



**ANNUAL REPORT
2024-25**



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Message from the Founder and President



Dear Friends, Supporters and Partners,

As I look back on the year gone by, I am reminded of a simple but profound truth. In conservation, every action matters. Whether it is minimal intervention or a complex operation, each effort becomes part of a larger mosaic of change. The journey of 2024–25 has been one of persistence, learning, and quiet victories and daily reminders of why we do what we do.

At RESQ Charitable Trust, we have always believed that real change does not come from dramatic gestures, but from consistent, thoughtful, and committed work. This year, our teams provided aid to 9,649 wild animals, reached over 57,627 individuals through community engagement programmes focused on wildlife safety and coexistence, and conducted capacity-building and training sessions for 1,369 individuals across various sectors. These numbers are important, but they are not the full story.

The real story lies in the ecosystems under strain, in the wild animals learning to navigate human-dominated landscapes, and in people who are slowly beginning to understand how to share space with them. Every rescue, every successful release, and every conversation with a farmer, a child, or a policymaker moves us closer to a future where wildlife and people can share space with empathy, preparedness, and mutual respect.

This year, we strengthened the foundations that support this vision. We enhanced infrastructure at our Wildlife Transit Treatment Centres in Pune and Nashik, expanded our response capabilities, and launched post-release monitoring for select species. We built new relationships and fortified existing ones, with government partners, academic institutions, and civil society organisations, to enable more holistic and integrated outcomes.

A guiding force in this evolution is the One Health approach, which recognises that the health of humans, animals, and ecosystems is interconnected. It is not just a global framework, it is a daily reality at RESQ. Our work places us at the frontline of emerging disease detection, risk mitigation at the human-wildlife interface, and ecosystem restoration. Each time we isolate a sick animal, monitor disease trends, or release a rehabilitated snake, bird, or vulture back into its native habitat, we are contributing not only to conservation, but also to public and environmental health.

Looking ahead, our vision is to grow into a Centre of Excellence for wildlife rescue, rehabilitation, and human-wildlife interaction management. It is about becoming a space where knowledge is shared, where people are trained and empowered, and where science and compassion meet to create lasting solutions.

We know that the future of conservation will require deeper collaboration between field practitioners, scientists, policymakers, and community leaders. We are committed to building the bridges needed for this integration. The One Health model will guide us, not only in managing today's challenges, but in preparing for what lies ahead.

A cornerstone of our work is capacity building. Every person we train becomes part of a growing network that extends far beyond RESQ CT, one that carries forward a culture of coexistence, care, and preparedness. We hope to continue building pathways for people to engage meaningfully with conservation, and in doing so, create livelihood opportunities in a sector that has long been underserved.

In a rapidly changing world, technology and innovation are powerful tools for conservation. As Dr. Albert Szent-Györgyi insightfully said, "Innovation is seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought of doing." From real-time data-driven decision-making to novel applications in rescue, rehabilitation, and habitat monitoring, we are committed to embracing these advancements to amplify our impact.

At the heart of it all, our goal is to ultimately create systems that are efficient and scalable, systems that protect wildlife, support communities, and build a future where coexistence is not a choice but a shared responsibility. Every effort, every partnership, and every innovation will contribute to this mission.

To the RESQ CT team, you are the beating heart of this organisation. Your quiet determination, your ability to show up even on the hardest days, and your refusal to give up on even the most fragile lives are what keep us moving forward. To our partners, donors, and supporters, thank you. Your belief in our mission, your trust in our work, and your continued support fuel every step we take.

As we look to the future, I remain filled with hope. In a world that is changing rapidly, we may not have control over every outcome, but we do have control over how we respond. Through collective effort, informed choices, and a shared sense of responsibility, we can build systems that protect wildlife, support communities, and restore balance to our shared planet.

With heartfelt gratitude, a renewed sense of purpose, and steadfast commitment,

Neha Panchamiya

Neha Panchamiya
Founder and President
RESQ CT







ABOUT RESQ Charitable Trust

Our vision: To ensure that every wild animal in need gets the chance to return to its rightful place in the wild and to help shape a future where people, wildlife, and ecosystems thrive together.

India's wildlife is remarkable not just for its diversity, but for its resilience in landscapes where the wild and human worlds overlap every day. At RESQ Charitable Trust, we believe every wild life matters and that wildlife belongs in the wild.

Founded in 2007 by Neha Panchamiya, today, RESQ CT is a conservation action organisation based in Pune, Maharashtra. We specialise in the rescue, medical treatment, rehabilitation, and reintroduction of injured, orphaned, and displaced wildlife, responding to over 7,000 wildlife emergencies annually across 250+ native species.

With dedicated multi-species Wildlife Treatment Centres in Pune and Nashik, and rapid-response field teams stationed across Maharashtra, RESQ CT acts as a critical first responder in wildlife emergencies and human-wildlife conflict scenarios. Whether mitigating conflict, addressing illegal wildlife trafficking, or responding to disasters, our interventions are rooted in ethical, field-based practices aimed at reducing suffering and fostering coexistence. Our approach is guided by the One Health principle, which recognises the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health. By attending to wild animals in distress, isolating potential zoonotic threats, and rehabilitating species that play vital ecological roles, RESQ CT actively contributes to public health and ecosystem stability. Our disease surveillance systems and data platforms strengthen preparedness and align with national and global health security goals.

Beyond immediate rescue, we are committed to long-term, scalable solutions that address the root causes of human-wildlife challenges. This is achieved through a three-pronged approach: building local capacity, advancing technology-driven conservation methods, and fostering meaningful community engagement. Empowering individuals and frontline responders with the skills, knowledge, and tools to manage wildlife emergencies and human-wildlife interactions is central to our model. By developing decentralised, trained networks, we not only strengthen wildlife response systems but also create sustainable livelihood opportunities in conservation at the grassroots level. These efforts ensure that coexistence becomes a shared responsibility, embedded within communities and supported by robust systems.

Innovation and adaptability are at the core of our operations. We actively integrate technology and global best practices, continuously enhancing the safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of our interventions. From field response to rehabilitation, technology serves as a key catalyst for building scalable and sustainable conservation models.

Through strong partnerships with government agencies, corporate allies and conservation networks, RESQ CT plays a vital role in bridging the gap between policy frameworks and ground-level conservation efforts. These collaborations enable us to expand our reach, amplify our impact, and drive collective action for wildlife protection.

OUR APPROACH

Our approach to wildlife conservation is holistic, science-driven, and community-focused, designed to address the complex and evolving challenges at the intersection of wildlife, human populations, and shared landscapes. We recognise that biodiversity is not just an ecological asset, it is fundamental to ecosystem health, human well-being, and long-term sustainability.

Guided by this understanding, we are committed to advancing a model that aligns with the One Health approach, which recognises the deep interdependence between the health of wildlife, people, and the environment. Our goal is to build systems that are not only reactive but also preventative, inclusive, and resilient.

Our model operates at the confluence of field action, scientific rigour, community empowerment, public health safeguards, and systemic change, ensuring each intervention is effective and ethical.

1 First Responders for Wildlife in Distress

RESQCT serves as a critical first responder to wildlife emergencies across Maharashtra. Through our rapid response field teams and state-of-the-art Wildlife Transit Treatment Centres we operate in Pune and Nashik, we provide immediate rescue, veterinary care, rehabilitation, and reintroduction support to injured, orphaned, and displaced wild animals. In doing so, we not only address individual animal welfare but also prevent potential public health risks, especially in high-contact species and densely populated areas.



2 Proactive Human-Wildlife Conflict Management

Human-wildlife conflict is one of the most urgent conservation challenges of our time. Our approach is proactive and solutions-oriented. From community sensitisation to direct intervention, we work closely with local stakeholders and government agencies to mitigate conflict, promote safety, and foster coexistence. These interventions reduce injury risks, prevent retaliatory harm, and limit zoonotic disease exposure at the human-animal interface.



3

Science-Based Rescue, Rehabilitation, and Reintroduction

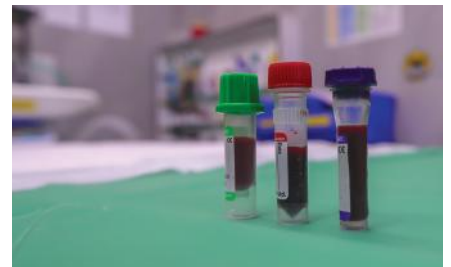
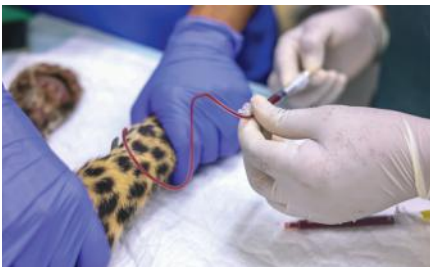
All our operations are grounded in evidence-based veterinary and ecological practices. We design and follow standardised approaches to wildlife rescue, treatment, and reintroduction, particularly for species where reintroduction knowledge is still evolving. This ensures that every animal released back into the wild is medically stable, behaviourally adapted, and ecologically fit, supporting both species conservation and ecosystem function.



4

Integrating Wildlife Health and Zoonotic Disease Monitoring

RESQCT plays a key role in early detection and surveillance of wildlife diseases, contributing directly to the One Health mission. Our clinical and post-mortem investigations, diagnostic sampling, and data-driven tracking systems provide valuable insight into emerging disease patterns in wild species. By isolating symptomatic animals, ensuring safe care, and maintaining rigorous hygiene protocols, we mitigate the risk of disease transmission to human and domestic animal populations.



5

Community Engagement and Education

True coexistence is only possible when communities are informed, involved, and empowered. Through programmes like SAHJEEVAN and AWARE India, we engage with rural and urban stakeholders to foster wildlife empathy, address misconceptions, and promote responsible coexistence with wildlife. By building trust, creating open channels of communication, and involving communities in conservation solutions, we ensure that coexistence is not just an ideal, but a sustainable, shared responsibility.



6

Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing

We believe that the future of conservation depends on people. We conduct structured training programmes for rescuers, rehabilitators, government officials, and community members, creating a decentralised network of trained responders and fostering livelihood opportunities at the grassroots.



7

Collaboration for Scalable Impact

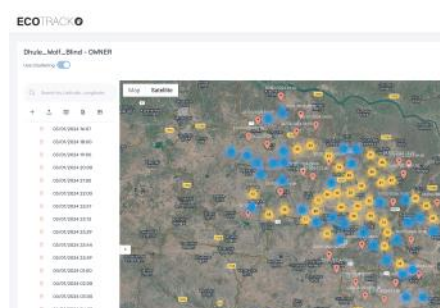
We actively collaborate with government bodies, academic institutions, conservation organisations, and the private sector to align field realities with policy aspirations. These partnerships allow us to contribute wildlife health data to broader public health planning, inform conservation strategy, and collectively strengthen One Health-aligned outcomes.



8

Innovation, Adaptability, and System-Driven Efficiency

Conservation is a dynamic field, and we remain committed to continuous innovation and adaptive strategies. From leveraging technology for rescue and monitoring to streamlining data-driven operations, we ensure that our methods remain effective, efficient, and responsive to emerging challenges.





“Every wild gaze
is a reminder of
what we stand to lose.”

RESOURCES

Making our mission possible.

Our ability to deliver effective, ethical, and science-based wildlife conservation is supported by a strong foundation of people, infrastructure, tools, systems, and partnerships. These resources, developed through collaborative efforts and continual investment, enable our teams to respond rapidly, treat complex cases, engage communities, and contribute to long-term biodiversity and public health outcomes.

A. The Team

The RESQ CT team is a dynamic group of over 120 full-time professionals who are the driving force behind our wildlife rescue and rehabilitation efforts. The team comprises wildlife field technicians, veterinarians, para-veterinarians, wildlife rehabilitators, field coordinators, researchers, facility caretakers, educators, managers and administrative staff. This multidisciplinary structure ensures that our interventions are carried out with competence, consistency, and adherence to best practices. The team is a vibrant blend of passion, expertise and experience whose diversity and unwavering commitment are what make our mission possible.

An integral part of our field operations is our wildlife detection dog unit, trained to support critical field response activities. These dogs are deployed for a range of tasks, including locating injured or concealed wildlife, tracking movement in conflict zones, assisting in anti-poaching efforts, and detecting wildlife products that may be smuggled illegally. With advanced scent detection capabilities and rapid field deployment, they act as force multipliers and significantly enhance our team's capacity in both urban and forested environments. Together, our human and canine teams operate in close coordination to ensure timely, ethical, and effective outcomes for wildlife conservation and conflict management.



Organisation Chart



Board of Trustees

Neha Panchamiya
Founder, Board President & Chief Executive Officer

Fiyana Elavia
Board Secretary & Chief Financial Officer

Rohit Limaye
Trustee - Treasurer

Saurabh Jangle
Trustee

Hemant Panchamiya
Trustee

Adv. Avinash Salve
Trustee

Tuhin Satarkar
Director Wildlife Operations

Kiran Rahalkar
Director Conservation Action

Nachiket Utpat
Director Wildlife Conservation

Dr. Sushrut Shirbhate
Chief Wildlife Veterinarian

Dr. Kalyani Thakur
Sr. Veterinarian Training & Research

Tanya Rao Gabriel
Head - Partnerships & Communications

Shreyas Dudhgaonkar
Head - Finance & Compliances

Aleta Chakranarayan
Manager - Human Resources

Gauri Shendge
Jr. Manager - Procurement & Inventory

Centre Operations

Wildlife Enrichment Management

Technical Field Operations

Wildlife Detection Dogs Programme

Capacity Building & Training

Human-Wildlife Interaction Management

Wildlife Rehabilitation

Outreach & Community Engagement

Veterinary Hospital Operations

Media, PR & Communications

Grants & Partnerships Management

Finance & Accounts

Legal & Compliance



B. Infrastructure and Facilities

Our operational capacity is anchored in two dedicated Wildlife Transit Treatment Centres (TTCs) located in Pune and Nashik. These centres are the heart of our efforts to restore health and vitality to injured, orphaned, and trafficked wildlife. Our facilities are equipped with the latest medical and rehabilitation equipment to ensure comprehensive care for every animal that comes through our doors.

