



WCS Position Statement for 41COM

July 2017

Why WCS is at 41COM:

The **Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)** is a global conservation organization that takes a science-based approach to the protection of wildlife and wild places, including 32 natural and mixed World Heritage sites around the world. The World Heritage Committee will take decisions on 13 of these sites during its 41st Session, including many sites listed as in Danger. WCS also has an interest in two sites that have been nominated for inscription on the list of World Heritage. WCS's goal is to ensure that States Parties have the information necessary to reach appropriate decisions for the continued protection of World Heritage sites where WCS has a presence. For more, see page 2.

In this document:

This document captures WCS's experience and our perspective on the proposed decisions for each of the sites where we are active. It is structured according to the 41COM provisional agenda.

Page 2 → WCS and World Heritage

Page 4 → Item 7A. Sites on the List of World Heritage in Danger

Page 10 → Item 7B. Sites on the List of World Heritage

Page 13 → Item 8B. Nominations to the list of World Heritage

How to contact us:

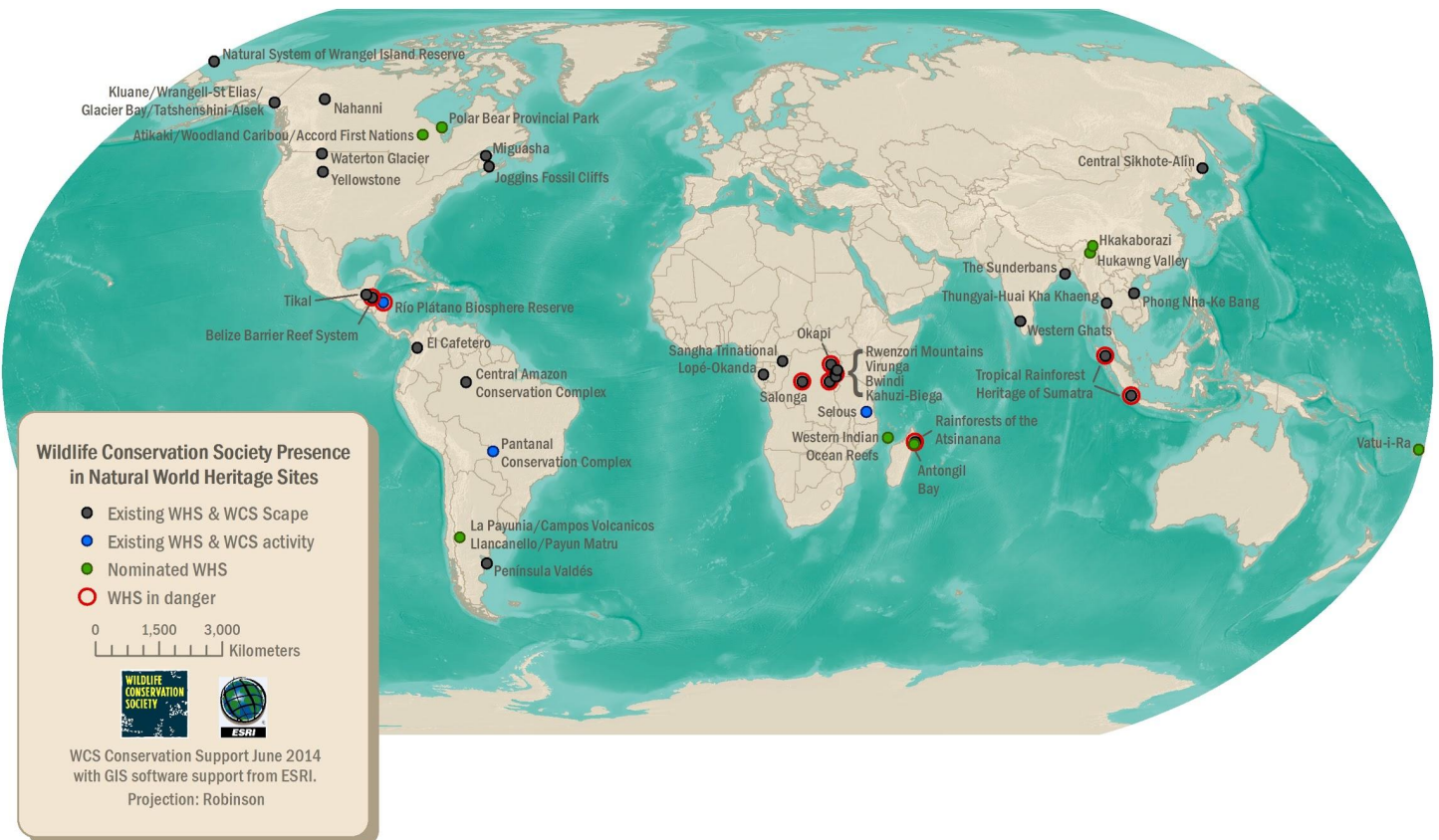
WCS will be represented at the 41st Session of the World Heritage Committee by **Dr. Susan Lieberman** (slieberman@wcs.org) and **Alfred DeGemmis** (adegemmis@wcs.org). Should you have any questions, please contact them using the e-mail addresses provided.



