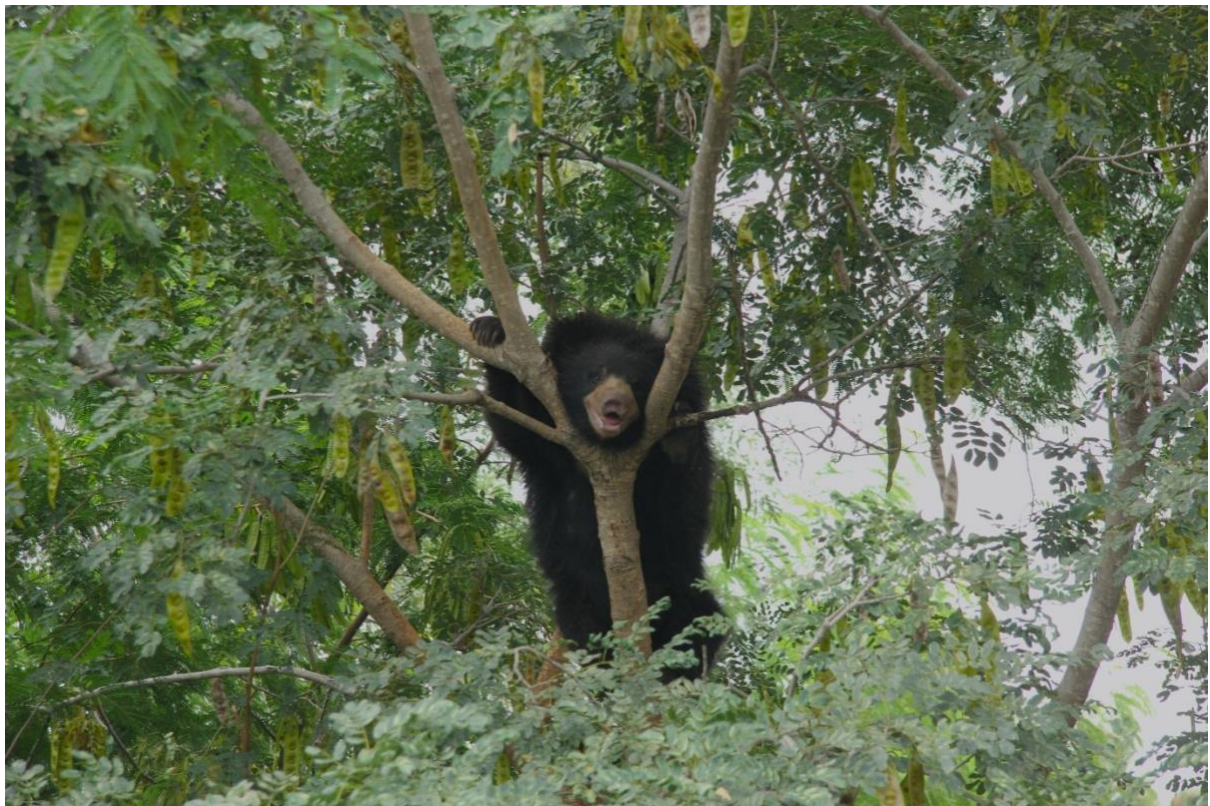


KARUNA
WILDLIFE RESCUE & REHABILITATION CENTRE
Puttaparthi, District - Anantpur, Rayalseema,
Andhra Pradesh, India



DETAILED PROJECT REPORT/MASTER PLAN
2023-43

Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre
Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Master Plan (2023-43) for long term development and scientific management of the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation centre, Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh has been prepared by the President, Karuna Society for Animals and Nature (the Zoo Operator) in consultation with Shri S K Patnaik, IFS (Rtd.) and Dr Brij Raj Sharma, IFS (Rtd.) of 'Brij Raj Sharma and Associates Pvt Ltd, New Delhi'.

President
Karuna Society for Animals and Nature

The Master Plan is approved, subject to the condition that the responsibility of mobilizing the financial resources for implementation of the Master Plan will be sole responsibility of the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi (Andhra Pradesh).

Member Secretary
Central Zoo Authority of India

From the Desk of the President, Karuna Society for Animals and Nature, Puttaparthi (Andhra Pradesh)

Rescue and rehabilitation is a wildlife management tool, which if strategically used, can contribute to the conservation of endangered wildlife. In recent years, there has been an upsurge in the incidents of rescue and rehabilitation activities across the country. Many such rescued animals eventually end up in overcrowded zoos or ill-equipped rescue centers as lifetime care facilities. Realizing the need to provide special care to wildlife casualties, a few rescue and rehabilitation centers have come up in the country.

Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi in the state of Andhra Pradesh is one such facility which has been assisting the Department of Forests, Andhra Pradesh in rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals in distress in Rayalaseema region of the state.

Karuna Society for Animals and Nature has been involved in the rescue and rehabilitation of local wildlife from its inception in 2000. The Society started with a small housing facility for the rescued wild animal species on four acres of plot in the outskirts of Puttaparthi town, District - Anantpur and gradually improved and developed the facilities year by year, adjusting to the needs of the animals and the recommendations made by the Central Zoo Authorities.

Karuna Society for Animals and Nature has recently acquired 17.87 acres of land near the Rayalavaripalli Reserve Forest (in the outskirts of the town Puttaparthi) under Bukkapatnam Forest Range of Anantapur Forest Division of which 15

acres has been earmarked for development the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre as new facility to improve services and expand activities. Present rescue and rehabilitation facilities shall be physically closed with shifting of all the animals housed to the new facility.

The National Zoo Policy, 1998 emphasise (3.1.2) every zoo to prepare long term Master Plan for its development to ensure optimum utilisation of land, water, energy and finance. As per the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009, it is mandatory for a recognised zoo in India to prepare a long term Master Plan and Master (lay out) Plan for its future development and submit the same to the Central Zoo Authority for approval. Accordingly, Master Plan and Master (lay out) Plan has been prepared for relocation and development of the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi at the new location, as per the format developed by the Central Zoo Authority.

I thank Shri S K Patnaik, IFS (Rtd) and Dr Brij Raj Sharma, IFS (Rtd) of 'Brij Raj Sharma and Associates Pvt Ltd, New Delhi (India)' for their expert guidance and compilation of the Master Plan. I am grateful to Shri N Rajasekhar, IFS (Rtd) and Ex-Director, Sri Chamarajender Zoological Park, Mysuru (Karnataka) for his timely help and guidance.

I would also like to thank all the members, officials and staffs of Karuna Society for Animals and Nature and of Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi for their contribution in preparing the document.

Clementien A Koenegras

MASTER PLAN

KARUNA RESCUE & REHABILITATION CENTER,
Rayalavaripalli, Puttaparthi, Rayalseema, Andhra Pradesh (India)
2023-43

PART – I.....9

CHAPTER – I.....9

1. INTRODUCTION9

1.1 NAME AND LOCATION 11

1.2 HISTORY..... 12

1.3 OBJECTIVES 16

1.4 PHYSICAL FEATURES 19

CHAPTER – II.....27

2. APPRAISAL OF PRESENT ARRANGEMENT AND CONSTRAINTS..... 27

2.1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION..... 27

2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING..... 29

2.3 ANIMAL SECTION 29

2.4 VETERINARY SECTION..... 31

2.5 STORE AND FEED SUPPLY SECTION 32

2.6 SANITATION SECTION 32

2.7 MAINTENANCE SECTION 33

2.8 SECURITY SECTION 33

2.9 WATER AND POWER SUPPLY SECTION 34

2.10 WASTE DISPOSAL..... 34

2.11 VISITORS' AMENITIES 34

2.12 GARDENS AND LAWNS..... 35

2.13 TOILETS..... 35

2.14 APPROACH ROAD 35

2.15 ENTRY GATE & TICKET COUNTER 35

2.16 RESTAURANT, FOOD STALL AND KIOSK..... 35

2.17 PARKING AREA..... 36

2.18 ANIMAL COLLECTION PLAN 36

2.19 RESEARCH 37

2.20 CONSERVATION BREEDING 38

2.21 EDUCATION AND AWARENESS 38

2.22 ACCOMMODATION OF STAFF..... 38

2.23 FODDER CULTIVATION AND ORGANIC FARMING 38

PART-II39

CHAPTER – III.....39

3. FUTURE OBJECTIVE OF THE RESCUE AND REHABILITATION CENTRE 39

3.1 VISION	40
3.2 MISSION	40
3.3 STRATEGY.....	41
3.4 OBJECTIVE.....	42
<u>4.FUTURE ACTION PLAN</u>	<u>44</u>
4.1 PROPOSED ANIMAL COLLECTION PLAN.....	45
4.2 DESCRIPTION OF MASTER (LAYOUT) PLAN	49
4.3 BOUNDARY WALL	49
4.4 ANIMAL SECTION.....	50
4.5 VETERINARY SECTION	53
4.6 STORE AND FEED SUPPLY SECTION	54
4.7 SANITATION SECTION	54
4.8 WATER/ POWER SUPPLY SECTION	55
4.9 DISPOSAL OF SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE	56
4.10 STAFF QUARTERS.....	56
4.11 FODDER CULTIVATION AND ORGANIC FARMING	57
<u>CHAPTER –V.....</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>5.PERSONNEL PLANNING</u>	<u>58</u>
5.1 STAFF PATTERN IN THE CENTRE	59
<u>CHAPTER – VI.....</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>6. DISASTER MANAGEMENT</u>	<u>62</u>
6.1 ASSESSMENT OF RISK.....	63
6.3 FIRE CONTROL	66
6.4 FLOOD CONTROL.....	66
6.6 LAW AND ORDER BREAK DOWN.....	67
6.7 FEED SUPPLY IN CASE OF STRIKE.....	67
<u>CHAPTER –VII.....</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>7. CONTINGENCY PLAN</u>	<u>68</u>
7.1 ANIMAL RESCUED FROM WILD	70
7.2 ESCAPE OF ANIMALS FROM ENCLOSURES	70
7.3 MONKEY AND DOG MENACE.....	71
7.4 ARRANGEMENT OF FOOD IN CASE OF STRIKE (NON -SUPPLY BY CONTRACTOR).....	71
7.5 SNAKE BITE.....	72
7.6 VISITORS GETTING INJURED/ VISITORS FALLING INSIDE ENCLOSURE.....	72
7.7 FIGHTING AMONG ANIMALS	72
7.8 EPIDEMICS.....	73
7.9 BREAKDOWN OF POWER SUPPLY ETC.....	73

CHAPTER – VIII.....	74
8. CAPACITY BUILDING	74
8.1. KEEPERS’ TRAINING	74
8.2. TRAINING OF ZOO MANAGEMENT	75
8.3. TRAINING FOR VETERINARY OFFICER AND VETERINARY STAFF	75
CHAPTER – IX.....	76
9. E-GOVERNANCE	76
CHAPTER – X.....	77
10. BROAD BUDGET ANALYSIS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN	77
10.1 CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT	78
10.2 DAY TO DAY MAINTENANCE.....	79
CHAPTER – XI.....	81
11 MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	81
PART – III ANNEXURES TO THE MASTER PLAN.....	82
ANNEXURE I: PCCF, AP'S PERMISSION FOR RESCUE OF WILD ANIMALS IN THE REGION.....	83
ANNEXURE II: LAYOUT OF THE EXISTING FACILITY	84
ANNEXURE III: DOCUMENTS RELATED TO PURCHASE OF LAND FOR THE PROPOSED FACILITY	85
ANNEXURE IV: BIRD EYE VIEW OF THE NEW CAMPUS.....	89
ANNEXURE V: DRAFT OF THE MOU WITH THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH FOR OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CENTRE.....	90
ANNEXURE VI: PROPOSED MASTER (LAYOUT) OF THE KARUNA WILDLIFE RESCUE AND REHABILITATION CENTRE AT NEW LOCATION	95
ANNEXURE VII: LAYOUT PLAN SHOWING WATER DISTRIBUTION NETWORK AT THE PROPOSED FACILITY	96
ANNEXURE VIII: LAYOUT PLAN SHOWING ELECTRICITY SUPPLY NETWORK AT THE PROPOSED FACILITY	97
ANNEXURE IX: LAYOUT PLAN SHOWING SEWERAGE DISPOSAL NETWORK AT THE PROPOSED FACILITY	98
ANNEXURE X: LAYOUT PLAN FOR DRAINAGE NETWORK AT THE PROPOSED FACILITY.....	99



Karuna Society for Animals and Nature
Puttaparthi, Anantapur Distr. ANDHRA PRADESH



...THE FUTURE

PART – I

Chapter – I

1. Introduction

The best strategy for the long term protection of wildlife is its conservation in its natural community in the wild. Only in natural communities are species able to continue their process of evolutionary adaptation to a changing environment. However, in the face of increasing human activities, wildlife and its habitat is getting more and more threatened, because of factors like demographic and environmental variability, loss of habitat, deteriorating habitat quality, habitat fragmentation, loss of genetic variation and inbreeding depression, competition from invasive species, diseases, excessive hunting and collecting. Extinction crisis continue apace worldwide. Solutions are being sought on a number of fronts, with multi-country agreements.

Extrapolating the trends, it seems that some species will be viable only as a part of meta-populations maintained by translocations or re-introductions. Many will be surviving only in undersized and isolated protected areas, where curatorial management and veterinary aids are available. Major task of conventional conservation organizations shall be to save functioning ecosystems. Whereas, major tasks for zoos and other captive wild animals related facilities shall be to assist in saving non-functional ecosystems. Captive

wild animals facilities should position themselves, to make a useful and meaningful contribution to the conservation of wildlife.

India also has its fair share of problems and responsibilities. Most of India's endangered wildlife occur in discrete and fragmented populations, facing increasing pressure due to developmental activities like agriculture, grazing and human habitation. Without active conservation measures, many wildlife species are likely to become extinct due to anthropogenic changes in their habitats. Natural calamities like forest fires, floods and cyclones have further compounded their problems. Though some species are able to adapt to these changes, a vast majority succumb to such changes and pressures, or get displaced.

Often animals tend to stray out of these diminishing habitats in search of food or shelter, into villages adjoining forests or sometimes into urban areas away from the forests.

'Rescue and Rehabilitation' is a wildlife management tool, which if strategically used, can contribute to the conservation of endangered wildlife. In recent years, there has been an upsurge in the incidents of rescue and rehabilitation activities across the country. Many such rescued animals eventually end up in overcrowded zoos or ill-equipped lifetime care facilities. Realizing the need to

provide special care to prevent wildlife casualties, a few rescue and rehabilitation centers have come up in the country.

Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi in the state of Andhra Pradesh is one such facility which has been assisting the Department of Forests, Andhra Pradesh in rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals in distress in this part of Rayalseema region of the state since its inception in the year 2000.

1.1 Name and location



The Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi, is a rescue centre, as recognised by the Central Zoo Authority (as per the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Section 2 [Definitions] (39), 'Rescue Centres' come under

the definition of 'Zoo') and is located in the outskirts of Puttaparthi town in the district of Anantpur in the state of Andhra Pradesh. It is situated at Latitude 14.1670°N and Longitude 77.8091°E. at an elevation of 475m from MSL.

1.2 History

State of Andhra Pradesh in the Union of India is bestowed with wide and varied vegetation types enriched by a variety of flora and fauna. Its varied topography supports varied ecotypes, which in turn support a rich diversity of flora & fauna. The vegetation found in the state is largely of dry deciduous type with a mixture of Teak, and species of the genera *Terminalia*, *Dalbergia*, *Pterocarpus*, *Anogeissus*, etc. The varied habitat harbours a diversity of fauna which includes tiger, leopard, grey wolf, wild dog, hyena, sloth bear, gaur, black buck, chowsingha, nilgai, cheetal, sambar, barking deer, and a number of birds and reptiles.

Rayalseema is a geographic region in the state of Andhra Pradesh. It comprises of four southern districts of the state namely, Anantpur, Chittoor, Kadapa and Kurnool. As per 2011 census of India, the region with four districts had a population of 1,51,84,908 and covers an area of 67,526 sq. km. Rayalseema region is very rich in wildlife. There is good number of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, tiger reserves in Rayalseema region. But there is little or no

structural support for wild animals in distress in the area. The closest zoo or rescue centre is 225 kilometres away at Tirupati. Hence, for rescue and rehabilitation of captured, seized, orphaned, injured or old animals a proper facility is badly required in the region.

The Karuna Society for Animals and Nature is registered (No. 685 of 2000, Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh, dated September 18, 2000) as a non-profit animal welfare organisation in India under the Society Registration Act XXI of 1860. It is also recognised by the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI). The Society is also exempted from income tax payment under 80G and 12A and is also allowed to receive foreign donations under the FCRA.

The Karuna Society for Animals and Nature has been involved in the rescue and rehabilitation of local wildlife from its inception in 2000. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Andhra Pradesh vide his letter, dated August 29, 2001 gave permission to the Karuna Society for rescue and rehabilitation of injured and illegally used wildlife in the area (Annexure I). The Society started with a small housing facility for the rescued wild animal species on four acres of land in the outskirts of Puttaparthi town (layout of the existing facility is placed as Annexure II) near the Airport in Anantpur district and gradually improved and developed the facilities year by year, adjusting to the needs of the animals and the recommendations made by the Central Zoo Authority.

The Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh had been recognized as a Rescue Centre (mini zoo) under section 38H of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 by the Central Zoo Authority (vide letter no. F No. 22-63/2004- CZA (462) (M) 3635 dated 26.09.2013) up to 30th September, 2015, subject to fulfilment of some conditions. In June 2015 the Central Zoo Authority further extended the recognition to the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi for a period of two years i.e. up to June 2017. Based on the subsequent field evaluation, the Central Zoo Authority had made some adverse observations regarding the functioning of the Rescue Centre and its upkeep. There was a notice from the Central Zoo Authority to derecognise the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre in August 2018 under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and its physical closure. An appeal was made (on September 12, 2018) against the notice of the Central Zoo Authority to the Government of India (Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi) and in a meeting held on March 11, 2019 and chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India and the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi was granted recognition as a Rescue Centre for a further period of one year beyond July 18, 2019, asking the Rescue Centre operator to prepare and submit the Master Plan for relocation and

redevelopment of the Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre at the new location and along with the designs of the animal enclosures, in the mean time for consideration and approval of the Central Zoo Authority. The Central Zoo Authority has further extended recognition as mini zoo to Karuna Wildlife Rescue & Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi (AP) up to November 2023 after field evaluation.

The Karuna Society for Animals and Nature has recently acquired 17.87 acres of land near the Rayalavripalli Reserve Forest under Bukkapatnam Forest Range of Anantapur Forest Division (copy of the sale deed for Rs 13,38000.00, as executed on 14th October, 2008 is placed as Annexure III) of which 15 acres (rest 2.87 acres shall be developed as fodder farm and for organic farming for the Centre) has been earmarked for the establishment of Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation centre as a proposed new facility. Currently recognised Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre at the present location shall be physically closed and all the animals along with existing infrastructure shall be shifted to the proposed new facility.

As per the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009, it is mandatory for a recognised zoo in India to prepare a long term Master Plan and Master (layout) Plan for its future development and submit the same to the Central Zoo Authority for approval. Accordingly, Master Plan and Master (lay out) Plan has been prepared

for the establishment of the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi as proposed facility at the new location, as per the format developed by the Central Zoo Authority. The development programme in this Master Plan is designed only by following the well-defined steps as enunciated in the guidelines formulated by Central Zoo Authority (CZA).

1.3 Objectives

1.3.1 Vision

A world where wild animals are valued and their conservation assured.

1.3.2 Mission

Adopt conservation measures that contribute actively (both directly and indirectly) to the protection of wild fauna and conservation of biodiversity.

1.3.3 Strategy

Most of India's wildlife occurs in discrete, fragmented habitat and wild animals tend to stray out of these diminishing habitats in search of food or shelter. Animals often suffer serious injuries over there or may get wounded by human activities, such as persecution or conflicts, poisoning, accidents on public roads, etc. Zoos and such other captive wild animal facilities are often requested by the authorities to receive these rescued/seized animals for treatment and housing. In the work of saving the life of these animals or to treat the injured

ones, captive wild animal facilities are among the most competent institutions. Staff of such facilities particularly veterinarians, biologists and animal keepers have the necessary knowledge and experience in rescuing, receiving, treating, and rehabilitating these animals of a large number of wild taxa. The rescue work of such facilities is important for nature conservation and is often implemented in cooperation with nature conservation authorities (Forest Department in this case) and other conservation and animal welfare organisations.

The Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi in the state of Andhra Pradesh is one such facility which has been assisting the Department of Forests, Andhra Pradesh in rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals in distress in this part of Rayalseema region of the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Strategy is:

- To assist the Forest Department, Andhra Pradesh, other animal welfare organisations and the local people in rescuing wild animals in distress (from the field outside their natural habitats, seized from miscreants and abandoned young ones).
- To act as a centre for receiving rescued (ill, injured, seized and orphaned) wild animals from the region in the state of Andhra Pradesh for treatment, temporary shelter and release of the same in wild subject to availability of

suitable habitat or otherwise scientific upkeep with strict adherence to the guidelines framed for the purpose in co-ordination with local forest officials.

- To provide life time care facility for rescued (captive/captured/seized/abandoned/orphaned/old/diseased) wild animals particularly leopards, sloth bears, primates, deer, antelopes and land birds, flying birds and small birds not fit for release in wild or display in regular zoos.
- To ensure standard animal health care and husbandry as an off display facility i.e. keeping the animals away from the visitors.
- To encourage and motivate all stakeholders to support and engage in conservation.

1.3.4 Objectives

The main objective of the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi is to complement and strengthen the national efforts in conservation of the rich biodiversity of the country, particularly the wild fauna through the following protocol:

- To function as rescue and rehabilitation centres for lifetime care of the rescued (captive/captured/seized/abandoned/orphaned/old/diseased) wild animals particularly leopards, sloth bears, primates, deer, antelopes,

and land/flying/small birds not fit for release in wild or display in regular zoos, subject to the availability of appropriate housing and upkeep infrastructure.

- Providing opportunities for scientific studies useful for conservation in general and creation of database for sharing between the agencies involved in in-situ and ex-situ wildlife conservation.
- To further advance best practice in animal husbandry, health care and welfare that ensures physical and behavioural wellbeing of the animals in collection.
- To promote sustainable practices in all aspects of the rescue and rehabilitation operations.

1.4 Physical features

The Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre (old campus as well the new one) exists in the outskirts of Puttaparthi town of the Anantapur District in the Rayalseema region of the state of Andhra Pradesh. Anantapur District is bounded by Kurnool District in the north, Cuddapah District in the north-east, Chittoor District in the south-east and Karnataka State on the West. It has an average elevation of 335 metres and has an area of 19,134 Sq. kms and bounded by latitudes 13°-40N and 15°-13N and longitudes 76°-47E and 78°-26E. The Forests in the District are thin and scanty. There are numerous isolated peaks

and rocky clusters which are devoid of vegetation or have very sparse vegetation. The elevation of Puttaparthi town is 475 meters from the MSL.

1.4.1 Geology

While the existing rescue centre is gently sloping without any other striking natural feature, the entire area at the new location is with gentle slope, undulating crisscrossed with natural stream passing through the campus. The new location is surrounded by hillocks covered with thin and scanty forest on southern and western sides, whereas northern and eastern boundary is fringed by agricultural or barren land . The area lies at around 475m elevation from MSL. Over the years, while the stream has more or less dried up, irrigation from the rain-fed tank is quite certain. The rescue centre receives irrigation from the small ponds, bore well through overhead tank. Both the sites are part of Dharwar formation.

1.4.2 Rock and Soil

The soils of Puttaparthi have originated from both the granite and granite-gneiss land forms, as well as the Dharwar landforms. Both these land forms are characterized by hills and ridges and undulating and gently-sloping lands. It is estimated that 63 percent of the total geographical area of the district is covered by sandy loam; 14 percent is under rock land; and about 19 percent is under clay. In the district, red soils are predominant, accounting for 78 percent, while

black soils are found in 20 percent of the total geographical area. Large areas in the district have coarse soil-surface texture, and are poor in water and nutrient retention. The strong westerly winds that blow across the district are also a factor that contributes to soil erosion in traces.

1.4.3 Flora and fauna

The most important wild fauna and flora in this area are as listed below:

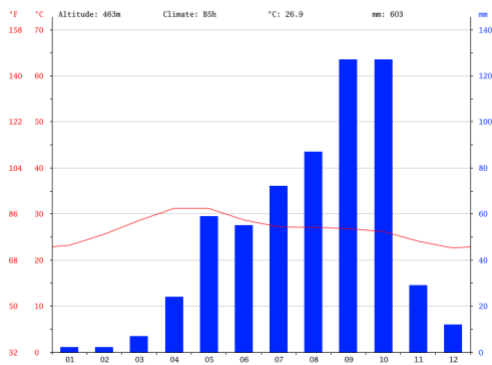
Mammals	Scientific Name
Sloth Bears	<i>Melur susursinus</i>
Black Bucks	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>
Sambar Deer	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>
Bonnet Macaque	<i>Macaca radiata</i>
Pangolin	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>
Jackals	<i>Canis aureus</i>
Wild Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>
Squirrels	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>
Leopards	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
Grey Mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>
Birds	Scientific Name
Painted Storks	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>
Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
Crested serpent eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
Bonelli's eagle	<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>

Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>
Brahminy kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>
Red-wattled lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
Spotted dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>
Reptiles	Scientific Name
Indian Python	<i>Python molurus</i>
John's earth Boa	<i>Eryxjohnii</i>
Spectacled Cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>
Russel's Viper	<i>Daboia russelii</i>
Saw-scale Viper	<i>Echis carinatus carinatus</i>
Common krait	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>
Common Indian Monitor-	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>
Starred tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>
Flora	Scientific Name
Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
Chintha	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>
Sitapalam	<i>Anonasquamosa</i>
Sundra	<i>Acacia sundra</i>
Marri	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>
Akasamalli	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i>

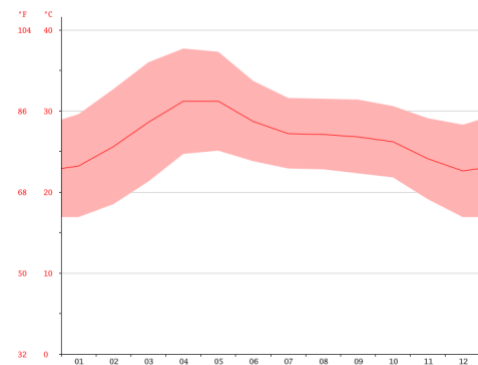
1.4.4 Climate and humidity



A view of surrounding of the new site



Climograph of Puttaparthi



Temperature graph of Puttaparthi

The climate is generally hot and dry throughout the year as the summer temperature ranges from 34 °C to 42 °C, (93F to 108F) and in winter it is 22 °C to 27 °C (71F to 80F). Anantpur district has a fairly good elevation which provides

the district with tolerable humidity throughout the year. The hotter months are from March until July and the milder months are from November until January. The southwest monsoons play a major role in determining the climate.

1.4.5 Rainfall and Season

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature (°C)	23.2	25.6	28.6	31.2	31.2	28.7	27.2	27.1	26.8	26.2	24.1	22.6
Min. Temperature (°C)	16.9	18.5	21.3	24.7	25.1	23.8	22.9	22.8	22.3	21.8	19.1	16.9
Max. Temperature (°C)	29.6	32.7	36	37.7	37.3	33.7	31.6	31.5	31.4	30.6	29.1	28.3
Avg. Temperature (°F)	73.8	78.1	83.5	88.2	88.2	83.7	81.0	80.8	80.2	79.2	75.4	72.7
Min. Temperature (°F)	62.4	65.3	70.3	76.5	77.2	74.8	73.2	73.0	72.1	71.2	66.4	62.4
Max. Temperature (°F)	85.3	90.9	96.8	99.9	99.1	92.7	88.9	88.7	88.5	87.1	84.4	82.9
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	2	2	7	24	59	55	72	87	127	127	29	12

Rescue centre is located in the rain-shadow region and the normal annual rainfall is around 550 mm and the district is drought-prone. The geographical location of Anantpur District is such that it does not get the full benefit of either of the monsoons. The south-western monsoon gets cut off by the Western Ghats, while the full benefit of the north-east monsoon is not derived, either, as the district lies far from the eastern coastline. The north eastern monsoon is responsible for about one-third of the total rainfall.

1.4.6 Approach

Puttaparthi town is well connected by road with Bengaluru, Hyderabad and other major cities of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka. The nearest

railway station is Puttaparthi which is 10 km away from the rescue centre and the nearest airport is Bengaluru in state of Karnataka.

