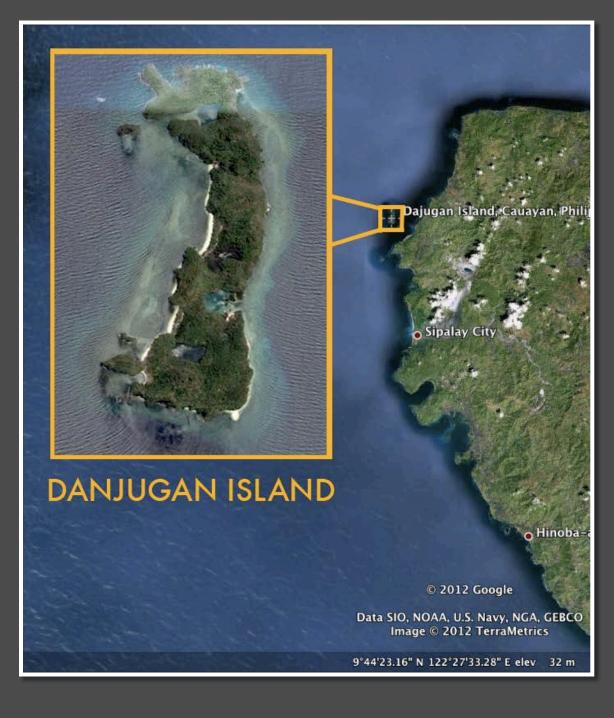
DANJUGAN ISLAND

Marine Reserve and Sanctuaries

Our Natural Museum

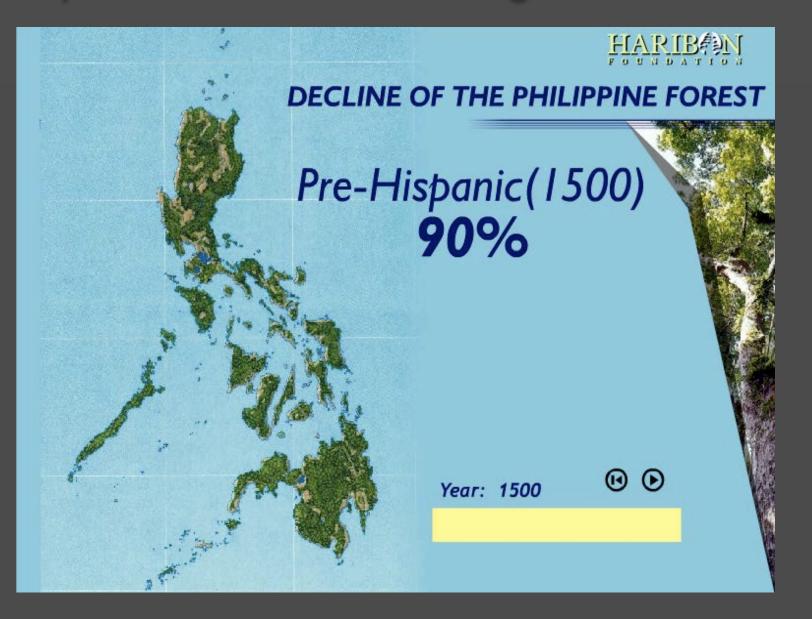


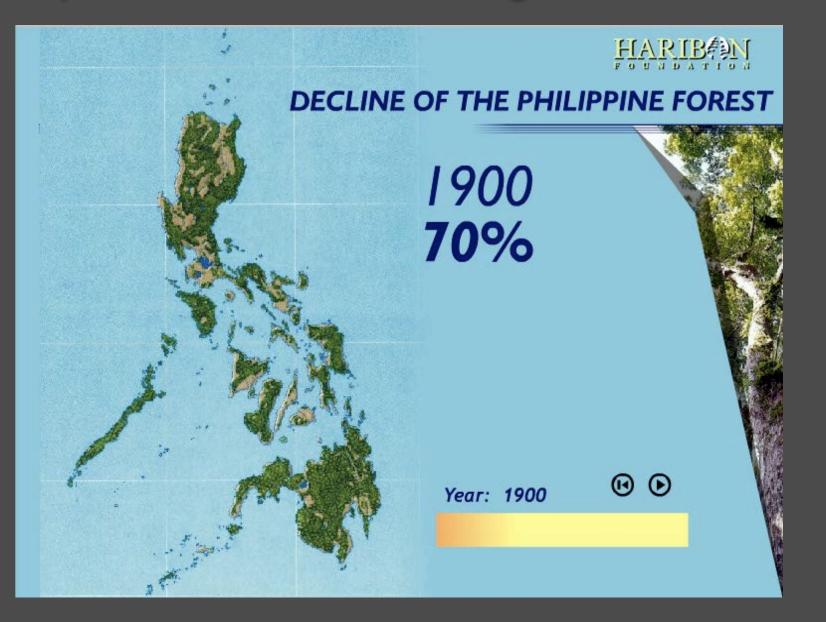
What and Where is Danjugan Island?

- Danjugan Island is a 43-hectare island, 1.5 kilometers long and 0.5 kilometers at its widest point
- It rests 3 kilometers Southwest off the coast of Negros Occidental in Barangay Bulata, Cauayan
- Danjugan has 5 lagoons and is covered with limestone forests providing asylum to many wildlife species that struggle to exist in the mainland.

