

CENTER FOR WILDLIFE REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION (CWRC), Kaziranga National Park, Assam



Annual Report 2017-18



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1. Report of the Officer-in-charge

This is the eighteenth year running of CWRC that has been instrumental in rehabilitating more than 50% of the 2500 animals admitted since 2002 back to the wild. Through this, protocols for rehabilitation of more than 8 species of wildlife have been formulated, and many vets have been trained in the field of wildlife rescue and rehabilitation and most importantly many individual animal lives have been saved to promote a sound, evidence based and scientific approach to biodiversity conservation.

CWRC is one of a kind of rehabilitation centre aimed at releasing maximum number of animals back to the wild and reduce the load on overcrowded zoos to accommodate the displaced animals. It also is currently housing four non-releasable leopards under life time care, all of which, when young, were picked up by people when they were found alone and could not be released back to the wild. The rescue centre at CWRC is ensuring that these leopards get the best of the treatment, housing, husbandry and veterinary care (if needed) till an alternate home for their placement is identified.

2. History of the Rescue Centre

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 km² 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 2400 individuals.

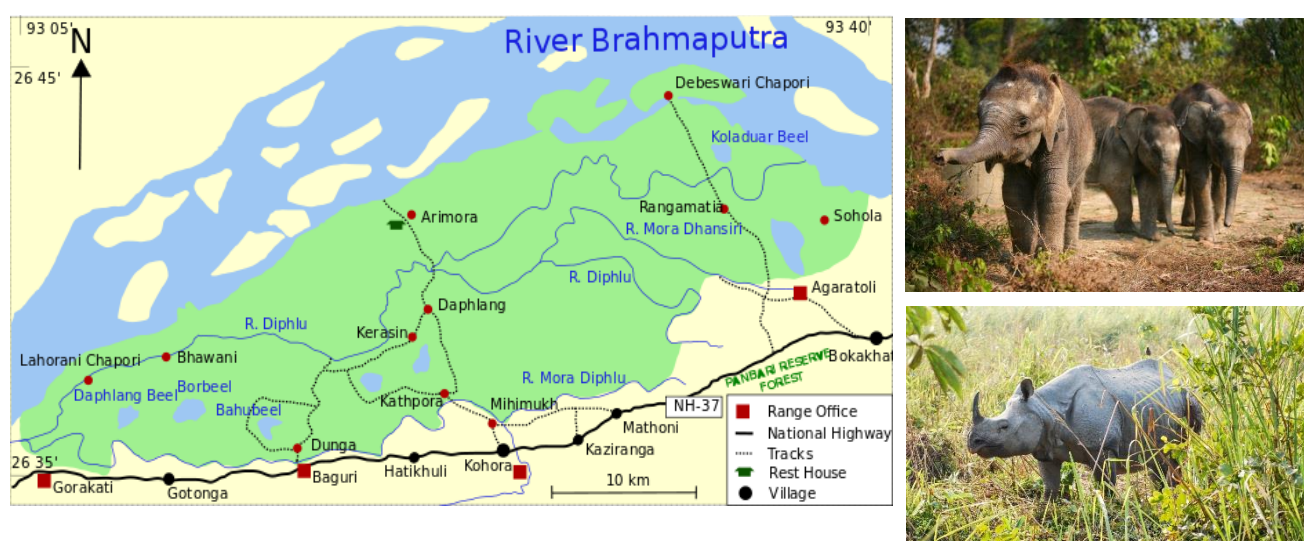


Figure 1: Map of Kaziranga National Park, with Brahmaputra River in the north and NH 37 in the south (L) with two mega-herbivores of KNP (Asian elephant and Greater one-horned rhinoceros) (R)

The mention of Kaziranga National Park, is incomplete if one does not consider the mighty 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 70% 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.