Pune

The Wildlife Transit Treatment Centre (TTC) in Pune has been developed through a phased, collaborative effort between the Maharashtra Forest Department and RESQ Charitable Trust. The initial infrastructure, including foundational enclosures, was constructed by the Forest Department. RESQ CT and its donors have since contributed significantly to the expansion and enhancement of the facility, with additional development also being undertaken by the Forest Department. Today, the centre comprises species-specific enclosures, a fully equipped wildlife hospital, isolation and rehabilitation units, and serves as a critical hub for multispecies rescue and veterinary care across western Maharashtra.



Nashik

The TTC in Nashik is entirely constructed by the Maharashtra Forest Department and is operated and maintained by RESQ CT under formal collaboration. It serves as a key regional hub for wildlife rescue, treatment, and long-term rehabilitation.



C. Equipment and Technology

RESQ CT employs a broad spectrum of equipment and digital platforms to ensure safe, efficient, and professional wildlife rescue, rehabilitation, and reintroduction. Our investment in specialised tools allows us to operate effectively across field environments, clinical settings, and digital landscapes, prioritising animal welfare, team safety, and outcome tracking.

Field Response and Rescue Gear

To respond rapidly across varied terrains and situations, our field teams are equipped with:

- 🚚 Wildlife ambulances and technical response vehicles
- 🦮 Species-specific capture and restraint gear
- 🦮 Rescue equipment for aerial, underground, and disaster response scenarios
- 🦮 Personal protective equipment (PPE) for zoonotic safety
- 🦮 Field communication devices and kits tailored for conflict, rescue, or mass casualty events
- 🦮 UAVs (drones) and wildlife tracking tools used for safe assessments and post-release monitoring



Veterinary and Rehabilitation Equipment

Our wildlife hospitals and enclosures are equipped to provide high-quality veterinary care across species. Resources include:

- ⚠️ Surgical and treatment tools
- ⚠️ Diagnostic equipment
- ⚠️ Enrichment devices for physical and cognitive stimulation during rehabilitation
- ⚠️ Physiotherapy aids and supportive care equipment
- ⚠️ Waste disposal, biosecurity tools, and hygiene management system

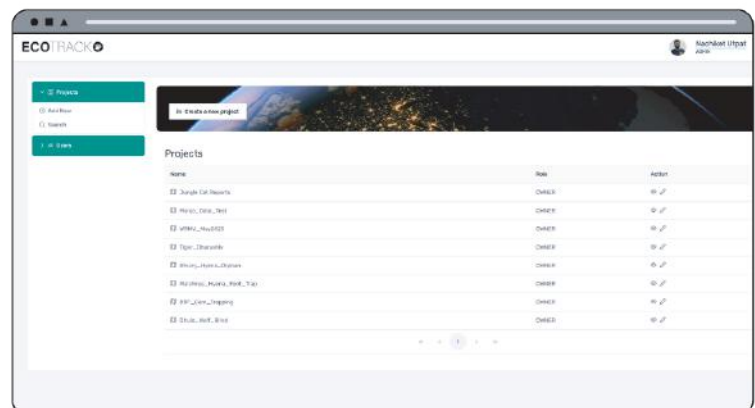


Facility and Welfare Support Equipment

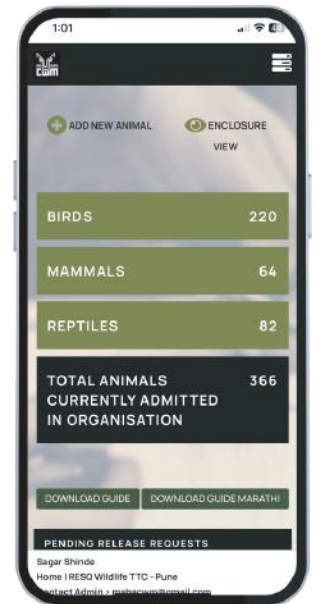
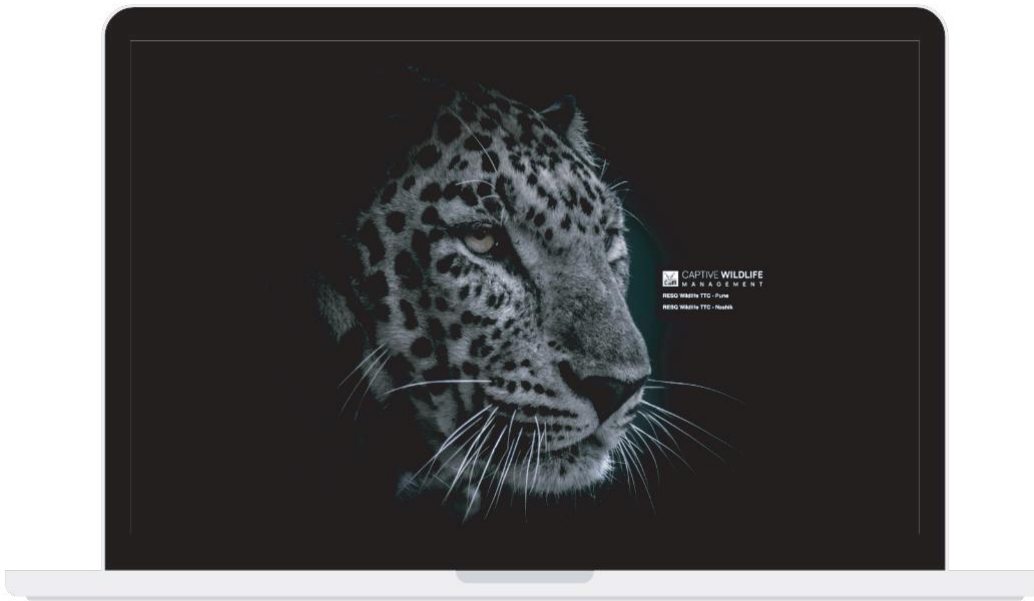


Technology Platforms

(1) Ecotrack OS: This platform supports post-release monitoring and threat mapping. It documents wildlife reintroductions, GPS tracking data, habitat conditions, and conflict hotspots such as electrocution sites or roadkill zones. Ecotrack enables conservation teams to assess reintroduction outcomes and design targeted mitigation strategies.



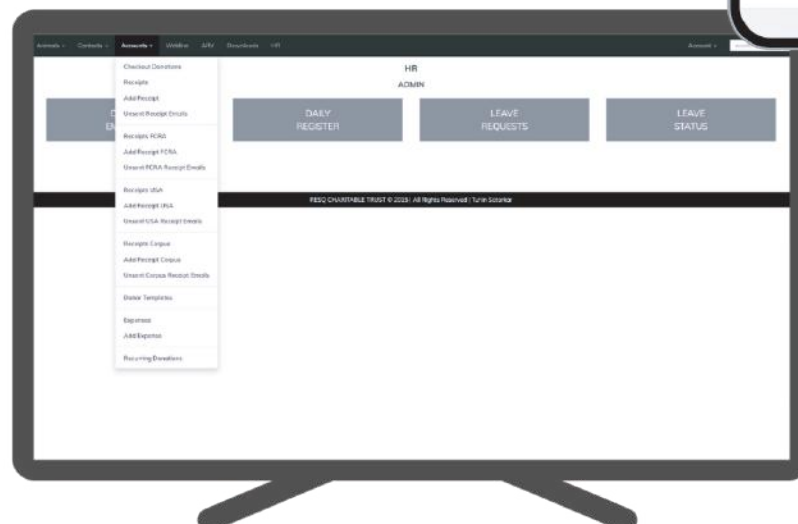
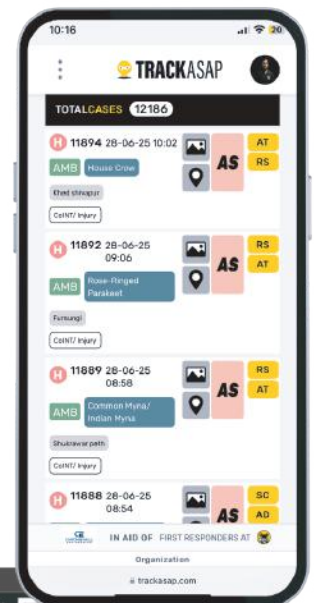
(2) Captive Wildlife Management System (CWM): A digital case management platform that tracks every wildlife case from admission to release. CWM captures medical records, rehabilitation progress, and diagnostics across centres in real time, improving continuity of care and enabling data-driven decision-making. It also supports audits, reporting, and aligns with conservation governance frameworks.



(3) TrackASAP: A real-time team tracking and helpline coordination tool that improves field deployment and response. Incoming cases are logged, assigned to the nearest team, and monitored for response speed and resolution. It enhances operational efficiency, accountability, and service delivery during emergencies.

(4) RESQ Management System: A centralised administrative platform designed to streamline the organisational backend. It facilitates efficient donation tracking and receipt generation, while also supporting human resource management, including staff onboarding, attendance, and documentation processes.

(5) RESQ Forms Hub: An in-house communication and operations tool used across departments to manage inventory, rehabilitation workflows, maintenance logs, vehicle tracking, expense reimbursements, and programme documentation, ensuring transparency and interdepartmental coordination.



D. Partnerships

RESQ CT's work is strengthened by long-standing partnerships that amplify conservation impact and facilitate policy-to-ground implementation. These collaborations enable scalable conservation outcomes, anchored in shared goals and coordinated execution.



- ✘ **Maharashtra Forest Department:** Primary government partner for wildlife rescue, rehabilitation, and policy support.
- ✘ **Academic and Training Institutions:** For veterinary internships, research collaborations, and knowledge exchange.
- ✘ **CSR, Grant-making Institutions and Corporate partners:** For infrastructure development, outreach programmes, and funding support.

Our operational sustainability is made possible through a mix of public and private support. We receive **funding support** as donation funds from individual supporters, CSR contributions from corporate partners as well as national and international grants from conservation-focused institutions. We receive **in-kind support** from the Maharashtra Forest Department (infrastructure and permissions) and individual and corporate supporters (infrastructure and equipment).

We are grateful to our partners for their unwavering support for the work we do.

**“Together, they remind us that
the wild belongs to more than one.”**



STRATEGY & IMPACT

Conservation amidst
changing landscapes.

India is home to a diverse range of wildlife species, constantly adapting to climate change and rapidly altering landscapes. Approximately 20% of Maharashtra's geographical area is protected forest, but wildlife inhabits both these forests and the human-dominated landscapes that make up the rest. While essential urban and linear infrastructure development, shifts in agricultural patterns, and policy decisions aim to meet the needs of our growing human population, many of these changes have inadvertently led to habitat fragmentation and loss, increased wildlife poaching and trafficking, and more frequent human-wildlife interactions as our boundaries increasingly blur. As a result, Indian wildlife faces unprecedented threats in the Anthropocene, now more than ever before.

A. ACTIVITIES

1. Wildlife Rescue and Human-Wildlife Interaction Management

- A. Technical Wildlife Rescue Operations
- B. Human-Wildlife Conflict Resolution
- C. Emergency Veterinary and Ambulance Support
- D. Mother and Offspring Reunions

2. Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre

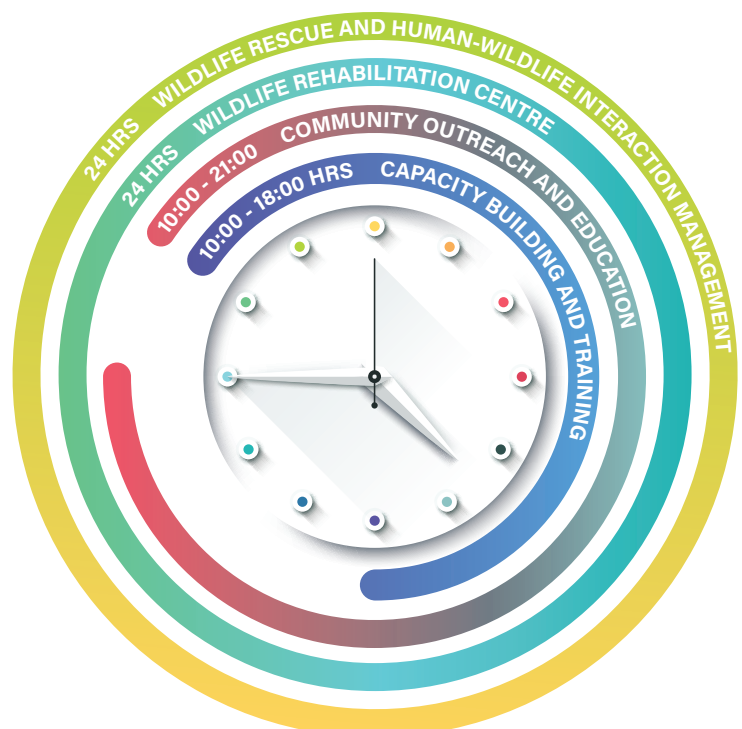
- A. Management of Injured, Orphaned, and Trafficked Wildlife
- B. Transit Care for Long-Term Rehabilitation Cases
- C. Wildlife Reintroductions
- D. Collaborative Research Initiatives

3. Community Outreach and Education

- A. Sahjeevan Awareness Programs
- B. AWARE India School Curriculum
- C. Public Outreach Events

4. Capacity Building

- A. Strategic Policy Support
- B. Training and Skill Development
- C. Volunteering and Internships



B. BENEFITS OF OUR APPROACH

- ⚠ **Conservation Welfare:** Improved standards of care and management for wildlife, ensuring their well-being and survival.
- ⚠ **Species Reintroductions:** Successful reintroduction of rehabilitated wildlife into their natural habitats, contributing to the preservation of biodiversity.
- ⚠ **Zoonotic Disease Control:** Enhanced monitoring and management of zoonotic diseases, safeguarding both wildlife and human health.
- ⚠ **Standards of Wildlife Management:** Development and implementation of best practices and standards in wildlife rescue, rehabilitation, and management.
- ⚠ **Collaboration Between Stakeholders:** Strengthened partnerships and collaboration among various stakeholders, including government bodies, NGOs, academic institutions, and local communities.
- ⚠ **Public Awareness:** Increased public awareness and understanding of wildlife conservation issues, leading to greater community involvement and support.
- ⚠ **Community Engagement:** Empowerment of local communities through education and active participation in conservation efforts.
- ⚠ **Policy Implementation:** Effective implementation of wildlife conservation policies that are informed by research and aligned with the needs of both wildlife and human populations.

