



ANNUAL 2020
Report **2021**

A large elephant is the central focus of the image, standing in a muddy enclosure. It is being sprayed with a high-pressure stream of water from a hose, which is directed at its back and head. The water is splashing, creating a misty effect. The elephant's trunk is visible, and it appears to be looking towards the camera. In the background, there is a dark, industrial-looking structure, possibly a shed or part of a zoo facility, and some greenery. The overall scene suggests a routine care or cleaning activity for the animal.

MISSION STATEMENT

- **Promote welfare and prevention of cruelty to animals, prevent killing of wild animals, with a focus on endangered species**
- **Educating and sensitizing children**
- **Rescue wild animals in distress, provide treatment and rehabilitate them**
- **Protect wildlife and environment from destructive forces**
- **Strive for balance in man-animal-nature relationship**
- **Campaign against confinement or captivity of wild animals for entertainment or commercial use**
- **Inculcate kindness and compassion towards animals and respect for the environment**

CONSTITUTION OF WRRC 2020-2021

BOARD OF TRUSTEES



L TO R: WRRC BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 2020 - 2021 : MR. GOPI SHANKAR, MR. SUBRAHMANIAN SHANTAKUMAR, MS. BRINDA NANDAKUMAR, MS. SANDHYA MADAPPA, MS. SUPARNA GANGULY, DR. SHIELA RAO, AND MS. SHALINI SANTOSH (MISSING IN PICTURE- MS. DIKSHA KAMAT NAYAK)

Overseas Representative

Mrs. Rosemary Poole- Crystal Rogers Animal Welfare Trust (CRAWT), UK

Dr. Sudeshna Bakshi- Lahiri- CUPA US

Managing Committee Members

Mr. Rohit Agarwal

Mr. Gopakumar

Mr. Ramesh Belagere

Auditors: Mr. B. Ashok, Chartered Accountant



ABOUT WRRRC

The Wildlife Rescue & Rehabilitation Centre (WRRRC) is a sister organization to CUPA, set up in order to provide rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife found in Bangalore city and surrounding rural areas. Besides wildlife rescue and rehabilitation, WRRRC is also involved in the prevention of cruelty, humane education, campaigns and legal battles, research and surveys on captive elephants. WRRRC was registered by the trustees of Compassion Unlimited Plus Action (CUPA) as a public charitable trust in July 1999 and operates two facilities - the Bannerghatta Rehabilitation Centre (BRC) and an Elephant Care Facility (ECF) - in Malur, Karnataka.



WRRC CENTRES & ADDRESSES

Facilities:

Bannerghatta Rehabilitation Centre (BRC)

Survey No.129, Jigani Hobli, Anekal Taluk
Bangalore 56083

Elephant Care Facility (ECF)

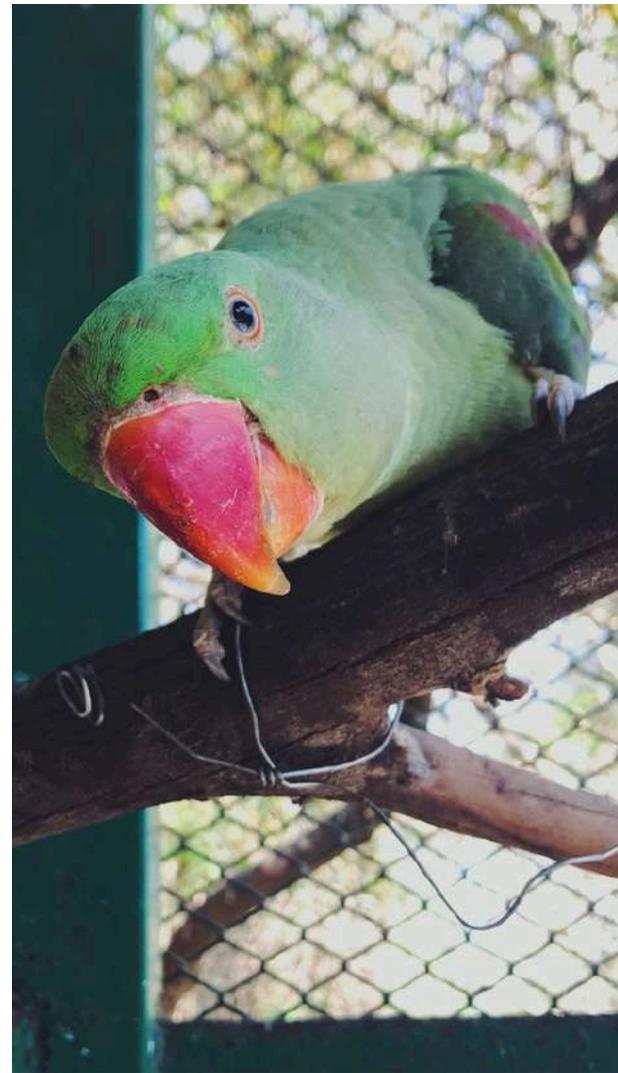
Malur, Kolar
Karnataka 563130

Registered Address:

9A, Southern Cross, Myrtle Lane
Richmond Town, Bangalore 560025

Correspondence Address:

WRRC Admin Office
A3- Kensington Apartments
18/1 Ulsoor Cross Road
Ulsoor Bangalore 560008 | Ph; 080 22947307



WRRC is granted EXEMPTION OF INCOME TAX UNDER SECTION 80G for all donation and has been given permission to accept foreign contribution under the Foreign Contributions Regulations Act. WRRC is registered as a charitable trust (bearing Registration No. IV/1999-2000) with the Animal Welfare Board of India, MoA, Government of India. It is recognized by the Karnataka Forest Department.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS



This particular year was unique, in that we were caught right in the middle of a most unexpected global pandemic. From virtually April 2020 to March 2021, we as an organization, battled the first wave of Corona Virus and strove to keep our rescue work uninterrupted and the animals safe from all pressures.

This year, too, saw many changes in the new government financial regulations for charity organizations. A big cheer to our auditors and accounts team who managed to get us through all the complex loops to register anew for our FCRA and 80G clearances, without which it would have been impossible to function.

The months were spent in long discussions and planning with the forest team of the Kolar Wildlife Division, where the State's first elephant care facility for private elephants is on the cards! We were thrilled to note that the State Forest Department had finally taken heed of our decade long pleas to create a center for needy elephants in private custody.

The directive to identify land for the purpose of this care center was issued under the leadership of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Mr. Sanjay Mohan IFS and continued thereafter under the able guidance of Mr. Vijaykumar Gogi IFS. We saw beautiful tracts of land in and around Markandaya Dam and Ramanagara but ultimately honed down on the lovely Lakshmi Sagara Reserve Forest in Kolar District. Primarily, the lack of movement by wild elephants in the area was the biggest advantage as well as presence of abundant water.

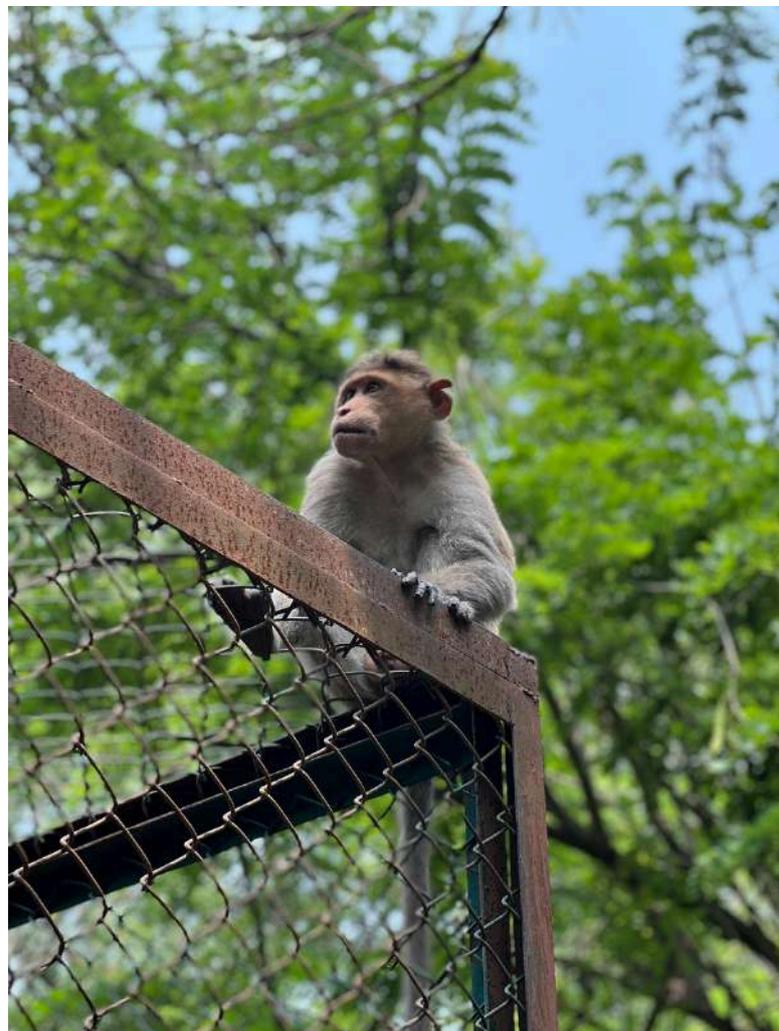
The year went by in assisting our extremely efficient and competent RFO Mr. Sudhakar, to design the place with the help of surveys, engineers, and many inputs by the DCF Kolar, Mr. Shivshankar.

