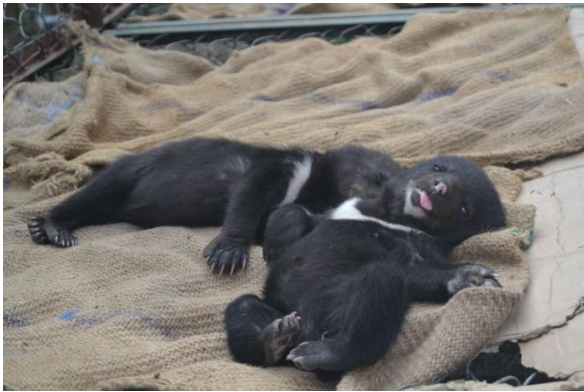


# CENTER FOR BEAR REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION (CBRC), Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh



## Annual Report 2017-18



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## 1. Report of the Officer-in-charge

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

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. The fifth bear had to be captured and put under lifetime care as its often raiding the store and the kitchen of the forest campus.

Most of the rescued wildlife species are released within a week and those individuals requiring long-term care and non-releasable are moved to a lifetime care center. Bear cubs undergoing rehabilitation at the release site are managed by a set of keepers supervised by a biologist. Veterinary care to these bears and rescued animals are provided by the mobile unit veterinarian stationed at CBRC. While cubs are hand-raised with a suitable milk formula for up to 5 months of age, adults 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 five bears have ended up under lifetime care at CBRC, 32 bears cubs were taken for rehabilitation in Pakke TR, out of which two escaped before acclimatization could be completed, one died during acclimatization while 24 were released and monitored for at least 6 months either through opportunistic sightings or radio-telemetry. The Mobile Veterinary Service (MVS) unit operating from CBRC has till date attended to 230 cases of wildlife displacements belonging to 61 species of mammals, birds and reptiles.

## 2. History of the Rescue Centre

### Pakke Tiger Reserve

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

The Pakke Tiger Reserve, also known as Pakhui Tiger Reserve (26° 55' to 27° 15' E; 92° 35' to 93° 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 km<sup>2</sup>, 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 km<sup>2</sup>.) and Tipi (321.16 km<sup>2</sup>.). 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.

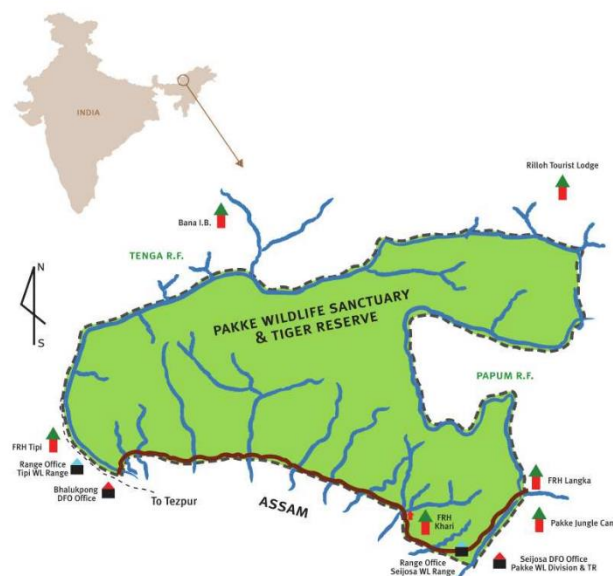


Figure 1: Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh

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.

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

### Asiatic black bears and rehabilitation of orphaned bear cubs

Asiatic black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*) is a medium sized bear earlier classified as moon bears (with the principal coat 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 South-eastern Iran with some pocketed distributions in Northern Pakistan and Afghanistan. The distribution continues eastward along the foothills and south of the Himalayas across India, Nepal, Bhutan with increasing presence towards lower elevations in the hill states of north-eastern India including Pakke Tiger Reserve. In North Karbi Anglong wildlife sanctuary in Assam, northeast India, Asiatic Black Bear range overlaps both Sloth Bears and Sun Bears—one of the few places in the world where all three of these species coexist, although all are reported to be rare.

