



ANNUAL REPORT 2022-23



Large-scaled forest lizard
(*Calotes grandisquamis*)



Great hornbill
(*Buceros bicornis*)

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ABOUT WCS-INDIA

VISION

WCS-India envisions a world where all life, on land and water, and people thrive together.

MISSION

WCS-India's mission is to retain, recover, and restore wildlife and ecosystems. We shall achieve this through inclusive, evidence-based action, sustained engagement, and creative communication to continue to inspire people.

ABOUT US

WCS-India is a Section 25 non-profit company incorporated in India and compliant with all Indian regulations. In accordance with the global mission, WCS-India's overarching goal is to protect and conserve the natural environment, its flora and fauna, and in particular, preserve wildlife and wild places in India. We combine wildlife conservation action and strategic policy interventions with rigorous principles of conservation science to forge long-lasting, productive partnerships with governmental and non-governmental partners as well as with local communities. Our conservation action addresses the overarching threats of habitat fragmentation, poaching and wildlife trade, as well as human-wildlife conflict, which impacts our biodiversity and its habitats.

Based on these principles, WCS-India's work has facilitated the consolidation of critical natural spaces while also bringing thousands of marginalised people into the mainstream to access a better quality of life.

OUR SUPPORT STAFF

The programmatic work at WCS-India is possible only because of the support teams – The Finance team (Abhilasha M, Anusha Shetty, Banumathi S, Bindiya PM, Neethu Shree, Mithila Hegde, Prajna Shetty, Premila Savanth, Sagar S, Thimma Reddy, Rajesh Arora), the Admin team (Imthiyaz Pasha, Mangalagowri YS, Nagesh RT, Nagraja H, Sreenivasulu Poojari, Umesh B) and the HR team (Arpitha N, Kumar S), headed by Head of Operations (Venu Parameshwar).



Nilgiri Langur
(*Semnopithecus johnii*)

ARUNACHAL PALM PROJECT

OBJECTIVE

To document the biocultural diversity and forest management strategies in the Eastern Himalaya region of Arunachal Pradesh.

BACKGROUND

The recently initiated Arunachal Palm Project documents and studies the biocultural and biological diversity of forest landscapes in Arunachal Pradesh's Eastern Himalayas. The project is being carried out in collaboration with forest-dwelling communities of the Puroik and Nyishi tribes in the East Kameng district. Their unique and millennia-old practice of cultivating sago palms, bamboo indigenous rice varieties, etc., has created a landscape of diverse vegetation types hosting an enormous diversity of life. The communities share a complex relationship with lifeforms and spirits that goes beyond the perception of food or resources. Altogether, this has immense potential to enable implicit conservation practices of forests in this landscape.

PROJECT

In the last six months, the principal investigator of the project worked towards obtaining free, prior, and informed consent from communities to initiate the documentation project. The Puroik and Nyishi communities have contributed knowledge and suggestions to improve the design of the research project to achieve a practical and equitable research outcome. With growing interest in food security, climate change, and indigenous food, a baseline documentation project can lay the foundation for exploring complicated ideas of habitat, landscape, and species conservation.

TEAM

Chintan Sheth

CARNIVORE & HERBIVORE ECOLOGY & CONSERVATION

OBJECTIVE

To work towards our long-term goal of evidence-based conservation by building capacity in the government, civil society, and academia to reliably monitor wildlife populations and conduct other applied research to inform conservation.

BACKGROUND

Our team members are associated with the long-term, large-scale tiger, leopard, and prey monitoring programme in the central Western Ghats of Karnataka, Goa, and northern Kerala. Several of our team members have over a decade of experience in this field of work. We focus on building capacity and supporting reliable field research and wildlife monitoring to inform conservation.

Technical Support - WCS-India Programmes

Our team offers technical support to all programmes across WCS-India, building capacity within the organisation and assisting teams in undertaking robust field projects such as tracking populations over time and space and assessing patterns and drivers of species distributions. We also conduct field research, process and validate field data, and use statistical modelling and analyses to answer conservation-related questions.

- **Eastern Ghats and Telangana Programme**

Tiger and prey monitoring: Includes creating long-term databases of individual tigers and leopards from the landscape, study design, data collection protocols for field surveys, data processing and validation, statistical modelling and analyses, and participation of experienced staff in field surveys.

- **Counter Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) Programme**

We conducted workshops and training programmes on behalf of the CWT team for state forest department staff from northeastern India on camera trapping and field techniques.

- **Nagaland-Conservation & Livelihood (N-CL) Programme**

Conducted camera trap surveys for mammal species inventory in the community-managed forests of Nagaland.

Collaborations with Institutions and Students

Team members taught and mentored graduate students and researchers from organisations and institutions working on wildlife conservation:

- National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS), as part of the Consortium for Wildlife Conservation, of which WCS-India is a part
- Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)-Tirupati
- WCS-Thailand, WCS-Laos, and other WCS country programmes



Support to and Participation in Coalitions and Collaborations with Other Organisations

- Involved in organising Tiger Dialogues, a series of moderated panel discussions on tiger conservation and research as part of the Chinese Year of the Tiger, hosted by WWF- India, Panthera, and WCS-India.
- Members were also a part of the Coalition for Wildlife Corridors, a coalition of Indian NGOs and research institutions working on or studying issues related to connectivity and wildlife corridors.
- Supported the Valley School, Bengaluru, and the Indian Institute of Human Settlements (IIHS), Bengaluru, to conduct camera trap surveys on their campuses.
- We supported a camera trap survey to inventory medium and large terrestrial mammals of the Sendenyu Community Conserved Area in Nagaland.

Support to WCS-Global, and Other WCS Country Programmes

Our team provided technical input to WCS-Global programmes on various initiatives, including TCL 3.0, assessments of OECMs, WCS-Thailand (on the long-term [2007-2021] analysis of tiger population dynamics in Thailand's Western Forest Complex), and WCS-Laos (on modelling distributions of gibbons and macaques in Laos).

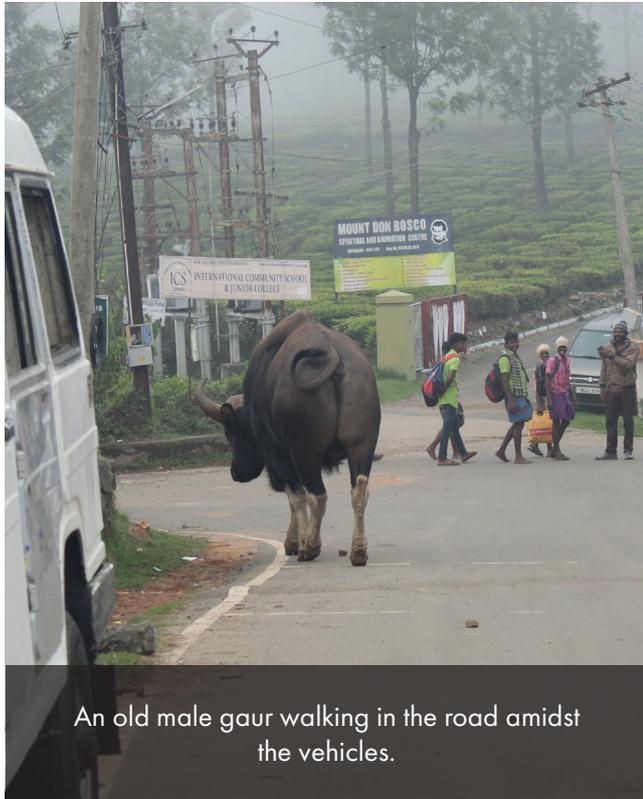
TEAM

Devcharan Jathanna, Kaushal Patel, Kiran Yadav,
M N Santhosh, Ng Bishwanath Singh, Satish G.
Nagathan, Shiva Kumar M D, Somashekar N B,
Srikanth Rao H S

CELEBRATING NATURE-CULTURE RELATIONSHIPS

OBJECTIVE

To document, and celebrate nature culture relationships in India



An old male gaur walking in the road amidst the vehicles.

BACKGROUND

The Indian narrative around human-wildlife interactions has predominantly focused on conflict. However, across India and several other parts of the world, there is a growing understanding of the incredible capacity to coexist with a wide array of wildlife. Social factors such as culture, experiences, and perceptions play a prominent role in creating and sustaining a social capacity for shared spaces.

Since these social factors vary greatly, especially in a country as diverse as India, we instituted a fellowship programme to understand complex human-wildlife interactions through the lens of culture and tradition. As we gather more stories of such interactions, the programme's larger goal is to share them with a broader audience through a platform that encourages further engagement between the general public and experts from the field. We aim to draw attention to these relationships and steer the narrative around human-wildlife interactions from the popular binary of nature and development towards a nuanced understanding of coexistence.

PROJECT

The selected fellows came from a social and natural sciences background and were each assigned to various projects that fit the programme's theme. In Bengaluru, Karnataka, the explorations started around Aralikattes, which are structures around peepal trees (*Ficus religiosa*) that have religious significance and serve as places for social gatherings and markets. The project has expanded to creating an archive of coexistence stories from around the country.

The fellowship commenced with an extensive training programme in collaboration with the Coexistence Consortium, after which fellows began their research at various locations. They explored multiple narratives of Nature-Culture Coexistence across regions and species. Here are glimpses of the three projects undertaken through the fellowship.

TEAM

Abeer Gupta, Akanksha Pandey, Dhee, Pavithran MM, Machaiah PC, Rujan Sarkar, Sahamatha



Understanding crocodile worship by certain local communities in Goa.



Studying the interactions between the Irula community and gaurs in Kotagiri, Tamil Nadu, in collaboration with Keystone Foundation.



Exploring local perceptions and stories around whales in Karwar, Karnataka.

ANECDOTES

During our field research on human-whale interactions in Karwar, a captivating anecdote emerged from the words of a seasoned fisherman in Dandibag. His sentiment encapsulated the unique relationship shared between the local fishermen and the whales inhabiting these waters.

The fisherman's perspective was clear: "We are here so we don't go hungry. The whale has its own path." This statement revealed a coexistence that transcends language and culture, where humans and whales share the same space with a mutual respect for each other's needs. However, what truly stood out was the belief system interwoven into these interactions. The fishermen believed that whales possessed an

empathetic awareness of their emotions. They believed that when they offered prayers with joined palms, the whales listened, preventing any potential repercussions.

The fishermen cautioned, "If we say anything wrong, there is a possibility that it might return and surround the boat, causing a disturbance." This belief added a layer of caution and respect to their daily encounters with these marine giants. The fishermen's accounts were filled with stories of kindness and care for the whales. These remarkable interactions shed light on the intricate and deeply rooted connections between the local community and the marine life of Karwar, calling for further exploration and study.

CENTRAL WESTERN GHATS OF KARNATAKA

OBJECTIVE

To conserve biodiverse areas and critical corridors in the central Western Ghats through inclusive & effective collaborations, evidence-based actions, and outreach.

BACKGROUND

The central Western Ghats (CWG) landscape comprises Hassan, Chikmagalur, Udupi, Shimoga, and Uttara Kannada districts. Apart from supporting viable populations of the endangered Lion-Tailed Macaque, these areas are also a crucial sink for many dispersing endangered species like the tiger, elephant, and dhole, among others, from the Bandipur-Nagarhole landscape. With a network of protected areas, functional corridors, high human density, and increased negative human-wildlife interactions in recent years, the landscape needs immediate attention and effective management.

Our programme addresses complex landscape conservation issues through a diverse approach and effective collaboration with various government and non-government partners and local communities.



Science Feast inauguration.



Vinayaka addressing students during Science feast.

PROJECT

Provide Support to the Karnataka Forest Department

We work closely with the Karnataka Forest Department and support them in conducting various activities to conserve wildlife and habitats in the CWG landscape. We subscribed to the NASA FIRMS: Fire Email Alert, through which our team passed information quickly to field officers and staff of the forest department to subdue and curtail forest fires at 45 locations in the landscape between January and March 2023.

We are also regularly invited by the forest department to be expert members during discussions about local conservation issues and to participate in activities such as wild animal autopsies.

Outreach

We actively engage with school children, the general public, the media, and other partners through regular education programmes to raise awareness about biodiversity conservation and garner more extensive societal support for the cause. In the past year, we organised ten awareness programmes during important days for wildlife, reaching over 2000 students and adults. Our team also contributed several articles to local newspapers and mass media, highlighting issues pertinent to this landscape.

TEAM

Choodaratna K N, Gangadhar, Kumar Naik,
Veresh G, Vinayaka S G

COEXISTENCE PROJECT

OBJECTIVE

Enabling safer shared spaces between people and large-bodied wildlife in forest-production landscapes.

BACKGROUND

The tea plantations of West Bengal face intense conservation conflict in the form of human injuries and fatalities due to elephants and leopards. The local communities are marginalised and bear the disproportionate brunt of these negative human-wildlife interactions. Our research focuses on understanding the causes of such incidents and developing interventions for prevention. We have facilitated and implemented measures such as low-cost fences to enclose crop fields, safety awareness programmes for local communities, and building the capacity of local institutions and individuals to manage negative interactions better.



Addressing the plantation workers about interventions to prevent negative interactions with wildlife.



Leopard in a tea plantation.

PROJECT

Leopard in a Tea-cup: Monitoring Leopard Population in Tea Plantations

Tea plantations are leopard habitats in the Himalayan foothills of West Bengal. As part of this project, we carried out the first assessment of leopard populations in tea plantations and compared them to estimates from adjacent protected areas. We carried out camera trapping to estimate leopard densities in the tea plantations around Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, and Alipurduar districts of West Bengal.

