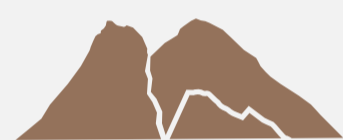


# Hkakabo Razi National Park

Hkakabo Razi National Park (HNP) sprawls across 3,812 sq. km of Evergreen, Hill Forest, Coniferous Forest and Alpine forests in Nawnngmun Township, Kachin State, northern Myanmar. HNP together with Hponkan Razi Wildlife Sanctuary and other PAs comprises the largest continuous expanse of natural forest in Myanmar, known as the Northern Forest Complex. The complex is one of the largest functioning ecosystems in the Himalaya, with exceptionally rich biodiversity and some of the highest levels of plant endemism in the world. The protected and adjoining areas also have rich cultural diversity, with different ethnic groups residing there, including the Rawang, Htarong, and Lisu communities.



Covers 3 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas <sup>(A1, A3, A4)</sup>



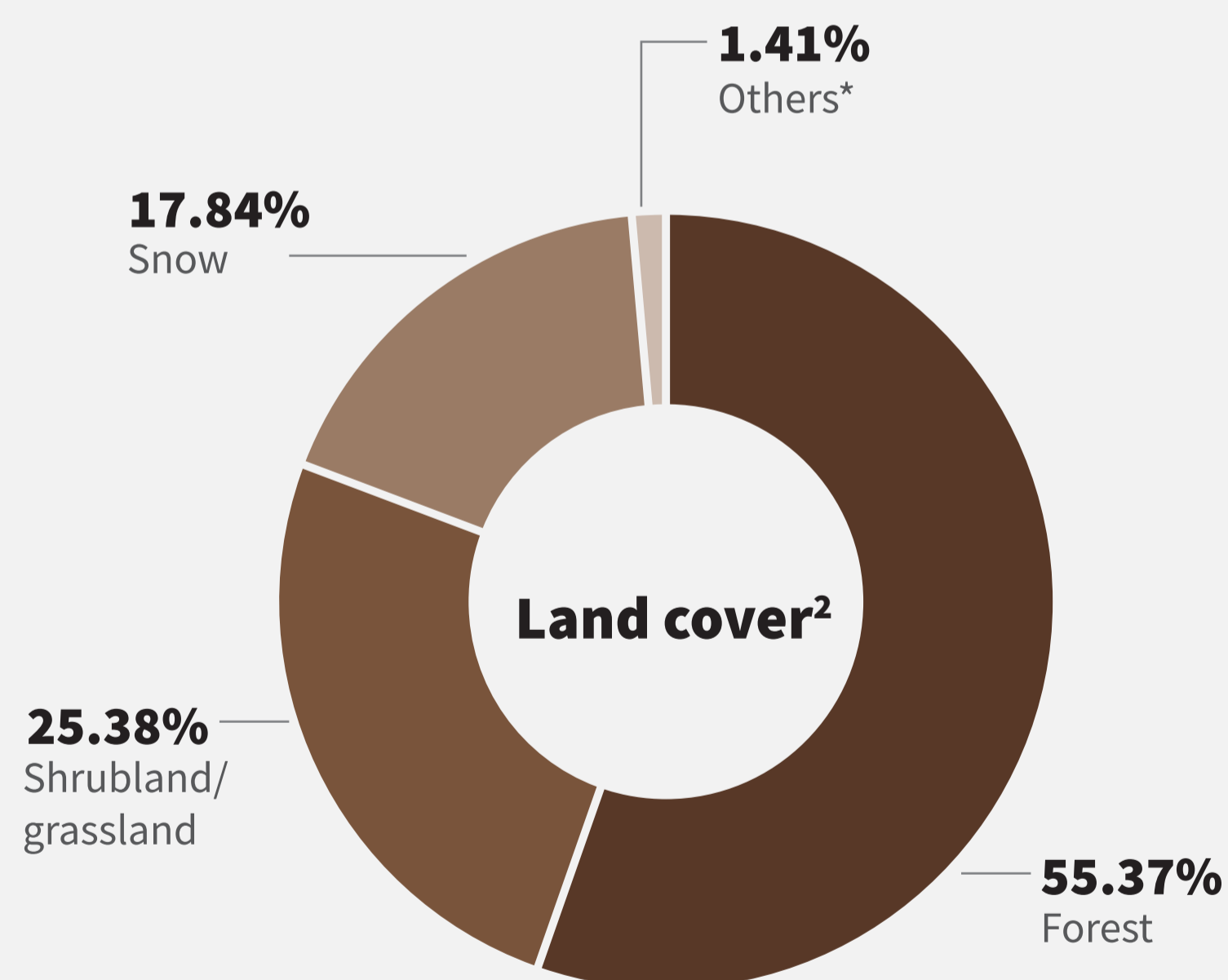
Features Mt. Hkakaborazi (5,881 masl), the highest mountain in Myanmar



