



# ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022

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WILDLIFE RESCUE AND  
REHABILITATION CENTRE

**WRRRC**

WILDLIFE RESCUE AND REHABILITATION CENTRE

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[wrrcindia.org](http://wrrcindia.org)

# MISSION STATEMENT

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- 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
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# CONSTITUTION OF WRRC 2021-2022



**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

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Mr. Rohit Agarwal  
Mr. Gopakumar  
Mr. Ramesh Belagere

**Auditors:** Mr. B. Ashok, Chartered Accountant and Mr. Devendra Shetty, Chartered Accountant

# WRRC CENTRES & ADDRESS

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## ELEPHANT CARE FACILITY (ECF)

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LakshMISAGARA KOLAR

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## BANNERGHATTA REHABILITATION CENTRE (BRC)

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

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## WRRC HEAD OFFICE

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Kensington Apartments, Flat A-3,  
First Floor, 18/1 Ulsoor Main Road,  
Ulsoor  
Bengaluru 560 008

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## REGISTERED ADDRESS

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302, Brigade Lavelle - I, 7th Cross,  
Lavelle Road, Bengaluru 560001

# About WRRC

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## VISION

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The Wildlife Rescue & Rehabilitation Centre (WRRC) is a sister organization to CUPA. It was established for the sake of rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife found in urban as well as rural areas of Bangalore. WRRC not only caters to rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals but also works towards the prevention of cruelty, humane education, campaigns and legal battles, research and surveys on captive elephants. WRRC 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 the Elephant Care Facility (ECF) - in Malur, Karnataka.



***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 also registered as a charitable trust (bearing Registration No. IV/1999-2000) and with the Animal Welfare Board of India, MoA, Government of India. It is recognized by the Karnataka Forest Department.***



# President's Address

It makes me very happy to share that one of the sparkling highlights of this year was the arrival of 23 year old elephant, Durga Parvati, to the Malur centre. She was in desperate need of rescue from her limited, cramped surroundings. A victim of misplaced sentiments and also a family feud, her life was uncertain and neglected.

Kept in a small garage like enclosure in one of the busiest parts of Bangalore City, she was finally confiscated by the State Wildlife Department after receiving multiple public complaints. She was brought to the Malur center to join the sisterhood of Aneesha and Gowri. However it took us almost a year to make her feel secure and loved...and it was indeed at times challenging and tragic to see what captivity has reduced these wonderful creatures to!

You can read more about her in the story later.

The Bannerghatta Rehabilitation Center has continued its steady diligent work with small wildlife brought in at regular intervals by the city police, forest and district authorities. Masses of baby parakeets rescued from the illegal pet trade



was a pathetic sight to see but glorious to note their beauty and excitement during release in the National Park. There has been a steady stream of wildlife, especially macaques kept as illegal pets by people and then surrendered by them, due to inability to cope with their wild nature.

One of the common threads running through the lives and destinies of wildlife big or small is the complete damage to their minds and bodies - caused by humans! Every wildlife coming to us in need of care and protection have been vandalized, abused and kidnapped from the wild by human beings.

It is a humbling thought that even though what we do is a drop of help and support in the vast sea of cruelty to wild animals - it is better than doing nothing at all.

In this special journey, our donors, supporters and friends have been our rocks of support and in this matter they truly rock!!

Month after month and year after year they have trodden with us paths often difficult, depressing and seemingly hopeless. However, the glorious celebration of what we have achieved together is in this Annual Report. I would also like to add that without the immense dedication and support of WRRRC staff, it would be impossible carry out our mission in helping the wildlife around us.

The rapid construction of the Elephant Care Facility at the Lakshmisagara Reserve Forest is a beacon of hope for other abused captive elephants. For this, we have to thank the Forest Department of Karnataka for their vision and leadership. Without their consistent and collaborative support, this may have remained only on paper.

I hope and pray that each and every one of you will be by our side helping us to save the animals, one at a time.



Events related in this edition of the WRRRC Annual Report is restricted from April 1st 2021 to March 31st 2022, which is the Indian Financial Year.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bganguly".

Suparna Baksi Ganguly  
Hon. Trustee & President



In the year 2005, the Hon'ble High Court and the Forest Department reached out to WRRC to inspect certain elephants in Karnataka. We then, learnt the extent of unnecessary suffering these elephants endured and became intensively concerned with the welfare of captive elephants. Since then we have been working hard to make the lives of these animals better through legal advocacy, rescue and outreach.