The persistence of leopards in shared landscapes like tea estates hinges on local support. We evaluated local support from tea estate management based on parameters such as leopard presence, the attitude of management towards wildlife, requests for translations, etc. Based on these parameters, we felicitated certain tea estates with leopard images captured from their estates and thanked them for being leopard-friendly estates.

Furthermore, we also carried out awareness programmes for tea plantation workers and other residents of the plantation on safety practices to avoid direct encounters with leopards. We also roped in the tea plantation management to continue practices such as beating drums and making loud noise before starting plantation work.

TEAM

Aritra Kshetry

Tonmoy Mukherjee

COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH

OBJECTIVE

Our mission is to effectively convey WCS-India's conservation vision through creative and impactful communication strategies. We aim to explore how visual communication and engaging narratives can transform complex science into accessible content for a wide variety of audiences.

By leveraging compelling storytelling and data-driven content, we support the organisation's programs, create engaging outreach initiatives, bolster our digital presence, streamline internal communication, and facilitate collaborative work with experts in the field and other aligned institutions.

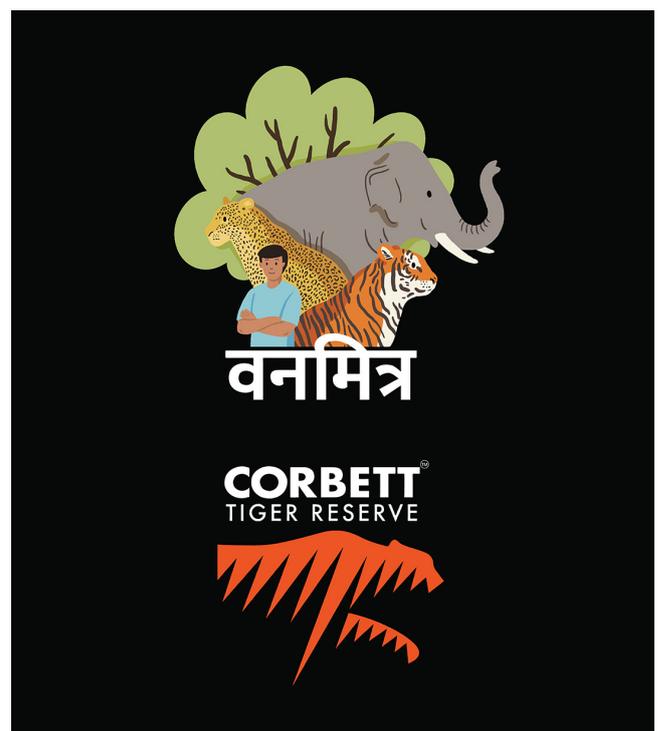
BACKGROUND

WCS-India's work spans a variety of ecosystems, from the rugged expanse of mountainous regions to the rich biodiversity of coastal habitats. This geographical diversity mirrors the kaleidoscope of stakeholders we engage with, each possessing unique cultural and environmental contexts. Understanding the nuanced needs and perspectives of these groups is central to our mission. Consequently, our communication strategies are meticulously designed to resonate with the specific attributes of each stakeholder and are adapted over time.

Our strategy embraces versatility, prioritising a broad spectrum of content that goes well beyond traditional formats. Ranging from data-visualisation, information design, visual reports, infographics, audio-visual content to other creative outputs, all crafted to capture attention and effectively communicate our message. This diversity in our work ensures we connect with our audience on various platforms in a clear and professional manner. While engaging narratives for events such as exhibitions and talks also form a crucial part of our repertoire, they complement our wider array of initiatives, showcasing the depth and adaptability of our approach.

TEAM

Aditi Rajan, Advait Jaikumar, Andrew Dias, Dipti Humraskar, Gayatri Jawali, Jessica Luis, Machaiah PC, Radha Pennathur, Rujan Sarkar, Shivangi Pant, Surabhi Paraki, Tabitha Sunny



SALIM ALI'S FRUIT BAT

Lalidens salimalii

Salim Ali's fruit bat is endemic to the southern Western Ghats and is typically found in montane evergreen forests at altitudes of 800-1100m.

EX EW CR **EN** VU NT LC

BAT WEEK 2022

WARD'S LONG-EARED BAT

Plecotus wardi

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

This long eared bat occurs in the Himalayan regions from Pakistan to Nepal, and the Pamir mountains in Afghanistan, between elevations of 1,700 m to 3,600 m.

BAT WEEK 2022

OCTOBER 2023

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8th	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12th	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21st	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
23rd	29	30	31				
24th							

8th World Octopus Day

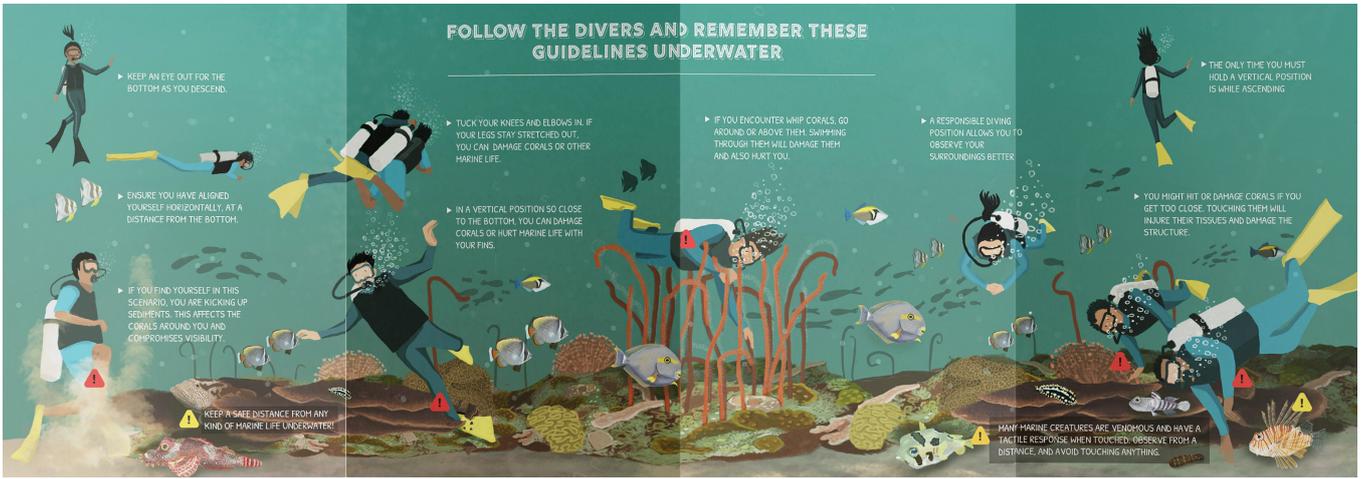
12th Sloth Bear Day

21st Reptile Awareness Day

23rd International Snow Leopard Day

24th Freshwater Dolphin Day

The Arali Katte Programme
 Exploring nature-culture relationships through stories of coexistence in Karnataka and beyond.



COUNTER WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING (CWT) PROGRAMME

OBJECTIVE

To conserve threatened wildlife targeted by hunting and trade through evidence-based crime prevention approaches and meaningful collaborations with stakeholders.

BACKGROUND

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) is a complex and dynamic issue with far-reaching negative implications, not only for the species involved but also ecosystems, human health, and local culture and economy. The CWT programme was initiated in 2018 to address this growing concern. We work across India, with a special focus on the Northeast region, Eastern Ghats, and Western Ghats, due to their ecological significance and vulnerability to wildlife trafficking.

We focus on strengthening enforcement capacity on wildlife crime prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution, providing technical and technological support and conducting and disseminating research on wildlife crime to inform enforcement action and generate awareness.

PROJECT

Scaling Up Enforcement Capacity and Cooperation to Combat Wildlife Trafficking Networks in South Asia

We work closely with law enforcement agencies to strengthen the capacity of frontline officers. We focus on preventing, detecting, investigating, and prosecuting wildlife crime through tailor-made modules aligned with agencies' mandates. We conducted a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) study with forest department officers from Assam and West Bengal to identify the training requirements to counter wildlife crime effectively. This helped us develop appropriate modules such as 'Wilderness First Aid' and 'Evidence-handling'.

Taking our criminological approach forward, we developed crime scripts to understand the trade of red sand boas and pangolins in India. Through the Helpline established to provide prompt assistance to officers in any queries or cases related to wildlife crime, we provided assistance in legal protocol and procedure and wildlife species identification in nine queries.

Working with Traditional Artisans to Change Behaviour Related to the Use of Bengal Monitor Lizard in Musical Instruments in Goa, India

We initiated a field-based project in Goa to understand how the revival of the ghumat drum, as a heritage musical instrument of Goa, may affect the conservation of the Bengal monitor lizard. Traditionally, the instrument was made from the skin of monitor lizards. The project uses primary and secondary data to monitor population trends and understand the magnitude of the threat from poaching, the factors driving the ghumat trade, and the acceptability of alternative skin ghumat.



As part of the capacity-building initiative, we also hosted a one-day journalist meet-up in Guwahati to discuss the 'Status of Wildlife Trafficking in Northeast India and West Bengal' and provide a platform for journalists to share experiences and stories.



We provided critical patrolling equipment (jackets, multitools, head torches, smartphones) in protected areas across Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, and Nagaland and distributed 546 biological sample kits for evidence collection in eight states.



38

Workshops
(33-INL + 5-USFWS)



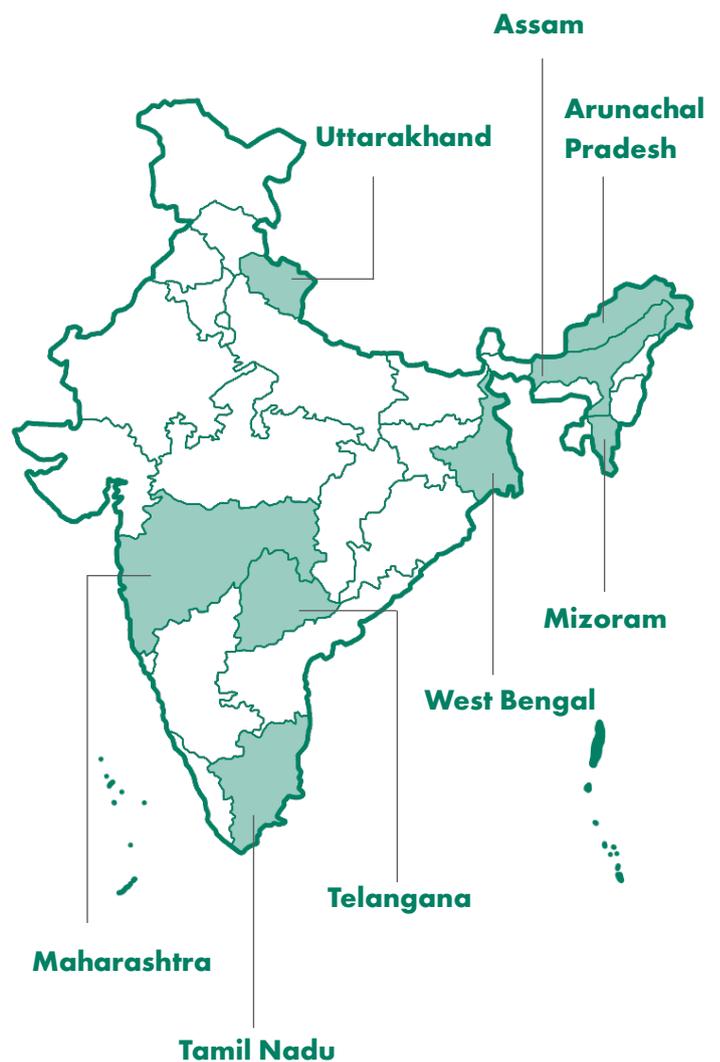
1474

Officers trained
(1194 - INL + 280-USFWS)



Agencies we worked with:
**State Forest Department,
State Forest Training
Academies,
Central Industrial Security
Force,
Directorate of Public
Prosecution,
Border Security Forces**

States we organised the workshops in





We launched a cyber wildlife crime app, Khoj, to monitor and timely detect online trade. We also released a documentary, 'Surviving the Odds - Combatting India's Illegal Wildlife Trade,' followed by the panel discussion.



To increase awareness about IWT, we also interacted with Law and Forestry colleges.

Create a Centralised Wildlife Crime Repository to Enable Wildlife Monitoring and Conservation

As part of the project, we developed an automatic data extraction module to collect wildlife-related articles from news websites/social media sites, classify wildlife crime articles, remove semantic duplicates, and populate a database. We submitted a report with 219 suspected online IWT YouTube videos and associated information to law enforcement agencies. They sent the links from the report to YouTube for the removal of these videos from their platform.

TEAM

Anirban Chaudhuri, Aristo Mendis, Debasish Sarma, Devika Rathore, Gargi Sharma, Kritika Balaji, Namrata Sarma, Nirmal Kulkarni, Priya Poonia, Rebecca Lewis, Rishik Dutta Gupta, Uttara Mendiratta

ANECDOTES

On March 6th and 7th, 2023, the team organised an interactive hybrid symposium on 'Illegal Wildlife Trade: Challenges and Opportunities', uniting 57 experts from 22 leading conservation organisations, law firms, media outlets, and wildlife rescue organisations across India.

The Symposium provided the CWT team members with an opportunity to engage with experts from different backgrounds, acquire new insights into drivers of illegal wildlife hunting and trade across unique landscapes in the country, and deepen their understanding of the challenges in tackling it. Through the process, participants ideated on collaborative solutions to tackle pressing issues. This experience enriched the collective knowledge of the CWT team and the participants on this wicked problem, including pragmatic measures to counter it.



Our trainer, Mr Anirban Chaudhuri demonstrating snake bite first aid to front-line staff during the Evidence handling workshop in South 24 Parganas, West Bengal.