Home of the black orchid, *Paphiopedilum wardii*



Home to one-third of Myanmar's known bat species<sup>1</sup>



\*waterbody, glacier, cropland, bare soil, bare rock

## ~500 species of birds<sup>3</sup>



White-bellied heron (*Ardea insignis*)



White-rumped vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*)



Rufous-necked hornbill (*Aceros nipalensis*)



Eastern imperial eagle (*Aquila heliaca*)



Beautiful nuthatch (*Sitta formosa*)

## ~150 species of mammals<sup>3</sup>



Red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*)



Western hoolock gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*)



Black muntjac (*Muntiacus crinifrons*)



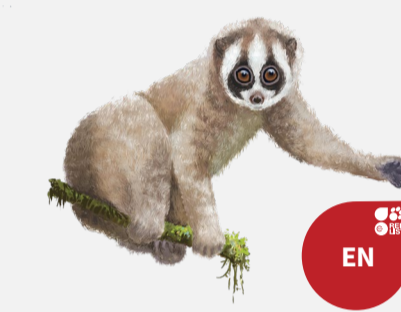
Takin (*Budorcas taxicolor*)



Shortridge's capped langur (*Trachypitecus shortridgei*)



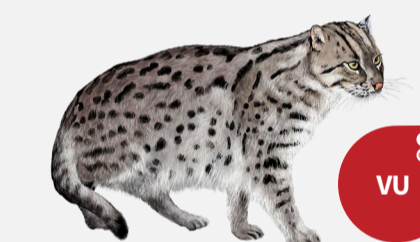
Black musk deer (*Moschus fuscus*)



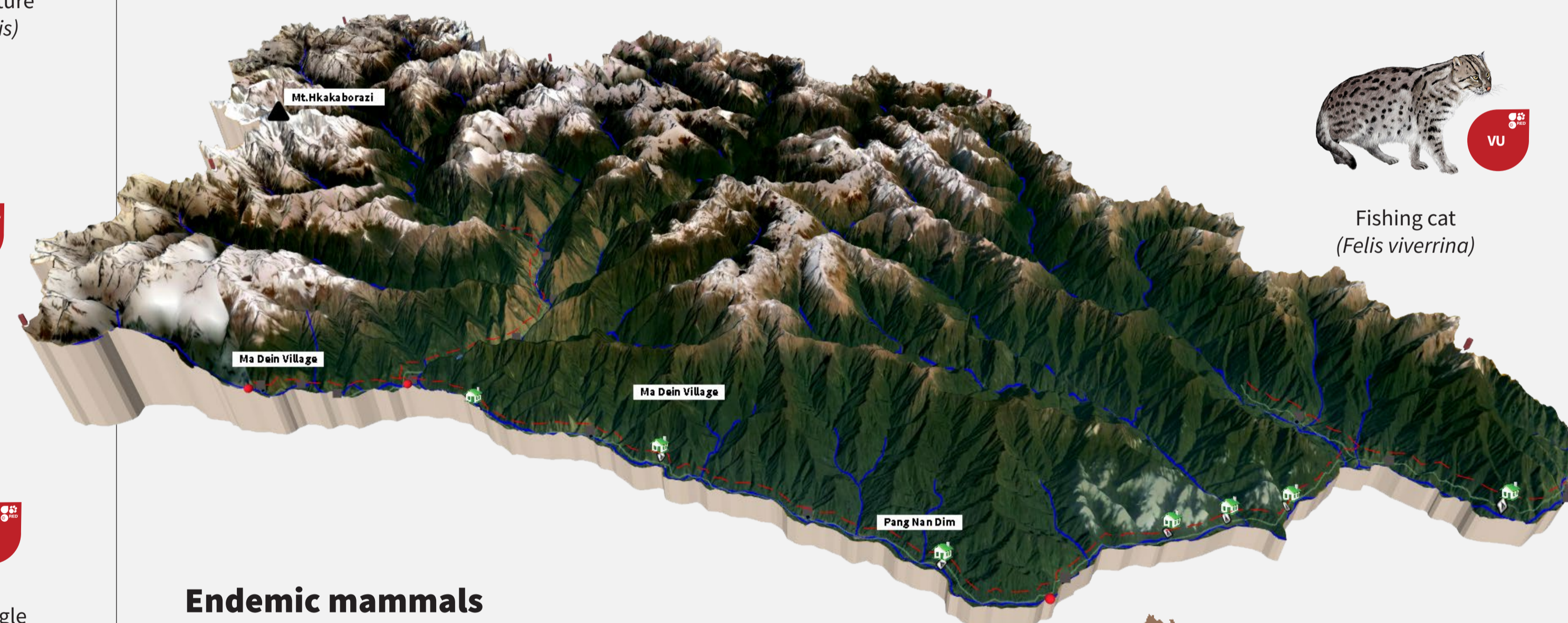
Bengal slow loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis*)



Clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*)



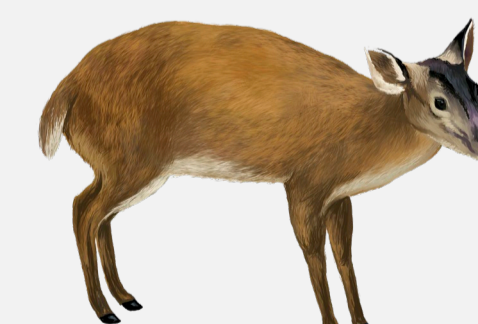
Fishing cat (*Felis viverrina*)



## Endemic mammals



Hkakabo Razi tube-nosed bat (*Murina hkakaboraziensis*)



Leaf deer (*Muntiacus putaoensis*)



■ Hkakaborazi National Park  
■ The Far Eastern Himalaya Landscape  
■ The Hindu Kush Himalayan region

## Other diversity

~80 species of amphibians and reptiles<sup>5</sup>

~360 species of butterflies<sup>5</sup>

~6,000 species of flowering plants<sup>3</sup>

~50 species of fishes<sup>3</sup>

## Threats

- Unregulated extraction of non-timber forest products
- Illegal hunting and wildlife trade
- Habitat degradation due to logging, mining, and slash-and-burn agriculture
- Limited development infrastructure and livelihood opportunities
- Limited engagement of communities in conservation
- Construction of dams

## Transboundary opportunities



Controlling illegal trade of wildlife and medicinal plants



Joint monitoring and patrolling



Transparent and equitable value chain and cross-border trade of forest products



Joint research and monitoring

The Landscape Initiative for the Far Eastern Himalaya (HI-LIFE) is a regional conservation and development initiative jointly implemented by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and partners in China, India, and Myanmar in the Far Eastern Himalaya. It promotes a transboundary landscape approach to achieve the twin objectives of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

Design: Sudip Maharjan (ICIMOD), Map: Gauri Dangol (ICIMOD), Illustration: Peter Lepcha

Source: (1) Bates et al. (2021). Intact forests of the Hkakabo Razi Landscape are a hotspot of bat diversity in South-east Asia. *Oryx*, 1-6. doi:10.1017/S0030605320000630; (2) ICIMOD. (2021). Land cover of HKH region [Data set]. ICIMOD. <https://doi.org/10.26066/RDS.1972511> (3) Forest Department, Ministry of Resources and Environment, Myanmar – Preparation process for Myanmar's first Natural World Heritage Site: Hkakabo Razi Landscape; (4) The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (VU – Vulnerable, EN – Endangered, CR – Critically Endangered); (5) ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity – Hkakaborazi National Park - Myanmar's largest park and highest mountain