

# Proteus 2014: Highlights



UNEP



WCMC

# Proteus 2014 Highlights

In 2014, Proteus generated over £800,000 of funding to implement the associated workplan and support the development of important datasets and resources. Key highlights are listed below and detailed in the following annual report.

UNEP-WCMC was pleased to welcome BG Group and Woodside to the Proteus Partnership in 2014, bringing the total number of member companies to 17.

## Summary Highlights:

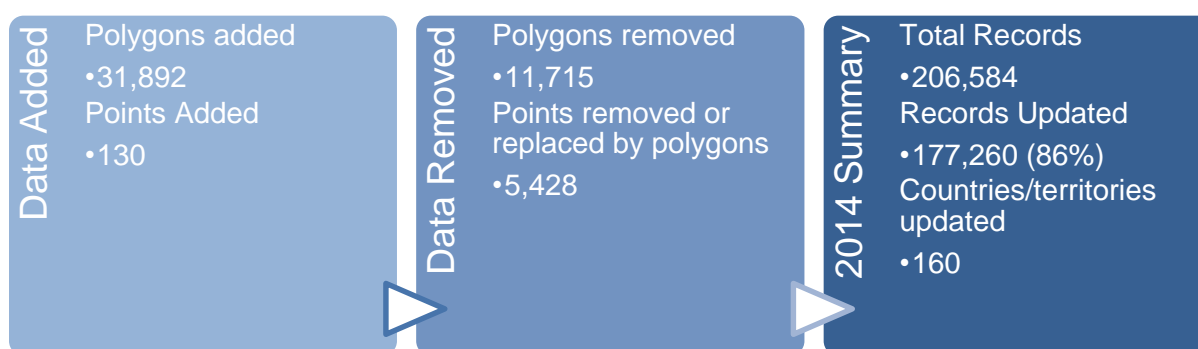
- **The largest ever update to the World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA)** with 160 countries and political territories providing validation or updates to their protected areas data, across over 177,000 records.
- **Publication of the UN List of Protected Areas** which provides a snapshot in time of the global protected area network and is published periodically.
- **Rebuild of the Ocean Data Viewer (ODV)**. The ODV now hosts 30 datasets, with the inclusion of an additional twelve marine and coastal datasets in 2014.
- **Inclusion of freshwater species information, and updates to the datasets in IBAT**, as well as design and development of a new IBAT portal which will be launched in 2015.
- **Rebuild and expansion of the Biodiversity A-Z website** with the addition of two new themes, a full review of the existing site content and restructuring to improve navigation and search.
- **Production of key information resources** through videos, factsheets and briefing notes on topics such as protected areas, natural capital and IFC PS6.
- **Joint workshop with the Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative on protected areas, run in conjunction with the Proteus Annual Meeting**, kindly hosted by BP
- **Promotion of the WDPA and Proteus at the World Parks Congress** through the UNEP-WCMC hosted “Protected Planet Pavilion” and several business events.
- **Re-development of the Proteus website** to provide better access to all Proteus tools and resources.

# Improving Data and Tools

## World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) – Quantity and Quality Improvements

**160 countries and political territories provided validation or updates to their protected areas data in 2014 across over 177,000 records, making this the single largest update in the history of the WDPA.** Of these 160 countries and political territories, 112 provided spatial data and the remaining 48 provided tabulated protected area data. See Figure 1 below. The January 2015 version of the WDPA now contains 206,584 records.

### WDPA Summary Statistics 2014



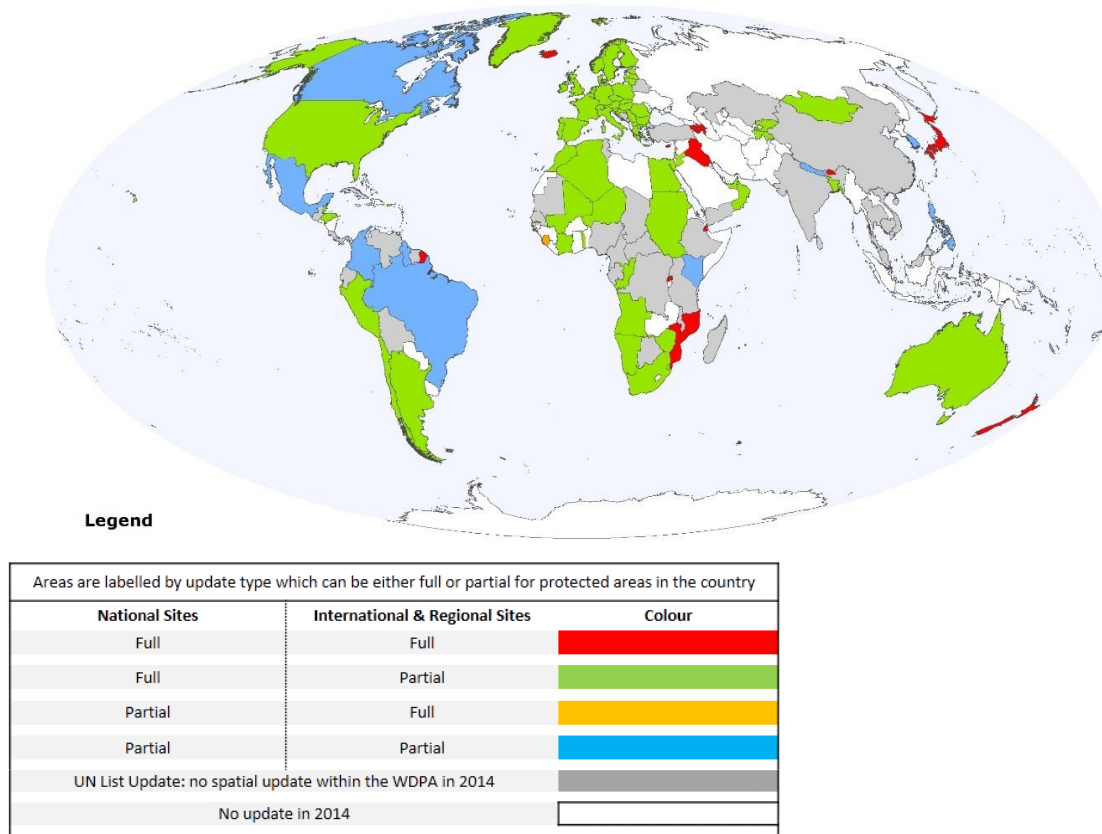
**The 2014 update reflects a 7% increase in the total number of records since January 2014,** a total of 32,022 new protected area records were added to the database, while 17,143 were removed. Removal of records took place after review and confirmation by data providers that the sites: (i) did not conform to the IUCN definition; or (ii) were proposed sites which had not subsequently been designated; or (iii) had been delisted; or (iv) were incorrect.

