

State of the World Heritage Marine Network¹

Final Internship Report



Tubbataha Marine Park, Philippines (photo: Ron Van Oers)

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Introduction

Marine ecosystems play a major role in global environmental processes and hold a rich biodiversity which is still being discovered and described. The most productive ecosystems worldwide are found within the marine realm, providing invaluable economic benefits. But these ecosystems like the fragile coral reefs or the mangrove forests which act as bridges between terrestrial land and ocean are severely threatened by human activities. Overfishing, pollution and the effects of global warming are some of the main threats to which marine ecosystems are exposed.

While about 70% of the earth's surface consists of oceans, only 1% of this area enjoys any form of protected status.³ Even less is effectively managed and only 0.01% of the globe is set-aside as 'no-take' fisheries areas.⁴ The World Heritage Convention and the World Heritage Marine Programme are effective tools to contribute to an improved safeguarding of the world's marine heritage. Currently 41 sites inscribed on the World Heritage list are recognized for their marine values.

This paper firstly seeks to define World Heritage marine sites and explains the justification for the inscription as a marine site. It also provides information about the extent the sites have and presents a picture of their regional distribution and nature, comparing the representation by bio-geographical realms and eco-regions. Finally the paper looks on the degree to which specific marine World Heritage sites are considered threatened by the World Heritage Committee, through the Threat Intensity Coefficient indicator, and also provides an insight on what are currently the main threats to World Heritage marine sites.

1. Definition, Extent and Nature of World Heritage marine sites

1.1. Definition of World Heritage marine site

Protected areas are inscribed onto the list of World Heritage under one or more of 10 separate criteria⁵. Of these, only 4 pertain to natural heritage values:

- Criteria vii: reflecting the presence of exceptional natural phenomena (biological or otherwise) or outstanding beauty.
- Criteria viii: representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- Criteria ix: representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- Criteria x: most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

Though World Heritage marine sites can be inscribed under different criteria, to be considered as marine sites, they must demonstrate in terms of their Outstanding

³ Laffoley (ed.) (2008), p. 3

⁴ UNESCO WHC (without date), p. 1

⁵ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/>

Universal Value certain significance to marine or marine-related ecological processes and their values (See Annex A 3). Conservation measures under the World Heritage Convention can only be applied legally to a World Heritage site when those values specifically recognized under the Convention are under threat. For instance, a site inscribed under criterion viii above may consist of exceptional examples of volcanic formations. Should the forests located within this site be threatened by logging, the World Heritage Convention could not technically be used to initiate a dialogue with the State Party in an effort to halt the logging.

Under these circumstances, it is important, when identifying those World Heritage sites considered as "marine sites" to include only those that have been recognized specifically for values related to marine ecosystems. There are World Heritage sites that have marine components, but that have not been inscribed for values related to these components. One example is the Pitons Management Area in St. Lucia. This site is inscribed under criteria vii and viii in recognition of towering volcanic pitons and the dramatic landscape they form. However, the site also includes a marine conservation zone of approximately 2.5 square kilometres. Under the World Heritage Convention, little if any conservation support to the marine component of this site can be leveraged.

But beyond strict World Heritage sites containing marine components, there are other sites which, while not containing significant expanses of open sea water, are nevertheless formally recognized under the Convention for values contributing to the maintenance of marine species or ecosystems. For example, sites containing mangrove forests (e.g. the Sundarbans in India and Bangladesh), or sites whose coastal zones are critical to the life cycles of marine animals such as turtle nesting areas, sea bird breeding and resting areas, marine mammal birthing or resting areas (e.g. Lord Howe Island in Australia). Though not considered in this paper as strict marine World Heritage sites, these are recognized as being important to marine ecosystems and are referred to as *associate* marine World Heritage sites. The World Heritage Convention can be equally leveraged for the promotion of marine conservation objectives in the case of associate marine World Heritage sites.

In summary:

Marine World Heritage site: A World Heritage site comprising marine areas and whose Outstanding Universal Value is related wholly or in part to marine biodiversity related attributes.

Associate Marine World Heritage site: A World Heritage site containing little or no marine area, but whose Outstanding Universal Value is related in part to terrestrial or coastal ecosystems, or to species which are directly linked to the marine environment.

In other words, for marine World Heritage sites and associate marine World Heritage sites, the Outstanding Universal Value has to be directly or indirectly linked to the marine ecosystem, either by containing a significant marine area with marine values as principal justification for the inscription, a mangrove or terrestrial area which

contributes to the marine ecosystem's health. This paper deals in total with 41 World Heritage sites, of which 33 sites are considered as marine sites and eight sites are considered as associate sites. All the 41 sites were included for the different analysis concerning sizes and regional distribution and are therefore part of the different charts.

1.2. Extent of World Heritage marine sites

A) Total Surface Area (marine and terrestrial)

The World Heritage marine and associate marine sites are strongly differing in their total surfaces. The smallest site regarding the total size of the sites is Lord Howe Island Group (Australia) with 1,176 ha and would fit almost 30,000 times into the Great Barrier Reef (Australia) which is also the largest World Heritage site at all, covering an area of 34,870,000 ha. As chart 1 below shows, 16 World Heritage marine sites are between 100,000 and 500,000 ha and only three sites are larger than 5,000,000 ha, namely the mentioned Great Barrier Reef (Australia), the Galápagos Islands (Ecuador) with over 14,000,000 ha and the Glacier Bay (Canada / USA) with almost 10,000,000 ha. There are eleven sites out of the 41 which have a smaller total size than 50,000 ha, counting both marine and terrestrial components. All marine and associate sites protected by the World Heritage Convention have a total surface of more than 74 Million hectares. The non-marine components contain coastal wetlands and dunes (e.g. iSimangaliso in South Africa) or the mentioned terrestrial and coastal ecosystems with high importance for seabirds (e.g. Banc d'Arguin in Mauretania) or other marine fauna such as seals and sea lions (e.g. Península Valdés in Argentina).

B) Marine component area (excluding, when applicable, terrestrial component)

Regarding only the marine components of the sites (Chart 2), 15 sites count with a marine area of 10,000 to 50,000 ha. The total marine surface protected by the World Heritage Convention is more or less 59 Million hectares which is about 0,16% of the earth's marine surface⁶.

C) Relative importance of marine surface area vs. terrestrial component

The marine coverage percentage of the sites and therefore the relative importance of the marine component within their total area differ from 0% up to 100%. As mentioned before, a site's OUV can be linked not only to marine, but also to semi-terrestrial and terrestrial areas with importance for marine ecosystem's functions.

A site with no marine component like the Lord Howe Island Group provides unique breeding grounds for colonies of seabirds and is therefore considered as an associate marine site.

Sites with only little percentage of marine cover like the Danube Delta in Romania (5% marine cover) or the Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park in

⁶ Though the Great Barrier Reef comprises 58% of this value, in reality, only 38% of this site is under strict conservation management category (IUCN category 1-4). 21,378,000 ha (62%) out of the total 34,400,000 ha of this site are managed under IUCN management category VI.

Philippines (5% marine cover) can be considered as marine World Heritage site for their marine character because of the strong interactions between marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Nine sites out of the total 41 have a marine cover of 90 to 100% and according to their total size potentially contribute significantly to marine areas protection. The Great Barrier Reef with its huge extension is one of the sites with a very high percentage of marine cover (total marine surface is about 34,400,000 ha) and counts for almost 60% of the total World Heritage marine area. Sizes and marine cover of all sites are listed in Annex A 1.

Chart 1:

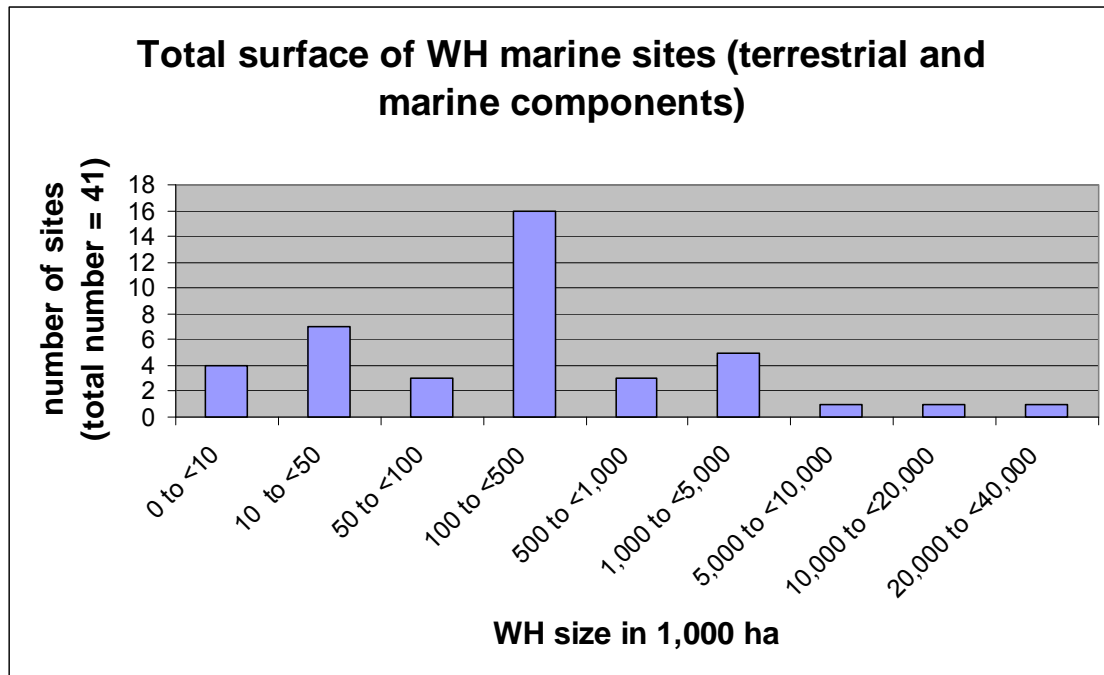


Chart 2:

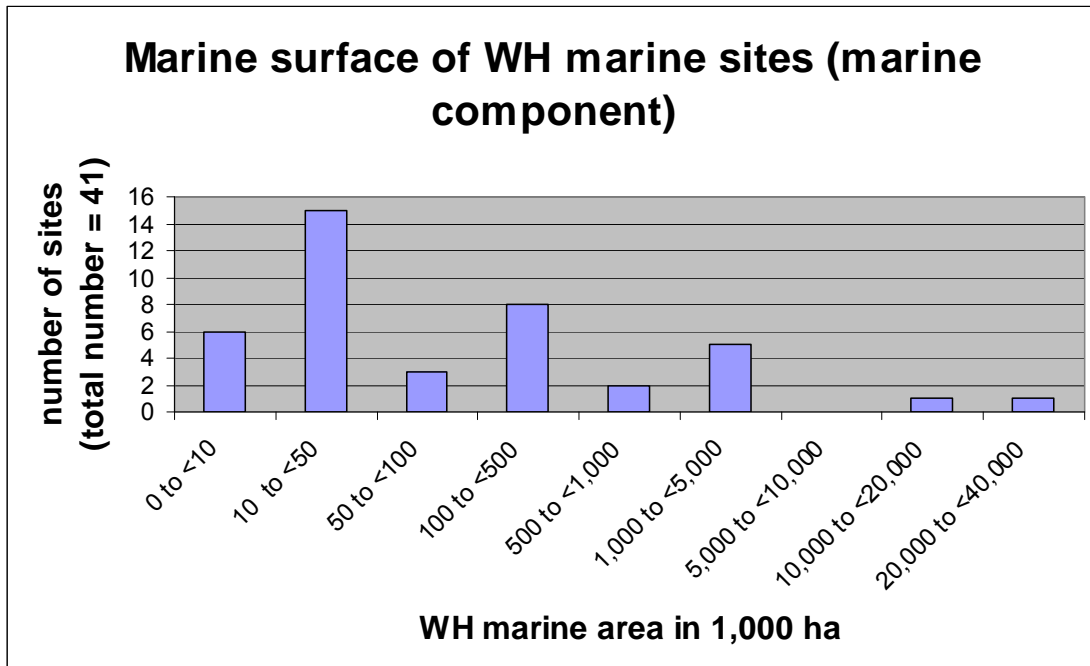
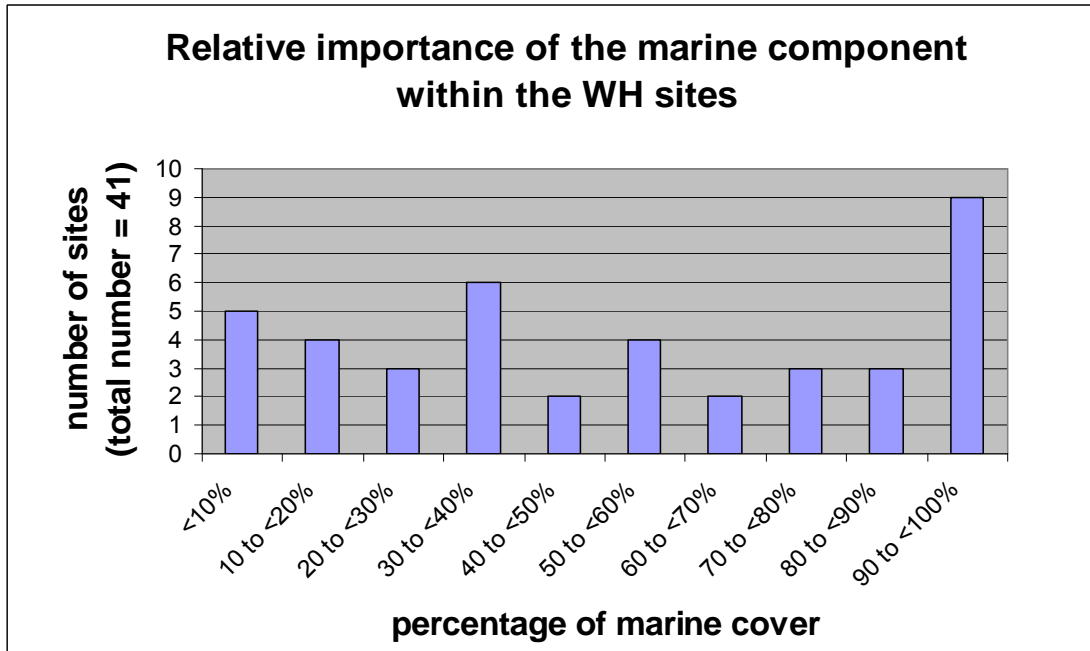


Chart 3:



1.3. Regional representation of World Heritage marine sites

The World Heritage Centre distinguishes between eight regions, namely Africa, Latin America, Caribbean, North-America, Europe, Pacific, Arab States and Asia which are

all represented in the list of World Heritage marine and associate marine sites. Ten sites or 24% by the number of sites lie in Latin America, followed by Europe with eight sites and the Pacific and Asian region with each seven sites inscribed. North America has three sites and the Arab States and African region both have each two sites inscribed in the list. Regarding the marine surface of the sites, the Pacific region, due to the very large Great Barrier Reef, is with 63% of the total World Heritage marine surface the best represented region, whereas Latin-America only contributes to 28% of the total World Heritage marine surface area. (See Chart 3 and 4)

Chart 4:

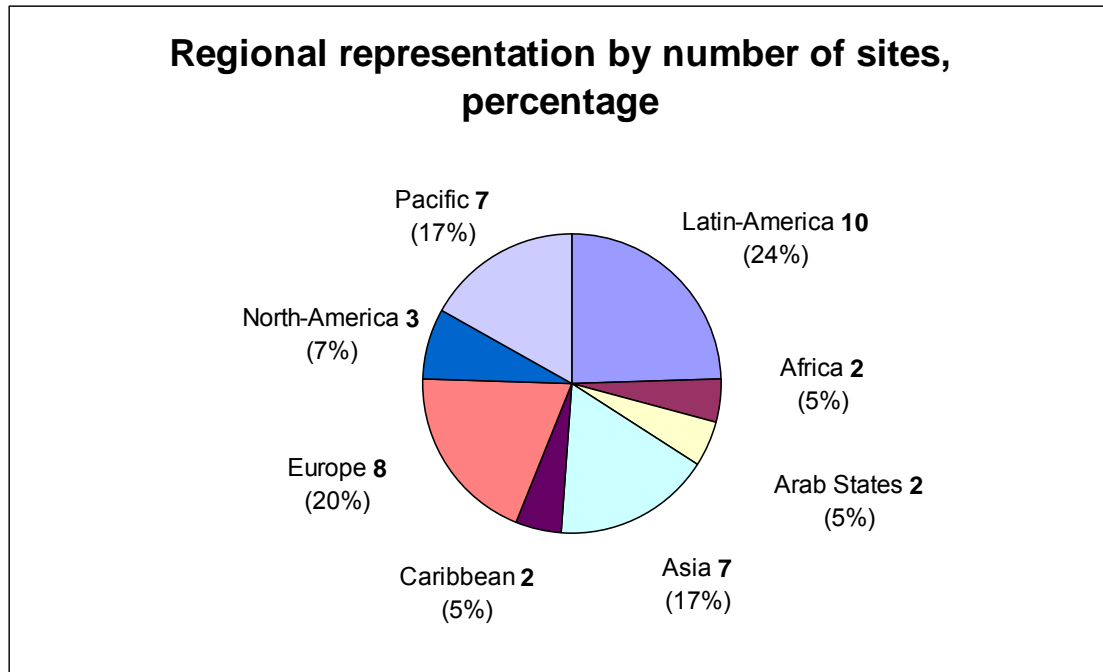
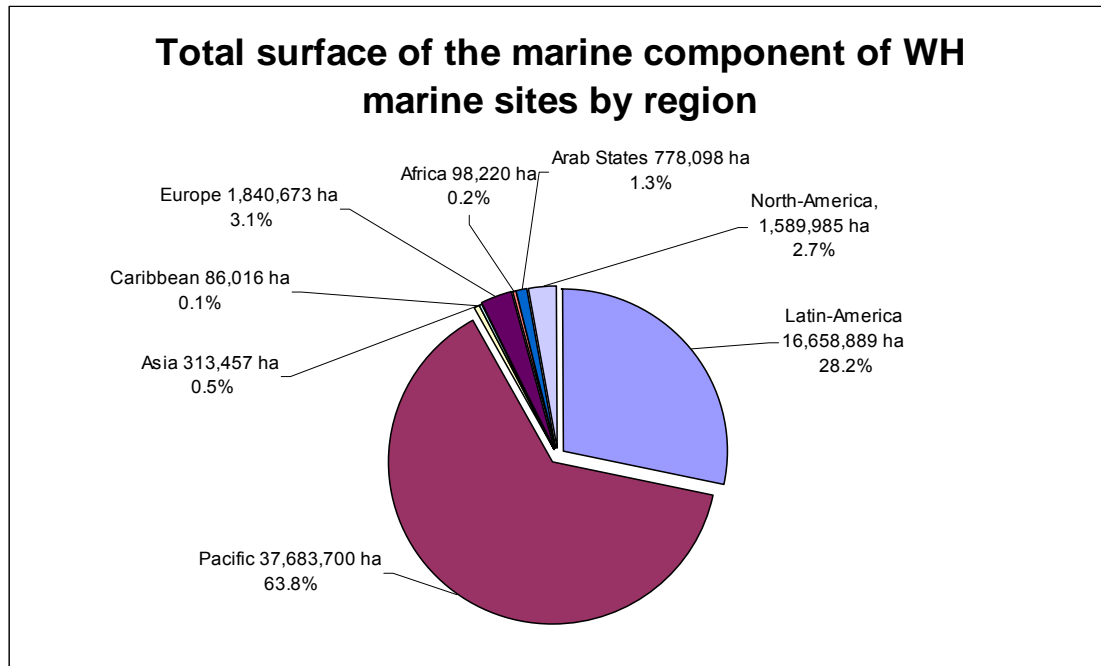


Chart 5:



1.4. Realms and ecoregions of World Heritage marine sites

Whereas the above mentioned regions created by the World Heritage Centre follow mostly political and administrative structures, the structuring into biogeographical realms like the so called Udvardy-realms is based on studies on space-related properties of plants and animals and regularities of their distribution.⁷

World Heritage marine sites can be found in each of the eight realms described by Miklos Udvardy in 1975, but representation is different. Similar to the representation by World Heritage region, the Neotropical realm is the best represented realm with 10 sites, but only covers a quarter of the total marine surface, because except for Galápagos Islands (Ecuador) most Neotropical sites and their marine component are generally smaller than 500,000 ha.

The Australian realm represented by only 3 sites (Great Barrier Reef, Lord Howe Island Group and Shark Bay, all Australia) counts for 61% of the total World Heritage marine surface.

⁷ Udvardy (1975), p. 6

Chart 6:

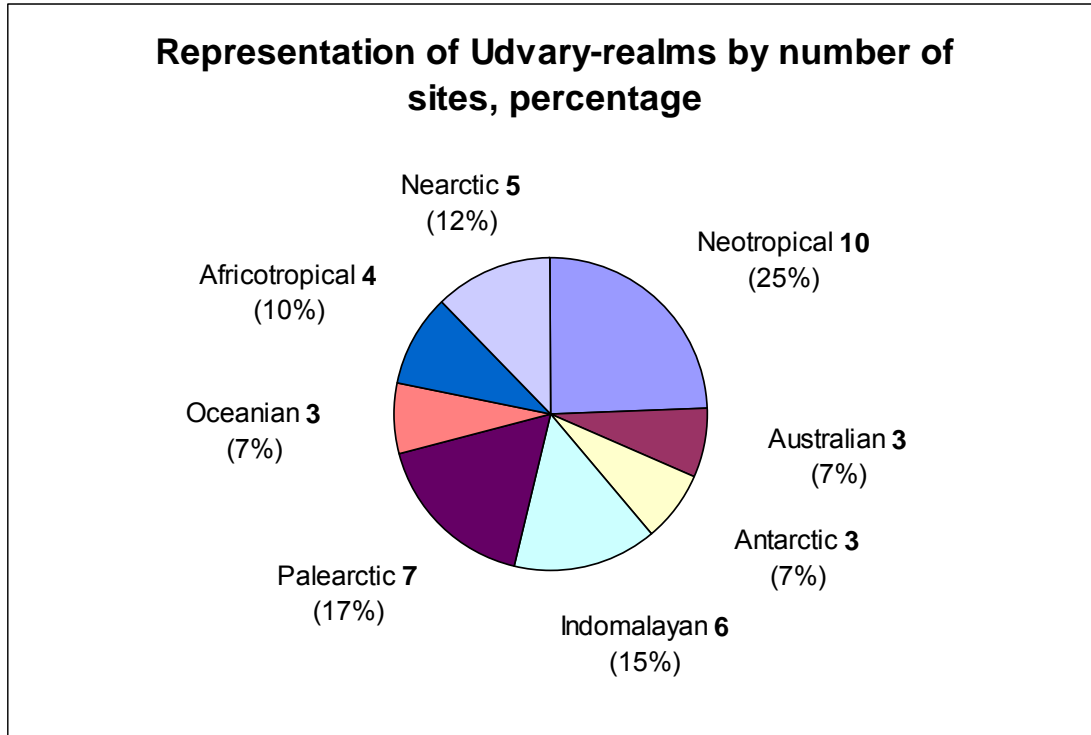
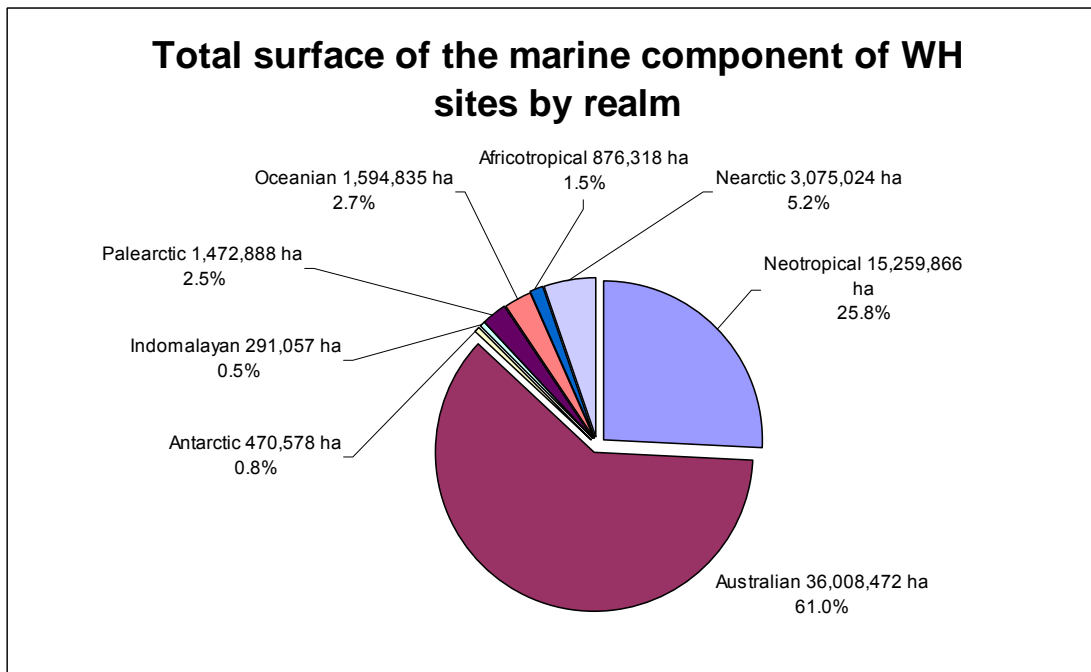
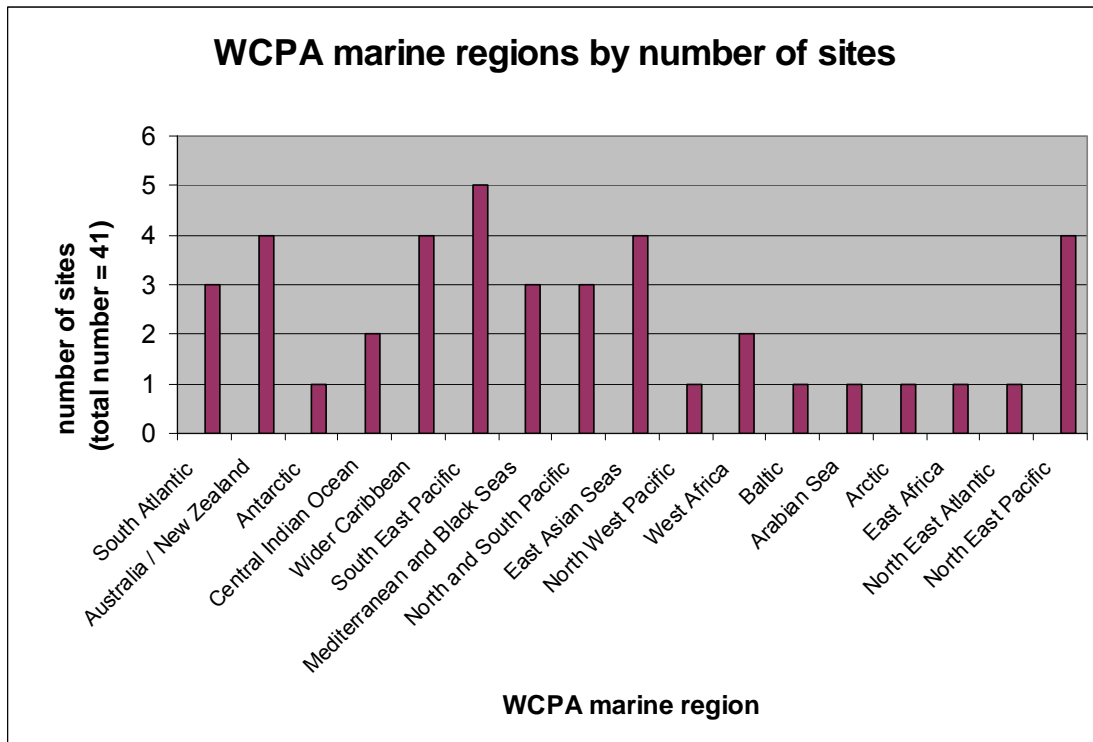


Chart 7:



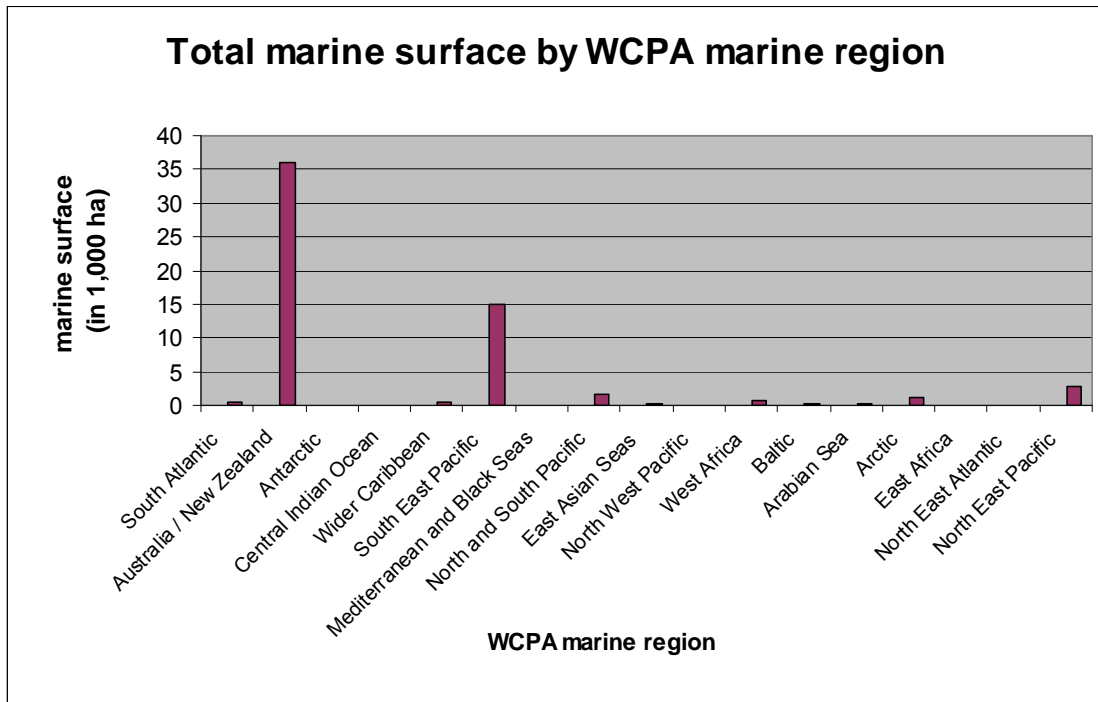
The IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) provides a further classification system of marine regions based both on differences in marine ecological conditions and on political and administrative boundaries.⁸ From the 18 existing ocean regions there are 17 represented by a World Heritage marine or associate marine site, as chart 7 shows. Only North West Atlantic region is not represented. With regard to the total marine surface of World Heritage marine and associate marine sites, Australia and New Zealand marine region is best represented followed by far from South East and then North East Pacific region. (See Chart 8)

Chart 8:



⁸ See <http://www.protectplanetoocean.org/collections/regions/regionsList.html>

Chart 9:



In Addition to the Udvardy-realms and the WCPA marine regions, other appropriate classification-systems adapted to marine ecosystems with higher geographical exactitude were sought. Terrestrial biogeographic systems have been in place for a number of years. Aware of the absence of a detailed global system of realms and ecoregions for the marine environment, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), with the support of IUCN, worked on a global classification system and a biogeographic analysis of the global marine environment. The results are the Marine Ecoregions of the World, which were published in 2007 and which classifies the marine environment into realms, provinces and ecoregions. This system complements the Udvardy-realms and the WCPA marine regions' system, while it provides a detailed consideration of the ecological diversity of the global coastal and marine environment.⁹

WWF also identified the most biologically distinct terrestrial, freshwater and marine eco-regions (the G200 eco-regions), which are considered to be outstanding and representative for global biodiversity and which are recommended for priority in conservation action by WWF. There are 43 G200 eco-regions assigned to marine ecosystems. Based on information available it appears that 22 G200 marine eco-regions are represented by at least one World Heritage marine or associate marine site. Everglades National Park, Olympic National Park, Glacier Bay, Danube Delta and the two Sundarbans (all associate marine sites) represent however G200 freshwater eco-regions. Six G200 marine eco-regions are represented by other World Heritage sites which are not inscribed for their marine values and which are, for example coastal sites.

⁹ <http://www.worldwildlife.org/science/ecoregions/marine/item1266.html>

The G200 marine eco-regions without any World Heritage representation so far are:¹⁰

Antarctic Peninsula and Weddell Sea	Tahitian Marine
Barents-Kara Seas	Rapa Nui
Chesapeake Bay	Fiji Barrier Reef
Yellow Sea	Maldives, Chagos, Lakshadweep Atoll
Benguela Current	Red Sea
Humboldt Current	East African Marine
Palau Marine	Southern Caribbean Sea
Andaman Sea	

Realms and different ecoregions for all sites are listed in Annex A 2.

2. Protection and state of conservation of World Heritage marine sites

2.1. State of conservation of World Heritage marine sites – SoC reports and Threat Intensity Coefficient

The World Heritage Centre and IUCN receive throughout the year both solicited and unsolicited information about the on-going conservation issues in the World Heritage marine sites. If the assessed conditions in a World Heritage marine site give cause for concern that the site's OUV might be affected, World Heritage Centre and IUCN prepare a State of Conservation (SoC) Report to inform the World Heritage Committee. A SoC Report will be requested when a site and its values appear to be threatened by existing (e.g. invasive species, fishing activities, tourism pressure) or potential processes (e.g. plans for large scale industrial salt production, mining or development projects within the site's area). A standard minimum threshold of concern has to be crossed in order to produce a SoC report. If threats have been satisfactorily managed by state parties' authorities, the World Heritage Committee usually does not request a further SoC report for the related site.

The examination of the presence or absence of a SoC report can be used to calculate the Threat Intensity Coefficient (TIC) which is a function of both frequency of reports over the previous 15 years and the relative distance in time the SoC report was produced. (See Annex A 4) This simple indicator provides a rapid and general impression on the degree of attention the World Heritage Committee has brought to bear on a particular site over time – which in turn can be interpreted as an indicator of the threat intensity to which a site is subjected. The current TIC's (including the latest 2008 data) for all World Heritage marine and associate marine sites can be studied in Annex B in graphic form.

2.2. Reported threats on World Heritage marine sites

Examining the existing SoC reports of the previous years for the World Heritage marine and associate sites gives an impression which threats those sites are mainly experiencing. Out of the total 41 sites for 22 there has been at least one SoC report since 1987. The Galápagos Islands had SoC reports from 1993 until today, which means 15 years in a row. It is worth to note that just last year (2008) there were

¹⁰ Further information about the concept of the G200 Ecoregion can be found under <http://www.worldwildlife.org/science/ecoregions/global200.html> and http://www.unep-wcmc.org/protected_areas/world_heritage/Biogeographic_analysis.pdf.

SOC reports on three sites which hadn't had any before, namely the Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve (Russian Federation), Shiretoko (Japan) and Belize Barrier Reef (Belize). At this point it must also be said that the preparing of a SoC report depends a lot on the complex information flows reaching the World Heritage Centre or the IUCN.

But the current concerns expressed for these three sites show the wide range of potential threats marine sites face. Inadequate management plans and lack of control and governance structures blocks conservation issues at Wrangel Island, Shiretoko faces impacts on its ecosystem's balance through fishing pressure and climate change, and at Belize Barrier Reef the destruction of mangrove forests and coral reefs challenges the site's OUV.

Especially coral reefs of World Heritage marine sites are heavily threatened by the effects of global warming. Sea level rise and reduced salinity due to freshwater glacier melting causes severe changes within the coral reef ecosystems and their species composition, due to changed depths and light conditions and salinity changes. Slow-growing species will be displaced by fast-growing coral species better adapted to the new conditions.¹¹ The following examples of threats, taken out of different State of Conservation Reports, are only a short and summarized representation of the complexity of challenges with which marine conservation has to deal.