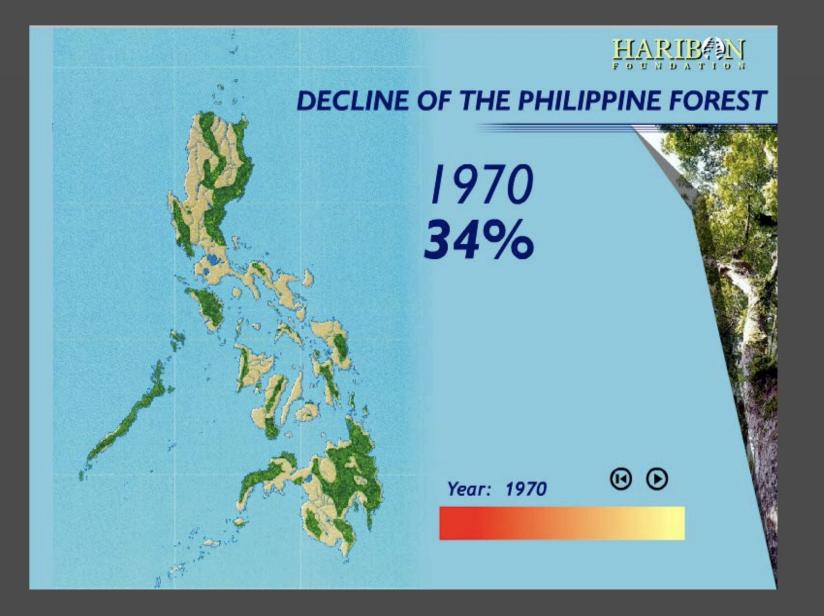


Why we HAD to save this little island...









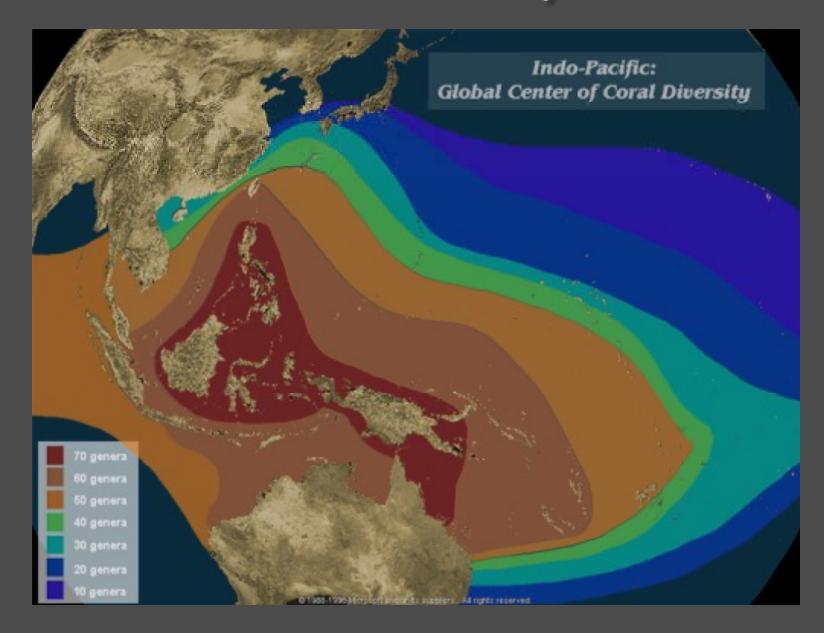


2. One of the world's hottest hotspots



 The 5 bio-geographic regions of the Philippines: the Negros-Panay Faunal Region is probably amongst the world's hottest hotspots.

3. Global Center of Coral Diversity



Why is Danjugan special?



Mangroves

Beach

Lagoon

It is NATURE'S PERFECT CLASSROOM, with 8 viable natural ecosystems.

Why is Danjugan special?



Cave

Limestone forest

Seagrass

It is NATURE'S PERFECT CLASSROOM, with 8 viable natural ecosystems.

Why is Danjugan special?

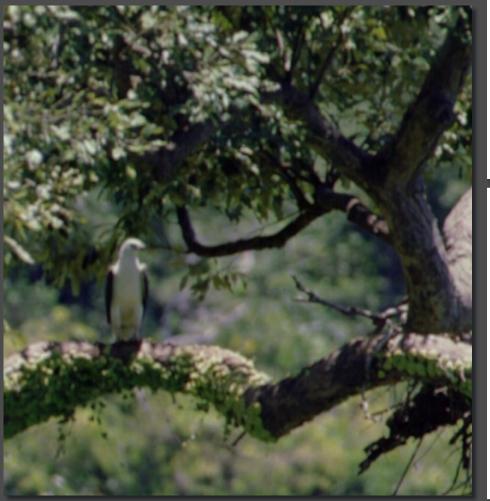


Coral reef

Open ocean

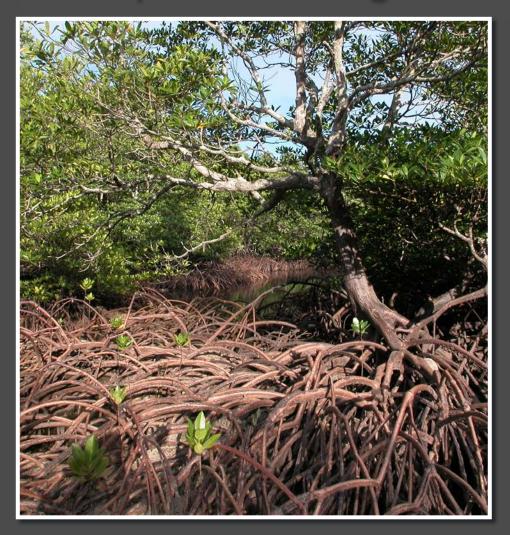
It is NATURE'S PERFECT CLASSROOM, with 8 viable natural ecosystems.