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

The Asiatic black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*) rehabilitation project, taken up jointly by the Department of Environment and Forests, Arunachal Pradesh and the Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) in partnership with the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), is the only one of its kind to have been initiated in India. The project was largely an initiative of the 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 rehabilitation centres and mobile veterinary service (MVS) units or indirectly through involvement of members from Emergency Relief Network (ERN).

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

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

### Center for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation (CBRC)

Considering the tremendous potential that exists for rehabilitating bears back to the wild in Arunachal Pradesh, Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in March 2002 with the Department of Forests and Environment, Arunachal Pradesh, to establish a rehabilitation centre to address the issue of displaced bear cubs. The centre was planned to provide food, shelter, veterinary care and other rehabilitation measures to them until they are fit to be released back into their habitat. The Centre also planned to treat injured/sick temporarily displaced bears with the aim of returning them to the wild. The Asiatic bear rehabilitation project was officially launched on the 15<sup>th</sup> 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. Apart from rehabilitating orphaned bears cubs and holding non-releasable bears under lifetime care, the MVS unit with the objective of rehabilitating displaced wildlife, attends to temporarily displaced animals,



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

the MVS unit with the objective of rehabilitating displaced wildlife, attends to temporarily displaced animals,

treated (if required), nursed and eventually released back to the wild. This is done as permitted by the State Forest Department of Arunachal Pradesh in accordance to Section 12 of the Wildlife Protection Act. Since inception, 31 bears cubs have been taken for rehabilitation in Pakke TR out of which 24 have been released and monitored for at least 6 months either through opportunistic sightings or radio-telemetry, while five bears have been resigned to captivity under lifetime care. 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.

### 3. Vision

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

### 4. Mission

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

### 5. Objective

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

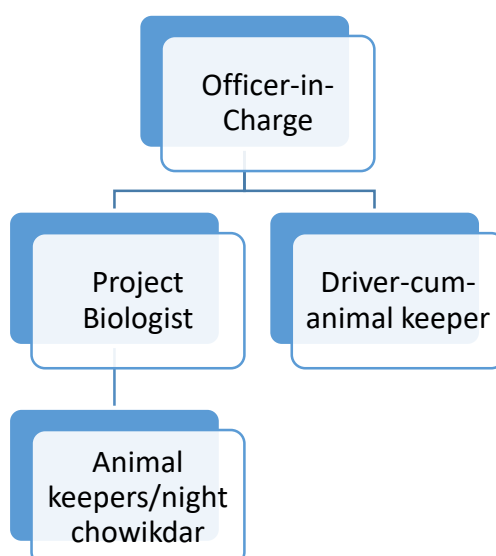
- a. To provide ethical and humane treatment to wild animals in captivity
- b. To rehabilitate wild animals displaced due to various reasons
- c. To provide veterinary expertise to manage free ranging wildlife

### 6. About us

S.No.	Particulars	Information
<b>Basic Information about the Rescue Centre</b>		
1	Name of the Rescue Centre	<b>Centre for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation</b>
2	Year of Establishment	<b>2004</b>
3	Address of the Rescue Centre	<b>Pakke Tiger Reserve, Seijosa, west Bank, East Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh</b>
4	State	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>
5	Telephone Number	<b>08134899122/0120-4143900</b>
6	Fax Number	<b>0120-4143933</b>
7	E-mail address	<a href="mailto:rinku@wti.org.in">rinku@wti.org.in</a>

S.No.	Particulars	Information
8	Website	<a href="http://www.wti.org.in/projects/pakke-conservation-project/">http://www.wti.org.in/projects/pakke-conservation-project/</a>
9	Distance from nearest	Airport: Tezpur (60 km)
		Railway Station: Furkating (75 km)
		Bus Stand: Bokakhat (10 km)
10	Recognition Valid upto (Date)	<b>31<sup>st</sup> December 2017</b>
11	Area (in Hectares)	<b>1.11 hectares (2.74 acres)</b>
<b>Management Personnel of the Rescue Centre</b>		
12	Name with designation of the Officer in-charge	<b>Dr. Rinku Gohain, Veterinary Surgeon, WTI</b>
	Name of the Veterinary Officer	<b>Dr. Rinku Gohain, Veterinary Surgeon, WTI</b>
	Name of the Curator	<b>NA</b>
	Name of the Biologist	<b>Mr. Nilmani Rabha, Project officer, WTI</b>
	Name of the Compounder/ Lab Assistant	<b>NA</b>
<b>Owner / Operator of the Rescue Centre</b>		
13	*Name of the Operator	<b>Mr. Tana Tapi</b>
14	Address of the Operator	<b>O/o Field Director-cum-Divisional Forest Officer, Pakke Tiger Reserve, Seijosa, Arunachal Pradesh</b>
15	Contact details/Phone number of Operator	<b>08473099625/0436042859</b>
16	E-mail address of Operator	<a href="mailto:dfopakke@gmail.com">dfopakke@gmail.com</a>