Captive elephants suffer greatly, being used for tourist rides, wedding processions and for religious parades. They are often tormented by noisy, manic crowds, made to work vigorously for hours carrying heavy loads in the blistering heat, their sensitive feet damaged by hard, unnatural surfaces. These elephants are devoid of their social, emotional or physical behaviours of an elephant as they are kept in isolation. They are not given the proper medical care or enrichment and used only as a source of income.

## CENTRES:

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# ECF

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*"The good man is the friend  
of all living things."*

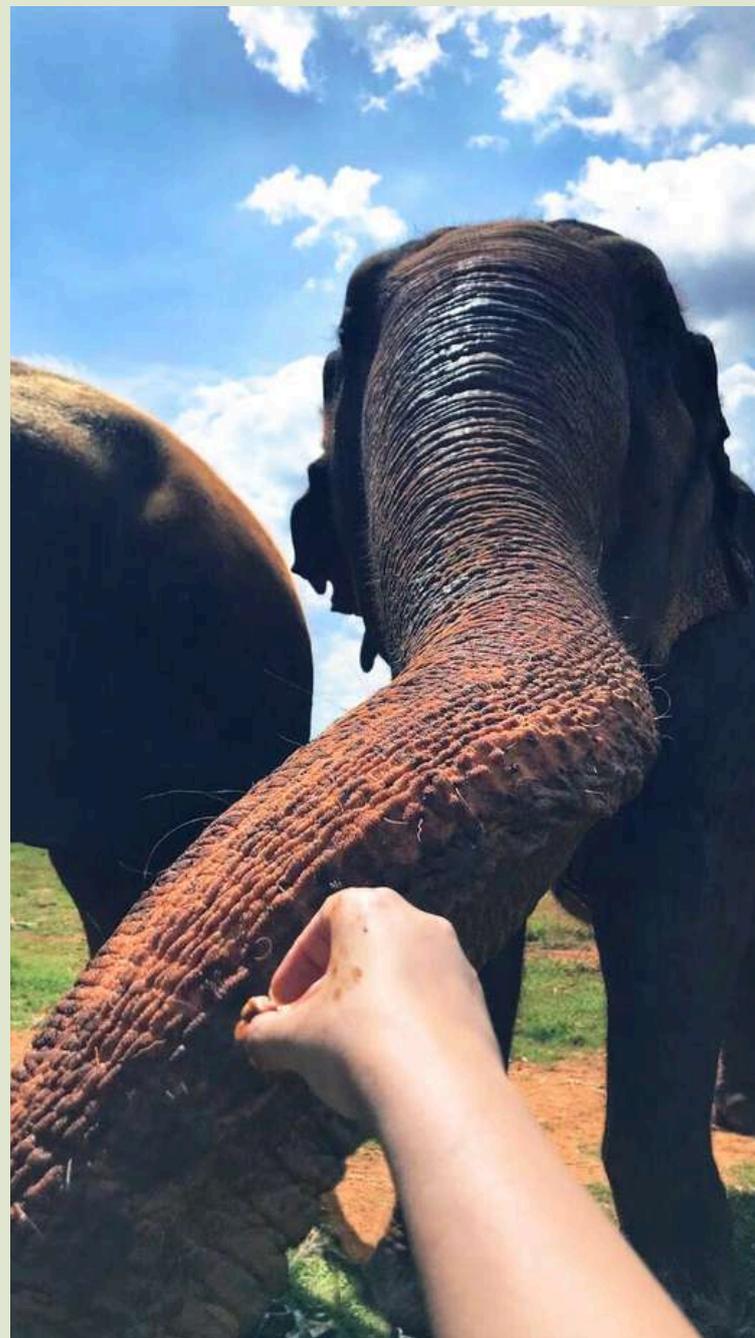
*Mahatma Gandhi*

WRRC has set up a model Elephant Care Facility with input from forest and ministry officials. Over a period of three years, we set up the facility that is currently in Malur, Bengaluru, Karnataka. We have three elephants under our care and are glad to see the positive difference we have made in their lives, and are grateful for the support received from 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.

We have a vet who makes weekly visits to check on their health. The mahouts are a crucial part in taking care of the elephants, and they work relentlessly to fulfill their needs. The mahouts help in procuring and preparing feed, cleaning the facility, taking the elephants for their daily walks, and manage many other activities that go into the running of such an operation.

