



**In-Situ
Conservation Program**

Technical Progress Report

January - April 2009



By



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With contributions from Peter Widmann

Puerto Princesa City, Palawan, Philippines

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TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT

COUNTRY: PHILIPPINES

PROJECT TITLE: PHILIPPINE COCKATOO CONSERVATION PROGRAM
In-situ Conservation Program

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PROJECT SITE: Palawan, Philippines

PROJECT COOPERATORS:

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
 Municipal Government of Narra, Palawan, Philippines
 Municipal Government of Dumarán, Palawan, Philippines
 Municipal Government of Rizal, Palawan, Philippines
 Municipal Government of Patnanungan, Quezon, Philippines
 Culasian Barangay Government, Rizal, Palawan, Philippines
 Local Protected Area Management Committees (LPAMC)
 Sagip Katala Movement-Narra Chapter, Inc. (SKM-NC, Inc)
 Sagip Katala Movement-Dumarán Chapter (SKM-DC)
 Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS)
 Polillo Islands Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc.
 Concerned agencies and authorities

BY: KATALA FOUNDATION, INC.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Output 1: Translocation planning for Philippine cockatoos

1. Translocation protocol will be incorporated in the National Philippine Cockatoo Conservation Management and Action Plan that will be developed jointly by KFI and the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of DENR.

Output 2: Conservation of cockatoo population on Pandanan Island, Balabac initiated

2. The Stakeholders Meeting and Planning Workshop were conducted in April in Pandanan with key stakeholders attending. Target condition agreed on was the wildlife and forests of Pandanan Island. Threats were identified and ranked. Planning was focused on three priority objectives that were agreed upon by participants.
3. Nine cockatoo nest trees and 12 potential nest trees were identified and monitored this year. Out of nine Katala nest trees identified, six were confirmed occupied. Nest trees are composed mainly of two major tree species *Pometia pinnata* and *Dracontomelon dao*.
4. Ten eggs and one hatchling were confirmed from five of these nest trees. One nest tree *Pometia pinnata* had four eggs confirmed.
5. Within the reporting period, the highest count at the traditional roost site in Pandanan was 32 and lowest count was 22.
6. Four active poachers from Pandanan were identified and tapped to monitor this year's breeding season along with volunteer farmers.
7. The pre-project survey to determine levels of awareness was conducted covering target areas on Pandanan Island and its neighboring barangays. A control group was also surveyed.
8. Livelihood opportunities and monetary incentives for direct stakeholders are seen equally important for a successful nest protection scheme in the area.
9. Cooperation from Jewelmer Corporation is crucial and must be pursued.

Output 3: Conservation of cockatoo population on Rasa Island, Narra continued

10. We have a total of 30 nest trees occupied and as of April there were 20 eggs and 37 hatchlings. Two hatchlings were found dead while 12 eggs were already confirmed gone; two of these were possibly thrown out because they were infertile while 10 were reportedly rotten, broken and infertile.
11. Three new nest trees were discovered and flashed with iron sheets. We have in total 59 nest trees identified on Rasa.
12. The breeding season activities seem to be very late this year compared to that of last year where we had 40 eggs already in February while this year we had only 4 eggs.
13. At the traditional roost site, the highest counts were in January with 190 individuals. On mainland Narra the highest counts were regularly observed in two mainland stations (Marcelo with 116 individuals and Borbon).
14. The Local Government of Narra has appropriated this year One hundred twenty thousand Pesos (ca. 2000 Euro) to help provide incentives for the wardens at Rasa Island Wildlife Sanctuary (RIWS).
15. We had 85 birders and tourists on Rasa including those who had provided us valuable inputs for our KIEBC facilities and also for documentation to wit: *Thomas Arndt, Richard Groenevald, Pavel Hospodarsky, Peter Odekerken and British Bird Tour Operators and Wildlife Photographers*.