• 72 species of birds





• 17 species of mangroves







TREASURES OF THE ISLAND572 species of reef fish







• 7 species of fruit bats & 3 insect bats



• 244 species of hard corals

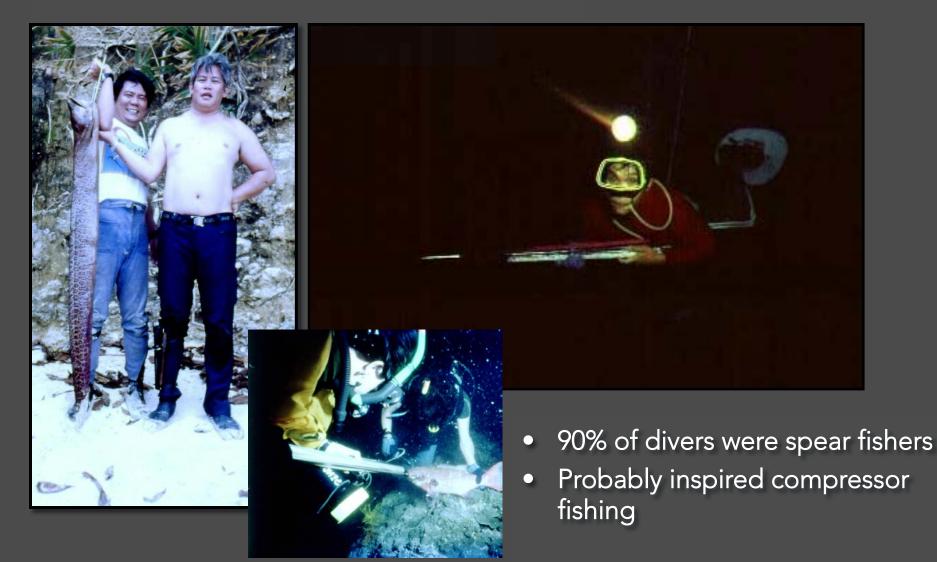


• Home to many more rare wildlife



• The beaches are nesting grounds of green and hawksbill sea turtles



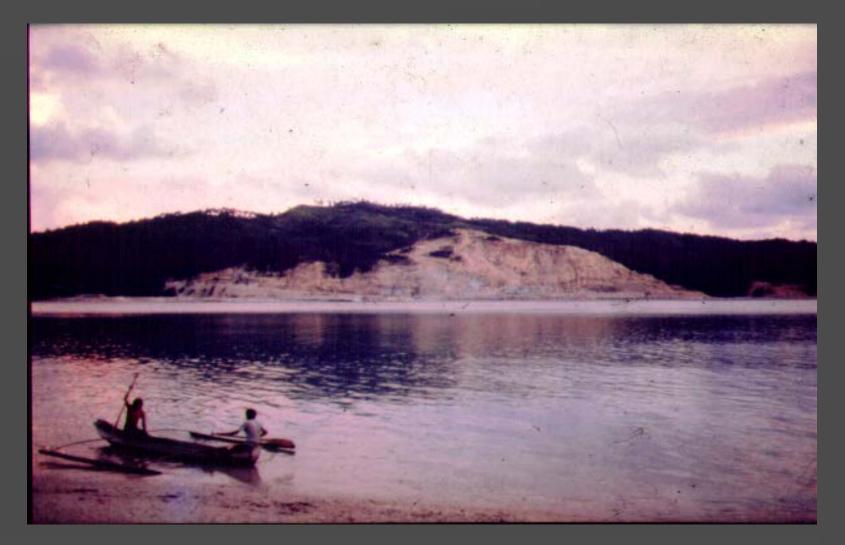




• Threat from Maricalum Mining Corporation (MMC)



• MMC tailing ponds drain to the Sulu Sea



• 1978, a hillside of Brgy. Bulata was cleared for the construction of an international port of MMC



• Siltation killed reefs along the mainland



• In 1984, the mines temporarily shut down



• Cyanide became available to the displaced workers



• Blasting caps were available to displaced workers



• In 1990, SCUBA diver group leased small area of Island (now Typhoon Beach) for research and observation of degradation



Observed unsustainable fishing and causes

- Poverty and Lack of Opportunities
- Ignorance of nature conservation
- Ignorance of laws and absence of governance



• 1991: Pioneered Youth and Marine Wildlife Camp for children 13-16 years old



- In 1993
 - Island owner offered Eagle Tree for sale for \$800 (4th and final reason of purchase)
 - Group offer to buy island
 - WLT came to help with Philippine Reef and Rainforest Project

INTO CONSERVATION



Δ

• Spearheaded international fund raising with GREENSHARES sold at 25 pounds or \$40.



• The bank's first environmental loan.



ΒΔΝΚ

• Provided volunteer assisted surveys in marine research that provided basis for the establishment of MPAs.