In addition to updates in the data, the proportion of polygon records to point records (a key quality measure in the WDPA) now stands at 95% polygons, 5% points. Details of the international and regional updates are provided in Annex 1: International and Regional Data Updates.

### Updating Priority Countries

**Of the 26 countries chosen as priorities by the Proteus companies, 17 were updated** – 13 were updated completely, 1 country was partially updated, 3 submitted an updated list of their protected areas but no spatial data; a further 3 are in progress, while attempts to secure updates from 6 countries were ongoing at the end of 2014. A full list of all countries updated, including the priority countries, is provided in Annex 2: Countries and Political Territories Updated in the WDPA in 2014.

Figure 1: Map showing updated countries in the WDPA in 2014



## Publishing a New UN List of Protected Areas

*The 2014 edition of the UN List of Protected Areas was published by UNEP-WCMC.* The UN List is mandated by the United Nations, and supported by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The UN List is an official publication which provides a global report outlining the status of Protected Areas. It is an important resource to present current knowledge and for historical comparison. The first UN List was launched at the first World Parks Congress in 1962. It has been published at least once a decade and is often launched at World Parks Congress.

Several countries were not in a position to update their spatial boundary data in 2014 and instead sent an updated list of protected areas recognised by the national government. In 2015 it is planned to use these lists to begin assessing the completeness of national datasets and target data improvement.

## Changes to the WDPA Structure

*The WDPA structure was revised in 2014 to make it easier to identify sites protected under regional agreements.* The “Designation Type” field in the database now includes **National** (protected areas designated under national laws and systems), **Regional** (protected areas designated under regional conventions or agreements; such as Natura 2000 in Europe), and **International** (protected areas designated under the three international-level conventions and agreements; Ramsar, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere and World Heritage).

*From 2015, the WDPA will differentiate between coastal and entirely marine protected areas (MPAs).* To improve the accurate identification and cataloguing of MPAs in the WDPA, a new approach to classify protected areas in the database was developed and published in 2014. Reclassification of records according to this new structure will be undertaken in the WDPA in early 2015 and verified with data providers. This is expected to result in significantly improved identification of marine and coastal sites.

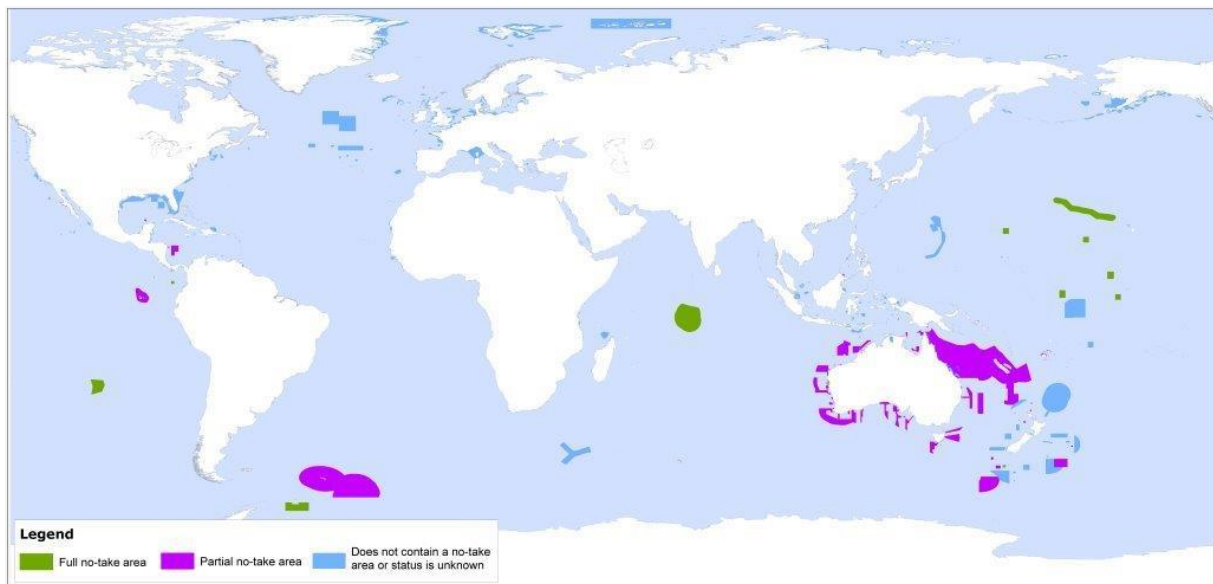
# Improving Data on Marine Protected Areas