16. The proposed municipal appropriation of Two hundred thousand pesos (ca. 3333 Euro) for Rasa this year was reduced to the usual appropriation of One hundred twenty thousand pesos (ca. 2000 Euro).

Output 4: Conservation of cockatoo population on Dumarán Island, Dumarán continued

17. Three out of seven known cockatoo nest trees were confirmed occupied this year. As of April, we have eleven eggs confirmed but lost three to predation. Three eggs were infertile.
18. Two additional nest trees (Ipil *Intsia bijuga* and one locally known as Luwas Luwas respectively) were discovered and the latter nest tree was confirmed with three eggs; however these were lost to predation probably by monitor lizards.
19. Wardens continued investigations on mangrove areas and yielded positive sightings where five to twelve individuals foraged on fruits of *Sonneratia alba*.
20. The Fidenci case involving PCCP staff as witnesses was finally resolved under the PCSD adjudication board on the 26th February 2009. Mr. Pierre Fidenci was fined Fifty thousand pesos for violation of Section 23.4 of PCSD Administrative Order No. 6 as amended.
21. The municipal government of Dumarán has appropriated another Fifty thousand pesos (ca. 833 Euro) this year to augment conservation work in protected areas.
22. Kaingin (shifting cultivation) was widespread on the island. At least four major cases were monitored and acted upon by wardens that would have negative consequences to the existing cockatoo reserves on the island. This was mainly tackled during the Local Protected Area Management Committee (LPAMC) which convened on 23rd March 2009.
23. Program Manager IDL Widmann attended a back to back meeting of the ABC (Association of Bgy. Captains) and the Municipal Development Council (MDC) in April in Dumarán and discussed amongst all barangay captains KFI's plans for the Kalabukay Festival in June.
24. The reactivation of the Katala Conservation Club was completed with new sets of officers elected in March. Meanwhile, activities at the Katala Environmental Education Center (KEEC) had reached ca. 120 students and visiting researchers.
25. An initiative to protect and rehabilitate former or existing tropical forest areas in Dumarán is jointly undertaken by KFI through the financial assistance from Zoo Landau and Stadtholding Landau and La Ola Leisure Bath, Germany with the objective of sequestering carbon and creating or preserving habitats of threatened wildlife species.

Output 5: Conservation of cockatoo population in Culasian Managed Resource Protected Area (CMRPA), Rizal continued

26. Several illegal cases ranging from kaingin activities to timber poaching allegedly for shipment out of Palawan were reported by KFI to concerned agencies and authorities. In January, PNP, DENR, and KFI jointly confiscated seven square logs of Kamagong *Diospyrus* sp. at the estuary in Culasian. The Mayor reported that she is organizing a composite team to help combat the issues.
27. The LPAMC Meeting was conducted on 20th January 2009 and tackled an interesting discussion on the integration of the CMRPA to the Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape (MMPL) proposed by the Conservation International (CI) – Palawan program.

28. In total as of April we have in Balukanad area 17 eggs and 20 hatchlings of Blue-naped parrot, three hatchlings and one egg of Hill myna.
29. In both Tagbalugo and Balukanad areas inside the CMRPA, individuals of cockatoo were observed however numbers are very scarce with only four as the highest number observed.
30. The only known cockatoo nest tree in adjacent barangay was monitored yet yielded no positive records of occupation. The nest hole was occupied with microbats and was deepened.

Output 6: Polillo Islands Parrot Project promoted

31. Four nest trees were visited in March in Patnanungan; two of which had visible visitations of the cockatoos. A new nest tree Mungit (local name) was characterized.
32. We have listed 14 wild plants identified as food plant by the cockatoos in Polillo along with cultivated cereals like rice and corn. Most of these plants are abundant during peak of breeding season however; competition might be high due to consumption by other birds.
33. There were more recorded sightings in ricefields during the month of March when the weather was warmer and there was less rain.