The elephants are allowed to freely interact with each other. The centre does not use reprimands or punishments to make them obey. The mahouts use commands for basic activities that the elephant needs to do. 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.

Aneesha aged 51 and Gowri, 40 years currently reside in our Elephant Care Facility. They have welcomed a new - Durga in the centre and are getting along very well. 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 two large sheds with I-beams, quarters for the staff to remain in the facility 24/7 and a specially constructed pool which is used for aquatic therapy. Although simple, the facility is designed in such a way so as to give the maximum comfort to these elephants.

The water that is used at the centre is supplied from a Reverse Osmosis (RO) water filtration plant. 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 elephants relish and enjoy the space at the centre which is a safe retirement home for them. Here they can learn to forage, live without chains and engage in necessary behaviours such as mud wallow, socializing, soaking in the water body, resting and gentle exercise.





The Bannerghatta Rehabilitation Centre (BRC) is one of the two centres of WRRRC which was set up in 1999 to help the urban wildlife in Bangalore and its surroundings. The centre falls inside the Bannerghatta Park and provides rescue and rehabilitation to the needy animals. BRC gets many animals who require a wide variety of treatments, ranging from critical surgeries to housing the injured ones. The animals usually undergo treatment for an extended period of time. Some of the animals that come in are reptiles, mammals and birds that have been involved in superstitious rituals, man-animal conflict, used for profit or were being illegally kept as pets. Minimal human interaction is one of the key rules that we follow at BRC in order to discourage wild animals from venturing near human habitats in the future.

## CENTRES:

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# BRC

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*"We don't own the planet Earth. We belong to it and we must share it with our wildlife."*

*Steve Irwin*

Bangalore has developed tremendously, not to mention uncontrollably in the past few years and the speed at which it has expanded is almost surreal. This has led to a sharp increase in the number of animals being admitted at BRC. The precarious change of the city with a decrease in greenery is affecting these animals' home and health. It is high time that we, the citizens act upon this threat to wildlife and take every responsible step to protect the biodiversity in Bangalore.

WRRC expresses their humble gratitude towards 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 the volunteers and rescuers for their support and our heartfelt appreciation to Dr. Roopa Satish, Mr. Anand Nair and all our staff at BRC for their sincere and untiring efforts in caring for vulnerable wildlife.



# From the Vet's Diary

BY DR. ROOPA SATISH



"Be seekers rather than believers,  
exuberantly confused rather than  
dogmatically certain."

- Adiyogi

This year we have seen 750 wild animals being rescued and brought to BRC for rehabilitation.

We received many wild mammals belonging to 7 species. Some of the species included Civet cat, Bonnet macaque, Rhesus macaque, Black buck, Spotted Deer, Indian Flying fox, Indian Hare, Indian Jackal and Slender Loris.

Among wild birds, 18 species of Wild birds totaling 119 numbers were rescued. The species included the usual Black kite, Brahminy kite, Asian koel, Alexandrine parakeet, Rose ring Parakeet, Barn owl, Indian Myna, Indian Peafowl, Pond heron, Black headed Munia, Red Vented Bulbul, Black shouldered kite and Rock eagle owl were the uncommon species.

10 species of reptiles with a mammoth 602 admissions. The common species rescued were the Indian Spectacled cobra, Indian Rat snake, Russell's viper, Red Earth boa and Indian Pond terrapin. A large batch of 554 Indian star tortoises were seized and brought by the police. Indian rock python, Large Bengal Monitor lizard and Mugger crocodile were the more uncommon species rescued this year.

# Asian Palm Civet Cat

We received a call about an abandoned young civet cat, the mother seemed to have left her and gone hunting. After hours of keeping an eye when the mother did not return, the young looked very dehydrated and weak, so she was rescued and brought to the centre for hand rearing. She was examined and medical treatment was given accordingly. Luckily she had no external injuries. She was left in a secluded outdoor enclosure which afforded her privacy and peace. Since she was eating on her own, human interaction was kept to the minimum. She was observed for other signs and was absolutely fine displaying all normal wild civet behavior.

After four months, she was shifted to a larger enclosure with trees, soil, hiding spaces, branches all over for her to learn and perfect her climbing skills. After a few days here, a small gap was made on top of her enclosure close to the tree, so that she could escape if she felt confident. And surely enough she discovered the gap and daily moved in and out at night. After 8 months at centre, in December 2021 she went off at night never returning at dawn. This gradual process of Soft release is most effective way of ensuring success of survival of a hand reared wild mammal.