FEEDBACK FROM WORKSHOPS

“After attending the training in the workshop, I feel more confident. Now I am able to make an offence report with the help of your workshop.”

- Forest department staff member from Karbi Anglong, 2022

“The organisation of such training helped me and my department mates to understand the importance and procedures under the Wildlife Protection Act. The Fisheries officials were coming across such incidences and were unaware of further steps to be taken. Now we are quite confident about the WPA and how it can help our department to work in hands with Forest Officials”

- Participant from the Department of Fisheries during the Interagency Workshop in Maharashtra, 2022

DESERT LANDSCAPE PROGRAMME - A COMMUNITY-BASED CONSERVATION APPROACH IN THE THAR

OBJECTIVE

We aim to deepen the pride towards the desert and its wildlife among the local communities, celebrating this unique landscape and the people who call it home. Through a participatory approach, we intend to form stakeholder networks and involve the local community in various outreach and community-supporting activities to strengthen conservation initiatives in this landscape.

Regional dynamics greatly influence our work, planning, and implementation. Working closely with administrative and community members helps us understand the socio-political dynamics in the landscape. Their suggestions and inputs have been valuable in successfully conducting these activities.

BACKGROUND

The Thar is the most widespread human-populated desert in the world, home to rich flora and fauna and the largest population of the critically endangered Great Indian Bustard (*Ardeotis nigricaps*). The Great Indian Bustard (GIB) is a long-ranging species. Hence, its survival is tied directly to the lives of the local communities, both highly dependent on the desert/semi-arid landscape. Over the last two years, WCS-India has been conducting and facilitating activities that contribute towards conserving the GIB around Desert National Park (DNP) in the Thar in Jaisalmer district.

We believe conservation efforts are most effective when done through engagement with the local community and other stakeholders in the region. Hence, to continue our work towards conserving this critical Thar desert and its wildlife, we have incorporated a more holistic landscape-level approach.

PROJECTS

Engagement with Herders

Livestock is a significant source of income and nourishment for people in the desert. 'Dhanis', or herder settlements, are spread far and wide throughout the desert, most being inaccessible. To support the local herder community and mitigate basic precautionary veterinarian challenges, we facilitate veterinary camps that provide primary preventive care for livestock in remote dhanis. We also initiated 'Pashupalak Goshti' or 'Conversations With Herders', where our team, with veterinarians, discusses primary livestock care practices to improve livestock health.

These camps were conducted in collaboration with the Panchayat Samiti, local leaders and respective Sarpanch of the villages.



Veterinary Consultant having a conversation with our field staff.

Reconstruction of Beris

Beris are traditional wells in the Thar desert that support thousands of people, their livestock, and wildlife. Often, these beris become dysfunctional due to lack of maintenance. We assist in their reconstruction, ensuring they are useful to people and animals.



Students playing Bingo in Kesar Singh ka Tala school.

Outreach in Schools

Outreach in schools is an integral part of our community-based conservation efforts in the Thar desert and one that is eagerly awaited by the children as well as our team. We have created four modules focusing on the desert ecosystem, wildlife symbols of the state, migratory birds, and habitats. All modules are based on a combination of discussions and activity-based learning, which leads to sustaining students' interest and making lessons engaging.

With the help of the local Manganiyar musicians, we have also shaped songs about the wildlife in the Thar. The musicians performed these songs in a few schools we work with to share information on the desert ecosystem.

Providing Tutors

Based on the request of the Pradhan of the Panchayat Samiti, we are working in collaboration with the District Education Department, Jaisalmer - the Chief District Education Officer and Chief Block Education Officer to hire tutors in schools. These tutors are individuals from the local community within the village who have appropriate educational degrees.

The headmasters appreciated our work and provided feedback that the tutors have been valuable in improving the quality of education at their school. The tutors we appointed have been sharing responsibility with existing school teachers resulting in a better presence of teachers in remote areas of the landscape and helping students access education more effectively.

Celebrating the Orans of Rajasthan

We organised an event, 'Nature Without Borders' at the Bangalore International Centre (BIC) to celebrate and discuss the challenges and management of Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in India.

The panel, constituting Dr V B Mathur (Former Chairperson, National Biodiversity Authority), Aarthi Sridhar (Founder Trustee, Dakshin Foundation), Aman Singh (Founder, KRAPAVIS), and Neema Pathak-Broome (Kalpavriksh), debated the feasibility of OECMs, explored inclusive approaches to conservation and the challenges faced, and exchanged perspectives from their experiences.

The event also featured a performance by the Manganiyar musician Ustad Gazi Khan and his team from Barna village, Jaisalmer, to celebrate the diversity of Rajasthan and its Orans through music.

TEAM

Abhay Singh, Aman Khan, Bhagwana Ram,
Bhikh Singh, Dilip Thakra Ram, Dr. Dewaram,
Dewasi, Indar Singh, Kamal Singh, Madho Singh,
Mrunal Ghosalkar, Najir Khan, Nathu Khan,
Shakil Khan, Shambhu Singh, Sumer Singh,
Tirlok Singh, Usman Khan



Veterinary camp at agricultural fields of Nimba village.

DHOLE PROGRAMME

OBJECTIVE

To understand the ecological requirements of dholes, linking information on individuals, packs, populations, and meta-populations to formulate science-based strategies to safeguard the species. We aim to help wildlife managers and governments conserve dholes across their geographic range.

BACKGROUND

Populations of the endangered dhole continue to decline because of habitat loss, a decrease in prey animals, and perhaps through competition with and the spread of diseases from domestic dogs. Dholes have gone extinct from 80% of the areas where they historically occurred. Conserving dholes requires conducting quality scientific studies to understand them better, dedicated efforts from government agencies to protect their populations and habitats, and conservation support from the public. Most extant dhole populations are found within forested Protected Areas, with smaller populations in multi-use forests and production agroforests. Dholes in these secondary habitats are important for facilitating connectivity between key populations.

Our work in the agroforests (tea, coffee plantations) of the Western Ghats aims to understand dhole ecology and human–dhole interactions to foster coexistence between dholes and people in shared spaces through research, outreach, and community engagement.



Indirect sign surveys of dholes, co-predators and prey in Valparai.



A dhole spotted amidst a tea plantation in Valparai.

PROJECTS

The Dhole Project

We initiated work in the Valparai plateau, Tamil Nadu, to first understand the behaviour and vocal repertoire of dholes in a human-use landscape. We combined this with similar information collected from dholes in captivity (Tirupati Zoo and Vizag Zoo, Andhra Pradesh). Over the past year, we conducted indirect sign surveys of dholes, co-predators, and prey in Valparai, collected faecal matter for diet assessments, and set up camera traps and audio-moths for population and acoustic monitoring, respectively. We also interviewed residents, set up a local informant network to locate and monitor dhole packs, and collected genetic material for individual identification of dholes (and estimate populations) and volatile compounds to understand their chemical ecology.

TEAM

Arjun Srivathsa, Avantika Sharma, Sabiya Sheikh

EASTERN GHATS & TELANGANA PROGRAMME

OBJECTIVE

We work to conserve the Royal Bengal Tiger, other wildlife, and their habitats in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

BACKGROUND

The Eastern Ghats (EG) are a broken chain of mountains spread across five states in peninsular India, and our work focuses on two landscapes in this region. The Nallamala Landscape (NL), which includes the Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve (NSTR) in Andhra Pradesh and the Amrabad Tiger Reserve (ATR) in Telangana, is one of India's largest and most complex protected areas sprawled across 5600 sq. km. It has a strong potential for substantial recovery of tigers. Our second work area is the Kawal Landscape, where we have worked since 2001. While our work initially centred around monitoring tigers and their prey, we have expanded our efforts to include initiatives addressing human-wildlife conflict mitigation, conducting capacity-building workshops, implementing legal interventions, undertaking community-based conservation projects, and strengthening protected areas.



Our team at the wetland during the Asian Waterfowl Census along with volunteers and bird experts.



Pakhhal Workshop August 2022

PROJECTS

Restore Degraded Lands and Ensure Survival of Tigers in Kawal Landscape through Community-Based Solutions

This project aims to help establish a viable meta-population of tigers centred around the Kawal Tiger Reserve. Through collaboration with farmers, we worked on promoting agroforestry practices on private lands, improving green cover, and adding a buffer for natural habitats. In Kawal, we initiated forest restoration on 120 acres of private forest land and supported bamboo craft and vermicomposting training for 25 Kolam tribals.

Assess Tiger Corridor in Ahobilam

We have recently documented the colonisation of tigers in the area abetting NSTR in the Ahobilam area. We photo-captured at least seven individual tigers and four sub-adult tigers along with other animals like leopards, dholes, ungulates, pangolins, etc. Using the time-species count method, we recorded 219 bird species, including some range extensions and the presence of the endemic yellow-throated bulbul.

Activities Conducted Beyond the Livelihood and Tiger and Prey Monitoring Projects

● **Monitoring Tigers and Their Dispersal in Tadoba-Kawal-Tippeshwer Corridors**

We do this mainly through a network of livestock herders, strategic camera trapping, and monitoring of identified bottlenecks, among other activities. In the past year, we recorded the presence of 19 tigers and played a crucial role in managing the human-tiger conflict. We photo-captured at least seven individual tigers and four sub-adult tigers along with other animals like leopards, dholes, ungulates, pangolins, etc. Using the time species count method, we recorded 219 bird species, including some range extensions and the presence of the endemic yellow-throated bulbul.

● **Long-term Prey Monitoring in the Nallamalla Landscape**

We also carried out a pilot study for estimating the density of Chinkara or Indian gazelle using camera trap-based distance sampling in ATR & NSTR. The presence of Indian gaur in ATR and barking deer in KTR are noteworthy observations from our study.

● **Threat Assessment in Kawal Corridors**

Through the categorisation of threats based on scope, severity and irreversibility, we ascertained live-wire hunting and snaring as major threats in the region. We built a crime script using semi-structured interviews and existing data. We also conducted 1081 SMART-based joint patrols covering about 6500 km on foot that led to the removal of 1978 wire snares and detection of 114 sites of electrocution and 69 wild animal carcasses. We shared the preliminary results with the forest department.

● **Monitoring Tigers in Key Source Sites in Eastern Ghats**

As a part of the All India Tiger Estimation-2022, we helped train frontline staff on mobile-based data collection tools, identification of indirect wildlife signs, NTCA protocols, deploying camera traps at 430 strategic locations and maintaining a long-term database of individual tigers. We contributed to formulating the 'Tiger Conservation Plan', the 'Tiger Album of NSTR' and a short report on encounter rates of tigers and co-predators using camera trap data.

● **Human-Wildlife Conflict**

We helped identify and monitor individuals involved in conflict through camera trapping and associated measures to mitigate the consequences. We also provided timely support by facilitating compensation schemes for those who were injured or lost livestock due to negative interactions with tigers or bears.

● **Capacity Building of Law Enforcement**

We have been involved in building capacity among the forest department staff and local communities towards tiger conservation and facilitating a better understanding of government schemes for local communities.

1. Trained 710 forest officers on Wildlife crime, detection, investigation & case documentation, field techniques, monitoring tigers, etc.
2. Designed simulation-based exercises to impart skills needed for foot patrolling.
3. Handed over 120 evidence collection kits to 31 divisions in both states.
4. Conducted workshops for forest department staff.



Celebration of International Tiger Day through wildlife-based activities for about 840 students from 22 schools at the KBR National Park, Hyderabad.

TEAM

Bapu Reddy, Harsh Vardhan G., Imran Siddiqui,
Komire Shankar, Kumaraswamy B., Nilanjan
Basu, Paul Benjamin, Sridhar Dupadu, Thirupati
Ramindla, Venkat Anagandhula

HUMAN-WILDLIFE INTERACTIONS PROGRAMME

OBJECTIVE

To envision spaces where humans and wildlife can coexist by understanding how they share space.

BACKGROUND

Mumbai, known for its green cover and coast, has the Sanjay Gandhi National Park within its city limits and patches of mangroves abutting the Mumbai Metropolitan Region. These forested areas show the presence of leopards, golden jackals, jungle cats, mongooses, and civets living alongside people. Through this programme, we aim to understand the complex relationship between humans and non-humans, especially carnivores, through our ongoing projects. Carnivores surviving at the edge of cities exhibit adaptations such as a generalist diet and temporal avoidance of people.

Conversely, people express mixed feelings of fear, awe, respect, and amazement towards these animals. We aim to facilitate this co-existence by gathering ecological evidence and bio-cultural knowledge on these interactions between humans and non-humans.

PROJECTS

Mumbai Leopard Project

This project aims to understand how leopards navigate the human-dominated landscape in and around Mumbai. As suggested by our data, approximately 80% of the kills made by the collared leopards were of domestic origin, such as dogs, fowl, cats, etc. We also gathered interesting and significant information based on observations of adult male leopards crossing railway lines and state highways at night, mating events, and cubs of the three-collared females.

As a part of our long-term collaboration with the forest department in this landscape, we assist the staff in various rescue-related activities, including reuniting cubs with their mothers. To raise awareness and reduce negative human-leopard interactions, we conducted public sessions for over 300 stakeholders in areas where leopard sightings were reported.

Mumbai Jackal Project

This project aims to understand the ecology of golden jackals in the mangrove forests of the Mumbai Metropolitan Region. Historically, golden jackals were distributed far and wide in Mumbai. As the city grew, the golden jackal population became confined to the mangrove forest patches which abut the city. Golden jackals are the apex predators in this landscape, so it becomes crucial to understand their ecology.

Our team gathered direct and indirect evidence on the presence of golden jackals in this landscape. We collected information on the activity patterns of jackals and their interaction with humans and domestic dogs with the help of remotely triggered camera traps.