Exploitation of marine resources

A frequently reported problem is excess fishery activities within World Heritage sites or in adjacent waters. On Galápagos Islands the uncontrolled extraction of marine resources led to a reduction in commercial species. Shark finning has also been reported there. These processes are linked with the lack of appropriate governance structures to implement special laws and control mechanisms.

For Shiretoko the State of Conservation report prepared in 2008 says that fishery activities in the wider seas of Okhotsk cause pressure on the local fisheries resources, so outside the site's boundaries there is a big need for cooperation between stakeholder's interests. Also inside the World Heritage site's border there exists a conflict between fishers and conservation of the Steller Sea Lion, an endangered species.¹²

In Tubbataha Reef Marine Park illegal fishing was the main cause for concerns from 2003 to 2007, years with a SoC report on this coral reef site.¹³ Another example for the unsustainable and damageable use of natural resources in marine areas was the reported increase in illegal dynamite and cyanide fishing in the coastal waters of Komodo National Park, which made the World Heritage Committee express their concerns in 1999.¹⁴

¹¹ Earthjustice & ACJP (2009), p. 9f.

¹² WHC-08/32.COM/7B (State of Conservation Report), p. 37-40

¹³ WHC-05/29COM/7B (State of Conservation Report), p. 15

¹⁴ WHC-99/CONF209/14E (State of Conservation Report), p. 13f.

Industrial exploitation activities and pollution

Threats from industrial use of resources are also reported. Petroleum exploitation in vicinity of Banc d'Arguin for example is correlated with the potential risk of pollution through accidents and oil spills by transporting oil tankers along the Mauritanian coast.¹⁵ For Shark Bay expanding industrial salt production and levee construction in vicinity to the site has been given cause for concern, although the SoC report makes sure that the salt producing company fulfilled all environmental conditions during the construction phase. Potential threat, which didn't appear again, was given by the fact the Australian authorities granted a permit of petroleum exploitation within the World Heritage site's area, reported in 1998.¹⁶

A similar issue came up at Vizcaíno Whale Sanctuary, where plans for the construction of a salt production facility (which later was canceled) without adequate environmental measures would have threatened severely the site's OUV. Uncontrolled settlement and related problems like increased pollution were other problems this particular site faced.¹⁷

Oil licenses given for areas near St. Kilda site in the Atlantic frontier caused concern about unfulfilled risk assessment and potential problems with effective marine protection work.¹⁸ On the Great Barrier Reef site SoC reports were produced for water quality issues, caused by agricultural activities in the catchment areas of tributary rivers and in coastal freshwater wetland areas, which resulted in the flow of pesticide residues into the reef area.¹⁹

Invasive alien species

In so far as invasive alien species have negative impacts on the often endangered native species of the marine or marine-related fauna, they can be a severe threat on a site's biodiversity. Especially on isolated islands with a high number of endemic species the rapid spread of non-native species can severely influence the marine ecosystem's balance.

A case study is the Galápagos Archipelago, where introduced species may cause severe impacts on the endemic, both terrestrial and marine flora and fauna. Wild pigs, rats and invasive cinchona plants threaten marine species such as the Galapagos petrel, sea turtles (at nesting sites) and marine iguanas.

World Heritage marine sites inscribed on the list of World Heritage in danger

Since the early 90's when first SoC report was produced, the Galápagos Islands have been exposed to many of the above mentioned threats. In 2007 the World Heritage Committee decided to inscribe the site on the list of World Heritage in danger for several occurring threats all combined like insufficient implementation of the Special

¹⁵ WHC-04/28.COM/15B (State of Conservation report), p. 7f.

¹⁶ WHC-98-CONF203/8E (State of Conservation Report), p. 4f.

¹⁷ WHC-98-CONF203/8E (State of Conservation Report), p. 15

¹⁸ WHC-01-CONF208/10E (State of Conservation Report), p. 28

¹⁹ WHC-01-CONF208/10E (State of Conservation Report), p. 7f.

Law on Galápagos, lack of enforcement and poor governance, insufficient quarantine measures, illegal fishing, large scale cutting of mangrove forests, high immigration rates and unsustainable tourism development, arguing that the previously identified threats had been intensified. The Everglades National Park was inscribed to the World Heritage in danger list in 1993, and removed in 2007 because of significant progress in implementing corrective measures facing the main threats like urban encroachment, agricultural fertilizer pollution, mercury contamination and low water levels due to flood control measures.

3. Potential prospective marine sites on Tentative lists

The World Heritage Centre invites state parties to carry out inventories of sites within their territory that they consider may one day be officially nominated for World Heritage consideration. The “tentative lists” so produced are then recorded by the World Heritage Centre. A review of these tentative lists gives an idea which sites are currently considered by the states parties as being of particular importance at the national level. Though a good source of information, it is important to note that the inclusion of a site on a country’s tentative list is no indication of its potential for meeting criteria for inscription. The tentative lists were examined to figure out which state parties have sites with an eventual potential for inscribing on the World Heritage list for their marine values. Annex C contains the complete list of tentative marine or associate marine sites currently in the World Heritage Centre database.²⁰

Five of the eventual marine sites found at the tentative lists were recently (30th of January 2009) submitted as nominations for the inscription on the World Heritage list, namely Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, Hawaii (USA), Phoenix Islands Protected Areas (Kiribati), Bikini Atoll and Ailinginae Atoll / Aelonin-ae “Island of Currents” (both Marshall Islands). These four sites have according to their description clear marine values. Another site with potential marine character due to mangrove forests, coastal wetlands and marshes is Wetlands of Centla and Términos submitted by Mexico.

4. Conclusions

World Heritage marine sites belong to some of the most critical and representative ecoregions for global marine biodiversity conservation and are spread all over the globe with an overrepresentation by surface of the Australian Region whereas Latin-American Region is best represented by the number of inscribed sites. The marine component of the sites differs a lot, counting also in associate marine sites with significant semi-terrestrial and terrestrial areas but no or little marine areas.

SoC reports and the Threat Intensity Coefficient help to get a rapid idea of the state of conservation of the World Heritage marine sites. It became clear that the diverse threats marine sites are facing are not at all limited geographically but are present in every of the different regions and realms identified for the marine environment. Many threats relate one to another and have very complex causes.

²⁰ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/>

Several sites on the countries' tentative lists promise to have high marine values and should be considered for their potential to be inscribed on the World Heritage list. Upcoming innovative nomination approaches promoted by the World Heritage Centre, such as transboundary and serial nominations, stress the value of large-scale conservation for marine ecosystems and may be appropriate in many circumstances.

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ANNEX A: List of World Heritage marine and associate sites

A- 1) Area and marine cover

Country	Year inscribed	Name	Region	Total WH Site Area (ha)	Marine component (ha)	% Marine
Argentina	1999	Península Valdés	LA	360,000	36,000	10%
Australia	1981	Great Barrier Reef	Pac	34,870,000	34,440,000	~ 99%
Australia	1982	Lord Howe Island Group	Pac	1,176	0	0%
Australia	1991	Shark Bay	Pac	2,197,300	1,568,472	71%
Australia	1997	Heard and McDonald Islands	Pac	38,600	30,880	80%
Bangladesh	1997	The Sundarbans	Asia	139,500	69,750	~50%
Belize	1996	Belize Barrier Reef	Carib	96,300	79,620	83%
Brazil	2001	Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves	LA	140,713	43,200	31%
Colombia	2006	Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary	LA	857,500	857,150	~ 100%
Costa Rica	1999	Area de Conservación Guanacaste	LA	146,000	43,000	29%
Costa Rica	1997	Cocos Island National Park	LA	199,790	197,300	99%
Cuba	1999	Desembarco del Granma National Park	Carib	32,576	6,396	20%
Ecuador	1978	Galápagos Islands	LA	14,066,514	13,500,000	96%
France	1983	Cape Girolata, Cape Porto, Scandola Natural Reserve and the Piana Calanches in Corsica	Euro	11,800	4,200	36%
France	2008	Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems	Pac	1,574,300	1,574,300	100%
India	1987	Sundarbans National Park	Asia	133,010	13,301	~10%
Indonesia	1991	Komodo National Park	Asia	219,322	130,177	59%
Indonesia	1991	Ujung Kulon National Park	Asia	123,051	44,337	36%
Japan	2005	Shiretoko	Asia	71,100	22,400	32%
Mauritania	1989	Banc d'Arguin National Park	Arab	1,200,000	645,150	54%

Country	Year inscribed	Name	Region	Total WH Site Area (ha)	Marine component (ha)	% Marine
Mexico	2005	Islands and protected areas of the Gulf of California	LA	1,838,012	1,435,588	78%
Mexico	1987	Sian Ka'an	LA	528,000	120,000	23%
Mexico	1993	Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaíno	LA	370,950	49,451	13%
New Zealand	1998	New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands	Pac	76,458	49,698	65%
Panama	2005	Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection	LA	430,825	377,200	88%
Philippines	1999	Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park	Asia	5,753	292	5%
Philippines	1993	Tubbataha Reef Marine Park	Asia	33,200	33,200	100%
Romania	1991	Danube Delta	Euro	312,440	15,622	~5%
Russian Federation	2004	Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve	Euro	1,915,600	1,153,600	60%
Seychelles	1982	Aldabra Atoll	Afr	35,000	14,200	41%
Solomon Island	1998	East Rennell	Pac	37,000	20,350	55%
South Africa	1999	iSimangaliso / Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park	Afr	239,566	84,020	35%
Spain	1999	Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture	Euro	8,564	8,564	100%
Sweden / Finland	2000	High Cost / Kvarken Archipelago	Euro	336,900	245,156	73%
UK	1995	Gough and Inaccessible Islands	Euro	397,000	390,000	98%
UK	1988	Henderson Island	Euro	3,700	185	~5%
UK	1986	St Kilda	Euro	24,201	23,346	96%
USA	1979	Everglades National Park	NA	592,920	237,168	40%
USA / Canada	1979	Kluane / Wrangell-St Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Alsek	NA	9,839,121	1,335,492	14%
USA	1981	Olympic National Park	NA	369,660	17,325	5%
Yemen	2008	Socotra Archipelago	Arab	410,460	132,948	32%

TOTAL SURFACE AREA:

74,283,882

59,049,038

A-2) World Heritage sites by realms and ecoregions

Country	Year	Name	Region	Biogeographic Realm	WCPA Marine Regions	Marine Ecoregion according to WWF	Province (WWF)	Realm (WWF)	G200 Marine Region (WWF)
Argentina	1999	Península Valdés	LA	Neotropical	South Atlantic	North Patagonian Gulfs	Magellanic	Temperate South America	Patagonian Southwest Atlantic
Australia	1981	Great Barrier Reef	Pac	Australian	Australia / New Zealand	Central and Southern Great Barrier Reef	Northeast Australian Shelf	Central Indo-Pacific	Great Barrier Reef
Australia	1982	Lord Howe Island Group	Pac	Australian	Australia / New Zealand	Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands	Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands	Central Indo-Pacific	Lord Howe-Norfolk Islands Marine
Australia	1991	Shark Bay	Pac	Australian	Australia / New Zealand	Shark Bay	West Central Australian Shelf	Temperate Australasia	Western Australia Marine
Australia	1997	Heard and McDonald Islands	Pac	Antarctic	Antarctic	Heard and McDonald Islands	Subantarctic Islands	Southern Ocean	n.a.
Bangladesh	1997	The Sundarbans	Asia	Indomalayan	Central Indian Ocean	Northern Bay of Bengal	Bay of Bengal	Western Indo-Pacific	Sundarbans-Mangroves
Belize	1996	Belize Barrier Reef	Carib	Neotropical	Wider Caribbean	Western Caribbean	Tropical Northwestern Atlantic	Tropical Atlantic	Mesoamerican Reef
Brazil	2001	Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves	LA	Neotropical	South Atlantic	Fernando de Naronha and Atoll das Rocas	Tropical Southwestern Atlantic	Tropical Atlantic	Northeast Brazil Shelf Marine
Colombia	2006	Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary	LA	Neotropical	South East Pacific	Panama Bight	Tropical East Pacific	Tropical Eastern Pacific	n.a.
Costa Rica	1999	Area de Conservación Guanacaste	LA	Neotropical	South East Pacific	Chiapas-Nicaragua / Nicoya	Tropical East Pacific	Tropical Eastern Pacific	n.a.