WCS and World Heritage

The **Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)** is a global conservation organization with a science-based approach to the protection of wildlife and wild places. WCS was established in 1895, and currently manages hundreds of conservation projects in nearly 60 countries. Assisting governments and communities with the conservation and management of the world's protected area network is an essential part of WCS's long-term conservation strategy across four continents and every major ocean.

WCS is currently working on the ground to support the protection of 32 natural and mixed World Heritage sites around the world. In some sites, we partner with States Parties in the direct management of protected areas. In others, we offer technical expertise for scientific monitoring, engage in capacity building for protected area managers, and provide other forms of support tailored to the specific needs of individual sites and countries. We are working at eight of the 19 natural and mixed sites inscribed on the World Heritage Sites in Danger list, we are working to conserve several other sites under review, and we also work in two of the sites that have been nominated for inscription as World Heritage.



[Note: Map is slightly outdated.]



At the 41st Session of the World Heritage Committee in Krakow, Poland, WCS's goal is to ensure that States Parties and the Statutory Bodies of the Convention have the information necessary to reach appropriate decisions for the continued protection of World Heritage sites where WCS has a presence, and for the addition of new sites to the list. In the case of World Heritage Sites in Danger, we continue to work with the States Parties concerned, and other stakeholders, to implement the corrective measures identified in Desired State of Conservation Reports with the ultimate purpose of removing them from the list. In addition to the technical, scientific, and financial support it provides to States Parties for the management of World Heritage properties on the ground, WCS supplies monitoring information to IUCN's periodic Outlook Assessment of the status of natural and mixed World Heritage sites globally.

WCS believes that the rules and procedures of the World Heritage Convention should evolve in coming years to better reflect the role of civil society and non-governmental organizations in supporting the implementation of the Convention on the ground, in national and international policy arenas, and as partners to mobilize funding, in line with Article 13.7 of the Convention. This would help bring the provisions for civil society engagement in the implementation of the Convention into line with those of other multilateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).

For more information on WCS, and our engagement with World Heritage sites, please see our brochure at: <https://www.wcs.org/about-us/literature>

A note on 41.COM/7 (State of Conservation of World Heritage Properties)

WCS appreciates Document 41.COM/7 and takes note that illegal activities are identified as affecting more than 60% of the properties under review at 41COM. Our experience also suggests that poaching and illegal trade, and other illegal activities, are one of the greatest threats to wildlife across the globe, as well as to the OUV of World Heritage sites. According to the International Rangers Federation, over 1,000 park wardens have been killed over the past decade, 80% of them by poachers and armed militias. This insecurity affects natural sites across the globe, including the death of rangers in sites where we are working in Africa and Asia; WCS staff around the world express our condolences to the families and friends of park guards who were killed this year while protecting WH sites. WCS strongly urges the adoption of Draft Decision 41COM.7 in the document, and work to strengthen it through the following changes:

- We recommend that Paragraph 12 reaffirm and commit to implementation of UN General Assembly resolutions 69/314 (30 July 2015) and 70/301 (9 Sept. 2016) on wildlife trafficking;
- We urge enhanced cooperation between the WH Convention and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) (paras. 34 and 35), and recommend that the resolution call on members of the WH Convention to fully implement all Decisions and Resolutions related to illegal wildlife trade taken at the CITES Conference of the Parties.