ANECDOTES

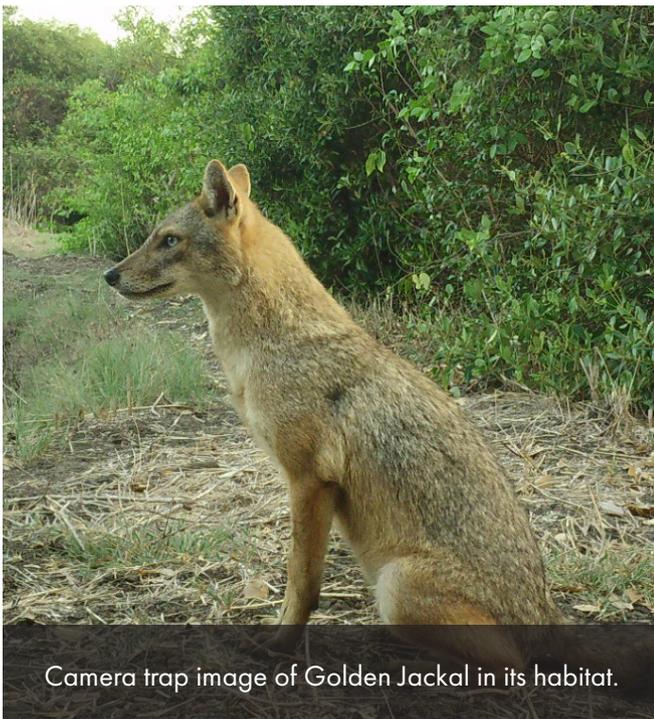
Savitri's Midnight Snack

We were tracking Savitri (LC115), one of our radio-collared female leopards, on one seemingly usual monitoring day. It was a little before midnight, and she was in the middle of a filming set in the Dadasahed Phalke Film City, which was still abuzz with people. We went inside the film set to inspect. About 7-8 people were wrapping up the film set post a shoot alongside the string signals we were getting from Savitri's collar, who was nowhere to be seen. Just then, we heard a noise from the roof of the set that immediately alarmed eight to ten domestic dogs. They quickly assembled and started frantically barking while looking towards the roof. The dogs with puppies confirmed Savitri's presence, probably planning her next meal, although we still couldn't see her.

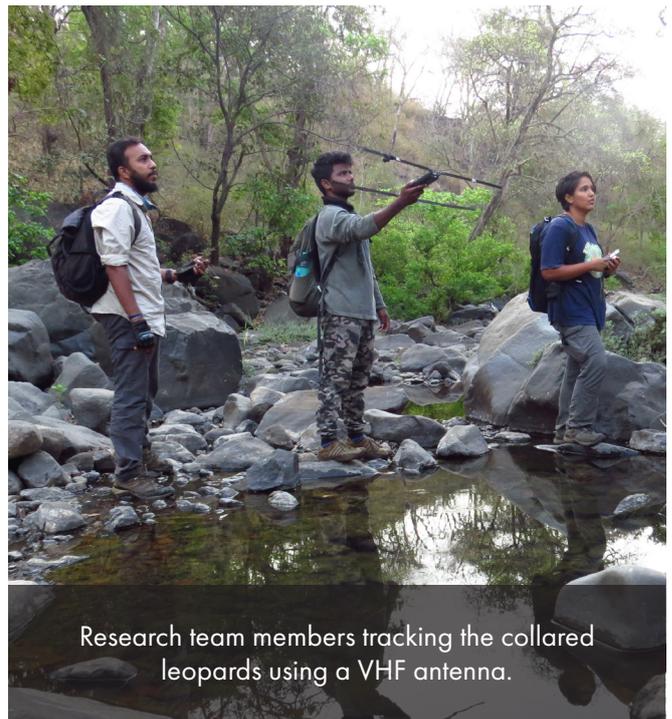
We informed people on the set of her presence and asked them to be vigilant. They locked the dogs in a room where they would be safe from the leopard. It was about 45 minutes past midnight, Savitri's signal began to fade, and we decided to call it a night too. The following morning, we got a call from the manager of the set. One of the puppies had managed to sneak out of the room. The CCTV footage revealed Savitri walking out of the film set with her reward - a midnight snack!

TEAM

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Camera trap image of Golden Jackal in its habitat.



Research team members tracking the collared leopards using a VHF antenna.

LAW AND POLICY

OBJECTIVE

To work towards resolving complex conservation issues through the lens of law and policy.

BACKGROUND

Insufficient capacity among responsible agencies, officers, and other stakeholders is one of the major challenges facing effective wildlife conservation. There is also a growing requirement for legal opinions and assistance on different conservation issues and policy-making in conservation.

Our legal team helps fill these gaps by working closely with the Counter Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) programme of WCS-India. We assist in capacity-building for law enforcement agencies, conduct research to strengthen prosecution and develop national and international policies surrounding biodiversity conservation, wildlife trade, and trafficking. We also support other programmes within WCS-India and undertake general legal research.

PROJECTS

Legal Gap Analysis (LGA)

LGA is an activity that helps identify the gaps in investigating and adjudicating wildlife crime cases by studying judgements sourced from district courts across India. During the forest officers' training, we used these LGA reports to examine the trends in convictions and acquittals in wildlife crime cases in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. We prepared LGA reports for Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, and Tripura. Further, upon request from the Madhya Pradesh Forest Department, our team conducted a similar study on judgements emerging from the six tiger reserves in the state, namely Bandhavgarh, Kanha, Panna, Pench, Sanjay Dubri, and Satpura.

Capacity Building

We conducted several legal capacity-building sessions with the Counter Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) team in Maharashtra, Assam, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand. These sessions primarily covered wildlife offences and legal procedures in wildlife crime prosecution.

Further, our team finalised the Customs Guide and the Cyber Crimes Manual. It worked on updating the Compendium of Judgements, Investigation Manual, Paramilitary Manual, Coastguard Manual, Coastal Police Manual and Pro-bono Lawyers' Manual as per the schedules in the Wildlife Protection Amendment Act of 2022.

Legal Assistance

Providing guidance on applying the law is a significant part of our work. We regularly support law enforcement agencies by responding to their legal queries posed through the CWT helpline. We have also had the opportunity to assist the Madhya Pradesh Forest Department and their Special Public Prosecutor in an ongoing appeal case in the Madhya Pradesh High Court.

Apart from law enforcement agencies, we also provided law and policy support towards wildlife conservation projects within WCS-India and outside to Nature Conservation Foundation and Ecological Restoration Alliance.



Interaction with law school students on wildlife crimes.

National Policy

The legal team is always up to date with legislative developments in the conservation arena. We prepared notes on the report by the Parliamentary Standing Committee regarding the WLPA Bill, the Forest Conservation Rules, 2022, amendments to the Environment Protection Act, Air Act and Water Act and draft amendments to the Indian Forest Act, 1927. We also kept the entire WCS-India staff abreast with these developments and presented its detailed analysis of the 2022 WLPA amendments to the staff.

International Policy

In the international sphere, WCS-India participated in the CBD COP-15 held in Montreal in December 2022, which allowed us to participate in several international deliberations and interact with officials from MoEFCC and the NBA. We also engaged with stakeholders to help with uplisting proposals in the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) appendices.

As part of an outreach for the 30x30 Resource Legacy Fund project, we assisted the virtual marine museum team with marine law and policy research. We also released periodic infographics on WCS-India's social media handles on the 30x30 Target under Global Biodiversity Framework, CBD and OECMs to promote awareness among our followers.

Outreach Activities on Legal Content

Demystifying the law within and outside WCS-India is one of our main objectives. We published several outputs in collaboration with the communications team of WCS-India.



Meeting with members of Global Biodiversity Youth Network at CBD COP-15.

ANECDOTES

At the Convention for Biological Diversity's Fifteenth Conference of Parties that was held in Montreal in December 2022, the team engaged with several participants on Aichi Target 3. From the coastal and marine context, it was challenging to convince participants from developed countries that setting aside 30% area of oceans and land was a difficult goal in India given the high population density and multiple uses not limited to fisheries, navigation, ports, and habitation, among others. It was also heartening to see India, along with other developing mega-diverse countries, negotiating the text on Target 3 without compromising on the rights of local communities and developmental aspirations.

TEAM

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Shyama Kuriakose, Sushmitha Viswanathan

LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

OBJECTIVE

To ensure the long-term persistence of the threatened mammalian fauna and the consolidation of critical wildlife habitats in the Western Ghats while aiding positive socio-economic outcomes for the marginalised forest-dwelling communities.

BACKGROUND

WCS-India supports its government and non-government partners by playing an active role in the Western Ghats landscape to address complex conservation issues. We provide livelihood support to families post the voluntary relocation through skill-based training, facilitating access to government schemes and assisting with medical needs and higher education.

PROJECTS

With support from our supporters, we worked with communities in relocation centres around three protected areas in the Western Ghats - Nagarhole Tiger Reserve, Kali Tiger Reserve and Kudremukh National Park. By providing them with skill-based training in agriculture and horticulture, beekeeping, and other value-added activities, we assist them in income generation while facilitating access to medical needs and government schemes. We aim to secure their livelihoods and reduce their dependence on biomass extraction to recover tiger and prey populations in the Western Ghats in southern India.



Honey beekeeping training program held at Yellapur taluk for relocation beneficiaries of Kali TR.

ANECDOTES

Superstar Raita Gulabi from Gonigadde

Gulabi, a former resident of the Gonigadde settlement of the Nagarhole Tiger Reserve, voluntarily relocated to the Hebbala Relocation Centre in 2014-15. Under the voluntary relocation scheme, she also received 3 acres of land and has made immense efforts for farming since. In 2021, she got a borewell facility that helped her begin cultivating tapioca on 2 acres and earn six lakhs a year. She also grows vegetables like cabbage, brinjal, and green chillies that generated two lacs in 2022. Our support also helped her generate an additional 72,570 with the 14 quintal maize crop on the remaining one acre of her land. The Kannada daily newspaper Vijaya Karnataka noticed her hard work and felicitated her with the “Vijaya Karnataka Superstar Raita” award in January 2023.

TEAM

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Felicitations program for Gulabi, a beneficiary of the Hebbala relocation centre.

MARINE PROGRAMME

OBJECTIVE

Strengthen marine conservation in India using a multi-disciplinary, stakeholder-inclusive approach.

BACKGROUND

India has an extensive coastline of more than 7,500 km that touches nine states, four union territories, two island systems, and an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of 2.02 million sq km. India's tropical to subtropical climate affords a conducive environment to harbour incredible biodiversity, earning it a place among the 17 megadiverse countries of the world.

The Marine Programme aims to conserve these unique habitats and biodiversity by working with communities and partner organisations to address existing and upcoming threats through a multidisciplinary approach. Our efforts focus on strengthening area-based management of important regions and sustainable fisheries management using applied research, capacity building, and outreach and awareness for a holistic approach.

PROJECTS

Strengthening Area-Based Management of Coastal and Marine Habitats in Maharashtra

Coastal areas within the Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra have demonstrated community-managed conservation initiatives practised for nearly two decades. We engaged with communities in Velas and Anjarle to understand community coherence towards such initiatives. We developed a network amongst key committees and groups across villages, garnering local support and guiding their efforts towards protecting coastal habitats.. Parallely, we conducted capacity development workshops for the State Forest Department's enforcement officers. Our efforts in coastal Ratnagiri aim to forge partnerships with government agencies and local community groups to develop spatial management tools that secure biodiverse coastal and marine habitats and their livelihoods effectively and equitably.

Supporting India's pursuit towards the Global Biodiversity Framework - 30x30 target - our team strives to identify, construct and guide innovative, participatory management approaches of area-based management for marine and coastal habitats in India.

Promoting Responsible and Regulated Scuba Dive Tourism at Grande and St. George Island, Goa

Within the backdrop of a commercial coastline exists a coral reef habitat surrounding Grande and Saint George islands off Goa. This urban reef - considered resilient in the face of mounting anthropogenic pressures - supports one of India's longest-running SCUBA diving operations but threatens biodiversity due to lack of regulation. We engaged with dive operators and professionals to understand their perceptions towards the impact of their operations and management of the islands' habitat. We documented diver behaviour underwater and identified practices that impact the reef's health. Through our research, we work with the dive tourism sector, developing capacity towards adopting more responsible diving operations to reduce pressures on the reef. Additionally, we continue to undertake our annual monitoring surveys to generate long-term data to track the ecological function of the reef.

Reducing Marine Megafauna Bycatch

Our team initiated bycatch surveys along the Ratnagiri district coastline of Maharashtra. We built partnerships with five fisheries societies, two academic institutions and one NGO to conduct these surveys across eight fishing villages along this coastline. We conducted outreach workshops for college students and co-organised workshops for agencies to focus on developing collaborative capacities to tackle marine megafauna conservation challenges. We are in the process of creating a Marine Mammal Consortium to drive marine mammal research and conservation activities in the country.