1.4.7 Demography of the surrounding area

While it is in outskirts of Puttaparthi town, on the southern and western sides of the new campus are hillocks with thin forests and other two sides are with agricultural and barren land in the immediate fringes and moderately populated human habitations as a small village with around 50 houses on the North of that. The health status of the people of the area is good; however separate death and birth record of the area is not available. The village is on hillock and there is no water logging. The area is clean and fresh, therefore incidence of infectious diseases seldom occurs in this human population. There is considerable amount of human activities in Puttaparthi due to international tourists and quite big domestic animal population is in the surrounding.

1.4.8 Legal status of the land

Present campus of the Rescue Centre has been operational on 4.0 Acres (1.4ha) of society's land on the western side of Puttaparthi town since the year 2000, it has been recognised by the Central Zoo Authority (Annexure II). The proposed facility shall be established as a rescue centre over 17.87 acres of land belonging to the Karuna Society for Animals and Nature purchased by the Society for the purpose (Annexure III).

1.4.9 Source of pollution

Though the existing area being part of a busy town is subjected to some air and noise pollution, the new area is free from industry or any other source of pollution. It is in the outskirts of a village with human and animal population and is covered with tropical semi-evergreen forest, thus free from any significant source of pollution. The climate, weather and atmosphere are very healthy, clear and congenial for housing distressed/ injured inmates.

Chapter – II

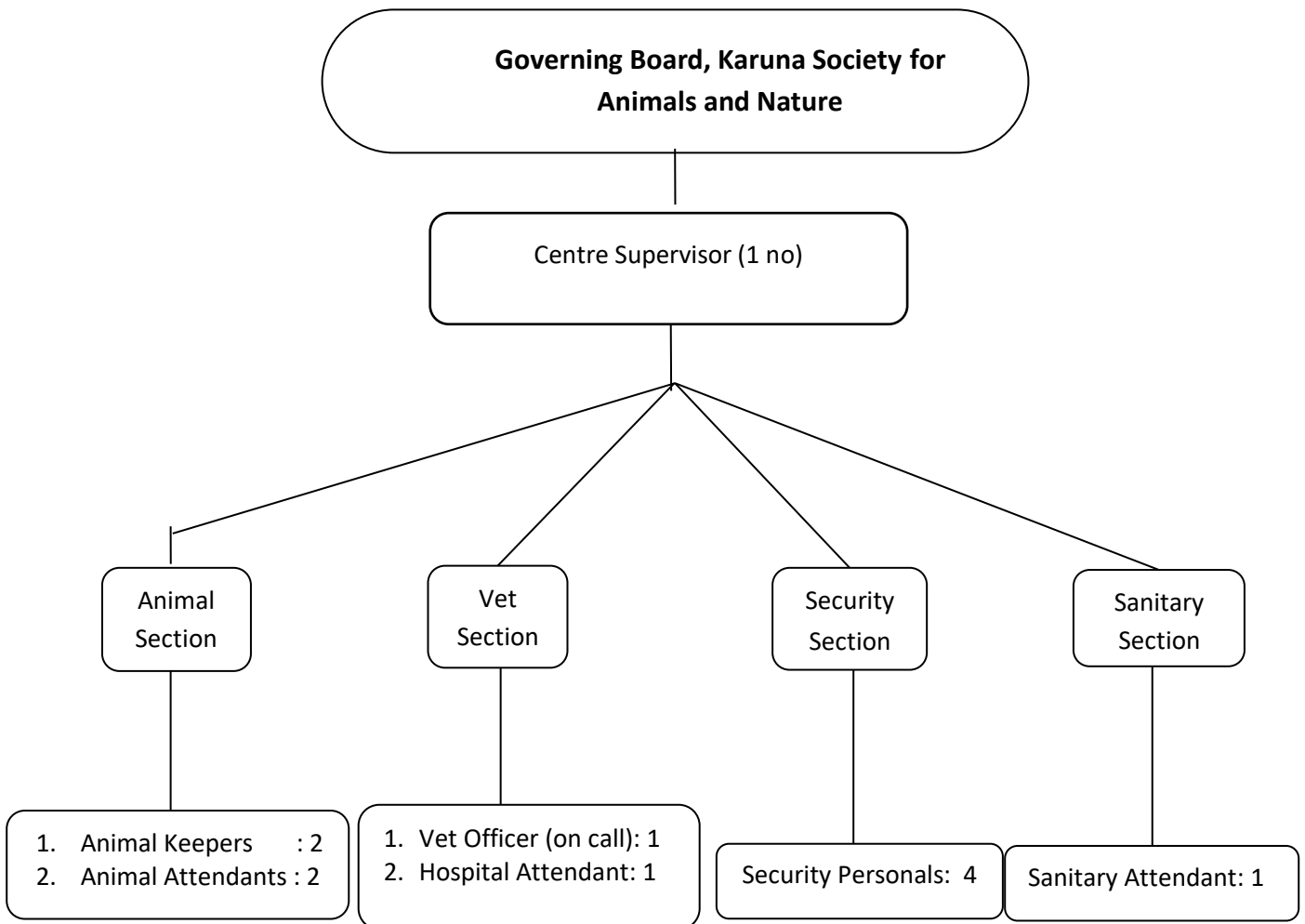
2. Appraisal of present arrangement and constraints

Presently the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi is operating from a four acres campus on the western side of the Puttaparthi town, District-Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh near the Airport.

2.1 General Administration

The Governing Board of the Karuna Society for Animals and Nature is overall responsible for the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh. The Centre is administered by the President and Secretary of the Society with the help, guidance and knowledge from qualified individuals at times. One full time Centre/Zoo Supervisor is responsible to look after day to day administration of the Centre and he/she is assisted by the 10 number of staffs.

The present organizational structure is as follows:-



2.1.1 General appraisal of the facilities available in the Centre

- Services of Veterinary Officer (Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Andhra Pradesh), Puttaparthi are available (arrangement has been made accordingly) for all times on call, as and when required.
- A Treatment Room has been established in the Rescue Centre for treatment and providing healthcare to the animals in need of the same.

- Animal keepers/attendants are there to take care of the animals.
- Uninterrupted water supply is available to the animals housed in the Centre.
- Sanitary facilities well maintained.
- Sitting arrangement and rest sheds available.
- Standard cages for the existing animals are available.
- Mobile network is available.

No trained staff for tranquilization of animals and transponder based animal marking devices available at the centre. There are transportation cages for the animals for translocation in case of emergency.

2.2 Administrative Building

An administrative building has been established with Centre Supervisor's Chamber and to keep all the records viz. Keepers Dairy, Animal History Cards, Inventory register and other documents related with the management of the Rescued and Rehabilitation Centre.

2.3 Animal section

Karuna Society for Animals and Nature has been involved in the rescue and rehabilitation of local wildlife since its inception in 2000. The Society started with a small housing facility for the rescued wild animal species on four acres of

plot on lease in the outskirts of Puttaparthi town near the Airport and gradually improved and developed the facilities year by year, adjusting to the needs of the animals.

The Sloth Bear enclosures (two numbers) were constructed 15 years ago with a great vision and became a reasonable model for bear enclosure at that time. However these are too small as per the Central Zoo Authority's specification for the species. Therefore, need to shift to better improved facilities.

The present sambar deer enclosure is optimal, but for the black buck it is minimal which made management very difficult to hold the species.

There is no appropriate holding for the primates and all the animals have been kept in makeshift cages at the present location.

The peafowl enclosure is too small to hold the species as the number has increased and became overcrowded and it needs to be spacious at the new Centre. Healthy Peafowl can be released in the wild as there are already peafowl in the nearby forests.

2.3.1 Staff engaged

Animal section has been looked after by the following staff:

1. Animal Keepers : Two

2. Animal Attendant : Two

Total: Four

2.4 Veterinary Section

The entire planning process of a rescue and rehabilitation centre needs to be conducive to ensure first aid, quarantine and rehabilitation. Presently a Treatment Room has been established in the South Western corner of the Centre. The Treatment Room has a blow pipe with tranquilizing drugs, wide range of medicines and vaccines.

Services of Veterinary Officer (Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Andhra Pradesh), Puttaparthi are available on contract basis to meet the requirements. Veterinary medicines are easily available in Puttaparthi town. Some of the emergency medicines are also stored in the Treatment Room of the Centre.

2.4.1 Staff engaged

Veterinary Officer (Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Andhra Pradesh), Puttaparthi (on call) – 1 no.

Hospital attendant – 1 no.

2.5 Store and Feed Supply Section

This is the important section as far as animal diet is concerned. The clean and safe diet goes a long way in maintaining the health and upkeep of animals. Food Store-cum-Kitchen has been established next to the Administrative Building. Outside agencies supply the feed requirements which are stored temporarily at the centre. Quality and quantity of food is regularly checked by the Centre Supervisor and occasionally by the Veterinary Officer. The other areas of concern are requirement of deep fridge, weighing machine, gas stove, fly proof netting, etc.

2.5.1 Staff engaged

Hospital Attendant is responsible for all the activities of Food Store-cum-Kitchen Section in addition to his works under Veterinary Section.

2.6 Sanitation Section

A good rescue centre/zoo is certainly one, which has also made provisions for good sanitation facilities. Better sanitation takes care of the health of the animals. Regular drainage for discharge of effluent is an absolute necessity. Hygiene of the enclosures and zoo surroundings is ensured throughout, to prevent diseases to the animals. Local made dustbins are provided in every

corner of the Centre. The garbage is collected and disposed of by burning. Improvement is required in pest/mosquitoes/rodents control, etc. This section is dealt with one sanitary attendant under the supervision of the Centre Supervisor and other staff.

2.6.1 Staff engaged

Sanitation Attendant : 1 no.

2.7 Maintenance Section

Various maintenance works are being looked after by the Centre Supervisor along with other staff. If necessary, outside agencies are engaged for specific purposes. The arrangement of water for staff and animal enclosures is ensured by electric pumping system.

2.8 Security Section

Boundary/wall/fencing has been constructed all around the Rescue Centre. The animal enclosures are fenced by chain link from the bottom with barbed wire fencing on the top. Two numbers of watch towers have been added to augment the security of the centre. 24 hour vigil is kept by security guards.

2.8.1 Staff engaged

Security Personals : Four nos.

Total : 4 nos.

2.9 Water and Power supply section

Large quantities of water are required for cleaning the bear enclosure, drinking purposes, toilets and for fodder and farming area. Water is collected from within the centre from municipality water supply, stored in overhead tanks and also procured from outside during emergency.

The power supply is very good and regular with very little power cut. Back up support is needed and initial steps have been taken.

2.10 Waste disposal

Food residue and other solid waste from the centre are disposed of by burning. The faecal matter and dung are collected and used as a source of manure for the fodder area and in the farming area. The disposal of liquid waste is not a problem in the Centre due to its topography. There is no stagnation of water or sewage. The kitchen, toilet and bear enclosures have soak pits.

2.11 Visitors' Amenities

As it is a Rescue Centre, the animals are not to be displayed to the visitors, so there is no need of providing any amenities to the visitors.

2.12 Gardens and Lawns

Small area near the entrance has been developed as garden.

2.13 Toilets

One toilet for the staff already exists adjacent to the Administrative Building.

2.14 Approach Road

An all-weather road connects the Rescue Centre to the town.

2.15 Entry gate & Ticket counter

As it is a Rescue Centre, the animals are not to be displayed to the visitors, so there is no requirement of ticket counter in the Centre. There is one entry gate on the eastern side of the Centre.

2.15.1 Staff engaged

Staffs of the Security section monitor the entry gate, as this is mainly used by the staff of the Centre only.

2.16 Restaurant, food stall and kiosk

As it is a Rescue Centre, there is no need of providing any such amenities.

2.17 Parking Area

As it is a Rescue Centre, the animals are not to be displayed to the visitors, so there is no need of providing any such facilities for the visitors. However vehicles of the management are parked at the entrance.

2.18 Animal Collection Plan

The Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi has been planned to act as a Centre for receiving rescued (injured, diseased, rescued, seized, orphaned and old) wild animals from the adjoining areas of the state of Andhra Pradesh for treatment, temporary shelter and to provide life time care facility for identified problem wild animals particularly leopards, sloth bears, primates, deer, antelopes and land/flying/small birds not fit for release in the wild or display in a regular zoo. List of the animals and birds under the collection is given below (as on March 31, 2022).

Sl. No.	Species	Present Stock			
		Male	Female	Unsexed	Total
1	Sloth Bears (Melursus ursinus)	03	03	00	06

2	Black bucks (Antelope cervicapra)	06	15	00	21
3	Sambar Deer (Rusa unicolor)	00	04	00	04
4	Bonnet Macaques (Macaca radiata)	07	07	00	14
5	Grey tufted Langur (Semnopithecus priam)	02	01	00	03
6	Pea fowl (Pavo cristatus)	04	03	00	07

2.19 Research

At present there is no ongoing research programme in the Centre. However, in future research programme may be undertaken in collaboration with the nearby educational and research institutes. However, the Animal Keepers are making notes on different aspects viz., health status, biological behaviour, social behaviour, and reproductive behaviour of the housed animals in their diary, daily report, inventories registers etc. and submit the same to the higher authority for further analysis.

2.20 Conservation Breeding

As it is a Rescue Centre, there is no such programme conducted in the centre.

2.21 Education and Awareness

As it is a Rescue Centre, the animals are not to be displayed to the public; there is no scope to conduct such programme in the centre.

2.22 Accommodation of Staff

One barrack for the field staffs of the Centre is operational at the present campus.

2.23 Fodder cultivation and Organic farming

At present fodder cultivation is managed within the Centre for feeding of deer and ungulates. But in the dry season it is scanty and therefore there is a need to start farm and fodder cultivation in the new Centre. A reasonable area (2.87 acres) has been ear marked for the purpose outside the main new campus.

PART-II

Chapter – III

3. Future objective of the Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre

The Karuna Society for Animals and Nature has been involved in the rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals from its inception in 2000. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Andhra Pradesh vide his letter, dated August 29, 2001 gave permission to the Karuna Society for rescue and rehabilitation of injured and illegally used wildlife in the area (Annexure I). The Society has also established a small housing facility in the same year for the rescued wild animals on four acres of land (layout of the existing facility is placed as Annexure II) in the outskirts of Puttaparthi town near the Airport and gradually improved and developed the facilities year by year, adjusting to the needs of the animals and the recommendations made by the Central Zoo Authority.