7A. State of Conservation of Properties in Danger

Belize Barrier Reef System (Belize, 764)

- WCS generally supports the draft decision as written, including the retention of the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (BBRRS) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.
- WCS has a long-standing field conservation program within the property, and continues to work closely with the Government of Belize on the conservation and management of the reef system.
- Nicole Auil Gomez, Director of WCS's Belize Program, worked closely with the World Heritage Centre and the Belize Fisheries Department to co-host an event commemorating the 20-year anniversary of the WH designation for the Belize Barrier Reef in December 2016. The event focused on raising awareness on the importance of the BBRRS and actions needed to remove the site from the list of WH in Danger.
- WCS commends the Government of Belize on steps taken to improve the conservation and management of this site, including the adoption and implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plan. However, WCS agrees with the IUCN and World Heritage Centre's assessment that insufficient progress has been made with regards to steps necessary to achieve the Desired State of Conservation (DSOC). Outstanding items include:
 - **Offshore oil/gas:** WCS supports the suggestion by UNESCO and IUCN for a clearly justified buffer zone for oil and gas exploration/extraction as opposed to the arbitrary 1km buffer proposed, although a complete ban may not be feasible.
 - **Fisheries Legislation and Forest (Mangrove) Regulations:** WCS supports and recommends final adoption of the drafted Fisheries Bill and the adoption of a Forest (Mangrove) Regulation that prohibits the clearance of mangroves in protected areas by the Government of Belize.
 - **Land Tenure and the Petroleum Exploration Framework:** WCS agrees that concrete progress on these issues is vital before the future of the property can be considered secure. Particularly, legislating a ban on the sale or lease of land within the site is considered a matter of urgency.
 - **Environmental Clearance Process of the Department of Environment (EIAs):** WCS notes that the final, revised process should be inclusive of all relevant civil society, government departments and private sector entities, in order to be considered a transparent and robust system.



Middle Caye, Belize / Alex Tilley © Astrum Helicopters



Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Honduras, 196)

- WCS supports the draft decision as written, including the retention of Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve on the List of World Heritage in Danger.
- WCS agrees that significant progress has been made in addressing the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee, particularly the signing over of titles and the coordination with the Miskitu and Pech indigenous communities.
- WCS notes that it has been working closely with the State Party to strengthen the national system of protected areas, and congratulates the Government of Honduras on the efforts it has made to strengthen the protection of Río Plátano. Although some external support has been located for additional park guards, WCS believes that an extensive field presence will be essential for addressing key threats at this site, and that the long-term staff capacity for the necessary monitoring and law enforcement is insufficient. WCS recommends that more resources be located to recruit and train additional park guards for Río Plátano, and, if these resources are external, that the State Party make explicit commitments to maintain this additional capacity.
- WCS agrees that a boundary modification may be necessary in order to achieve the DSOC, on condition that it is based on sound scientific evidence and conducted in close consultation with stakeholders, including in particular local and indigenous communities.



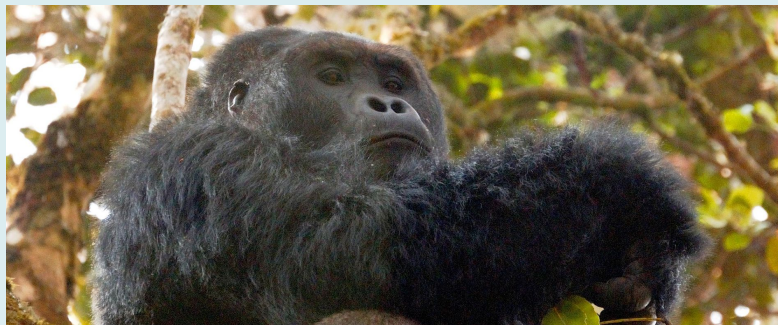
*Above: Ornate eagle and green macaw
Right: Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve
Photos courtesy of John Polisar (WCS)*





Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Democratic Republic of Congo, 137)

- WCS supports the draft decision as written, including the retention of Kahuzi-Biega National Park (KBNP) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.
- WCS has been supporting the management of KBNP, in particular via scientific monitoring and surveys, for over 20 years. WCS commends the efforts of ICCN (*Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature*) to address the serious and complex threats posed to KBNP by the ongoing impacts of civil conflict, poaching, illegal mining and other factors.
- WCS notes that the Monitoring Mission report for KBNP has not been posted to the WH Centre website as indicated in the SoC report. This report, as well as the incomplete biological inventory, will be essential for the State Party and other stakeholders to assess the state of conservation of the property, update the corrective measures and indicators for the Desired State of Conservation (DSOC), and establish a timeframe for their implementation.
- WCS notes that some zones of the Park are monitored less frequently, often due to insecurity, and urges the WH Committee to recommend more than socio-economic surveys in key areas such as Nzovu Est.
- WCS notes with concern that our surveys and SMART reports show many more than two active mines within the National Park, including three active mines in Itebero sector, at least 2 active in Kasese, as well as two new mines in Tshivanga. There are likely others in areas with low ICCN presence. WCS strongly supports articles 4 and 5 of the draft decision, which urge the State Party to continue removing mines and improving security.
- WCS strongly urges the State Party to demarcate all parts of the property to clarify its boundaries for local communities. The lack of clear demarcation drives arrests for encroachment, while also encouraging it. Working with ICCN and local communities, WCS over the last 3 years has supported almost 75 km of park boundary demarcation. WCS also urges the State Party and the international community to support infrastructure development in the lowland sectors.
- As highlighted in the WCS/FFI/ICCN survey mentioned in the SoC report, WCS is deeply concerned by the catastrophic 77 percent decline in the population of Grauer's gorillas in and around KBNP since 1994. See <http://www.albertinerift.org/About-Us/News/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/8664/Catastrophic-decline-in-Grauers-gorilla.aspx> for details. WCS is working with other States Parties to ensure that supply chains for key natural resources referred to as "conflict minerals" remain transparent and do not threaten Grauer's gorillas and other species in the wild.
- WCS notes with appreciation the additional funding provided for the conservation and management of this site by the United States, European Commission and Germany.
- WCS staff in the Democratic Republic of Congo and around the world express our condolences to the families and friends of park guards who were killed this year while protecting Kahuzi-Biega National Park.



*Grauer's gorilla, Kahuzi-Biega National Park.
Photo courtesy of Andrew Plumtre (WCS)*

Okapi Faunal/Wildlife Reserve (Democratic Republic of Congo, 718)

- WCS supports the draft decision as written, including the retention of the Okapi Faunal Reserve (OFR) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.
- WCS conducted many of the surveys in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) that led to the creation of the Okapi Faunal Reserve in 1992, and has provided ongoing scientific and administrative support to ICCN (*Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature*) for park management – including continued biomonitoring – ever since.
- WCS commends the efforts by ICCN to address the threats posed to the OFR by the ongoing impacts of civil conflict, poaching, illegal mining and timber extraction, migration, and other factors. WCS notes with concern recent third party reports of mines being re-opened within the site and increased human presence that may be associated with these mines, and encourages the State Party to ensure the closure of these mines and eviction of miners from the property.
- WCS has supported the community participatory process delineating an integral conservation zone inside the property -- however, provision also needs to be made, both in terms of management capacity and financial support, for the development and implementation of a new management plan for the property.
- WCS staff in the Democratic Republic of Congo and around the world express our condolences to the families and friends of the park guard who was killed in May of this year.