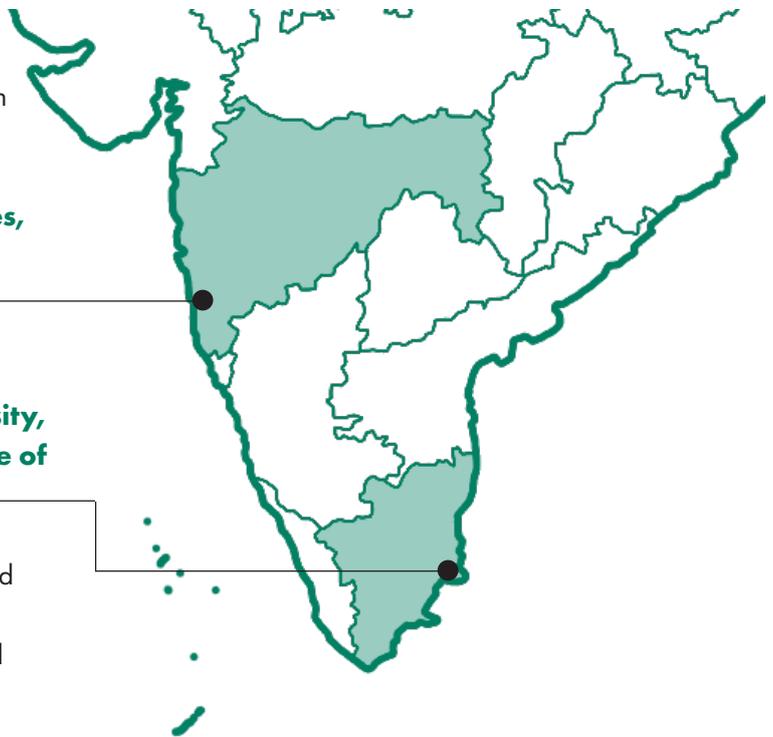
Focal group discussions with stakeholders in Harnai and Uttambar.

Our team conducted three outreach workshops for college students on marine megafauna conservation and management at

Ratnagiri, Maharashtra (College of Fisheries, Shirgaon and; Arts, Science and Commerce College, Lanja)

Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu (Annamalai University, Alagappa University and Thanjavur College of Science)

Over 120 students and 25 faculty members attended these workshops from varying disciplines, including marine biology, fisheries biology and environmental science.



We co-organised a **Dugong Conservation Workshop** in partnership with the Tamil Nadu Forest Department and OMCAR Foundation (Sept 2022), and the **National Marine Mammal Stranding Workshop** with the Wildlife Institute of India (Oct 2022). These workshops focused on developing collaborative capacities to tackle marine megafauna conservation challenges.



We formalised **partnerships with five partners**, including two fisheries cooperative societies, two NGOs, and one government agency (Mangrove Cell and Foundation).

Curbing the Decline of Sharks and Rays in India

Over the past year, we continued monitoring elasmobranch landings at Kochi, Kerala and Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh and expanded our work to our third priority site - Ratnagiri, Maharashtra. We conducted a workshop at Kochi in collaboration with our key stakeholders - the All Kerala Deep Sea Fishers Association and the Cherukida Matsyavyapara Samiti (Small-Scale Fish Trade Union). This workshop gave us an opportunity to engage with the community on-ground and disseminate information about our work and findings.

Our ongoing work towards understanding elasmobranch fishery socioeconomics, fishing effort and behaviour via questionnaires will contribute to the landing surveys. It will provide a bigger picture of ground realities, helping us implement strategies more effectively towards elasmobranch conservation.

Creating a Virtual Marine Museum

The Virtual Marine Museum (VMM) will be a comprehensive repository on India's marine life, habitats, and the laws and policies that protect them. This virtual platform will host information about this rich biodiversity in a simple and interesting manner for people across different walks of life to engage with and learn from. The website will have more than 300 species of 'Marine Life A-Z' from Indian waters with photographs and descriptions. The interactive map of India's Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) hosts 131 sites notified under the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 and the Biological Diversity Act, with informative pop-ups designed for around 35 major sites.

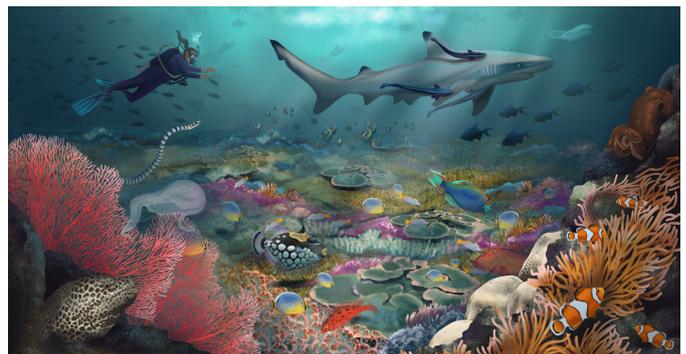
Bluelipped bristletooth
(*Ctenochaetus cyanocheilus*)
Habitat
Inhabit outer areas of reefs where there is rich coral growth at depths between 7-15 m.
Description
As juveniles they are bright yellow in colour. However as they age, they develop an orange to brown colour with a bluish coloured chest. They also exhibit bluish lines on the sides of their body with small yellow spots on the head with a yellow stripe.

Brown/Brush-tail tang
(*Zebrasoma scopas*)
Habitat
Found at depths between 1-60 m in coral rich areas of lagoons and seaward reefs.
Description
Usually found in groups of about 20 individuals, the brown tang are a fish that grow up to about 40 cm long and have a protruding snout. The head exhibits a whitish colour while the body is brown, this brown shade gets darker moving towards the tail.

Convict surgeonfish
(*Acanthurus triostegus*)
Habitat
Found at deep to 90m they are found all around coral reefs from lagoons to reef slopes and even close to mangroves.
Description
The convict surgeonfish gets its name from the 6 bold black stripes on its completely yellow-white body with the first stripe passing through the eye. In reference to the base of a prison cell. These species can reach up to a maximum length of about 27 cm. They have a small head and a pointed snout as well. Like all surgeonfish.

Striped surgeonfish
(*Acanthurus lineatus*)
Habitat
Inhabit coral reefs most commonly spotted around exposed seaward reefs between 1-15 m.
Description
Reaching about a maximum length of about 38 cm, the lined surgeonfish has a body which is covered with blue and yellow stripes that are edged with black. They like the other most other surgeonfish have a sharp spine pointing forward near their tail. This is used to defend and to communicate. This species has been

A glimpse of how the final exhibit page of species will look. Here is the final landing page for surgeonfish and tangs (family Acanthuridae).



A detailed illustrative snapshot of a coral reef ecosystem. Note the presence of plastic waste, as is the case in most areas with high tourism and human presence.



A detailed illustrative snapshot of a sandy beach ecosystem. Beaches have multiple uses, ranging from recreation for people to mass nesting sites for turtles.



Sea turtle nesting beaches along the Ratnagiri coast of Maharashtra have been traditionally managed and conserved for over decade.

ANECDOTES

Our journey to survey the Grande and St. George islands involves an hour-long boat ride of ~ 22 km, traversing through coastal waters known to harbour pods of Indian Ocean Humpback dolphins. Constant vessel traffic and (unmanaged) dolphin trips have made it rare to spot 7 - 8 individuals in a single area for more than a few minutes as dolphins swim away from boats. One morning when we left earlier than usual, we spotted a few dolphins as usual. But as we moved further, more and more dolphins began to surface around us, with a few displaying breaching behaviour. We spotted about 40 individuals on the surface (implying a potential pod of ~ 80 individuals, as there are usually two individuals underwater for every dolphin at the surface). It was astounding to witness such an aggregation in coastal areas with heavy human presence (such as settlements, ports, vessel traffic, shipping lanes and sewage disposal) that overlaps with their habitat. It also makes one think of ways to manage these interactions to allow dolphins to co-exist with such a heavy human presence.

TEAM

Aaron Savio Lobo, Alissa Barnes, Anant Pande, Arghadeep Das, Avik Banerjee, Deepika Sharma, Dylan D'Souza, Eswar Narayana, Harshada Sable, Karan Deshpande, Lavina, Nupur Kale, Phalguni Ranjan, Pradip Chogle, R. Surya, Sharad Bayyana, Sharang P., Trisha Ghose, Zamin Syed

NAGALAND CONSERVATION AND LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME

OBJECTIVE

To empower the local communities to better manage their fringe community forests near the Ntangki National Park, a critical tiger corridor landscape.

BACKGROUND

The programme focuses on partnering with communities to strengthen the conservation of critical tiger habitats in Northeast India. The forests of Nagaland, particularly around the Ntangki National Park, are located between two highly dense tiger populations: the Brahmaputra flood plains (Kaziranga Tiger Reserve) to the west and the extensive forests of Myanmar to the east that are contiguous with the forests of Southeast Asia.

Nagaland was home to tigers historically. However, in the recent past, tigers and their prey have either declined or been exterminated due to widespread hunting. The recent occurrences of tigers in Nagaland reported around Ntangki, show potential connectivity between Kaziranga and the forests of Myanmar. This underscores the region's importance for the long-term recovery and persistence of tigers.

We intend to work towards our objective through improved self-governance, sustainable livelihood alternatives, natural resource management and youth involvement in science-driven conservation activities. We hope this leads to better natural resource management for conserving the tiger and its prey species in the Kaziranga-Ntangki-Myanmar tiger corridor landscape.

PROJECTS

Over the last year, we worked on the Project Preparation Grant or PPG Phase of the Nagaland Conservation and Livelihood Programme. The primary outcome was the Focus Group Discussions conducted in 12 of the 17 villages surveyed. The findings guided the activities on sustainable livelihood for the proposal of Phase II of the project.

TEAM

Bano Haralu, Lungsuibo Thiumai, Zuboni Patton, Nikina Chishi, Preety Sharma, Trishanti Paul

LIST OF FUNDING AGENCIES

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)



Castor leaves food for silkworms, foraged by Dimasa women from the fringes of the Ntangki National Park.

SINGCHUNG BUGUN VILLAGE COMMUNITY RESERVE

OBJECTIVE

Protect the habitat of the critically endangered and flagship species Bugun Liocichla (*Liocichla bugunorum*), and protect forests across a large elevational gradient to maximise climate resilience for threatened Eastern Himalayan wildlife.

BACKGROUND

The Singchung Bugun Village Community Reserve (SBVCR) in the West Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh was established in 2017 with an area of 17 sq km primarily to protect the habitat of the Critically Endangered Bugun Liocichla, a bird species first described in 2006. The species has a known global range of 2 sq km and a population of not more than 20 birds. The species' entire range is located on lands traditionally owned and managed by the Bugun community of Singchung village. An additional 15 sq km will soon be added to the existing SBVCR, increasing the total area of the reserve to 32 sq km.

In addition to the Bugun Liocichla, the SBVCR is home to other rare and threatened flora and fauna, including the red panda, Himalayan black bear, Asian elephant, dhole, Blyth's tragopan, Himalayan yew, and Fairrie's lady slipper orchid. SBVCR also serves as a global birdwatching and wildlife tourism destination. A committee with the endorsement of the Singchung Village Council oversees the management of SBVCR.

PROJECTS

We support the salaries of 10 patrolling staff members who carry out various activities to protect SBVCR. The activities include 24x7 presence at the check-post to process tourists, regular patrolling to detect and prevent illegal activities and entry, preventing entry with illegal weapons, fire-fighting during the dry season, rescue and relocation of snakes from houses, conducting education and outreach programmes in schools and facilitate adventure tourism outside the reserve. We also provide training in cutting-edge technologies such as SMART Patrolling.

TEAM

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Staff on foot patrol in SBVCR.

FUNDING AGENCIES

Amadeus Software Labs India Pvt. Limited
Aurigene Discovery Technologies Limited
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)
DBS Bank
Gland Fosun Foundation
Google India Pvt. Limited
Maharashtra Forest Department
Mangrove Foundation
Marine Protected Area - Fund (Wildlife Conservation Society)
New York Community Trust
Rainforest Trust
Reliance Foundation
Robertson Foundation
Rohini Nilekani Philanthropies
The Rufford Foundation
Rural India Supporting Trust (RIST)
Shark Conservation Fund (SCF)
Tiffany & Co. Foundation
The Rufford Foundation
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund
WCS John Thorbjarnarson Fellowship Individual: Ayers
Wildlife Conservation Network
Wildlife Conservation Society

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POPULAR NEWS AND ARTICLES

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REPORTS

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2. The Dhole Project Report 2021–22. [Link](#)
3. Illegal trade of marine species in India 2015- 2021
4. Lewis, R., Deshpande, K., Mendis, A., Patankar, V., Mendiratta, U. 2022. Illegal trade of marine species in India: 2015-2021. Wildlife Conservation Society – India Report, DOI: 10.19121/2020. Report.43707.
5. Revised Species Identification Guide: Common Wildlife, their Parts & Products in Illegal Trade

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA,**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Wildlife Conservation Society - India ("**the** Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023 and the Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year then ended, Statement of Cash flow and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its surplus for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with Governance are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in 'Annexure A' of this Auditor's Report.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Income and Expenditure and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations which could impact its financial position in note 18 in the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. No amounts were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



- iv. (a) The management of the Company has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other source or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities including foreign entities ('Intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) The management of the Company has represented that to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any persons or entities including foreign entities ('Funding Parties'), with the understanding whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, or security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us on the Company, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), contain any material misstatement.
- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year under Audit.

Place: Bangalore
Date:11-09-2023

For G. Anantha & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN 005160S)



Rani N.R
Partner
Membership No.: 214318
UDIN: 23214318BGWUII6939

ANNEXURE A TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY – INDIA.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY – INDIA** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.



Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.



Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: Bangalore
Date:11-09-2023

For G. Anantha & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
(FRN 005160S)



Rani N.R
(Partner)
Membership No. 214318
UDIN: 23214318BGWUII6939

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA
551, 7th Main Road Rajiv Gandhi Nagar 2nd Phase Kodigehalli
Bangalore 560097
CIN: U74999KA2011NPL058034

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023

(In Rs. Hundred)

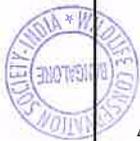
Particulars	Note No	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital	2	-	-
(b) Reserves and Surplus	3	2,70,615	1,98,366
(c) Money received against share warrants			
(2) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Long-term borrowings		-	-
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
(c) Other Long term liabilities		-	-
(d) Long-term provisions	4	78,388	61,816
(3) Current Liabilities			
(a) Short-term borrowings		-	-
(b) Trade payables		-	-
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		-	-
(c) Other current liabilities	5	2,31,602	3,05,572
(d) Short-term provisions	6	23,131	12,126
Total		6,03,734	5,77,880
II. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets			
(i) Property, Plant & Equipment	7(A)	1,38,492	1,10,998
(ii) Intangible assets	7(B)	14,470	-
(iii) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
(iv) Intangible assets under development	7(C)	3,611	21,705
(b) Non-current investments	8	78,388	61,816
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-
(d) Long term loans and advances		-	-
(e) Other non-current assets	9	22,865	22,952
(2) Current assets			
(a) Current investments	10	23,131	12,126
(b) Inventories		-	-
(c) Trade receivables		-	-
(d) Cash and cash equivalents	11	3,03,675	3,30,105
(e) Short-term loans and advances	12	8,450	8,706
(f) Other current assets	13	10,653	9,474
Total		6,03,734	5,77,880

Significant Accounting Policies

1

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our Report of even date
For G. Anantha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 00 5160 S



Anant Pande
11/9/23

Anant Pande
Director
DIN: 10118695



Sanjay Sondhi
Director
DIN: 01718134



Rani N.R.
Partner
Membership No: 214318
UDIN: 23214318BGWUII6939

Date: 11/09/2023
Place: Bangalore

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA
551, 7th Main Road Rajiv Gandhi Nagar 2nd Phase Kodigehalli
Bangalore 560097
CIN: U74999KA2011NPL058034

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

(In Rs. Hundred)

	Particulars	Note No	For the year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022
	I. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS:			
	(a) Revenue Grant recognised		16,96,719	13,42,317
	(b) Capital Grant recognised to the extent of Depreciation		72,120	57,704
	(c) Donations		43,544	15,780
	(d) Interest		10,812	4,917
	(e) Other Income		2,766	-
	Total Income		18,25,960	14,20,717
	II EXPENSES :			
	(a) Cost of operations	14	7,87,874	9,68,217
	(b) Employee benefit expenses	15	9,09,049	3,83,069
	(c) Depreciation & Amortization	7	72,120	57,704
	(d) Other expenses	16	8,541	6,229
	Total Expenses		17,77,584	14,15,220
	III Surplus/(Deficit) before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (I - II)		48,376	5,498
	IV Exceptional Items		-	-
	V Surplus / (Deficit) before extraordinary items and tax (III - IV)		48,376	5,498
	VI Extraordinary Items		-	-
	VII Surplus / (Deficit) before tax (V- VI)		48,376	5,498
	VIII Tax expense:			
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	IX. Surplus/(Deficit) from the period from continuing operations (VII - VIII)		48,376	5,498
	X. Surplus/(Deficit) from discontinuing operations		-	-
	XI. Tax expense of discounting operations		-	-
	XII. Surplus/(Deficit) from Discontinuing operations (X - XI)		-	-
	XIII. Surplus / (Deficit) for the period (IX + XII)		48,376	5,498
	XIV. Earning per equity share: Not Applicable			
	(1) Basic		-	-
	(2) Diluted		-	-

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our Report of even date
For G. Anantha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 00 5160 S


Anant Pande
11/9/23
Anant Pande
Director
DIN: 10118695


Sanjay Sondhi
Sanjay Sondhi
Director
DIN: 01718134


Rani N.R
Rani N.R
Partner
Membership No: 214318
UDIN: 23214318BGWUII6939

Date: 11/09/2023
Place: Bangalore

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA
551, 7th Main Road Rajiv Gandhi Nagar 2nd Phase Kodigehalli
Bangalore 560097
CIN: U74999KA2011NPLO58034

Consolidated Receipt and Payment account for the year ended 31st March 2023

(In Rs. Hundred)

Particulars	2022-23 (Amount in Rs.)	
Opening Balance		
Cash In Hand		47
Bank Balance :		
In Current & Savings account	22,386	
In Fixed Deposit account	3,07,672	3,30,058
Add: Receipts		
Grant Received	17,50,109	
Donations Received	43,544	
Interest received	9,147	
Other Income	2,766	18,05,566
Total		21,35,671
Payments		
Program Expenses		
Project consumables & Field expenses	1,74,866	
Project Grant Refunded	10,000	
Printing of Training materials	18,431	
Materials and Supplies	2,582	
Rent / Lease - Field	27,014	
Professional fees	2,15,680	
Salaries & Allowances	7,47,978	
Travelling & Conveyance	2,32,343	
Insurance & Utilities	20,919	
Office Supplies	4,006	
Repairs and Maintenance	18,066	
Books and Periodicals	5,394	
Other Expenses	506	
Fixed Asset	96,122	15,73,908
Administration Expenses		
Professional fees	15,962	
Salaries & Allowances	1,69,717	
Travelling & Conveyance	6,952	
Postage, Courier & Freight	2,899	
Printing	1,336	
Insurance & Utilities	5,396	
Rent Office	26,075	
Office Supplies	2,881	
Communication expenses	2,543	
Audit fees	6,691	
Repairs and Maintenance	4,478	
Books and Periodicals	286	
Other charges	2,745	
Bank charges	422	2,48,382
Net movement in Current Assets & Liabilities		9,705
Closing Balance		
Cash In Hand		-
Bank Balance :		
In Current & Savings account	38,189	
In Fixed Deposit account	2,65,486	3,03,675
Total		21,35,671

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our Report of even date
For G. Anantha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 005160 S


Anant Pande
Director
DIN: 10118695


Sanjay Sondhi
Director
DIN: 01718134


Rani N.R
Partner
Membership No: 214318
UDIN: 23214318BGWU16939



Date: 11/09/2023
Place: Bangalore

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA
551, 7th Main Road Rajiv Gandhi Nagar 2nd Phase Kodigehalli
Bangalore 560097
CIN: U74999KA2011NPL058034

CASH FLOW STATEMENT AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023

(In Rs. Hundred)

Particulars	As on 31.3.2023	As on 31.3.2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus before taxation	48,376	5,498
Adjustments for:		
Sale of asset	-	(1,272)
Depreciation	72,120	57,704
Operating Profit / (Loss) before working capital changes	1,20,496	61,930
Working capital changes:		
(Increase) / Decrease in non current assets	88	31
(Increase) / Decrease in advances	256	7,565
(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets	(1,179)	(159)
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	(46,393)	1,88,114
Cash generated from operations	73,267	2,57,481
Income taxes paid	-	-
Net cash from operating activities (A)	73,267	2,57,481
Cash flows from investing activities		
(Additions)/Deletions made to Investments	(27,577)	(29,935)
(Additions)/Deletions made to Fixed assets	(92,382)	(61,840)
(Additions)/Deletions made to Intangible Assets	(3,611)	(1,693)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(1,23,570)	(93,469)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Reserve	23,872	7,102
Increase/(Decrease) in General Reserve (other than surplus)	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	23,872	7,102
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(26,430)	1,71,113
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,30,105	1,58,992
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3,03,675	3,30,105

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Anant Pande
Director
DIN: 10118695


Sanjay Sondhi
Director
DIN: 01718134

As per our Report of even date
For G. Anantha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 00 5160 S


Rani N.R.
Partner

Membership No: 214318
UDIN: 23214318BGWUII6939



Date: 11/09/2023
Place: Bangalore

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA
 551, 7th Main Road Rajiv Gandhi Nagar 2nd Phase Kodigehalli
 Bangalore 560097
 CIN: U74999KA2011NPL058034

(In Rs. Hundred)

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

2 Share Capital

	The Company was incorporated in 2011 as a private company limited by guarantee under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (corresponding with section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013). As the company is limited by guarantee and not share capital, information relating to share capital is not included as part of the financial statements and notes forming part of the statements.		
--	---	--	--

	Reserves and Surplus	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Capital Reserve:		
	Opening balance	1,32,701	1,25,599
	Add: Received during the year	95,993	68,034
	Add/(Less): Transfer during the year	0	3,228
	Less: Depreciation recognised as income	72,120	57,704
	Sub Total (a)	1,56,573	1,32,701
b	General Reserve		
	Opening balance	65,665	60,167
	Add/(Less): Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	48,377	5,498
	Add/(Less): Transfer during the year	-	-
	Sub Total (b)	1,14,042	65,665
	Total (a)+(b)	2,70,615	1,98,366

	Long Term Provisions	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Provision for Gratuity (Deposited in LIC Gratuity Fund shown under Non current Investments)	78,388	61,816
	Total	78,388	61,816

	Other Current Liabilities	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Project Grant:		
	Opening balance	2,44,747	1,21,641
	Add: Received during the year	17,50,509	15,38,386
	Add: Interest	-	69
	Add: Amount received on account of sale of Asset	-	4,500
	Less: Capital grant transferred to Capital reserve (Assets)	95,993	68,034
	Less: Utilised - Revenue expenses recognised as income	16,96,719	13,42,317
	Less: Project expenses incurred in advance	8,248	9,499
	Less: Project Fund refunded to the Donor	10,424	-
	Sub Total (a)	1,83,872	2,44,747
b	Others	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
	Statutory liabilities	14,975	11,625
	Staff Welfare Payable	8,403	8,004
	Expenses payable	24,352	41,196
	Sub Total (b)	47,729	60,826
	Total	2,31,602	3,05,572

Anantha
11/9/23



[Signature]




6	Short Term Provisions	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Provision for Gratuity	23,131	12,126
	Total	23,131	12,126

8	Non Current Investments	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	LIC Gratuity Fund	78,388	61,816
	Total	78,388	61,816

9	Other non current assets	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Deposits	22,865	22,952
	Total	22,865	22,952

10	Current Investments	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	LIC Gratuity Fund	23,131	12,126
	Total	23,131	12,126

11	Cash and Cash equivalents	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Cash at bank:		
	In Fixed deposit account	2,65,486	3,07,672
	In Current & Savings Account		
	State Bank of India	35,689	20,294
	HDFC Bank	2,500	2,092
	Sub Total (a)	3,03,675	3,30,058
b	Cash on hand	-	47
	Sub Total (b)	-	47
	Total (a)+(b)	3,03,675	3,30,105

12	Short term loans and advances	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Advance for expenses	8,450	8,706
	Total	8,450	8,706

13	Other Current Assets	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Tax Deducted at source receivable	2,733	2,328
b	Interest accrued on fixed deposit	1,073	118
c	Prepaid Insurance	6,718	7,029
d	Tax collected at source receivable	129	-
	Total	10,653	9,474

Anantha
11/9/22



[Signature]



G. ANANTHA & CO.
BANGALORE-4
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



14	Cost of operations	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Project consumables & Field expenses	1,78,833	1,66,578
b	Repairs & Maintenance	20,669	18,359
c	Travelling and Conveyance	2,34,612	1,23,097
d	Postage, courier & freight charges	2,899	3,672
e	Printing	19,390	14,567
f	Books and Periodicals	5,565	4,389
g	Rent / Lease - Field	53,992	54,718
h	Professional charges	2,32,933	5,38,098
i	Community engagement	-	4,294
j	Bird Divertors	-	6,225
k	Insurance and Utilities	26,084	27,044
l	Bank charges	353	304
m	Communication expenses	2,157	881
n	Office expenses	8,916	4,188
o	Other Expenses	1,471	1,805
	Total	7,87,874	9,68,217

15	Employee benefit expenses	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Salaries & Allowances	8,78,618	3,53,409
b	Gratuity	30,431	29,661
	Total	9,09,049	3,83,069

16	Other expenses	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Bank charges	69	58
b	Audit Fees	6,691	5,061
c	Repair and Maintenance	1,781	1,110
	Total	8,541	6,229

Anantha
11/9/23



[Signature]



G. ANANTHA & CO.
BANGALORE-4
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note 7. Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Asset

(In Rs. Hundred)

(A) Property, Plant & Equipment

Particulars	Computers	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Plant & Machinery (Research Equipments)	Total
Gross Block						
Cost as on 1st April 2022	63,292	11,631	12,166	1,01,837	96,341	2,85,265
Additions	46,800	60	8,176	15,939	21,406	92,382
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	0	-	0
Cost as on 31st March 2023	1,10,091	11,691	20,342	1,17,776	1,17,747	3,77,647
Depreciation						
As on 1st April 2022	44,526	5,069	8,235	62,679	53,760	1,74,269
for the year	20,140	1,702	2,108	16,392	24,544	64,885
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2023	64,666	6,771	10,343	79,070	78,305	2,39,154
Net Block						
At 31st March 2023	45,426	4,920	9,998	38,706	39,442	1,38,493
At 31st March 2022	18,766	6,562	3,930	39,158	42,580	1,10,998

(B) Intangible Assets

Particulars	Software
Gross Block	
Cost as on 1st April 2022	-
Transferred from Assets under Development	21,705
Disposals / adjustments	-
Cost as on 31st March 2023	21,705
Amortisation	
As on 1st April 2022	-
for the year	7,235
Disposals / adjustments	-
At 31st March 2023	-
Net Block	
At 31st March 2023	14,470
At 31st March 2022	-

(C) Intangible Assets under development

Particulars	Software	Website	Total
Gross Block			
Cost as on 1st April 2022	21,705	-	21,705
Additions	-	3,611	3,611
Transferred to Intangible Assets (Capitalised)	21,705	-	21,705
Cost as on 31st March 2023	-	3,611	3,611
Amortisation			
As on 1st April 2022	-	-	-
for the year	-	-	-
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-
At 31st March 2023	-	-	-
Net Block			
At 31st March 2023	-	3,611	3,611
At 31st March 2022	21,705	-	21,705