With the advancement of time and expertise in the field, the concept of a modern rescue centre has undergone drastic changes. More focus is on conservation, conservation education and research for conservation. With time our sensitivity about wildlife and understanding about wild animals has also increased. The Karuna Society for Animals and Nature has purchased 17.87 acres of land near the Rayalavaripalli Reserve Forest under Bukkapatnam Forest Range of Anantapur Forest Division (Annexure III) of which 15 acres has been

earmarked for the establishment of proposed facility (Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre) with physical closure of the existing facility. A bird eye view (photograph) of the site for the proposed facility is placed as Annexure IV.

The Master Plan is a comprehensive document giving a detailed road map for the development of the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre for 20 years in respect of development, improvement and upgrading of all the facilities and infrastructure at the new location and building up the capacity for carrying out all the operations. This is part of the Rescue Centre Management's vision and will be implemented by high quality professional support, national and international funds to be raised.

3.1 Vision

A world where wild animals are valued and their conservation assured.

3.2 Mission

Conservation measures that contribute actively (both directly and indirectly) to the protection of wild fauna and the conservation of biodiversity.

3.3 Strategy

- To assist the Forest Department, Andhra Pradesh, other Animal Welfare Organisations and the local people in rescuing wild animals from the field outside their natural habitat, seized from miscreants (offenders and poachers), abandoned young ones and old animals.

(Karuna Society for Animal and Nature is working on finalisation and signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Chief Wildlife Warden, Andhra Pradesh for the smooth operation and management of the affairs of the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre. A copy of the draft MoU of the effect is placed as Annexure V)

- To act as a Centre for receiving rescued (injured, diseased, seized, orphaned and old) wild animals from the surrounding areas of state of Andhra Pradesh for treatment, temporary shelter and release of the same in wild subject to availability of suitable habitat or otherwise scientific upkeep with strict adherence to the guidelines framed for the purpose in co-ordination with local forest/wildlife officials.
- On health recovery, to rehabilitate those in a suitable habitat after carrying out feasibility study.
- To provide off display life time care facility to select wild animals particularly leopards, sloth bears, primates, deer, antelopes and land, flying

and small birds which cannot be rehabilitated in the wild or displayed in regular zoos.

- To ensure high standard animal health care as an off display facility i.e. to keep the animals away from the visitors.
- To encourage and motivate all stakeholders to support and engage in conservation.
- Implement "Value for Money" for donations and grants.

3.4 Objective

1. Conservation: To act as a centre for receiving rescued (injured, diseased, seized, orphaned and old) wild animals from surrounding areas of the state of Andhra Pradesh for treatment, temporary shelter and to provide life time care facility for identified problem wild animals particularly leopards, sloth bears, monkeys, deer, antelopes and land and flying birds not fit for release in the wild or display in a regular zoo.

2. Research: To be recognized as a credible resource for the wildlife research community and enable significant contributions in the field of conservation, animal keeping, health care, nutrition and by offering support and facilities to increase scientific knowledge that will benefit conservation of endangered and distressed wildlife.

3. Education: To provide exemplary learning opportunities for veterinary/biology students that positively influences new professionals' understanding, values, and impact on the natural world.

4. Animal Welfare and Husbandry: To further advance best practice of animal husbandry and welfare that ensures physical and behavioural well-being of the animal collection.

Chapter - IV

4.Future Action Plan

The aim of the future action plan is to provide suggestions for development of the proposed facility as Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi, District Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh from 2023 to 2043, at the new location. The Master Plan is not a final blue print and is subject to certain changes as per the advancement of time and requirements, with the provision for review every 10 years. Proposal is based on available resources and for convenience of the management. While formulating the proposal, recommendations and guidelines of the Central Zoo Authority have been taken into consideration. The development has been planned to keep in view the strategy to achieve the prescribed objectives.

The Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi has been established to function as rescue and rehabilitation centre and as lifetime care facility for the rescued (captive/captured/seized/abandoned/orphaned/old/diseased) wild animals particularly leopards, sloth bears, primates, deer, antelopes and land, flying and small birds which cannot be rehabilitated in wild or displayed in regular zoos, subject to the availability of appropriate housing and upkeep infrastructure. The Plan has been prepared on the basis of the site requirements, availability of

water and electricity, climatic conditions and resources available with the management. The recommendation of CZA during evaluation of the Centre from time to time has been kept in view while formulating the proposals of new structures and activities.

4.1 Proposed animal collection plan

Karuna Society for Animals and Nature has been involved in the rescue and rehabilitation of local wildlife from its inception in 2000. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Andhra Pradesh vide his letter, dated August 29, 2001 gave permission to the Karuna Society for rescue and rehabilitation of injured and illegally used wildlife in the area (Annexure I). The Society started with a small housing facility for the rescued wild animals on four acres of plot (layout is placed as Annexure II) in the outskirts of Puttaparthi town near the Airport in Anantpur district and gradually improved and developed the facilities year by year, adjusting to the needs of the animals. The Karuna Society for Animals and Nature has recently acquired 17.87 acres of land near the Rayalavripalli Reserve Forest under Bukkapatnam Forest Range of Anantapur Forest Division (Annexure III) of which 15 acres has been earmarked for the establishment of proposed facility (Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre) to improve services and expand activities. A bird eye view (photograph) of the site for the proposed facility is placed as Annexure IV. Rest 2.87 acres shall be developed as

1	Sloth Bear	Melurus ursinus	S-I, P-I	03	03	00	06	-	-	-	06	Housings (two enclosures) for a maximum of 12 Sloth Bears or/and Leopards not fit for release in the wild or display in regular zoos.
2	Leopard	Panthera pardus	S-I, P-I	00	00	00	00	-	-	-	06	As above
3	Bonnet Macaque	Macaca radiata and others	S-II, P-I	06	06	00	12				08	Housing (two enclosures) for a maximum of 16 number primates (monkeys/langurs) not fit for release in the wild or display in regular zoos.
4	Grey tufted Langur	Semnopithecus priam and others	S-II, P-I	02	00	00	02				08	As above
5	Black Buck	Antelope cervicapra and others	S-I, P-I	10	09	05	24				16	Two enclosure with total carrying capacity of 16 number different antelopes/deer not fit for release in wild or display in regular zoos.
6	Sambhar deer	Cervus unicolor and others	S-III	00	04	00	04				16	Two enclosure with total carrying capacity of 16 number different antelopes/deer species not fit for release in wild or display in regular zoos.
7	Peafowl and other land birds	Pavo cristatus and others	S-I, P-III	03	05	00	08				12	Two pheasant houses with total carrying capacity of up to 12 pheasants or other such birds not fit for release in wild or display in regular zoos.
8	Parakeet (Rose-ringed) and other water/flying birds	Psittacula kramera and others	S-IV	00	00	00	00				12	Housing for up to 12 number water/flying birds not fit for release in wild or in regular zoos.
9	Small birds	Munias, love birds, budgerigars, etc	S-IV	00	00	00	00				12	Housing for up to 12 number small birds not fit for release in wild or in regular zoos.

All efforts including segregation of sexes (housing males and females in separate houses) along with sterilization of male shall be taken up to control breeding in the Centre.

4.1.2 Justification of the Collection Plan

In the last twenty years of its existence, the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre (the existing facility) has mainly dealt with Sloth bears, Leopards and different primates, deer, antelopes, different birds and snakes from the region and most of these have successfully been rescued, handled and rehabilitated. The Collection Plan (wild animal species and extent of housing) for proposed facility is based on the experience of the last twenty years of rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals in the region and present collection of wild animals in the existing facility, keeping provision for accommodation for the wild animal species with similar housing requirements. The species considered in the Collection Plan are mostly found in forested area in the region. Animals of the species regularly face stressful situations because of man-animal conflicts or just stray out of natural habitats for different reasons and need to be rescued and rehabilitated. All the above mentioned species are suited to the climatic condition of the Rescue Centre.

4.2 Description of Master (layout) Plan

- The Master (layout) Plan map is drawn on the scale of 1:2000 with contour interval of 5 meters (Annexure VI)
- Direction arrow has been given on the Master (layout) Plan map indicating North, South, East and West directions.
- Satellite image showing the entire land and adjoining area (Annexure IV)

The layout plan is drawn with following colour code according to CZA guide lines:

1. Proposed new enclosure -- Blue colour
2. Existing animal enclosure -- Black colour
3. To be modified enclosure -- Green colour
4. Enclosure to be demolished -- Red colour

4.3 Boundary wall

The proposed area is not having any human habitation in its immediate surrounding and has been provided with 5 feet high boundary wall with 3 feet chain link mesh/barbed wire at the top. Six feet high power fence with 5 strand power wires shall also be added at the top to the boundary wall/fence to prevent entry of wild leopards and sloth bears in to the Centre. Entry gate has been provided on the eastern side near the Veterinary Hospital building. Provision of emergency gate has also been kept on the north western corner of the new Centre.

4.4 Animal Section

The Animal Section is the most important section of any captive animals facility and all aspects of topography and vegetation has been kept in mind to locate housing for different species depending upon their habitats, habits and management convenience. Animal housing capacity has been planned as prescribed in the Collection Plan. The enclosures have been designed taking care of social structure of the species to be housed, fulfilling biological and behavioural needs of the species.

All the animals in the collection shall be marked using transponders, ear tags or rings for their identification. Animal inventory register, animal history cards and animals treatment cards shall be maintained and regularly updated for all the animals for all the times as per guidelines of the Central Zoo Authority for the same.

All enclosure shall be provided with appropriate barriers which cannot be negotiated by the animals housed, to prevent any escape. Adequate attention has been paid by providing covered kraals for provision of isolation arrangements for protecting individuals or groups from aggressive behaviour of other individuals and to provide privacy and care to expectant mothers, injured animals and young ones. Potable water supply shall be ensured to all animal enclosures and feeding cubicles.

Appropriate furnishing shall be provided commensurate with the individual needs of the species such as boulders, trees, swings, platform, shrubs, logs etc. In addition to enrichment of enclosure, plantation of fruit bearing trees, shrubs etc. which are natural food of the respective species shall be carried out wherever possible. Each animal house shall be provided with adequate drainage facilities so that the liquid wastes are drained out of the enclosures into soak pits without contaminating the surrounding areas.

Sloth Bear/Leopard houses: In the sloth bear enclosure (existing) the night shelter (a concrete structure fulfilling all the prescribed requirements) shall be retained, whereas, moat (moat wall has already collapsed at places in the last four years due to non-maintenance and use) shall be filled up and replaced by 4 mt high stainless-steel interwoven rope mesh wire fencing with 1.0 mt wide incline of MS (2 mm) at an angle of 120 degree to the vertical structure at the top. The enclosure shall be divided in to two parts (approximately 4800 sq. mt. and 4300 sq. mt.), each with four night cells, one large paddock and fairly big kraal (120 sq. mt. each) each. Each enclosure shall have an in-built squeeze cage attached for restraining of the animals for providing treatment without putting the animal to undue stress and for capture or transport to the hospital. With no or little changes the enclosure can also be used to house leopards in future.

Primate houses: There shall be two fairly big (600 sq. mt. each) top covered caged houses with attached kraals and night shelters for primates, as per the prescription of the Central Zoo Authority for the same.

Deer/Antelopes enclosures: There shall be four large (around 1700 sq. mt., 1800 sq. mt., 1900 sq. mt. and 2300 sq. mt.) independent paddocks with small night shelters for deer/antelope species. Eight feet high chain link fence shall act as barrier in all the paddocks. Two kraals (of around 100 sq. mt. each) shall be attached with each night shelter for segregation of animals with special needs.

Water/Flying birds (mixed species) aviary: Standard top covered chain link mesh caged enclosure (area 400-600 sq. mt., height 8 mt.) with two kraal (of around 50 sq. mt. each) shall be provided to water/Flying birds with water body as prescribed by the Central Zoo Authority for the same.

Pheasants (Peacock) Houses: Two standard top covered (height 3 mt.) chain link mesh caged enclosures (area 200 sq. mt. each) with two kraals (of around 50 sq. mt. each) each and small night holdings shall be provided for Peacock and other pheasants as prescribed by the Central Zoo Authority for the same.

Small flying birds like munias, love birds, budgerigars and others, 2 small adjacent enclosures (25 sq. mt. each) have been proposed in the plan.

Staff requirement:

Animal Keepers – 2

4.5 Veterinary section

To deal with animals in distress, there should be a veterinary hospital under the charge of specially qualified and experienced veterinarian and required trained supporting staff. The Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi will have a regular veterinary hospital with all basic infrastructures like Veterinarian's chamber, operation theatre, pathological laboratory, dispensary, in-patient wards and post-mortem room. The site has been chosen near the main entrance opposite to the Administrative Building away from the animal area. In-patient ward with isolation ward shall also serve as the nursery for young rescued animals and as well as the quarantine area. Provision of a post-mortem room has also been kept on the back side of the Veterinary Hospital. A carcass disposal facility has also been proposed on other side away from animal houses. The Hospital shall have tranquilizing gadgets with tranquilizing drugs, along with wide range of medicines and vaccines. However, the hospital needs X-ray unit for early diagnosis and treatment. The pathological lab shall be well equipped to deal with blood smear, urine, faecal, skin examination etc. on routine basis. All rescued/ abandoned young wild animals shall only be reared in nurseries attached to the Veterinary Hospitals of the Rescue and Rehabilitation Centres.

Staff requirement:

Veterinary Officer – 1

Veterinary Assistant – 1

Hospital Attendant – 1

4.6 Store and feed supply section

This is an important section as far as animal diet is concerned. Clean and safe diet goes a long way in maintaining health and of animals. Food Store-cum-Kitchen has already been constructed between Administrative Building and Sloth Bear enclosure. Outside agencies shall continue to supply the feed requirements which shall be stored temporarily at the fully equipped Store Room. Quality and quantity of food shall regularly be checked by Centre Supervisor and the Veterinary Officer. Refrigerator, deep freezer, weighing machine, gas stove, fly proof netting will be provided as and when necessary.

Staff requirement:

Hospital Attendant shall also be responsible for storage and preparation of food in the Centre.

4.7 Sanitation section

A good rescue centre/zoo is certainly one, which has also made provisions for good sanitation facilities. Better sanitation takes care of the health of the

animals. Regular drainage for discharge of effluent is a must. Hygiene of the enclosures and zoo surroundings shall be ensured throughout, to prevent diseases to the animals. Local made dustbins shall be provided in every corner of the Centre. The garbage shall be collected and disposed of by burning. Improvement is required in pest/mosquitoes/rodents control, etc. This section is dealt with by one sanitary attendant under the supervision of the Centre/Zoo Supervisor and other staff. Extra care will be taken during any disease outbreak either through the wild ones or from the domestic counterparts of the surrounding area. This may also get transmitted through newly introduced animals.