At left: Okapi © WCS

Below: Elephants in OFR, courtesy of WCS DRC Program



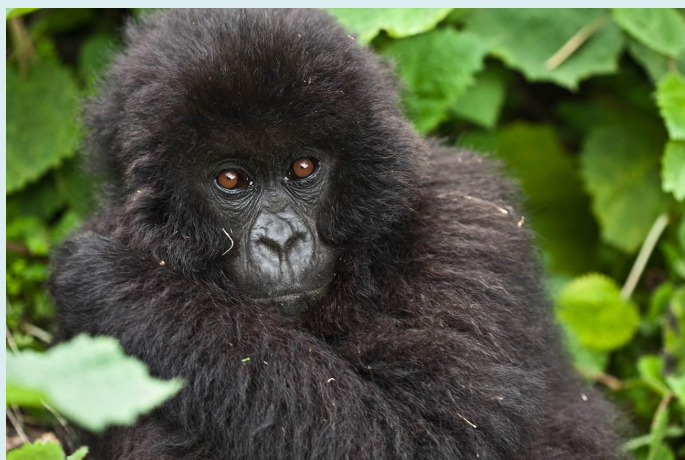
Salonga National Park (Democratic Republic of Congo, 280)

- WCS supports the draft decision as written, including the retention of Salonga National Park (SNP) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.
- WCS is pleased to have supported wildlife surveys and the implementation of SMART software tools for law enforcement and conservation management at SNP.
- WCS looks forward to working with the State Party and other partners on a biological inventory between the two parts of the Salonga Protected area, in 2017.



Virunga National Park (Democratic Republic of Congo, 63)

- WCS supports the draft decision, including the retention of Virunga National Park on the List of World Heritage in Danger.
- WCS commends the work of ICCN (*Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature*), the Virunga Foundation and other partners to address the threats confronting Virunga NP and to improve the livelihoods of communities living adjacent to the park.
- WCS supports the recommendation made to the State Party to invite a Reactive Monitoring Mission to assess the state of the property, to update the corrective measures for the property and finalize the Desired State of Conservation (DSOC) for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, and prepare a timetable for implementation.
- WCS draws the WH Committee's attention to a sensitivity analysis of the Greater Virunga Landscape that was commissioned by the Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration, published in early 2016 and may be useful in planning future interventions.
- WCS notes with concern the reports of increasing insurgent activity and the danger faced by park staff and local communities around the park, as well as the problems that this causes for ecological monitoring of the property's Outstanding Universal Value.
- WCS staff in the Democratic Republic of Congo and around the world express our condolences to the families and friends of the park guards who were killed this year while protecting Virunga National Park.



Mountain gorilla and hippopotamus, emblematic species in Virunga National Park
Photo courtesy of Tracie Seimon and Andrew Plumptre (WCS)





Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Madagascar, 1257)

- WCS strongly supports the draft decision as written, including the retention of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger but notes that this is the 7th year that the property has been on this list without successful action by the State Party to remedy the underlying threats and their causes.
- WCS worked closely with the government of Madagascar in the 1990s to gazette Masoala National Park, the largest single protected area in this natural WH cluster site, completed the management plan in 1998, and provides continuing support for park management.
- WCS commends the Government of Madagascar for issuing a decree to operationalize Act 2015-056, but is concerned that the special court that has been established to fight against precious timber exploitation is not yet fully operational. Several high level arrests have been made in recent months; however there are reports in the local press asserting that at least some of those arrested have been released. In this and all cases of illegal trade in wild animals and plants, it is vital not only to make arrests and seizures, but to prosecute the criminals involved and ensure that custodial sentences and fines are significant enough to act as a deterrent.
- WCS strongly supports article 6 of the draft decision, and urges the State Party to significantly improve monitoring and patrolling of Masoala National Park to increase coverage and frequency of surveillance. We also urge the State Party to improve its reactivity and response to observations of illegal activities including hunting of lemurs and other endangered wildlife, and illegal settlements within the Park in the vicinity of Cap Masoala and on the eastern side of the Masoala Peninsula.
- WCS supports article 7 of the draft decision and strongly urges the State Party to invest more resources in implementation of the CITES Action Plan. Recently there have been several very visible timber transport operations in the vicinity of the Park. WCS believes it is vital to ensure full synergy between recommendations and decisions of the WH Committee, and the CITES Parties and CITES Standing Committee, when dealing with illegal harvest and illegal trade in CITES-listed species from WH sites.
- With respect to lemur conservation, WCS notes there is widespread consumption of hunted or trapped bushmeat by households around the Park. Evidence suggests that hunting methods are changing and there is increasing commercialization of bushmeat. WCS urges additional attention from the State Party and the international community to this issue.

Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (Indonesia, 1167)

- WCS supports the draft decision, including the retention of the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (TRHS) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.
- WCS provides technical support to the Government of Indonesia to achieve the DSOC for this site. On the ground, WCS is working with local park authorities in the Bukit Barisan Selatan and Gunung Leuser National Parks to improve park protection and management by implementing SMART, enforcing laws against encroachment and wildlife trafficking, and monitoring the populations of key species such as tigers and rhinos. We design our annual work plan and interventions at the two park around implementation of the corrective measures identified in the DSOCR.
- WCS assures local and national government agencies in Indonesia, and in northern Sumatra (Gunung Leuser National Park) and southern Sumatra (Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park) specifically, of its commitment and continuing support to help resolve ongoing natural resource use conflicts in the TRHS landscape with a view to achieving the DSOC and to the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger.



7B. State of Conservation of Properties on the World Heritage List

Wood Buffalo National Park (Canada, 256)

- WCS and WCS Canada (hereafter WCS) commend the State Party for engaging with the Reactive Monitoring Mission, although we have concerns about the delayed response and implementation of the recommendations in WHC 39 COM.7B.18 (2015).
- WCS agrees with Mikisew Cree that the State Party's March response to 39COM and the Reactive Monitoring Report, collectively represent a ..."considerably changed position on the part of the State Party" (quote from SoC).
- WCS is concerned that no significant action was taken by the State Party on key recommendations from 39COM (2015), specifically: (i) that Site C dam impacts require that "... any further activities should be evaluated prior to commencement of constructions, including an assessment of potential (cumulative) impacts on OUV."; (ii) that a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the regional effects of developments on WBNP and PAD be undertaken. These recommendations derived from the original 2014 Mikisew Cree petition, and represent a lack of compliance by the State Party in its obligations as a signatory to the WHC. The lack of action by the State Party from 2015 until recently has heightened the risks of negative impacts by the major development projects (Site C dam; Teck Resources tar sands mine), and may have foreclosed an opportunity to understand and mitigate or avoid negative impacts because those projects have moved ahead in the interim.
- WCS welcomes the commitment by the State Party to undertake ESIA for "proposed and future development projects". However, we agree with the Mikisew Cree that the Site C dam (under construction since 2015) should also be subject to such an assessment. The ongoing absence of a specific assessment of Site C's potential impacts on the OUV of the property does not permit an informed judgment about irreversible decisions, and this absence should be rectified. WCS urges the Committee to request that the State Party to make every effort to understand the possible impacts of the Site C project on the OUV of the property before any further decisions are made that may become impossible to reverse, including but not limited to the expanded SEA. The State Party should also be requested to explore all options to ensure best practices are followed during all stages of the project, including impact prevention and mitigation, and regulating flow, should the Site C dam become operational." (quote from SoC).
- WCS recommends that the State Party should respond to the 39 COM (2015) SoC Report, and stop construction on the Site C dam until the full implications of its downstream effects on PAD and the OUV of the property are assessed.
- Specifically, with regard to clauses in draft decision 41 Com.7B2, WCS suggests that 3(d) needs to specifically list Site C dam as one of those "industrial developments" for which cumulative impacts be assessed.
- WCS particularly supports the important and current inclusion of wording at end of Clause 5 regarding "...the development of disease management options other than culling."

Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve (Russian Federation, 1023rev)