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. Floods submerges the area, covering 50-70 per cent of the total landmass causing



Figure 2: Elephant calf stuck in mud after floods

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 move 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 70,000 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 can dwindle, but many calves can 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) has collaborated with Assam Forest Department by setting up Wildlife Rescue Centres and Mobile Veterinary Service (MVS) units. Wildlife Trust of India has been operating this centre under the guidance of the Assam Forest Department and with support from its International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW).

Wildlife Trust of India (WTI)

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

In 2000, WTI with support from the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and in collaboration with the state forest department started providing emergency relief and veterinary care to wildlife displaced due to floods thorough deployment of MVS units in Assam. This effort was further augmented by establishment of two dedicated centres for wildlife rehabilitation namely: Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation (CWRC), Kaziranga National Park, Assam and Centre for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation (CBRC), Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh. The project directly contributed to improving the conservation status of more than 250 species of wildlife including elephants, rhinoceros, Asiatic black bears, clouded leopards, vultures, etc.

With the support from the Government of India, "The Centre 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. CWRC is also recognized by the Central Zoo Authority under the provisions of section 38H of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 up to 23rd August 2018 as per the letter no 22-9/2004-CZA(429)(Vol.1)(AK)/2663/2016.

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

5. Objective

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

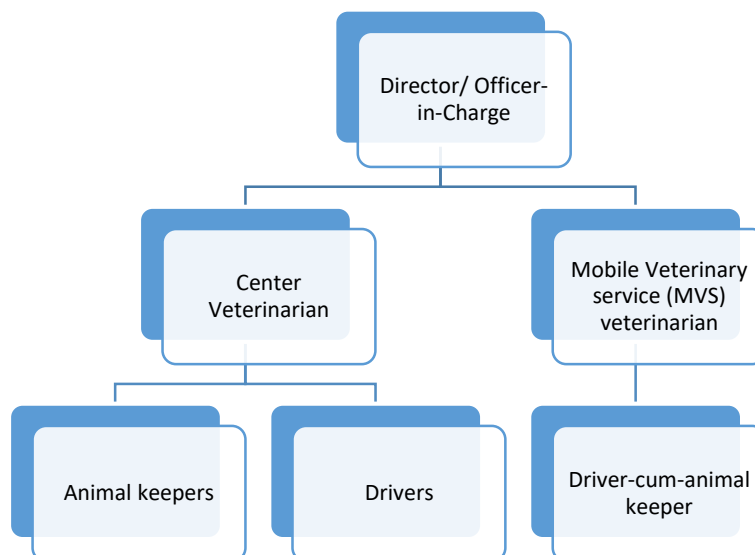
- To provide ethical and humane treatment to wild animals in captivity
- To rehabilitate wild animals displaced due to various reasons
- To provide veterinary expertise to manage free ranging wildlife

6. About us

S.No.	Particulars	Information
Basic Information about the Rescue Centre		
1	Name of the Rescue Centre	Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation (CWRC)
2	Year of Establishment	2002
3	Address of the Rescue Centre	Borjuri, Bokakhat, Near Kaziranga National Park, Assam
4	State	Assam
5	Telephone Number	07002944244/0120-4143900
6	Fax Number	0120-4143933
7	E-mail address	rathin@wti.org.in
8	Website	http://www.wti.org.in/projects/centre-for-wildlife-rehabilitation-and-conservation-cwrc/
9	Distance from nearest	Airport: Guwahati (250 km)
		Railway Station: Furkating (75 km)
		Bus Stand: Bokakhat (10 km)
10	Recognition Valid upto (Date)	23rd August 2018
11	Area (in Hectares)	10 ha
Management Personnel of the Rescue Centre		
12	Name with designation of the Officer in-charge	Dr. Rathin Barman, Joint Director, WTI
	Name of the Veterinary Officer	Dr. Panjit Basumatary/ Dr. Samshul Ali
	Name of the Curator	NA
	Name of the Biologist	Dr. Rathin Barman, Joint Director, WTI
	Name of the Compounder/ Lab Assistant	NA
Owner / Operator of the Rescue Centre		
13	*Name of the Operator	Dr. N.V.K. Ashraf

