinoceros. Necropsy was done on 26 species of wildlife that included 14 species of mammals, 8 species of birds and 4 species of reptiles. The commonest species to be subjected to a necropsy were hog deer (31 cases) followed by greater one-horned rhinoceros (12 cases). The commonest cause of death was traumatic shock due to vehicle accident followed by mixed infection and capture myopathy.

5. Awareness programs and events

Prior to the annual floods, CWRC conducts pre-flood awareness and sensitization program for stakeholders around Kaziranga National Park. One such program was organized on July 10 2016 where eight village heads of 27 revenue villages from the fringe of Kaziranga National Park attended along with forest department officials and CWRC team (figure 13). Apart from general

Figure 13: Participants and resource person of the Pre-flood awareness program

sensitization of the stakeholders about wildlife protection and conservation the team also requested the village heads for their full cooperation not only during the floods but throughout the year. This program was well appreciated and the commitments were seen during the floods that affected the landscape in the next few months.

CWRC-A pictorial journey of securing wildlife: photo exhibition was held in Guwahati from 24th to 28th March 2017. The exhibition was curated by IFAW-WTI Assistant Manager Subhamoy Bhattacharjee and portrayed, through 80 stunning photographs, CWRC's work in the 15 years since its inception. The event saw a heavy footfall and was attended by a variety of people from artists to biologists, entrepreneurs, housewives, students, photographers, conservationists and veterinarians. The Minister for Environment and Forests, Government of Assam, Smt. Pramila Rani Brahma also attended the program (figure 14).

Figure 14: Smt Pramila Rani Brahma, Minister for Environment and Forests, Government of Assam, at the photo-exhibition's inauguration

6. Proposed interpretation center: Kaziranga Discovery Park

Tiger Reserves, many National Parks and even some Wildlife Sanctuaries in India have their own interpretation centers. Kaziranga National Park is an exception. Despite being a World Heritage Site since 1985, no particular effort has been taken to make visitors aware of the outstanding universal values of the park. Therefore, there is an urgent need for sensitizing the local people on the need to conserve their outstanding natural heritage for posterity. Wildlife Trust of India (WTI), in

collaboration with the Assam Forest Department and with the support of many international and national donors, has taken up the task of establishing a major nature education and interpretation project near Kaziranga National Park. The message to visitors through this new interpretation center would be "Discover the splendor of your heritage called Kaziranga". The facility is being deservingly named "Kaziranga Discovery Park" (KDP). Even when the park is closed during the off season, an interpretation center could serve the purpose of educating the local people on the ecosystem services the park provides to them.

The proposed facility, the construction of which has already initiated in the land opposite CWRC (Zone C) will not be a mere building or a hall with interpretive displays in the tourist zone like in most protected areas (figure 15). Lying opposite to the wildlife rescue center in Borjuri the site is a 3.5-hectare site which is an appendix of Panbari Reserve Forest, facing the threat of tree cutting and encroachment from nearby villages.

Figure 15: Partly constructed main hub of the KDP

KDP as an interpretation center will have a campus of its own, with many nature-trails and outdoor learning kiosks. Unlike other most interpretation centers, it will also not be a mere mechanical excursion through a series of photo-texts. All efforts would be to make the graphics or exhibits interactive or participatory. The display medium and the method of delivering the message would be carefully chosen to make all stories interesting and participatory. Whenever mere photo-texts are in place, the visitors will have access to an automated audio commentary of these displays through downloadable Apps that visitors can install in their smartphones. There will be organized events scheduled at different periods of the day and one among them would be talks by animal keepers, mahouts and researchers. The splendor of Kaziranga will be depicted through three interpretive themes, namely Kaziranga National Park, Asian elephant and Wildlife rescue. These three thematic divisions will function as independent

interpretation centers by these names: (i) UNESCO Kaziranga World Heritage Learning Centre, (ii) IFAW Wildlife Rescue Learning Centre and (iii) Mark Shand Asian Elephant Learning Centre (figure 16).

