

7<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION  
OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAUREATES  
FREIBURG, GERMANY - 15 - 18 MARCH 2018

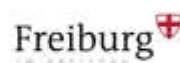


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# Laureates' Symposium



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◆ Indira Dayang Lacerna-Widmann  
Philippines

“Conservation of Philippine Cockatoo  
*Cacatua haematuropygia* and its habitat  
in Palawan, Philippines”



Conservation of  
Philippine Cockatoo  
*Cacatua*  
*haematuropygia*  
and its habitat in  
Palawan, Philippines

Indira Dayang Lacerna-Widmann



- Ecosystemic and participatory





**PHILIPPINE COCKATOOS AND HUMANS HAVE MORE THINGS IN COMMON THAN MOST PEOPLE THINK. BOTH NEED INTACT FORESTS FOR SURVIVAL!**

Mangroves often are used by cockatoos as roosting sites. At the same time, they serve as nurseries and feeding grounds for a variety of organisms. Many of these are of importance for human nutrition like ailingo and bangut.

When the original forest habitat is destroyed, many wildlife species are forced to forage in cultivated areas. Cockatoos and other birds can do some damage on crops, like rice or corn. This could be prevented by planting food providing plants near the fields, like sorghum or malunggay. Parrots prefer these plants more than those meant for human consumption.



Katsky Foundation

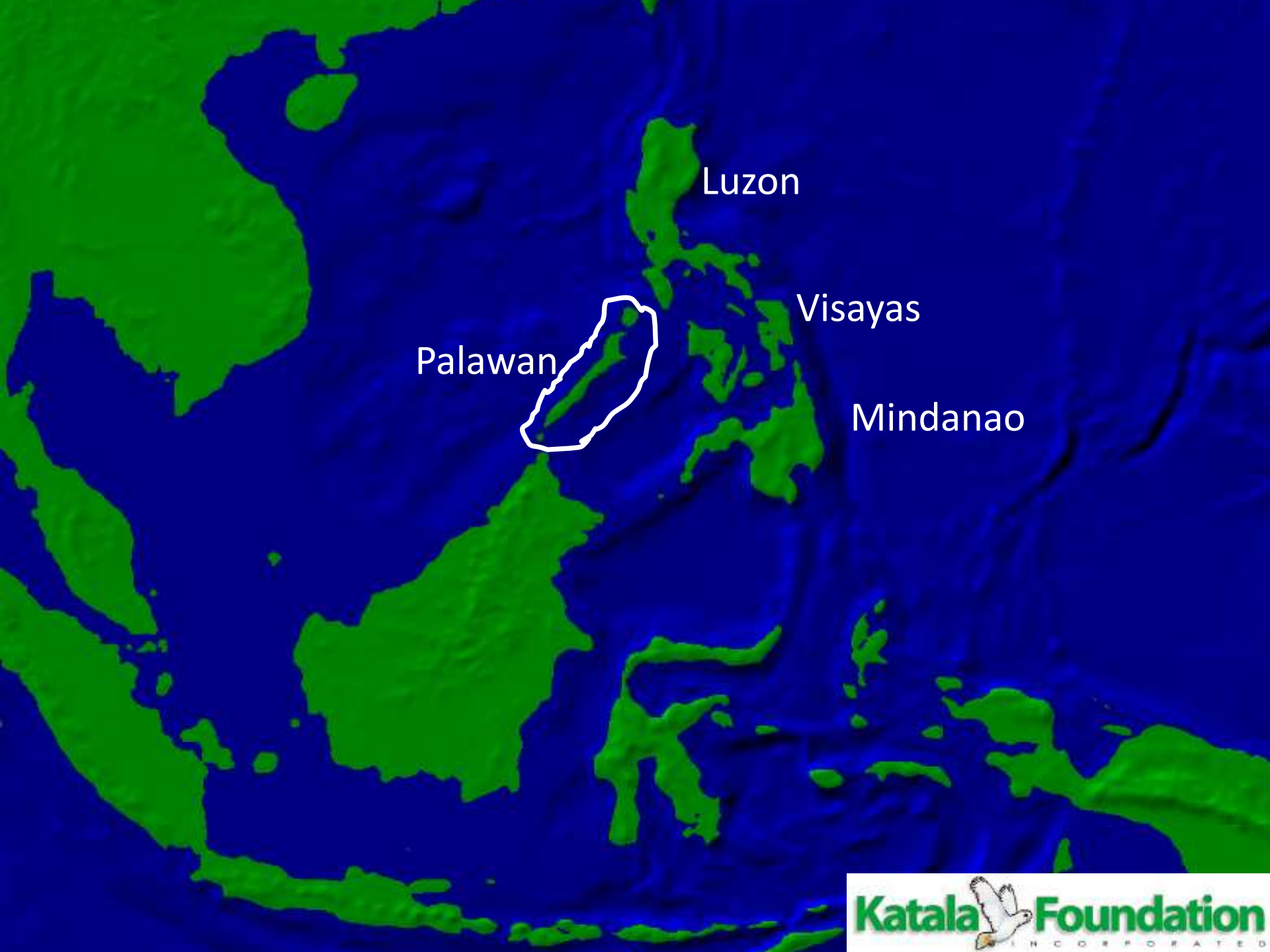
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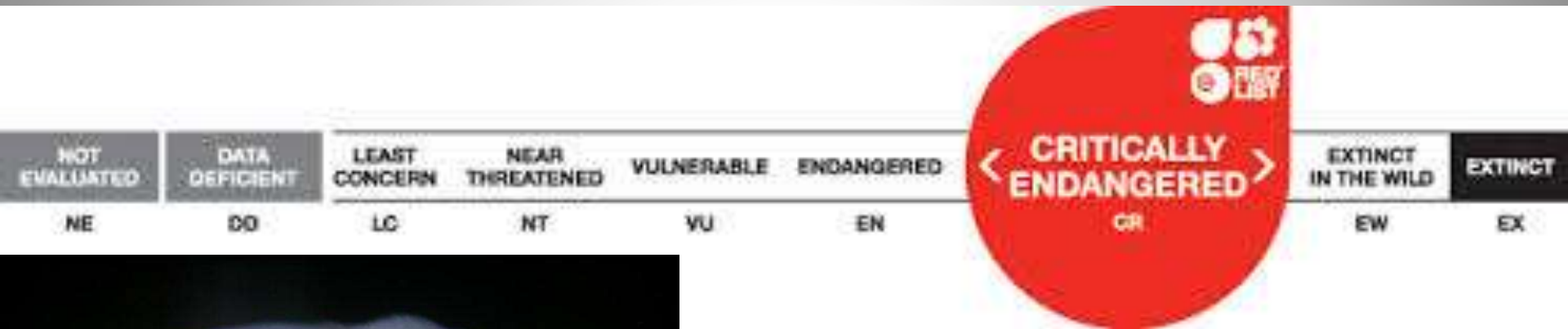
Luzon