Staff requirement:

Sanitary Attendant – 1

4.8 Water/ Power supply section

Large quantities of water are required for cleaning the animal enclosures, for fodder and farming area, drinking purposes and toilets. Water shall be collected from within the centre from three bore wells which shall fill up the main water storage tank. During extreme drought and during emergency water will be purchased from outside. Smaller water tanks shall be provided on top of enclosures wherever possible. Proposed layout plan for water distribution

network in the proposed facility is placed as Annexure VII. The proposed facility shall also have its own transformer with capacity of 200 K.V. connected to the main supply line. The power supply is very good and regular with very little power cut. Proposed layout plan for electricity supply network at the proposed facility is placed as Annexure VIII.

4.9 Disposal of solid and liquid waste

Solid waste from the centre shall be segregated; plastics shall go for recycling and organic waste shall go to compost pits. The dung shall be collected and composted for the fodder area. The disposal of liquid waste should not be a problem in the Centre due to its topography. The main animal enclosures shall have soak pits, whereas small STP shall be established for sewerage from kitchen veterinary hospital and human use. There is no expected stagnation of water, but effort will be made for creating water harvesting pits over the whole 15 acres to refill the underground water sources for the bore wells. Proposed layout plans showing sewerage disposal network and storm water drainage have been placed as Annexure IX and Annexure X respectively.

4.10 Staff quarters

One twin quarter building for the Centre Supervisor and the Veterinary Officer along with a (one plus three) barrack shall be constructed at the edge of Fodder

form (as given in the Master (layout) Plan) near the entrance outside the main campus.

4.11 Fodder cultivation and organic farming

At present fodder production is managed within the centre for feeding of ungulates. Three acres plot has been earmarked at the new site for fodder cultivation and organic farming. It is expected to fulfil partial requirement of food for herbivores and frugivorous resident animals in future.

Chapter –V

5. Personnel planning

As part of its involvement in the rescue of wild animals from the very beginning, the Karuna Society for Animals and Nature developed a small facility in the outskirts of Puttaparthi town to deal with distressed/ injured wild animals and slowly developed a full-fledged rescue and rehabilitation Centre. Therefore the personnel requirement varied, reviewed and assessed from time to time.

At present there are 12 staffs (including the veterinarian on call) who form the work force of the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi.

A graduate degree holder has been appointed as the Centre Supervisor as fulltime in-charge of the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre. All the other staffs are engaged for carrying out housekeeping and the Centre related activities under the control of the Centre Supervisor.

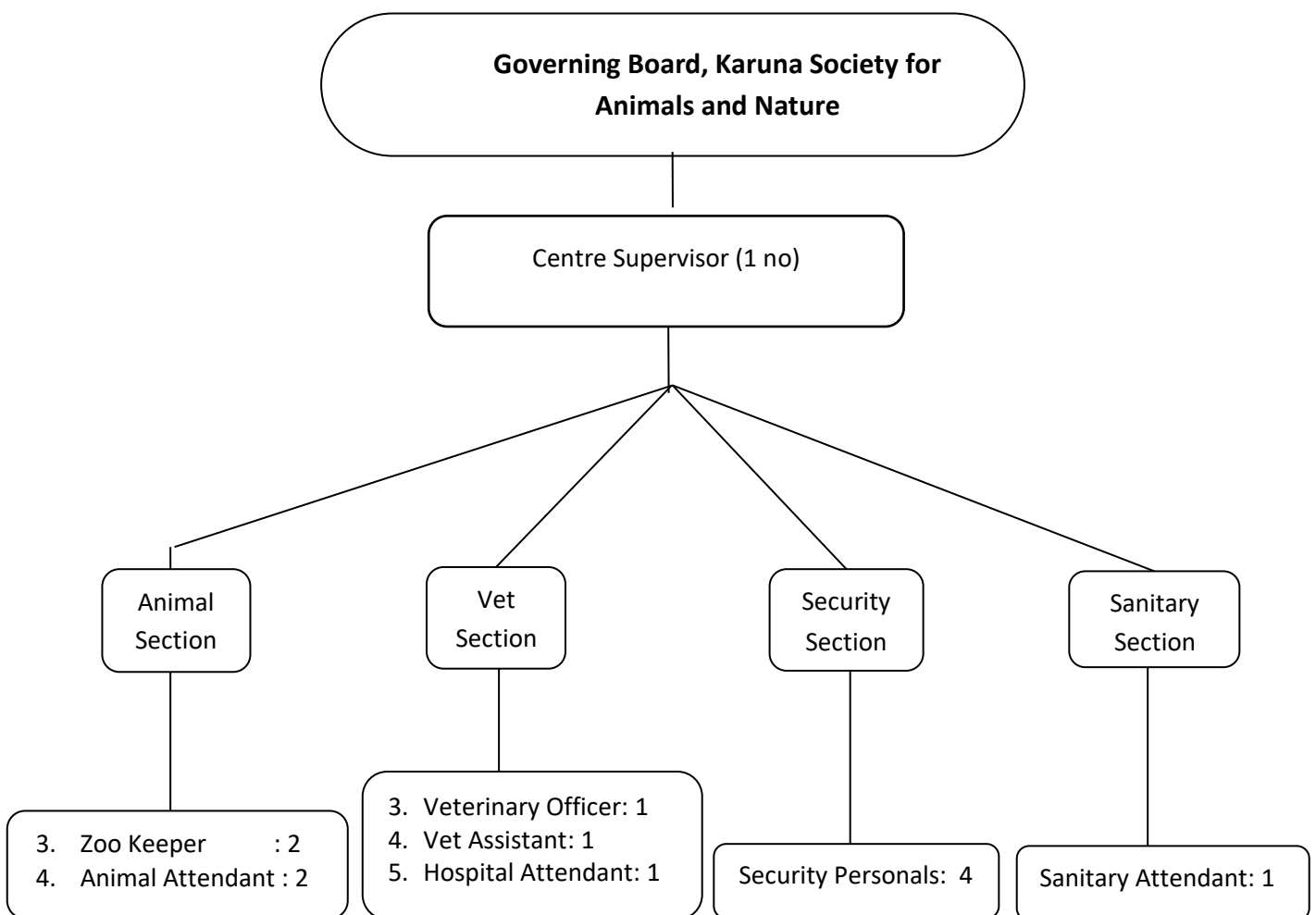
The Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre at its new location (proposed facility) shall be in an area of 17.87 acres (including 2.87 acres of green form) and likely to house up to 96 animals of nine different categories (wild animal species having similar housing requirements) of wild animals as per proposed collection plan. In order to maintain the Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre and achieve its objective, hierarchy of personal planning as detailed below has been proposed. Norms of the Central Zoo Authority to include

technical staff (particularly a full time veterinarian) in the personal management has also been taken care off.

5.1 Staff pattern in the Centre

Governing Board of the Karuna Society for Animals and Nature is the main decision making body for the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi.

The proposed organizational structure of the proposed facility as Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi is as follows:-



5.1.1 General Administration

Sl. No.	Post	No. of Post	Remarks
1	Rescue Centre Supervisor	One	At least a C-group officer with a degree and zoo-related experience.

5.1.2 Veterinary Section

Sl. No.	Post	No. of Posts	Remarks
1	Veterinary Officer	One	Veterinarian (Registered with VCI/VCAP)
2	Veterinary Assistant	One	Person with a Diploma/Certificate in Animal husbandry and Veterinary science.
3	Hospital Attendant	One	

5.1.3 Animal Section

Sl. No.	Post	No. of Post	Remarks
1	Animal Keeper	Two	Person(s) having passed at least matriculation / school final-level exams and having experience of handling of wild animals in captivity.
2	Animal Attendant	Two	

5.1.4 Security Section

Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of the posts
1	Security Personnel	Four

5.1.5 Sanitary Section

Sl. No.	Post	No. of posts
1	Sanitation Attendant	one

Chapter – VI

6. Disaster Management

There is no full proof management system that can prevent devastation and causality due to natural calamity. However, prior emergency preparedness shall aid successful control and mitigation. The Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi houses rescued/wounded/orphaned wild animals like sloth bear, primates, deer, antelopes and birds. It is a necessity to have well documented and methodical emergency preparedness plans to deal with disasters and urgent situations. The major disasters are mostly of natural calamities, which are identified hereunder:-

- Earthquake
- Heavy rains causing water logging
- Floods
- Cloud bursts
- Drought
- Massive fire
- Epidemics
- Law and Order break down
- Others

In such an event, the Centre should be in a position to assess the damages and repair the same through designated counter measures and chain of command. The counter measures should be compiled in a Manual and it should be communicated vertically as well as horizontally among personnel.

For disaster preparedness and planning the following points shall be taken care of -

6.1 Assessment of risk

6.1.1 Damages

Disasters like falling of trees, flooding of enclosures, snapping of power lines, breakdown of water supply, breaking of enclosure barriers and escape of animals, in most cases may directly affect animals and cause damage to property.

6.1.2 Security System failure

Security system adopted may be violated and animals may escape the centre, thus resulting in panic among nearby villagers. Security personnel are to be alerted and mobilized by wireless communication/mobile phones. Villagers may be alerted to stay indoors.

6.1.3 Epidemics

1. To prevent spreading of epidemic after fire, flood scenarios and earthquakes, equipment are needed to speed up restoration measures.
2. Training to the staff to meet such exigencies and operation of such equipment are required to be provided.

6.1.4 Fire Management

Likely causes for potential fire hazards shall be evaluated and documented. All basic firefighting equipment shall be made readily available and staff trained to handle any such eventuality. Trapping cages shall be kept ready to shift animals to safety in case of necessity.

6.1.5 Rescue Vehicle

1. Suitable vehicles to be kept ready for assistance.
2. Tranquilizing equipment and drugs to be kept ready
3. Ambulance van shall be requisitioned
4. First Aid arrangements to be ensured
5. Volunteers, police personnel and other helping hands to be utilized.

6.2. Training for Disaster Preparedness

1. Periodic mock drills to stimulate preparedness among staff and to test the working conditions of equipment which shall be kept maintained at all times.

2. Doctors and Hospitals need to be informed and the phone, fax, mail contact details are to be kept in easily available positions.

3. Equipment required

- Water tankers and hose pipes
- Diesel Pumping sets
- First Aid kits
- Generator sets
- Axes / Spades / Crowbars
- Ropes (Steel / Nylon)
- Saws
- Training equipment
- Torches and batteries
- Spare barbed wire, chain-link mesh, angle iron posts, nut and bolts with tools for using them
- Hooters and whistle for alerting and signalling.
- Fuel for pumps/mechanical saws and batteries for the equipment shall be available at all times.

6.3 Fire Control

Although fire outbreak has never been experienced in the centre, during dry seasons the patches of grasses and shrub lands in and around the centre premises become dry and pose potential fire hazard. In such areas, as a precaution, fire tracing need to be done. Also the fire brigade force need to be called for to demonstrate the firefighting exercise and use of fire extinguishers, and to create awareness for the centre staff members and security staff.

6.4 Flood Control

Anantpur District experience very scanty rainfall during monsoon months. Still flood scenarios cannot be ruled out. A small seasonal stream passes through the new campus. Water logging inside the centre premises, bank erosion and control of the run off as well as flood water shall be controlled through construction of storm water drain, cemented embankments and plantation of riparian vegetation along the stream bank.

6.5 Drought

The geographical location of Puttaparthi is in rain-shadow region and the normal annual rainfall is around 550 mm and the area is drought-prone. Arrangement of water tankers for water supply for the animals and greens in

the centre need to be in place from sources more permanent in nature for drought periods.

6.6 Law and order break down

If there is break down due to law and order problem and strike by employees etc., alternative is to be planned for supply of feeding materials, as per the advice of the Police Authorities. In order to evacuate the staff in case of emergencies, a second gate has been constructed for exit on the opposite side of the main entrance.

6.7 Feed supply in case of strike

The food for the animals shall be stored in the deep fridge in case of strike and bandh etc. The adjacent towns and nearby villages shall also be approached for procurement of feed directly.

Chapter –VII

7. Contingency Plan

With the ultimate purpose of preventing and countering accidents like injuries, loss of life besides safety of animals and staffs in the Centre premises, a well-defined and documented contingency plan is required. Meticulous prior planning with adequate finance is needed for preparedness to face such exigencies in the interest of the wild animals as well as public safety. Points that are considered in the plan are:-

Animal Keepers and Animal Attendants are most of the times vulnerable to accidents as animals are unpredictable. As the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi houses animals like sloth bear, primate and large herbivores, accidents may occur if precautionary measures are not taken. Safety equipment and even self-defending gears like sticks, bamboos etc. besides training of the animal handlers could help them in preventing major mishaps. Regular inspection and thorough checking of all the enclosures in terms of safety with respect to animal escape, wear & tear of chain-link or other barriers, condition of lock & bolt system, annual & periodic maintenance of enclosures and training of keepers, supervisor and other concerned persons shall be taken up on a regular basis.

The following precautionary measures must be in place for meeting the contingencies in a better way.

- Round the clock security must be provided
- Adequate numbers of transportation cages are to be kept handy for capturing animals
- A suitable vehicle in good condition for transportation of animals and injured to the Veterinary Hospital must always be handy.
- Tranquilizing equipment along with the required drugs to be kept always ready.
- Non-supply of feed –Proper alternative arrangement shall be planned in advance to meet such exigencies.
- Disruption of power supply and consequent water supply (also during drought periods) – Alternative arrangement for water supply shall be made including diesel pump set.
- Deep fridge for meat, as well as vegetables and fruits
- Telephone numbers of Fire Brigade / Police control room/other agencies including veterinary /human hospitals to be kept handy

- Hose pipe with pressure pump and water jets shall also be available.
- Siren / Loud speaker/whistles to be made available for warning of emergencies.
- Lifesaving medicines for animals shall always be in the store.
- Firefighting equipment like fire extinguishers, buckets, sand, etc. to be in place to meet any fire hazard.

7.1 Animal rescued from wild

The rescued wild animals shall first be kept in quarantine facility within Veterinary Hospital for designated period and in no case, shall be allowed to mix with the existing stock. Regular checkups by Veterinarian shall be carried out and viability of the animal / bird shall be checked before releasing into common enclosure or to the wild. It shall be ensured that the animal is free from any communicable disease.