The Bannerghata Rehabilitation Center (BRC) kept the tempo up with nurturing many injured wildlife and consignments of parakeets rescued from the illegal wildlife trade and poachers. WRRRC conducted numerous online education classes and virtual tours for corporates and faculties, which were much appreciated. A network has been developed over the year.

In spite of many hurdles, we are glad to note that all our staff and trustees kept their spirits up and of course, our loyal supporters and donors who we thank from the depths of our hearts for believing in us and enabling the work of wildlife rescue and conservation to continue.



Suparna Baksi Ganguly
Hon. Trustee & President





CENTRES: ELEPHANT CARE FACILITY- MALUR

WRRC became deeply involved with the welfare of captive elephants once we learned the extent of unnecessary suffering that these elephants endure. The High Court and the Forest Dept reached out to WRRC to inspect certain elephants in Karnataka in the year 2005 and since then we have been working hard to make the lives of these animals better through legal advocacy, rescue and outreach.

India's captive elephants endure lives of abject misery and suffering; being used to provide rides for tourists, in religious parades and for weddings to name a few. They are often tormented by noisy, frenzied crowds or are made to work arduous hours carrying heavy loads in the scorching heat, this in turn affects their mental and physical health. These elephants are mostly kept in isolation with no opportunity to engage in the natural social, physical or emotional behaviors of an

elephant. They are viewed solely as a source of income, receiving little if any veterinary care or enrichment.

The idea was to set up a model Elephant Care Facility with input from forest and ministry officials. Over a period of three years, two such facilities have been established, one in collaboration with the Tree Foundation, Chennai and the other in Bengaluru, Karnataka. We had three elephants in Marakkanam, Chennai and two in Malur, Bengaluru. These five elephants were handed over to the organization for veterinary treatment and better housing and upkeep.





However, WRRRC was faced with a shocking ordeal when a petition was put in the High Court of Chennai to remove the three elephants from Marakkanam and put them in a Government facility. The petitioner was able to get a favorable order from the Hon'ble High Court and the three elephants were seized by the Forest Dept. for housing at their Trichy elephant rescue center.

This unfortunate and inexplicable incident left everyone in the organisation dumbfounded but this left us more determined than ever to fight for the rights of captive elephants in India, at all levels.

We are currently housing two elephants at Malur and are happy to see the positive difference we have made in their lives and we are grateful for the support of all our individual & institutional donors, CSR partners and everyone else who has lent us their invaluable expertise and time in making all of this possible. Our mahouts are a support system for the elephants, working tirelessly. Every day, they take the elephants for walks. The mahouts help in procuring and preparing feed, cleaning the facility, and the many other activities that go into the running of such an operation. There is always a veterinarian on call to tend to the elephant's needs.

The centre is free from bull-hooks and sticks, and the elephants are allowed to interact with each other. The mahouts use commands for basic activities that the elephant needs to do. Reprimands or punishments are never used to make them obey. It's a delicate balance; we want to give the elephants the space and time to do what they should be doing as elephants while also being attuned to their needs and behavior.

The Elephants, Aneesha and Gowri, 51 and 40 years respectively, currently reside in our Elephant Care Facility. We are grateful to Shri Shivanna P M and his brother Shri Venkatesh P M for their support and their generosity in allowing us to build this facility on their land which used to be a 2 acres fruit orchid, since decimated by the elephants! The centre has a specially constructed pool which is used for aquatic therapy, two large sheds with I-beams and quarters for the staff to remain in the facility 24/7. Though the functionality of the facility is simple, it is designed in a way to give maximum comfort to the elephants.

The water that is used for the elephants to bathe and play is supplied from a Reverse Osmosis (RO) water filtration plant that supplies potable drinking water to the nearby village. The run off from the plant goes to fill the water tanks used by the elephants. The wastewater from this tank goes to water the grass fields, from where green fodder is supplied fresh for the elephants.



The centre provides a much needed retirement home, where these rescued animals can learn to forage, live without chains and engage in necessary behaviours such as socializing, resting, mud wallow, soaking in the water body and gentle exercise.

CENTRES: BANNERGHATTA REHABILITATION CENTRE

WRRC has two branches dedicated to saving the urban wildlife in and around Bangalore and The Bannerghatta Rehabilitation Centre (BRC) is one of them. It caters to the needs of the urban wildlife and has been running strong since 1999. The centre falls inside the Bannerghatta Park and provides rescue and rehabilitation to the wildlife in and around Bangalore. We have numerous animals that come to our centre, some of them include reptiles, mammals and birds that have been involved in man-animal conflict, used for profit, superstitious rituals or were being illegally kept as pets.

The animals that are brought to this centre usually undergo treatment for an extended period of time and experience. BRC strictly follows minimal human interaction in order to discourage wild animals from

venturing near human habitats in the future. There has been a sharp increase in the number of animals being admitted at BRC signifying the fact that there has been a decline in their natural habitat due to Bangalore's unregulated development.