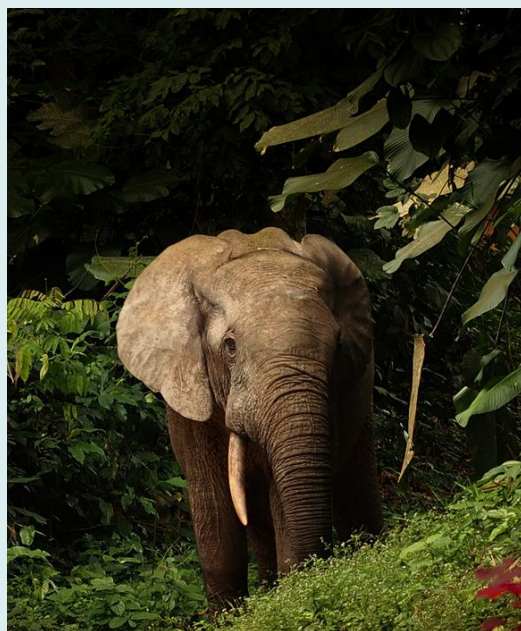
- WCS notes with appreciation the progress made by the State Party in the conservation of Wrangel Island Reserve, while recognizing that further progress may be necessary in areas highlighted by the draft decision.
- WCS notes that there are additional ways to monitor and improve the conservation status of Wrangel Island Reserve and would be pleased to engage further with the State Party to contribute to conservation efforts at this site, if a request is made and resources are available.

Sangha Trinational (Cameroon, Central African Republic and Republic of Congo, 195)

- WCS is supportive of the draft decision as written.
- WCS has been working in parts of the Sangha Trinational World Heritage site for almost thirty years, and is currently engaged in anti-poaching missions, law enforcement monitoring, cooperation with government authorities to assist in enhancing enforcement and prosecution of wildlife crime, ecological monitoring, ecotourism, conservation education, community relationships, great ape research and socioeconomic monitoring (e.g., demographics, village hunting, sustainable fisheries).
- WCS is grateful for the support of the European Union to the Central African World Heritage Forests Initiative (CAWHFI), which is directly supporting the management of the Sangha Trinational World Heritage site. WCS has been working closely with UNESCO and the States Parties on implementation of this project.
- WCS notes that the joint WH Centre - IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission report mentioned in the State of Conservation report still has not been posted to the WH Centre website, and looks forward to reviewing its findings.



*Above: Rangers at Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park.
Right: A forest elephant in Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park headquarters.
Photos courtesy of Forrest Hogg (WCS)*





The Sundarbans (Bangladesh, 798)

- WCS supports the basic conclusions of the draft decision.
- WCS has worked with the Government of Bangladesh and other local partners for over 10 years to help ensure the long-term protection of freshwater dolphins by collaborating with local fishing communities, conducting range-wide assessments of populations, and working with the State Party to establish new protected areas. More recently, WCS has supported the implementation of SMART, a conservation approach and software tool, to improve wildlife and law enforcement monitoring within the Sundarbans including the WH site.
- WCS commends the commitment of the Governments of Bangladesh and India to reinforce transboundary cooperation and recommends that sufficient freshwater flow be released below the Farakka Barrage in India to protect the ecological integrity of the World Heritage site.
- WCS recognizes the dangers to the Sundarbans World Heritage site and broader ecosystem posed by the Rampal power plant and other industrial projects under development, including threats to the species and areas that are the focus of our conservation efforts. However, WCS also acknowledges that Bangladesh and its citizens must have access to electricity to fuel the needs of a growing human population. WCS strongly urges Bangladesh, with the support of other States Parties, to invest in alternative sources of energy such as solar and wind power to help meet electricity demands.
- WCS also notes that the threats to wildlife, part of the Outstanding Universal Value for which this site was inscribed, may be greater from poaching and unsustainable/destructive fishing practices. WCS urges a coordinated and holistic management approach, including effective monitoring and enforcement, that addresses these threats alongside the issues related to development.
- Should the construction of the Rampal power plant and other industrial development move forward, WCS urges developers and operators to require and use the best available mitigation and rigorously monitor the environmental impacts of the plant to evaluate the effectiveness of the employed mitigation. To complement these efforts, WCS also recommends that:
 - the Government of Bangladesh ensure that Rampal and other industrial projects in the immediate area provide sustainable employment for the landless poor living along the edge of the Sundarbans who are currently engaged in illegal or unsustainable resource use practices, and
 - a trust fund be established by the financiers of Rampal and other industries being developed along the banks of the Passur River to support training for the landless poor to obtain entry level jobs in developing industries and to support wildlife enforcement and monitoring patrols in the Sundarbans conducted by the Forest Department.