Costa Rica	1997	Cocos Island National Park	LA	Neotropical	South East Pacific	Cocos Islands	Tropical East Pacific	Tropical Eastern Pacific	n.a.
Cuba	1999	Desembarco del Granma National Park	Carib	Neotropical	Wider Caribbean	Greater Antilles	Tropical Northwestern Atlantic	Tropical Atlantic	Greater Antillean Marine
Ecuador	1978	Galápagos Islands	LA	Neotropical	South East Pacific	Northern / Western / Eastern Galápagos Islands	Galápagos	Tropical Eastern Pacific	Galápagos Marine
France	1983	Cape Girolata, Cape Porto, Scandola Natural Reserve and the Piana Calanches in Corsica	Euro	Palaearctic	Mediterranean and Black Seas	Western Mediterranean	Mediterranean Sea	Temperate Northern Atlantic	Mediterranean Sea
France	2008	Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems	Pac	Oceanian	North and South Pacific	New Caledonia	Tropical Southwestern Pacific	Central Indo-Pacific	New Caledonia Barrier Reef
India	1987	Sundarbans National Park	Asia	Indomalayan	Central Indian Ocean	Northern Bay of Bengal	Bay of Bengal	Western Indo-Pacific	Sundarbans-Mangroves
Indonesia	1991	Komodo National Park	Asia	Indomalayan	East Asian Seas	Lesser-Sunda	Western Coral Triangle	Central Indo-Pacific	Banda-Flores Sea
Indonesia	1991	Ujung Kulon National Park	Asia	Indomalayan	East Asian Seas	Southern Java	Java Transitional	Central Indo-Pacific	n.a.
Japan	2005	Shiretoko	Asia	Palaearctic	North West Pacific	Sea of Okhotsk / Oyashio Current	Cold Temperate Northwest Pacific	Temperate Northern Pacific	Okhotsk Sea
Mauritania	1989	Banc d'Arguin National Park	Arab	Africotropical	West Africa	Sahelian Upwelling	West African Transition	Tropical Atlantic	Canary Current
Mexico	2005	Islands and protected areas of the Gulf of California	LA	Nearctic	North East Pacific	Cortezian	Warm Temperate Northeast Pacific	Temperate Northern Pacific	Gulf of California
Mexico	1987	Sian Ka'an	LA	Neotropical	Wider Caribbean	Western Caribbean	Tropical Northwestern	Tropical Atlantic	Mesoamerican Reef

							Atlantic		
Mexico	1993	Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaíno	LA	Nearctic	North East Pacific	Southern California Bight	Warm Temperate Northeast Pacific	Temperate Northern Pacific	California Current
New Zealand	1998	New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands	Pac	Antarctic	Australia / New Zealand	Auckland Island	Subantarctic New Zealand	Southern Ocean	New Zealand Marine
Panama	2005	Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection	LA	Neotropical	South East Pacific	Nicoya	Tropical East Pacific	Tropical Eastern Pacific	n.a.
Philippines	1999	Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park	Asia	Indomalayan	East Asian Sea	Palawan-North Borneo	Western Coral Triangle	Central Indo-Pacific	Sulu-Sulawesi Seas
Philippines	1993	Tubbataha Reef Marine Park	Asia	Indomalayan	East Asian Seas	Palawan/North Borneo	Western Coral Triangle	Central Indo-Pacific	Sulu-Sulawesi Seas
Romania	1991	Danube Delta	Euro	Palaearctic	Mediterranean and Black Seas	Black Sea	Black Sea	Temperate Northern Atlantic	
Russian Federation	2004	Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve	Euro	Palaearctic	Arctic	Chukchi Sea	Arctic	Arctic	n.a.
Seychelles	1982	Aldabra Atoll	Afr	Africotropical	East Africa	Seychelles	Western Indian Ocean	Western Indo-Pacific	West Madagascar Marine
Solomon Island	1998	East Rennell	Pac	Oceanian	North and South Pacific	Solomon-Archipelago	Eastern Coral Triangle	Central Indo-Pacific	Bismarck-Solomon Seas
South Africa	1999	iSimangaliso / Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park	Afr	Africotropical	West Africa / East Africa	Natal	Agulhas	Temperate Southern Africa	Agulhas Current
Spain	1999	Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture	Euro	Palaearctic	Mediterranean and Black Seas	Western Mediterranean	Mediterranean Sea	Temperate Northern Atlantic	Mediterranean Sea
Sweden / Finland	2000	High Cost / Kvarken Archipelago	Euro	Palaearctic	Baltic	Baltic Sea	Northern European Seas	Temperate Northern Atlantic	Northeast Atlantic Shelf Marine
UK	1995	Gough and Inaccessible Islands	Euro	Antarctic	South Atlantic	Tristan Gough	Tristan Gough	Temperate South America	n.a.

UK	1988	Henderson Island	Euro	Oceanian	North and South Pacific	Rapa-Pitcairn	South East Polynesia	Eastern Indo-Pacific	n.a.
UK	1986	St Kilda	Euro	Palaearctic	North East Atlantic	Celtic Seas	Northern European Seas	Temperate Northern Atlantic	Northeast Atlantic Shelf Marine
USA	1979	Everglades National Park	NA	Nearctic	Wider Caribbean	Floridian	Tropical Northwestern Atlantic	Tropical Atlantic	Everglades Flooded Grasslands
USA / Canada	1979	Kluane / Wrangell-St Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Alsek	NA	Nearctic	North East Pacific / Arctic	Gulf of Alaska	Cold Temperate Northeast Pacific	Temperate Northern Pacific	n.a.
USA	1981	Olympic National Park	NA	Nearctic	North East Pacific	Oregon, Washington, Vancouver Coast and Shelf	Cold Temperate Northeast Pacific	Temperate Northern Pacific	n.a.
Yemen	2008	Socotra Archipelago	Arab	Afrotropical	Arabian Sea	Gulf of Aden	Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	Western Indo-Pacific	Socotra Island Desert / Arabian Sea

A-3) Outstanding Universal Value, criteria for inscription, other conventions and programmes

Country	Year	Name	Region	Marine OUV at first linked to			Inscription Criteria				MAB	Ramsar	Natura 2000	RAMSAR	Biosphere Reserve
				sub-aquatic environment	mangroves	Marine related terrestrial	vii	viii	ix	1					
Argentina	1999	Península Valdés	LA	1						1					
Australia	1981	Great Barrier Reef	Pac	1			1	1	1	1		1	Bowling Green Bay; Shoalwater and Corio Bays (both adjacent)		
Australia	1982	Lord Howe Island Group (associate site)	Pac			1	1			1					
Australia	1991	Shark Bay	Pac	1			1	1	1	1					
Australia	1997	Heard and McDonald Islands	Pac	1				1	1						
Bangladesh	1997	The Sundarbans (associate site)	Asia		1				1	1		1	The Sundarbans Reserved Forest		
Belize	1996	Belize Barrier Reef	Carib	1			1		1	1					
Brazil	2001	Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves	LA	1			1		1						
Colombia	2006	Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary	LA	1			1		1						
Costa Rica	1999	Area de Conservación Guanacaste	LA	1					1	1					
Costa Rica	1997	Cocos Island National Park	LA	1					1	1		1	Isla del Coco		
Cuba	1999	Desembarco del Granma National Park	Carib	1			1	1							
Ecuador	1978	Galápagos Islands	LA	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	Humedales del Sur de Isabela	Archipiélago de Colón (Galápagos)	
France	1983	Cape Girolata, Cape Porto, Scandola Natural Reserve and the Piana Calanches in Corsica	Euro	1			1	1		1					
France	2008	Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef	Pac	1			1		1	1					

Country	Year	Name	Region	Marine OUV at first linked to			Inscription Criteria				MAB	Ramsar	Natura 2000	RAMSAR	Biosphere Reserve
				sub-aquatic environment	mangroves	Marine related terrestrial	vii	viii	ix	1					
		Diversity and Associated Ecosystems													
India	1987	Sundarbans National Park	Asia	1					1	1	1				The Sundarbans
Indonesia	1991	Komodo National Park	Asia	1			1			1	1				Komodo National Park
Indonesia	1991	Ujung Kulon National Park	Asia	1			1			1					
Japan	2005	Shiretoko	Asia	1					1	1					
Mauritania	1989	Banc d'Arguin National Park	Arab	1					1	1		1	Le Parc National du Banc d'Arguin; La Reserve Intégral de Cap Blanc		
Mexico	2005	Islands and protected areas of the Gulf of California	LA	1			1		1	1	1	1	Humedales del Delta del Río Colorado; Parque Nacional Isla Isabel; Parque Nacional Bahía de Loreto	Alto Golfo de California y Delta del Río Colorado; Las Islas del Golfo de California; El Vizcaíno	
Mexico	1987	Sian Ka'an	LA	1			1			1	1	1	Sian Ka'an	Reserva de la Biósfera Sian Ka'an	
Mexico	1993	Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaíno	LA	1						1	1	1	Laguna Ojo de Liebre; Laguna San Ignacio	El Santuario Balneario del Vizcaíno	
New Zealand	1998	New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands	Pac	1					1	1					
Panama	2005	Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection	LA	1					1	1					
Philippines	1999	Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (associate site)	Asia		1		1			1	1				Palawan
Philippines	1993	Tubbataha Reef Marine Park	Asia	1			1		1	1	1	1	Tubbataha Reefs Natural Marine Park	Palawan	
Romania	1991	Danube Delta (associate site)	Euro			1	1			1	1	1	Danube Delta		
Russian Federation	2004	Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve	Euro	1					1	1					
Seychelles	1982	Aldabra Atoll	Afr	1			1		1	1					

Country	Year	Name	Region	Marine OUV at first linked to			Inscription Criteria				MAB	Ramsar	Natura 2000	RAMSAR	Biosphere Reserve
				sub-aquatic environment	mangroves	Marine related terrestrial	vii	viii	ix	x					
Solomon Island	1998	East Rennell	Pac	1						1					
South Africa	1999	iSimangaliso / Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park	Afr	1			1			1	1		St. Lucia System; Turtle beaches/ Coral Reefs of Tongaland; Cosi Bay; Lake Sibaya		
Spain	1999	Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture	Euro	1						1	1		Las Salinas de Ibiza and Formentera		
Sweden / Finland	2000	High Cost / Kvarken Archipelago	Euro	1								1	Valassaaret Archipelago; Björkögrunden Archipelago; Mikkelinsaaret Islands		
UK	1995	Gough and Inaccessible Islands	Euro	1			1			1					
UK	1988	Henderson Island (associate site)	Euro			1	1			1					
UK	1986	St Kilda	Euro	1			1			1					
USA	1979	Everglades National Park (associate site)	NA		1			1	1	1	1		Everglades National Park	The Everglades and Dry Tortugas	
USA / Canada	1979	Kluane / Wrangell-St Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Alsek (associate site)	NA			1	1	1	1	1	1			Glacier Bay - Admiralty Island	
USA / Canada	1981	Olympic National Park (associate site)	NA			1	1			1					
Yemen	2008	Socotra Archipelago	Arab	1						1	1	1	Detwah Lagoon	Socotra Archipelago Biosphere Reserve	

A-4) Threat Intensity Coefficient (TIC), Danger Listing, State of Conservation Reports

TIC value of 0 = no World Heritage Committee deliberations in the past 15 years

TIC value of 100 = World Heritage Committee deliberation over this site for each of the past 15 years.