C. LONG-TERM IMPACT



RESQ Charitable Trust's multi-pronged approach contributes directly to several of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, ensuring that conservation efforts are aligned with global priorities for health, equity, and environmental sustainability.

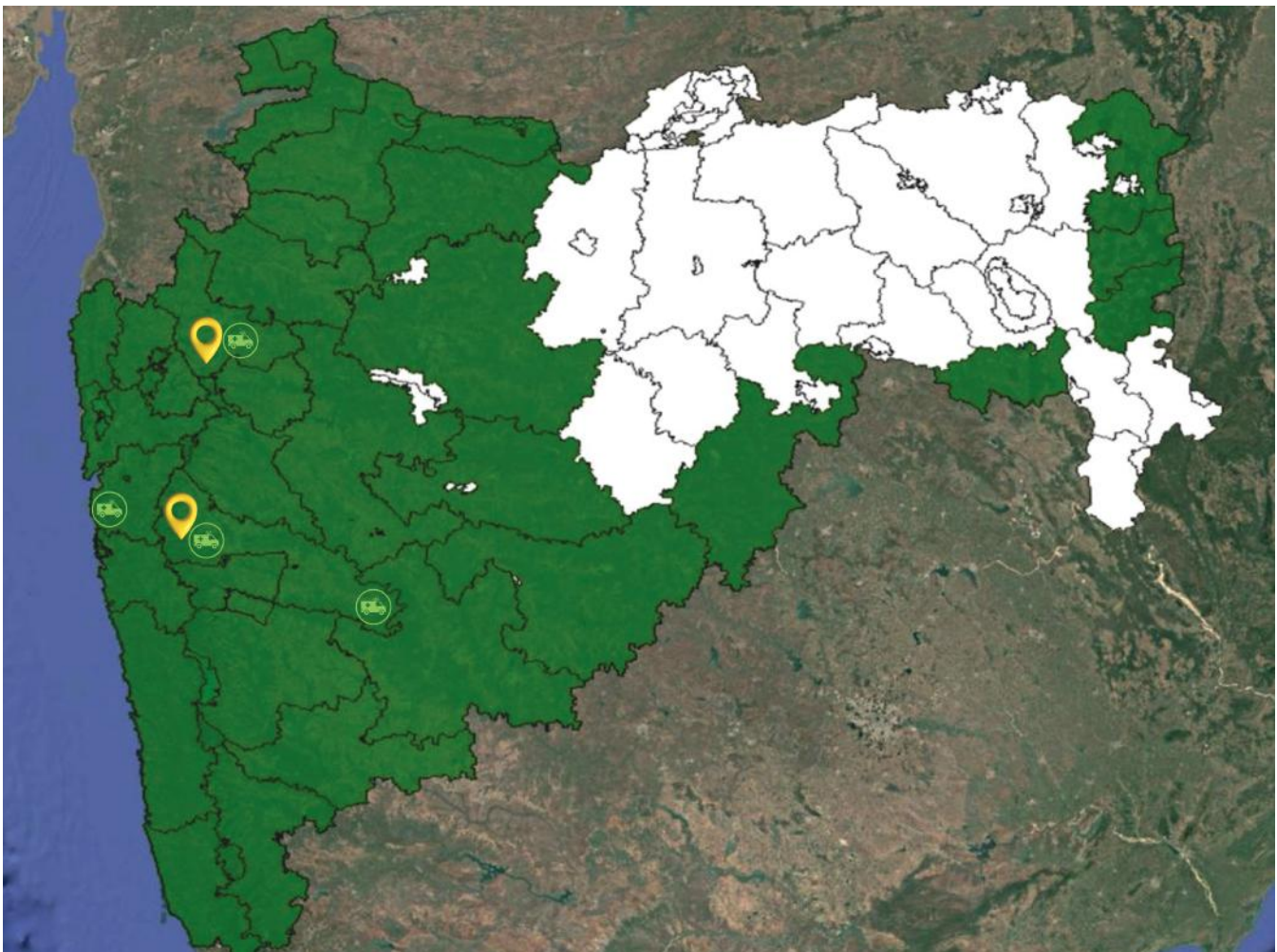
- ⚠ **Zoonotic Disease Control:** Through active monitoring of zoonotic diseases and early detection of wildlife health threats, we help prevent disease spillovers and protect public health.
- ⚠ **Community Empowerment:** Through active monitoring of zoonotic diseases and early detection of wildlife health threats, we help prevent disease spillovers and protect public health.
- ⚠ **Wildlife Conservation:** Our work in wildlife rescue, rehabilitation, and reintroductions directly supports biodiversity conservation and restoration of ecosystem services.
- ⚠ **Sustainable Development:** We contribute to safer, more informed communities by reducing human-wildlife conflict and supporting government enforcement with data and expertise.
- ⚠ **Collaborations:** We collaborate across sectors including government, academia, NGOs, and corporates to amplify conservation impact and achieve shared goals.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

RESQ Charitable Trust is headquartered in Pune city, Maharashtra, and operates additional rescue units in Baramati, Roha, and Nashik. Our rescue operations extend across the state when requested by the Forest Department, while our Wildlife Rehabilitation Centres, or Transit Treatment Centres, in Pune and Nashik serve as authorised facilities under the Maharashtra Forest Department. These centres are vital hubs for the rescue, medical treatment, and rehabilitation of wildlife from across the region.

While our primary focus remains within Maharashtra, RESQCT is also called upon for specialised rescue operations, expert interventions, and capacity-building initiatives outside the state. Whether assisting in complex rescues, providing technical support, or conducting training for government agencies and partner organisations, we extend our services wherever our expertise is needed.

The accompanying map illustrates the geographical reach of our operations, highlighting the divisions where we have conducted rescue missions or received animals for care. It also marks the locations of our centres and the routes covered by our field response ambulances, showcasing the extensive network that supports our mission.



WILDLIFE SPECIES

We have provided aid to over **250+** different species of wildlife, encompassing mammals, birds, and reptiles. Our expertise in handling such a diverse array of species requires a deep understanding of multi-species and multi-speciality care, allowing us to effectively address the unique needs of each animal. Whether it's a common species or a rare and endangered one, our team is equipped to manage the complexities involved in their rescue, treatment, and rehabilitation.



“From the common to the critically endangered, we’re dedicated to rescuing, treating, and rehabilitating all wildlife that enters our door.”



Statistics 2024-2025

1ST APRIL 2024 - 31ST MARCH 2025



9,649

*animals provided
direct aid to*



Mammals

1,208



Birds

5,489



Reptiles

1,379



Exotic

910

**Total
Wildlife**

8,024

1,625

Community animals provided aid for

Community Outreach

57,627



Sessions Conducted

283



School Children

24,477



Adults/ Locals

32,883



Community Reached Online

3,46,76,955

Capacity Building & Training



Sessions Conducted

21



Individuals Trained

1,151



Volunteers Inducted

239



Corporate Volunteers

292

Working Days

365



Helpline Calls Received

27,180



Total Kms Travelled

4,32,589



Avg. Daily Kms Travelled

1,185



Total Man Hours Input

2,62,800

RESQ

ACTIVITY REPORT



A. WILDLIFE FIELD OPERATIONS & HUMAN-WILDLIFE INTERACTION MANAGEMENT

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) poses significant challenges for both wildlife and communities. For humans, conflicts can result in property damage, crop loss, and even injury or loss of life. For wildlife, these interactions often lead to injury, displacement, or death. At RESQ CT, we address both sides of this conflict on field through comprehensive rescue operations, emergency veterinary support, and proactive conflict mitigation strategies.

Every day, wildlife emergencies are reported to our 24-hour helpline. Following a quick verification and liaison with local authorities, our RESQ teams mobilise swiftly within minutes, based on the assessment of the situation. Our wildlife rescuers are skilled operatives and first responders who are on call 24/7. The dynamic field team comprises professional rope technicians, mountaineers, veterinarians, and experienced wildlife rescuers adept in wildlife handling, behaviour, and ensuring safety for both humans and animals. Enhancing our efforts, our remarkable wildlife detection dogs assist in detecting wildlife crime and managing human-wildlife conflict. Our response fleet includes a variety of vehicles, each tailored to specific rescue scenarios, such as aerial operations, conflict management, or the safe transport of animals of different sizes. Together, we respond swiftly and safely to wildlife emergencies, employing cutting-edge techniques, tools, and equipment to ensure the best outcomes for animals in distress. We work collaboratively with forest, police, and fire departments, as well as local communities, to ensure effective resolutions.

At RESQ Charitable Trust, we are always prepared for both the expected and unexpected. We prioritise the safety of both wildlife and people, ensuring that our interventions are conducted with diligence and expertise.



Technical Rescue Operations

Wild animals often find themselves trapped in extreme situations - above ground, underground, or in life-threatening scenarios. They may be injured, orphaned, displaced, or trafficked, and their distressed situations demand immediate action. Our approach to technical rescues is thorough and adaptive, covering a variety of scenarios.

I. Advanced Carnivore Rescue Operations

In situations where large carnivores or megaherbivores enter inside human settlements and pose a potential threat to human life, or if wildlife inside forest areas are discovered injured due to hunting snare traps, our teams assist the Forest Department in tracking them and in strategizing the best possible outcome for them. This may include providing safe passage for the animal if it has strayed into high-human density areas or engaging technical and veterinary support if capture is deemed necessary.

While verified on-ground information and tracking is the foundational base of every rescue operation, we utilise a range of advanced tools and techniques to help expedite the operation and to ensure they are safer for humans and the wildlife involved.

Our purpose trained wildlife detection dogs are force multipliers who assist in on-ground carnivore tracking and crime detection especially when we are working in large areas and have limited leads. Thermal drone tracking allows us to efficiently locate and monitor animal behaviour and movement, especially in dense vegetation or challenging terrains. In situations where wildlife has strayed into the city or is injured, chemical immobilisation or tranquilization is employed to safely sedate and transport animals, minimising stress and ensuring their well-being during the rescue process. These operations are often guided by our thermal UAVs, which act as safe eyes in the sky that help the veterinarian to prepare for timely darting, to locate the animal post-darting and to ensure the animal is properly sedated before the rescue teams move in to secure the animal safely.



Images: (1) Tranquilization of a leopard stuck inside a hay shed (2) Leopard tranquilised for capture after it entered a residence in Pune (3) Veterinarian preparing for chemical immobilization minutes before darting a leopard that had entered the city. (4) Thermal drone image monitoring a leopard that has just been tranquilised, minutes prior to the team going into the fields to retrieve it. (5) Thermal drone monitoring in progress to locate and track wildlife during field operations. (6) Wildlife detection dog deployed on the field to detect leopard movement direction. (7) Injured leopard that had strayed into a sports store compound moments before its safe capture.



II. Aerial Rescues

Animals trapped at heights, such as birds entangled in manja on trees, high-tension wires, or trapped in commercial spaces, require specialised intervention. For birds and small mammals, we use aerial access vehicles, climbing equipment, and telescopic poles to ensure minimal stress during the rescue.



Images: (1) Team member attending a bird stuck in a coconut fall prevention net with the assistance of the hydraulic crane (2) Team member placing fallen black kite chicks back in their nest while the mother hovers above in what we believe, was approval! (3) A barn owl stuck inside a net covering. (5) Black kite stuck in manja string being rescued with the assistance of a telescopic pole. (4 and 6) Hydraulic crane in action during the high-altitude rescue of a myna trapped on a floodlight structure. The bird, an Indian myna was caught in a cassette reel on top of the stadium floodlight.

III. Underground Rescues

Animals often fall into wet or dry wells, including leopards, deer, and other small mammals. Extracting them safely requires species-specific strategies, specialised equipment, and rescuers trained to handle stressed animal behaviour. Water rescues, especially during natural disasters like floods or when animals are trapped in sewer canals or drain pipes, demand careful planning and patience.