## 7. Organizational Chart of the Rescue Centre



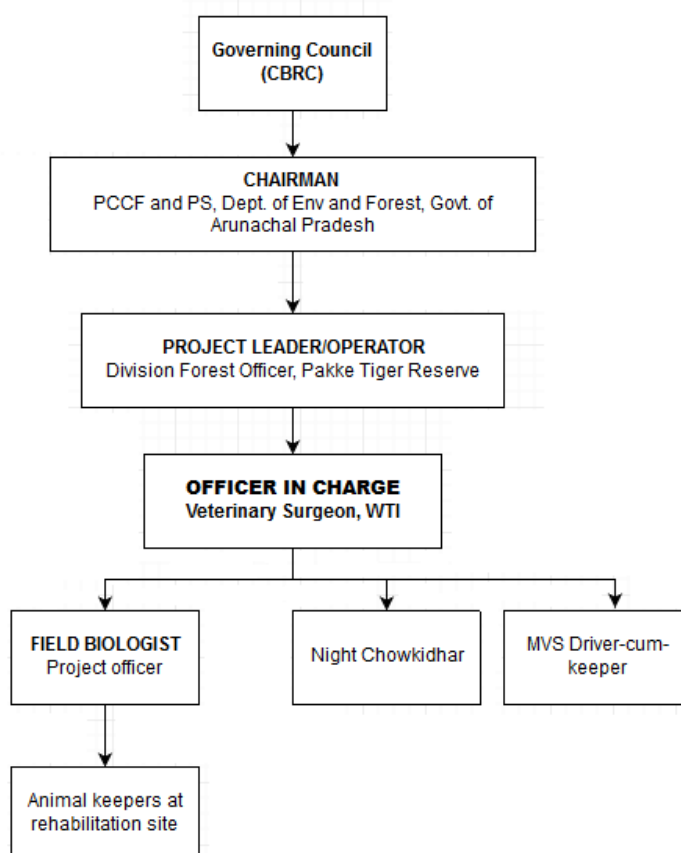
## 8. Human Resources deployment for management of Rescue Centre (Officer in-charge to Animal Keeper - Sanctioned posts, in-position and vacant posts)

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

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

## 10. Rescue Centre Advisory Committee –

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



a. **Date of constitution:** 12<sup>th</sup> December 2016

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

c. **Dates on which Meetings held during the year:** 10<sup>th</sup> March 2018

11. **Health Advisory Committee of the Rescue Centre – None as need not realised**


12. **Statement of income and expenditure of the Rescue Centre**

WILDLIFE TRUST OF INDIA			
DRAFT -INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR CENTER FOR BEAR REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION PROJECT			
EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
Particulars	For Period of 1st Apr 2017-31st Mar 2018 Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	For Period of 1st Apr 2017-31st Mar 2018 Amount (Rs.)
Construction, Equipping and maintenance Expenditure	205,413	Grant brought forward from Fy 2016-17	192626
Animal Management & Veterinary care Expenditure	615,562	Total Donations received for Fy-2017-18	3975374
Acclimatization and post release monitoring Expenses	111,701		
Project Coordination expenditure (Photocopy, Stationary, communication, maintenance, Travel & subsistence Etc.)	292,032		
Salaries & professional fees	2,027,708		
Excess of Income over Expenditure	915,584		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,168,000</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4168000</b>

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  
 2) There are work orders issued and advances released for Rs. 3.5 Lakhs, but bills are not yet received and expenses are not booked for the same.  
 3) The income for the CBRC 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