Country	Year	World Heritage Site	Region	Threat Intensity Coefficient (TIC) value per year								Danger Listing		SoC reports during last 15 years		
				2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	ON	OFF	94-98	99-03	04-08
Argentina	1999	Península Valdés	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Australia	1981	Great Barrier Reef	Pac	65	58	51	56	49	40	38	36			3	4	5
Australia	1982	Lord Howe Island Group	Pac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Australia	1991	Shark Bay	Pac	41	41	34	27	20	18	18	16			2	3	4
Australia	1997	Heard and McDonald Islands	Pac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Bangladesh	1997	The Sundarbans	Asia	12	12	12	12	12	5	5	17			0	0	0
Belize	1996	Belize Barrier Reef	Carib	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12			0	0	0
Brazil	2001	Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Colombia	2006	Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Costa Rica	1999	Area de Conservación Guanacaste	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Costa Rica	1997	Cocos Island National Park	LA	0	12	12	12	12	12	5	5			0	0	0
Cuba	1999	Desembarco del Granma National Park	Carib	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Ecuador	1978	Galápagos Islands	LA	78	83	88	91	91	94	97	100	2007	still on	5	5	5
France	1983	Cape Girolata, Cape Porto, Scandola Natural Reserve and the Piana Calanches in Corsica	Euro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0

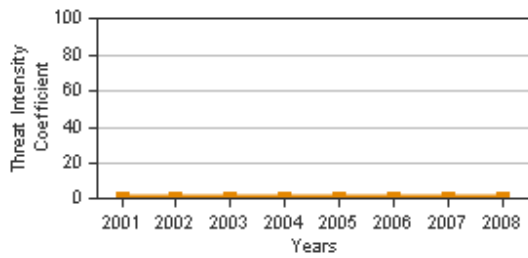
Country	Year	World Heritage Site	Region	Threat Intensity Coefficient (TIC) value per year								Danger Listing		SoC reports during last 15 years		
				2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	ON	OFF	94-98	99-03	04-08
France	2008	Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems	Pac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
India	1987	Sundarbans National Park	Asia	12	24	24	24	24	17	10	10			0	0	0
Indonesia	1991	Komodo National Park	Asia	36	48	48	41	34	27	20	20			0	1	2
Indonesia	1991	Ujung Kulon National Park	Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Japan	2005	Shiretoko	Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12			0	0	0
Mauritania	1989	Banc d'Arguin National Park	Arab	12	24	36	48	60	65	70	75			0	0	0
Mexico	2005	Islands and protected areas of the Gulf of California	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Mexico	1987	Sian Ka'an	LA	12	24	36	48	48	41	34	27			0	0	0
Mexico	1993	Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaíno	LA	58	51	44	37	28	26	24	22			4	5	5
New Zealand	1998	New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands	Pac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Panama	2005	Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Philippines	1999	Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park	Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Philippines	1993	Tubbataha Reef Marine Park	Asia	0	0	12	24	36	48	60	53			0	0	0
Romania	1991	Danube Delta	Euro	17	15	15	15	20	32	29	41			0	0	1
Russian Federation	2004	Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve	Euro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12			0	0	0
Seychelles	1982	Aldabra Atoll	Afr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Solomon Island	1998	East Rennell	Pac	0	0	12	24	36	36	48	41			0	0	0
South	1999	iSimangaliso / Greater St.	Afr	0	0	12	24	24	24	24	17			0	0	0

Country	Year	World Heritage Site	Region	Threat Intensity Coefficient (TIC) value per year								Danger Listing		SoC reports during last 15 years		
				2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	ON	OFF	94-98	99-03	04-08
Africa		Lucia Wetland Park														
Spain	1999	Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture	Euro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Sweden / Finland	2000	High Cost / Kvarken Archipelago	Euro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
UK	1995	Gough and Inaccessible Islands	Euro	24	24	24	17	10	10	10	10			0	1	2
UK	1988	Henderson Island	Euro	0	12	24	36	48	48	53	58			0	0	0
UK	1986	St Kilda	Euro	36	48	41	34	34	27	20	18			1	2	2
USA/ Canada	1979	Everglades National Park	NA	88	91	94	94	97	100	100	100	1993	2007	5	5	5
USA/ Canada	1979	Kluane / Wrangell-St Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Alsek	NA	5	3	3	3	3	3	0	0			0	0	0
USA	1981	Olympic National Park	NA	11	9	9	9	6	3	0	0			0	0	0
Yemen	2008	Socotra Archipelago	Arab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0

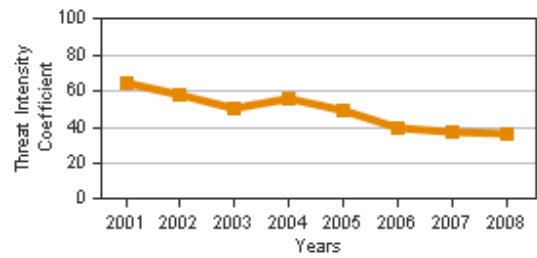
Annex B: Threat Intensity Coefficient for WH marine sites

Based on the frequency at which the World Heritage Committee has deliberated over this property over the past 15 years. 0 = minimum reports, 100 = maximum reports.

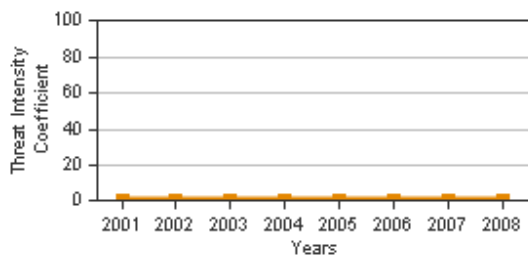
Península Valdés Argentina



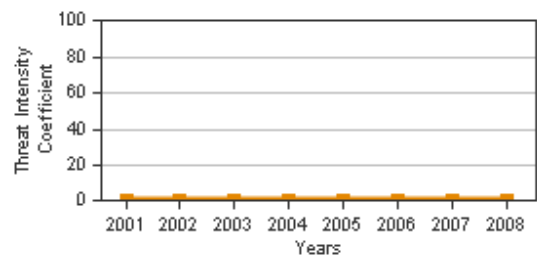
Great Barrier Reef Australia



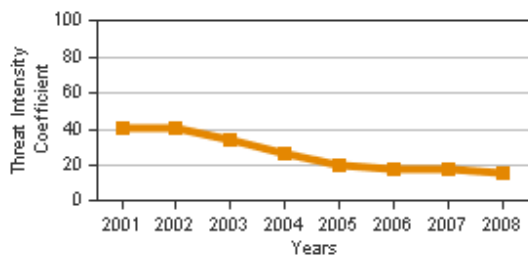
Lord Howe Island Group Australia



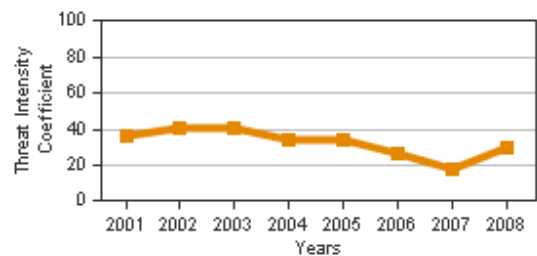
Heard and McDonald Islands Australia



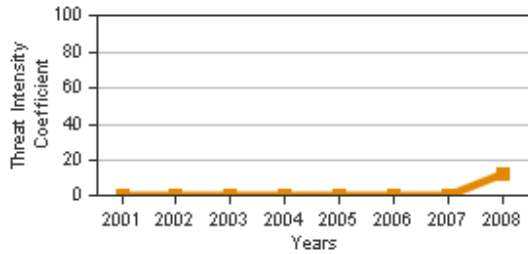
Shark Bay, Western Australia Australia



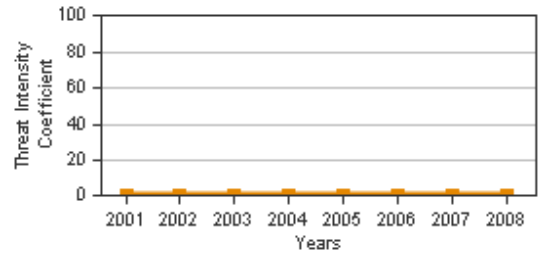
The Sundarbans Bangladesh



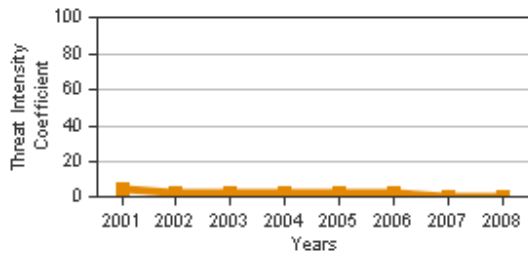
**Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System
Belize**



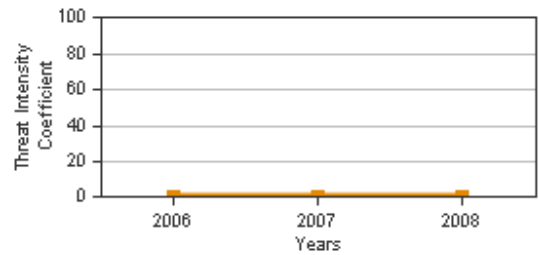
**Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves
Brazil, Brazil**



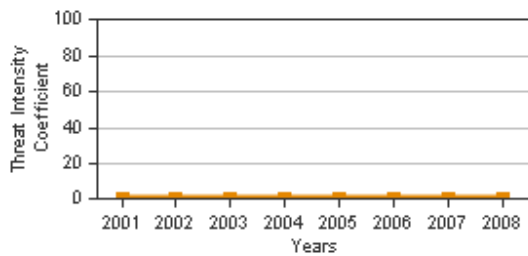
**Kluane / Wrangell-St Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Aleek
Canada, United States of America**



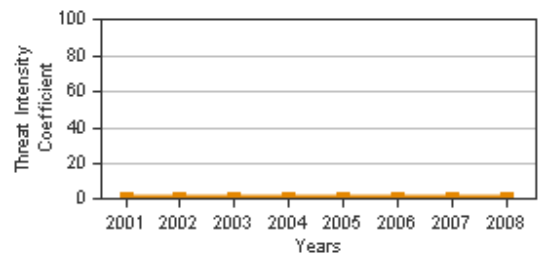
**Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary
Colombia**



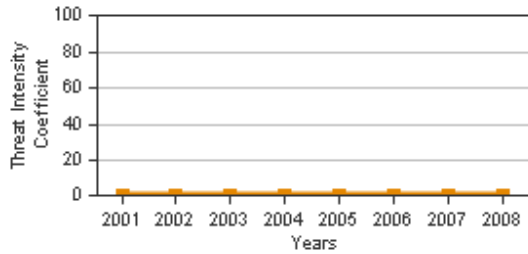
**Cocos Island National Park
Costa Rica, Costa Rica**



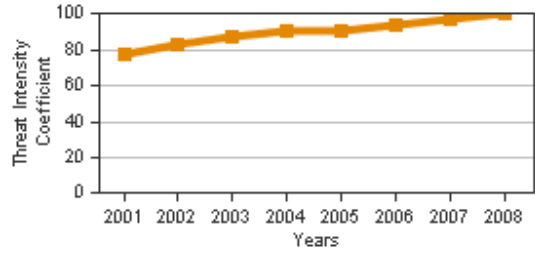
**Area de Conservación Guanacaste
Costa Rica, Costa Rica**



**Desembarco del Granma National Park
Cuba**



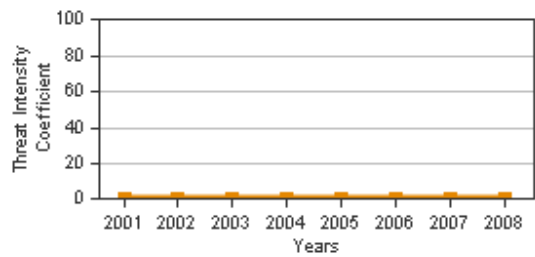
**Galápagos Islands
Ecuador
Inscribed on the List of World Heritage
in Danger**



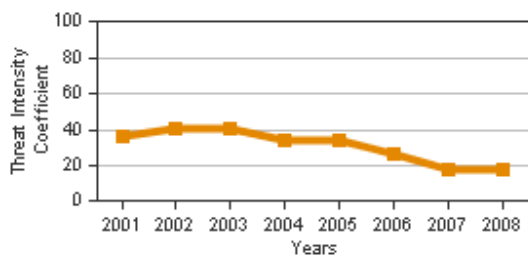
**Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef
Diversity and Associated Ecosystems
France**