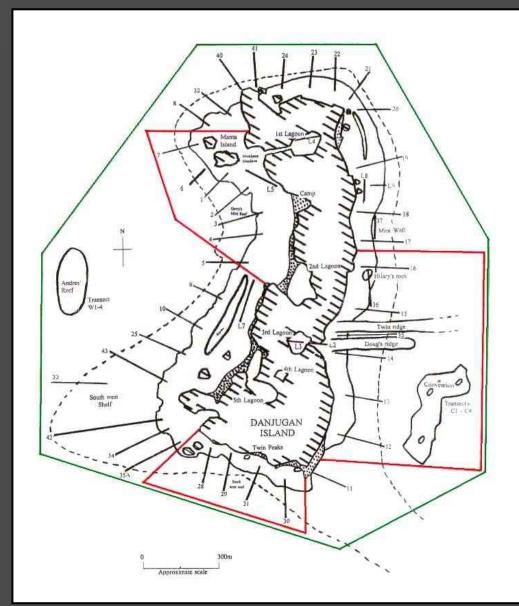
• Manages Danjugan Island and the marine conservation program for Southern Negros and elsewhere.

INTO CONSERVATION

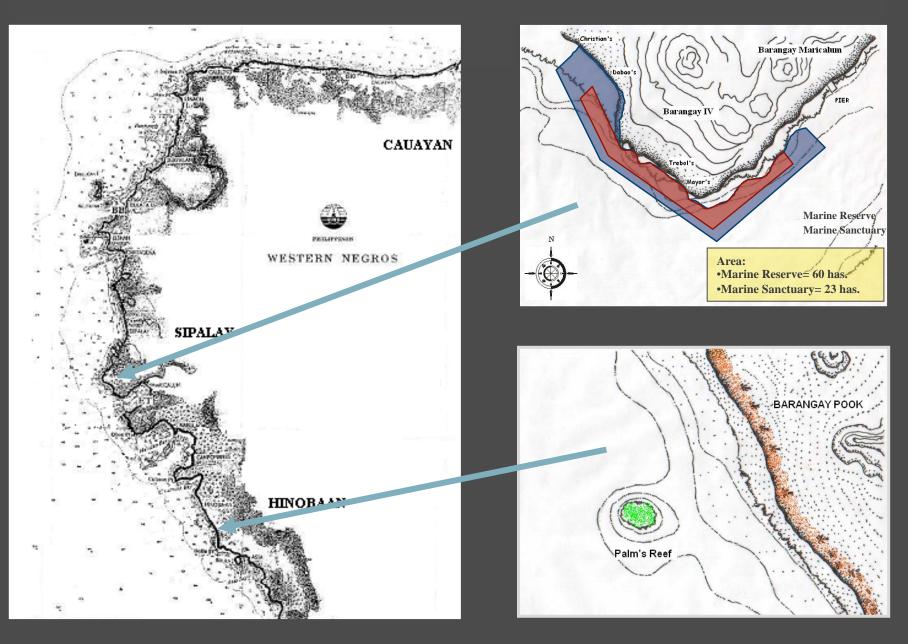
•1996 Southern Negros Coastal Development Program (SNCDP) was established with PRRCFI as chair of research and development.

•1997 SNCDP Coastal Resource Assessment Program, the first grant from AUSPB with PRRCFI/CCC to survey 2 municipalities and one city

• 1998 SNCDP Poverty Alleviation and Conservation Education project funded by the Britisih DFID. Survey and Public Education for the Danjugan Island Marine Reserve and Sanctuaries completed.



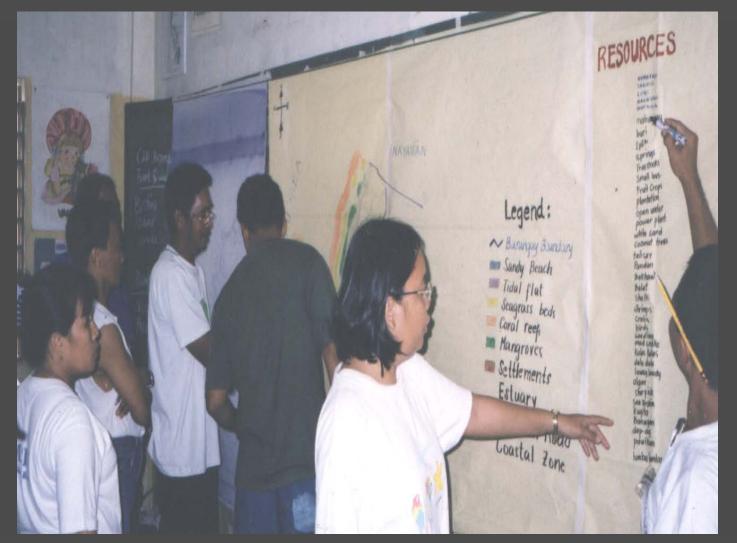
INTO CONSERVATION – OTHER SITES



INTO CONSERVATION

- 2000 Danjugan Island Marine Reserve and Sanctuaries (DIMRS) accepted by the community and approved by the government
- 2001 won 1st Place in the Philippines' 2nd Best Managed Reef award





 Community education for the Danjugan Island Marine Reserve and Sanctuaries (DIMRS)



• Community meetings for the Danjugan Island Marine Reserve and Sanctuaries (DIMRS)