FOR WILDLIFE TRUST OF INDIA

SATHYAN A.V  
 (Chief of Management & CFO)  
 Date: 25th Jun 2018



13. **Daily feed Schedule of animals**

Sl. No.	Species	Feed item	Quantity		Day of fasting
			Winter	Summer	
1.	Asiatic black bear ( <i>Ursus thibetanus</i> )	1. Wheat=5.5Kg (individually=1.1kg), 2. Gram=1.8kg (Individually=0.36g), 3. Jaggery=1kg	Same	same	Wednesday (Banana, Male=40 pieces Female=35 pieces)

	(individually=0.2gram) 4.Egg=1egg each per day			
	Naturally available (seasonal) 1. <i>Torani malaccensis</i> 2. Elephant apple <i>Dillenia indica</i> 3. Kanchan patta 4. <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>			

#### 14. Vaccination Schedule of animals

Not considered mandatory as the facility is not in the city, no stray dogs, humans or livestock trespass the area.

#### 15. De-worming Schedule of animals

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

#### 16. Disinfection Schedule

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

#### 17. Health Check-up of employees for zoonotic diseases

Sl.No.	Name	Designation	Date of Health Check up	Findings of Health Check up

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

- i. Repair of existing bear enclosures: The enclosures that were originally made to hold bears till the age of 5-6 years had been damaged due to weathering and also broken by the bears. The repair work of the enclosures was done in the reporting period. This included relaying of the foundation, reinforcing (and in select places replacing) the chain-link meshes, fabrication of feeding troughs, etc.



(L) Reinforced chain-link mesh and reconstructed foundation; (R) Bear lapping water from the newly constructed water trough

- ii. Apart from this major re-development, minor repairs of the office area, power fence of the enclosures, enrichment inside the holding enclosures and nurseries were done.

## 19. Important Events and happenings

Date	Event	Type of event	Remarks
8 <sup>th</sup> October 2017	World wildlife week celebration	Awareness program	Attended by school children and staff, anganwadi workers, forest staff etc.
18 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2018	Pakke Pagga Festival	Awareness and conservation festival	Attended by local communities and programs undertaken included painting competition, fibreglass hornbill beak construction, etc.

February 21, 2018	International Save Bears Day	Awareness and sensitisation programme	Schoolchildren of Seijousa
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## 20. Seasonal special arrangements for upkeep of animals

Water is sprinkled using hose pipes during hot days in the summer season

## 21. Research Work carried out and publications

## 22. Rescue and Rehabilitation of wild animals (FY 2017-18).

Sl. No.	Date of rescue	Species with number of animals rescued with their sex (M:F:U:T)	Received from	Date of submission of report to CWLW	Action taken	
					Date of release	Place of rehabilitation
1	11-Apr-17	Asiatic Black Bear (2:0:0:2)	Doimukh	10-Jul-17	13-Apr-18	Abango, Roing
2	1-May-17	Red Collared Dove (0:0:1:1)	West Bank, Seijusa		8-May-17	Upper Seijusa
3	20-May-17	Asian Elephant (1:0:0:1)	A2 village, Seijusa		20-May-17	A2 village, Seijusa
4	25-Jun-17	Asiatic Black Bear (0:1:0:1)	Doimukh		13-Apr-18	Boleng, Pasighat
5	22-Jul-17	Lesser Whistling Duck (0:0:7:7)	Pao Market, Seijusa	10-Oct-17	23-Jul-17	Pao Market, Seijusa
6	16-Sep-17	King Cobra (0:0:1:1)	Seijusa gate		16-Sep-17	Seijusa Gate

## 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	Asiatic black bear	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5

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

## Part – B

## Other than Endangered Species

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

## 24. Mortality of animals

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

## 25. Compliance with conditions stipulated by the Central Zoo Authority

AGREED TO AND WILL BE/HAS BEEN COMPLIED TO					
S. No	Norm under RZR 2009	Violation	Compliance pending since	Responses as given vide letter no. dated	Compliance report as on 25 <sup>th</sup> June 2018
<b>General requirements</b>					
1	10.1(7)	The rescue center has failed to remove/dispose of the leaf and litter and other solid wastes generated in	Violations observed during present	Solid wastes will now be buried in soak pits that will be dug and closed frequently,	Being complied and solid wastes will be buried in soak pits.