Visayas

Palawan

Mindanao

# How threatened is the Philippine Cockatoo?



- Facing an **extremely high risk** of extinction in the **immediate** future!
- Between 690 and 1,150 individuals left
- 24 to 55% of the global population restricted to Rasa, a single island of 8.3 km<sup>2</sup>!



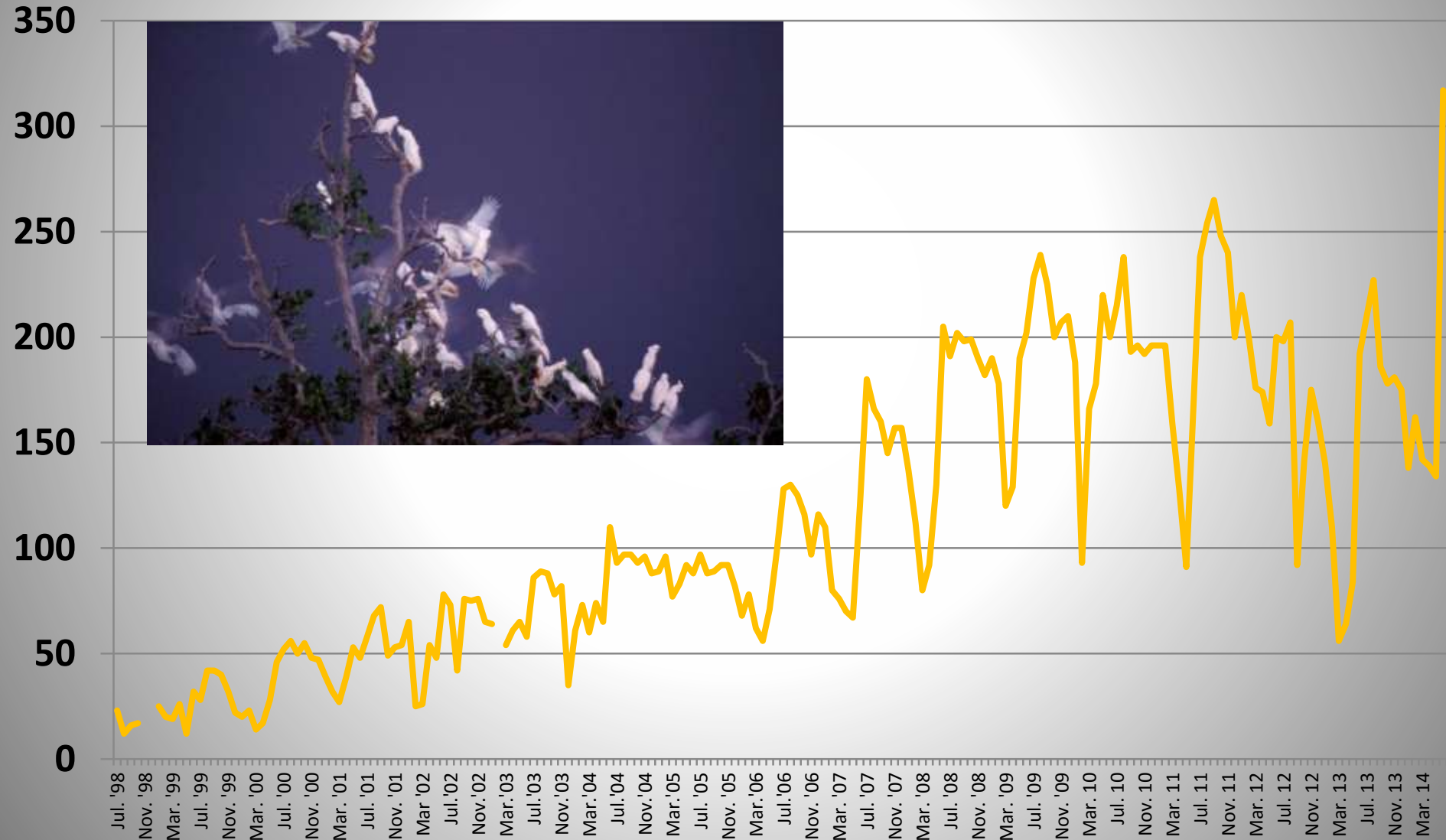


# Nest Protection and Warden Scheme

- 20 wardens
- Ex-poachers
