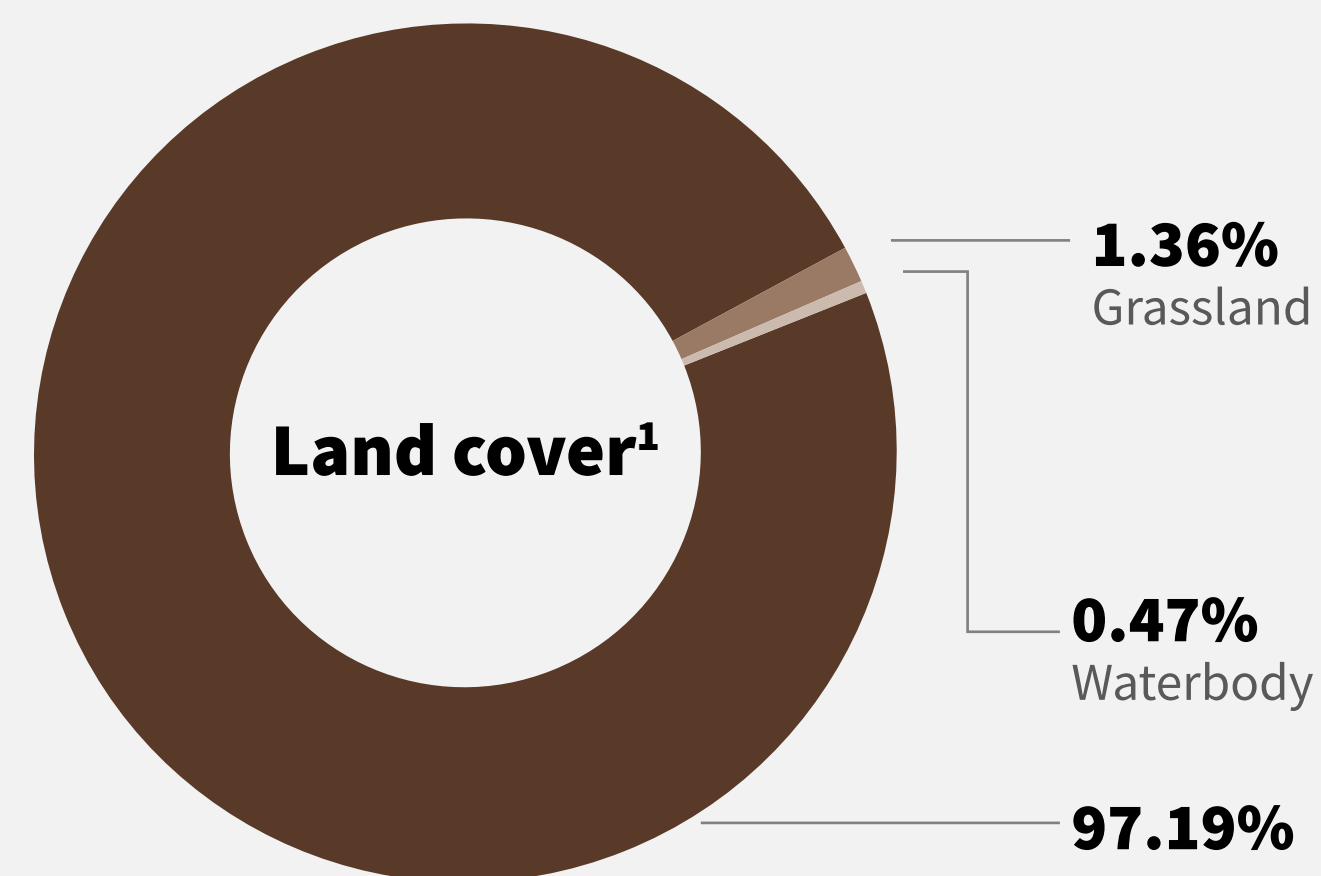


Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary/Extension

Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary/Extension is the largest protected area in Myanmar, covering 17,373 sq. km. It is situated in northwest Myanmar and falls in Sagaing Division and Kachin State and protects a vast area of the Ayeyawardy and Chindwin river watersheds primarily within the Northern Triangle temperate and subtropical forest ecoregions. The sanctuary's size is augmented by its contiguity with Namdapha National Park and Tiger Reserve of India to the north, and Bumphabum and Hponkan Razi wildlife sanctuaries of Myanmar to the east and northeast, respectively. This offers expansive habitats for globally threatened wildlife with large home ranges. Hukuang Valley is surrounded by steep mountain ranges to the north, east, and west and contains a mosaic of broadleaf forests and grassland habitats. It is a priority area for tiger and Asian elephant conservation. The protected and fringe areas have rich cultural diversity, with many ethnic groups inhabiting the area, including the Kachin, Naga, Lisu, and Shan.