S.No.	Particulars	Information
14	Address of the Operator	F-13, Sector-8, NOIDA – 201301
15	Contact details/Phone number of Operator	9810568428
16	E-mail address of Operator	ashraf@wti.org.in

7. Organizational Chart of the Rescue Centre



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

Sl.No.	Designation	Number of Sanctioned Posts	Names of the incumbent
1	Centre In-charge/Officer In-charge	1	1
2	Centre veterinarian	1	1
3	Mobile Veterinarian	1	1
4	MVS Driver-cum-keeper	1	1
5	Animal keepers	10	10
6	Night chowkidar	1	1

9. Capacity Building of Rescue Centre personnel (in FY 2017-18)

Sl. No.	Name and designation of the Rescue Centre personnel	Subject matter of Training	Period of Training	Name of the Institution where the Training attended

1.	Dr. Panjit Basumatary, Centre Veterinarian	Advances in clinical diagnosis large and small animal diseases for veterinary practitioners	5 days	College of veterinary science & A.H, Central Agriculture University Selesih, Aizawl, Mizoram
2.	Dr. Bhaskar Choudhury, Head Veterinarian	Regional tiger, elephant and rhino veterinary workshop	5 days	Nepal
3.	Dr. Samshul Ali, Mobile Veterinarian	Wildlife forensics – 1 week (WF04)	1 week	CCMB-LaCONES, Hyderabad

10. Rescue Centre Advisory Committee –

Administratively, CWRC is managed by a “Governing Council” headed by Forest Secretary, Government of Assam.

a. Date of constitution: 12th December 2016

b. Members: 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 eighteen times so far.

c. Dates on which Meetings held during the year: 29th May 2017

11. Health Advisory Committee of the Rescue Centre –

a. Date of constitution: 3rd December 2017

b. Members:



The members of the health advisory committee were subject experts mainly from the College of veterinary Science, Khanapara, Guwahati. These included:

- Dr. N.N. Barman, Centre for Veterinary Science, Khanapara (for microbiology and viral diseases)
- Dr. K.K. Sarma, Centre for Veterinary Science, Khanapara (for elephant management)
- Dr. Bhupen Sarma, Centre for Veterinary Science, Khanapara (for anaesthesia, surgery and critical care)
- Dr. Saidul Islam, Centre for Veterinary Science, Khanapara (for parasitology)

In the last meeting held in the reporting period, the main discussion point was regarding elephant and rhino calf management at CWRC. Owing to the mortality of these calves' certain recommendations were made which included improving the biosecurity, better diagnostics and evidence based treatment, best management practices regarding husbandry, etc.

c. Dates on which Meetings held during the year: 3rd December 2017

12. Statement of income and expenditure of the Rescue Centre

WILDLIFE TRUST OF INDIA			
INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR CENTER FOR WILDLIFE REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION PROJECT			
EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
Particulars	For Period of 1st Apr 2017- 31st Mar 2018 Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	For Period of 1st Apr 2017- 31st Mar 2018 Amount (Rs.)
Construction, Equipping and maintainance Expenditure	2,072,698	Grant brought forward from Fy 2016-17	1842337
Animal Management & Veterinary care Expenditure	4,587,705	Total Donations received for Fy-2017-18	12301438
Acclimataization and post release monitoring Expenses	166,137		
Wildlife emergencies & disaster relief expenditure	90,623		
Media, events and communications expenditure	122,141		
Staff capacity building expenditure	124,946		
Photocopy, Stationary & Telephone expenditure	69,566		
Staff welfare expenditure	50,959		
Travel & Subsistence expenditure	465,835		
Salaries & professional fees	4,673,705		
Bank Charges	18,117		
Excess of Income over Expenditure	1,701,343		
TOTAL	14,143,775	TOTAL	14143775
<p>Notes: 1) Since the Accounts for the FY.2017-18 is not yet Audited (We are in the process of Audit Now) This report is a draft not the final report</p> <p>2) There are work orders issued and advances released for Rs. 1.5 Lakhs, but bills are not yet received and expenses are not booked for the same.</p> <p>3) The income for the CWRC project has been accounted up to June 2018 as the project period as per the donor's (IFAW) Project funding terms and conditions. So the funds are carried forward to F.Y-2018-19</p>			
<p>FOR WILDLIFE TRUST OF INDIA</p> <p> SATHYAN A.V. (Chief of Management & CFO) Date: 25th Jun 2018</p> <p></p>			