		the rescue center in an appropriate manner	evaluation dated 01.02.2018	outside the enclosure area	
<b>Development and planning</b>					
2	10.3(8)	<p>The operator of the rescue center has failed to submit a report on rescued animals to the CZA indicating source, legality and facility available in the rescue center for housing, upkeep and veterinary care to the rescued animal.</p> <p>The operator of the Rescue Center has also failed to report about the rescue and acquisition of rescued animals or endangered animals to the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State and Central Zoo Authority</p>	<p>Violations observed during 31.08.2009, 27.01.2015 and also during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018</p>	<p>The permission to rescue and admit animals to the center has been subsumed under a standing MoU between the state and WTI, which is renewed every 3 years. The center is governed by a governing council, headed by the PCCF, which meets every year. Though Institutionally there is an MoU to rescue animals (a copy of which has been already furnished to your office), a separate permission letter under section 11 of WPA can be given to WTI veterinarian for handling endangered wild animals if required</p>	<p>PCCF has been requested to give permission to the WTI veterinarian for handling and rescuing wild animals as per section 11 of WPA.</p> <p>Regarding the acquisition of animals under lifetime care henceforth information will be given to CZA.</p>
<b>Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures</b>					
3	10.4(2)	The rescue center has failed to repair the damaged fence in the enclosures	<p>Violations observed during 31.08.2009 and also during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018</p>	<p>Enclosures were repaired after the inspection in 2009. No objection on enclosures was raised in 2014 inspection which means the enclosures were in good condition at that time. The repair of enclosures was ongoing during the present evaluation and the same has been completed now. The idea of repair was there since 2016 but because of lack of</p>	<p>The enclosures have been repaired. The photos of the repaired enclosures are annexed (figure 1-4)</p>

				funds the same was delayed	
4	10.4(3)	The rescued center has failed to ensure that the staff involved in animal upkeep is using the footbath while entering and coming out of enclosures	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Footbaths will be placed in key points of all enclosures from where keepers enter	Will be complied to by 31 <sup>st</sup> July 2018
5	10.4(6)	The rescue center has failed to explore and adopt alternative measures for the enrichment of the animal enclosures instead of using rubber tires	Violations observed during 05.08.2012 and 21.01.2015	Alternative sources for enrichment will be put in place. Apart from tyres fruits like otenga are put for enrichment. Tree trunk has been grouted inside to allow for scratching and playing. Platforms also exist for the bear to climb and sit	Enrichments are already placed as seen in figure 5,6
<b>Upkeep and healthcare of animals</b>					
6	10.5(2)	The rescue center has failed to offer porridge to animals in appropriate manner as at present the plates are placed near the fence and it is channeled through the chain-link fence of the enclosure. This practice is leading to spillage of porridge on to the chain-link fence and leading to corrosion of the fence. This is not hygienic way to feed animals	Violations observed during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	As the evaluator would have noticed on the day of inspection, the enclosures were being refurbished and unique sliding feeding troughs were being refabricated. A photograph of the refabricated feeding trough is being attached. <b>(figure 1)</b>	Feeding troughs have already been fabricated as seen in figure 7.
7	10.5(2)	The rescue center has failed to provide fresh drinking water round the clock to the animals	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Food/water troughs have been refurbished and same will be used to provide water round the clock	As above and seen in figure 8.
8	10.5(2)	The rescue center has failed to use the gas stove for preparing porridge for the Himalayan black bears instead of firewood which may post risk of fire	Violations observed during present evaluation	Gas stove and burner have been placed for cooking of food. Had we known this before, we would have	Complied to

