



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
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World
Heritage
Convention

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

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Marine World Heritage: A rare glimmer of hope amidst widespread climate uncertainty

The highlight of 2018 was undoubtedly the removal of the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System from the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger. Lauded in the New York Times as “A Victory for Coral”, the success followed an intensive period of landmark conservation action led by the Government of Belize. Other nations expanded ocean protections surrounding their marine World Heritage sites, made substantial new financial investments or moved to adopt zero carbon emissions policies.

Despite this positive outcome, the long-term impact of climate change on World Heritage marine sites remains of paramount importance. Last September, we released an update to our 2017 scientific assessment, which confirmed that limiting global temperatures to 1.5°C above pre-industrial times is critical for the survival of World Heritage-listed coral reefs.

At the level of individual sites, our focus is on building resilience. In partnership with an international private-public consortium, we embarked on a new four-year global initiative to build climate adaptation strategies in an initial five marine World Heritage sites.

Our first south-south cooperation kicked off in Sudan last October. Similar to marine World Heritage sites in Mauritania

and South Africa, the marine site in Sudan is surrounded by small villages where poverty reduction is a central concern. In a first two-day exchange, managers from the three countries discussed how World Heritage status leverages jobs and income while sustaining the ocean.

Marine litter, plastics and waste were high on our agenda last year. Places such as Henderson Island are among the most affected on our planet but the solution requires both local and global action. Last November we supported an initiative from the Wadden Sea World Heritage site, bringing together managers and international litter experts. We ended the year looking ahead when legal experts gathered in Monaco to explore how the 1972 World Heritage Convention could potentially protect unique ocean places in the High Seas.

None of this success would be possible without our partners. We signed several major new partnerships and received increasing financial support from anonymous partners. We are grateful for the help of everyone – small and large – and look forward to working together in the New Year!

Fanny Douvère
Coordinator, Marine Programme,
World Heritage Centre

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Download our brochure
UNESCO Marine World Heritage: Our legacy from the past, what we live with today, what we pass on to future generations

KEY CONSERVATION RESULTS IN 2018

FROM ACROSS THE WORLD HERITAGE MARINE NETWORK



Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System, Belize

“In 2018, the Belize Barrier Reef was removed from the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger. This tremendous achievement shows the power of collective action among government, civil society and the international community.”

Beverly Wade, World Heritage Focal Point, Belize



West Norwegian Fjords Geirangerfjord and Nærøyfjord, Norway

“In May 2018, the Norwegian Parliament adopted a resolution to halt emissions from cruise ships and ferries in the West Norwegian Fjords – Geirangerfjord and Nærøyfjord World Heritage site. It’s a brave resolution which will make the fjords the world’s first zero emission zone at sea.”

Katrin Blomvik, Director, Geirangerfjord World Heritage Foundation



Aldabra Atoll, Seychelles

“The government of Seychelles created new marine protected areas around Aldabra Atoll which makes it the largest national marine park similar in size to Cambodia and therefore is expected to considerably enhance Aldabra’s World Heritage values. The designation comes after a complete update of the site’s management plan, and recognizes Aldabra as a conservation success story.”

Dr Frauke Fleischer-Dogley, CEO, Seychelles Island Foundation



Great Barrier Reef, Australia

“Last April, the government of Australia approved a new AUS\$ 500 million investment to improve protection of the world’s largest coral reef system. From this, the Marine Park Authority received an additional \$42.7 million for its joint field management program — there will be more people on the ground to ensure compliance, restoration activities and respond to incidents, which will support the ability of reefs and islands to recover after disturbance.”

Bruce Elliot, Acting Chief Executive Officer, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority



iSimangaliso Wetland Park, South Africa

“Last November, South Africa’s iSimangaliso announced the expansion of its marine protected area featuring the world’s oldest living fish, the coelacanth. The expansion is expected to provide a crucial buffer to the protection of the site’s Outstanding Universal Value.”

Sibusiso Bukhosini, CEO, iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority



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

“The government of New Caledonia decided to substantially strengthen protection in the Coral Sea. The northern World Heritage area is now surrounded by a vast, newly protected area with which its ecosystem is intimately connected.”