## Identification of 'No-Take Zones' through Engagement with Marine Protected Area Data Holders

**The WDPA now contains more information on the size of no-take zones within MPAs.** UNEP-WCMC has been working with marine protected area stakeholders, including the Regional Seas Conventions and marine-based NGOs to improve the flow of MPA information coming into the WDPA. One aspect of MPA data that this engagement has helped support in 2014 has been to provide more detail on the presence of no-take zones.

Following a study by the Zoological Society of London to improve the accuracy of no-take zone size descriptors in the WDPA, a large number of MPA records were updated to reflect the presence of a partial or full no-take zone. Multiple-use marine protected areas and no-take zones define the extent to which marine and coastal regions can be used for industrial extraction, including mining, oil, and gas operations (see map below).

**Map of no-take areas and no-take zones within larger multiple-use marine protected areas. Areas in green are full no-take areas. Areas in pink contain no-take zones within the MPA. Areas in blue either do not contain no-take zones or their no-take status is unknown.<sup>1</sup>**



## Major New Marine Protected Areas

**The two largest protected areas in the world, both MPAs, Parc Naturel de la Mer de Corail from New Caledonia and the USA Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument were designated and added to the WDPA in 2014.** The designation of these sites is indicative of the trend seen over recent years for the delineation of an increasing number of very large marine protected areas. The sites each have an area of just below 1.3 million km<sup>2</sup>, adding significantly to global protected area coverage in the marine environment.

<sup>1</sup> Hannah L Thomas, Brian MacSharry, Lance Morgan, Naomi Kingston, Russell Moffitt, Damon Stanwell-Smith and Louisa Wood (2014) Evaluating official marine protected area coverage for Aichi Target 11: appraising the data and methods that define our progress. *Aquatic Conserv: Mar. Freshw. Ecosyst.* 24 (Suppl. 2): 8-23 (2014) (<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/aqc.2511/abstract>)

# Improved Marine Data Accessibility

## Redeveloping the Ocean Data Viewer

**An updated version of the [Ocean Data Viewer \(ODV\)](#) was launched in November 2014.** The site now hosts 30 marine and coastal datasets. The data viewer has been refreshed to provide a more streamlined, user-friendly tool for viewing and accessing spatial data and information regarding relevant policies and marine and coastal biodiversity.

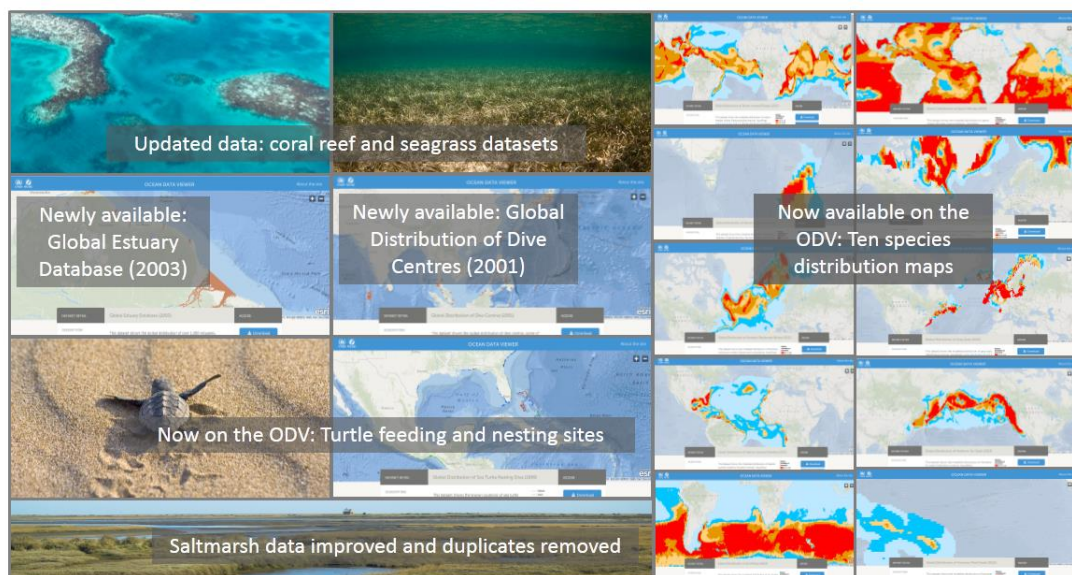
## Screenshot of the new Ocean Data Viewer



## Updates and New Marine and Coastal Data in 2014

**A further 12 datasets were added to the ODV in 2014 and improvements were made to existing datasets.** Marine data improvements are highlighted below and listed in Annex 3: Marine and Coastal Data.