- Belonging to four ethnic groups



# Monthly counts of cockatoos on traditional roost site in Rasa



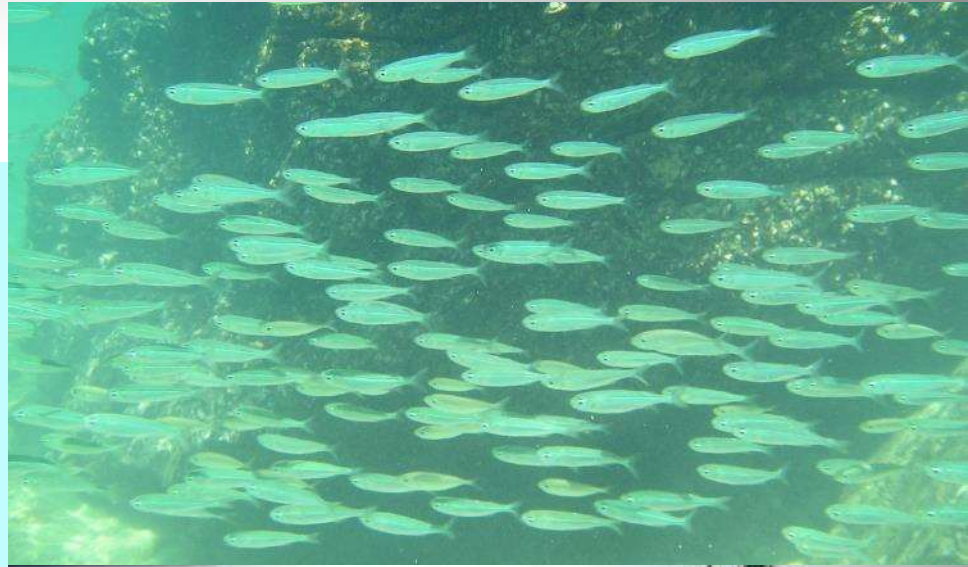
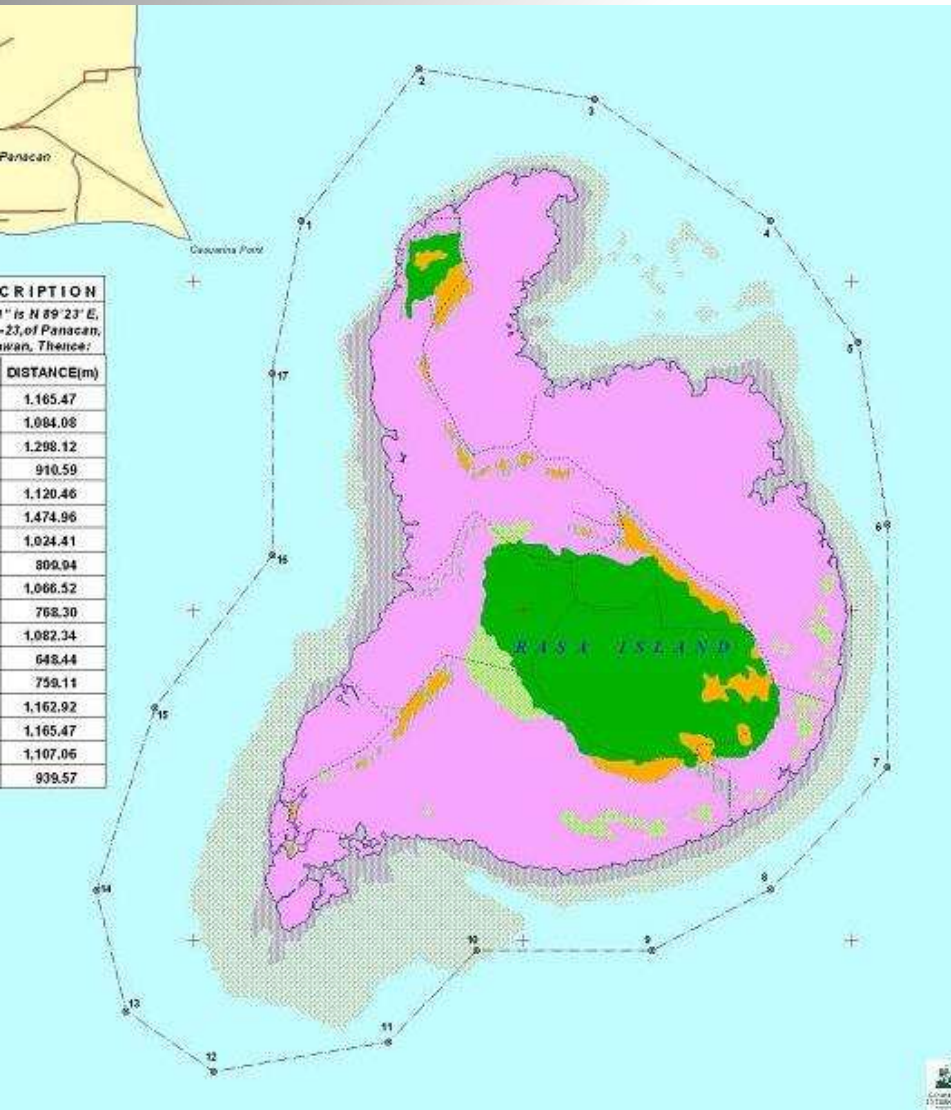


# DIRECT contributions of Philippine Cockatoo conservation to food security



- Alternative livelihood projects offered by the program
- Wild honey collection
- **Fisheries**
- **Promotion of Horseradish Tree propagation**