Nathalie Baillon, Director of Conservatoire d’Espaces Naturels

WORLD HERITAGE MARINE MANAGERS: A FLAGSHIP NETWORK EMPOWERED TO TRANSFORM HOW WE PROTECT



© UNESCO / Daniel Correia ; UNESCO / Andreas B. Krueger; UNESCO / Kartika D. Suardana; CWWS/Joachim Trettin; KfW; Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.

World Heritage managers have unparalleled expertise in managing marine protected areas. On a daily basis, we connect 49 sites across 37 nations to share solutions and improve conservation outcomes.

As local guardians of the world's most iconic marine protected areas, marine World Heritage managers have confronted every imaginable problem facing our oceans and many have created leading-edge solutions.

Through UNESCO's robust monitoring, supported by IUCN as the Convention's Advisory Body on natural heritage, we have begun to tap the vast expertise—hundreds of thousands of hours of on-the-ground experience and innovation to tackle problems like overfishing and development pressure—contained within

our global collection of World Heritage marine site managers.

Since its inception in 2010, the network has produced several tangible results, including special maritime pollution protection status for Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park in the Philippines, and a twinning agreement to improve protection of millions of birds shared between Banc d'Arguin National Park (Mauritania) and the Wadden Sea (Netherlands, Denmark, Germany). Site-to-site exchanges over the past two years with Glacier Bay National Park (USA) were also central in achieving

the recent zero emissions target for West Norwegian Fjords (Norway).

Setting up international exchanges of best practices has become a hallmark of the World Heritage Marine Programme. The network is maintained through peer-to-peer exchanges between sites with similar challenges, thematic expert meetings and regular e-newsletters. Every three years, all 49 managers come together to share their key successes and to forge a path forward together. On the next page are some of the results from the past year.



© UNESCO / Daniel Correia

Building a World Heritage vision embracing conservation and poverty reduction in Sudan

From 9 to 12 October we held our first training in Port Sudan, Africa at the Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dugonab Bay—Mukkawar Island Marine National Park World Heritage site. World Heritage managers from Banc d'Arguin National Park (Mauritania) and iSimangaliso Wetland Park (South Africa) shared their experiences about how to use World Heritage status to leverage jobs, income and a sustainable environment.

In iSimangaliso, tourism businesses in and around the Park have grown by more than 80% in the last 10

years, and after 18 years of World Heritage designation, the Park provides 12,000 jobs.

More info: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1887/>

It was a unique experience to discover the many similarities between Sudan, Mauritania and South Africa's marine World Heritage sites. This exchange was an excellent starting point for Sudan moving forward in the future."

Naserdeen Mohamed Al Amin, manager of Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dugonab Bay Mukkawar Island Marine National Park



© UNESCO / Robbert Casier

Ocean litter at marine World Heritage sites: from local clean ups to global strategic action

Marine litter, including plastics, is a growing concern for the health of the oceans. Studies estimate that several World Heritage sites such as Henderson Island (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) or Papahānaumokuākea (USA) are located at the edge of major ocean gyres which transport plastics and marine litter to their beaches and ocean environment. From 14 to 16 November, the Wadden

Sea World Heritage site hosted the first expert meeting to discuss solutions to reduce plastic and marine litter across marine World Heritage sites. During the 3-day workshop experts and World Heritage marine managers exchanged ideas and best practices on marine litter monitoring, clean-up campaigns and awareness-raising. The meeting report is expected to be public in Spring 2019.

More info: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1904/>

Innovative science and sustainable marine tourism during high-level Belize visit to Australia

From 26 to 30 November 2018, a high-level delegation from Belize visited Australia's Great Barrier Reef to exchange best practices on leveraging their reef's iconic World Heritage status, to protect their fragile ecosystems from climate impacts and secure sustainable livelihoods, jobs and income for local communities. The visit follows a series of landmark conservation actions that led to the removal of the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System from the List of World Heritage in Danger earlier this year.

More info: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1909/>



© Government of Australia

Our 2018 activities to strengthen the World Heritage marine site manager's network and accelerate change were supported by the Annenberg Foundation, the Government of Flanders, the French Agency for Biodiversity, and anonymous partners.