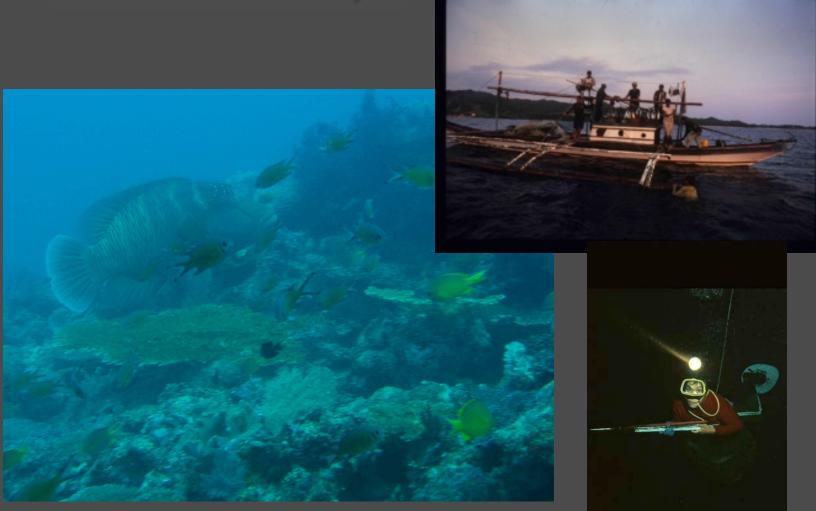


• Campaign for LGU support



British embassy, manila
provided a one year grant to
assist in the formation and
development of the Danjugan
Island Marine Reserve and
Sanctuaries Management Board.
theLGUof Cauayan pledged to
assume its annual funding after 1
year.

• After 15 years, still no support from the LGU of Cauayan





DANJUGAN ISLAND LEARNING CENTER



DANJUGAN ISLAND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

WHY DEEP? WHY PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS?

Resource users Local Business persons LGU staff POLITICIANS MOST COME FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM





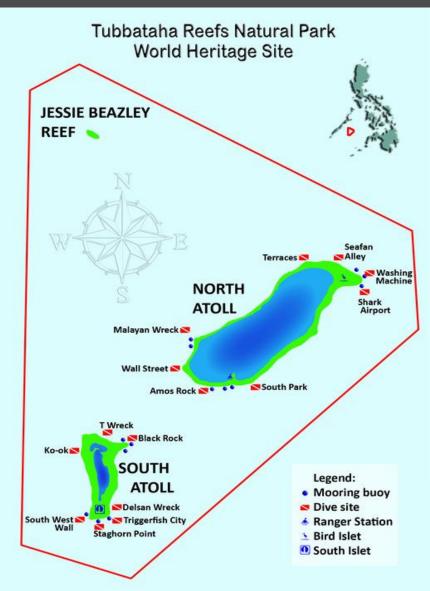
What are Marine Reserves?

- No fishing zones or 'no-take' zones
- Allow overfished species and damaged habitats to recover, with enough time
- Tools for biodiversity conservation, sustainable fisheries, and fisheries management worldwide
- According to Phil. law (RA 8550) towns should protect <u>15%</u> of their coastal waters using reserves
- Protects our Natural Treasures

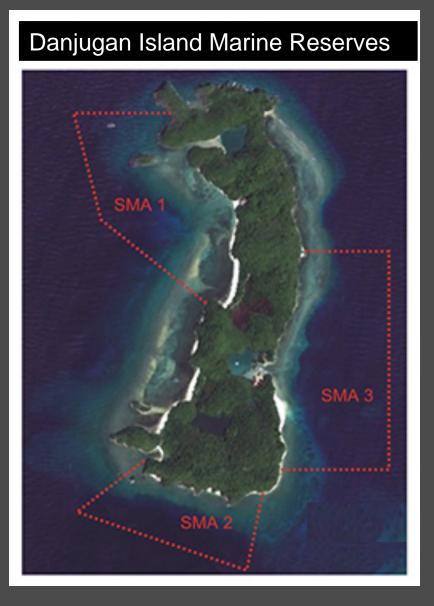
CHAGOS MARINE PROTECTED AREA, the biggest MPA in the world = 64 Million hectares