Output 7: Katala Institute for Ecology and Biodiversity Conservation further developed

34. Landscaping and improvement of KIEBC facilities continued. Most activities were on improving turtle enclosures; constructing the porcupine enclosure and cockatoo aviary, deep well improvement, repair of perimeter fence and nursery care and tree planting.
35. We changed the feeding plan and schedule for the five cockatoos and eliminated giving treats like sunflower, dogfood and *Cere/ac* (baby food) since February. All birds are stable including Pandanan bird which had learned eating natural foods like the other four birds.
36. Blue is observed still plucking its growing feathers despite its good interaction with Pandanan bird together in the same aviary.
37. Since February, mating attempts were observed between Violet 74 (male) and Brazil 78 (female). Silver 75 (male) was also observed displaying the same behavior but he does it when the caretaker goes inside the cage.
38. An additional assistant, Ariel Dangis was trained in January and contracted for the rest of the year.
39. As of 30 April 2009, KIEBC held an assurance colony of 34 *Siebenrockiella leytensis*, 25 *Cuora amboinensis* (12 adults, 6 hatchlings and 7 newly turned over), 11 *Cyclemys dentata*, and 1 *Dogania subplana*.
40. In preparation for ongoing studies on wild populations of *S. leytensis* and proposed studies on *C. amboinensis* the necessary documents needed to obtain extension or new research permits were processed.

Other highlights

41. On 14th April 2009 after securing proper permits, blood and saliva samples of three Palawan Pangolin individuals were transported via Manila for diagnostic purposes to the USA.
42. A contract between KFI and TRAFFIC Southeast Asia (TSEA) for the duration of two months was signed on 26th February 2009. KFI committed to a consultancy contract to assess the current status of marine turtle trade in the Philippines.

43. Results of the diagnostic tests of the 20 Philippine cockatoo samples were received early this year. Seven were subjected to PBFD tests and all showed negative results. While all 20 were DNA-sexed of which eight were females and 12 were males.
44. The compilation book was finally out of printing press and was distributed.
45. The KFI main office has moved to a new address since February 2009. A Field Coordinator for Pandanan and a new administrative officer were hired.
46. Renewal of project vehicle registration (car, two boats, tricycle, motorcycle) was completed within the reporting period.
47. Vehicles underwent reasonable repairs within the period.

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ACRONYMS

CE	Conservation Education
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resources Office(r)
CEPA	Conservation des Espèces et Des Populations Animales
CMRPA	Culasian Managed Resource Protected Area
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
KEEC	Katala Environmental Education Center
KFI	Katala Foundation, Inc.
KIEBC	Katala Institute for Ecology and Biodiversity Conservation
LGU	Local Government Unit
LPAMC	Local Protected Area and Management Committee
LPF	Loro Parque Fundación
MENRO	Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer/Office
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
PA	Protected Area
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PAWB	Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
PASu	Protected Area Superintendent
PCCP	Philippine Cockatoo Conservation Program
PCSD(S)	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (Staff)
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PFTCP	Philippine Freshwater Turtle Conservation Program
PNP	Philippine National Police
PWRCC	Palawan Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Center
RA 9147	Republic Act 9147 otherwise known as the Wildlife Protection Act
RIWS	Rasa Island Wildlife Sanctuary
SDENRO	Special Deputy Environment and Natural Resources Officer
SKM	Sagip Katala Movement
TWG	Technical Working Group
WPU	Western Philippines University
ZGAP	Zoologische Gesellschaft für Arten- und Populationsschutz

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INTRODUCTION

The Philippine cockatoo *Cacatua haematuropygia*

The Philippine Cockatoo or red-vented cockatoo *Cacatua haematuropygia* is restricted to lowland forest areas and mangroves in the Philippines. Formerly, it could be found all over the archipelago (Dickinson *et al.* 1991). Only in the last decades a rapid decline set in, which brought the species to the brink of extinction (e.g. Boussekey 2000a; Lambert 1994). The reasons for the decline of the populations are (e.g.; Collar *et al.* 1999; Lambert 1994; Widmann *et al.* 2001):

- Habitat destruction, particularly in respect of nesting and food providing trees.
- Persecution as crop pest.
- Poaching for pet trade.
- Potential diseases caused by the introduction of captive birds in the range of wild populations.
- Tropical storms and typhoons

Habitat destruction and poaching are the most important factors threatening the Philippine cockatoo.