MARINE WORLD HERITAGE IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

Climate change affects marine World Heritage sites at an unprecedented speed. In addition to assessing conservation trends, our climate work focuses on assessing the impacts through scientific reports and building resilience at the local level of individual sites.



© 2018 Our Ocean Conference

At the October 2018 Our Ocean Conference in Bali, Indonesia, we launched a new four-year initiative that will build climate resilience leadership in an initial five World Heritage marine sites. The initiative builds on the capacity of managers to work locally and enables a global network to create innovative approaches that can fast track resilience of coral reefs in hot spots around the globe. Sites involved include Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (Palau), Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems (France),

Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Belize), Ningaloo Coast and the Great Barrier Reef (Australia).

While delivering on the Paris Climate Agreement is essential, global efforts must be reinforced by strategic local action to build the resilience of coral reefs, buying time for reefs while global carbon emissions are brought under control. For World Heritage coral reefs and the communities that depend on them, resilience is key to survival.

More information: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1894/>

The Resilient Reefs initiative is led by an international consortium of partners, including UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the Rockefeller Foundation and its pioneering 100 Resilient Cities, BHP Foundation, the Nature Conservancy's Reef Resilience Network, the Great Barrier Reef Foundation and the global consultancy in environmental engineering, AECOM.



→ Artwork to celebrate World Oceans Day

On World Oceans Day, 8 June, we highlighted the power of art to inspire people around the world to step up efforts to protect our Marine World Heritage for future generations. The colourful diversity of UNESCO World Heritage-listed coral reefs inspired the 19-yr old Belgian artist VEXX to create artwork to celebrate the 2018 World Oceans Day. His drawings raised attention for the challenges World Heritage listed coral reefs face.

More information: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1828/>



Reef Resilience: Pioneering leadership in climate adaptation



Marine Managers during the 2018 inception workshop. © Great Barrier Reef Foundation / Gary Cranitch

The UNESCO World Heritage List includes 29 coral reefs that are of outstanding value to humanity. But soaring ocean temperatures over the past three years has caused some of the worst bleaching ever observed. The third global marine World Heritage managers conference (2016, Galápagos Islands), revealed how ill-equipped and overwhelmed World Heritage managers are to understand and adapt to the threats of climate change. At the time, only Australia's Great Barrier Reef had a comprehensive strategic plan in place to boost reef resilience in the face of climate change.

The Reef Resilience initiative represents a coordinated plan of action to develop a new methodology for resilience-

based management. Starting with five World Heritage-listed coral reefs, it will finance a Chief Resilience Officer (CRO) at each site who will be tasked to coordinate the development of a Resilience Strategy in close cooperation with local government, communities and civil society.

A team of top-notch experts in climate resilience and coral reefs will support World Heritage reef managers with this effort. This initiative will also fund the immediate implementation of priority actions as defined in the Resilience Strategy. Results, outcomes and lessons learned will be shared with the broader World Heritage marine manager community and replicated where feasible.



A strategy does not build the resilience of World Heritage reefs – actions do. That's why we are excited about the resources and support that Resilient Reefs brings to the site-level."

Jennifer Olegeriil,
Director, Department of Conservation and Law Enforcement, Koror State Government, Palau



UNESCO update confirms remaining within 1.5°C climate target is critical for survival of World Heritage-listed coral reefs



Last September, UNESCO's World Heritage Centre released an update to its 2017 first global scientific assessment of the impacts of climate change on UNESCO World Heritage coral reefs. The latest update concludes that limiting global temperatures to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels would mean World Heritage-listed coral reefs are expected to avoid severe annual bleaching this century.

Led by NOAA's Coral Reef Watch, the update forecasts the effects of heat stress on the

29 reef-containing UNESCO World Heritage properties under a Representative Concentration Pathway RCP2.6 scenario, in which global temperature increase would be limited to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Under such a scenario, which reflects the long-term target under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement, exposure to annual severe bleaching would likely be prevented this century. Furthermore, nearly all of the 29 analyzed World Heritage-listed coral reefs (86%) would escape twice-per-decade severe bleaching this century and thus secure a sustainable future for the planet's most iconic reef systems.