2 x the size of the Philippine Islands Including its territorial waters





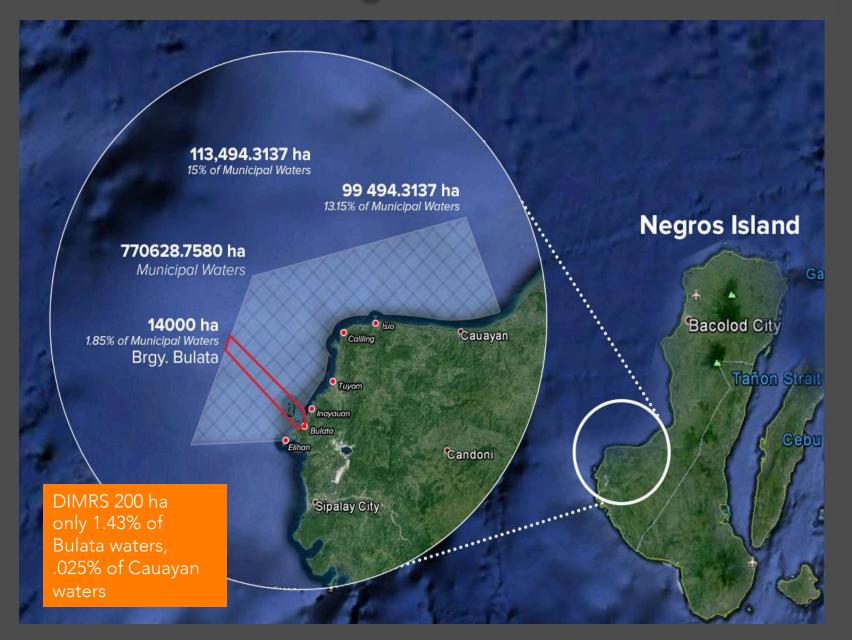




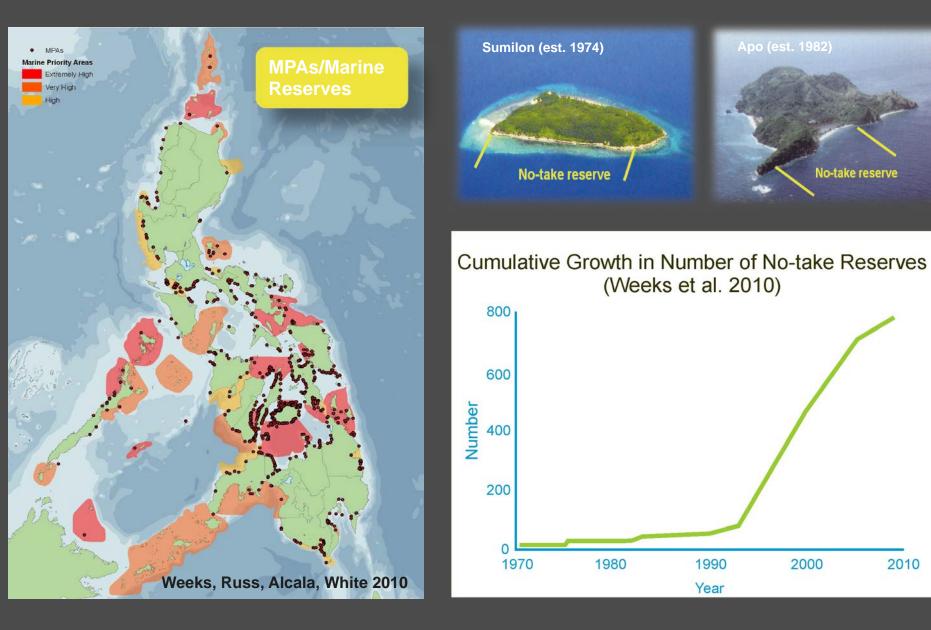


200 hectares: Only .2% of Cauayan's municipal waters;
572 fish species, 244 corals,
17 Mangroves, 8 Seagrass



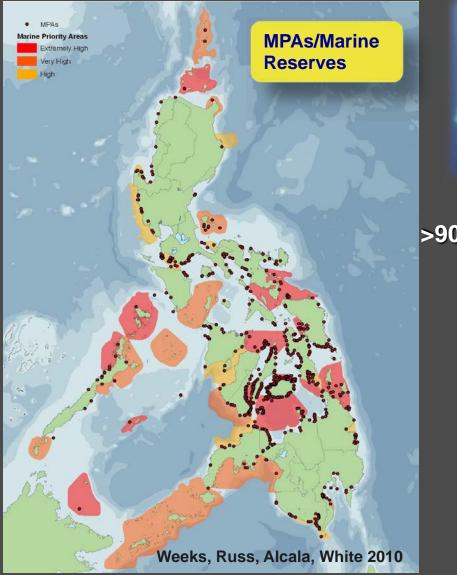


1000+ No-Take Marine Reserves in the Phils.



2010

1000+ No-Take Marine Reserves in the Phils.





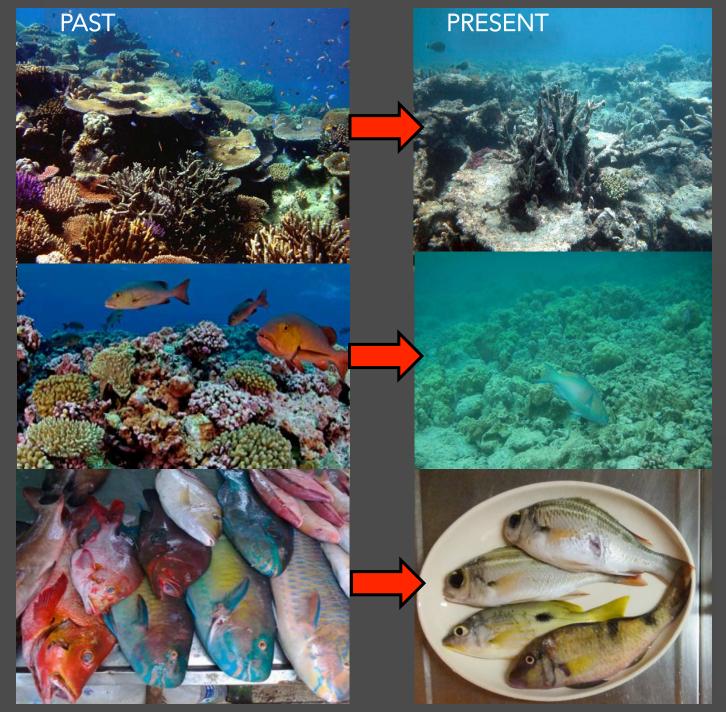
>90% are community-based



1000+ No-Take Marine Reserves in the Phils.