Images: (1) Leopard safely rescued from inside a deep water tank following a coordinated response by the team (2) Leopard rescued from a deep well after villagers lowered a cot in an attempt to help, before the team arrived (3) Team safely retrieves a leopard cub that had fallen into a well. (4) A peacock rescued by the team after being unable to get out of the deep well for several days. (5) Team rappels down a well to rescue a jackal that had fallen inside a well, which was safely captured in net and hauled up.

IV. Mother and Offspring Reunions

2024-2025 STATISTICS

62

WILD CUBS, KITTENS
AND PUPS **REUNITED
WITH THEIR MOTHERS**

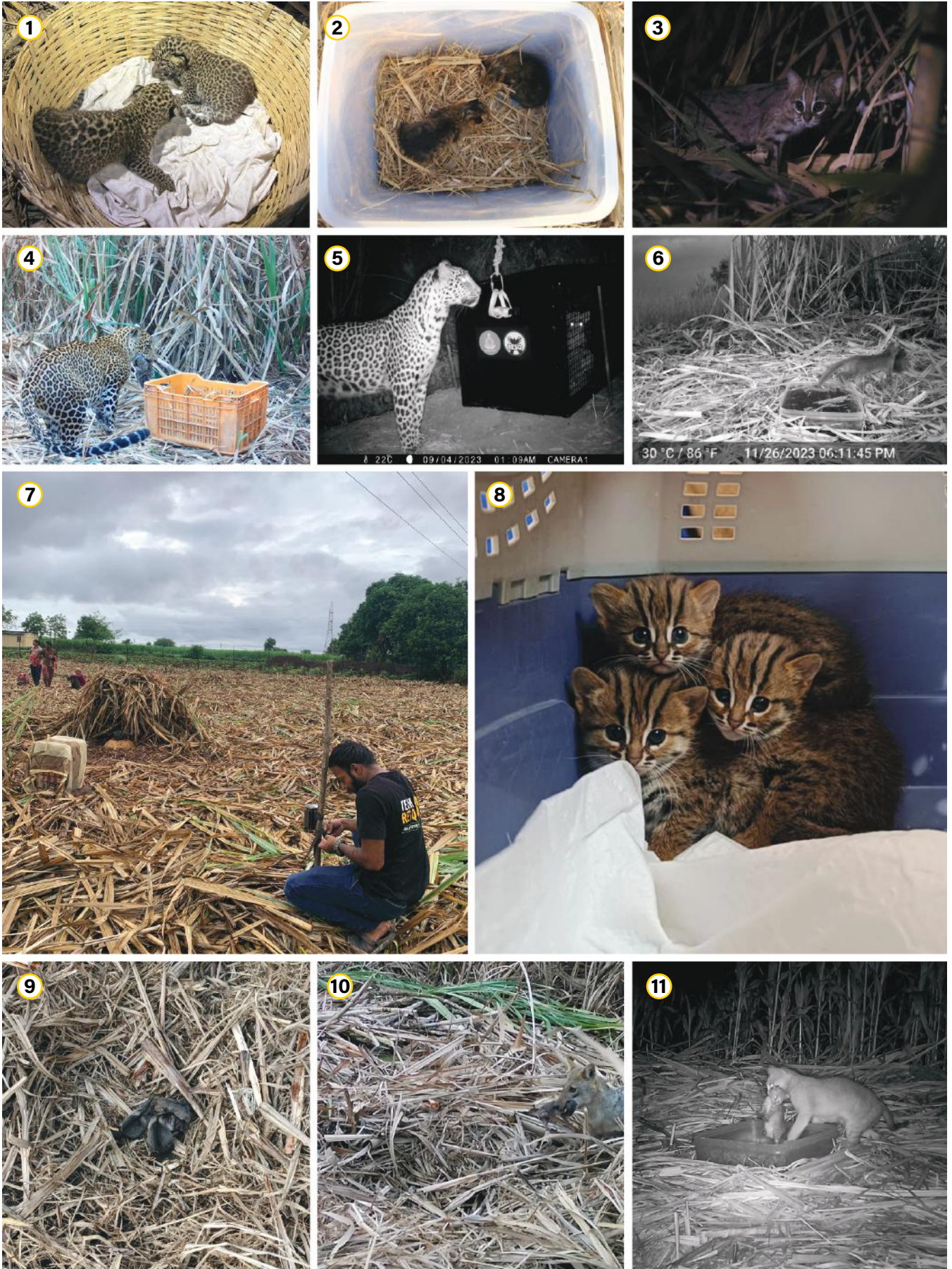


Reuniting infant or juvenile wild animals with their mothers is one of the most time-sensitive and meticulous aspects of wildlife conservation. This is especially critical

during harvest seasons, when farmers often discover wild cat kittens, cubs, or pups in fields. Successful reunions not only offer the young a second chance in the wild but also prevent them from facing a lifetime in captivity. Our approach involves securing the animals, raising awareness within the community to garner support, and ensuring the safety of the young post-reunion. The process requires tracking the mother, employing species-specific strategies, setting up monitoring cameras, and patiently waiting in the field, sometimes for hours or even days, until the mother returns to retrieve her young. This method has successfully reunited several species, including rusty-spotted cats, jungle cats, jackals, and leopards. For leopard cubs, live camera feeds help us detect the presence of the mother, enabling us to manually release the cubs at the right moment for safe retrieval. In addition to mammals, our team also reunites nestling and fledgling birds that have fallen from their nests. When possible, their original nests are located, and the young are carefully placed back. Our team then keeps a watchful eye to monitor the mother's return, ensuring minimal human interference while providing the fledglings the best chance to reunite and thrive under natural parental care.



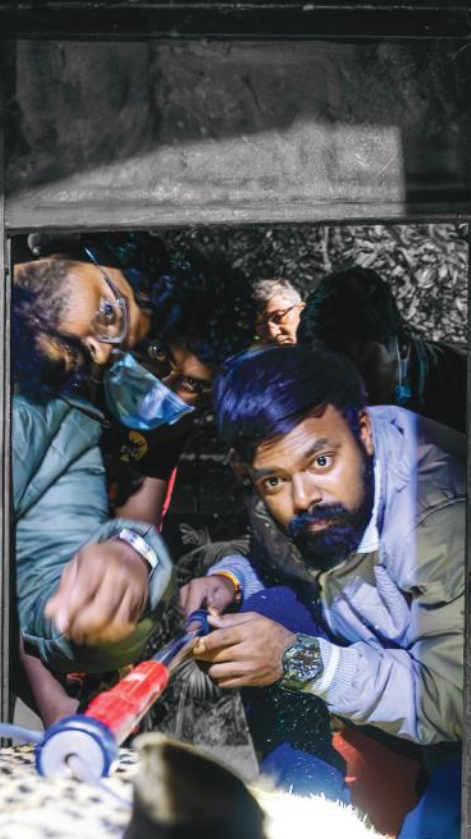
Images: (1 to 4) Nestlings were reported displaced from their nest and had fallen to the ground. Our team member located the disturbed nest, and carefully placed them back inside. Very shortly the mother returned to the nest and began feeding her young ones! (5) Team member places back Black kite chicks into their nest after a gust of heavy wind displaced them temporarily. (6 and 7) Mother birds that return to replacement nests our team carefully put them together in case their original one are destroyed by free-ranging predators or strong winds. We make sure to put them in a safer spots!



Images: (1) Leopard cubs, (2) Jungle cat kittens and (8) Rusty spotted cat kittens discovered during harvesting, temporarily being held and cared for just prior to attempting a reunion with the mother. (3) A nervous young rusty mother moments before reuniting with her kittens, possibly pondering whether it is safe to approach the kitten holding unit that we have placed. (4) Reunion of leopard mother with infant cubs and manual reunion (5) for older leopard cubs. (6) Rusty spotted cat mother whisks her kittens away. (7) Setting up the space for a mother-young one reunion (9 and 10) Jackal mom locates her pups at the reunion site and scampers off with them. Similarly, Jungle cat (11) does the same!



Human-Wildlife Interaction Management and Conflict Mitigation



I. Human-Leopard

As Maharashtra continues to balance rapid urban expansion with its rich natural ecosystems, the frequency of human-leopard interactions remains a critical concern. With leopards adapting to human-dominated landscapes, the risk of conflict increases, especially in peri-urban and agricultural zones where their paths often cross with ours.

At RESQ CT, we remain at the forefront of mitigating these interactions through a combination of proactive conflict prevention, rapid response, and community engagement. Our role begins the moment a leopard sighting or incident is reported. In close coordination with the Forest Department, we assess each case to determine whether the animal is displaying natural, non-problematic behaviour or poses a potential threat due to aggression or repeated proximity to dense human habitation.

In over 90% of the cases, no capture is required. Instead, our team deploys non-invasive conflict prevention strategies, dispersal techniques, on-ground surveillance, installation of camera traps, and awareness sessions tailored for local communities. These efforts are aimed at reducing panic, guiding public behaviour, and ensuring leopards are not provoked or cornered, enabling safe passage back into the wild.

In rare cases where a leopard has caused harm or is deemed a persistent threat, RESQ CT supports the Forest Department in executing safe and humane captures. Our expert teams of wildlife veterinarians, rescuers, and trackers work around the clock using advanced tools such as remote camera traps, live-monitoring systems, and tranquilization protocols to reduce risk to both human life and the animal. In these critical interventions, time, precision, and compassion remain our guiding principles.

Every encounter we manage is not just about immediate safety, it's about fostering coexistence through awareness, preparedness, and trust between humans and wildlife.



Images: (1) Community outreach session conducted by the team on human-leopard coexistence. (2 and 3) Team explains leopard pug mark and track patterns to local community members during an awareness session (4 and 5) Verifying the presence of a leopard through camera trap footage during field monitoring (6) Team shares information about leopard movement and safety precautions with local residents during a field visit.

II. Human-Tiger

A male tiger born in Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary, Yavatmal, undertook an extraordinary dispersal journey spanning over 500 kilometres, traversing agricultural and human-dominated landscapes to reach Barshi taluka in Solapur district. This movement is particularly notable as it included what is believed to be the first recorded presence of a tiger in Yedshi Ramalinga Wildlife Sanctuary, located in Dharashiv district, an unprecedented event for the region.

Over a period of more than five months, RESQ CT worked in close coordination with the Maharashtra Forest Department to support efforts in monitoring the tiger's movement, assessing habitat conditions, and providing technical assistance aimed at ensuring both public safety and the animal's welfare. The tiger had effectively adapted to the landscape demonstrating natural wariness and movement across a wide range. He successfully evaded multiple capture efforts, reinforcing the decision to allow for continued monitoring rather than intervention.

Our teams also conducted community engagement and awareness sessions in high-priority areas to sensitise local residents about tiger behaviour, safety measures, and the ecological significance of such long-range dispersals. These sessions played a key role in reducing conflict potential and promoting coexistence.

The last confirmed information indicates that the tiger has successfully continued his movement towards a forested habitat, navigating through a challenging and fragmented corridor. This outcome reflects the possibility of landscape-level connectivity in central Maharashtra and underlines the importance of collaborative, field-based monitoring during large carnivore dispersal events.



Images: (1) Camera trap image that provided confirmation of the tiger presence in the region. (2) Livestock kill by tiger was confirmed by ground teams (3) Pugmark tracking of the tiger and its movements (4) Extensive camera trapping done to ensure surveillance of its movements.



III. Human-Hyena

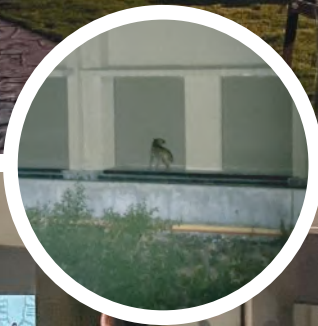
As wild habitats shrink and urban development spreads, occasional sightings of elusive species like the Indian striped hyena in residential areas are becoming more frequent. While hyenas are generally shy and avoid human interaction, fear and misinformation can escalate these encounters into conflict.

On 20th September 2024, a striped hyena sighting on the peri-urban residential areas of Pune, caused alarm among residents. The RESQ CT team, in collaboration with the Pune Forest Department, quickly stepped in, not just to assess the situation, but to build understanding.

An awareness session was organized. Attended by 65 residents, the session focused on coexisting safely with hyenas, dispelling common myths and offering practical safety tips. At RESQ CT, we believe awareness is the most powerful tool for conflict prevention. By educating communities and replacing fear with facts, we work towards peaceful coexistence with lesser-known wildlife, ensuring safety for both humans and animals.



Images: Community engagement session with local residents to raise awareness about hyenas, dispel myths and fear, and promote safety.



IV. Human-Primates

With urban landscapes rapidly expanding, interactions between humans and primates are on the rise, often leading to conflict. Human-primate conflict typically arises due to habitat fragmentation, food scarcity, and unregulated human feeding, which draw primates, particularly grey langurs, into towns and cities. As natural food sources decline and human settlements encroach upon forested areas, primates increasingly rely on anthropogenic resources such as garbage, crops, or food offerings. This results in property damage, aggressive encounters, and health risks, highlighting the need for informed and balanced intervention strategies. This year, RESQ CT responded to several critical cases involving grey langurs and macaques that underscore the importance of long-term coexistence planning alongside immediate rescue interventions.

