



“Everywhere one looked the same terrific landscape met the eye; the whole horizon was prickly with peaks like some celestial city of towers and spires, over which frothed the grey monsoon clouds.” – F. Kingdon-Ward

Famous for its icy mountains, including Mount Hkakabo Razi, the highest peak in Southeast Asia, the property harbours the source of the Ayeyerwady River, Myanmar’s most important waterway, which ends up nearly 3,000 km further in the Andaman Sea.

With its dramatic geological history, exceptional habitat and intricate biogeography, the property is Myanmar’s unquestionable first choice to be proposed as a natural World Heritage site.

An Exceptional Integrity

Nested between India’s Namdapha National Park, China’s Gaoligongshan Nature Reserve, and Myanmar’s Hukawng Valley Wildlife Sanctuary, the Hkakabo Razi Landscape functions as critical corridor and source site for many globally threatened species.

With over 1,000,000 hectares of continuous and undisturbed wilderness, the property is considered one of the last remaining large functioning ecosystems in the Himalayas.

The few Rawang, Lisu and Tibetan communities that live within and around the Hkakabo Razi Landscape help through their knowledge and practices to maintain the natural integrity of the property.

Criteria (ix) A cradle for valuable ecological systems

Hkakabo Razi Landscape is uniquely located at the nexus of multiple biogeographic zones and global conservation priority areas: 6 ecoregions, 5 terrestrial biomes, 3 biodiversity hot spots, 3 endemic bird areas, and 2 centers of plant diversity. This diversity of landforms, geographical barriers and climates shape ongoing biological and ecological evolution processes, including inter- and intra-species variations.

Criteria (x) A realm of exceptional biodiversity

The property is a global center of exceptional diversity, with interconnected landscape ranging from tropical evergreen forest to ice-capped mountains, including temperate forest, conifer and rhododendron forest and alpine meadow.

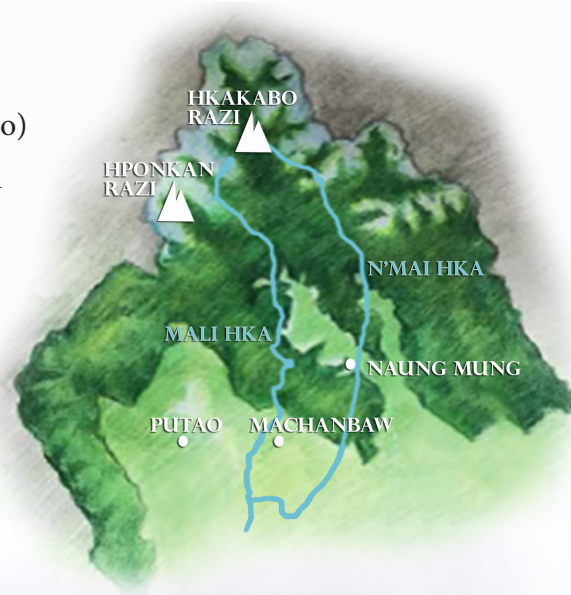
The property is estimated to provide habitat for more than 6000 plant, 500 bird, 150 mammal, 50 reptile and amphibian and 50 fish species. Distinctive endemic species such as the recently discovered bat kerivoula furva and the Naung Mung Scimitar Babbler inhabit the property.

The site is also the most globally important habitat for populations of globally threatened species such as the rufous-necked hornbill and Muntjac leaf deer.

Management and Protection

A comprehensive management system for Hkakabo Razi Landscape is being set-up to preserve the incredible ecological richness of the site. It includes a range of technical and collaborative mechanisms:

- Management authorities for Hkakabo Razi National Park (Naung Mung) and Hponkan Razi Wildlife Sanctuary (Putao)
- Management and zoning plan
- Local communities trained as guards
- Community agreements
- SMART patrols
- Operational radio system to conduct rapid response interventions in remote area



Hkakabo Razi Landscape

**A unique treasure of biodiversity
from tropical forests
to snow-capped mountains**

*Kachin State, Myanmar
Candidate to Natural World Heritage*



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