Since ten years Katala Foundation Inc. (KFI) implements the PCCP in the Philippines. Comprehensive conservation projects are currently implemented in three sites in Palawan: Rasa Island (Narra), Dumarán Island (Dumarán) and Culasian (Rizal). All three sites contain by now protected areas declared on municipal levels, specifically demarcated to include the remnant cockatoo populations. The most important Philippine cockatoo population on Rasa (which we estimate comprises around twenty percent of the world population) is additionally secured under presidential proclamation as “Rasa Island Wildlife Sanctuary” since February 2006.

A new project site in Pandanan Island in Balabac, southernmost part of Palawan has been started due to the recently improved security situation in the area, where a viable cockatoo population is confirmed and threatened by rampant poaching.

Patnanungan Island, Polillo group of islands in Quezon harbors the only known Philippine cockatoo population in the Luzon Faunal Region (Fig.1).

With the current four project sites in Palawan and one in Luzon it is estimated that at least 25% of the remaining wild population could be covered in PCCP conservation activities. The limiting factor for this estimate is the very incomplete information on the species from the Sulu Archipelago.

Objective of the Philippine Cockatoo Conservation Program

Conservation and restoration of the most viable subpopulations of the Philippine cockatoo and their habitats, including associated flora and fauna under involvement of all key stakeholders, resulting in a down-listing of the species from ‘Critical’ to ‘Endangered’ through reversing its population decline and under consideration of the precautionary principle.

Program Strategy

The main strategy of the programme is to conserve *in-situ* the most important subpopulations of the Philippine cockatoo through adopting participative methods.

The general program strategies are:

- Community-based management of local resources in the framework of Philippine law;
- Capacity-building for local decision-makers and key stakeholders to ensure sustainability of the conservation efforts; and,
- Ecosystemic conservation approach with the Philippine cockatoo as flagship species.

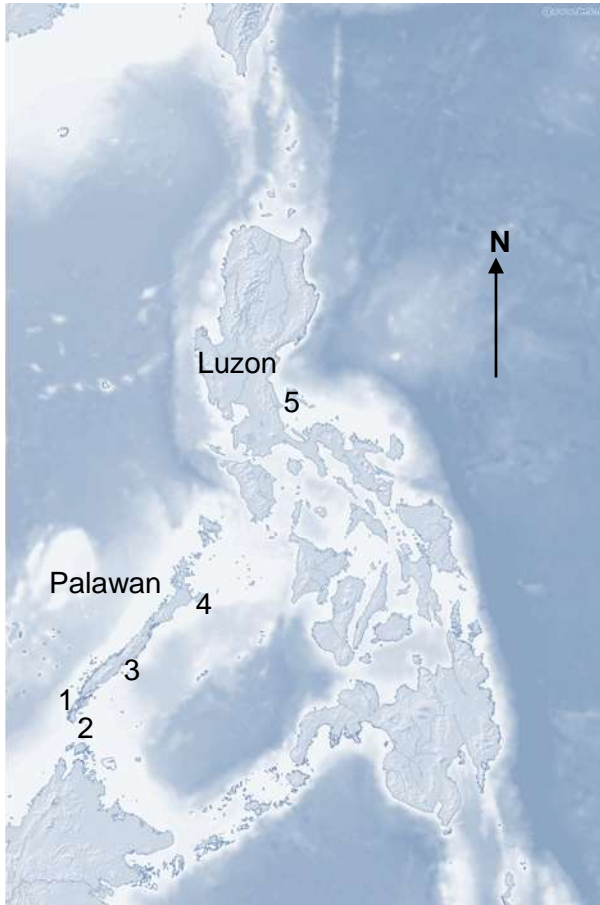


Figure 1. Map of the Philippines indicating sites of the Philippine Cockatoo Conservation Program: 1. Culasian Managed Resource Protected Area, Rizal; 2. Pandanan, Balabac; 3. Rasa Island, Narra; 4. Omoi and Manambaling Cockatoo Reserves, Dumaran; 5. Patnanungan Island, Polillo group of Islands, Quezon.