- Cover only 0.5% of coastal waters
- Protect <3.5% of coral reef area (20-30% needed for persistence)
- Needed in other habitats (seagrass beds, mangrove areas)
- Mostly in the Visayas (>500) but only ~30% are well-managed

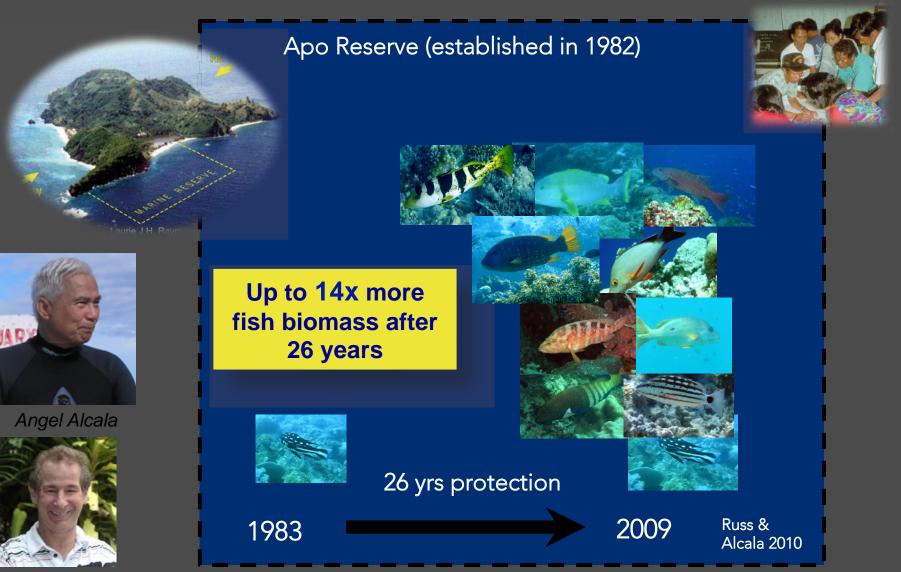


"Good" coral reefs: in 1981 = 25% in 2004 = 5%

Overfishing affects 98% of reefs

Fewer and smaller fish caught for the same effort

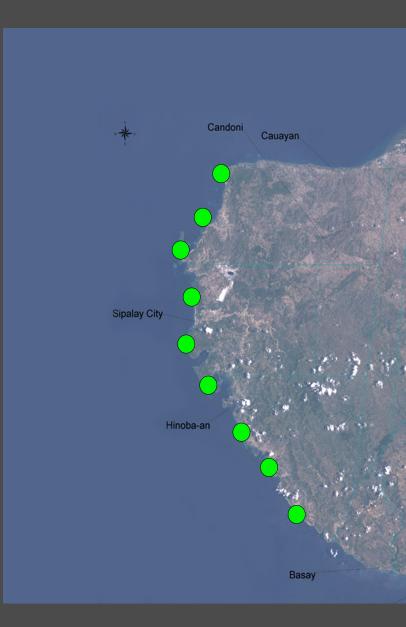
If strictly enforced, marine reserves will 'work' but full recovery will take several decades



Garry Russ

1. Network of Marine Protected Areas

- Extremely High Marine Conservation Priority Area (PBCP 197)
- reef fishes, corals (PBCP 397)
- dugong, cetaceans, seagrasses (PBCP 196, 396)
- whalesharks, elasmobranch, turtles (PBCP 196, 388, 384)



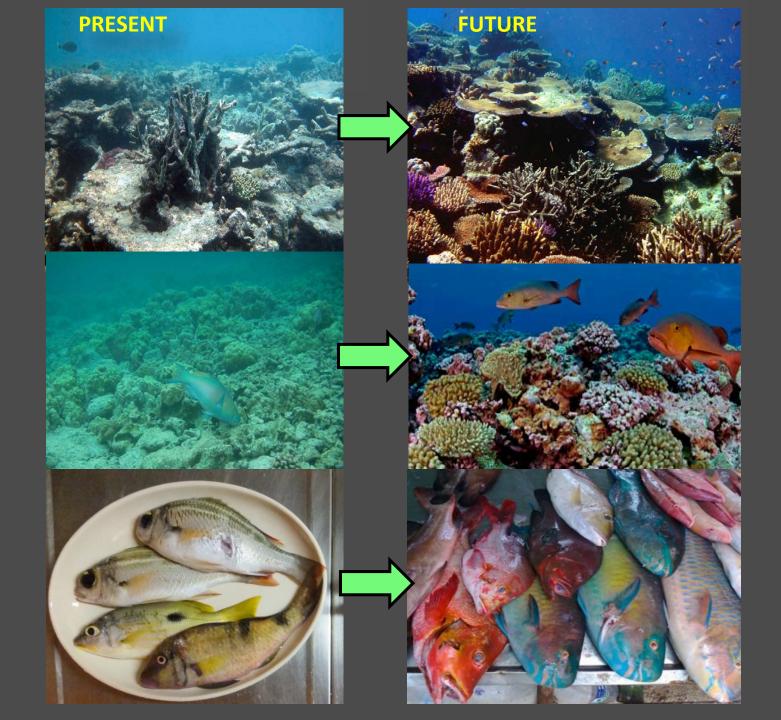
- 2. Terrestial Habitat Restoration
- Extremely High mammals conservation priority (PBCP 97)
- Extremely High amphibians and reptiles conservation priority (PBCP 254)
- Very High bird conservation priority (PBCP 255)
 Important Bird Area (IBA 082)



- 3. Mitigation of Sedimentation
- the restoration of Vital Watersheds
- the installation and practice of SALT and Sustainable Agriculture



