

# Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary

Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Kachin State, North Myanmar and stretches over 2,703 sq. km. The sanctuary together with three other contiguous protected areas (Hkakaborazi National Park, Bumhpa Bum Wildlife Sanctuary, and Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary) forms the Northern Forest Complex, the largest contiguous expanse of natural forest spread across the country. Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary also connects with the Namdapha National Park and Tiger Reserve in Arunachal Pradesh, India.

The sanctuary encompasses largely intact vegetation over a wide altitude, including a range of forest types from subtropical moist to temperate, deciduous, and alpine. The protected area and its fringes are rich in cultural diversity and home to ethnic groups such as the Lisu and Rawang.



Established in 2003



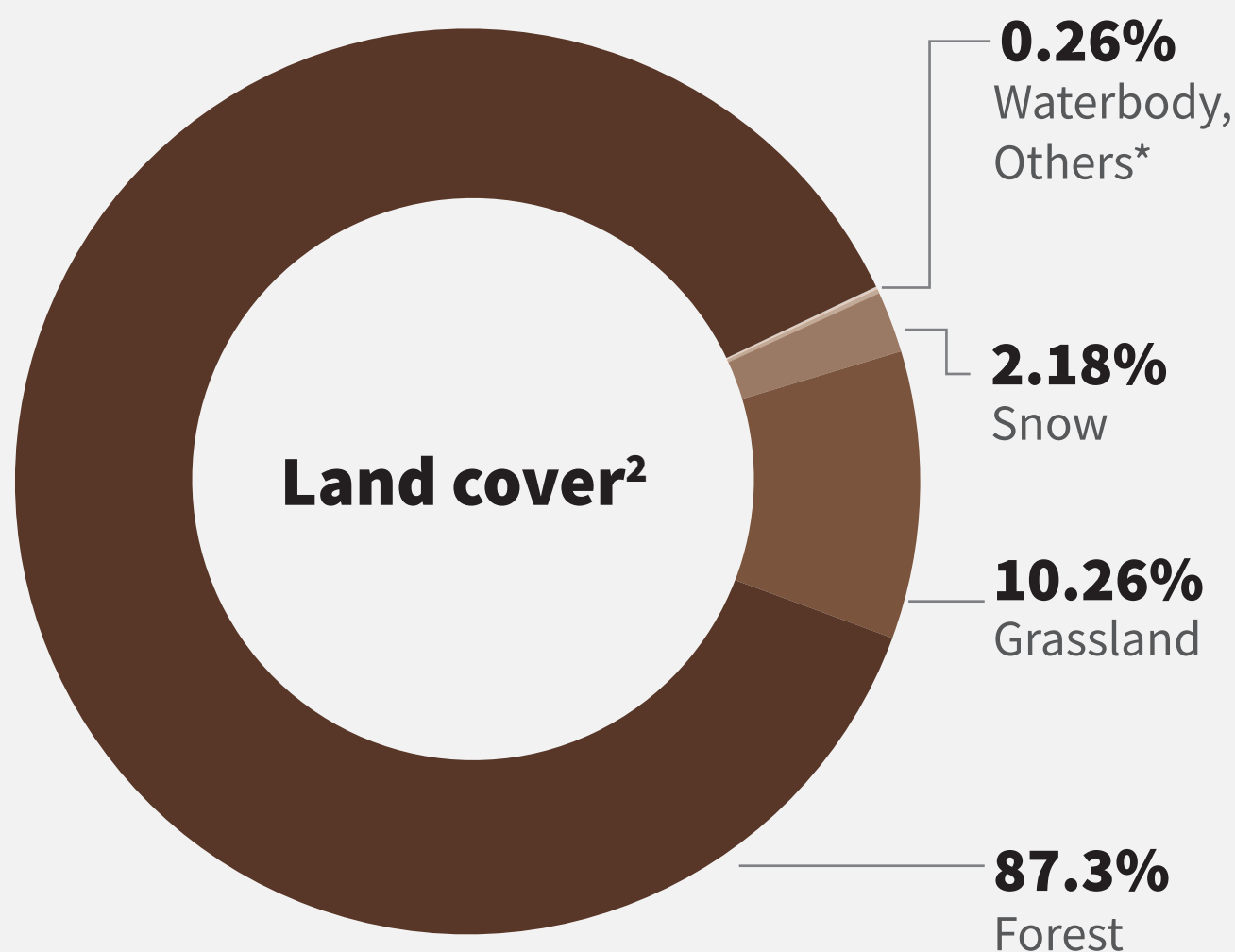
An ecological hotspot with four Important Bird Areas (A1, A2, A3, A4i)<sup>1</sup>



Features Mt. Hponkanrazi, a popular ecotourism destination



Hosts tropical moist forest vegetation, bamboo, rattan, and wild bananas



\*Others: River bed, cropland, bare rocks

## Mammals



Sunda pangolin  
(*Manis javanica*)

CR



Red panda  
(*Ailurus fulgens*)

EN



Western hoolock gibbon  
(*Hoolock hoolock*)

EN



Dhole  
(*Cuon alpinus*)

EN



Phayre's leaf monkey  
(*Trachypitecus phayrei*)

EN



Stump-tailed macaque  
(*Macaca arctoides*)

VU



Red goral  
(*Naemorhedus baileyi*)