Beyond emergency rescues, RESQ CT continues to address human-primate conflict through:

- ⚠️ Rapid, ethical response, rehabilitation and translocation
- ⚠️ Community education on waste management and preventive measures
- ⚠️ Promoting understanding of primate behavior to reduce fear and encourage coexistence



Images: (1) Grey langur undergoing treatment at the centre (2) Community awareness session on primates conducted to prevent primate-related incidents and promote safety guidelines. (3) A problematic macaque who was associated with bite incidents sighted into the community, just prior to getting captured. (4) A situation that arises from excessive feeding done by humans and improper garbage management, this bonnet macaque with who was severely obese and unable to walk, was rescued for veterinary care. (5) Electrocutted rhesus macaque rescued and admitted to the centre for emergency treatment.

V. Human-Snake

Snakes continue to be among the most misunderstood wild species in urban and rural India, feared, vilified, and often harmed when encountered in human-dominated spaces. We work to bridge the gap between fear and understanding through timely interventions, expert handling, and sustained community engagement. This year, our rapid response teams attended numerous snake-related emergencies, sometimes in people's homes but often in high-stress settings with large crowds or ongoing public events, showcasing the importance of trained responders in ensuring safety for both people and reptiles.

Every snake is checked for fitness post-rescue before being released into suitable, secure habitats in accordance with Forest Department guidelines. Particular care is taken with species like the Indian sand boa, highly targeted in the illegal pet trade, to ensure their post-release safety. Beyond rescues, we continue to prioritize awareness and education. By demystifying snakes through on-ground conversations, workshops, and public engagement, we aim to shift the narrative from fear to respect. Our goal remains simple: to keep communities safe, protect native snake species, and foster coexistence, one informed rescue at a time.



Images: (1) Russell's viper rescue conducted with caution as community members observe from a safe distance (2) Rat snake discovered inside a home, safely removed during a timely rescue call. (3) Snake awareness drive includes promotion of backyard cleanliness to prevent encounters. (4) Rat snake retrieved from an open but deep water tank during a rescue operation. (5) Team responds to a case of a rat snake found curled up in a rabbit's basket. (6) Rat snake safely rescued after getting entangled in a nylon mesh net.



Emergency Veterinary Ambulance Support



वन्यप्राणी उपचार केंद्र
TRANSIT TREATMENT CENTER

सम
1, पुणे



RESQ CT continues to play a critical role in supporting the Maharashtra Forest Department with field-based veterinary interventions during urgent wildlife emergencies. In situations involving injury, displacement, or translocation, our customised veterinary ambulances are deployed with trained responders and an experienced wildlife veterinarian, equipped to deliver on-site medical stabilisation, safe handling, and transport.

These ambulances are designed to operate in varied field conditions and are equipped with essential diagnostic tools and temperature-controlled interiors, ensuring critical care is administered en route when needed. Based on the condition of the animal, individuals are either treated on-site or transferred to our authorised Wildlife Transit Treatment Centres for further medical care and rehabilitation.



Images: Providing rapid, on-site veterinary care, RESQ CT's customised wildlife ambulances support the Maharashtra Forest Department during emergencies, ensuring safe handling, stabilisation, and transport of injured or displaced animals in the field.

B. WILDLIFE MONITORING & HABITAT PROTECTION

Our approach to conservation extends beyond individual animal interventions. We recognise that long-term impact requires understanding and protecting the landscapes that wildlife depend on, especially in human-modified environments. This year, we decided to strengthen our efforts in wildlife monitoring and habitat protection by combining rigorous fieldwork with technology-driven tools, with the goal of informing landscape-level conservation strategies.

When an Eurasian otter was discovered during a rescue in an unexpected location, it prompted a deeper investigation into the surrounding habitat. Through tracking, assessment, and local field validation, we identified a previously undocumented aquatic corridor in the region. This case reaffirmed the importance of using rescue data as ecological indicators, triggers for deeper habitat assessments that inform regional conservation priorities.



Images: (1) Eurasian otter rescued from a well during a field operation (2) Rescued otter under rehabilitation and observation at the centre (3) Otter displays species-specific behaviours during rehabilitation (4) Team conducts habitat survey to assess otter presence and environmental suitability (5) Field team searches for otter spraint as an indicator of species presence. (6) Otter trackmarks recorded as part of ongoing field monitoring (7) Survey carried out to study otter activity in aquatic habitats (8) Rehabilitated otter released back into its natural environment post-confirmation of otter presence and habitation in the area (9) Team celebrates the successful reintroduction of the otter into its natural habitat.

Similarly, our biodiversity monitoring work in the Reserve Forest at Bavdhan, conducted in collaboration with the Pune Forest Department and supported by The Habitats Trust, documented 273 species over an eight-month period. The area, located on the urban fringe of Pune, revealed the presence of rare and endangered species such as the Indian pangolin, dhole, striped hyena, and black eagle, reinforcing its role as a vital ecological buffer. Camera traps and direct observations not only mapped species diversity but also exposed threats like habitat encroachment, free-ranging dogs, and noise disturbance, data that is now informing on-ground mitigation efforts.



Images: Wildlife images captured on camera traps in the Bhamburda Reserve Forest.



C. WILDLIFE VETERINARY & REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT

Wildlife veterinary and rehabilitation management lies at the core of our mission to provide high-quality, science-based care to injured, orphaned, and trafficked wildlife (IOTW). Each animal admitted is treated not just as a case, but as a life with the potential to return to the wild. Our approach is centred around ensuring ethical decision-making, species-appropriate care, and functional recovery with the goal of successful reintroduction into natural habitats.

From the point of rescue or admission to the Wildlife TTC, every animal undergoes a structured and comprehensive veterinary assessment, followed by a species-specific treatment and rehabilitation plan. Our multidisciplinary teams work closely to stabilise critical cases, manage trauma, infections, and behavioural conditions, and prepare animals for life in the wild through medical intervention, physiotherapy, enrichment, and conditioning. All cases are logged into a web-based case management system that assigns a unique ID to each animal, allowing for real-time tracking of health progress, behavioural observations, treatment protocols, and eventual release planning. The system, accessible to the Forest Department, ensures transparency, accountability, and efficient processing of permissions required for release or long-term care where applicable.

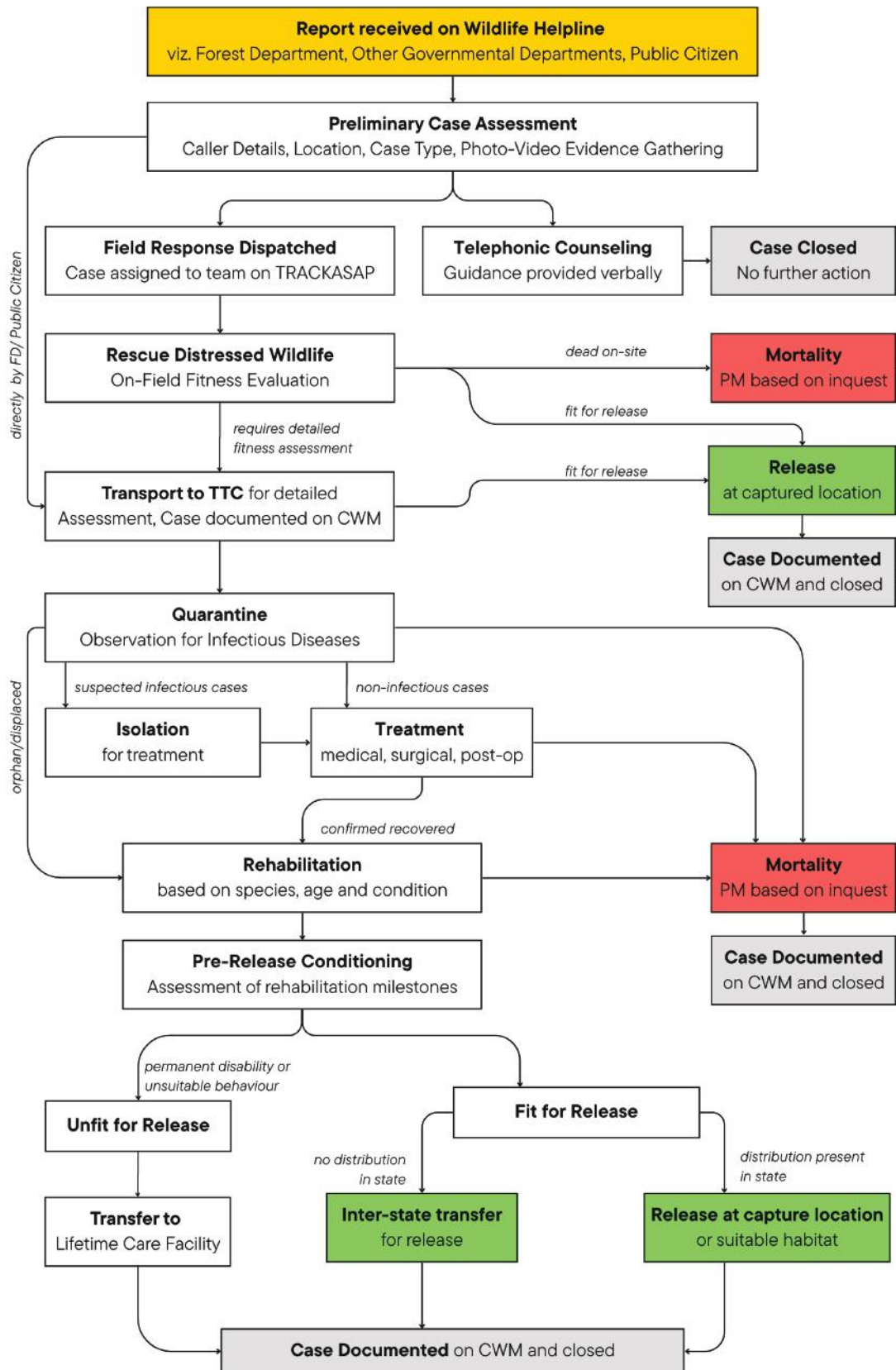
Our veterinary care includes emergency medicine, surgery, diagnostic testing, intensive care, and post-operative recovery, while rehabilitation encompasses paediatric care, species-specific housing, behavioural stimulation, and soft or hard releases based on an animal's condition and release viability.

Only animals that are disease-free, behaviourally sound, and capable of independent survival are considered for reintroduction. This rigorous process not only protects individual animal welfare but also upholds ecological integrity by ensuring that only animals fit for the wild are released. Through this integrated model, we aim to give each wild animal in our care the best possible chance at recovery, release, and long-term survival in its native environment.





Response, Rehabilitation and Reintroduction Pathway





Mammals



I. Felines



Commonly Admitted Species: Leopards, rusty-spotted cats, jungle cats



Primary Causes of Admission: Road accident or snare trap injuries, separated or abandoned juveniles (wild orphans), straying into human-dominated landscapes, human-wildlife conflict trauma, and viral infections.



2024-25

141

*wild cats
provided aid to*





Images: (1) Indian leopard cubs placed safely in a basket before reunion with their mother (2) Team responds to an Indian leopard injured in a road collision (3) Indian leopard being released back into the wild after successful rehabilitation (4) Jungle cat kitten in post-operative care under restricted movement (5) Jungle cat receiving emergency medical treatment post collision injury (6) Once orphans, these captive raised jungle cats under rehabilitation at the centre Admitted as orphans, these Jungle cats were captive raised, rehabilitated and successfully releases. (7) Indian leopard undergoing orthopedic surgery following a traumatic injury. (8) Orphaned rusty-spotted cat kitten being hand-fed during early rehabilitation.

II. Canids



Commonly Admitted Species: Indian wolf, Golden jackal, Indian fox



Primary Causes of Admission: Conflict-related injuries, disease transmission (e.g. canine distemper), habitat disturbance, and displacement of juveniles.

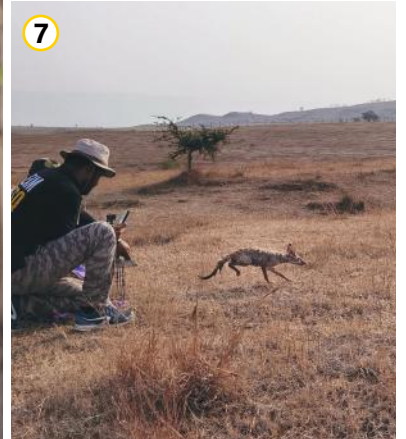


2024-25

96

*canids
provided aid to*





Images: (1) Indian wolf rescued showing symptoms of Canine Distemper Virus (CDV) (2) Indian jackal rescued after sustaining injuries in a road accident (3) Indian wolf receives veterinary care after being injured in a conflict situation (4) Eye injury assessment in progress for a rescued Indian jackal (5) Orphaned Indian jackal pups under rehabilitation after an unsuccessful reunion attempt (6) Grown-up Indian jackal pups in the final stages of rehabilitation before release (7) Indian fox released back into the wild after completing rehabilitation (8) Indian jackal released after being rescued from a well and stabilised at the centre (9) Indian wolf released into the wild following recovery from head trauma.

III. Hyenas



2024-25

20

indian striped hyenas provided aid to



Primary Causes of Admission:

Road traffic collisions, falls in wells, snare trap injuries, injuries from conflict with domestic animals, retaliatory attacks, disease transmission.



1



2



3



4



5

Images: (1) Rescued successfully from a deep well (2) Striped hyena stuck in a foot trap, safely darted and rescued by the team (3) Striped hyena rescued with a severe, maggot-infested head injury, suspected case of human retaliation (4) Reintroduction into the wild after completing rehabilitation (5) Striped hyena undergoing medical evaluation following a road accident.



IV. Pangolin

Primary Causes of Admission: Illegal captivity or trafficking, road accidents, injuries from entrapment or dog attacks and straying into human-dominated landscapes.