# Bengal Monitor Lizard

An adult monitor lizard was rescued and brought to our centre for rehabilitation. These reptiles are caught from the forests of south India and used for their meat and fats; both of which are falsely believed to have aphrodisiacal medicinal properties.

In most cases, we find that their limbs are usually bound tightly together and their tail is thin, and devoid of fat, indicating months of captivity and starvation. The limbs being tied for months causes the blood flow to be cut off and in extreme circumstances it usually rots and falls off.

This monitor was one of the lucky ones. After all the preliminary examination, treatment and observation were done to ascertain that he was healthy, The lizard was released in a safe, protected forest in presence of Forest Department officials. It was so rewarding to see him scamper away at lightning speed.



# Bonnet Macaque

A young female Bonnet Macaque was rescued and brought with severe electrocution burns all over her body.

The chances of her survival were very slim but she received all the attention and care. In electrocution cases, the exact extent of tissue damage is never clear on day one of arrival and we need to wait and see for a couple of weeks to determine the extent of burns.

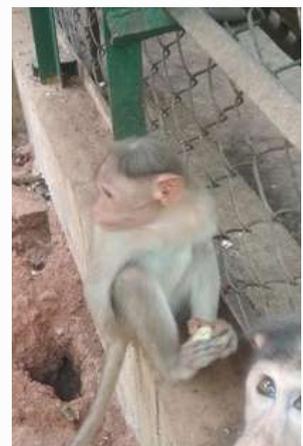
In one month, it was clear that both her forelimbs were damaged whereas her other wounds on face and hind limbs were healing well. Surgery was undertaken to amputate all the rotting limbs, once we were certain it would not progress further.

Since she had both her forelimbs amputated, it was not feasible to release her back to her family as she would not be able to climb trees.

She was christened "Patty" and moved to an enclosure with platforms and other enrichment for lifetime care at our centre. Three other meek macaques with similar history of trauma were in this enclosure for company.

Soon she became comfortable moving on her hind limbs with completely healed forelimb stump, her movement was very reminiscent of a Tyrannosaurus rex, the extinct dinosaur.

She will spend the remainder of her life in captivity with us and we hope to make her as comfortable and happy as possible.



# Indian Star Tortoise

In Nov 2021, Bangalore police seized a large batch of 551 numbers of Indian Star Tortoises from the baggage of a person travelling from Tamilnadu by bus. The juvenile, young stars were being smuggled in small bags and baggage without air, water, feed or space to move their heads out.

They would be sold in the illegal pet trade since they are considered special and auspicious due to the beautiful star pattern on their shells.

All 551 were examined, rehydrated and left in a large enclosure to rest and recuperate. Indian star tortoise is a terrestrial herbivorous reptile. Their diet consists of a mixture of vegetables. Water was given and several heaters were placed to provide warmth during the cold winter months. In spite of all this care and caution, a large number of the tortoises died due to stress and infection.

The remaining of them were released in small batches over a period of 5 months in a safe protected forest area in presence of the Karnataka Forest Department Officials.



# Mugger Crocodile

In December 2021, a young Mugger Crocodile was rescued by the police and brought to our centre for rehabilitation.

She was being kept in the sump of a house for sale into the illegal wildlife trade. The baby crocodile was healthy and very aggressive with sharp set of teeth. She had to be carefully handled for examination and was left in an enclosure with water pool filled with fish and frogs. Hiding and basking spaces were also provided which is essential for all captive reptiles.

Crocodiles have a slow long growth phase, consuming anything they can catch and are susceptible to other predators and crocodiles too when young. However they are precocious so don't need care like mammals or birds. After an observation period of three weeks, the baby crocodile was released in a water body deep inside the protected forest.



# Alexandrine Parakeet

26 young Alexandrine Parakeets were rescued by police in February 2022 and brought for rehabilitation.

They were being transported in tiny, filthy cages, cramped together for the illegal online pet trade. All the fledglings were examined, weighed, cleaned and rehydrated. Then they were shifted into clean cages in smaller batches with heat pads to provide warmth. They were hand fed freshly prepared commercial baby Parakeet bird feed three times a day for the next one month.

As they grew in size and weight, their plumage developed. They were slowly weaned off hand feeding and encouraged to start feeding on fresh fruit. Adult parakeets were housed next to them so they could watch and mimic them. Poultry disease vaccinations were given to protect them and strengthen their immune system.