7.2 Escape of animals from enclosures

Animal enclosure barriers, as well as the boundary wall need to be maintained religiously to prevent any wear and tear and to avoid such incidences. The Centre shall have suitable tranquilization equipment along with required drugs and other logistics like net, cages, ramp, ropes etc. in readiness for recapturing

of escaped animals. Chemical immobilization for capture purposes must be used as last resort.

7.3 Monkey and dog menace

The Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi is facing problems of monkey menace as they tend to enter the Centre in search of food.

The problem has been solved to a large extent by capture and removal of the animals from the site. There are no stray dog problems within the Centre but domestic cat need to be taken care of in the new Centre.

7.4 Arrangement of food in case of strike (non -supply by contractor)

Storage of food items in separate storage units with cold-storage facility shall be made available. The food items shall be stored in the refrigerator in case of strike, bandh etc. Stock could be retained for emergency situations and food items shall be utilized in a rotational basis. A deep freezer is available at the Centre for feed storage for somewhat longer period of time. At present only locally grown fresh and cooked food is served. The adjoining villages could be approached for the food items in case of necessity in the new campus.

The movement of a vehicle as “Animal Ambulance” is normally exempted from any strike and therefore, it has never been a problem for the Centre.

7.5 Snake bite

There are plenty of chances of animal keepers getting snake bite. In order to prevent any casualties on account of snake bites, potent anti-venom serum stock has to be stored in the Centre's Veterinary Hospital for any eventuality.

The stock shall be replaced before expiry of older stock. To avoid snake bite incidents dense undergrowth inside and outside enclosures and along the boundaries of centre premises shall be cleaned once in three months.

7.6 Visitors getting injured/ visitors falling inside enclosure

There is no such chance, as this is an off display wild animal facility.

7.7 Fighting among animals

In-fighting among sloth bear/leopards and even ungulates may happen sometimes. To avoid such incidents, the problematic animals need to be kept in separate enclosure/kraal. There shall be special enclosure for the animals injured due to in-fighting. The injured ones shall be subjected to prompt veterinary care in isolation area and rest and all possible measures shall be taken for its recovery. Euthanasia should be kept as last option in case of terminally injured/ill animals. In such cases prior permission shall be taken from the competent authority and prescribed protocol followed.

7.8 Epidemics

There have been few incidences of both viral and bacterial diseases among the domestic as well as wild animals in and around the Centre in the past and were taken care of by vaccination and there is no incidence of recurrence of the disease. However, in case of any such eventualities the diseased infected animals will be kept in isolation and prompt action will be taken to treat them. All cattle living in the outskirts of the centre shall be regularly got vaccinated through the state Animal Husbandry Department.

7.9 Breakdown of power supply etc.

A generator is needed to be installed to meet the necessity of power during the spell of massive power failure for a longer spell at a far corner of the Center so that the sound created from that does not disturb the animals of the Center. It will help in smooth running of all the activities at the veterinary Unit and water supply. The generator will also be used, if needed, to supply power for the entrance complex, stores, office and exhibits.

Chapter – VIII

8. Capacity Building

To maintain and up-keep a rescue centre, skilled and knowledgeable man-power is essential. As time changes new challenges will emerge and the staff is required to upgrade their skills and potential to handle any situation. Capacity Building of different category of office staff and frontline personnel is very essential for better care of animals and smooth function of the Rescue Centre.

8.1. Keepers' Training

The Animal Keepers and lower formation staffs who are engaged with day-to-day handling and management of the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre shall be sent for short term training with neighbouring zoos and rescue centres to get hands on training on:

- Proper animal husbandry
- Feed preparation and sanitation
- Hand rearing of orphaned wildlife
- Tranquilization techniques

Any training program in Zoos at Tirupati, Hyderabad, Bengaluru or Vishakhapatnam can be easily attended by the staffs of this centre.

8.2. Training of Zoo Management

The Wildlife Institute of India and the Central Zoo Authority regularly conduct special and focused training and workshops on different aspects of wild life management and policy. Participation of top level management of centre is must and essential to upgrade their knowledge and bring changes and adopt newer techniques as enunciated in National Zoo Policy and Recognition of Zoo Rules. It also provides an opportunity to interact with many experts in the field, who shall participate as faculty in the training programme. The Centre shall take the benefit of these training to have trained officers in the management for better results. Regular interaction and opportunity to visit other zoos/ rescue centres would help to acquire suitable animal husbandry, health care, enrichment of enclosures and other aspects.

8.3. Training for Veterinary officer and veterinary staff

The work of the Veterinary Officer and veterinary staff of the Rescue Centres is very important from the point of view of the healthcare management of zoo/rescued animals. As the Rescue centre houses valuable animals, failure to diagnose and inability to provide treatment in time may lead to lose of animals. Hence some good standard reference books on wild animal care shall be kept in the hospital library. If felt necessary the attending veterinarian may visit nearby large zoos and established contact with their veterinarians

Chapter – IX

9. E-governance

A complete system of hardware & software is felt needed to record all the data generated by veterinary section and biological section. Some progress has already been made on this. The office of the in-charge of the Centre is provided with internet connection and connected with all other zoos/ rescue centres for exchange of information through this facility.

Necessary software to maintain the Rescue Centre database and inventory suitable in Indian context shall be availed of and kept electronically and copies of the same shall be circulated. Close Circuit Cameras with TV monitors for important enclosures shall be kept for continuous monitoring. Rescue centre web site is active and need to be updated.









Chapter – X

10. Broad budget analysis for implementing the plan

From the very beginning all expenses of the Karuna Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi have been covered by the Karuna society for Animals and Nature through general and specific donations. The Society will continue to do so through regular fundraising and searching for grants specific for wildlife rehabilitation and conservation. The funding for the Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre at new location shall also be in form of donations from the donors. There are some long term commitments from the national/international donors for providing funds for the development and maintenance of the Centre. The Karuna Society has also initiated efforts for generation of funds from organic farming in collaboration with local farmers and its organised marketing with large international tourists visiting Puttaparthi round the year.

The broad budget analysis is based on the present rates and will vary as per the cost index of materials and labour charges at the time of implementation of the work. Some of the items not included in the list may also be taken into consideration as per future requirement. In the meantime improvement of green cover, planting of trees shall be taken up during raining seasons. Development of the organic form outside the Rescue Centre shall save the revenue to meet the day to day expenses.

10.1 Construction and Development

S. No.	Description of item of work	Estimated cost	Progress/Program bar-chart				
			2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
1	Construction of boundary wall (1200 running meters) and gates (main gate and emergency gate) and solar fencing	Rs.20,00,000	Already in existence – Solar fencing shall be added in 2023-24.				
2	Construction of Food-store-cum-kitchen	Rs. 10,00,000	Already in existence				
3	Construction of water reservoir	Rs. 4,00,000	Already in existence				
4	Laying of Water distribution network	Rs.40,00,000					
5	Laying of sewerage and drainage network	Rs.80,00,000					
6	Setting of Electricity network	Rs.40,00,000					
7	Construction of service roads and culverts	Rs.80,00,000					
8	Construction of Veterinary hospital, post-mortem room	Rs.25,00,000					
9	Construction of Administration building	Rs.12,00,000					
10	Soil and moisture conservation and rejuvenation of stream	Rs.10,00,000					
11	Rehabilitation of vegetation	Rs.5,00,000					

12	Construction of Primate houses (two number)	Rs.1,00,00,000					
14	Construction of land/water flying birds aviary	Rs.40,00,000					
15	Improvement of Sloth Bear/Leopard house	Rs.80,00,000					
16	Construction of deer/antelope enclosures (four number)	Rs.1,60,00,000					
17	Construction of pheasants Aviaries (two number)	Rs.60,00,000					
18	Construction of small birds aviary	Rs.6,00,000					
19	Construction of Caracas disposal facility	Rs.2,00,000					
20	Staff quarters and barrack	Rs.60,00,000					
21	Security guard hut	Rs.2,00,000					
22	Eventualities/transport cages/equipment	Rs.4,00,000					
23	Total	Rs.8,40,00,000					

10.2 Day to day maintenance

The Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre initially started with a monthly maintenance cost of INR 20,000 and gradually increased to INR 1 Lakh / month including of feed and fodder, fruits, vegetables, centre maintenance, vehicle

expenses, medicine and supplements, labour and veterinarian expenses and expecting to go up in near future.

<u>Day to day maintenance</u>				
(figures In Lakhs)				
Year	Food & Medicine	Staff	R & M	Total
2022-23	6.00	11.00	2.00	19.00
2023-24	6.50	12.00	2.50	21.00
2024-25	7.00	14.00	3.00	24.00
2025-26	7.50	15.00	3.50	26.00
2026-27	8.00	16.00	4.00	28.00


Chapter – XI

11 Management plan

The Master Plan of the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi for a period of next twenty years has been prepared based on the activities to be taken up as indicated in the Master Plan. A Management Plan listing out the activities to be taken up by the Centre Management for implementing the Master Plan over next 5 years indicating realistic costs of executing the identified activities along with a bar chart giving temporal details of execution has been prepared and detailed in tabular form in Chapter X. The developmental activities considered during next five years are based on the ground requirements (upon availability of comparative suitability of housings for different animal species at the existing location) on priority basis in phased manner and also depending upon availability of funds. This is a working document that will guide the managers of the Centre in focused development and facilitate budgeting during the Plan period. The detail estimates and designs of the works considered in the Plan will be submitted year wise in the future. The expected expenses to be collected and funding expected to be received from government and other funding agencies will also be provided in the future. The funding agencies are likely to change as per availability/requirement of funds from time to time.

PART – III Annexures to the Master Plan

Annexure I: PCCF, AP's permission for rescue of wild animals in the region


Annexure - I

**GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
FOREST DEPARTMENT**

Rc.No. 5046/99-WL3
Dated: 29.8.2001.

Office of Prl.Chief Conservator
of Forests, A.P., Hyderabad.

**Sri K.Subba Rao, I.F.S.,
Prl.Chief Conservator of Forests**

Sub:- WL – Grant of permission to rescue injured and illegally used
wildlife in their area – Reg.

Ref:- Secretary of Karuna Society, Enumulapalli, Lr.Dt: 20.3.2001.

-000-

With reference to the above, it is informed that permission is hereby granted to
rescue injured and illegally used wildlife in their area with the goal of returning them to
their natural environment with following conditions:

- 1) They will work in coordination with Forest officials.
- 2) They will inform to the nearest Forest Range Officer immediately if they have got
any animal in their possession.
- 3) They will not dislocate or re-locate any animal its young ones and eggs.
- 4) They will take wild animals into their possession only if they are injured and not in a
position to fly or walk.

**Sd/- T.Ramakrishna,
for Prl.Chief Conservator of Forests.**

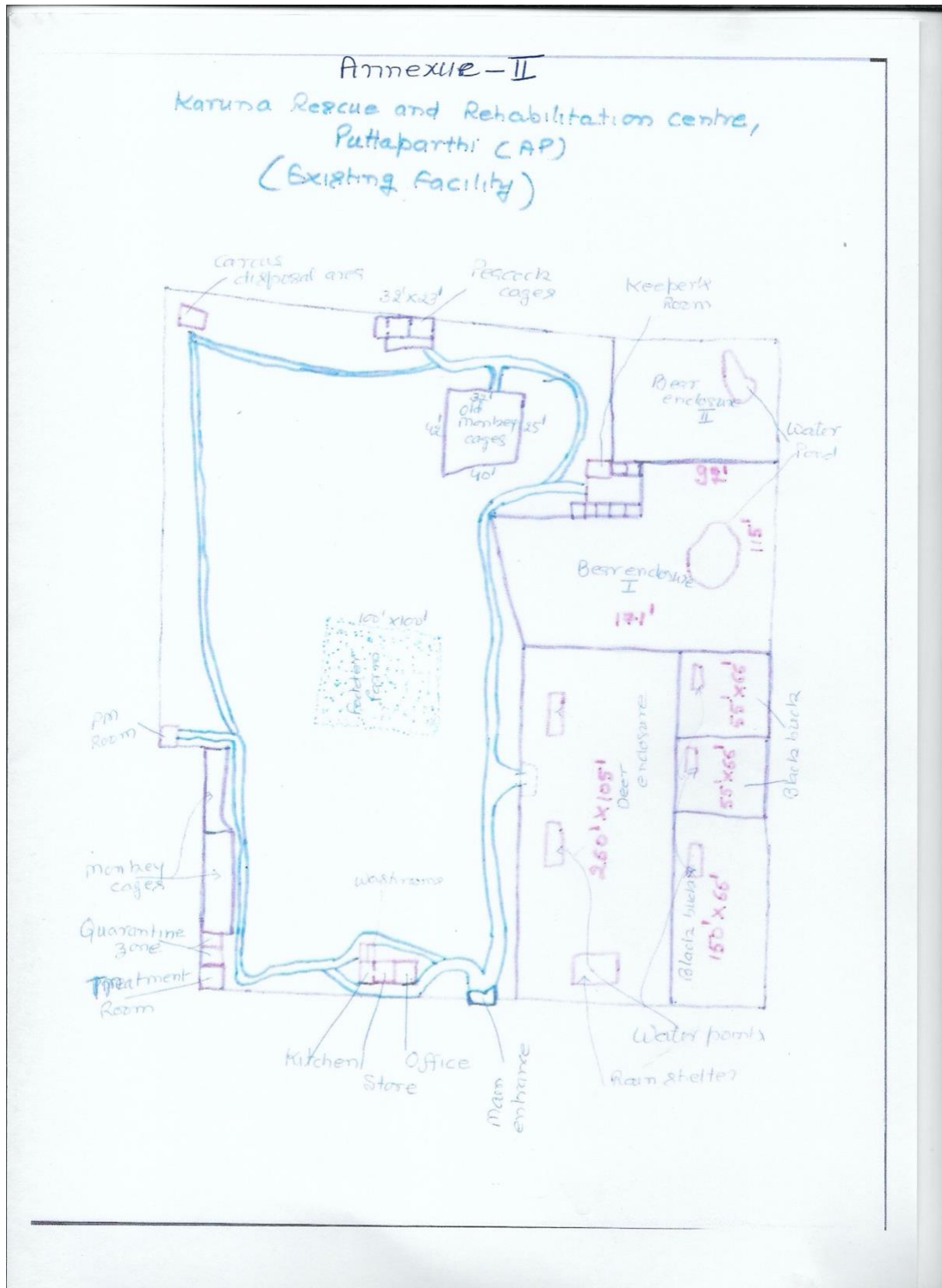
To:
The Secretary of Karuna Society
1st Cross, Enumulapalli, Puttaparthi – 515134 A.P.,
Copy to Conservator of Forests, Ananthapur Circle for information and necessary action.
Copy to Divisional Forest Officer, Anantapur for information and necessary action.
Copy to stock file.