Sloping Agriculture Land Technology: to minimize sedimentation on coral reefs and improve water turbidity













Jacks in Apo Island

Jacks in Danjugan Island











Encroachment of Commercial Fishing Vessel in the Municipal Waters of Cauayan

1000





Western Pacific Sea Surface Temperature

-2.0

28.4

2.0

35.6

6.0

42.8

10.0

50.0

14.0

57.2

18.0

64.4

22.0

71.6

F

30.0

86.0

26.0

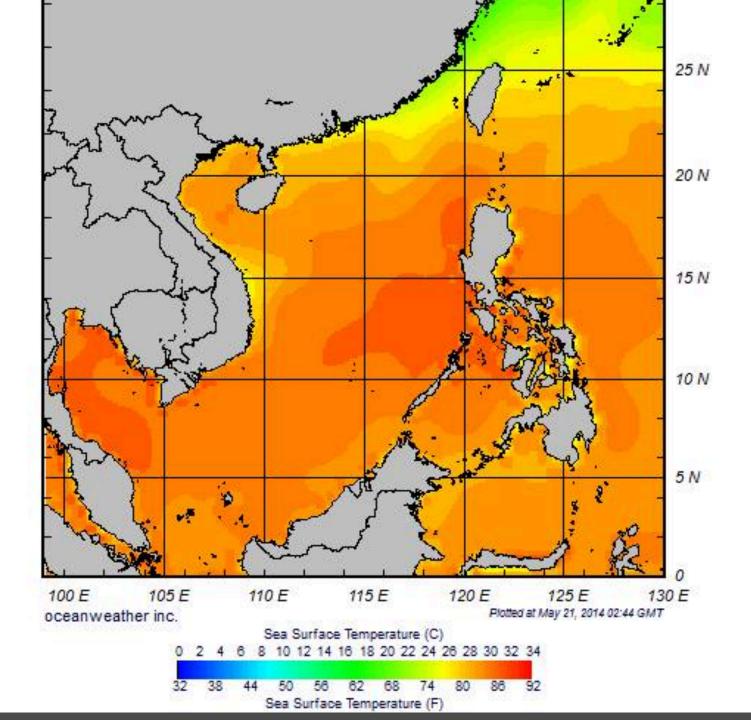
78.8

34.0> °C

°E

93.2>





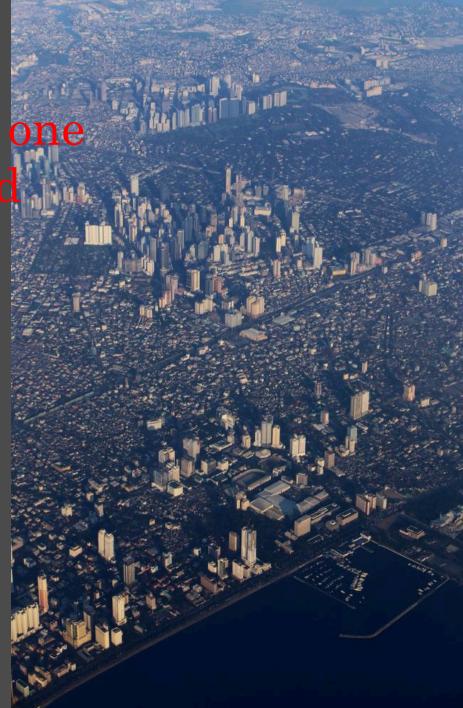
PHILIPPINES - current



PHILIPPINES – if all the ice melts

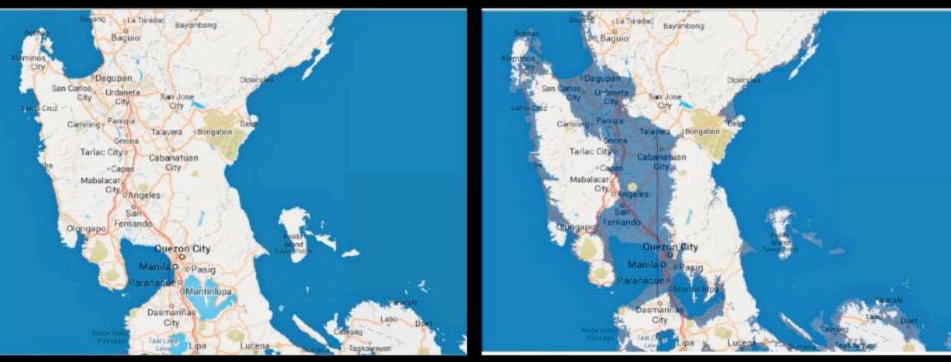


METRO MANILA is one of the most populated cities in the world



LUZON - current

LUZON - if all the ice melts



METRO-MANILA current



METRO-MANILA if all the ice melts



ILOILO/BACOLOD/CEBU current



ILOILO/BACOLOD/CEBU if all the ice melts



PANAY ISLAND current



PANAY ISLAND if all the ice melts



CATICLAN / BORACAY current



CATICLAN / BORACAY if all the ice melts





DANJUGAN ISLAND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Our choice? The future is in everyone's hands...

OUR CHALLENGE TO EVERYONE: DON'T WAIT FOR OTHERS TO DO IT, DO YOUR SHARE AND MAKE THE DIFFERENCE!

THANK YOU

ICOM The Board of Trustees and Staff, PRRCFI The Foundation of the Philippine Environment Colleagues in Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development The Province of Negros Occidental

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