The precarious change of the city with a decrease in greenery affects an animal's home and health. Although the battle to save wildlife feels like a lost cause, we strive to protect the needy and the helpless in order to secure a safe haven for them in the future. The citizens of Bangalore have an equal responsibility to protect their wild neighbors so we must work together to bring back the lost biodiversity for the future of the next generation.

We are grateful to the Chief Wildlife Warden of Karnataka, Chief Conservator & Executive Director of Bannerghatta Biological Park (BBP) and the officials and staff of Karnataka Forest Department and BBP for their support. We thank Dr. Roopa Satish, Mr. Anand Nair and our staff at BRC for their sincere and untiring efforts in caring for vulnerable wildlife.

WRRC also expresses its most humble gratitude towards the rescuers who rescue and bring the urban wild all the way to BRC.



FROM THE VET'S DIARY

BY DR. ROOPA SATISH

GLUE TRAPPED COBRAS

We routinely receive a number of snakes especially baby spectacled cobra which are stuck on to the glue trap meant for rodents.

These evil traps have industrial grade glue which are meant to trap rats and bandicoots but their predators are also getting caught in these cruel contraptions.

Once rescued, the snake has to be very carefully and gently extricated from the glue pad. It cannot be forced as this will tear skin or rupture some vital internal organ. The mouth as well as nostrils are cleared of any glue to facilitate breathing and eating/drinking. Then coconut oil is applied on body, fluids administered to rehydrate and snake left to recover in a vivarium coated with more coconut oil.



All this procedure has to be carried out on a non anesthetised snake because they are very weak and may not recover from anesthesia.

Once free of the glue pad coconut oil is repeatedly applied till all the glue binds with the oil and comes off the skin of the snake. This could take a week or more.

Most snakes stuck in glue traps die due to starvation, or lack of air due to mouth and nose getting glued up. Some also struggle too hard to free themselves and inturn rupture internal organs.



SLENDER LORIS

An adult female slender loris was rescued from Kaggalipura main road. This was recorded as a road accident case and on examination she had multiple bone fractures.

Emergency surgery was done. She soon recovered and started eating well on her own.

Though she was able to partially lift her hip and try to move, she was going to be handicapped all her life.

Slender loris are small nocturnal primates found only in South Indian forests. They are insectivores and essential for the health of the ecosystem.

These beautiful primates are used in local magic rituals where they are kept captive, tortured in the name of ritual and killed.

They are arboreal and rarely venture on the forest floor. So for this particular loris to be run over by a vehicle on a main road seems highly unlikely and suspicious.



Awareness and education about the presence, importance and uniqueness of the slender loris among the commoners including school children, city folks and people living in forest fringes is crucial and the only way forward in stamping out the use of these schedule I wild animals (under wildlife protection act, 1972) in cruel Black magic rituals.

DISORIENTED SPOT BILLED PELICAN

One spot billed pelican was rescued from a house in Begur road, Bangalore City.

The caller mentioned that the bird was in her lawn looking confused and unable to fly.

The bird was rescued and brought to the centre. A thorough physical examination was done but nothing seemed to be amiss. He was a sub adult , maybe from nearby BTM lake, who got confused on his maiden flight and strayed away from his home lake. Routine deworming was done and bird was housed in the aviary.

In a few days, he started feeding on his own and also exercising his flight muscles but started behaving increasingly aggressive and attacked anyone who approached him.

His flight gradually improved, and he was taken to Kokkrelluru, Karnataka and a soft release was made.



Here a pelicanry is established by the forest department for rehabilitation of orphaned or injured pelicans. So our pelican will be monitored by a researcher and also fed if needed. When he is fully independent capable of fishing on his own, he will join the large numbers of pelicans which come to this particular area every winter to breed and move away for the summer.



ANNUAL INVENTORY 2020-2021

Mammals

S.No	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Arrivals	Releases	Deaths
01.	Bonnet Macaque	<i>Macaca radiata</i>	32	03	27
02.	Asian Palm Civet Cat	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	02	00	01
03.	Black Buck	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	02	02	00
04.	Grey Mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>	01	00	01
05.	Pipistrelle Bat	<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	03	00	03
06.	Indian Flying fox	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>	02	00	00
07.	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	01	00	00
08.	Slender Loris	<i>Loris</i>	02	00	01
09.	Short Nosed Fruit Bat	<i>Cynopterus brachyotis</i>	02	00	01
Total			45	05	34