## Summary of Marine Data Improvements

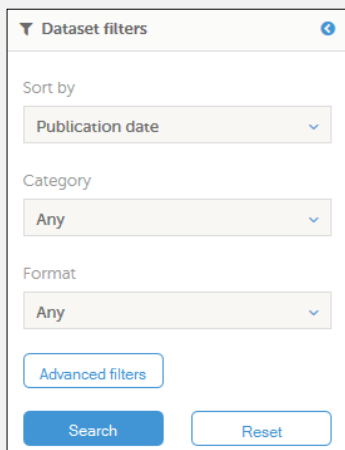


## Identifying Marine Critical Habitat

**UNEP-WCMC's paper<sup>2</sup> on the identification of marine Critical Habitat was published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal.** Following work in 2013 and 2014 to produce a global map of marine Critical Habitat (as per the definition used in the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standard 6), the scientific article was published in the journal *Marine Policy* to present the methodology used to create the spatial data layer. The data provides marine industries with an approach to screen for Critical Habitat features at the broad-scale, thereby supporting informed decisions and the implementation of the IFC PS6 regulatory framework, and contributing to efforts to preserve sensitive marine biodiversity. The Critical Habitat data layer will be made available to Proteus Partners in 2015.

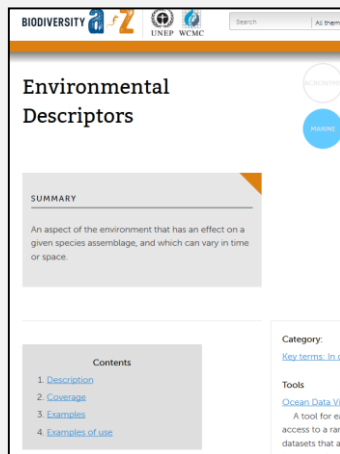
<sup>2</sup> Martin, C.S., Tolley, M.J., Farmer, E., Mcowen, C.J., Geffert, J.L., Scharlemann, J.P.W., Thomas, H. L., van Bochove, J.H., Stanwell-Smith, D., Hutton, J.M., Lascelles, B., Pilgrim, J.D., Ekstrom, J.M.M., Tittensor, D.P. 2015. A global map to aid the identification and screening of critical habitat for marine industries. *Marine Policy* 53: 45-53. URL: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X14002991>

## ODV UPDATE HIGHLIGHTS



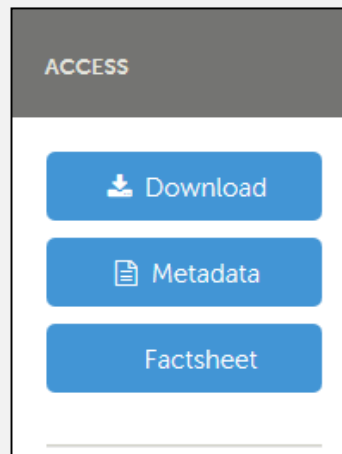
### Filtering functionality

A filtering functionality has been added to simplify searches for useful datasets.



### Biodiversity factsheets

Links to complementary marine factsheets on the Biodiversity A-Z website have been added to provide background ecological and policy-oriented information on marine features.



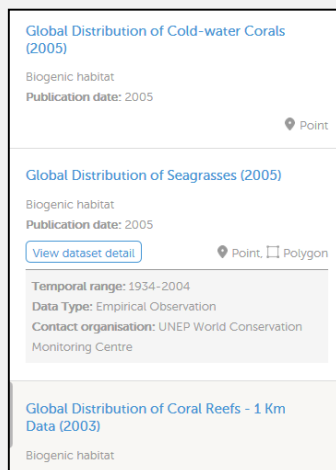
### Data-specific metadata

Links to detailed, downloadable, dataset-specific metadata have been added for each dataset.



### Improved map clarity

The clarity of the basemap used for the Ocean Data Viewer has been improved.



### Information regarding data formats and sources

Additional information regarding dataset formats and source organisations have been added to the home page of the Ocean Data Viewer.



### Updated web page contents

The “[About](#)” and “[Featured Project](#)” web pages have been updated to incorporate new information regarding the Ocean Data Viewer (e.g. new datasets) and to improve clarity on functionality.

# Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool Enhancements

## Updates to IBAT Data

**The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Freshwater grid was included within IBAT.** Within the IUCN Red List, freshwater species are now being mapped according to catchments. This process has been completed for Africa, and is ongoing across other regions including Latin America and Asia. As the ranges are mapped, these will be added to the freshwater species grid in IBAT. This grid follows the contours of catchments and should be used in conjunction with the terrestrial/marine species grid.