Deliverables

Objective 1: Translocation planning for Philippine cockatoos

- Develop a translocation protocol involving relevant stakeholders.
- Continue assessment of potential translocation sites and potential remnant populations within the historical range.
- Prepare translocation site, e.g. through conservation education, habitat restoration, legal frame conditions, once a suitable site is identified.
- Further improve facilities to temporarily accommodate birds suitable for translocation (see Objective 7).

Objective 2: Conservation of cockatoo population on Pandanan Island, Balabac initiated

- Establish warden and nest protection scheme.
- Establish linkages to local stakeholders, particularly local government, poachers, farmers, private entities and school teachers.
- Initiate conservation education.
- Conduct research on nest sites and monitor roost site.
- Initiate small livelihood project as confidence building measure.

Objective 3: Conservation of cockatoo population on Rasa Island, Narra continued

- Continue warden scheme.
- Assist and capacitate Protected Areas Management Board in the management of the Philippine Cockatoo and Rasa Island Wildlife Sanctuary and stepwise hand over responsibilities.
- Intensify conservation education for stakeholders, particularly in mainland areas which are regularly frequented by cockatoos.
- Integrate conservation priorities of Rasa in the new development strategy of Narra, particularly regarding tourism infrastructure.
- Continue research on conservation-related aspects of cockatoo biology on Rasa.

Objective 4: Conservation of cockatoo population on Dumaran Island, Dumaran continued

- Continue warden scheme.
- Assist and capacitate Local Protected Areas Management Committee in the management of the Philippine cockatoo, as well as Omoi and Manambaling Cockatoo Reserve.
- Create buffer zones around existing cockatoo reserves, preferably including creation of alternative livelihood options.
- Conduct conservation education and assist in community empowerment for stakeholders.
- Continue research on conservation-related aspects of cockatoo biology, particularly habitat restoration.

Objective 5: Conservation of cockatoo population in Culasian Managed Resource Protected Area, Rizal continued

- Continue warden scheme.
- Assist and capacitate local Protected Areas Management Committee in the management of the Philippine cockatoo and Culasian Managed Resource Protected Area.
- Conduct conservation education for stakeholders.
- Continue research on conservation-related aspects of cockatoo biology.
- Facilitate hand over to local stakeholders, assist in acquisition of tenurial instruments, and secure alternative funding sources.

Objective 6: Polillo Islands Parrot Project promoted

- Continue warden scheme for Philippine cockatoo and include other parrot species.
- Continue conservation education for threatened parrot species within the archipelago.
- Assist in capacity development of local stakeholders for management of threatened parrot populations and their habitats.

Objective 7: Katala Institute for Ecology and Biodiversity Conservation further developed

- Continue development of quarantine area, off- and on-show aviary to accommodate rescued cockatoos and/or cockatoos destined for translocation.
- Improve standard of animal husbandry through employment of full-time zoo keeper and continued capacity building of local partners as assistant keepers.
- Continue landscaping with native species propagated in the Katala nursery.
- Further develop a conservation education programme for local school children and students within the facility.
- Continue submitting proposals to other potential donors.

Description of Project Sites

Rasa Island, Narra, Palawan

Rasa is a small coral island of 8.34 km² area situated in the Sulu Sea, just offshore of the Municipality of Narra, Palawan, Philippines (Fig. 2). About 1.75 km² are covered with coastal forest, mangrove (5.60 km²), cultivated areas (predominantly coconut; 0.39 km²), 0.60 km² are barren or sparsely vegetated sand and coral outcrops. In February 2006, the island became a Wildlife Sanctuary through Presidential Proclamation 1000. In 2008, Rasa Island Wildlife Sanctuary was chosen as Top 13 Bird Watching Sites in the Philippines by the Department of Tourism.