2024-25

5

indian pangolins provided aid to



Images: (1) Pangolin under rehabilitation out on a walk to feed and engage in foraging behaviours. (2) Rescued pangolin undergoing treatment for sharp force trauma associated deep wounds on his face. (3) Emergency medical treatment under gas anaesthesia. (4) Pangolin strayed into a human-dominated landscape, found in a bathroom and rescued thereafter. (5) Blood sample being collected from an Indian pangolin for diagnostic assessments (6) Reintroduction into natural habitat after successful rehabilitation.

“Conservation begins with protecting the unnoticed.”



V. Deer and Antelope



Commonly Admitted Species: Chousinga/four horned antelope, spotted deer, sambar, barking deer, mouse deer, blackbuck, gaur

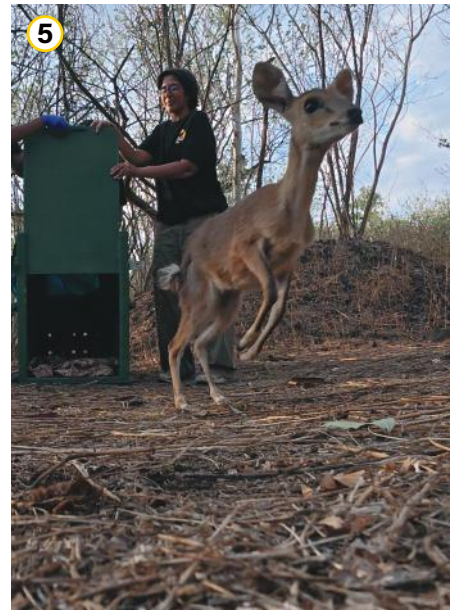


135

*deer & antelope
provided aid to*



Primary Causes of Admission: Free-ranging dog attacks, vehicle collisions, displaced orphans.



Images: (1) Radiographic assessment being conducted on a gaur's leg who was admitted after getting severely injured in a road accident. (2) Spotted deer being rushed into the emergency room for treatment. (3) A barking deer strayed into a commercial building, got rescued and released right after! (4) An orphan barking deer under rehabilitation at the centre (5) Chousinga/ four-horned antelope, captive raised and finally reintroduced back to a suitable habitat. (6) Esophagostomy feeding for a young barking deer who was unable to drink milk on its own. (7) Chinkara, captive raised and finally reintroduced back to the grasslands where it belongs.

VI. Primates



2024-25



Commonly Admitted Species: Grey langurs, bonnet and rhesus macaques



Primary Causes of Admission: Electrocution, road accidents, conflict with humans, and injury due to interaction with stray dogs, displaced orphans.

199

*primates
provided aid to*



Images: (1) Grey langur admitted with severe burns caused by electrocution (2) Injured grey langur undergoing a minor surgical procedure after being attacked by free-ranging dogs (3) Radiograph of a pregnant bonnet macaque admitted after a vehicle collision. (4) Obese bonnet macaque rescued from a temple premise, undergoing rehabilitation and a strict weight loss program so that she could walk and climb again! (5 & 6) Orphan bonnet macaque getting fed with a top up of fluids to ensure it gets the nutrition it needs. (7) Four orphaned grey langurs, admitted from different scenarios, creating bonds successfully and integrating themselves to form a troop. (8, 9 & 10) Release of different primates into suitable habitats.

VII. Small Mammals



2024-25

608

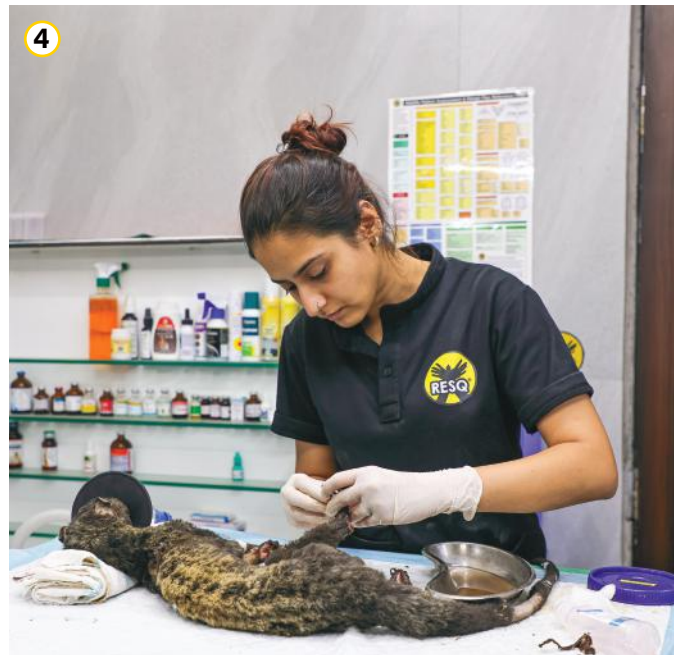
*small
mammals
provided aid to*



Species: Civets, mongooses, porcupines, squirrels, bats, black naped/ Indian hares, otter, flying fox etc.



Primary Causes of Admission: Urban entrapment, nest displacement, injuries from free-ranging domestic animals, road accidents, disease transmission, and accidental falls or habitat disruption.



Images: (1) Asian palm civet kitten and (2) Indian palm squirrel kit being assist-fed by a rehabilitator at the centre (3) Black-naped hare, raised and released back into a suitable habitat (4) Asian palm civet being treated for severe electrocution burns. (5) Indian porcupine getting emergency treatment post vehicle collision and being released (6) post-recovery!



I. Vultures



2024-25

7

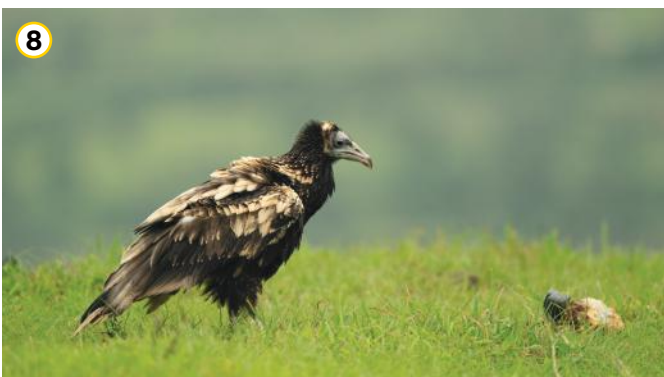
vultures
provided aid to



Species: White-rumped vultures, long-billed vultures, griffon vultures



Primary Causes of Admission: Displacement due to extreme weather events, starvation, injury, and dehydration



Images: (1) Oral medication being administered to an Egyptian vulture during treatment (2) Glass shards retrieved from the oesophagus of a long-billed vulture post-death (3) Radiograph of vulture being analysed (4) Thorough health examination and assessment of a white-rumped vulture at the centre. (5) White-rumped vultures collectively feeding on carcass as part of pre-release conditioning. (6) Four white-rumped vultures undergoing rehabilitation at the centre. (7) Long-billed, (8) Egyptian and (9) White-rumped vultures on their release day.

II. Raptors



Commonly Admitted Species: Shikra, barn owl, black kite, crested serpent eagle, mottled wood owl, spotted owl, short-toed snake eagle, Brahminy kite, rock eagle owl



Primary Causes of Admission: Grounded due to exhaustion or injury, illegal captivity, and impact injuries from urban environments, dehydration, viral diseases, collisions, secondary poisoning.



1990

*raptors
provided aid to*



Images: (1) Black kite receiving treatment after sustaining injuries from manja (2) Team administers oral medication to an oriental honey buzzard and peregrine falcon (3) under treatment. (4) Black-winged kites rescued from trafficking. (5) Black kite fledgling being hand-fed during rehabilitation (6) Mottled wood owl under rehabilitation at the TTC (7) Eye drops being administered to a black kite during medical treatment. (8) Brown fish owl, (9) Black kite and (10) Barn owl being released into its natural habitat post-recovery and rehabilitation.

III. Water birds and Waders

2024-25

722

waterbirds & waders provided aid to



Commonly Admitted Species: Storks, egrets, herons, cormorants, ibises, kingfishers and spot-billed ducks



Primary Causes of Admission: Storm-related injuries, habitat disturbance due to tree felling, roadside trauma, orphaning, and glue trap injuries



Images: (1) Eurasian spoonbill under gas anaesthesia in preparation for a surgery to fix its leg fracture (2) Removal of highly adhesive glue from a white-throated kingfisher that got caught in a rodent glue trap (3) Raised in captivity, spot-billed duck chicks getting their daily swims (4) Rescue operation of cattle egrets following nest tree collapse. (5) Juvenile ruddy-breasted crane under rehabilitation. (6) Rescued from a major tree-felling incident, cattle egrets undergoing rehabilitation at the centre. (7) Orphaned grey heron chicks undergoing pre-release conditioning in its outdoor enclosure. (8) Orphan care for grey heron chicks displaced from their nests during tree-felling incident. (9) Indian cormorants under rehabilitation in their outdoor enclosures. (10) Indian cormorant released after completion of all its rehabilitation milestones.

IV. Terrestrial & Ground-dwelling Birds



2024-25

207

Terrestrial & ground-dwelling birds provided aid to



Commonly Admitted Species: Peafowls, lapwings, quails, francolins, thrushes, nightjars



Primary Causes of Admission: Injuries, collisions, storm-related displacement, free-ranging dog attacks



Images: (1) Red-wattled lapwing being administered oral medication (2) Peacock rescued after it found itself confined in a drain pipe unable to get itself out (3) Peacock rescued as it was found stuck in tar unable to move or fly (4) Peacock undergoing its daily treatment in the ICU unit (5) Rescued Indian nightjar under rehabilitation, ground dwelling, as it should... (6) Indian peafowl chicks undergoing rehabilitation at the wildlife centre (7) Red-wattled lapwing chicks under rehabilitation at the centre. (8) Indian peafowl makes a full recovery and takes off at its release (9) Asian koel makes a dash for the sky on its release day.

V. Urban and Tree-dwelling Birds

2024-25

2493

urban & tree dwelling birds provided aid to



Commonly Admitted Species: Rose-ringed parakeets, Alexandrine parakeets, golden orioles, common myna, house crow, jungle crow, Asian koel, Purple sunbird, golden oriole, house sparrow, coppersmith barbet.



Primary Causes of Admission: Orphans from storm-related nest falls, manja entanglements, illegal captivity, collisions with fans or windows.



Images: (1) Mass number of bird casualties ensued post heavy cyclonic winds, resulting in a large number of admissions of nestlings and fledglings who were injured and weak. (2) Coppersmith barbet fledglings undergoing rehabilitation at the wildlife nursery (3) A common myna undergoes a pinning surgery to fix her broken wings. (4) Baya weaver nestlings rescued after their nests fell from a tree post-felling (5) Golden oriole receiving her daily dose of oral medication (6) Formula feeding for a Rose-ringed parakeet nestling (7) Rose-ringed parakeet takes off on its release day!



Reptiles



I. Turtles and Tortoises

With the growing prevalence of illegal wildlife trade and irresponsible pet ownership, turtles and tortoises continue to be among the most frequently displaced reptiles. Indian star tortoises, in particular, are commonly seized from illegal captivity and are often admitted in a compromised state—suffering from nutritional deficiencies, stress-induced conditions, and shell deformities due to prolonged confinement and improper care. Other freshwater species, including Indian flap-shell turtles, soft-shell turtles, roofed turtles, and tent turtles, are frequently found abandoned in unsuitable environments such as roadsides, construction zones, or depleted water bodies. Many arrive dehydrated, injured, or in advanced stages of distress due to habitat degradation and disoriented release. They all undergo thorough medical evaluation, quarantine, and species-specific rehabilitation protocols involving nebulisation, hydration therapy, wound care, and nutritional recovery. While most turtles are eligible for release following treatment, Indian star tortoises require extended rehabilitation and behavioural evaluation to ensure their survival in the wild and mitigate the risk of re-capture or maladaptation.


2024-25

543

*turtles & tortoises
provided aid to*



Images: (1) Juvenile Indian star tortoises being segregated on arrival prior to getting admitted into quarantine (2) Preliminary physical and medical assessment of rescued Indian star tortoises (3) Indian star tortoises under rehabilitation (4) X-ray showing fishing hook lodged inside a flap shell turtle (5) Leith's softshell turtle stabilised post emergency medical care (6) Severely injured Indian star tortoise receiving medical treatment (7) Surgical repair of an Indian black turtle with a carapace fracture (8) Leith's softshell turtle released into safe habitat (9) Flap shell turtle returns to the wild after recovery (10) Black spotted pond turtles under rehabilitation (11) Indian black turtle rescued from illegal captivity, rehabilitated and released!

The Turtle Rehabilitation Project (TRP) was launched in November 2024 by the Maharashtra Forest Department (Pune Wildlife Wing) and RESQ CT to address the growing issue of turtles and tortoises being rescued from the illegal wildlife trade and captivity in Maharashtra. Since late 2024, 391 Indian Star Tortoises were admitted into the programme, many of them in severely compromised health due to poor captive conditions, nutritional deficiencies, and lack of sunlight.