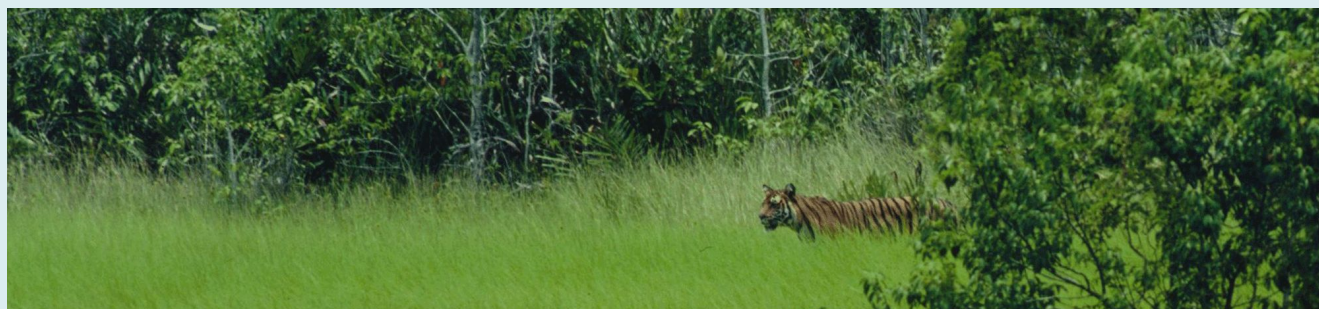


Photo courtesy of WCS Bangladesh Program



Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda (Gabon, 1147rev)

- WCS is supportive of the draft decision as written.
- WCS has been working in the Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda World Heritage site, and specifically in Lopé National Park, since 1989.
- WCS notes with concern the threats posed to elephants by accidental collisions with trains -- between June 2014 and December 2016, 29 elephants were killed by trains. 11 carcasses of elephants were reported in the SMART database at Lopé National Park in 2016, including four that were poached, one killed in self-defense and six killed by trains.
- WCS will be implementing a nationwide forest elephants census between 2017-2018, and Lopé National Park will be one of the pilot sites to test and scale alternative and cutting-edge approaches to estimating population size and determining conservation status of elephants and other large mammals.
- WCS is grateful for the support of the European Union for their support to the management and conservation of this site, including through the Central African World Heritage Forests Initiative (CAWHFI). With support from the European Union, WCS will implement a regional training program for ecoguards (with about 60 ecoguards/year coming from the Gabon Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux or ANPN) in a training center based in Lopé National Park. The training program will also develop and implement standardized training tools for use within Central African countries.

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

Qinghai Hoh Xil (China)

- WCS congratulates the State Party on this nomination, and is very pleased to see this site in the Tibetan plateau be recognized for its Outstanding Universal Value. WCS supports the nomination of this site for inscription and recommends that the WH Committee inscribe Qinghai Hoh Xil as a WH natural site.
- WCS has been working in cooperation with the government and local communities on wildlife conservation on the Tibetan Plateau since the 1980s, including work on iconic species that contribute to the OUV of this site, such as the Tibetan Antelope.
- WCS supports the recommendation of IUCN that the property be expanded to include Changtang and Altun reserves, which would receive a tremendous additive value in conservation of the Tibetan plateau.

Los Alerces National Park (Argentina)

- WCS congratulates the State Party on this nomination, and is pleased to see Los Alerces National Park be recognized for its Outstanding Universal Value.
- Los Alerces protects Valdivian Temperate Rainforest as well as several endangered and/or charismatic Patagonian species, such as huemul deer, southern pudu, kodkod, culpeo fox, and the condor. WCS Argentina is working to promote the conservation of huemul deer, and is working in close cooperation with the National Park Service of Argentina (APN) on a study of huemul deer ecology.
- WCS supports the nomination of this site for inscription on the list of World Heritage sites and recommends that the WH Committee inscribe Los Alerces National Park as a WH natural site.



**WCS works to save wildlife and
wild places around the world.**

**For more information on our
work at World Heritage sites,
and in other intact landscapes
and seascapes that represent
the last of the wild, please
visit: www.wcs.org**