		accidents and is not environmental friendly measure	dated 01.02.2018	followed this before itself.	
9	10.5(2)	The rescue center has failed to provide appropriate provisions for offering food to animals in the enclosure fence	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Same point repeated. Explained above S.No. 6 10.5(2)	Complied to (figure 7)
10	10.5(4)	The rescue center has failed to cover the kraal with roof at appropriate portion of the enclosure to serve as indoor enclosures for the animals during extreme weather conditions	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	We agree that there is no refuge for the bears against extreme weather. The kraal with roof a particular design that will not fit into our rehab center's scheme of design. We are placing hume pipes and concreting it to provide a den that will protect against extreme weathers. These will be built in 6 months from now (photo of a structure built earlier attached) <b>(figure 2)</b>	Will be complied to by 30 <sup>th</sup> September due to lack of funds currently
11	10.5(5)	The rescue center has failed to a prepare a schedule for disinfection of enclosures in consultation with veterinarian and also failed to clean the enclosures regularly with disinfectant	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Disinfection protocol is being put place while keeping in mind to use nontoxic chemicals as the area is inside a tiger reserved and frequented by other wild animals. Twice a year and top soil replacement every year.	Complied to as seen in figure 9.
12	10.5(5)	The rescue center has failed to clean and dispose of the wastes generated in the animal enclosures frequently for maintaining hygienic conditions in the enclosure	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	As mentioned above under S.No. 11 (10.5(5)) cleaning protocol has been put in place	Complied to as mentioned in point no. 11(10.5(5))
13	10.5(5)	The rescue center has failed to adopt efficient solid and	Violations observed during	As mentioned above under S.No. 1 (10.1(7))	As above, complied to

		liquid waste management practices	present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	cleaning protocol has been put in place	
14	10.5(9)	The rescue center has failed to screen the staff involved in upkeep of animals against zoonotic diseases	Violations observed during 27.01.2015 and also during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Immunization and screening of keepers is being done every year but records were not maintained. The screening records will be maintained at the center itself in future.	Complied to as seen in figure 10 (a-f).
<b>Veterinary and infrastructure facilities</b>					
15	10.6(1b)	The rescue center has failed to discard expired drugs used for chemical immobilization and also failed to maintain records pertaining to procurement and utilization of the drugs	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Expired immobilization drugs have been discarded and the status of same has been updated in the stock registers.	Complied to
16	10.6(3)	The operator of the Rescue Center has failed to provide a functional squeeze cage at the rescue center	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	The old squeeze cage at the center has not been maintained because the need did not arise. We do not believe in using squeeze cages that put additional stress on the animal during handling. In any case, we will refurbish the old one and make it functional.	It has been decided that this squeeze cage will be converted into a confinement cage and based on availability of funds will be completed before December 2018
17	10.6(3)	The rescue center has failed to provide alternative arrangement to keep quarantine/isolation area away from the enclosures for animals under lifetime care	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	No adult bears have been admitted to the center except for one in 2016. The idea of the center is to release orphan cubs back to the wild by taking them straight to the forests for acclimatization and release. Only non-releasable animals end up in captivity, thus the entire facility	Nothing to comply

				forms a quarantine facility for animals intended to be released	
<b>Acquisition and breeding of animals</b>					
18	10.9(10)	The rescue center has failed to report on the incidence about recent escape of Himalayan black bear out of the enclosure due to the damage to the fence	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	No bear has escaped and disappeared from the rescue center so far. Bear that managed to break the enclosure mesh and escape was retrieved within a couple of hours of it coming out of the enclosure. The incident should have been recorded in our animal registers which we agree. Henceforth, this will be done. We also did not come across the need for informing CZA of a failed escape of an animal prescribed in RZR 2009	Will be complied to in future if a similar incident happens.

NOT RELEVANT TO A REHAB FACILITY HOUSING LIFETIME BEARS					
S.No	Norm under RZR 2009	Violation	Compliance pending since	Response	Compliance report as on 20 <sup>th</sup> June 2018
<b>General requirements</b>					
1	10.1(6)	The rescue center has failed to made alternative arrangements for the resident of the staff (veterinarian-cum-In-charge of the Center) presently residing in the administrative office of the rescue center. The Rescue center has also failed to separate the residential area by a boundary wall of 2 m height with independent entry/exit as per the rules	Violations observed during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	The administrative office is also the residential area in our scheme of things. No separate residential quarters can be built at the moment. Erecting a boundary is not relevant as the animal holding area is far away	As responded nothing to comply to