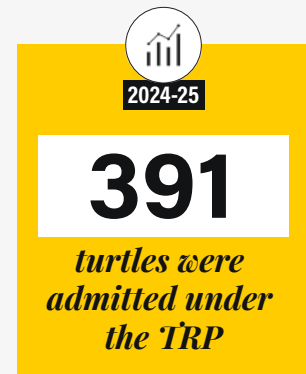
The animals were housed at the Wildlife Transit Treatment Centre in Pune, where a comprehensive, welfare-centric rehabilitation programme was implemented. This included:

- ✘ **Medical stabilisation and quarantine** for incoming animals.
- ✘ **Species-specific diets** focused on native grasses and seasonal vegetation to restore gut health and natural feeding behaviour.
- ✘ **Enclosure design** replicating wild conditions with basking areas, shaded resting zones, and ample space for mobility.
- ✘ **Gradual acclimatisation** in ex-situ habitats to encourage climate adaptation, social interactions, and behavioural restoration.
- ✘ **Regular health monitoring** through biometric assessments and behavioural observations.

By March 2025, approximately 340 tortoises had successfully completed rehabilitation and were deemed fit and ready for release, awaiting final approvals and logistics. The remaining individuals continue to receive tailored care and will be considered for release in subsequent batches.

This initiative, facilitated in partnership with multiple animal welfare organisations and the Maharashtra Forest Department, is among the first systematic statewide efforts for turtle rehabilitation. It represents a significant step towards transforming rescued wildlife from confiscations into conservation successes.

The TRP is designed not only to restore the lives of individual animals but also to strengthen wild populations and contribute to ecosystem health. Indian Star Tortoises play a vital ecological role by grazing on grasses, aiding seed dispersal, and maintaining habitat balance. Their successful rehabilitation and reintroduction will help reinforce the stability of the ecosystems they inhabit.





II. Snakes

Rapid urbanisation and habitat disruption continue to increase the frequency of human–snake interactions, often resulting in injury or distress to the animals involved. A wide range of snake species such as Indian rock pythons, sand boas, spectacled cobras, Russell’s vipers, Indian spectacled cobras, common kraits, banded racers, trinket snakes, among others, were admitted to RESQ following rescues from urban, agricultural, and peri-urban areas. Most of them were brought in for reasons including injuries sustained during vehicle collisions or excavation activities on construction sites, spinal trauma resulting from improper handling, wounds from territorial conflict, and blunt force trauma due to fear-driven human intervention. Several cases also involved entrapment in discarded fishing nets or other anthropogenic hazards. All snakes underwent comprehensive clinical evaluation, and appropriate treatments were administered, including wound cleaning, suturing, fracture stabilisation, pain management, and, where necessary, diagnostic imaging and surgical intervention. Upon successful medical stabilisation and recovery, snakes were released into ecologically suitable habitats in coordination with the Forest Department, with protocols in place to ensure minimal stress and species-specific release considerations.



2024-25

756

*snakes
provided aid to*





Images: (1) Subcutaneous medication administered to a trinket snake (2) Medical examination of an injured spectacled cobra (3) IV fluid therapy for a rescued snake (4) Clinical examination of a red sand boa (5) Indian rock python safely disentangled from construction net (6) Indian rock python undergoing rehabilitation (7) Spectacled cobra safely rescued and released (8) Indian rock python released into a suitable habitat (9) Rat snake released after rescue from company premises.

III. Other Reptiles



Images: (1) Indian monitor lizard released after successful rehabilitation (2) Field response to a mugger crocodile that strayed out of dam waters very close into a city (3) Indian monitor lizard under treatment for injuries (4) IV fluid therapy for an injured Indian monitor lizard (5) Mugger crocodile treated after a train collision (6) Marsh crocodile (mugger) being released post rescue.

D. COMMUNITY OUTREACH & EDUCATION




In addition to responding to wildlife emergencies, we undertake proactive outreach efforts to prevent human-wildlife conflict. Through targeted awareness programmes and educational tools, we work with local communities to build understanding, foster tolerance, and encourage safe practices for living alongside wildlife. These efforts aim to reduce risk, enhance coexistence, and strengthen grassroots conservation outcomes.

2024-25 STATISTICS

283

OUTREACH SESSIONS AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR 57,627 INDIVIDUALS THIS YEAR



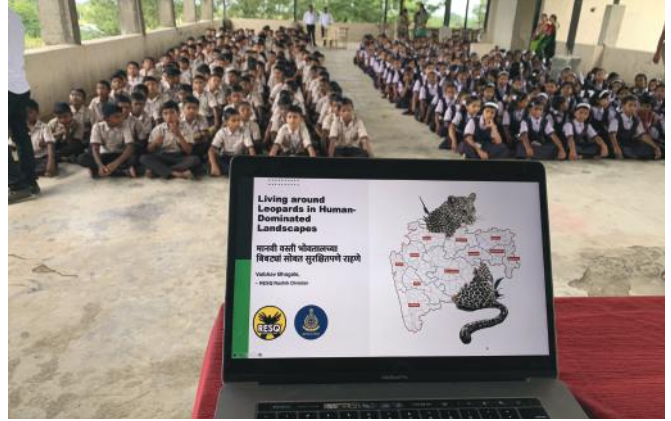
I. Sahjeevan/ Coexist Programs

RESQ CT's program, Sahjeevan - meaning "Coexist," is an initiative aimed at building a knowledgeable and conservation-minded society. Designed for varied audiences including school children, community members, corporate groups, and construction workers the programme is tailored for relevance and impact. By conducting workshops and interactive sessions, we equip participants with practical knowledge on wildlife conservation and conflict mitigation. Our goal is to empower communities with the tools and understanding needed to protect wildlife and promote peaceful coexistence.

i. Communities & Focused Groups



ii. School Children



iii. Corporates



iv. **Wildlife Week 2024: A week of unprecedented impact and action!**

Our teams went above and beyond, touching thousands of lives through diverse sessions, training workshops, and educational programs aimed at empowering communities to live in harmony with wildlife. In just seven days, our team reached 13,000+ individuals across urban and rural areas, from school children to forest officials. Through more than 45 sessions, we spread crucial knowledge on everything from human-wildlife conflict mitigation to habitat conservation, ensuring that communities across Maharashtra are better equipped to coexist with the wildlife that surrounds them.



v. **Safety Week 2025: Snakes, construction sites & staying safe!**

Snakes are a common sight for construction workers and laborers in urban areas. This Safety Week 2025, we reached 1,148 individuals across 19 sites of SJCPCL with crucial knowledge on snake safety, bite response, and urban wildlife awareness. From what to do (and what NOT to do!) during an encounter, to effective first-aid measures and ensuring that safety extends beyond just the worksite because awareness saves lives; both human and wild!



II. AWARE India School Curriculum

AWARE INDIA is RESQ CT's educational initiative aimed at nurturing empathy and awareness in children towards animals and the natural world. By introducing concepts of human-animal coexistence, the programme helps students explore the lives of companion animals, urban wildlife, and wild species within their ecosystems. Designed to strengthen both ecological literacy and emotional intelligence, the curriculum equips children with the knowledge and values necessary to make responsible, informed decisions for a more compassionate and sustainable future.

Pune



Mumbai



Nashik



Satara



III. Public Outreach Events

RESQ CT actively participated in a wide range of public outreach events to enhance visibility, deepen engagement, and strengthen support for wildlife conservation. These events offer valuable platforms to connect with varied audiences, share our work, and encourage greater understanding of human-wildlife coexistence.

Throughout the year, RESQ CT was present at diverse settings including comedy shows, school service fairs, wildlife-themed exhibitions, and community events. Our interactive stalls and exhibits were featured at the Vir Das show in Pune, a Wildlife Mela in Pune, and the Vrukshathon - a marathon event for the cause inauguration in Gokhale Nagar, allowing participants to engage directly with our team and learn more about wildlife rescue and rehabilitation. We also conducted impactful exhibitions at institutions like Dada Patil High School in Karjat and Vidya Pratishthan's College in Baramati, providing students and faculty an opportunity to interact with field equipment and visual stories from our work. In Mumbai, our participation at the Service Fair organised by Oberoi International School enabled us to engage school communities with educational material and conservation-focused discussions. Events at Japaloupe Equestrian Centre in Dehu further helped spread awareness in more informal, family-oriented spaces.

Across all these platforms, we showcased our operations, shared educational materials, and offered merchandise items that support our cause. These outreach efforts continue to play a crucial role in building public awareness, fostering informed dialogue, and inspiring community-led support for wildlife conservation.



D. CAPACITY BUILDING & TRAINING

We strive to support as many wildlife and as many communities as possible within the scope of our limited resources. Yet, we recognise that we cannot reach every animal in need. It is this understanding that strengthens our belief in the power of human connection because together, we can achieve far more.

I. Strategic Policy Support

Working in collaboration with government bodies remains central to our mission of enabling evidence-based and community-inclusive conservation planning. This year, RESQ CT provided strategic technical inputs across a wide range of locations in Maharashtra, assisting the Maharashtra Forest Department in strengthening protected area management and better understanding wildlife-human interfaces. Our team supported the preparation of management plans for six Conservation Reserves in Satara and Kolhapur districts which include Mahadare Khurd, Mayani, Vishalgad, Panhalgad, Masai Pathar, and Chandgad. These efforts involved site assessments, consultations with local communities and field forest staff, and the drafting of contextually relevant management strategies aimed at preserving the ecological integrity of these landscapes.

In parallel, we undertook a Habitat and Wildlife Interaction Study in the Solapur and Pune districts. These surveys were designed to generate reliable field data to inform future conservation actions. RESQ CT's involvement in this spanned end-to-end from survey design and field staff training, to deployment, data validation, and analysis. Preliminary findings and trend assessments were shared with the Forest Department to guide adaptive management and policy formulation.

Mesocarnivores in Pune Circle

Pune Circle, characterised by extensive grasslands and scrublands, historically had the wolf as its apex predator. However, this balance has shifted, with the leopard now occupying the apex position. This change may be largely attributed to evolving land use patterns that have transformed the region's ecological dynamics.

Species	Range	Births reported	Deaths reported	Recipients collected	Recipients reported	Completion Rate
Pune	15	139	122	1380	1425	80.9%
Solapur	7	80	92	1030	1065	91.9%
Satara	6	38	38	380	348	91.6%
Pune Wild	8	12	47	120	102	85.0%
Pune Circle	34	333	398	3350	4094	80.4%

The Indian Wolf

SURVIVAL

Species	Total Positive
Indian Wolf	14
Wild Indian Sheep	8
Wild Indian Goat	8

Additionally, Neha Panchamiya and Nachiket Utpat represented RESQ CT at WildCon25, a flagship conference organised by the Maharashtra Forest Department. The event focused on innovative, non-destructive approaches to managing wildlife populations outside protected areas. Neha participated as a panelist in a session on standardising veterinary infrastructure, where she highlighted the need for a tiered, well-networked framework for centres responding to wildlife emergencies.



II. Training and Skill Development

At RESQ CT, we believe that capacity building is essential to strengthening wildlife response systems. Through our ongoing training and skill development programmes, we collaborate with various government departments to establish standardised protocols, improve inter-agency coordination, and promote informed decision-making in wildlife rescue and rehabilitation scenarios.

This year, we facilitated several specialised training sessions across Maharashtra, Karnataka and Telangana, engaging frontline forest staff, officers, and veterinary personnel on diverse themes including human-wildlife conflict mitigation, wildlife crime enforcement, veterinary responses to emergencies, and landscape-level habitat interaction surveys.

Among these, training sessions were conducted for forest staff from Indapur, Karjat, and Daund forest ranges to build preparedness in addressing general

conflict scenarios. Forest guards at Shahpur Forest Training Academy were trained on wildlife crime and law enforcement, with a focus on improving legal response mechanisms and intelligence gathering. In Karnataka, staff from Haliyal and Kali Tiger reserve divisions were oriented on leopard conflict management, drawing from region-specific challenges and adaptive strategies. In Telangana, a three-day intensive training was conducted in the Amrabad Tiger Reserve, building on the introductory sessions held last year. The program focused on advanced rescue techniques and best practices, with an emphasis on safety and efficiency for both rescuers and wildlife in distress.

We also partnered with the State Animal Husbandry Department to train veterinary officers in Pune and Sangli on wildlife emergency care and their critical role in managing conflict situations involving wildlife including large mammals. In addition, forest staff and senior officials across Pune, Solapur, and Junnar divisions were introduced to interpreting habitat and wildlife interaction survey data to inform practical conservation actions. Through these collaborative engagements, our goal is to nurture a skilled and responsive network of personnel equipped to handle wildlife emergencies with confidence, compassion, and competence.

2024-25 STATISTICS

27

WORKSHOPS EMPOWERED
1,511 INDIVIDUALS THIS YEAR



III. Volunteering Programs & Internships

Volunteers and interns are a valued part of our work at RESQ CT, contributing meaningfully to the functioning of our centre beyond emergency response. From assisting in animal care routines to supporting research, documentation, and rehabilitation tasks, their presence strengthens our capacity to deliver high-quality wildlife care. We welcome individuals from diverse backgrounds that include veterinary professionals, students, and conservation enthusiasts who bring with them unique skills and perspectives. International and national veterinary volunteers often join hands with our medical team, contributing clinical expertise while gaining field experience in wildlife health management.

Our partnership with Worldwide Vets has further expanded the scope of international engagement. Through this collaboration, veterinary professionals, technicians, and students from around the world have the opportunity to work alongside RESQ CT's veterinary and wildlife rehabilitation teams. This hands-on exposure facilitates cross-cultural learning and technical knowledge exchange, enabling global professionals to gain real-time insights into India's wildlife care systems while contributing their own expertise.

In addition to individual participation, we have hosted several corporate volunteering groups whose teams contribute their time and skills towards centre-based projects. This year, we were joined by teams from Beckhoff Automation, Fujitsu, Bosch, Accenture, Avalara India, Chromewell, 24/7 Software, and Tata Auto Comp. These engagements not only support operational and infrastructural tasks at the centre but also foster greater environmental awareness and corporate social responsibility within the organisations involved.