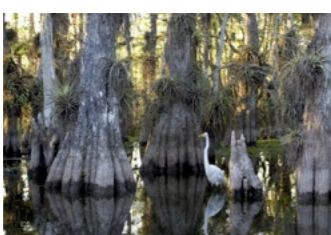



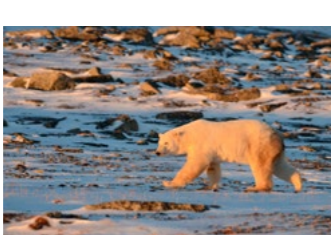
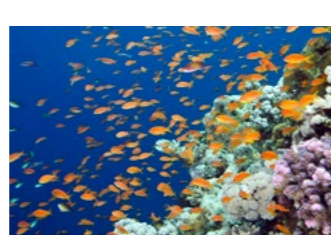
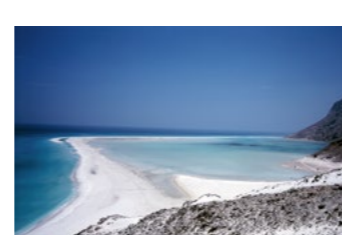
This report benefited from in-kind support from the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the University of Miami, and the University of Colorado for which the World Heritage Centre is grateful.

More information: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1878/>

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE CONSERVATION STATUS OF MARINE WORLD HERITAGE SITES

World Heritage Listing is only the first step. Once a place is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, it becomes subject to continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure its special values are maintained. Last year, we contributed to the scientific assessments of 11 marine sites.

The World Heritage Committee oversees all sites on UNESCO's World Heritage List, reviews state of conservation reports, and requests governments to take action to address specific conservation challenges. At its 42nd annual session held in Manama, Bahrain, last July, the Committee adopted decisions for 11 World Heritage marine sites.

<p>List of decisions for 11 World Heritage marine sites</p> <p>Click on each image to Read the Decision</p>	 <p>© Odile Van Asperen Banc d'Arguin National Park Read the Decision</p>	 <p>© Shutterstock.com/Wata51 Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System Read the Decision</p>	 <p>© Kevan Mantell Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection Read the Decision</p>
 <p>© UNESCO / Robbert Casier East Rennell Read the Decision</p>	 <p>© Everglades National Park Everglades National Park Read the Decision</p>	 <p>© UNESCO/Daniel Correia Galápagos Islands Read the Decision</p>	 <p>© World Heritage Collection Gough and Inaccessible Islands Read the Decision</p>
 <p>© NOAA/Paula Olson Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California Read the Decision</p>	 <p>© Alexander Gruzdev Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve Read the Decision</p>	 <p>© PERGSA Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dugonab Bay – Mukkawar Island Marine National Park Read the Decision</p>	 <p>© Mario Caruso Socotra Archipelago Read the Decision</p>



Landmark Conservation Action leads to Belize Barrier Reef removal from List of World Heritage in Danger

Undoubtedly, the highlight of 2018 was the removal of the Belize Barrier Reef from the List of World Heritage in Danger. At its 42nd Session, the World Heritage Committee decided to remove the site from the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger following an intensive period of landmark conservation action led by the Government of Belize over the past year.

The Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System was inscribed on the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger in 2009 following concerns about sales of lands for private development within the property, mangrove destruction and offshore oil extraction. About 200,000 Belizeans are dependent on the reef for their livelihood.

Since 2015, the government of Belize has stepped up leadership to address threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of the site and implement necessary legislative measures to safeguard the property's health in a changing climate. Measures include a permanent oil moratorium across the entire Belize offshore waters, the adoption of new regulations for mangrove protection, strengthened



© UNESCO / Anna Nickolya

permit regulations to prevent unsustainable development and measures toward safeguarding all remaining nationally held lands throughout the property.

In 2016, the government of Belize adopted a visionary management plan for the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System, developed during a multiyear engagement process with local communities and stakeholders. The plan provides alternative scenarios based on different socio-economic and environmental objectives and is one of the most innovative marine management plans worldwide.