//t.c.b.o//

S. Lakshmi Vartha
SUPERINTENDENT 29/8/2001

29/8/2001

Annexure II: Layout of the existing facility



Annexure III: Documents related to purchase of land for the proposed facility

Annexure - III



Date: 10/10/2018 Serial No: 731 Denomination: 100.
ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ANDHRA PRADESH

Purchased by:
C. NARENDRA REDDY
S/O SANBA SIVA REDDY
ENUMULA PALLI

FOR WHOM:
KARUNA SOCIETY REPRESENTED BY IT'S SECRETARY.
C. NARENDRA REDDY
S/O SANBA SIVA REDDY
ENUMULA PALLI

N 267212
SUB-REGISTRAR
MURKAPALM

I have relinquished all my rights in your favour and Purchaser can enjoy the property with full rights of Sale, Gift, Mortgages or otherwise for generations and successors .

I further affirm that the property is free from all encumbrances and if any detected in future, I hereby under take to discharge all such obligations and to perfect the title in your favour or your successors at my own expenses and the possession of the property is today delivered to the Purchaser.

Mimala

Page - 1



ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ANDHRA PRADESH

N 267210

Date: 14.10.2008 Serial No: 7319

Denomination: 100

Purchased by:

C. NARENDRA REDDY
S/O SAMBASIVA REDDY
ENUMULAPALLY

For whom:

Karuna Society Represented by its Secretary
C. NARENDRA REDDY
S/O SAMBASIVA REDDY
ENUMULAPALLY

Glenn
 SUB-REGISTRAR
 EX-OFFICIO STAMP VENDOR
 GUKKAPATNAM

Saledeed for Rs.13,38000/- Rupees THIRTEEN LAKHS THIRTY EIGHT THOUSANDS Only

Date of Execution :- This 14th day of October Two Thousands And Eight

Purchaser :- KARUNA SOCIETY REPRESENTED BY It's Secretary Sri.C.NARENDRA-REDDY, Age.38 S/o Sri.SAMBASIVAREDDY, ENUMULAPALLY (Post&Vge) PUTTAPARTHY (Mandal) ANANTAPUR (Dist)

Seller :- Smt.M.NIRMALAREDDY, Age.34 W/o Sri.M.RADHAKRISHNAREDDY D.No.3/733-A, S.B.I.ROAD, seshasai Colony, PUTTAPARTHY (Post&Vge&Mandal) ANANTAPUR (Dist)

I am the absolute owner of the schedule mentioned property

M. Nirmala
Page-2



Date: 14.10.2008

Serial No: 7320

Denomination: 100

आंध्र प्रदेश ANDHRA PRADESH

N 267211

Purchased by:

C. NARENDRA REDDY
S/O SAMBA SIVA REDDY
ENUMULA ALLI

For whom:

KARUNA SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVE'S SECRETARY
C. NARENDRA REDDY
S/O SAMBA SIVA REDDY
ENUMULA ALLI.

[Signature]
SUB-REGISTRAR
EX-OFFICIO STAMP V.N.: 14
BUKKAPATNAM.

Which is in my possession through a registered deed No's.1611/2008, 3202/2007, 3716/2007, at S.R.O.Office, Bukkapatnam, The schedule property which is free of encumbrances from my taking possession. Now the Purchaser have offered me an amount of Rs.13,38,000/- Rupees THIRTEEN-LAKHS THIRTY EIGHT THOUSANDS ONLY, towards assale price of the land ,for which I have accepted the price amount and received the entire amount as on today paid from the Purchaser. Purchaser willbe the absolute owner of the site and Purchaser can enjoy the property by your self or by your successors and legal representatives.

[Signature]

Page-3



Date: 14/10/08 Serial NO: 9333 Denomination: 100.
 ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ANDHRA PRADESH N 267214
 Purchased by:

C. NARENDRA REDDY
 S/O SAMBA SIVA REDDY
 ENUNULA PALLI
 FOR WHOM

[Signature]
 SUB-REGISTRAR
 TUNKAPALLE

KARUNA SOCIETY REPRESENTED BY ITS SECRETARY
 C. NARENDRA REDDY
 S/O SAMBA SIVA REDDY
 ENUNULA PALLI

SCHEDULE

The schedule Property situated in Hindupur Regn-Dist, Bukkapatnam Sub-Dist
 Puttaparthi village and Panchayat.

Classification	S.NO.	Ext A.C.	Ext A.C.	Hect	Rate per Acre.	M.V.
Govt-Dry	13/2	8.94	full	3.616	Rs. 74,000/-	Rs. 6,61,560/-
Govt-Dry	13/3	2.17	full	0.878	Rs. 74,000/-	Rs. 1,60,580/-
Govt-Dry	12	6.76	full	2.734	Rs. 74,000/-	Rs. 5,02,400/-
	Total	17.87				

Bounded by North :- V. Chennakesavulu and others land

[Signature]

Annexure IV: Bird eye view of the new campus

Annexure-IV



Annexure V: Draft of the MoU with the state of Andhra Pradesh for operation and management of the Centre

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

FOR THE OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF

“KARUNA RESCUE AND REHABILITATION CENTRE, PUTTAPARTHI”

IN THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is entered into on this day of the month of, 202

BETWEEN

The Department of Forests, Government of Andhra Pradesh, hereinafter referred to as the ‘FIRST PARTY’ on the ONE PART

AND

The Karuna Society for Animals and Nature, Puttaparthi (Andhra Pradesh) hereinafter referred to as the ‘SECOND PARTY’ on the OTHER PART

WHEREAS the FIRST PARTY is a government department engaged in the administration of protection and management of Forests and wildlife in the state of Andhra Pradesh and matters incident or related there to.

AND WHEREAS the SECOND PARTY is a non-profit animal welfare organization (registered society under the Society Registration Act of 1860 in the state of Andhra Pradesh) and is engaged in the promotion of animal welfare and wildlife conservation and matters incidental thereto.

AND WHEREAS the SECOND PARTY has established and managing a Center (the Karuna Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi), which is duly recognized as a Rescue Center (mini category zoo) by the Central Zoo Authority, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India for receiving injured, diseased, rescued, seized, orphaned and

old wild animals from the Rayalseema region of state of Andhra Pradesh for treatment, temporary shelter and release of the same in wild, subject to availability of suitable habitat or otherwise scientific upkeep with strict adherence to the guidelines framed for the purpose. AND WHEREAS both parties desirous of operating and managing the “Karuna Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre, Puttaparthi”, desire to put their agreement in writing for that purpose.

NOW THEREFOR THIS MOU WITNESSED AS UNDER

ARTICLE I

Both parties agree that the following are the objectives and scope of work of the Center

- To assist the Forest Department, Andhra Pradesh, other Animal Welfare Organizations and the local people in rescuing wild animals from the field outside their natural habitat, seized from miscreants, abandoned young ones and old animals.
- To act as a Centre for receiving injured, diseased, rescued, seized, orphaned and old wild animals from Rayalseema region of state of Andhra Pradesh for treatment, temporary shelter.
- To provide lifetime care facility for captive/captured/seized/orphaned/old/diseased wild animals particularly leopards, sloth bears, monkeys, deer, antelopes and land and flying birds.
- On health recovery, to rehabilitate those in a suitable habitat after carrying out feasibility study.
- To ensure high standard animal health care as an off-display facility i.e. to keep the animals away from the visitors.
- To encourage and motivate all stakeholders to support and engage in conservation.

ARTICLE II

Both the parties shall collaborate at all stages of the executive of all mutually agreed activities and shall not withhold from each other relevant information or otherwise hinder the execution of these activities.

ARTICLE III

(a) The FIRST and SECOND PARTIES, for the efficient management of the Center and its programs, agree to constitute a 'Governing council' consisting of the following members:

1. Chief Wildlife Warden, Andhra Pradesh - Chairman
2. Conservator of Forests (having jurisdiction over the area) - Member
3. Divisional Forest Officer (having jurisdiction over the area) - Member
4. Chairman, Karuna Society for Animals and Nature - Member
5. Veterinarian, Karuna Society for Animals and Nature - Member
6. Secretary, Karuna Society for Animals and Nature - Member Secretary

(b) In addition to the above, the 'Governing Council' may identify people of repute with expertise of topical relevance and invite them to the 'governing council' meetings.

ARTICLE IV

(a) The 'governing council' shall determine its overall responsibilities during the inaugural and ensuing meetings, but these shall include:

1. Formulation of the policies, guidelines, rules and regulations and matters relating there of the Center;
2. Overseeing the Center and its entire programmes;
3. Review of the progress of the implementation of the projects from time to time;
4. Issue of suitable directions / advice in the Center management;
5. Such other matters as may arise.

(b) The 'Governing Council' should meet at least once a year.

ARTICLE V

The SECOND PARTY shall engage appropriately qualified and experienced personnel, for the management of the Center. These personal include a 'Center Supervisor' and a 'Veterinarian'. The 'Center Supervisor' will primarily be responsible for the management of the center and execution of its programme, subject to the overall guidance of the 'Governing Council'.

The SECOND PARTY shall further engage for the Center such other personal as maybe required. All costs including the salaries, per diem and travel expenses etc. of the staff engaged for the Center and its programme, shall be borne by the SECOND PARTY, unless specifically mentioned otherwise.

The FIRST PARTY shall have no obligation /liability for the engagement / regularization of the services of such staff during or after the expiry of this MoU or otherwise. All liabilities, if any, arising out of the engagement of such staff during the period of this MoU will be borne by the SECOND PARTY.

ARTICLE VI

- (a) The SECOND PARTY will administer the accounts and expenses of the Center, which shall be approved by the 'Governing Council'.
- (b) The SECOND PARTY will bear all the budgeted recurring and non-recurring costs of the Center during the period of the MoU.

ARTICLE VII

Any dispute between the parties in respect of this MoU and its implementation shall first be placed before the 'Governing Council' for amicable resolution, however, failing such resolution, the decision of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Andhra Pradesh shall be final.

ARTICLE VIII

This MoU shall come into force with effect from the date of its signature and shall be valid for a period of three years unless either of the parties gives to the other a written notice, three months in advance of its intention to terminate the MoU any time before the period of expiry of the MoU. The MoU may be renewed for a further period on mutual consent of both parties. It may also be modified or amended by the mutual consent of both the parties.

IN WITNESSES WHEREOF, the PARTIES above named have hereto signed this MoU and affixed thereto their seals.

Executed aton the day and month and year herein above written

FIRST PARTY

SECOND PARTY

Name in full:

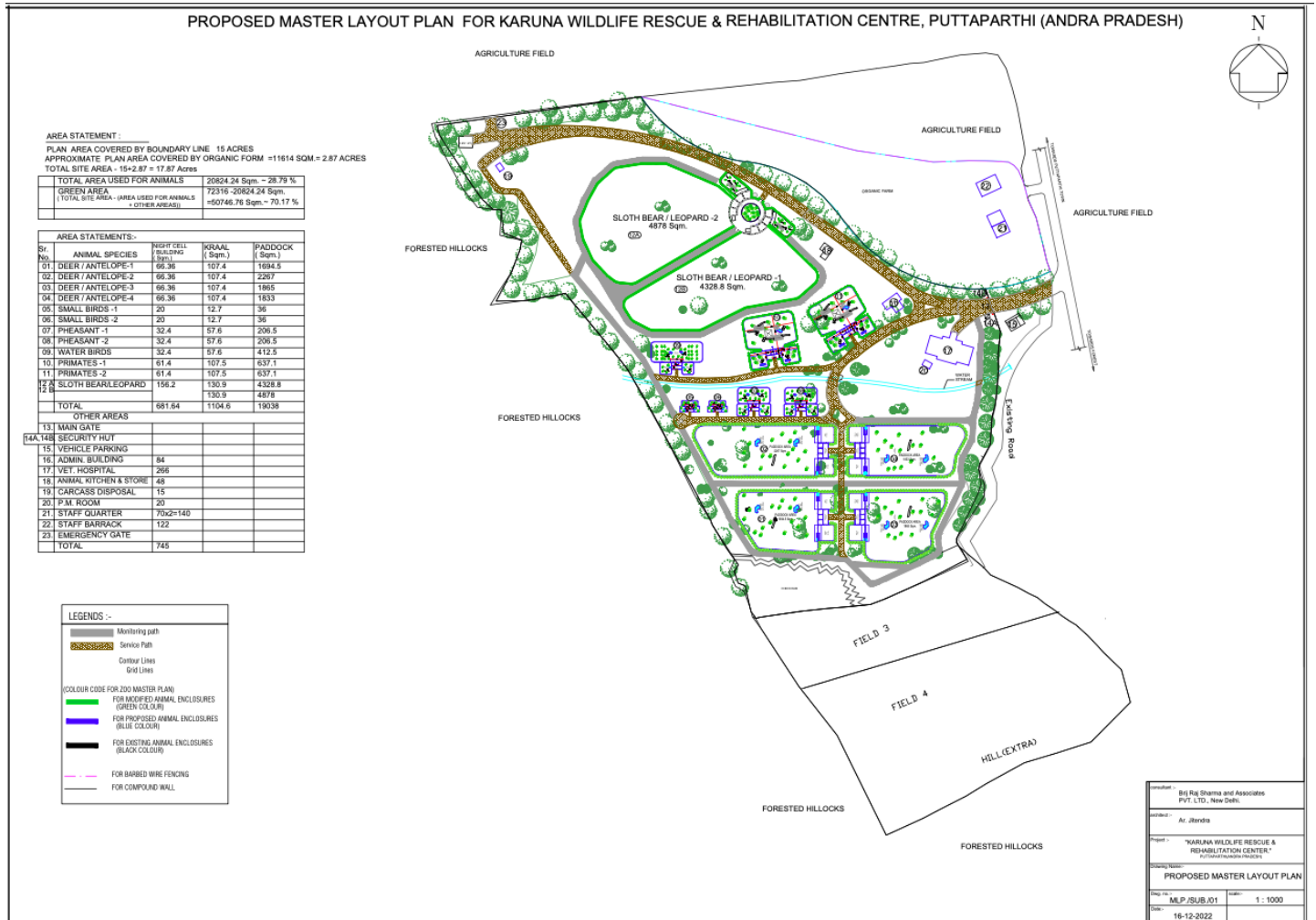
Name in full:

Designation:

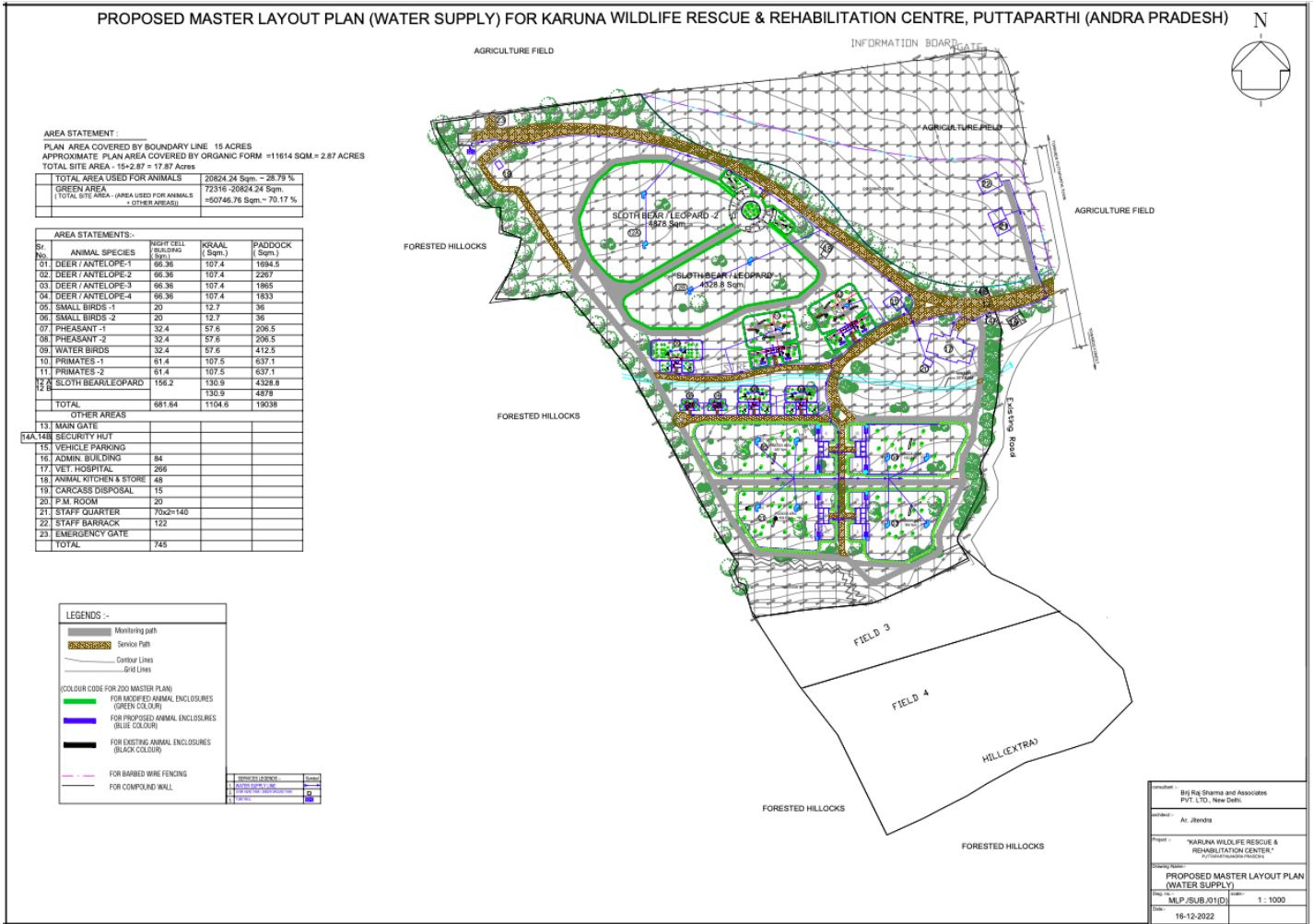
Designation:

WITNESSES:

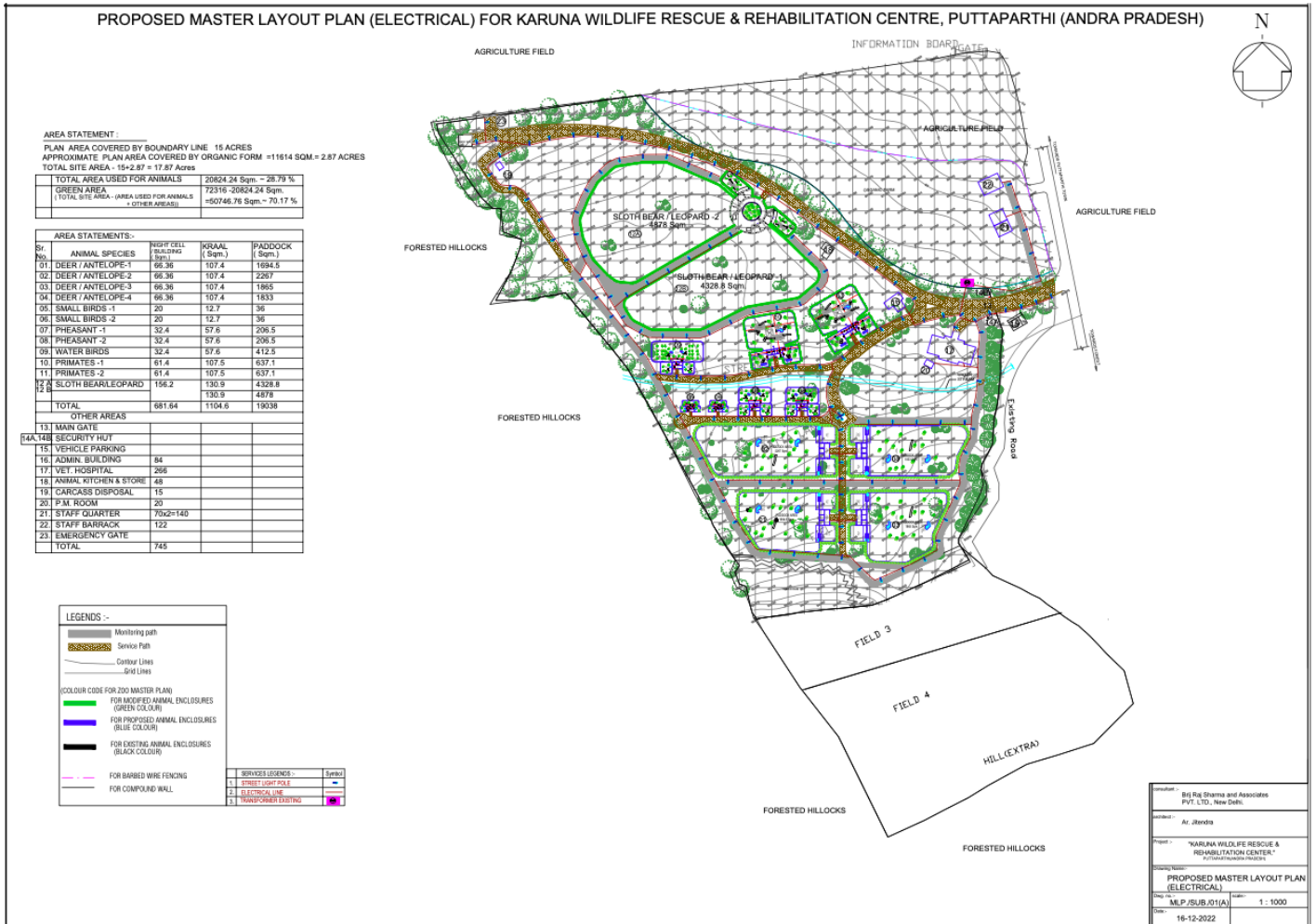
Annexure VI: Proposed Master (layout) of the Karuna Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation centre at new location



Annexure VII: Layout plan showing water distribution network at the proposed facility



Annexure VIII: Layout plan showing electricity supply network at the proposed facility



Annexure IX: Layout plan showing Sewerage disposal network at the proposed facility

PROPOSED MASTER LAYOUT PLAN (SEWERAGE) FOR KARUNA WILDLIFE RESCUE & REHABILITATION CENTRE, PUTTAPARTHI (ANDRA PRADESH)



AREA STATEMENT:
 PLAN AREA COVERED BY BOUNDARY LINE 15 ACRES
 APPROXIMATE PLAN AREA COVERED BY GEOMETRIC FORM = 11614 SQM = 2.87 ACRES
 TOTAL SITE AREA = 15*2.87 = 17.87 ACRES

TOTAL AREA USED FOR ANIMALS	20821.21 Sqm = 28.73 %
GREEN AREA	72515.20824 Sqm
TOTAL SITE AREA - AREA USED FOR ANIMALS	= 59746.76 Sqm = 70.17 %

Sl. No.	ANIMAL SPECIES	NOY OF BELL	KRNAL	FOODCOK
01	JEER / ANTELOPE-1	96.36	107.4	1104.8
02	JEER / ANTELOPE-2	96.36	107.4	1104.8
03	JEER / ANTELOPE-3	96.36	107.4	1104.8
04	JEER / ANTELOPE-4	96.36	107.4	1104.8
05	SMALL BIRDS-1	20	12.7	36
06	SMALL BIRDS-2	20	12.7	36
07	PHEASANT-1	32.4	57.6	206.5
08	PHEASANT-2	32.4	57.6	206.5
09	WATER BIRDS	32.4	57.6	206.5
10	PRIMATE-1	31.4	107.4	627.1
11	PRIMATE-2	31.4	107.4	627.1
12	SLOTH BEAR/LEOPARD	104.2	130.8	4326.8
			130.3	827.6
	TOTAL	381.64	1104.6	16038

OTHER AREAS	
13	MAIN GATE
14,14A,14B	SECURITY HUT
15	VEHICLE PARKINGS
16	WATERING POINT
17	VEH. ACERITARY
18	ANIMAL HYGIENE & EYECL
19	SARCASS DISPOSAL
20	STAFF ROOM
21	STAFF QUARTER
22	STAFF BARRACK
23	EMERGENCY GATE
	TOTAL

LEGENDS :

- Walking path
- Service Path
- Contour Lines
- GRID LINES

COLOR CODE :

- FOR PROPOSED ANIMAL ENCLOSURES (REFERENCE PLAN)
- FOR PROPOSED ANIMAL ENCLOSURES (BLUE COLOR)
- FOR EXISTING ANIMAL ENCLOSURES (BLACK COLOR)

FOR BARRIERS :

- FOR BARBED WIRE FENCING
- FOR CONCRETE WALL

SERVICE LEGENDS :

1	SEWERAGE LINE		Symbol
2	WATER PIPE		Symbol
3	ELECTRICITY LINE		Symbol
4	TELEPHONE LINE		Symbol

Prepared by: **Big Big Sharma and Associates**
 PVT. LTD., New Delhi

Checked by: **Ar. Jitendra**

Project: **"KARUNA WILDLIFE RESCUE & REHABILITATION CENTER"**

Drawing Name: **PROPOSED MASTER LAYOUT PLAN (SEWERAGE)**

Date: **MLP (SUB. 01)(B)** Scale: **1 : 1000**

Date: **16-12-2022**

Annexure X: Layout plan for Drainage network at the proposed facility

PROPOSED MASTER LAYOUT PLAN (STORM WATER DRAIN) FOR KARUNA WILDLIFE RESCUE & REHABILITATION CENTRE, PUTTAPARTHI (ANDRA PRADESH)



AREA STATEMENT -

PLAN AREA COVERED BY SECONDARY LINE 15 ACRES
 APPROXIMATE PLAN AREA COVERED BY GRID/ANIC FORM = 11614 SQM = 2.87 ACRES
 TOTAL SITE AREA = 15x2.87 = 17.87 ACRES

TOTAL AREA USED FOR ANIMALS	20824.24 Sqm = 28.77 %
GREEN AREA	72315.20x24.24 Sqm
TOTAL SITE AREA - AREA USED FOR ANIMALS	=50746.76 Sqm = 70.7 %

AREA STATEMENTS -

Sr. No.	ANIMAL SPECIES	NO. OF SLOTTED SLOTS	AREA (Sq.m)	PADDOCK (Sq.m.)
01	DEER / ANTELOPE-1	36.36	109.4	1104.6
02	DEER / ANTELOPE-2	36.36	109.4	2267
03	DEER / ANTELOPE-3	36.36	109.4	1185
04	DEER / ANTELOPE-4	36.36	109.4	1133
05	SMALL BIRDS -1	30	12.7	36
06	SMALL BIRDS -2	30	12.7	36
07	PHEASANT-1	32.4	57.6	206.5
08	PHEASANT-2	32.4	57.6	206.5
09	WATER BUFFLES	13.4	57.6	217.5
10	PRIMAVER-1	11.4	109.4	617.1
11	PRIMAVER-2	11.4	109.4	617.1
12	SLOTH BEAR/LEOPARD	156.2	130.3	4328.8
	TOTAL	381.64	1154.6	11038

OTHER AREAS

Sr. No.	DESCRIPTION	Area (Sq.m)	Area (Sq.ft)
13	MAIN GATE		
14	SECURITY HUT		
15	VEHICLE PARKING		
16	ADMIN BATH ROOMS	34	
17	VEHICULAR	266	
18	ANIMAL HYGIENE SYSTEM	48	
19	CARCASS DISPOSAL	15	
20	WC ROOM	40	
21	STAFF QUARTER	702x140	
22	STAFF BARRACK	122	
23	EMERGENCY GATE		
	TOTAL	745	

LEGENDS -

- Walking path
- Service Path
- Corridor Lines
- Grid Lines
- EXISTING (OR) PROPOSED ANIMAL ENCLOSURES (GREEN COLOR)
- FOR PROPOSED ANIMAL ENCLOSURES (BLUE COLOR)
- FOR EXISTING ANIMAL ENCLOSURES (BLACK COLOR)
- FOR BARBED WIRE FENCING
- FOR CONCRETE WALL

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE
1	ISSUE FOR APPROVAL	
2	FOR APPROVAL	

Prepared by: Sri Raj Sharma and Associates PVT. LTD., New Delhi.

Checked by: Ar. Jyotsna

Project: "KARUNA WILDLIFE RESCUE & REHABILITATION CENTER" - Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh

Drawing Name: PROPOSED MASTER LAYOUT PLAN (STORM WATER DRAIN)

Scale: M.P. (SUB-01)(C) 1:1000

Date: 16-12-2022