After one and half months in cages, they were shifted to a special aviary with platforms, branches, and plenty of space to exercise their flight muscles and perfect their skill of flight.



Already we observe the flight improving daily. Since they have been hand reared, human imprinting is very likely and now we need to keep away for them to become shy and wary of humans. They will slowly also have to learn the various calls, and alarm sounds of predators of the forest. In 6-8 months time, we will start looking at suitable locations for release.



# Indian Jackal

An adult female Indian Jackal was brought in to our centre in January 2022 from Nelamangala range by a Range forest officer. She was found on the road, unable to get up and move. It was assumed this was a case of vehicular accident causing spinal paralysis. Upon examination it was found that she had multiple injuries and illness.

Blood report along with physical symptoms was suggestive of Canine distemper, a viral disease affecting dogs but in wild canines can be very severe.

She started taking feed on her own after 4 days of fluid therapy and medical treatment. By now she was able to get up and bear her body's weight on her limbs but was going round in circles, unable to move straight.

Her condition has not changed much except she is getting steadier on her limbs. She most likely will not be released back into her territory in the wild as she would not be able to fend for herself.

Wild canines like foxes, jackals, and wolves are susceptible to diseases affecting feral dogs like Rabies, Canine distemper, Parvovirus, Leptospirosis etc and hence there is an urgent need to properly fence off all the forest areas.



# ANNUAL INVENTORY 2021-2022

## Mammals

S.No	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Arrivals	Releases	Deaths
01.	Bonnet Macaque	<i>Macaca radiata</i>	18	11	10
02.	Asian Palm Civet Cat	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	01	01	01
03.	Black Buck	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	01	00	01
04.	Indian Flying fox	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>	01	00	01
05.	Indian Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	02	02	00
06.	Indian Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	01	00	00
07.	Slender Loris	<i>Loris</i>	02	02	01
08.	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	03	00	03
09.	Short Nosed Fruit Bat	<i>Cynopterus brachyotis</i>	00	00	01
<b>Total</b>			<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>

## Reptiles

S.No	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Arrivals	Releases	Deaths
01.	Indian Pond Terrapin	<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	02	02	00
02.	Indian Rock Python	<i>Python molurus</i>	01	00	01
03.	Indian Rat Snake	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	08	06	01
04.	Indian Star Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	554	328	144
05.	Indian Spectacled Cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>	25	18	09
06.	Large Bengal Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	01	01	00
07.	Mugger Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	01	01	00
08.	Red Earth Boa	<i>Eryx johnii</i>	04	02	01
09.	Spiny Tailed Lizard	<i>Uromastyx hardwickii</i>	00	01	00
10.	Russel`s Viper	<i>Daboia russelli</i>	06	04	02
<b>Total</b>			<b>750</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>229</b>

# ANNUAL INVENTORY 2021-2022

## Birds

S.No	Animal Name	Scientific Name	Arrivals	Releases	Deaths
01.	Asian koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	00	00	01
02.	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	26	00	00
03.	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	04	01	02
04.	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans govinda</i>	24	21	07
05.	Black Headed Munia	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	36	36	00
06.	Barn Owl	<i>Tylo alba</i>	07	04	07
07.	Black Shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	03	00	00
08.	Grey Headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula finschii</i>	00	00	01
09.	Indian Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	03	00	03
10.	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	07	11	02
11.	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	01	00	01
12.	Large Billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchus</i>	01	01	03
13.	Red Vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	02	00	00
14.	Rose Ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	02	10	25
15.	Rock Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	01	01	01
16.	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brahma</i>	01	01	00
17.	White Cheeked Barbet	<i>Megalaima viridis</i>	01	01	00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>119</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>53</b>

# Secretary's Report

Presenting the Secretary's Report is generally a happy occasion, since it offers an insight into the large amount of work done during the year. But, this year, the gloom of the COVID pandemic still surrounds us.

The second phase seemed to surpass the intensity of the first and the new financial year started on a sombre note. Thankfully by the end of the year, things changed for the better and everyone tried to put the horrors of the pandemic behind them.

At the Bannerghatta centre, birds, reptiles and mammals were being brought in regularly, about 750 of them through the year. Among the birds, there was a large consignment of 26 young Alexandrian parakeets and another of more than 30 munias. These birds had been illegally trapped and were being sent for sale, when they were confiscated by the Police and sent to WRRRC. Similarly a huge lot of tortoises were also confiscated and sent to us. Over 500 tortoises of all sizes were crammed into sacks, many dying of suffocation and because of the pressure and weight of the ones above them. Looking after them was a challenging task, but Dr. Roopa and the staff at BRC were efficient and managed to save most of them.