Reptiles

S.No	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Arrivals	Releases	Deaths
01.	Bronzeback tree snake	<i>Dendrelaphis tristis</i>	01	00	01
02.	Checkered Keelback	<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>	03	03	00
03.	Flapshell Turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>	03	05	03
04.	Indian Pond Terrapin	<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	10	17	00
05.	Indian Rock Python	<i>Python molurus</i>	03	02	01
06.	Indian Rat Snake	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	10	05	05
07.	Indian Star Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	02	09	00
08.	Indian Spectacled Cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>	40	16	25
09.	Red Earth Boa	<i>Eryx johnii</i>	03	04	00
10.	Spiny Tailed Lizard	<i>Uromastix hardwickii</i>	00	01	05
11.	Russel`s Viper	<i>Daboia russelli</i>	01	00	01
Total			76	61	41

ANNUAL INVENTORY 2020-2021

Birds

S.No	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Arrivals	Releases	Deaths
01.	Asian koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	03	01	01
02.	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	00	01	01
03.	Brahminy kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	03	01	01
04.	Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans govinda</i>	41	51	07
05.	Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	09	04	07
06.	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	02	01	01
07.	Common lora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	01	00	01
08.	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima heamocephala</i>	03	02	01
09.	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	02	02	00
10.	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	02	00	02
11.	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	03	00	01
12.	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	01	00	01
13.	Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	05	00	05
14.	Indian Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	11	02	09
15.	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	12	10	06
16.	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	04	01	03
17.	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	01	00	01
18.	Large Billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchus</i>	06	00	05
19.	Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	02	00	02
20.	Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	02	00	02
21.	Purple rumped Sunbird	<i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>	01	00	01
22.	Red Whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	02	02	01
23.	Rose Ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	103	12	19
24.	Rock Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	01	00	00
25.	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	02	00	03
26.	Scaly Breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	01	00	01
27.	Scops Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	02	00	02
28.	Spot Billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	01	01	00
29.	Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	00	00	01
30.	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	02	01	01
31.	Tickells Flower Pecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	01	00	01
32.	White Cheeked Barbet	<i>Megalaima viridis</i>	06	05	05
33.	White throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	01	00	01
Total			236	97	93

SECRETARY'S REPORT



I would like to start this report with our sincere thanks to all our supporters and donors. 2020 - 2021 has been a very difficult year. The Covid pandemic came down with no warning, leaving the world totally unprepared for the kind of situations it created. No one realised the impact it would have on people's lives and livelihoods. Some images of those early days will haunt us for years to come. As an NGO dependent on donations, it seemed a bleak scenario.

In some areas, though, things didn't seem so bad. Due to total cessation of all activities for some months of the lockdown, the number of injured animals was also reduced. Fewer construction projects meant that animals like snakes were not disturbed. In spite of this, by the end of the year, over 350 animals were admitted to the Bannerghatta centre. Mongooses, lorises, bats and more than 30 bonnet macaques, were among the mammals that were brought in during the year.

Donations did go down but fortunately, we have our sister organization CUPA, to fall back on and help us tide over our difficulties.

Due to total cessation of all activities for some months of the lockdown, animal numbers were also reduced. Fewer construction projects meant that animals like snakes were not disturbed. In spite of this, by the end of the year, over 350 animals were admitted to the Bannerghatta centre. Mongooses, lorises, bats and more than 30 bonnet macaques, were among the mammals that were brought in during the year. Over 200 birds like owls, parakeets, kites, egrets etc were treated. Reptiles like snakes, turtles and tortoises were also admitted in large numbers. The most common injured snakes were cobras - 40 of them through the year, even when building enterprises were down and vehicular traffic greatly reduced.

At our Elephant Care Facility near Malur, the two resident elephants, Gowri and Aneesha, were content to spend their days eating and relaxing, playing in the pool and walking in the area surrounding the centre, where all development activity had stopped. Working with the Forest Department, land for an Elephant Care Centre was identified near the Narasapura Industrial Area, near Kolar. Many meetings were held to work out necessary details - sheds for elephants, mahout quarters, water and electricity and other infrastructure features. We hope the centre will be completed as soon as possible, and the elephants will have a more natural and forested area to call their home.

Seven years down the line, the captive elephant case in Supreme Court continues to languish, more so in this Covid situation! Fortunately for the elephants in Kerala, temple festivities were cancelled, so the parading of elephants in the heat and noise was avoided. Similarly, with no tourists, the Jaipur elephants were spared the excruciating climb up and down the Amer Fort. But, the downside was that with no income, the elephants and owners were in dire straits, being unable to feed and care for their animals or themselves. It took the death of four elephants in Hathigaon during the lockdown for the Supreme Court to take note, and order an inspection. If nothing else, this is one reason for the government to take custody of these hapless creatures. We hope that this will be the outcome of the Supreme Court case.

With this short summary, I would like to thank all our friends and benefactors, once again, for their constant and consistent support during these difficult times. Our thanks and gratitude also to the staff, who travelled to the centres, all though the lockdown, to look after the animals in their care.

We do hope that this difficult time will soon be a thing of the past.