VU



Black Muntjac  
(*Muntiacus crinifrons*)

VU



Sun bear  
(*Helarctos malayanus*)

VU



Gaur  
(*Bos gaurus*)

VU



Clouded leopard  
(*Neofelis nebulosa*)

VU



Takin  
(*Budorcas taxicolor*)

VU

~310  
species of birds<sup>3</sup>



White-bellied heron  
(*Ardea insignis*)

CR



Blyth's tragopan  
(*Tragopan blythii*)

VU



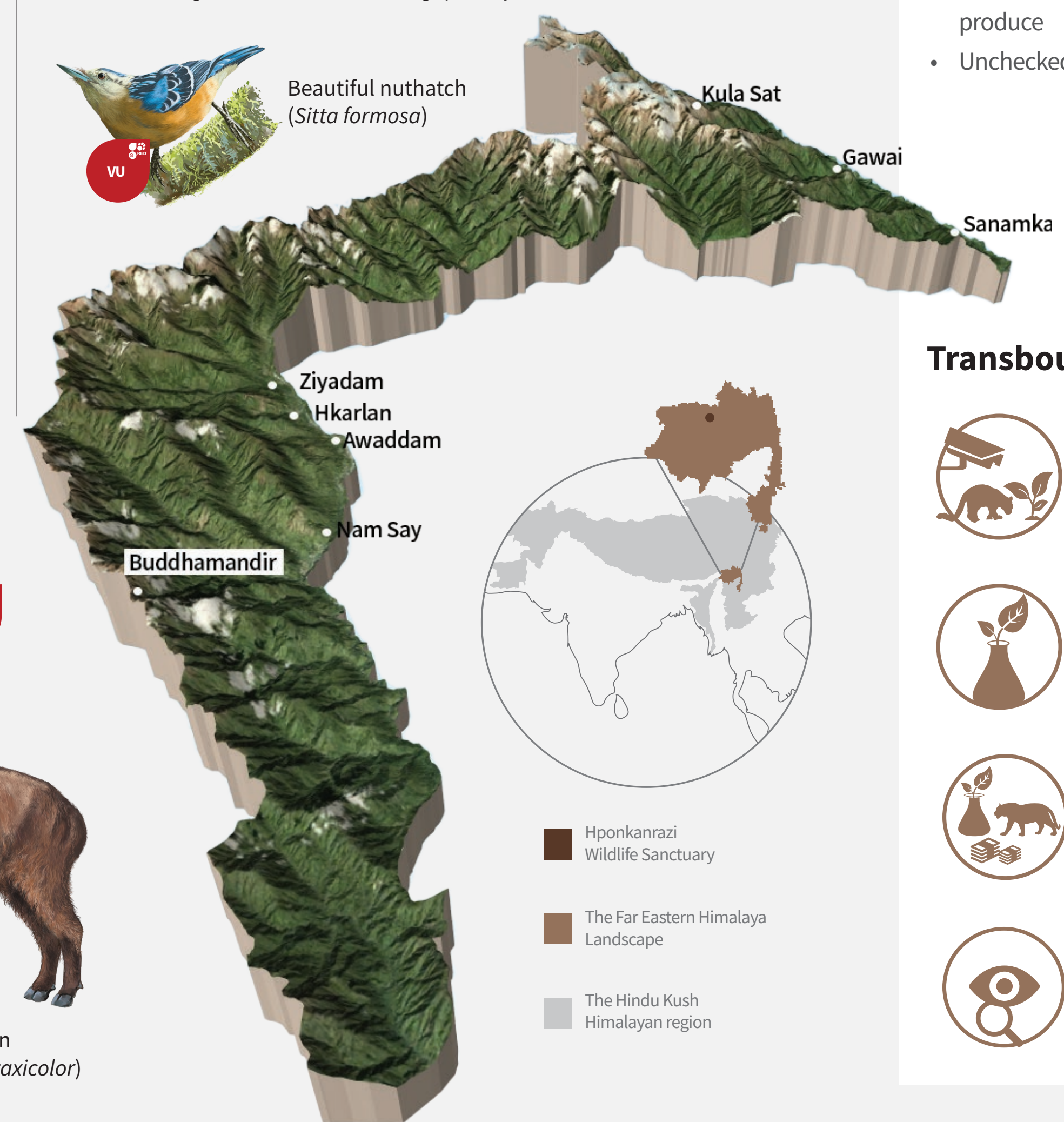
Rufous-necked hornbill  
(*Aceros nipalensis*)

VU



Beautiful nuthatch  
(*Sitta formosa*)

VU



### Data-deficit classes

Total flowering plants, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, and mammals

### Threats

- Illegal hunting and wildlife trade
- Shifting cultivation
- Overextraction of rattan and other forest produce
- Unchecked gold and jade mining

### Transboundary opportunities



Joint monitoring and patrolling



Managing high demand of natural resources, particularly medicinal plants



Controlling illegal trade of wildlife and medicinal plants



Research and protection activities

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) BirdLife International; (2) ICIMOD (Land cover-2021) (3) Zhang, M. X., Kyaw, M., Li, G. G., Zhao, J. B., Zeng, X. L., Swa, K., & Quan, R. C. (2017). Bird diversity in northern Myanmar and conservation implications. Zoological research, 38(5), 264–280