Collectively, these programmes serve as platforms for meaningful exchange, professional growth, and global conservation advocacy. By empowering the next generation of caregivers, researchers, and conservation supporters, our volunteering and internship initiatives help build a more informed and connected community committed to creating better outcomes for wildlife.

Corporate Volunteers



Veterinary Volunteers



Student Intern Volunteers



Pune: RESQ CT Team Bravely Rescues Stranded Animals As Water Levels Rise in City And Adjoining Areas



The rescue operation...

Injured porcupine rescued, released

Was found with both hind legs broken, infected wounds in severe condition

Conservation Success Story

An injured porcupine was found stranded in a flooded area near the city of Pune. The animal was rescued by the RESQ CT team and taken to the Wildlife Transit Treatment Centre (TTC) in Nashik. The porcupine was found with both hind legs broken and infected wounds, in a severe condition. The rescue operation was successful and the porcupine is now recovering well at the TTC. It is expected to be released back into its natural habitat once it has fully recovered.

Lesser Adjutant Stork rescued and released after rehabilitation in Maharashtra

Updated on: 27 August 2024 02:30 PM IST | Mumbai
Harjeet Jadhav | harjeet.jadhav@ndtv.com

The bird, found in a recumbent state and unable to fly, was rescued on 3rd July 2024 and transported to the RESQ Wildlife Transit Treatment Centre (TTC) in Nashik



The rescued Lesser Adjutant Stork, Pic/Resq CT

The bird was found in a recumbent state and unable to fly. It was rescued on 3rd July 2024 and transported to the RESQ Wildlife Transit Treatment Centre (TTC) in Nashik. The bird is now recovering well at the TTC and is expected to be released back into its natural habitat once it has fully recovered.

HT Premium | HT The Next Voice | Games | HT City | 100 | Web Stories | Sports | Bengaluru News | Delhi News | Mumbai News

Leopard sighted in residential area of Nigdi, rescued within two hours

By Ganesh Mallesha

Feb 03, 2023 04:20 AM IST

The rescue operation was supported by the Pimpri-Chinchwad fire and police departments as well as Scales and Tells, a local organisation working for wildlife conservation



As per the official information shared by the forest department, Deepak Pawar, assistant conservator of forests (ACF), Pune forest division, received a report about a leopard being sighted in the residential area of Nigdi Prabhakar at around 9 am. DTT

Maharashtra: Injured leopard rescued in Wagholi

Updated on: 26 October 2024 03:03 PM IST | Mumbai
Rajjeet Jadhav | rajjeet.jadhav@ndtv.com

The leopard initially observed limping on CCTV footage captured near a sports branding store, Wagholi, was promptly identified as a large carnivore whose injury compromised its ability to hunt, thus increasing the risk of further human interaction and potential accidents in the area



The leopard initially observed limping on CCTV footage captured near a sports branding store, Wagholi, was promptly identified as a large carnivore whose injury compromised its ability to hunt, thus increasing the risk of further human interaction and potential accidents in the area

प्रभात

नायलॉन मांजा जीवधेणा

पक्ष्यांना धोकादायक; वन्यजीव संरक्षकांचे निरीक्षण

प्रधान सचिव
पुणे, दि. ११ - इटावली जिल्ह्याच्या वन्यजीव संरक्षकांनी नायलॉन मांजाचे धोकादायक असल्याचे निरीक्षण केले आहे. नायलॉन मांजाचे धोकादायक असल्याचे निरीक्षण केले आहे. नायलॉन मांजाचे धोकादायक असल्याचे निरीक्षण केले आहे.

२०२२ मध्ये स्वदेशी संरक्षक नायलॉन मांजाच्या धोकादायक असल्याचे निरीक्षण केले आहे. नायलॉन मांजाचे धोकादायक असल्याचे निरीक्षण केले आहे.

दिपेश्वरच्या वाघाचा सोलापूर जिल्ह्यात प्रवेश

Maharashtra Forest Department x RESQ CT, Pune

पवतावाळमपती दिपेश्वर वन्यजीव अभयारण्यामध्ये जन्मलेला नर वाघाने स्वतांतोर कसत सोलापूर जिल्ह्यात प्रवेश केला आहे

सद्यस्थितीत हा वाघ सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील बासो तालुक्यात आहे. हद्दीच्या सीमांत पवतावाळमपती आणि पवतावाळमपती सूर्यवत केंद्राची संपत्ती आहे.

आजवर त्याने १०० किमीहून अधिक प्रवास केलाचा अंदाज आहे.

वाघाची ओळख पत्ती
"मातृव्य वन्यजीव संरक्षण (एनडीएआय) हे देशातील वाघांच्या गणनेचे कायम केंद्र. देशात सद्यस्थितीत असलेल्या नर वाघांचा अंदाजित संख्येकडे आहे. नायलॉन मांजाचे धोकादायक असल्याचे निरीक्षण केले आहे. नायलॉन मांजाचे धोकादायक असल्याचे निरीक्षण केले आहे.

लाखो वन्यजीवांना पुनर्जीवनाची संधी उपलब्ध करून देणारी 'आई'!

पेढा वर्षापासून त्या करातहेत जखमी प्राण्यांचा उपचार

आजवरही लाखो वन्यजीवांना पुनर्जीवनाची संधी उपलब्ध करून देणारी 'आई' आहे. 'आई' म्हणजे वन्यजीव संरक्षण केंद्र आहे. 'आई' म्हणजे वन्यजीव संरक्षण केंद्र आहे.

वसुंधरा

गिधाडासाठी भरला मेळा

गिधाडासाठी भरला मेळा. गिधाडासाठी भरला मेळा. गिधाडासाठी भरला मेळा.

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दोन दिवसापासून ४० फुट खोल विहिरीत पडलेल्या कोल्हाला दोंड वनविभागाने दिले जिवदान

दोन दिवसापासून ४० फुट खोल विहिरीत पडलेल्या कोल्हाला दोंड वनविभागाने दिले जिवदान.

दोन दिवसापासून ४० फुट खोल विहिरीत पडलेल्या कोल्हाला दोंड वनविभागाने दिले जिवदान.

गोवीड तापाने फणफणलेल्या दुर्मीळ वाघाटीला जीवदान!

गोवीड तापाने फणफणलेल्या दुर्मीळ वाघाटीला जीवदान!

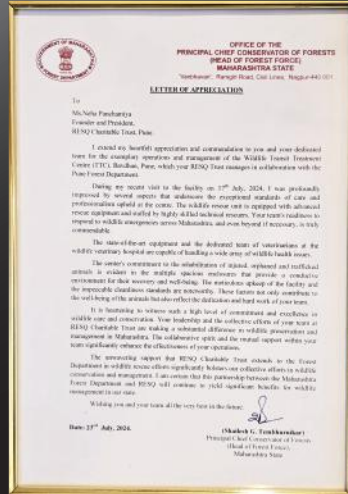
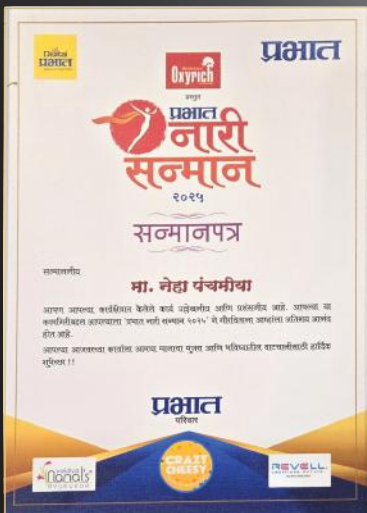
गोवीड तापाने फणफणलेल्या दुर्मीळ वाघाटीला जीवदान!

बिबट्या आला रे आला!

बिबट्या आला रे आला! बिबट्या आला रे आला! बिबट्या आला रे आला!

बिबट्या आला रे आला! बिबट्या आला रे आला! बिबट्या आला रे आला!

Recognitions & Awards



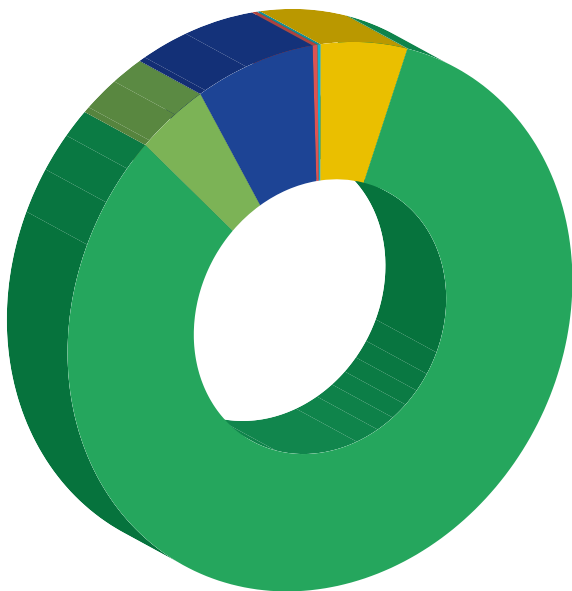


“Every honour we receive belongs to the animals whose resilience inspires us, and to the communities and partners who walk this journey with us .”

Financial Report

In the financial year 2024-2025, RESQ CT continued to pursue our mission with passion and purpose, and we do this with your support, today and every day.

1111 supporters (corporate, institutional and individual) of RESQ CT contributed more than 11.5 crores for the work we do for animals. The steadfast support of our donors allows RESQ CT to sustain our programs and public awareness efforts in the field and in the RESQ Centres.



INCOME

- Indian - Individual donors **5.6%**
- Indian - Institutional and corporate donors **82.2%**
- Indian - In-kind Donations **4.3%**
- Foreign - Institutional and corporate donors (FCRA) **7.4%**
- Bank Interest - Indian account **0.3%**
- Bank Interest - FCRA account **0.2%**



EXPENDITURE

- Pune Treatment Transit Centre **57.11%**
- Pune Rescue Team **22.04%**
- Animal Sanctuary Pune **4.52%**
- Nashik Division **4.62%**
- Outreach & Awareness Programmes **6.57%**
- Administrative expenses **5.02%**
- Fundraising Expenses (Payment Gateway Charges) **0.09%**
- Bank Charges **0.02%**

For a more detailed Financial Report with our notes on accounts and auditors report, or if you have any specific questions, you may reach out to us admin@resqct.org

Support Our Mission

There are many ways to support RESQ CT. To learn more or donate to us, please reach out to Tanya Rao Gabriel on (+91) 98490 32140. Alternatively, you can email us on tanyaraogabriel@resqct.org

Donations to RESQ can be made to RESQ Charitable Trust in funds or in kind. We are a registered trust under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 (E-5002), Section 12 (A), 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961, Ministry of Corporate Affairs as an Implementing Agency of CSR Activities and Foreign Contributions Regulations Act (FCRA), 2010. RESQ Charitable Foundation (ID 83-0694608) is also a 501(c)(3) Certified Charity in the United States of America.



Banking Details for Direct Transfers/ NEFT/ RTGS

Account Name: RESQ CHARITABLE TRUST
Account No.: 315010100062435
Bank: AXIS BANK, Senapati Bapat Marg Branch, Pune
IFSC Code : UTIB0000315

In-Kind Donations

Please email us on team@resqct.org to request for our last updated wishlist.

Funds

You can choose to donate to us **one-time or regularly using the link below to set-up a monthly donation** towards the rescue and rehabilitation work for animals. Your consideration and ongoing support ensures funds are available when most needed for animals in emergency.

For individuals, corporates or organisations of Indian origin:

A. ONLINE DONATION

1. Log on to www.resqct.org/donate
2. Select whether you are an Indian or Non-Indian Citizen
3. Transfer funds using your Debit Card, Credit Card, Net Banking or UPI



B. CHEQUES

1. Beneficiary name on Cheque: RESQ CHARITABLE TRUST
2. Courier Address for Cheques:

RESQ CHARITABLE TRUST

C/o Neha Panchamiya
Plot. no. 64, Shiv Chattra Building, Ashok Nagar,
Off Range Hills Road, Pune - 411007
Ph: 9890999111

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Funding

RESQ CT Activities are focused on Environmental Sustainability, Ecological Balance, Protection of Flora and Fauna and Animal Welfare which are in line with the provisions of Schedule VII (iv) of Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 (CSR Policy). Using a multidisciplinary approach linking people, animals and the environment, RESQ's social impact objectives address key objectives that include protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare and preservation of biodiversity that is critical to maintaining our ecological balance.

We look forward to partnering with institutions and corporates who share our vision. Please email admin@resqct.org to request for our ongoing and future project plans and documentation for compliances.



Contact Information

Wildlife Rehabilitation Centres

PUNE

Wildlife Transit Treatment Centre,
S. No. 21, NDA Road,
Pune - 411023
Ph: 91725 11100

NASHIK

Wildlife Transit Treatment Centre,
Comp. No. 540, Old Dindori Road,
Mhasrul, Nashik - 422004
Ph: 86981 12211

Registered Office

102, Silver Leaf, 43/B, Gokhale Road,
Model Colony, Shivajinagar,
Pune - 411016

EMAIL

Organisation enquiries	team@resqct.org
Donation and CSR	admin@resqct.org
Collaborations	tanyaraogabriel@resqct.org

HELPLINES

Pune Helpline	91725 11100
Baramati Helpline	73877 71050
Nashik Helpline	86981 12211
Roha Helpline	81778 71779



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