Dr. Shielarao
Hon. Trustee & Secretary

EVENTS

STORIES OF RESCUING WILDLIFE: PROTECT THE WILDLIFE HABITAT AND RESCUE CENTERS



A webinar was conducted by Jhatkaa.org in association with Wildlife Rescue & Rehabilitation Centre on the 19th of August 2020, where Mr. Subru was invited as a panelist to talk about strengthening the environment and protecting the animals around us.

Mr. Subru started off by building a context and speaking about how the urban ecosystem has evolved around our man-made expansion of civilization, which has caused large scale displacement among the local wildlife which has learnt to adapt to it. He highlighted the work that WRRRC is involved in, the outreach programmes, and the projects undertaken by the organization, keeping in mind the three R's that WRRRC stands by- Rescue, Rehabilitation and Release, that are all done to help the wildlife cope with the growing changes taking place in the local landscape.

He explained the different legal provisions in place in India that are in line with the protection of wild animals

Mr. Subru also went on to share anecdotes about the elephants that have been rescued and taken into WRRRC's care. He even brought to light many of the cases of injured wildlife that have been rescued in BRC, and how the team works towards helping revive the animal to its former glory, or guide the process of dehumanizing the animal and rewilding them in certain cases.



He further drew a picture for the participants on what the common man can do if they come across a displaced animal, and the essential steps to be taken to assess the animal, which is key before intervening. The general "do's and don'ts" to be followed under such circumstances, and understanding the root cause of why animals are forced into the private spaces and how to tackle these issues in an informed manner were also touched upon during the session.

The discussion was brought to a wrap with a 'Question and Answer' session where the participants were given an opportunity to further bring clarity to what role they can play in helping the larger goal of ensuring the welfare of the animal community, and were left with many key takeaways.



What not to do!

- Don't ice the area. It may block circulation
- Don't suck the blood out with your mouth
- Do not tourniquet any spot around the bite wound. Rather, use splints and bandages to support and tie areas lightly around bite wounds to decrease movement.
- Don't attempt to cut the wound.
- Don't attempt to guess whether the snake was venomous or not, based on its physical characteristics.



Primary Evaluation - the Five

- **Visual Assessment**
Is the animal in distress or not?
- Is the animal **CRYING**?
- Is the animal **COMING** towards you?
- **COVERED** in blood/maggots/ insects/ faeces?
- **CAUGHT** in something or by another animal other than it's natural predator. Or is the animal in a unnatural surrounding - like a highway?
- Is the animal feeling **COLD**?



Before Intervention, Remember

Handling and transport causes more stress and trauma for the animals

Some animals do die before they make it to the centre or even during treatment due to what we call capture myopathy.

In the case of babies

Ascertain if the baby can be reunited with their mothers as that gives the highest chance of survival



Why They Raid Houses

In Search of Food

- **How do we stop them?**
 - Keep your doors and windows closed in your absence, and when you notice that the macaques are around.
 - Strong wire netting and grilles on doors and windows
 - Please do not leave food (particularly fruits) unguarded and never leave food on window sills or in the balconies
 - Please resist the temptation to offer them food.
 - This can change their behavior towards people. In their worldview, **only subordinate animals willingly give up food** And it is illegal to feed them. Even in temples.

Other Activities



RO Water Plant - Melur
Donated by Deutsche Bank, Bangalore
Provides potable water for the village.



Legal Advocacy & Outreach
Supreme Court Case about Captive Elephant Welfare
School Outreach
Corporate Outreach
Friends of Elephants
Work with Residents' Welfare Associations



Workshops
Elephant Care Workshop for Mahouts, RTD
Footcare Workshop for Madamall Camp, TN
Positive Reinforcement Workshop for WRRC Staff
Volunteer Outreach

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WRRRC KNOW YOUR BANNERGHATTA WEBINAR



A Rocha India has, for over a decade been working to formulate conservation programs catering to understanding and mitigating human-elephant conflicts that frequently occur around areas of the Bannerghatta National Park. Their work has been largely focused on trying to bring about effective solutions to ensure long term sustainability and harmony among the wildlife, their habitats and the people who live there, through identifying the areas of conflict and finding ways to tackle them.

On the 13th of September 2020, A Rocha India conducted a webinar as part of the Bangaloreans for Bannerghatta(B4B) initiative called "Know Your Bannerghatta" - Series 5 that was aimed at creating awareness about conservation activities taking place around Bannerghatta.

Dr. Roopa on behalf of WRRRC, delivered a presentation, highlighting the work that WRRRC undertake with regard to the rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife. As an active member who has worked in the landscape for more than a decade, she was able to provide context with regard to the ecological richness of the area, and the extent to which wildlife is trafficked locally, and their larger implications on the well-being of the animals.