- Declared a wildlife sanctuary in 2004 and extended in 2010
- An ecological hotspot with three Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas^(A1, A3, A4)
- Home to the Burmese peacock softshell turtle, which is endemic to Myanmar
- Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) is a flagship species



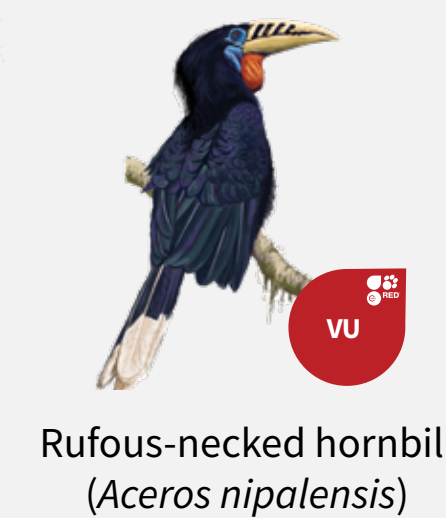
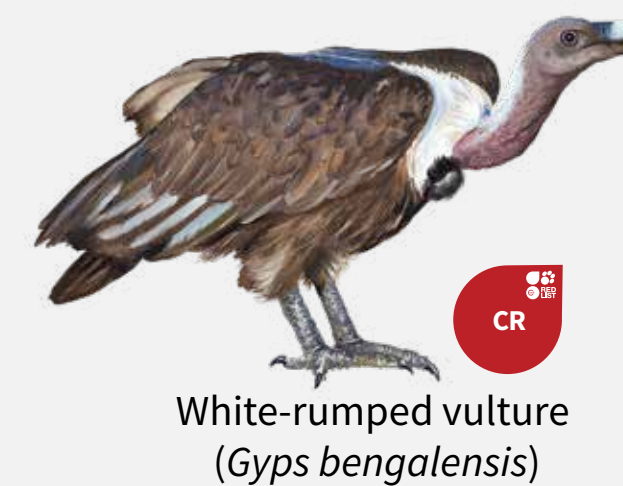
The Landscape Initiative for the Far Eastern Himalaya (HI-LIFE) is a regional conservation and development initiative jointly implemented by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and partners in China, India, and Myanmar in the Far Eastern Himalaya. It promotes a transboundary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

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

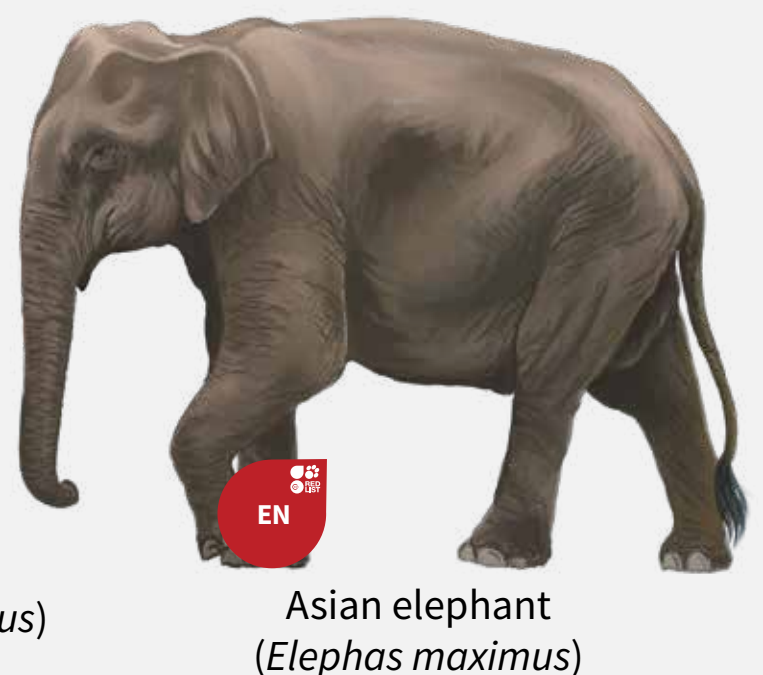
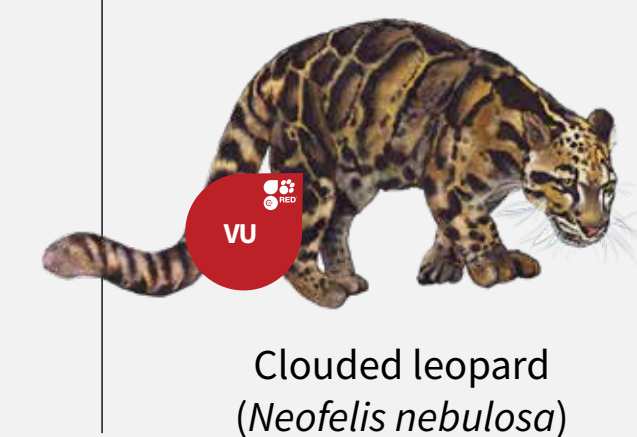
~7,000 species of flowering plants³



~370 species of birds³



~40 species of mammals⁴



- Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary/Extension
- The Far Eastern Himalaya Landscape
- The Hindu Kush Himalayan region

Herpetofauna



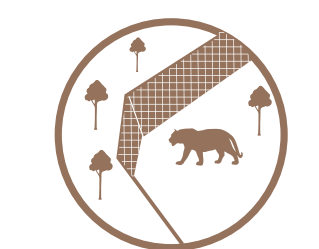
Threats

- Poaching, hunting, and illegal wildlife trade
- Habitat loss due to mining and quarrying
- Human encroachment and shifting cultivation; agricultural concessions

Transboundary opportunities



Controlling trade of wildlife and timber



Improving habitat connectivity to facilitate movement of migratory wildlife



Promoting regulated, transparent and equitable cross-border trade of forest products



Conservation of tiger and its habitats

Source: ICIMOD (Land cover-2018); (2) The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (VU – Vulnerable, EN – Endangered, CR – Critically Endangered); (3) Than, U., & Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. (2011). 2010 Top News on the Environment in Asia (pp. 43–7, Rep.). Institute for Global Environmental Strategies; (4) Istituto Oikos & BANCA (2011). Myanmar Protected Areas: Context, Current Status and Challenges. Milano, Italy: Ancora Libri.