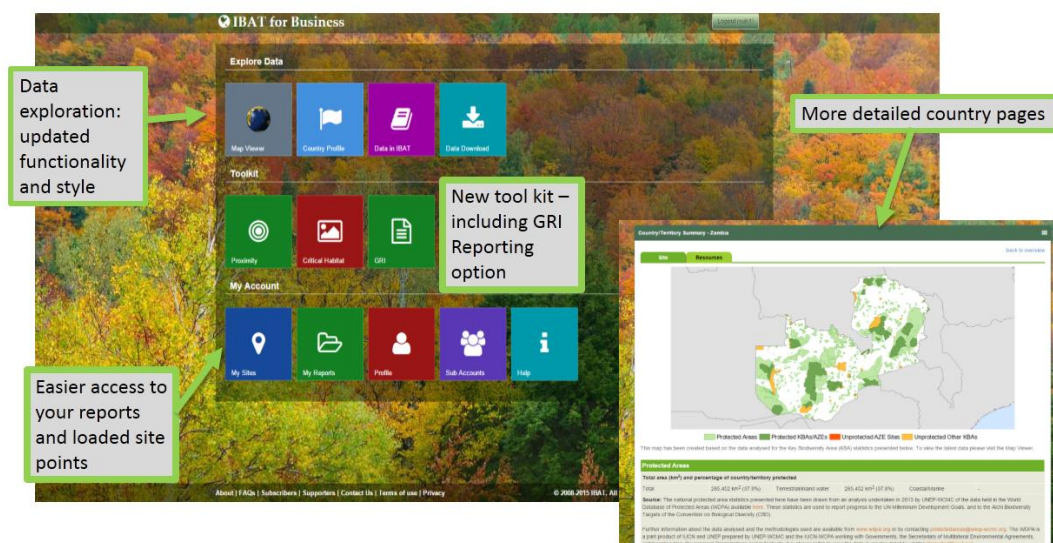
**IBAT continued to be updated with new versions of the three core datasets during 2014.** Updates were made to protected areas from the WDPA, Key Biodiversity Areas, and species ranges within the species grid (extracting information from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species). This includes the addition of specific freshwater species information. The table below shows the number of records across each dataset which are displayed within IBAT. The next major update is scheduled for early 2015.

Dataset	Number of Records in IBAT
World Database of Protected Areas	191,796
Key Biodiversity Areas	14,446
Red List of Threatened Species	23,009
Terrestrial/marine species grid (CR, EN, VU, NT, DD)	14,308
Freshwater grid	8,701

## IBAT New Modular Design

**Following the review of IBAT in 2013/2014, to which Proteus Partners contributed, work has been underway to completely restructure the tool.** This is being carried out to allow IBAT to continue in its evolution as a decision-support tool for businesses. A key message from the review was that enhancements to IBAT were required to keep pace with the changing needs of users, but that these should be delivered in such a way that the existing functionality is preserved. To achieve this, significant work has taken place to implement a modular approach to functionality. This will be delivered to all IBAT users in 2015, along with a new design.

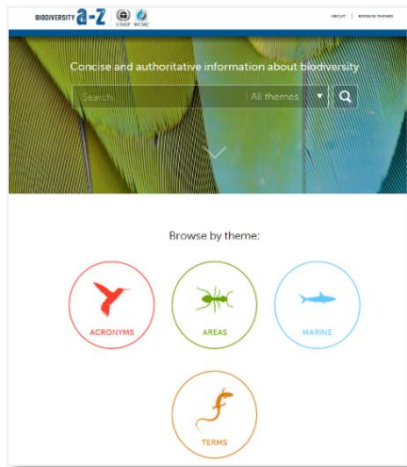
**Screenshot of the new modular design with details of the changes. The inset illustrates the new country page.**



# Proteus Resources

## Biodiversity A-Z Update

[www.biodiversitya-z.org](http://www.biodiversitya-z.org)



*The Biodiversity A-Z website was updated, including the addition of two new themes, a full review of the existing site content and development of new navigation and search features.* The development allowed the implementation of a much more intuitive website structure. The search was developed and is now able to either search simultaneously across all themes or be focused on just one. The two new modules are Marine Biodiversity Features and Acronyms.

The Marine module contains habitat factsheets which are linked to the Ocean Data Viewer. In addition it highlights marine-focused conventions with biodiversity relevance. The Acronyms module lists over 250 biodiversity-relevant acronyms.

### Summary of Biodiversity A-Z Updates

Full review and update of the Areas of Biodiversity Importance

ACRONYMS

**New Acronyms Theme**

Biodiversity-relevant acronyms

- Organisations
- Terminology
- Conventions

MARINE BIODIVERSITY FEATURES

**New Marine Theme**

Habitat Factsheets  
Conventions  
Marine-focused terminology

Includes links to the Ocean Data Viewer

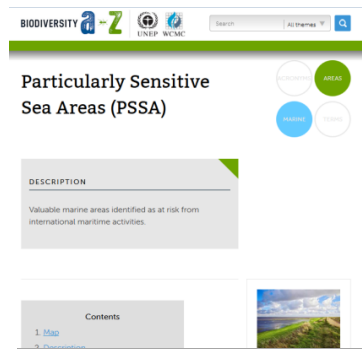
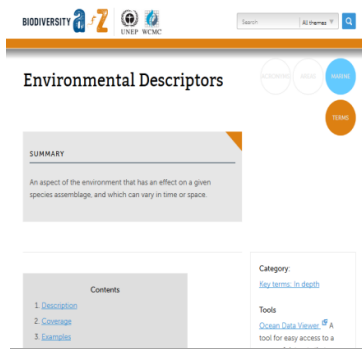
AREAS

MARINE

TERMS

More Terms Added

Examples of new Biodiversity A-Z factsheets, some of which were created to provide background information to the spatial datasets on the Ocean Data Viewer.



# Global Biodiversity Agenda

The *Global Biodiversity Agenda* continued to provide reports and briefings to support interpretation of biodiversity issues for the Proteus Partners. Information on the latest trends and developments in biodiversity policy, initiatives, data and tools are delivered through factsheets, videos, briefing notes and papers.

## Factsheets and Videos

Two key topics were covered in 2014.

