

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2368.
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.08.2025

Wildlife Research and Rehabilitation Centre in Ladakh

2368. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of increasing instances of human wildlife conflict in Ladakh, especially involving snow leopards and wild yaks;
- (b) if so, the details of compensation schemes available for loss of livestock or damage to crops due to wildlife attack in Ladakh;
- (c) whether any wildlife corridors or eco-sensitive zones have been identified in the region and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to establish a wildlife research and rehabilitation centre in Ladakh, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

- (a) and (b) No human causality has been reported due to attack by wild animals in Ladakh as per the information given by Union Territory Administration of Ladakh. Livestock loss due to attack by wild animals during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	No. livestock attack cases	No. of livestock killed
2022-23	424	1577
2023-24	402	1093
2024-25	447	1380

The Administration of Union Territory Ladakh has notified ex-gratia compensation schemes for cases of livestock loss, human death, and injury caused by wildlife. These schemes aim to provide immediate relief to local residents affected by human-wildlife conflict.

Further, there is currently no compensation scheme for crop damage caused by wildlife. However, the Department of Wildlife Protection, Union Territory of Ladakh, is actively working to safeguard agricultural lands by providing chain-link fencing to local communities. This intervention is designed to reduce crop depredation and support the livelihoods of farmers residing in Protected Areas.

(c) and (d) There are three Protected Areas (PAs) in the Union Territory of Ladakh:

- i. High Altitude Cold Desert (Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary)
- ii. Karakoram (Nubra-Shyok) Wildlife Sanctuary
- iii. Hemis High Altitude National Park

No specific wildlife corridors have been formally notified in Ladakh. However, given the unique and fragile highaltitude landscape of the region and the free-ranging nature of wildlife such as snow leopards, Tibetan antelope (chiru), wild yak, and other migratory species, natural movement corridors do exist across the landscape, particularly between these Protected Areas and adjoining habitats, including transboundary areas.

To strengthen wildlife conservation efforts, Rescue and Rehabilitation Centres are currently operational in both Leh and Kargil districts of the Union Territory of Ladakh, providing essential care to injured wild animals before safely releasing them back into their natural habitats.

No proposal to establish a wildlife research and rehabilitation centre in Ladakh has been received by the Ministry as on date.