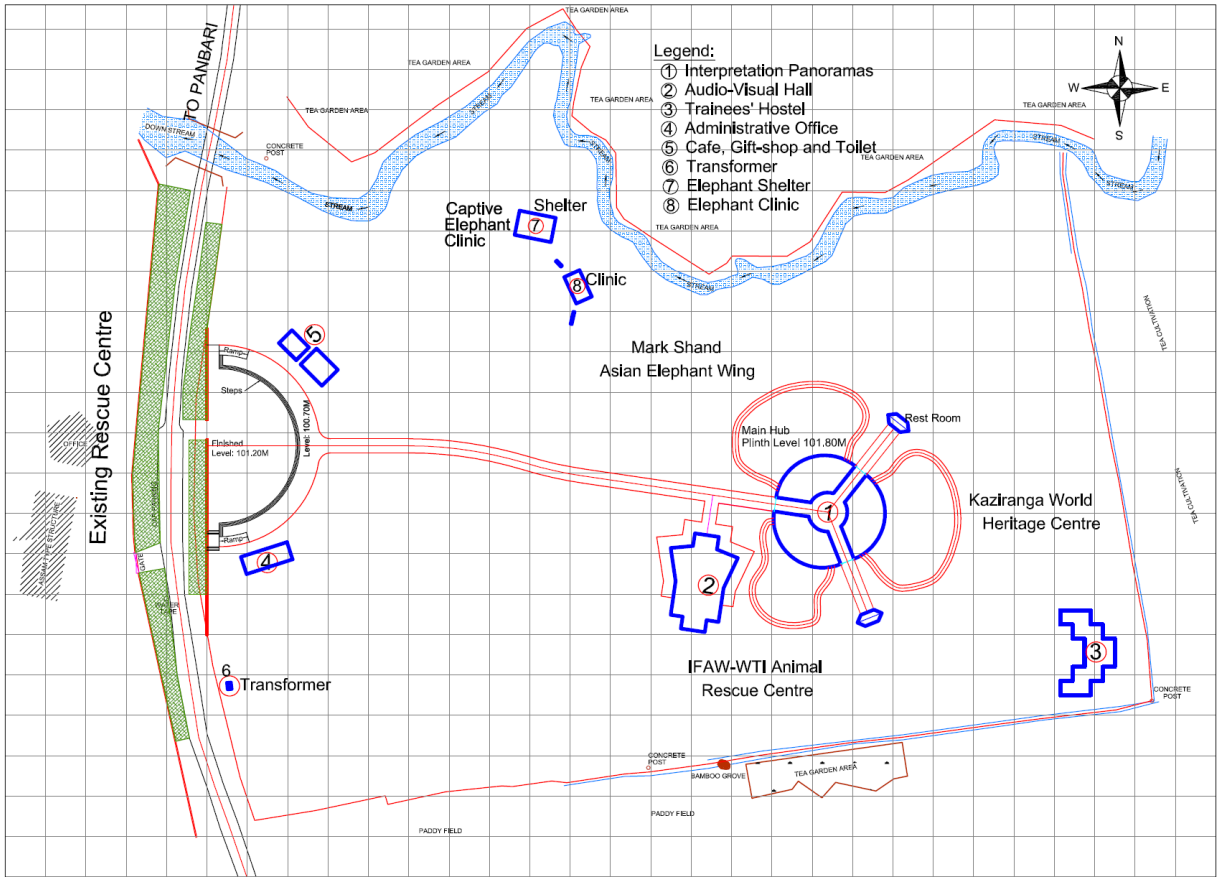

Figure 16: Layout of Kaziranga Discovery Park

7. Financial report (income/expenditure) for CWRC: 2016-17

WILDLIFE TRUST OF INDIA

INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR CENTER FOR WILDLIFE 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,Equiping and maintainance Expenditure	1,358,314	Grant received from IFAW	9699500
Animal Management & Veterinary care Expenditure	4,582,768	Donation received ITV Service Ltd	144105
Acclimataization and post release monitoring Expenses	25,000	Donation received from Various Individuals	2190368
Wildlife emergencies & disaster relief expenditure	146,859	Grant received from ONGC	776072
Media, events and communications expenditure	151,640	Grant received from Oil India	300000
Staff capacity building expenditure	36,572	Donation received from Aranya Suraksha Samiti	178000
Photocopy, Stationary & Telephone expenditure	43,847	Donation received from Admin Equipment LLP	59000
Staff welfare expenditure	80,131	Donation received from Dr.Saxena charitable Foundation	36000
Travel & Subsistance expenditure	825,585		
Salaries & professional fees	4,213,875		
Bank Charges	96,117		
Excess of Income over Expenditure	1,842,337		
TOTAL	**13,383,045**	**TOTAL**	**13383045**

*** Note:**

In kind donations such as milk powder packets,animal food materials etc. received from various individuals are not incorporated in the statement

FOR WILDLIFE TRUST OF INDIA

Authorized Signatory

Date: 9th Nov 2017

NOIDA

STATUS OF COMPLIANCE OF CONDITIONS AS STIPULATED BY CZA

With reference to the letter from your office number 22-9/2004/CZA(429)(Vol.1)(AK)/2663/2016 dated 22nd September 2016 subsequent to the CZA inspection on 26th and 29th May 2017 and subsequent technical committee meeting held on 24th August 2016, the following conditions were stipulated for compliance for renewal of recognition of CWRC by CZA under provisions of Section 38H of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. The responses were also submitted via letter no. WTI/CWRC/CZA/2016-17/1 dated 9th December 2016. The responses are given below again for your perusal.

5	4(6)	Should enrich the environment of enclosures especially that of primates	The primate enclosures are already enriched with both natural and artificial structures and we will ensure that this practice is continued. A plan for new primate (especially gibbons) is already in the pipeline
6	4(7)	Appropriate screening should be provided between enclosures	Screening with netlon is already there between certain enclosures. Additional screening will be put up wherever required as suggested
5. Upkeep and healthcare of animals			
7	5(2)	The food and water samples should be tested randomly	Recommendation accepted and the same will be included in our Project Implementation plans for FY 17-18
8	5(9)	Staff involved in the healthcare of animals should be screened against zoonotic diseases at least once every year and records should be maintained	Already being practiced and the keepers are not only screened for diseases like Hepatitis B, Tuberculosis but also immunized against diseases like rabies
9	5(10)	The operator should prepare and use records namely Keeper's diary, Daily report, Animal's treatment card, Animal history card and stud book	All these documents (except the Stud Book) are being maintained at the facility. As this is a rehabilitation facility only non-releasable animals are housed till they can be transferred to a lifetime care facility or Zoo. The details of such animals are already being furnished to CZA at the beginning of the fiscal year through inventory listing
6. Veterinary and infrastructure facilities			
10	6(3)	A quarantine and isolation ward should be constructed as per approved Master plan	CWRC is a rehab facility and houses only temporarily displaced animals in holding enclosures which themselves act as quarantine/isolation wards (as mentioned in Master Plan). Most of these animals are released within a week of admission and only orphans are held in nurseries till they are older, when they are shifted outside to paddocks
7. Post-mortem and disposal of carcasses of animals			
11	7(2)	Post mortem findings should be recorded in format prescribed by CZA	Necropsy findings are already being documented in a comprehensive document at the facility
12	7(4)	Post-mortem room, should be maintained in hygienic manner	Same will be ensured