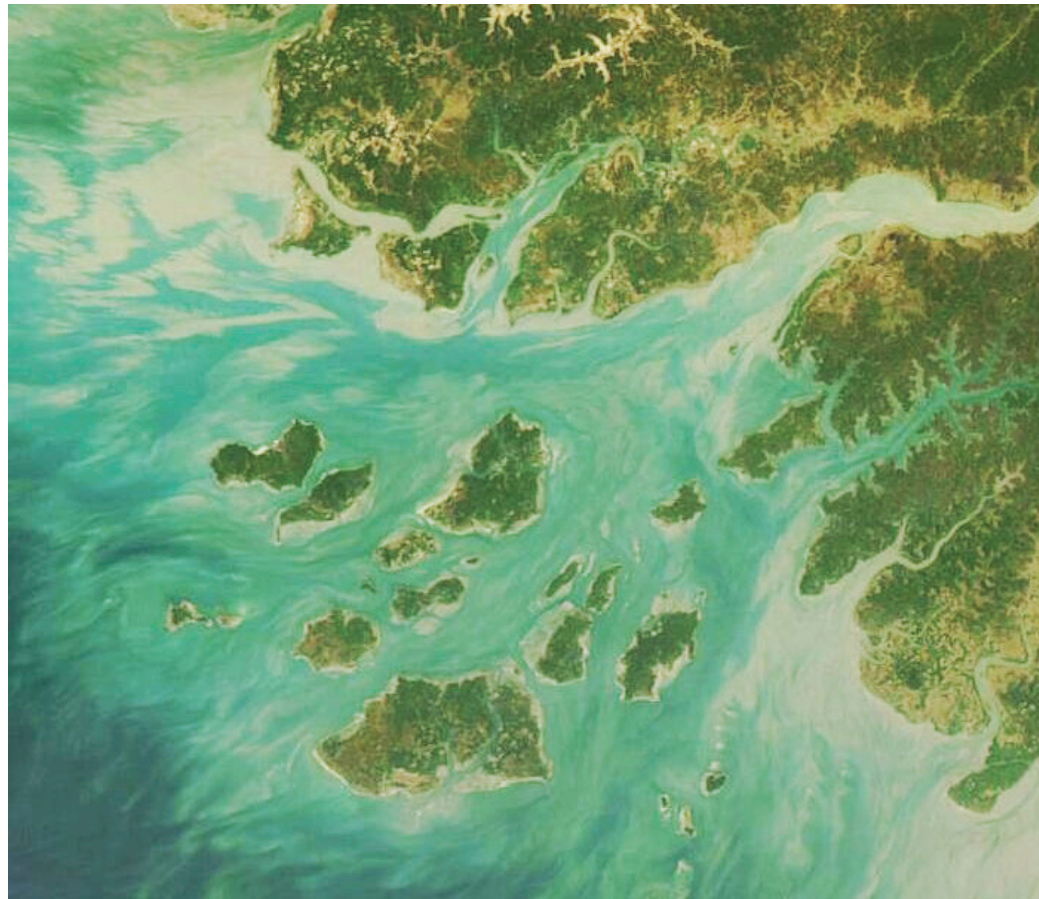


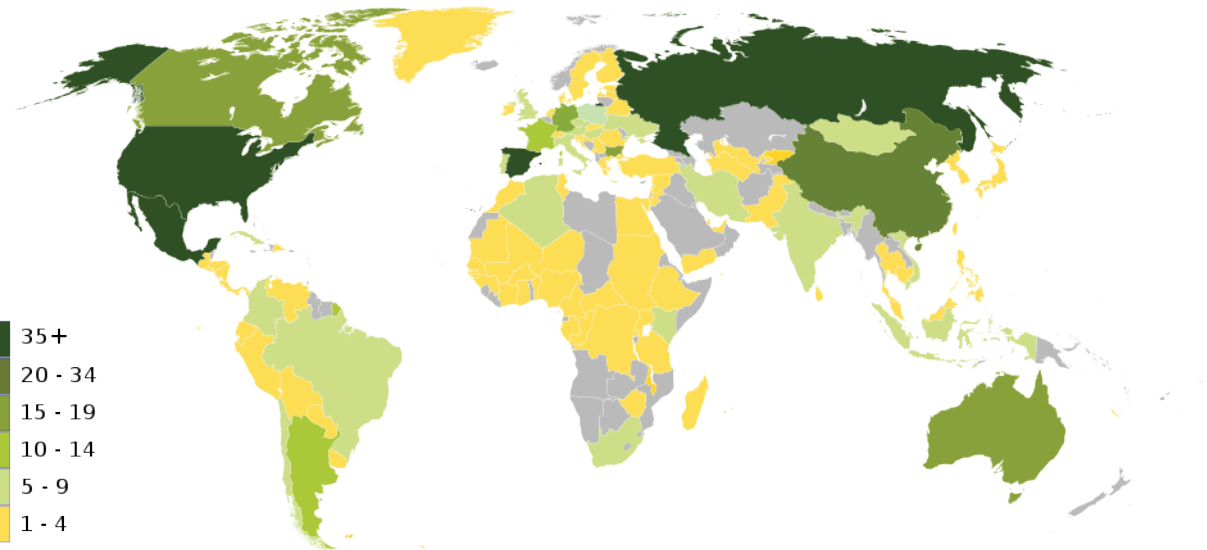
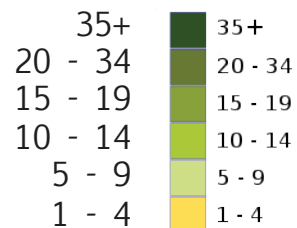
UNESCO BIOSPHERE RESERVE

Boloma Bijagós Biosphere Reserve



- *The Man and the Biosphere* Programme
- Goal: to set a scientific basis underlying the improvement of the relationships between people worldwide and the global environment.
- Seeks to address scientific, environmental, societal, and development issues surrounding biodiversity loss.
- Activities focus on reducing biodiversity loss in specific ecosystems: mountains; drylands; tropical forests; urban systems; wetlands; marine, island, and coastal.
- Implementation through the World Network of Biosphere Reserves and similar partnerships and networks.
- There are currently 564 biosphere reserve sites in 109 different countries.

World Network of
Biosphere Reserves
since 1999



BIJAGOS BIOSPHERE RESERVE

Site Details

- *location:* 11°40' to 14°43'N; 15°20' to 17°00'W covering an area of 101,230 hectares
- Designated in 1996, MAB recognized that this marine archipelago was home to an astounding diversity of ecosystems: palm forests; mangroves with intertidal zones; secondary and degraded forests; dry and semi-dry forests; coastal savanna; sand banks; aquatic zones.
- The area is known for its pivotal sea turtle, monkey, crocodile, and hippopotamus habitats. It is also rich with many species of fish and birds.
- Due to its unique geography, isolation, and relative autonomy, the Bijagós Archipelago is considered a unique site of rich biodiversity that can't be found anywhere else in the world.
- UNESCO hopes to maintain the existing ecosystem and mitigate ecological loss by supporting environmental research partnerships and programs that work to educate the people inhabiting the islands.