More information: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1839/>



Watch the World Heritage Committee decide



Watch the official address of the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister of Belize

The World Heritage Marine Programme activities to support the removal of the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System from the List of World Heritage in Danger were supported by the government of Flanders and Mr Adrian and Ms Jacqui Beecroft/Charities Aid Foundation.



© Kolja Matzke

Save the date

The World Heritage Committee will convene for its **43rd session in Baku, Azerbaijan, from 30 June to 10 July 2019**. During the 43rd session, the Committee is scheduled to discuss the state of conservation of at least 10 World Heritage marine sites, including East Rennell, Everglades National Park, Socotra Archipelago, The Sundarbans, Shiretoko, Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System, Area de Conservación Guanacaste, Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California, Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection. The full list of sites for review will be available in spring 2019.



The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) provides technical advice to help the World Heritage Committee make informed decisions on natural World Heritage. For more information: <https://www.iucn.org/theme/world-heritage>

WORLD HERITAGE IN MARINE AREAS BEYOND NATIONAL JURISDICTION

The 1972 World Heritage Convention does not currently protect places in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. Yet, ocean areas of potential universal value might exist in these waters. Following the UNESCO 2011 Audit Recommendation, we are exploring what it would take to extend protection to these areas in the future. A new report is expected in Spring 2019.



© Kevin Raskoff / Hidden Ocean 2005 Expedition: NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration.



© UNESCO / mouv-up.com

Advancing the possibility of World Heritage sites in the High Seas



On 11-12 December 2018, we brought together top legal experts in Monaco to discuss possible practical ways on how globally unique marine areas beyond national jurisdiction could potentially be protected through the 1972 World Heritage Convention. During the meeting, legal options for the possible nomination, protection and evaluation of ocean places of potential Outstanding Universal Value in the High Seas were discussed. The results of the meeting will be presented at the forthcoming 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee in 2019.

Read more: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1912/>

In 2016, UNESCO and IUCN launched a report that, for the first time, explored ways in which the 1972 World Heritage Convention could help conserve wonders of the open ocean beyond

national boundaries. The report followed the 2011 recommendation from the Independent Audit of the UNESCO World Heritage Global Strategy and PACT initiative to “reflect upon appropriate means to preserve sites that correspond to conditions of Outstanding Universal Value, which are not dependent on the sovereignty of States Parties.” The 2016 report concluded that the Convention could potentially protect exceptional places in these areas and that not doing so might be a mere historic oversight.

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO BECOMES STRATEGIC PARTNER OF MARINE WORLD HERITAGE



© Monaco Explorations

Science, understanding and raising awareness through exploration

Under the direction of HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco, the Principality has renewed its tradition of ocean explorations that step up scientific understanding, learning and raise public awareness for the challenges the ocean face. Launched in 2017, the Monaco Explorations are a travelling research platform from which top researchers will navigate the world’s oceans and seas for the next three years. The World Heritage marine programme partnered with Monaco in support of the UNESCO World Heritage-listed marine sites that will be visited as part of this campaign between now and 2020.



© Monaco Explorations



© Monaco Blue Initiative

Monaco Blue Initiative

The Monaco Blue Initiative (MBI) brings together government, civil society, science and private sector leaders to discuss ocean management. The World Heritage Marine Programme attended the 2018 edition in Edinburgh to provide an update on how the world’s flagship marine protected areas secure effective protection amidst a rapidly changing climate.

More information: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1813/>

These activities to strengthen the protection of marine sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List were supported by the Principality of Monaco.

OUR PARTNERS

None of the successes we achieved in 2018 would have been possible without the support of our key partners. Cooperation across government, non-profit, corporate sector and private individuals is essential to preserve our ocean World Heritage legacy for generations to come. Join our growing global alliance today at wh-marine@unesco.org

KEY 2018 PARTNERS



Government of Flanders, Belgium



Principality of Monaco / Monaco Explorations



Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation



French Agency for Biodiversity, Government of France



Adrian and Jacqui Beecroft / Charities Aid Foundation



Annenberg Foundation



The Ocean Agency / Underwater Earth



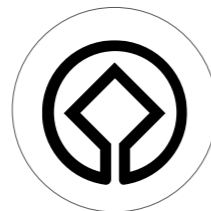
The Great Barrier Reef Foundation

We wish to thank the anonymous donors whose generous support enables the World Heritage Marine Programme to fulfil its mandate.