13. Daily feed Schedule of animals

Sl. No.	Species	Feed item	Quantity		Day of fasting
			Winter	Summer	
1.	Common Leopard	Beef and chevon	30-40% of body weight	20-30% of body weight	One to two days in a week

14. Vaccination Schedule of animals

Sl. No.	Species	Disease vaccinated for	Name of the Vaccine and dosage/ quantity used	Periodicity	Remarks
1	Common leopard	Tetanus	Tetanus toxoid (0.5 ml/animal)	Every six months	<i>The area is not an endemic zone for feline disease as it is a controlled environment. Prophylactic vaccinations against other diseases are thus not give</i>

15. De-worming Schedule of animals

Sl.No.	Species	Drug used	Month
1	Common leopard	Fenbendazole, Praziquantal, pyrantel palmoate (depending on the identity and load of the endo-parasites)	1 month onwards (post admission) and at 6 month intervals after faecal examination

16. Disinfection Schedule

Sl.No.	Species	Type of enclosure	Disinfectant used and method	Frequency of disinfection
1.	Common leopard	Enclosure	Chlorinated lime	Once a month

17. Health Check-up of employees for zoonotic diseases

Sl.No.	Name	Designation	Date of Health Check up	Findings of Health Check up
01	Dr. Panjit Basumatary	Veterinary surgeon	15 th January 2017	Healthy and NAD
02	Dr. Samshul Ali	Veterinary surgeon	15 th January 2017	Healthy and NAD
03	Mohadeo Das	Animal keeper	15 th January 2017	Healthy and NAD

04	Horeswar Das	Animal keeper	15 th January 2017	Healthy and NAD
05	Lakhiram Das	Animal keeper	15 th January 2017	Healthy and NAD
06	Prasanta Das	Animal keeper	15 th January 2017	Healthy and NAD
07	Raju Kutum	Animal keeper	15 th January 2017	Healthy and NAD
08	Romen Das	Animal keeper	15 th January 2017	Healthy and NAD
09	Hemanta Das	Animal keeper	15 th January 2017	Healthy and NAD
10	Amal Das	Animal keeper	15 th January 2017	Healthy and NAD
11	TarunGogoi	Animal keeper	15 th January 2017	Healthy and NAD
12	Hemakhanta Nath	Animal keeper	15 th January 2017	Healthy and NAD
13	Bogiram Das	Animal keeper	15 th January 2017	Healthy and NAD

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

- i. Construction of interpretation centre: Kaziranga Discovery Park: As reported in the last year Annual Report, the need for establishing an interpretation facility has come due to the large influx of visitors to the centre, insisting on seeing something. Being a rescue centre, visitors are not allowed as of now. The interpretation centre called "Kaziranga Discovery Park" is being established outside the rescue centre premises in the additional piece of land set aside by the Assam Forest Department for the said purpose. Last year the following structures were completed:
 - a. Elevated walkway to take visitors towards the main interpretation hub
 - b. Completion of civil works in the main interpretation hub
 - c. Underground cabling to provide power supply to the main hub
- ii. Construction of large animal nursery: As indicated in the previous annual report, considering the high number of rhino and elephant calves that were admitted in the floods of 2016 and 2017, the need for an additional large animal nursery was felt. The same is constructed now and the elephant calves that are admitted throughout the year are housed in the same. The nursery has a total of 5 rooms (2 intensive care units and 3 holding enclosures) and a large covered orientation yard outside. Additional provisions for thermoregulation and intensive monitoring are being made.
- iii. Apart from these two major development works, minor repairs and works were also done in the reporting period. This includes laying of underground cables, replacement of bamboos of the paddock, turn over and disinfection of soil, replacement of select netlon screening and