The island is the pilot site of the program since 1998. Key component of this project site is the wardening scheme which involves patrolling and protection of the birds during and outside the breeding season. This scheme has proven to be efficient. It has more than doubled the population of cockatoos on the island over ten years (presently ca. 200 birds).

Rasa Island probably holds the highest population density of Philippine cockatoo that remains in the wild. The world population of Philippine cockatoo was estimated to range between 1,000 to 4,000 individuals (Lambert 1994). More recent estimates put the number of cockatoos remaining in the wild between 870 and 2,300 (Widmann 2001). About 70 to 75% of this population is probably found in Palawan (Boussekey 2000b). This makes Rasa a high priority area for the protection of this species.

Not only Philippine cockatoos live on the island, but a variety of other species, with an unusual high percentage of globally threatened and near-threatened taxa (IUCN 2008), considering the small size of Rasa. Note worthy among the 104 recorded bird species are Grey imperial pigeon *Ducula pickeringii* and Mantanani scops-owl *Otus mantananensis*.

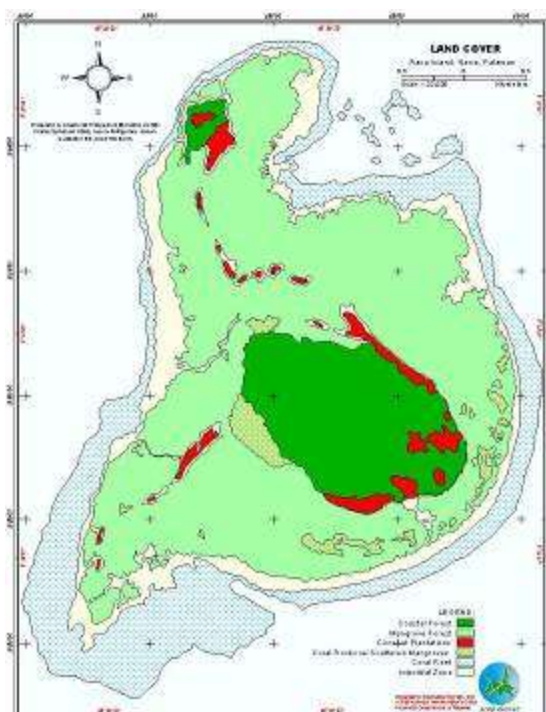


Figure 2. Vegetation and land-use of Rasa Island, Palawan, Philippines.

Dumaran Island, Dumaran, Palawan

Dumaran is situated in north-eastern Palawan between 10°22' and 10°41'N and 119°28' and 119°55'E. Nine Barangays are situated on Palawan mainland, seven on western Dumaran Island. The island is situated in the Sulu Sea and separated by a ca. 7 km wide channel from the mainland.

PCCP currently manages three areas on the island: Omoi and Manambaling Cockatoo Reserves (Fig.3) and the traditional roosting site in Lagan.