IN COOPERATION WITH



The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), official advisory body for natural heritage under the 1972 World Heritage Convention.



The World Heritage marine site managers and their teams that work tirelessly on the ground to implement the 1972 World Heritage Convention.

OUR TEAM

Experts from all over the world have helped make our work possible throughout 2018. We are grateful for their support and look forward to working together in 2019.

World Heritage Marine Programme Staff | Headquarters, Paris



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Mike Mannaart, Senior Advisor, KIMO International



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Glady Perdanahardja, The Nature Conservancy Indonesia



Professor David Freestone, Executive Secretary, Sargasso Sea Commission



Glen Wright, Research Fellow, IDDR1



Murtda Albasheer, Interpreter



Nicole Lampe, Vice President, Resource Media



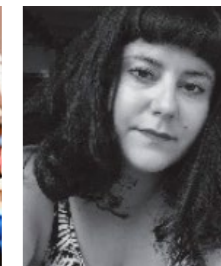
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Aurelia Mazoyer, Designer

THE 49 MARINE SITES INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST (AS OF 01/01/2019)



● World Heritage site in Danger
 ● natural World Heritage site
 ● mixed cultural and natural World Heritage site

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Argentina

[Península Valdés](#), 1999

Australia

[Great Barrier Reef](#), 1981
[Heard and McDonald Islands](#), 1997
[Lord Howe Island Group](#), 1982
[Macquarie Island](#), 1997
[Ningaloo Coast](#), 2011
[Shark Bay, Western Australia](#), 1991

Bangladesh

[The Sundarbans](#), 1997

Belize

[Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System](#), 1996

Brazil

[Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves](#), 2001

Canada/USA

[Kluane / Wrangell-St. Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Alsek](#), 1979

Columbia

[Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary](#), 2006

Costa Rica

[Area de Conservación Guanacaste](#), 1999

[Cocos Island National Park](#), 1997

Denmark/Germany/Netherlands
[The Wadden Sea](#), 2009

Ecuador

[Galápagos Islands](#), 1978

Finland/Sweden

[High Coast / Kvarken Archipelago](#), 2000

France

[Gulf of Porto: Calanche of Piana, Gulf of Girolata, Scandola Reserve](#), 1983
[Lagoons of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystems](#), 2008

Iceland

[Surtsey](#), 2008

India

[Sundarbans National Park](#), 1987

Indonesia

[Komodo National Park](#), 1991
[Ujung Kulon National Park](#), 1991

Japan

[Ogasawara Islands](#), 2011
[Shiretoko](#), 2005

Kiribati

[Phoenix Islands Protected Area](#), 2010

Mauritania

[Banc d'Arguin National Park](#), 1989

Mexico

[Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California](#), 2005
[Sian Ka'an](#), 1987
[Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaino](#), 1993
[Archipiélago de Revillagigedo](#), 2016

New Zealand

[New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands](#), 1998

Norway

[West Norwegian Fjords – Geirangerfjord and Nærøyfjord](#), 2005

Palau

[Rock Islands Southern Lagoon](#), 2012

Panama

[Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection](#), 2005

Philippines

[Puerto-Princesa Subterranean River National Park](#), 1999
[Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park](#), 1993

Russian Federation

[Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve](#), 2004

Seychelles

[Aldabra Atoll](#), 1982

Solomon Islands

[East Rennell](#), 1998

South Africa

[iSimangaliso Wetland Park](#), 1999

Spain

[Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture](#), 1999

Sudan

[Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungenab Bay – Mukkawar Island Marine National Park](#), 2016

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

[Gough and Inaccessible Islands](#), 1995
[St Kilda](#), 1986

United States of America

[Everglades National Park](#), 1979
[Papahānaumokuākea](#), 2010

Viet Nam

[Ha Long Bay](#), 1994

Yemen

[Socotra Archipelago](#), 2008



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<http://whc.unesco.org/en/marine-programme/>

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