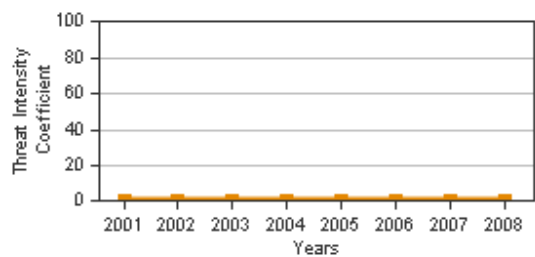
**Gulf of Porto: Calanche of Piana, Gulf of
Girolata, Scandola Reserve
France**



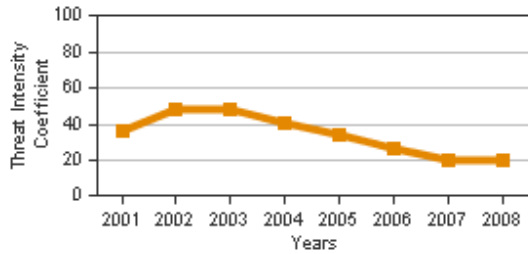
**Sundarbans National Park
India**



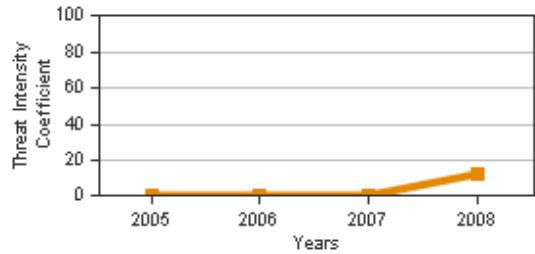
**Ujung Kulon National Park
Indonesia, Indonesia**



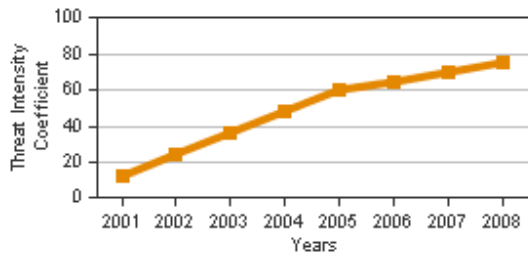
**Komodo National Park
Indonesia**



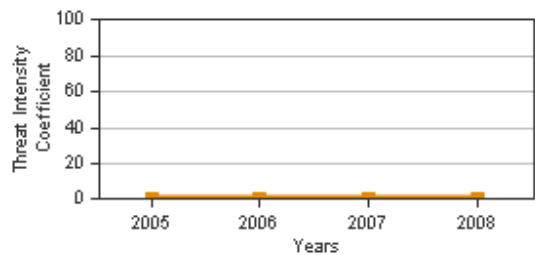
**Shiretoko
Japan, Japan**



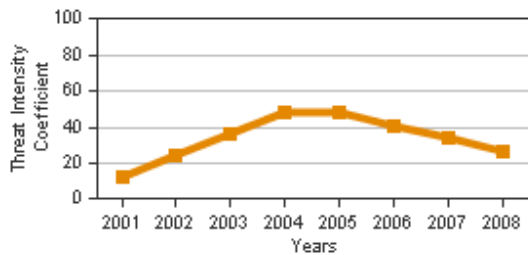
**Banc d'Arguin National Park
Mauritania**



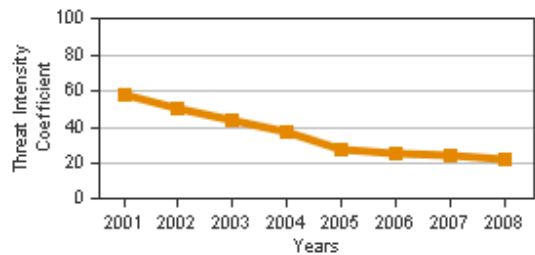
**Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf
of California
Mexico**



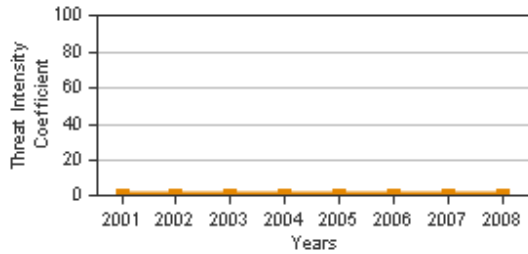
**Sian Ka'an
Mexico, Mexico**



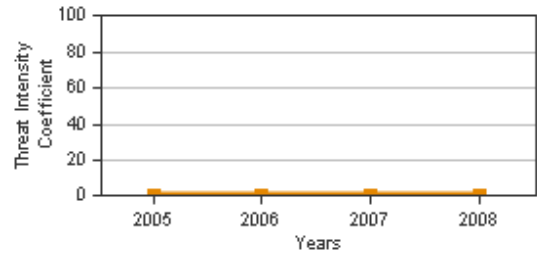
**Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaino
Mexico**



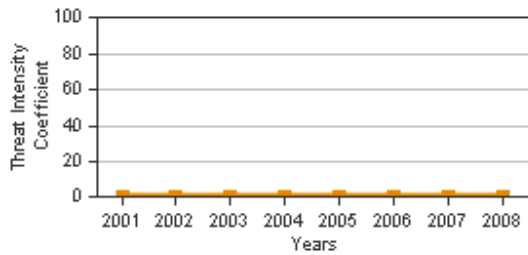
**New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands
New Zealand**



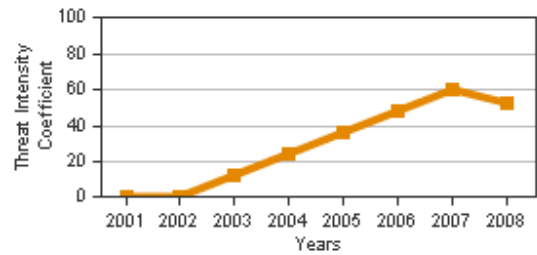
**Coiba National Park and its Special
Zone of Marine Protection
Panama, Panama**



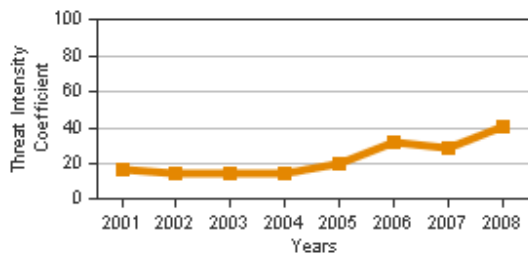
**Puerto-Princesa Subterranean River
National Park
Philippines**



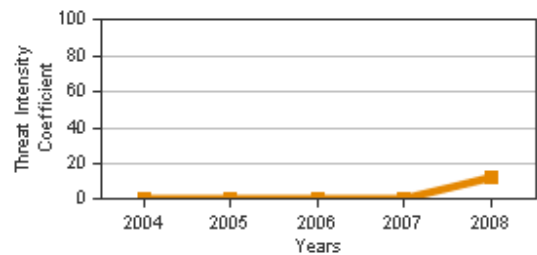
**Tubbataha Reef Marine Park
Philippines**



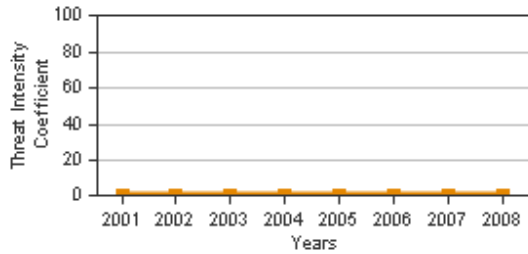
**Danube Delta
Romania**



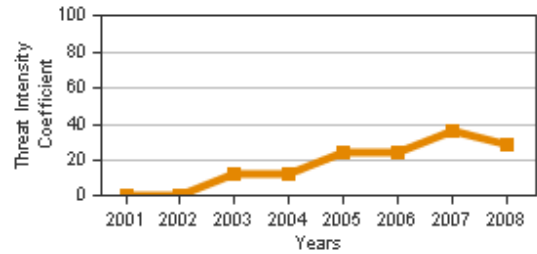
**Natural System of Wrangel Island
Reserve
Russian Federation**



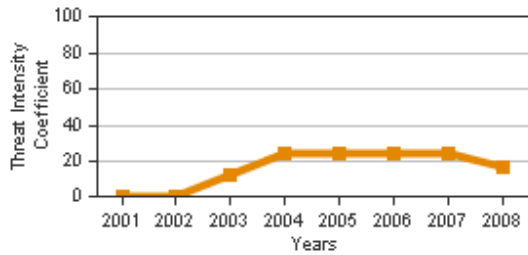
**Aldabra Atoll
Seychelles**



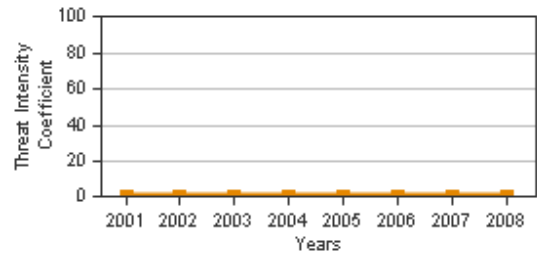
**East Rennell
Solomon Islands, Solomon Islands**



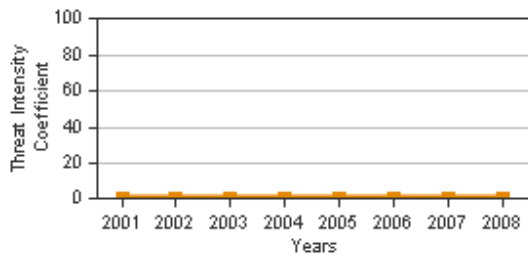
**iSimangaliso Wetland Park
South Africa, South Africa**



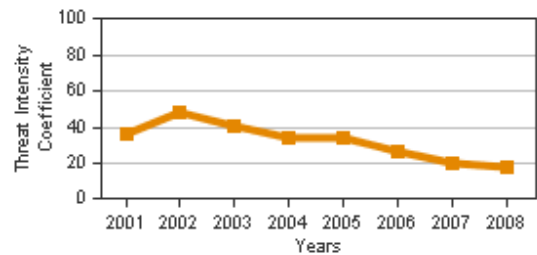
**Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture
Spain**



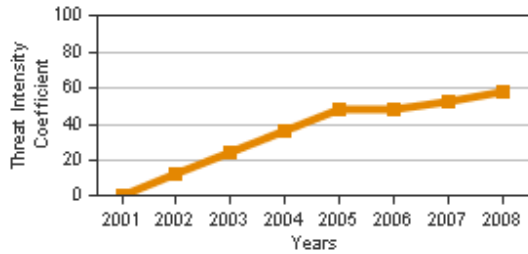
**High Coast / Kvarken Archipelago
Sweden, Finland**



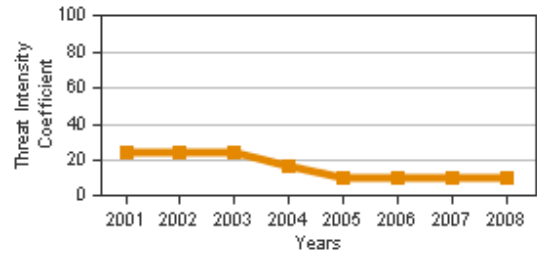
**St Kilda
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland**



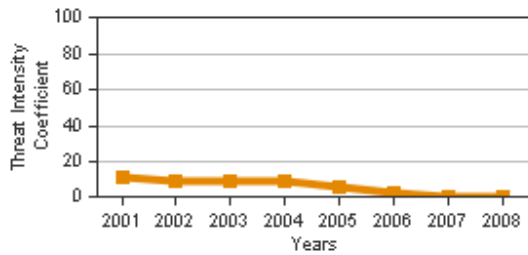
**Henderson Island
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland**