One of the adverse results of the development that is happening in and around the city, is the large number of injured cobras and vipers that keep coming to the centre. Fortunately many do recover, and are released after treatment.

At the Elephant Care Centre in Malur, the need to move the animals to a larger and greener space was becoming more urgent. In September 2022, we had a new entrant into the centre. Parvati, (or Durga as she is called), was brought by her mahout from a temple in Bengaluru, on the orders of the Forest Department. Durga took some time to settle, because the mahout just dropped her and left, without properly handing over his charge.

With the trio now needing regular exercise and walking, the need to move was imperative. Construction work, which had stopped during Covid, had begun again in the layouts adjoining the centre, hampering their walking routine.

WRRRC had been in talks with the Forest Department, had made many visits to the proposed land and construction work had been started by the Department. Drafts of the MoU between the Forest Department and WRRRC had been exchanged, edited and reviewed, but the date of signing seemed to have its own schedule! We are hoping that this will happen early in the new financial year.

All in all, once the panic of the pandemic subsided, the year progressed smoothly. We are extremely indebted to our many donors, who supported us and donated liberally, in spite of the downturn in businesses caused by COVID. We are very fortunate that all our staff members rallied around and continued their work at the various centres, braving the aura of fear created by the Corona virus. We are fortunate to be surrounded by such inspiring people, who put the welfare of animals above their own concerns. May their tribe increase. My heartfelt thanks to all of you. You are making the difference to the non-human lives that are an essential part of our environment.



Dr. Shiela Rao  
Hon. Trustee & Secretary



# Donor List

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

# Treasurer's Report

The year 2021 to 2022 started in a manner similar to the previous year of COVID. The virulent second phase was a huge dampener. But the latter half of the year brought relief. Experiences of masks, no movement, containment zones, Work From Home etc seemed to be easing off, with vaccinations bringing up hopes of normalcy.

The new rules for FCRA, opening of new accounts as per regulations, mandatory uploading of financial information in new formats caused some stress to the accounting process. Thankfully, Mr. B. Ashok, our auditor and Mr. Devendra Shetty, internal auditor, were able to manage all issues successfully.

With regard to the accounts, WRRRC was within budget. There was an increase in income of over 30% from 2020 - 2021, with donations from India and outside. Expenses also increased, about 33% higher than the previous year.

WRRRC had been working with the Forest Department, to move the elephant centre, from Malur, to an



area identified by the F D. Infrastructure units like sheds, mahout quarters etc had already been put up had been put up by the Department, but other additional works were needed, and this took up some of the funds. Halfway through the year, Elephant Durga joined the elephant team and this meant that changes had to be made to existing sheds, to ensure that she felt safe and comfortable in her new environment.

The elephant case in Supreme Court came up for a long overdue hearing, and legal and professional charges more than doubled. Other increases were in salaries and feeding of animals, which were a direct result of the increased intake of animals. But, in spite of these activities, WRRC managed to keep well within the budget, and showed an increase in income over expenditure.

We owe a huge debt of gratitude to our many donors and well wishers for their continued support. And to our auditors for guiding us through some challenging times. We thank the staff of the organisation for working throughout the pandemic, ensuring that the animals in our care did not suffer. My colleagues and I are extremely grateful for the trust reposed in us and we shall endeavor to keep, and enhance, our commitment to the animals that need our help and care.



Sandhya Madappa  
Hon. Trustee & Treasurer



# WRRC Legal Advocacy

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**Alwyn Sebastian**

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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



**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, 2022 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 31,2022, 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.

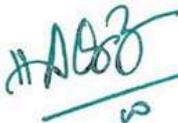


**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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 Standards on Auditing 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: 21209296AUJHWF2174

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 22.09.2022

### 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

*HA058*



B. Ashok  
Chartered Accountant  
(Membership No: 209296)

*Suparna Baki Ganguly*  
Ms. Suparna B Ganguly  
Hon. President

*Shiela N Rao*  
Dr. Shiela N Rao  
Hon. Secretary



Place: Bangalore  
Date: 22.09.2022



# WRRRC

WILDLIFE RESCUE AND REHABILITATION CENTRE



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