19. Important Events and happenings

Date	Event	Type of event	Attended by
March 3, 2018	World Wildlife Day Awareness Programme for Schoolchildren	Awareness programme	22 school children Panbari Model Village

February 17, 2018	Wildlife Crisis Management Orientation for SSB (Sashastra Seema Bal) Personnel (conducted along with Kaziranga Forest Authority)	Orientation	43 SSB members who serve with the National Disaster Management Authority
June 23, 2017	Pre-flood Awareness Training for Kaziranga Frontline Staff	Awareness training	6 foresters and 10 forest guards from the Eastern, Central, Western and Burhapahar Forest Ranges of Kaziranga
June 13, 2017	Pre-flood Awareness Meeting for Youth from Fringe Villages of Kaziranga	Awareness meeting	16 community members from the Kohora and Panbari areas under Kaziranga National Park's Central Forest Range

20. Seasonal special arrangements for upkeep of animals

NA

21. Research Work carried out and publications

- Barman, N.N. *et al.* (2017). Incidence of elephant endotheliotropic herpesvirus in Asian elephants in India. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 208(2017) 159:163.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2017.08.001>
- Ali, S. *et al.* (2017). Clinical management of traumatic injury in captive asian elephants by bio-debridement (*Elephas maximus*)-case report of four captive Asian elephants. *Veterinary practitioner*. 18 (2). December 2017
- Ali, S. *et al.* (2017). Clinical management of suspected organophosphate poisoning in Gyps vulture in Assam, India. *International Journal of Chemical Studies* 5(4): 2031-2034
- Ali, S. *et al.* (2017): Surgical intervention in injured snakes rescued in eastern Assam, India. *Vet Brief#3*, In: *Zoo's Print* 32(5): 27-32

22. Rescue and Rehabilitation of wild animals.

Sl. No.	Date of rescue	Species with number of animals rescued with their sex (M:F:U:T)	Received from	Date of submission of report to CWLW	Action taken	
					Date of release	Place of rehabilitation
QUARTER 1 (April – June 2017)						
1	6-Apr-17	Indian Rat Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga	10 th July 2017	6-Apr-17	Kaziranga
2	10-Apr-17	Indian Rat Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		11-Apr-17	Kaziranga