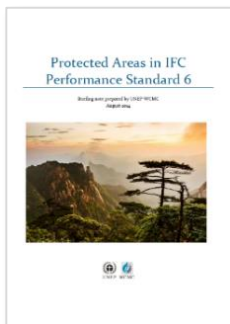
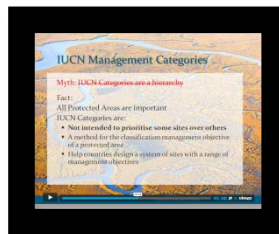
The first was common misconceptions around protected areas. The factsheet and video highlight six common ‘myths’ and the corresponding facts around protected areas including IUCN management categories and “paper parks”.

The second topic is the expanding terminology around natural capital and ecosystem services. Terminology in this field has proliferated and many of these terms are similar. The links and differences between the terms are explained and they are put into context.

## Factsheets



## Screenshots from the videos



## Technical Briefing Notes: Protected Areas in PS6

International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 6 (PS6) and its reference to protected areas is the subject of this briefing note. This document provides interpretation of the protected areas text, particularly focusing on PS6 paragraph 20.

The document discusses the types of protected areas and biodiversity designations mentioned in paragraph 20 and provides a short background on each one. The relevance of these sites to Natural and Critical Habitat as defined by PS6 is also considered.

## UNEP-WCMC White Paper – Protected Areas and the Extractives Industry: Challenges and Opportunities

Drawing on the experiences shared by Proteus Partners and the discussions from the Proteus/CSBI protected area workshop, UNEP-WCMC produced a white paper on the challenges and opportunities for companies operating in or near protected areas. The paper was disseminated following the World Parks Congress (see below). The paper can be downloaded [here](#).



All these resources can be accessed from the [Proteus Partners website](#).

# Engagement and Communications

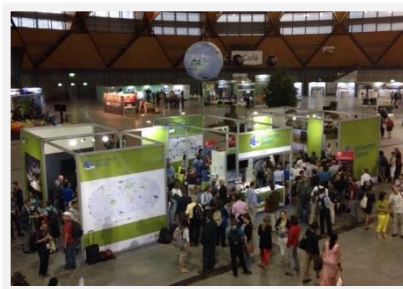
## Proteus Annual Meeting

*The annual Proteus Partner Meeting was held in Cambridge UK, hosted by BP. The meeting allowed UNEP-WCMC to welcome two new Proteus Partners (BG Group and Woodside) and provided an overview of progress in the Proteus workplan, including an update on plans for the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), information on the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), and developments to marine and coastal data.*

The second day of the meeting was run as a workshop on protected areas, jointly hosted with the Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative (CSBI). The purpose of the workshop was to discuss appropriate impact mitigation approaches for operations in and near to protected areas and consider how companies could better support the management of protected areas. Partners shared case studies on their activities and the issues that were faced when applying mitigation strategies and policies. The workshop fed into UNEP-WCMC's work on the opportunities and risks associated with working in and around protected areas, and informed sessions developed for the World Parks Congress.

## World Parks Congress - 2014

*UNEP-WCMC hosted the Protected Planet Pavilion at the World Parks Congress, participated in many of the stream sessions, pavilion events and side events, and hosted three specific business and biodiversity events.* The World Parks Congress (WPC) is a once-every-ten-years event that brings together protected area professionals, conservation organisations, governments and the private sector to inform the protected area agenda for the following decade. The 2014 Congress was held in Sydney in November and was attended by over 6,000 people. The theme was 'Parks, People, Planet: Inspiring Solutions'.



*The WDPA was a central feature of the events held at the UNEP-WCMC Protected Planet Pavilion.* At the Pavilion there were several "WDPA clinics" in English, French and Spanish aimed at data providers (current and future) as well as data users. In addition there were clinics on Privately Protected Areas and Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs). Three reports were launched at the Congress which galvanised interest in the WDPA from many data providers and users. The reports, analysis and associated presentations specifically aimed to inform the World Parks Congress audience about the importance of having a mandated and authoritative protected area database (i.e. the WDPA), how data are gathered and quality checked, and the challenges that are inherent in the collation of such a large dataset. UNEP-WCMC used the momentum around the Congress to motivate data providers to help improve the WDPA.

## Reports Launched at the World Parks Congress



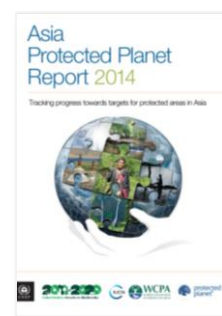
The 14<sup>th</sup> edition of the 'UN List of Protected Areas' provides information on over 209,000 protected areas.

[Link to online report](#)



The Protected Planet Report 2014 gives an overview of the state of protected areas globally with a particular focus on progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 11.

[Link to online report](#)



The Asia Protected Planet Report is the first regional Protected Planet report and gives an overview of the state of protected areas in the Asia region.

[Link to online report](#)

## UNEP-WCMC Business and Biodiversity Events at the World Parks Congress

### **No-go: Beyond the Debate – Business and Biodiversity Pavilion**



UNEP-WCMC hosted a panel and audience discussion on the most pragmatic approaches for managing the impact of development in protected areas. The event was attended by over 100 people and raised interesting perspectives from the conservation and business communities. The outcomes of the discussion provided further information and insight to feed into the protected areas and extractive industry white paper, developed by UNEP-WCMC.

### **Proteus and IPIECA Case Studies Event – Protected Planet Pavilion**

In collaboration with IPIECA, UNEP-WCMC hosted a presentation evening of eight case studies on biodiversity management approaches used in and around protected areas by the oil and gas sector. The event was hosted in the Protected Planet Pavilion.