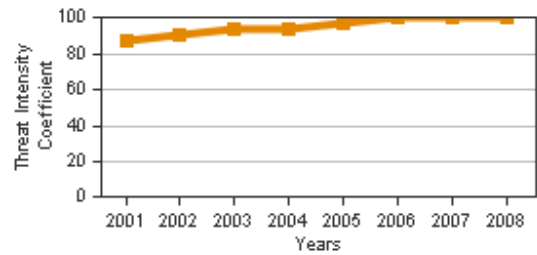
**Gough and Inaccessible Islands
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland**



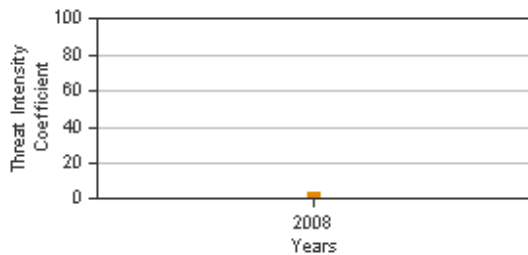
**Olympic National Park
United States of America**



**Everglades National Park
United States of America**



**Socotra Archipelago
Yemen**



Annex C: Marine / coastal sites identified in national tentative lists

Country	Name of proposed tentative list's site	Proposed category	Proposed WH criteria				Year of inclusion to tentative list	Marine character clearly mentioned?
			vii	viii	ix	x		
Australia	Ningaloo Reef and Cape Range Peninsula	Natural	1	1	1	1	2008	yes
Bahrain	Hawar Islands Reserve	Natural	1		1		2001	yes, (little information)
Barbados	The Scotland District of Barbados	Natural					2005	island, coast
Brazil	Parc national de la Serra da Bocaina	Natural	1			1	1996	coast
Brazil	Réserve biologique d'Atol das Rocas	Natural	1		1		1996	yes
Brazil	Station écologique de Taim	Natural					1996	coast, marshland
Cameroon	Les chutes de la Lobé	Mixed	1				2006	coast
Canada	Gwaii Haanas	Mixed	1		1	1	2004	yes
Canada	Ivvavik / Vuntut / Herschel Island (Qikiqtaruk)	Mixed	1	1		1	2004	coast, island
Canada	Mistaken Point	Natural		1			2004	coast
Canada	Quttinirpaaq	Mixed	1	1		1	2004	coast
Chile	Juan Fernández Archipiélago	Natural				1	1994	yes
China	Yandang Mountain	Mixed					2001	coast
China	Haitan Scenic Spot	Mixed					2001	coast
China	Dongzhai Port Nature Resort	Natural					1996	coast, mangroves
Colombia	Seaflowers Marine Protected Areas	Natural			1	1	2007	yes
Comoros	Ecosystèmes Marins de l'Archipel des Comores	Natural			1	1	2007	yes
Congo	Le Parc National de Conkouati-Douli	Natural			1	1	2008	yes
Costa Rica	Corcovado National Park and Isla del Caño Biological Reserve	Natural	1			1	2003	yes
Côte d'Ivoire	Parc national des Iles Eholié	Natural					2006	island, coast
Croatia	Kornati National Park and Telašćica Nature Park	Natural	1	1		1	2007	yes
Cuba	Ciénaga de Zapata National Park	Natural	1		1	1	2003	yes
Cuba	Reef System in the Cuban Caribbean	Natural	1			1	2003	yes
Denmark	The international Wadden Sea (Danish-German-Dutch Wadden Sea)	Mixed					2003	yes
Dominican Republic	Jaragua National Park	Natural	1	1	1		2001	yes
Dominican Republic	Parque Nacional del Este	Mixed					2001	coast
Ecuador	Parque Nacional del Machalilla	Mixed					1998	coast
Egypt	Bird Migration Routes	Natural	1			1	2003	marshland, coast
Egypt	Desert Wadis	Natural	1	1	1	1	2003	yes
Egypt	Mountain Chains	Natural	1	1	1	1	2003	marshland, coral reefs, mangroves
Egypt	Ras Mohammed	Natural	1	1	1	1	2002	yes

El Salvador	Gulf of Fonseca	Mixed						1992	coast, mangroves
El Salvador	Cara Sucia / El Imposible	Mixed						1992	coast
Estonia	The Baltic Klint	Natural	1	1	1	1		2004	cliff
Fiji	Yaduataba Crested Iguana Sanctuary	Natural				1		1999	iguana habitat, island
France	La Camargue	Natural	1			1		2002	coast, wetland
France	Bouches de Bonifacio	Natural	1	1	1	1		2002	yes
France	Parc National de Port-Cros	Natural	1			1		2002	yes
France	Marais Salants de Guérande	Mixed						2002	coast, wetland
France	Le Rivage Méditerranéen des Pyrénées	Mixed						2002	coast
Georgia	Colchis Wetlands and Forests	Cultural?		1		1		2007	coast, wetland
Germany	The German Wadden Sea	Natural	1	1	1	1		1999	yes
Grenada	Grenadines Island Group	Natural	1			1		2004	yes
Guatemala	The Manglares Route of Pacific Coast of Guatemala	Natural	1					2002	yes (little information)
Guinea-Bissau	Réserve de Biosphère de l'Archipel des Bijagos	Natural	1			1		2006	yes
Guyana	Shell Beach (Almond Beach) Essequibo Coast	Natural				1		1995	yes (little information)
Iceland	Breiðafjörður	Mixed						2001	yes
Iceland	Núpsstaður	Mixed						2001	coast
India	Wild Ass Sanctuary, Little Rann of Kutch	Natural				1		2006	yes
Indonesia	Bunaken National Park	Natural	1	1	1	1		2005	yes
Indonesia	Raja Ampat Islands	Natural	1			1		2005	yes
Indonesia	Banda Islands	Natural	1			1		2005	yes
Indonesia	Taka Bonerate National Park	Natural	1	1	1	1		2005	yes
Indonesia	Wakatobi National Park	Natural	1	1	1	1		2005	yes
Indonesia	Derawan Islands	Natural				1		2005	yes
Iran	Mangrove Forest (Harra Reserve)	Natural	1	1	1	1		2008	yes
Iran	Qeshm Island	Natural	1	1	1	1		2007	island
Ireland	Northwest Mayo Boglands	Natural						1992	coast (little information)
Italy	Ponds in the Bay of Oristano and the Sinis Peninsula island of Mal di Ventre	Natural				1	1	2006	island, wetlands
Italy	Archipelago of La Maddalena and Islands of Bocche di Bonifacio	Natural	1		1	1		2006	yes
Italy	Bradyseism in the Flegrea Area	Natural	1	1		1		2006	yes
Italy	Pelagos: The Cetacean Sanctuary	Natural	1		1	1		2006	yes
Italy	Island of Asinara	Natural	1		1	1		2006	yes
Japan	Ogasawara Islands	Natural		1	1	1		2007	yes
Kiribati	Phoenix Islands World Heritage Area	Natural	1	1	1	1		2007	yes
Korea, DRP	Mt. Kungang and the Historical Relics in and around the Mountain	Mixed						2000	coast
Lebanon	Parc naturel de l'Île des Palmiers	Natural						2006	yes
Malta	Coastal Cliffs	Natural						1998	yes

Malta	Qawra/Dwejra	Natural	1	1	1	1	1998	yes
Marshall Islands	Northern Marshall Islands Atolls	Mixed					2005	yes
Marshall Islands	Bikini Atoll	Mixed					2005	yes
Marshall Islands	Mili Atoll Nature Conservancy (and Nadrikdrik)	Natural					2005	yes
Mexico	Archipelago of Revillagigedo	Natural	1	1	1	1	2008	yes
Mexico	Los Petenes-Ría Celestún	Natural			1	1	2008	yes
Mexico	Wetlands of Centla and Términos	Natural			1	1	2008	coastal wetland, mangroves
Mexico	Réserve de la Biosphère Banco Chinchorro	Mixed	1	1	1	1	2004	yes
Morocco	Lagune de Khnifiss	Natural	1			1	1998	yes
Mozambique	The Quirimbas Archipelago	Mixed				1	2008	yes
Mozambique	Ponta de Ouro Protected Marine Area	Natural	1			1	2008	yes
Namibia	Southern Namib Erg	Mixed					2002	yes
Netherlands	The Dutch Wadden Sea	Natural	1	1	1	1	2007	yes
New Zealand	Waters and seabed of Fiordland (Te Moana O Atawhenua)	Natural	1	1	1	1	2007	yes
New Zealand	Kahurangi National Park, Farewell Spit and Canaan karst system	Natural	1	1	1	1	2007	coast, estuaries
New Zealand	Kermadec Islands and Marine reserve	Natural	1	1	1	1	2007	yes
New Zealand	Whakarua Moutere (North East Islands)	Natural	1	1	1	1	2007	yes
Nicaragua	The Natural Reserve "Miskitos Keys"	Natural					1995	yes
Nigeria	Niger Delta Mangroves	Natural					1995	mangroves (little information)
Norway	Svalbard Archipelago	Mixed	1	1	1	1	2007	yes
Norway	Islands of Jan Mayen and Bouvet as parts of a serial transnational nomination of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge system	Mixed		1	1	1	2007	yes
Norway	The Lofoten islands	Mixed		1	1	1	2007	yes (little information)
Palau	Rock Islands-Southern Lagoon Management Area	Mixed	1	1	1	1	2007	yes
Palau	Imeong Conservation Area	Mixed					2004	mangroves
Papua New Guinea	Trans-Fly Complex	Mixed				1	2006	mangroves
Papua New Guinea	Milne Bay Seascape (Pacific Jewels of Marine Biodiversity)	Mixed	1	1	1	1	2006	yes
Papua New Guinea	Upper Sepik River Basin	Mixed	1	1	1	1	2006	mangroves
Papua New Guinea	Houn Terraces - Stairway to the Past	Mixed	1	1	1	1	2006	yes
Philippines	Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park	Natural	1		1	1	2008	yes
Philippines	Panglao Island, Bohol	Natural			1	1	2006	yes
Philippines	Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary				1	1	2006	yes
Philippines	Apo Reef Natural Park	Natural	1		1	1	2006	yes
Philippines	El Nido-Taytay Managed Resource	Natural			1	1	2006	yes

	Protected Area								
Philippines	Coron Island Natural Biotic Area	Mixed			1	1		2006	island with cliffs, brackish lakes
Philippines	Batanes Protected landscapes and seascapes	Cultural ?						1993	yes
Portugal	The South West Coast	Natural		1	1	1		2004	yes
Portugal	Arrabida	Natural	1	1	1	1		2004	yes
Portugal	Ilhas Selvagens (Selvagens Islands)	Natural				1		2002	yes
Qatar	Khor Al-Adaid natural reserve	Natural	1	1				2008	yes
Russia	The Commander Islands (Comandorsky State Nature Reserve)	Natural	1	1	1	1		2005	yes
Russia	Magadansky State Nature Reserve	Natural	1	1	1	1		2005	yes
Samoa	Fagaloa Bay - Uafato Tiavea Conservation Zone	Mixed	1			1		2006	yes
Samoa	Manono, Apolima and Nuulopa Cultural Landscape	Cultural						2006	cliffy islands, coral reefs around
Senegal	Le Delta du Fleuve Saloum	Mixed						2005	yes
Senegal	Parc National des îles de la Madeleine	Mixed						2005	yes
South Africa	The Prince Edward Islands	Natural	1	1	1	1		2004	yes
South Africa	Alexandria Coastal Dunefield	Natural	1			1		2004	coast, dunes
Spain	The Mediterranean Facet of the Pyrenees (France-Spain)	Mixed	1		1	1		2004	coast
Sudan	Sanganab National Park	Natural	1			1		2004	yes
Tanzania	Jozani - Chwaka Bay Conservation Area	Natural				1		1997	salt marshes, mangroves, coral rag
Turkey	Kekova	Mixed						2000	coast
UK	The Wash and North Norfolk Coast	Natural				1		1999	coast, salt marshes
USA	Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary	Natural	1			1		2008	yes
USA	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument	Natural		1	1	1		2008	yes
Yemen	Balhaf/Burum coastal area	Mixed						2002	coast
Yemen	Sharma/Jethmun coastal area	Natural						2002	coast