3	13-Apr-17	Crested Serpent Eagle (0:0:1:1)	Dergaon		13-Apr-17	Kaziranga
4	21-Apr-17	Copper Headed Trinket Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		21-Apr-17	Kaziranga
5	24-Apr-17	Hog Deer (0:1:0:1)	Kokondaguri, Dergaon		26-Apr-17	Kaziranga
6	26-Apr-17	Common leopard (0:1:0:1)	Chabua		28-Apr-17	Joypure RF
7	26-Apr-17	Green Cat Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		27-Apr-17	Kaziranga
8	5-May-17	Indian Rat Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		6-May-17	Kaziranga
9	10-May-17	Common leopard (1:0:0:1)	Kaziranga		7-Jun-17	Nambor WLS
10	25-May-17	Monocled Cobra (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		25-May-17	Kaziranga
11	27-May-17	Copper Headed Trinket Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		27-May-17	Kaziranga
12	29-May-17	Indian Rat Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		29-May-17	Kaziranga
13	29-May-17	Red Necked Keelback (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		29-May-17	Kaziranga
14	31-May-17	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		31-May-17	Kaziranga
15	1-Jun-17	Indian Rat Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		1-Jun-17	Kaziranga
16	2-Jun-17	Little Egret (0:0:2:2)	Bedeti		4-Jul-17	Kaziranga
17	6-Jun-17	Monocled Cobra (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		6-Jun-17	Kaziranga
18	19-Jun-17	Monocled Cobra (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		19-Jun-17	Kaziranga
19	20-Jun-17	Spotted Owlet (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		10-Aug-17	Kaziranga
20	25-Jun-17	Black Krait (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		26-Jun-17	Kaziranga
21	26-Jun-17	Copper Headed Trinket Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		26-Jun-17	Kaziranga
QUARTER 2 (July– September 2016)						
22	4-Jul-17	Copper Headed Trinket Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		4-Jul-17	Kaziranga
23	4-Jul-17	Monocled Cobra (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		4-Jul-17	Kaziranga
24	10-Jul-17	Hog Deer (0:1:0:1)	Kaziranga		10-Jul-17	Kaziranga
25	10-Jul-17	Indian Rat Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		10-Jul-17	Kaziranga
26	11-Jul-17	Hog Deer (1:3:0:4)	Kaziranga		11-Jul-17	Kaziranga
27	12-Jul-17	Hog Deer (2:18:0:20)	Kaziranga		12-Jul-17	Kaziranga
28	12-Jul-17	Hog Deer (0:1:0:1)	Dhing chariali		12-Jul-17	Kaziranga
29	12-Jul-17	Hog Deer (0:4:0:4)	Kaziranga		12-Jul-17	Haldoibari
30	13-Jul-17	Hog Deer (5:8:0:13)	Kaziranga		13-Jul-17	Kaziranga
31	13-Jul-17	Hog Deer (1:1:0:2)	Dhing chariali		13-Jul-17	Kaziranga
32	13-Jul-17	Hog Deer	Dhing chariali		13-Jul-17	Kaziranga
33	14-Jul-17	Hog Deer (2:4:0:6)	Kaziranga		14-Jul-17	Kaziranga
34	19-Jul-17	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		20-Jul-17	Kaziranga
35	21-Jul-17	Common leopard	Jorhat	10 th Oct 2017	22-Jul-17	Nambor WLS

		(1:0:0:1)	
36	21-Jul-17	Hog Deer (1:0:0:1)	Kaziranga
37	22-Jul-17	Indian Rat Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
38	25-Jul-17	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
39	27-Jul-17	Indian Rat Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
40	27-Jul-17	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
41	28-Jul-17	Indian Rat Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
42	30-Jul-17	Hog Deer (1:0:0:1)	Kaziranga
43	2-Aug-17	Copper Headed Trinket Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
44	2-Aug-17	Tokay Gecko (0:0:1:1)	Barbetha
45	5-Aug-17	Common leopard (1:0:0:1)	Mariani
46	6-Aug-17	Monocled Cobra (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
47	7-Aug-17	Monocled Cobra (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
48	8-Aug-17	Hog Deer (0:1:0:1)	Kaziranga
49	8-Aug-17	Copper Headed Trinket Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
50	12-Aug-17	Hog Deer (3:2:0:5)	Kaziranga
51	13-Aug-17	Hog Deer (0:5:0:5)	Kaziranga
52	13-Aug-17	Hog Deer (2:0:0:2)	Kaziranga
53	13-Aug-17	Black Necked Stork (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
54	14-Aug-17	Hog Deer (1:1:0:2)	Kaziranga
55	15-Aug-17	Hog Deer (4:1:0:5)	Kaziranga
56	16-Aug-17	Hog Deer (2:0:0:2)	Kaziranga
57	17-Aug-17	Hog Deer (2:1:0:3)	Kaziranga
58	20-Aug-17	Monocled Cobra (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
59	21-Aug-17	Hog Deer (1:0:0:1)	Kaziranga
60	22-Aug-17	Spot Billed Pelican (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
61	25-Aug-17	Hog Deer (1:0:0:1)	Kaziranga
62	26-Aug-17	Bengal Monitor (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
63	26-Aug-17	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
64	27-Aug-17	Green Cat Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
65	28-Aug-17	Hog Deer (0:2:0:2)	Kaziranga
66	30-Aug-17	Monocled Cobra (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga
67	3-Sep-17	Asian Openbill Stork (0:0:14:14)	Jorhat
68	4-Sep-17	Asian Openbill Stork (0:0:13:13)	Jorhat
69	5-Sep-17	Asian Openbill Stork (0:0:6:6)	Jorhat
70	10-Sep-17	Asian Openbill Stork (0:0:3:3)	Jorhat