				from the office-cum-residential complex in the forest	
2	10.1(6)	The operator of the rescue center has failed to provide appropriate arrangements for the night watchman who is staying adjacent to the enclosure of the animal adjoining the feed store and also failed to provide residence to the staff outside the premises of the rescue center	Violations observed during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Night watchman does not reside in the said room; it is only a retiring room while on duty. There is no question of failing to provide anything here, because he goes home after his night duty.	As responded nothing to comply to
<b>Administrative and staffing pattern</b>					
3	10.2(2)	The rescue center has failed to deploy adequate technical staff to assist the office in-charge in carrying out the operations of the Rescue Center as per provisions laid down in the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009	Violations observed during 31.08.2009 and also during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Adequate technical staff already present (veterinarian, biologist, driver, keepers, night security staff). The veterinarian is also the center-in-charge. We believe this is more than what is required for a mini-zoo as prescribed under 10.2(2) of RZR, 2009	Additional staff cannot be hired due to lack of funds. The veterinarian will continue to be the officer in-charge. However, his duties outside the rescue center will be curtailed.
<b>Development and planning</b>					
4	10.3(8)	The rescue center has failed to obtain permission and submit report regarding acquisition of rescued animals under lifetime care under section 38I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 from the Central Zoo Authority and Under section 11 of the Act from the Chief Wildlife Warden of the state	Violations observed during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Though we have been submitting annual inventories regularly, we did not know that a report has to be submitted to CZA as soon as an endangered animal is admitted to the facility for lifetime care. The	As responded, in case an endangered animal is admitted to the lifetime care of the rescue center, CZA will be informed.

				question of reporting rescues to the CWW does not arise because all rescues happen following the directives of the Chief Wildlife Warden or a person designated by him. Moreover, the officer in-charge also submits quarterly reports to the operator (DFO Pakke Tiger Reserve) who also is the Project Head of CBRC	The rescue of temporarily displaced animals will be continued to be reported to the operator of the rescue center.
<b>Upkeep and healthcare of animals</b>					
5	10.5(2)	The rescue center has failed to provide a feeding platform of appropriate dimension to offer feed to animals	Violations observed during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Feeding troughs (fixed on the chain-link mesh) have been fabricated where food and water will be given. We do not see the need of a separate feeding platform over and about this.	Feeding troughs have been already placed as seen in figure 7.
6	10.5(8)	The rescue center has failed to provide vaccination to animals and also failed to maintain the records of the same	Violations observed during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Regular vaccination of animal not required as no records of bears dying because of infectious diseases. Additionally, it's a single species center with no scope of feral dogs or humans trespassing	Vaccination will be done as directed by the veterinarian
7	10.5(10)	The Rescue Center has failed to maintain and prepare Animal	Violations observed during	Except for Keeper's diary and	As responded

		History Card, Keeper's diary, Daily report and Treatment Card as per format prescribed by the CZA	31.08.2009, 27.01.2015 and also during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	daily report, all the other reports are being maintained in registers or datasheets. Some of the formats may not be similar to the one CZA prescribes, but we believe the ones followed at CBRC are comprehensive enough. For instance, the Animal History Card is nothing but a Rescue Data sheet which is maintained for all bears	nothing to comply
<b>Veterinary and Infrastructure facilities</b>					
8	10.6(1)	The Rescue center has failed to shift feed store, quarters for night watchman and the animal kitchen away from the treatment room and also failed to remove the iron grill from the treatment room for preventing chance of contamination in a treatment room	Violations observed during 05.08.2012, 27.01.2015, 31.08.2009 and also during the present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	The room is a retiring room for the night-watchman and the treatment room was constructed after the evaluation in 2012 as a compliance. A layout plan was also sent to CZA for the same. No instruction to shift the room to a different location was given by CZA during previous inspections, either on 2012 or 2015. Moreover, it is not a staff quarters, only a retiring room for staff on duty. Treatment room is hardly	As responded nothing to comply to

				used as there have been rarely any requirement.	
9	10.6(3)	The rescue center has failed to construct the post-mortem room	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	We do not feel the need for a dedicated PM room with only five bears at the centre.	
<b>Post-mortem and disposal of carcasses of animals</b>					
10	10.7(2)	The rescue center has failed to records few details such as number of post-mortem report, date of the report in the post mortem report	Violations observed during present evaluation dated 01.02.2018	Post mortem reports are already present with date of death and date of examination written. It is redundant to write date of report as the report is signed same day by the panel in case of a death of endangered animal. However, serial number of the report can be added.	As responded nothing to comply to