### **Extractives and Biodiversity Networking Event**

On behalf of the Proteus Partnership, UNEP-WCMC hosted a social networking evening to bring together representatives from extractives companies with members of the conservation and protected areas communities. Over one hundred people attended and the event was opened by Jon Hutton presenting on the importance of partnerships. The event was kindly sponsored by Woodside.

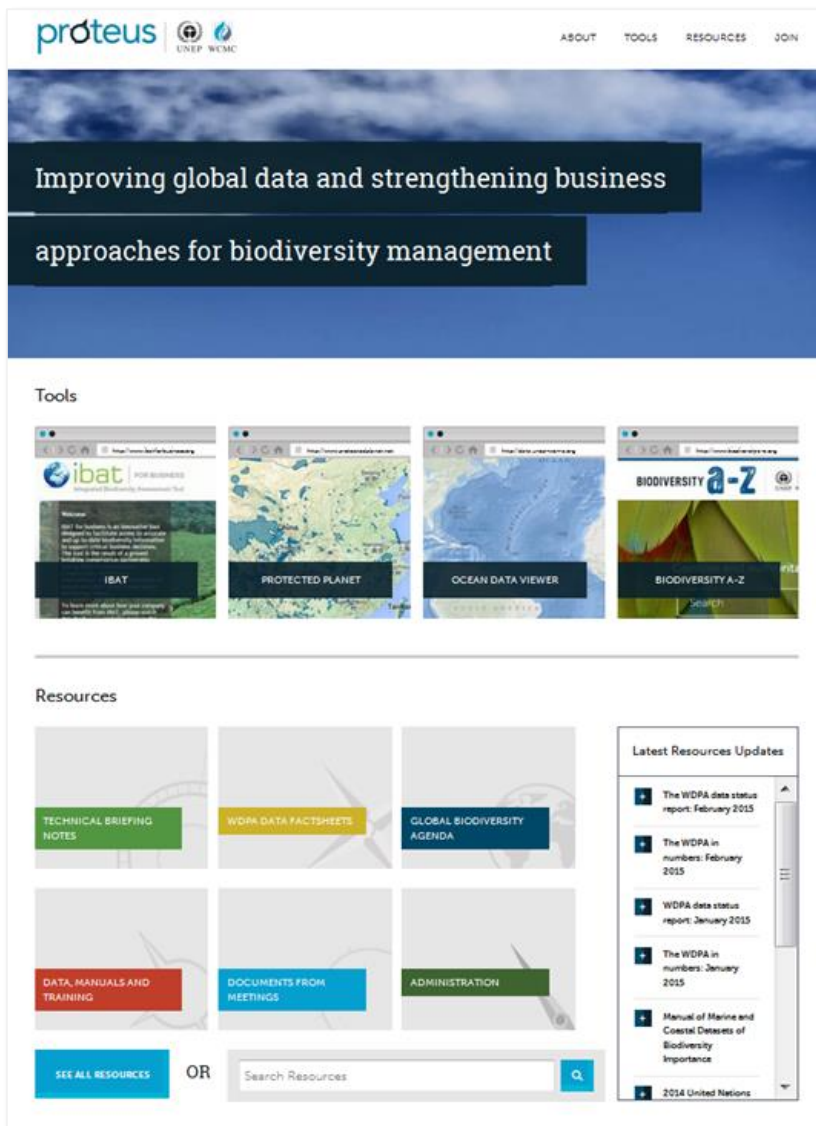
# Re-Launch of Proteus Website

[www.proteuspartners.org](http://www.proteuspartners.org)

*The Proteus website was redesigned and launched at the end of 2014.* The enhancements were directed at improving the efficiency of the site and bringing all the tools and resources that Proteus provides into one place.

The new site allows Proteus Partners to access each of the four main tools of Proteus from a single launch page. Resources are categorised and searchable to make it easier for Partners to find the reports, training materials, documents and briefing notes produced for member companies. It also includes secured areas for Partners, providing direct links to the relevant location to download data, including the latest version of the WDPA monthly release.

## Screenshot and key features of the new proteuspartners.org website.



**Secure access**

Each Partner has an account. Contact [businessandbiodiversity@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:businessandbiodiversity@unep-wcmc.org) if you require a new password

**Toolkit**

Quickly access the key tools available to Partners

**Latest updates**

See the latest updates to resources and data

**Resources**

Browse or search the resources, including data, factsheets, briefing notes and training materials

# Annex 1: International and Regional Data Updates

## Protected Area Updates in 2014 – International & Regional

International		
Designation	Added	Converted Points to Polygons
World Heritage sites	6	-
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	22	39
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere	4	12
Regional		
Designation	Added	Converted Points to Polygons
Natura 2000 Site of Community Importance (Habitats Directive)	2,863	3
Natura 2000 Special Protection Area (Birds Directive)	303	3
Cartagena Special Protected Area	6	-
Specially Protected Area of Marine Importance (Barcelona Convention)	2	1

There was a continued update of sites both in terms of addition of new sites and point locations being converted to polygon boundaries. The workflow between the European Environment Agency and UNEP-WCMC regarding the Natura 2000 sites for European countries has been streamlined and results in an annual update of the data once the combined European dataset is finalised by the European Environment Agency. In 2014, this resulted in updates for 29,097 sites. There were also additions of sites designated under the Caribbean-focused Cartagena Convention relating to marine protected areas.