21-Jul-17	Panbari RF	
22-Jul-17	Kaziranga	
25-Jul-17	Kaziranga	
28-Jul-17	Kaziranga	
29-Jul-17	Kaziranga	
28-Jul-17	Kaziranga	
30-Jul-17	Kaziranga	
3-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
2-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
6-Aug-17	Mariani	
6-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
7-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
8-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
8-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
12-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
13-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
13-Aug-17	Haldoibari	
13-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
14-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
15-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
16-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
17-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
20-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
22-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
31-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
25-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
27-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
26-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
27-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
28-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
31-Aug-17	Kaziranga	
12-Sep-17	Kaziranga	
22-Sep-17	Kaziranga	
24-Sep-17	Kaziranga	
25-Sep-17	Kaziranga	

71	10-Sep-17	Asian Openbill Stork (0:0:1:1)	Jorhat		26-Sep-17	Kaziranga
72	11-Sep-17	Indian Rat Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		13-Sep-17	Kaziranga
73	11-Sep-17	King Cobra (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		12-Sep-17	Kaziranga
74	11-Sep-17	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		23-Sep-17	Kaziranga
75	25-Sep-17	Asian Openbill Stork (0:0:1:1)	Jorhat		25-Sep-17	Kaziranga
THIRD QUARTER (OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2017)						
76	9-Oct-17	Lesser Adjutant stork (0:0:3:3)	Kaziranga		19-Dec-17	Kaziranga
77	13-Oct-17	Rhesus macaque (1:0:0:1)	Kaziranga		13-Oct-17	Kaziranga
78	13-Oct-17	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		13-Oct-17	Kaziranga
79	23-Oct-17	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		24-Oct-17	Kaziranga
80	3-Nov-17	Monocled Cobra (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		3-Nov-17	Kaziranga
81	11-Nov-17	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		11-Nov-17	Kaziranga
82	19-Nov-17	Banded Krait (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga	10 th Jan 2018	19-Nov-17	Kaziranga
83	10-Dec-17	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		10-Dec-17	Kaziranga
84	11-Dec-17	Small Indian Civet (1:0:0:1)	Kaziranga		11-Dec-17	Kaziranga
85	14-Dec-17	Hog Deer (0:1:0:1)	Kaziranga		14-Dec-17	Kaziranga
86	18-Dec-17	Himalayan Griffon (0:0:1:1)	Amguri		19-Dec-17	Kaziranga
87	18-Dec-17	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		19-Dec-17	Kaziranga
88	26-Dec-17	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		28-Dec-17	Kaziranga
FOURTH QUARTER (JANUARY – MARCH 2018)						
89	5-Jan-18	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		5-Jan-18	Kaziranga
90	8-Jan-18	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		9-Jan-18	Kaziranga
91	19-Jan-18	Greater One Horned Rhinoceros (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		19-Jan-18	Kaziranga
92	31-Jan-18	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		31-Jan-18	Kaziranga
93	2-Feb-18	Hog Deer (0:1:0:1)	Kaziranga		3-Feb-18	Kaziranga
94	3-Feb-18	Hog Deer (1:0:0:1)	Kothiaholi		3-Feb-18	Kaziranga
95	3-Feb-18	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		3-Feb-18	Kaziranga
96	16-Feb-18	Hog Badger (1:0:0:1)	Chetia Borbetiga on	10 th April 2018	5-Mar-18	Kaziranga
97	18-Feb-18	Burmese Rock Python (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		19-Feb-18	Kaziranga
98	21-Feb-18	Hog Badger (0:1:0:1)	Kaziranga		5-Mar-18	Kaziranga
99	21-Feb-18	Hog Deer (1:0:0:1)	Kaziranga		23-Feb-18	Kaziranga
100	25-Feb-18	Hog Deer (1:0:0:1)	Kaziranga		25-Feb-18	Kaziranga
101	28-Feb-18	Hog Deer (1:0:0:1)	Kaziranga		1-Mar-18	Kaziranga
102	1-Mar-18	Indian Scops Owl (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga		4-Mar-18	Kaziranga