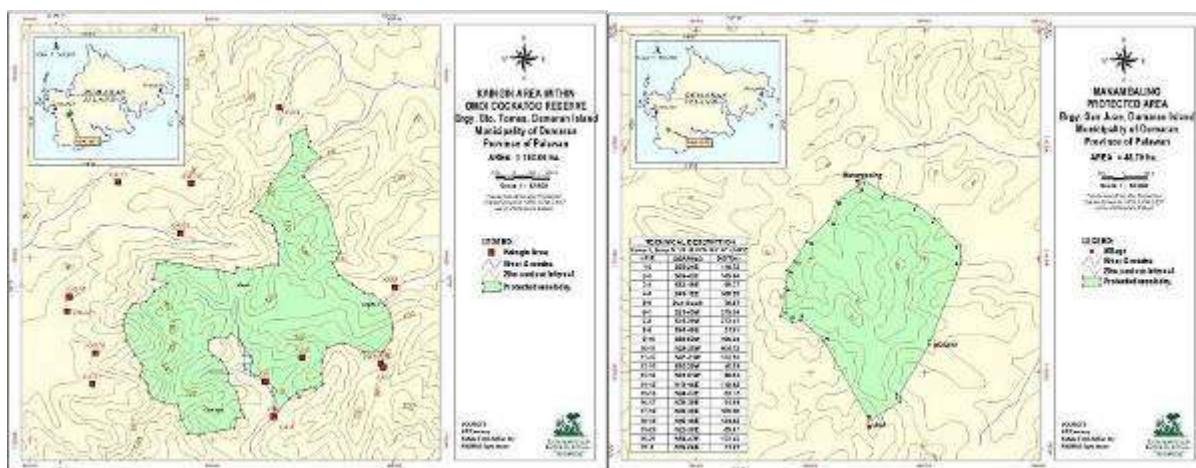


Figure 3. Omoi Cockatoo Reserve (left) and Manambaling Cockatoo Reserve (right) cover the last forest patches on Dumaran Island.

All natural terrestrial ecosystems in Dumaran are tree-dominated. On Dumaran Island only few small and isolated forest patches remain, none of them larger than 103 ha. The most abundant formation is evergreen and semi-evergreen lowland forest with Ipil *Intsia bijuga*, Amugis *Koordersiodendron pinnatum* being emergent tree species of commercial value.

Ornithological surveys conducted by Kataala Foundation so far yielded 108 species from the island. A prominent species of conservation concern is the Philippine cockatoo, which can be found with viable population in the mangroves and forest remnants of Dumaran Island, but apparently not anymore on the mainland. The last remaining forest patches are therefore of global conservation concern. This notion is supported by the recent records of other globally threatened species, particularly the Philippine forest turtle *Siebenrockiella leytenensis*.

Other species of conservation concern are Palawan hornbill *Anthracoceros marchei*, Blue-headed racquet-tail *Prioniturus platenae* and Palawan pencil-tailed tree-mouse *Chiropodomys calamianensis*. A yet unidentified shrew species has been caught in one of the last forest patches.

Main forms of land use nowadays is upland and slash-and-burn agriculture ('kaingin'), which is still widespread on the island and affects more and more forested areas on steeper slopes on the mainland. Larger parts of the island are covered by grass-and shrub land and dense stands of bamboo as consequence of this practice. Due to lack of water, irrigation systems and level areas, lowland rice cultivation is very restricted. Permanent forms of cultivation are coconut and cashew plantations. Forest and grass fires are common, particularly during the dry season.

Culasian Managed Resource Protected Area (CMRPA), Rizal, Palawan

The Protected Area (PA) is located in the southern portion of Palawan Island in the municipality of Rizal. It is situated in the coastal plain facing the South China Sea, between the coordinates 8°52' to 8°47'N and 117°27' to 117°31'E. The PA comprises 1,954 hectares.

CMRPA ranges from sea level to about 140ma.s.l. south of Culasian proper. The terrain is flat in the narrow coastal area, and rolling to moderately steep in the remaining portions. The two largest forest areas persist north of the highway near Tagbalugo on an isolated moderately steep hill reaching 120ma.s.l. and a highly fragmented rolling forest area south of the highway from ca. 20 to 140ma.s.l. near Darapiton, Malutoc, Balingasag and Tuburon. Two permanent rivers mark the periphery of CMRPA: Culasian River in the north and Arapitan River in the south. Smaller ephemeral creeks and stagnant water bodies can be found inside the area.

The major terrestrial ecosystem in the PA is lowland dipterocarp forest. Unlike most forests in Palawan, canopy heights are very high, often thirty to forty meters, with “Apitong” *Dipterocarpus grandiflorus*, “Manggis” *Koompassia excelsa* being the most conspicuous emergent tree species. Other emergent trees are for example *Dipterocarpus gracilis*, *Dipterocarpus hasselti*, *Intsia bijuga* and *Koordersiodendron pinnatum*.