# Annex 2: Countries and Political Territories Updated in the WDPA in 2014

The following countries updated their protected area spatial data in 2014. Updates are provided across three data categories:

- National protected area designations
- Protected areas designated under regional conventions and agreements
- Protected areas designated under international conventions and agreements

Country Name	Percentage National Records Updated	Percentage Regional Records Updated	Percentage International Records Updated
Åland Islands	100		
Algeria	100		84
American Samoa	100		
Angola	100		
Antigua and Barbuda	100		100
Argentina	100		98
Armenia	100		100
Australia	97		28
Austria	100	100	57
Azerbaijan	100		100
Bangladesh	100		67
Belgium	100	100	33
Belize	100		50
Bhutan	100		100
Brazil	59		54
Bulgaria	100	100	31
Côte d'Ivoire	100		70
Canada	50		20
Chile	100		
Colombia	4		58
Comoros	100		67
Congo	100		83
Croatia	100	100	71
Cyprus	100	100	100
Czech Republic	100	100	20
Denmark	100	85	100
Djibouti	100		100
Egypt	100		71
Estonia	100	99	17
Finland	100	99	96
France	100	100	55

Country Name	Percentage National Records Updated	Percentage Regional Records Updated	Percentage International Records Updated
French Guiana	100		100
French Southern Territories	100		100
Gambia	89		100
Germany	100	100	6
Greece	100	100	14
Greenland (to Denmark)	100		8
Guadeloupe (to France)	100		
Guam	100		
Guyana	67		
Honduras	100		
Hungary	100	100	82
Iceland	100		100
Iraq	100		100
Ireland	100	100	21
Italy	100	100	14
Japan	100		100
Jordan	100		25
Kenya	8		40
Kyrgyzstan	100		40
Latvia	100	99	86
Lebanon	60	75	100
Liechtenstein	100		100
Lithuania	100	99	13
Luxembourg	100	100	100
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	100		67
Maldives	100		
Mali	100		83
Malta	100	100	100
Martinique (to France)	100		100
Mauritius	100		100
Mayotte (to France)	100		100
Mexico	21		63
Micronesia, Federated States of	9		
Mongolia	100		76
Morocco	99		86
Mozambique	100		100
Namibia	100		20
Nepal	82		82
Netherlands	100	100	98
New Caledonia	25		
New Zealand	100		100
Niger	100		44
Northern Mariana Islands (to USA)	100		
Norway	100		98

Country Name	Percentage National Records Updated	Percentage Regional Records Updated	Percentage International Records Updated
Oman	100		
Palau	38		67
Peru	99		48
Philippines	37		82
Poland	100	99	9
Portugal	100	100	84
Puerto Rico (to USA)	100		
Réunion (to France)	100		
Romania	100	100	74
Rwanda	100		100
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	30		100
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	100		
Serbia	100		91
Sierra Leone	2		100
Singapore	57		
Slovakia	100	100	78
Slovenia	100	100	43
South Africa	100		92
South Korea	28		39
South Sudan	100		100
Spain	100	100	39
St Barthelemy (to France)	100		
St Martin (to France)	100		
St Vincent and the Grenadines	100		
Sudan	100		60
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands (to Norway)	100		44
Swaziland	100		
Sweden	100	99	93
Switzerland	100		65
Tajikistan	100		83
Togo	100		40
United Arab Emirates	100		60
United Kingdom	100	100	95
United States Minor Outlying Islands (to USA)	100		100
United States of America	100		31
Virgin Islands (to USA)	100		
Zimbabwe	100		50

# Annex 3: Marine and Coastal Data

New datasets added to the Ocean Data Viewer in 2014 include:

1. [Global Distribution of Bowhead Whales](#)
2. [Global Distribution of Northern Bottlenose Whales](#)
3. [Global Distribution of Atlantic Spotted Dolphins](#)
4. [Global Distribution of Melon-Headed Whales](#)
5. [Global Distribution of Hector's Dolphins](#)
6. [Global Distribution of Grey Seals](#)
7. [Global Distribution of Hawaiian Monk Seals](#)
8. [Global Distribution of Northern Fur Seals](#)
9. [Global Distribution of Sea Turtle Nesting Sites \(1999\)](#)
10. [Global Distribution of Sea Turtle Feeding Sites \(1999\)](#)
11. [Global Estuary Database \(2003\)](#)
12. [Global Distribution of Dive Centres \(2001\)](#)

## Marine Data Improvements

Dataset	Updates
Seagrass  Will be available on the ODV in Q1 2015	Additional seagrass occurrence datasets were obtained. The dataset has increased from 41,619 to 184,814 seagrass occurrences globally. Specific improvements in 2014 include the eastern seaboard of the United States, the Gulf of Mexico and the Philippines. Seagrass point and polygon entries have been consolidated into one single 'point and polygon' entry on the ODV, where the combined dataset can be viewed and downloaded.
Saltmarsh – available on request	The saltmarsh dataset has been refined to improve data quality and reduce duplications, with data for 326,040 occurrences available in the latest dataset.
Global Distribution of Warm-water Coral Reefs dataset	Corrections have been made to spatial errors in the dataset including removal of duplicates. The metadata has been updated to provide more detail on the characteristics of the data.
Sea surface temperature	The dataset now includes a greater temporal range. Years 2009 to 2013 have been added.
Sea surface productivity	The dataset now includes a greater temporal range. Years 2009 to 2013 have been added.

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