G. Anantha & Co.
11/9/23

[Signature]



WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA
551, 7th Main Road Rajiv Gandhi Nagar 2nd Phase Kodigehalli
Bangalore 560097
CIN: U74999KA2011NPL058034

FCRA BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023

(In Rs. Hundred)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital	2		
(b) Reserves and Surplus	3	2,20,837	1,68,949
(c) Money received against share warrants			
(2) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Long-term borrowings			
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)			
(c) Other Long term liabilities			
(d) Long-term provisions	4	78,388	61,816
(3) Current Liabilities			
(a) Short-term borrowings			
(b) Trade payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.			
(c) Other current liabilities	5	1,70,082	2,26,555
(d) Short-term provisions	6	23,131	12,126
Total		4,92,437	4,69,445
II. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets			
(i) Property, Plant & Equipment	7(A)	1,19,598	91,077
(ii) Intangible assets	7(B)	14,470	
(iii) Capital work-in-progress			
(iv) Intangible assets under development	7(C)	3,611	21,705
(b) Non-current investments	8	78,388	61,816
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)			
(d) Long term loans and advances			
(e) Other non-current assets	9	22,665	22,753
(2) Current assets			
(a) Current investments	10	23,131	12,126
(b) Inventories			
(c) Trade receivables			
(d) Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,13,302	2,43,391
(e) Short-term loans and advances	12	8,098	8,406
(f) Other current assets	13	9,174	8,172
Total		4,92,437	4,69,445

Significant Accounting Policies

1

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our Report of even date
For G. Anantha & Co. |
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 00 5160 S


Anant Pande
Director
DIN: 10118695


Sanjay Sondhi
Director
DIN: 01718134


Rani N.R
Partner
Membership No: 214318
UDIN: 23214318BGWUIJ9282



Date: 11/09/2023
Place: Bangalore

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA
551, 7th Main Road Rajiv Gandhi Nagar 2nd Phase Kodigehalli
Bangalore 560097
CIN: U74999KA2011NPL058034
FCRA STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST MARCH 2023

(In Rs. Hundred)

Particulars		Note No	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
I.	REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS:			
(a)	Revenue Grant recognised		15,40,960	12,70,926
(b)	Capital Grant recognised to the extent of Depreciation & Amortization		60,474	44,472
(c)	Donations		23,697	14,780
(d)	Interest		8,107	2,094
(e)	Other Income		2,350	-
	Total Income		16,35,588	13,32,271
II	EXPENSES :			
(a)	Cost of Operations	14	6,85,795	9,05,370
(b)	Employee Benefit Expenses	15	8,55,558	3,68,394
(c)	Depreciation & Amortization	7	60,474	44,472
(d)	Other expenses	16	6,770	6,069
	Total Expenses		16,08,596	13,24,305
III	Surplus/(Deficit)		26,991	7,966

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our Report of even date
For G. Anantha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 00 5160 S


Anant Pande
Director
DIN: 10118695


Sanjay Sondhi
Director
DIN: 01718134


Rani N.R
Partner
Membership No: 214318
UDIN: 23214318BGWUIJ9282

Date: 11/09/2023
Place: Bangalore

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA
 551, 7th Main Road Rajiv Gandhi Nagar 2nd Phase Kodigehalli
 Bangalore 560097
 CTIN: U74999KA2011NPL058034
FCRA Receipt and Payment account for the year ended 31st March 2023

(In Rs. Hundred)

Particulars	2022-23(Amount in Rs.)	
Opening Balance		
Cash In Hand		40
Bank Balance :		
In Current & Savings account	21,906	
In Fixed Deposit account	2,21,445	2,43,352
Add: Receipts		
Grant Received	15,87,489	
Donations Received	23,697	
Interest received	6,443	
Other Income	2,350	16,19,978
Total		18,63,370
Payments		
Program Expenses		
Project consumables & Field expenses	1,36,483	
Printing of Training materials	17,807	
Rent / Lease - Field	27,014	
Professional fees	1,78,740	
Salaries & Allowances	7,04,695	
Travelling & Conveyance	2,16,027	
Insurance & Utilities	20,919	
Office Supplies	4,006	
Books and Periodicals	5,375	
Repairs and Maintenance	18,066	
Other Expenses	404	
Fixed Asset	85,499	14,15,035
Administration Expenses		
Professional fees	15,962	
Salaries & Allowances	1,60,252	
Travelling & Conveyance	6,952	
Postage, Courier & Freight	2,836	
Printing	553	
Insurance & Utilities	5,094	
Rent Office	23,525	
Office Supplies	2,881	
Communication expenses	2,126	
Audit fees	4,921	
Repairs and Maintenance	1,894	
Books and Periodicals	215	
Other Expense	361	
Bank charges	342	2,28,115
Net movement in Current Assets & Liabilities		6,917
Closing Balance		
Cash In Hand		
Bank Balance :		
In Current & Savings account	3,152	
In Fixed Deposit account	2,10,150	2,13,302
Total		18,63,370

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts
 This notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our Report of even date
 For G. Anantha & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 FRN: 00 5160 5



Anant Pande
 11/9/23
 Anant Pande
 Director
 DIN: 10118695



Srinjay Venkhi
 Srinjay Venkhi
 Director
 DIN: 01718134

Rani N.R
 Rani N.R
 Partner
 Membership No: 214318
 UDIN: 23214318BGWUJ9282



Date: 11/09/2023
 Place: Bangalore

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA
551, 7th Main Road Rajiv Gandhi Nagar 2nd Phase Kodigehalli
Bangalore 560097
CIN: U74999KA2011NPL058034

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

(In Rs. Hundred)

2 Share Capital	
	The Company was incorporated in 2011 as a private company limited by guarantee under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (corresponding with section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013). As the company is limited by guarantee and not share capital, information relating to share capital is not included as part of the financial statements and notes forming part of the statements.

3 Reserves and Surplus		As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a Capital Reserve:			
Opening balance		1,12,782	1,07,627
Add: Additions during the year		85,370	52,854
Add/(Less): Transfer during the year		0.01	3,228
Less: Depreciation recognised as income		60,474	44,472
	Sub Total (a)	1,37,678	1,12,782
b General Reserve:			
Opening balance		56,167	48,201
Add/(Less): Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		26,991	7,966
Add/(Less): Transfer during the year		-	-
	Sub Total (b)	83,159	56,167
	Total (a)+(b)	2,20,837	1,68,949

4 Long term provisions		As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Provision for Gratuity (Deposited in LIC Gratuity Fund shown under Non current Investments)	78,388	61,816
	Total	78,388	61,816

5 Other current liabilities		As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a Project Grant:			
Opening balance		1,79,898	62,768
Add: Received during the year		15,87,489	14,36,336
Add: Amount received on account of sale of Asset		-	4,500
Less: Capital grant transferred to Capital reserve (Assets)		85,370	52,854
Less: Utilised - Revenue expenses recognised as income		15,40,960	12,70,926
Less: Project expenses incurred in advance		5,632	(73)
	Sub Total (a)	1,35,425	1,79,898
b Others:			
Statutory liabilities		14,406	11,417
Expenses payable		20,251	35,240
	Sub Total (b)	34,658	46,657
	Total (a)+(b)	1,70,082	2,26,555

6 Short term provisions		As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Provision for Gratuity (Deposited in LIC Gratuity Fund shown under Current Investments)	23,131	12,126
	Total	23,131	12,126

Anantha Rao
11/5/23

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8	Non current investments	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	LIC Gratuity Fund	78,388	61,816
	Total	78,388	61,816

9	Other Non current assets	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Deposits (Unsecured and considered good)	22,665	22,753
	Total	22,665	22,753

10	Current investments	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	LIC Gratuity Fund	23,131	12,126
	Total	23,131	12,126

11	Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Cash at bank:		
	In Fixed deposit account	2,10,150	2,21,445
	In Current Account		
	State Bank of India	653	19,814
	HDFC Bank	2,500	2,092
	Sub Total (a)	2,13,302	2,43,352
b	Cash on hand	-	40
	Sub Total (b)	-	40
	Total (a)+(b)	2,13,302	2,43,391

12	Short term loans and advances	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Advance for expenses	8,098	8,406
	Total	8,098	8,406

13	Other current assets	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Tax Deducted at source receivable	1,675	1,073
b	Interest accrued on fixed deposit	848	71
c	Prepaid Insurance	6,522	7,029
d	Tax collected at source receivable	129	-
	Total	9,174	8,172

14	Cost of operations	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Project consumables & Field expenses	1,36,365	1,31,632
b	Repairs and Maintenance	18,086	17,320
c	Travelling, Food and Conveyance	2,20,816	1,15,861
d	Postage, courier & freight charges	2,836	3,611
e	Printing	17,981	8,752
f	Books and Periodicals	5,476	2,495
g	Rent / Lease - Field and office	53,992	54,718
h	Professional charges	1,95,842	5,26,452
i	Community engagement	-	4,294
j	Bird Divertors	-	6,225
k	Insurance and Utilities	25,782	26,925
l	Bank charges	273	295
m	Communication expenses	2,157	881
n	Office expenses	5,234	4,188
o	Other Expenses	955	1,721
	Total	6,85,795	9,05,370

14	Employee Benefit expenses	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Salaries & Allowances	8,25,128	3,38,734
b	Gratuity	30,431	29,661
	Total	8,55,558	3,68,394

Anantha
11/9/23

M/S



15	Other expenses	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Bank charges	69	58
b	Audit fees	4,921	4,901
c	Repair and Maintenance	1,781	1,110
	Total	6,771	6,069

Anantha
11/19/23





Note 7. Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets

(In Rs. Hundred)

(A) Property, Plant & Equipment

Particulars	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Plant & Machinery (Research Equipments)	Total
Gross Block						
Cost as on 1st April 2022	61,474	11,631	11,518	1,01,837	52,871	2,39,329
Additions	46,073	60	7,814	14,150	13,663	81,739
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	0.01	-	0
Cost as on 31st March 2023	1,07,547	11,691	19,331	1,15,987	66,533	3,21,089
Depreciation						
As on 1st April 2022	43,774	5,069	7,605	62,679	29,125	1,48,252
for the year	19,365	1,702	1,980	16,114	14,078	53,239
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2023	63,139	6,771	9,585	78,793	43,203	2,01,491
Net Block						
At 31st March 2023	44,407	4,920	9,747	37,194	23,330	1,19,598
At 31st March 2022	17,699	6,562	3,913	39,158	23,745	91,077

(B) Intangible Assets

Particulars	Software
Gross Block	
Cost as on 1st April 2022	
Transferred from Assets under Development	21,705
Disposals / adjustments	-
Cost as on 31st March 2023	21,705
Amortisation	
As on 1st April 2022	-
for the year	7,235
Disposals / adjustments	-
At 31st March 2023	-
Net Block	
At 31st March 2023	14,470
At 31st March 2022	-

(C) Intangible Assets under development

Particulars	Software	Website	Total
Gross Block			
Cost as on 1st April 2022	21,705	-	21,705
Additions	-	3,611	3,611
Transferred to Intangible Assets (Capitalised)	21,705	-	21,705
Cost as on 31st March 2023	-	3,611	3,611
Amortisation			
As on 1st April 2022	-	-	-
for the year	-	-	-
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-
At 31st March 2023	-	-	-
Net Block			
At 31st March 2023	-	3,611	3,611
At 31st March 2022	21,705	-	21,705

Anan Anand
11/9/23

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WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA
551, 7th Main Road Rajiv Gandhi Nagar 2nd Phase Kodigehalli
Bangalore 560097
CIN: U74999KA2011NPL058034

NON-FCRA BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023

(In Rs. Hundred)

Particulars	Note No	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital	2	-	-
(b) Reserves and Surplus	3	49,778	29,417
(c) Money received against share warrants			
(2) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Long-term borrowings		-	-
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
(c) Other Long term liabilities		-	-
(d) Long-term provisions	4		-
(3) Current Liabilities			
(a) Short-term borrowings		-	-
(b) Trade payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		-	-
(c) Other current liabilities	5	61,519	79,018
(d) Short-term provisions	6		-
Total		1,11,297	1,08,433
II. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets			
(i) Property, Plant & Equipment	7(A)	18,895	19,918
(ii) Intangible assets		-	-
(iii) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
(iv) Intangible assets under development		-	-
(b) Non-current investments	8		-
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-
(d) Long term loans and advances		-	-
(e) Other non-current assets	9	200	200
(2) Current assets			
(a) Current investments	10		-
(b) Inventories		-	-
(c) Trade receivables		-	-
(d) Cash and cash equivalents	11	90,373	86,714
(e) Short-term loans and advances	12	352	300
(f) Other current assets	13	1,479	1,302
Total		1,11,297	1,08,433
Significant Accounting Policies For and on behalf of the Board of Directors	1	As per our Report of even date For G. Anantha & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN: 00 5160 S	


Anant Pande
Director
DIN: 10118695


Sanjay Sondhi
Director
DIN: 01718134


Rani N.R.
Partner
Membership No: 214318
UDIN: 23214318BGWUI6939



Date: 11/09/2023
Place: Bangalore

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA
 551, 7th Main Road Rajiv Gandhi Nagar 2nd Phase Kodigehalli
 Bangalore 560097
 CIN: U74999KA2011NPL058034

NON - FCRA STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

(In Rs. Hundred)