The participants, were given an insight into the mammoth proportions to which the illegal trading of animals for their meat, body parts, and entertainment has grown over the years. She also shared numerous stories, both heartwarming and heart wrenching, concerning animals that were brought to WRRRC with severe injuries either inflicted on them intentionally or unintentionally, and how while some of them could be treated and fully revived, some succumbed to the injuries.

The session ended with a brief question and answer session where she highlighted the grey areas and loopholes when it comes to reporting people who keep exotic animals as pets, how citizens must keep an eye out to help ensure the welfare of the animal community, and even brushed upon the provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act.



WRRC LEGAL ADVOCACY



Various legal developments have taken place this past year, in regards to representations being made to the Karnataka Forest Department, to set up a dedicated facility for the care and maintenance of sick captive elephants that are in dire need of specialised care and treatment.

For the past few years, WRRC has been defamed and maliciously ridiculed by Mr. Muralidharan, on social media, questioning the organisations credibility and legality.

While, we have remained resilient through most of his baseless allegations, WRRC finally decided to proceed legally by instituting both civil and criminal cases for defamation against Mr. Muralidharan. As an NGO, we have always stood by the best for the animals under our care; regardless of whether we have the support of the government. Both defamation cases are pending in the courts.

WRRC had also challenged the single bench order of the Madras High Court, ordering transfer of the three Kanchi matt elephants from Marakannam before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India last year. The matter is pending adjudication.

Likewise, in the year 2014, WRRC also filed a petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India questioning the captivity of elephants by private owners and the same is pending consideration, without much substantial development.

Alwyn Sebastian
Legal Consultant

VISITOR'S NOTES

What a lovely experience to meet these magical elephants.

-Dia Shroff

Very well built camp with two elephants. The centre has all the facilities. Veterinarians are taking full care of the elephants. Camp needs full support.

-Sanjai Mohan
(PCCF)

Extremely happy to see the animals being cared for in their natural habitat.

-Shreemathi

Our hearts were filled with joy when we saw these animals being taken care of. God bless everyone who work here and all those who support this organisation.

-Jaya & Santhosh

Amazing centre. Love the work you guys are doing here.

-Samrat Urval

What an amazing facility. We are so inspired by the dedication of the team on ground. Anand is brilliant!

-Tanya Ahkewalia

Elephant Care Facility is a much needed haven for captive elephants.

-Sangita Iyer

You guys are doing an amazing job & it's such a pleasure to see everyone here so happy and dedicated.

-Ipshita Chakrabarti
& Noor Sirur

Such a beautiful and valuable place. Much needed Centre for wildlife. Enjoyed

-Sunita Bolloju

TREASURER'S REPORT



The year 2020 - 2021 began with the lockdown. It was a new phenomenon, and no one was sure how long it would continue, nor what to expect. As it turned out, it went on for much longer than expected, some businesses collapsed and livelihoods were affected. Since we depend wholly on donations, it was a worrisome time for the organization.

Fortunately we have our sister concern CUPA, to support us and that helped. Our donations were reduced by about 17%, compared to the previous year and we tried to keep expenses down. Legal expenses were reduced because courts were hearing cases online, and our Supreme Court case did not come up for hearing. Activities like the Friends of Elephants events could not be held, so the expenditure there was reduced.

Lockdown or not, animals continued to be brought in to our Bannerghatta Centre. Thankfully, the injuries due to road and JCB (construction) accidents were reduced, but animals with other kinds of wounds and infections came in, in a steady stream, so medicine costs were considerably higher than the previous year.

At the elephant centre, Aneesha and Gowri seemed happy that they were not disturbed by sounds of construction activity around the centre. Infrastructure costs did push up the overall expenses, but these included repairs and maintenance for both centres.