# Rasa Island is a nursery for marine organisms





# Added value to ecosystem services due to conservation on Rasa over 30 year period



Others;  
\$379.610,87



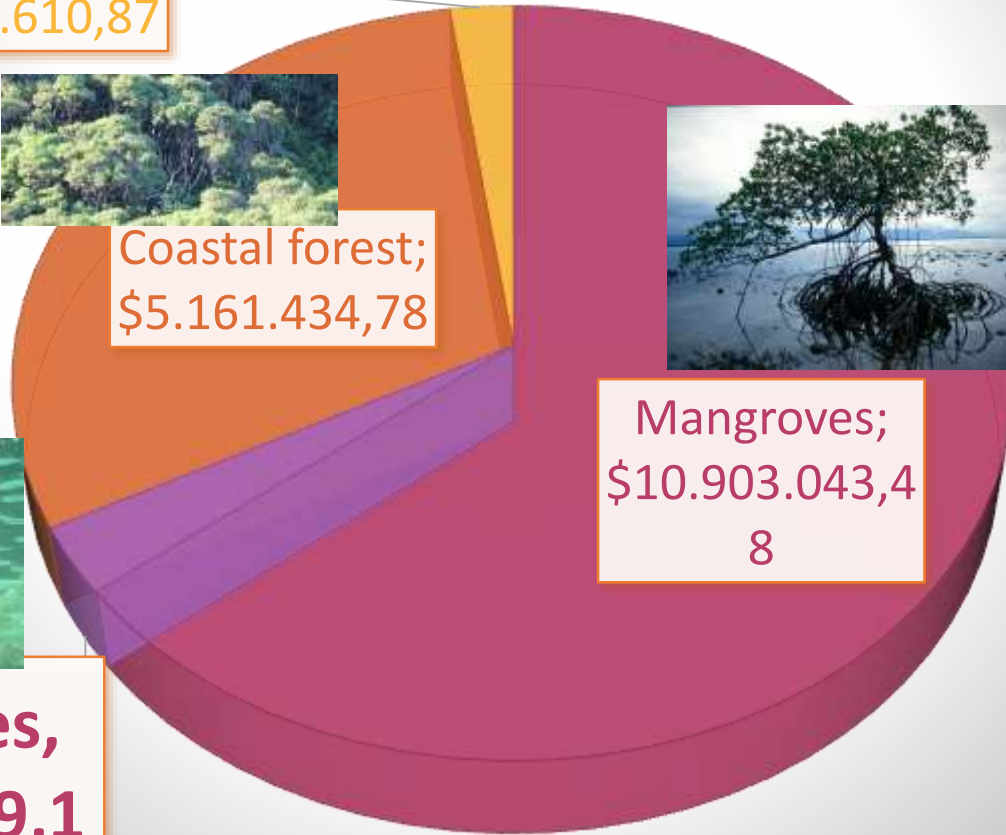
Coastal forest;  
\$5.161.434,78



Mangroves;  
\$10.903.043,4  
8



Fisheries,  
\$494.239,1





- Since 2016 we are monitoring catch per effort for selected marine species
- It is still too early for definitive results, but most finfish are increasing, some sea cucumbers and large mollusks are still decreasing
- Specific management for certain marine species group is needed





# Horseradish Tree – a Filipino Superfood



- Very easy to grow in the lowlands
- Leaves contain high levels of vitamin A, niacin and calcium; 6.7% protein
- Leaf powder or extracts are used to treat diabetes, hypertension, inflammation of digestive system
- Seeds can be used for water purification

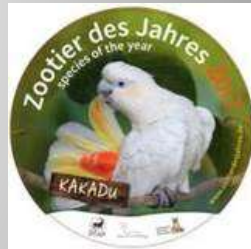
*Moringa oleifera*



- People eat it (mostly leaves), and cockatoos too (seeds)!
- Cockatoos are used to teach school children about nutrition
- Local communities have planted ca. 11,000 trees in the past 15 years
- Municipal Ordinance: each household should plant five Horseradish Trees for people and cockatoos.
- Number of trees planted by cockatoos is unknown!



# Our Key Partners



Wildlife Reserves Singapore Group





Thank You!



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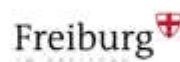


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