Particulars		Note No	As at 31.3.2023	As at 31.3.2022
I.	REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS:			
(a)	Revenue Grant recognised		1,55,759	71,391
(b)	Capital Grant recognised to the extent of Depreciation		11,647	13,233
(c)	Donations		19,847	1,000
(d)	Interest		2,705	2,823
(e)	Other Income		416	-
	Total Income		1,90,372	88,446
II.	EXPENSES :			
(a)	Cost of Operations	14	1,02,080	62,847
(b)	Employee Benefit Expenses	15	53,491	14,675
(c)	Depreciation	7	11,647	13,233
(d)	Other expenses	16	1,770	159
	Total Expenses		1,68,987	90,914
III	Surplus/(Deficit)		21,385	(2,468)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our Report of even date
 For G. Anantha & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 FRN: 00 5160 S


 Anant Pande
 Director
 DIN: 10118695


 Sanjay Sondhi
 Director
 DIN: 01718134


 Rani N.R
 Partner
 Membership No: 214318
 UDIN: 23214318BGWUII6939

Date: 11/09/2023
 Place: Bangalore

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA
551, 7th Main Road Rajiv Gandhi Nagar 2nd Phase Kodigehalli
Bangalore 560097
CIN: U74999KA2011NPL058034

NON- FCRA Receipt and Payment account for the year ended 31st March 2023

(In Rs. Hundred)

Particulars	2022-23 (Amount in Rs.)	
Opening Balance		
Cash In Hand		7
Bank Balance :		
In Current & Savings account	480	
In Fixed Deposit account	86,227	86,707
Add: Receipts		
Grant Received	1,62,621	
Donations Received	19,847	
Interest received	2,705	
Other Income	416	1,85,587
Total		2,72,301
Payments		
Program Expenses		
Project consumables & Field expenses	38,383	
Project Grant Refunded	10,000	
Materials and Supplies	2,582	
Printing of Training materials	624	
Salaries & Allowances	43,283	
Professional fees	36,940	
Travelling Expenses	16,317	
Books and Periodicals	18	
Other Expense	102	
Fixed Assets	10,623	1,58,873
Administration Expenses		
Salaries & Allowances	9,465	
Postage, Courier & Freight	63	
Insurance & Utilities	302	
Communication expenses	417	
Office Rent	2,550	
Audit fees	1,770	
Repairs and Maintenance	2,583	
Books and Periodicals	71	
Printing	782	
Bank Charges	81	
Other Expenses	2,184	20,268
Net movement in Current Assets & Liabilities		2,788
Closing Balance		
Cash In Hand		
Bank Balance :		
In Current & Savings account	35,037	
In Fixed Deposit account	55,336	90,373
Total		2,72,301

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts
This notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our Report of even date
For G. Anantha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 0051605



Anant Parde
11/9/23
Anant Parde
Director
DIN: 10118695

Sanjay Sindhya
Sanjay Sindhya
Director
DIN: 01718134

Rani N.R
Rani N.R
Partner
Membership No: 214318
UDIN: 23214318BCWU116939



Date: 11/09/2023
Place: Bangalore

Note 7. Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets
(A) Property, Plant & Equipment

(In Rs. Hundred)

Particulars	Computers	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Plant & Machinery (Research Equipments)	Total
Gross Block					
Cost as on 1st April 2022	1,818	648	0.01	43,470	45,936
Additions	727	362	1,790	7,744	10,623
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as on 31st March 2023	2,545	1,010	1,790	51,214	56,558
Depreciation					
As on 1st April 2022	751	631	-	24,635	26,017
for the year	775	128	277	10,467	11,647
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2023	1,526	758	277	35,102	37,664
Net Block					
At 31st March 2023	1,018	252	1,512	16,112	18,895
At 31st March 2022	1,066	17	0.01	18,835	19,918

Ashwini Kanda
11/9/23





WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA
551, 7th Main Road Rajiv Gandhi Nagar 2nd Phase Kodigehalli
Bangalore 560097
CIN: U74999KA2011NPL058034

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

(In Rs. Hundred)

Share Capital

2	The Company was incorporated in 2011 as a private company limited by guarantee under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (corresponding with section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013). As the company is limited by guarantee and not share capital, information relating to share capital is not included as part of the financial statements and notes forming part of the statements.
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3	Reserves and Surplus	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Capital Reserve:		
	Opening balance	19,918	17,971
	Add: Received during the year	10,623	15,180
	Add/(Less): Transfer during the year		
	Less: Depreciation recognised as income	11,647	13,233
	Sub Total (a)	18,895	19,918
b	General Reserve		
	Opening balance	9,498	11,966
	Add/(Less): Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	21,385	(2,468)
	Add/(Less): Transfer during the year		
	Sub Total (b)	30,884	9,498
	Total (a)+(b)	49,778	29,417

4	Long Term Provisions	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Provision for Gratuity	-	-
	Total	-	-

5	Other Current Liabilities	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Project Grant:		
	Opening balance	64,849	58,874
	Add: Received during the year	1,63,021	1,02,050
	Add: Interest	-	69
	Less: Capital grant transferred to Capital reserve (Assets)	10,623	15,180
	Less: Utilised - Revenue expenses recognised as income	1,55,759	71,391
	Less: Project expenses incurred in advance	2,617	9,572
	Less: Project Fund refunded to the Donor	10,424	-
	Sub Total (a)	48,448	64,849
b	Others	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
	Statutory liabilities	569	208
	Staff Welfare Payable	8,403	8,004
	Expenses payable	4,100	5,957
	Sub Total (b)	13,072	14,168
	Total	61,519	79,018

6	Short Term Provisions	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Provision for Gratuity	-	-
	Total	-	-

Anantha
11/9/23

[Signature]



8	Non Current Investments	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	LIC Gratuity Fund	-	-
	Total	-	-

9	Other non current assets	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Deposits (Unsecured and considered good)	200	200
	Total	200	200

10	Current Investments	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	LIC Gratuity Fund	-	-
	Total	-	-

11	Cash and Cash equivalents	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Cash at bank:		
	In Fixed deposit account	55,336	86,227
	In Savings Account State Bank of India	35,037	480
	Sub Total (a)	90,373	86,707
b	Cash on hand	-	7
	Sub Total (b)	-	7
	Total (a)+(b)	90,373	86,714

12	Short term loans and advances	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Advance for expenses	352	300
	Total	352	300

13	Other Current Assets	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Tax Deducted at source receivable	1,057	1,255
b	Interest accrued on fixed deposit	225	47
c	Prepaid Insurance	196	-
	Total	1,479	1,302

14	Cost of operations	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Project consumables & Field expenses	42,467	34,945
b	Repairs & Maintenance	2,583	1,039
c	Travelling and Conveyance	13,797	7,236
d	Postage, courier & freight charges	63	61
e	Printing	1,409	5,815
f	Books & periodicals	89	1,894
g	Professional charges	37,092	11,645
h	Insurance & Utilities	302	119
i	Bank charges	81	9
j	Office Expenses	3,682	-
k	Other Expenses	516	84
	Total	1,02,080	62,847

15	Employee benefit expenses	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a	Salaries & Allowances	53,491	14,675
	Total	53,491	14,675

16	Other expenses	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
a.	Audit Fees	1,770	159
	Total	1,770	159

Manoj Kumar
19/23

MV



WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY - INDIA
551, 7th Main Road Rajiv Gandhi Nagar 2nd Phase Kodigehalli
BANGALORE - 560 097

CIN : U74999KA2011NPL058034

Wildlife Conservation Society - India ('the Company') was incorporated on 7 April 2011 as a private company limited by guarantee under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (corresponding to section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013). The primary object to be pursued by the Company is the protection and conservation of the natural environment, its flora and fauna and in particular the preservation of wildlife and wild places. The registered office of the Company is situated in Bangalore.

1 Significant Accounting Policies

a Basis of preparation :

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India to comply with the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Accounting policies have been consistently applied.

b Use of estimates :

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

c Revenue recognition- Donation/Grants received :

Revenue grants and donations including Government Grants are recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate where the terms and conditions require the donation/ grant to be utilised over a certain period or only in a specific manner. Unutilised donations/ grants are reflected as Liabilities. Those grants and donations where there are no specific terms and conditions are recognised as income when they are received.

Donations/Grants including Government grants received for the acquisition of fixed assets are classified as Capital Grants(Capital Reserves). Where depreciation is charged on the fixed assets acquired out of the grant, income is recognised out of the Capital Grant on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset, i.e to the extent of depreciation.

Non- monetary assets given free of cost is recorded at a nominal value. .

d Property, Plant and Equipment:

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Tangible assets received as donation are recorded at nominal value.

In respect of the following Tangible assets, depreciation has been charged on Written down Value basis so as to write off the cost of the assets over the useful lives as prescribed under part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Office Equipments: 5 years
Computers: 3 years
Motor Vehicles: 8 years
Furniture and Fittings : 10 years
Plant & Machinery :

In respect of the following assets, , the Company estimates that the useful life of the asset will as given below, and accordingly, the useful lives estimated by the Company are different from those prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Useful life of Plant & Machinery as estimated by the Management

Cuddeback Cameras	: 8 Years
Binocular	: 3 Years
GPS	: 3 Years
GRS Densitometer	: 3 Years
Cameras	: 3 Years
Other Research Equipment	: 5 Years


Anantha
11/9/23





Where depreciation is charged on the tangible assets acquired out of the grant, income is recognised out of the Capital Grant on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset, i.e to the extent of depreciation.

An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets are stated at costs less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives, on a straight line basis, from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence and other economic factors. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

Useful life :

- 1) Wildlife Trafficking Mobile Application Software - 3 Years
- 2) Website- 3 Years

e Leasing :

Lease rentals in respect of assets taken under operating lease are charged to revenue.

f Investments :

Long term investments are carried individually at cost less provision for diminution, other than temporary, in the value of such investments. Current investments are carried individually, at the lower of cost and fair value.

g Foreign currency transactions and translations :

Transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the company and its integral foreign operations are accounted at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction or at the rates that closely approximate the rate on the date of the transaction. Income and expenses are translated at the rate prevailing on the date of transaction during the year. Donations/ Grants received in foreign currency are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of credit in the bank account.

Foreign currency monetary items of the company outstanding at the balance sheet date are restated at the year-end rates. Exchange differences arising out of these translations are charged to the statement of Income and Expenditure.

h Employee benefits :

Contribution to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to such benefits.

Liability for Defined Benefit Schemes is provided on the basis of actuarial valuation, with the Company's liability towards gratuity determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, actuarial gains/losses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as income or expense.

i Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets :

The Company recognises a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of an obligating event that probably requires outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure of a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. Where existing contingent liabilities are disclosed by way of notes to accounts. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed.

j Income taxes :

The Company was incorporated under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, corresponding to section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 with charitable objects. The Company is registered under section 12 A of the Income Tax Act, 1961. There being no 'taxable income' or 'tax expense', the question of provisions for current tax and/or deferred tax asset/liability does not arise for the Company.

k Earnings Per share :

The Company is limited by guarantee having no share capital. Hence the disclosure of earning per share is not applicable.

l Cash and Cash Equivalents :

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and cash deposits with banks. The company considers all highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to known amounts as cash and cash equivalents.

m Cash Flow Statement :

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method whereby profits before tax are adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of incomes or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are segregated.



(In Rs. Hundred)

16 Additional information

a) Break up for remuneration to Auditors is as follows:

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
As Auditors	6,091	5,061

b) Related Party Disclosure:

The names of the related parties where control exists and/or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of relationships are as follows:

Name	Relation
Sanjay Sondhi	Director
Nandila Hazarika	Director
Jayashree Ratnam	Director
P.M.Muthama	Director
Anant Pandey	Director (Effective Date of Joining: 18/04/2023)

Directors Remuneration	2022-23	2021-22
Sanjay Sondhi	-	-
Nandila Hazarika	-	-
Jayashree Ratnam	-	-
P.M.Muthama	24,536	23,289
Anant Pandey	-	-

Earnings in foreign currency:	2022-23	2021-22
Grant	15,87,489	14,36,336
Donation	2,697	14,780

Figures reported under foreign earnings are based on the actual receipts in the bank account from foreign sources.

Expenses in foreign currency:	2022-23	2021-22
Fees For Technical Services	8,523	-

17 Additional Regulatory Information

i) Intangible assets under development aging.

Intangible assets under development	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
Website	3,611	-	-	-	3,611
Total	3,611	-	-	-	3,611

ii) Ratios

Ratio	Unit	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current Ratio	Times	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.36	1.13	-0.20%	
Debt-Equity Ratio	Times	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA	NA	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Times	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	NA	NA	NA	
Return on Equity Ratio	%	Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA	NA	
Inventory turnover ratio	%	Cost of goods sold or sales	Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Times	Net Credit Sales	Average Accounts Receivable	NA	NA	NA	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Times	Net Credit Purchases	Average Account Payables	NA	NA	NA	
Net capital turnover ratio	Times	Net Sales	Average Working Capital	NA	NA	NA	
Net profit ratio	Times	Net Profit	Net Sales	2.65%	0.99%	-5.85%	
Return on Capital employed	%	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	17.88%	2.77%	-5.45%	
Return on investment	%	Return/PAT	Networth	NA	NA	NA	

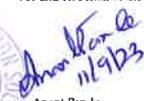
18 The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims, which have arisen in the course of operations. The Company's management reasonably expects that these legal actions and claims, when ultimately concluded and determined, will not have a material and adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

19 (a) We confirm that no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other source or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities including foreign entities ('Intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) We confirm that no funds have been received by the company from any persons or entities including foreign entities ('Funding Parties'), with the understanding whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, or security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

20 Previous year figures have been regrouped wherever necessary.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,


Anant Pandey
Director
DIN: 10118695


Sanjay Sondhi
Director
DIN: 01718134

Date: 11/09/2023
Place: Bangalore

As per our Report of even date
For G. Anantha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FIRN: 0051445


Partner
Membership No: 214318
UDIN:23214318BGWU116939