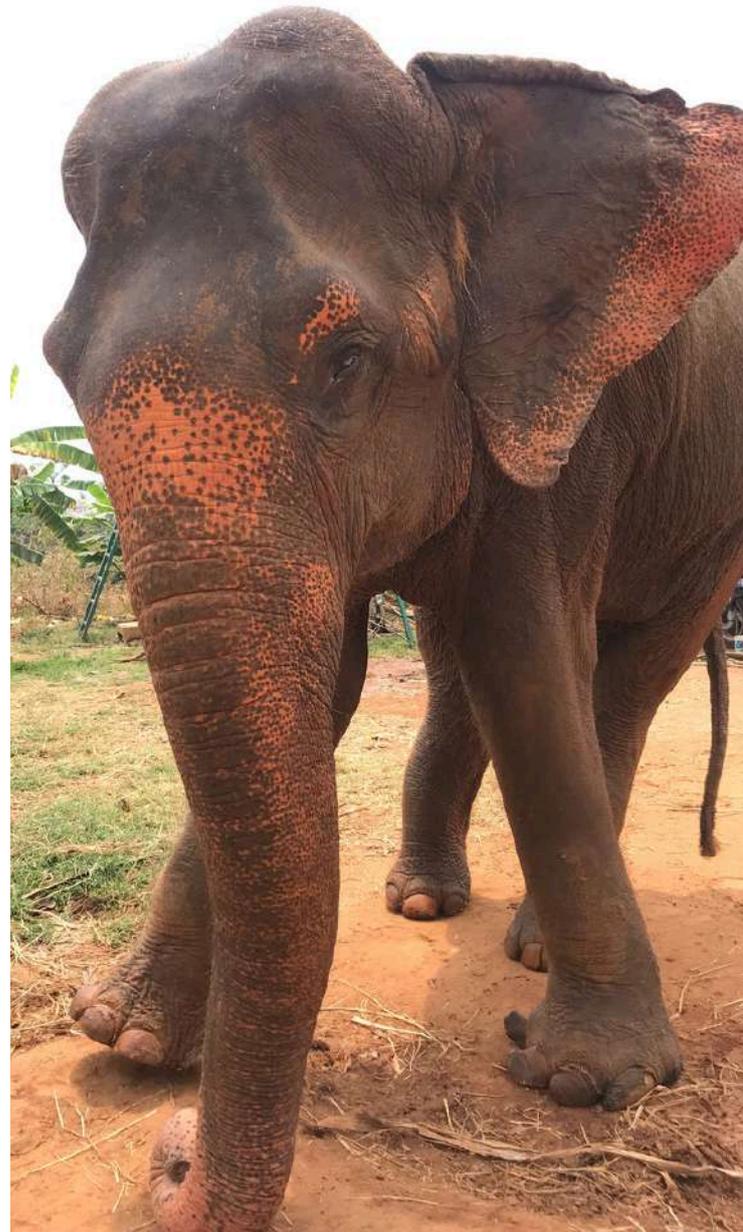
Overall WRRRC managed to keep within their budgets, and the situation improved after lockdown and towards the end of the year. Our heartfelt thanks and deep gratitude to all our supporters, to the companies who believed in our work and included us in their CSR projects, to our donors from overseas. The organization would never have been able to manage if it had not been for the faith reposed in us, by all these people.

We are grateful to our staff who continued to work throughout the lockdown, at great risk to themselves. It is thanks to them that we were able to look after the many animals that came to our centre for treatment, rest and recuperation.

With thanks to all, I pray that the New Year will bring respite and that the pandemic will soon be a distant memory.



Sandhya Madappa
Hon. Trustee & Treasurer



LIST OF DONORS

Anagha Hebbar
Alyia Phelps Gardener Krumniegel
Anand Sirur
Archit Shivaprakash
A. S.Karanth
Bikram Tanwar
Brigitte Uttar Kornetzky
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Sanghamitra Mohapatra
Surya Bir Singh
Sudip Datta
Sunil Nigade
Suryanarayana Valluri
Sri Sarada Nilayam
Siddhartha Trivedi
Sanjeev Devaraj
Swati Shresth
Varenya Chikkerur
V. Vishrut
Urmi Bhattacharya

***We thank Help Animals India for
their constant support and
generous contribution towards
elephant welfare.***



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

**The Trustees of
Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre
Southern Cross, 9A Myrtle Lane,
Richmond Town, Bangalore -560 025**

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the trust Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021 and Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of their state of affairs as at March 31,2021, and it's surplus for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the entity in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI together with the independence requirements that are relevant to my audit of these Financial Statements and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion on the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the TRUST in accordance with the Accounting Standards. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



945, 'JYOTHI' 10th Main, 6th Cross, BSK 1st Stage, IIInd Block, Bangalore-560 050
Ph. : 080-26615151, Mobile : 98442 89925, e-mail - bhatashok@rediffmail.com

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

I further report that:

- a) I have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of my audit.
- b) In my opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Trust so far as it appears from my examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet and the statement of Income and Expenditure dealt with by this report, are in agreement with the books of account.



B. ASHOK
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
(Membership No:209296)
UDIN: 21209296AAAAEP8462

Place: Bangalore
Date: 24.12.2021

B. ASHOK, B.Com., FCA.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
Membership No. 209296
945, "Jyothi", 6th Cross, 10th Main,
B.S.K. 1st Stage, 2nd Block,
BANGALORE - 560 050

NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1. The trust has followed cash basis of accounting.
2. Investments are valued at Cost.
3. Depreciation has been charged as per the rates prescribed under Income -Tax Rules.
4. Fixed asset has been accounted at cost of purchase and the cost incurred to bring the asset to the present location.
5. Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupees.

For Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre

HA 3
B.ASHOK
BANGALORE-50.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

B.Ashok
Chartered Accountant

Suparna Badi Ganguly
Ms. Suparna B Ganguly
Hon. President

Shiela N Rao
Dr. Shiela N Rao
Hon. Secretary



Place: Bangalore
Date: 24.12.2021





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