103	6-Mar-18	Hog Deer (1:0:0:1)	Kaziranga	7-Mar-18	Kaziranga
104	6-Mar-18	Hog Deer (1:0:0:1)	Dergaon	7-Mar-18	Kaziranga
105	8-Mar-18	Barn Owl (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga	8-Mar-18	Kaziranga
106	14-Mar-18	Common leopard (1:0:0:1)	Kaziranga	15-Mar-18	Kaziranga
107	14-Mar-18	Kalij Pheasant (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga	14-Mar-18	Kaziranga
108	16-Mar-18	Hog Deer (0:1:0:1)	Kaziranga	16-Mar-18	Kaziranga
109	25-Mar-18	Himalayan Griffon (0:0:10:10)	Laokhowa Bura Chapori	5-Apr-18	Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary
110	25-Mar-18	Banded Krait (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga	26-Mar-18	Kaziranga
111	28-Mar-18	Copper Headed Trinket Snake (0:0:1:1)	Kaziranga	28-Mar-18	Kaziranga
112	30-Mar-18	Common leopard (1:0:0:1)	Lokojan	30-Mar-18	Kaziranga

23. Annual Inventory of animals

Form – II

[See Rule 11(1)]

Part – A

Inventory Report for the Year:

Endangered Species*

S. No.	Animal Name	Scientific name	Opening Stock as on				Births			Acquisition			Disposal			Death			Closing Stock as on			
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Common leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4

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

Part – B

Other than Endangered Species

S.N o.	Anim al Nam e	Scientif ic name	Opening Stock as on				Births			Acquisitio n			Disposa l			Death			Closing Stock as on			
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T

24. Mortality of animals

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

25. Compliance with conditions stipulated by the Central Zoo Authority

S. No	Norm. No	Conditions stipulated	Comments/Responses (as per the letter No. WTI/CWRC/CZA/2016-17/1 dated 9 th December 2016)	Status with regard to compliance of the conditions
1. General requirements				
1	1(6)	The residential facility located in the rescue centre premises should be separated by a wall with independent entrance and exit	CWRC has no residential facility on campus as all the staff come from the nearby villages/town areas (keepers and officers). The facility that the inspection team saw is merely a retiring room for staff on duty	Nothing to complied to
3. Development and Planning				
2	3(3)	Disaster Management Plan should be incorporated in Master Plan if not done earlier and mock drills should be carried out specially dealing with accidental escape of animals from the enclosure/zoo	The Disaster Management Plan is already included in the Master Plan for CWRC. As suggested mock drills will be conducted twice in a year (beginning of financial year and midterm)	Complied to. Mock drills are being practiced
3	3(7)	Efforts should be made to release the rescued animals to wild as soon as possible after necessary veterinary care	Already being practiced, with around 55% of the animals being released back to the wild. Majority of these temporarily displaced animals spend less than a week at the centre and only wildlife orphans (especially elephant and rhino calves) spend considerable time being hand-raised at the facility before being rehabilitated back to the wild	Complied to
4. Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures				
4	4(3)	Footbath should be provided at entrance of the working stations	Footbaths already present in certain locations (animal nursery, clinic, etc.). Other places wherever required, more footbaths will be placed as suggested	Footbaths are already in place for all enclosures. There is a footbath at the entry gate as well for vehicles
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	Complied to
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	Complied to

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	Water and food testing being continued. Samples being sent to Tezpur university
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	Complied to (report is attached above)
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	Complied to
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	Nothing to comply to
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	Nothing to comply
12	7(4)	Post-mortem room, should be maintained in hygienic manner	Same will be ensured	Complied to