Level areas are dominated by permanent cultivation. Shifting cultivation is also most common along the roads, but can frequently be found isolated in forested areas, often on steep slopes. Emergent “Manggis” and “Apitong”, isolated in cultivated areas, indicate nest sites of parrots or hill mynas which are ‘owned’ by a poacher, and therefore were not cut during the area was cultivated.

To date, 133 bird species are recorded within the CMRPA. Of outstanding conservation concern (IUCN 2008) are particularly the larger tree cavity nesters, like Palawan hornbill *Anthracoceros marchei*, all three parrot species of Palawan, Philippine cockatoo *Cacatua haematuropygia*, Blue-naped parrot *Tanygnathus lucionensis* and Blue-headed racquet-tail *Prioniturus platenae*.

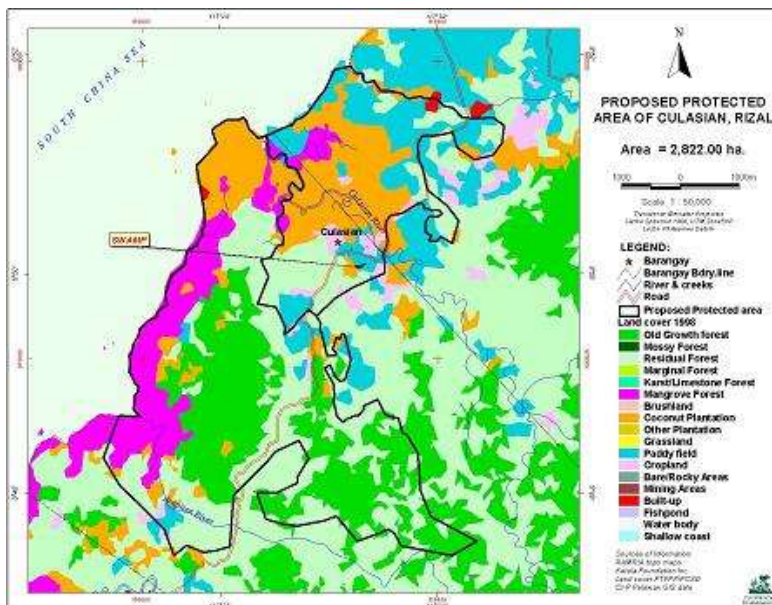


Figure 4. Vegetation, land use and boundaries of Culasian Managed Resource Protected Area, Rizal, Palawan.

Pandanan Island, Balabac

Pandanan Island in Bgy. Pandanan belongs to the northeasternmost municipality of Balabac in Palawan (Fig. 5). Coastal forests are dense and stock on flat limestone originating from elevated coral reefs. Large trees in the coastal forest are mostly deciduous and widely spaced due to water stress during the dry season. The understorey is very dense with abundant vines. Emergent trees comprise the genera *Dipterocarpus*, and *Ficus*. A narrow rim of beach forest with *Erythrina*, *Calophyllum* and *Barringtonia* is present. Coconuts are the major crop grown in the coastal areas and shifting cultivation including lowland rice, corn, and root crops inside forested areas are common land use forms. Extensive mangroves are thriving.

The coconut plantation in So. Manas ((N 08°17' 05.7"; E 117°09' 50.0") is the known roosting site of Philippine cockatoos on Pandanan Island. Sightings from this site range from one to as high as 40 individuals (Widmann *et al.* 2008). Recent counts made by KFI yielded 34 individuals as highest. Variability of roost counts are very much affected by windy and monsoon conditions. Similar observations have been made during our Samar and Polillo surveys (Widmann *et al.* 2002).

So far, 47 bird species have been recorded in and around Bgy. Pandanan, but inventories are still ongoing. Among these

are six globally threatened and six near-threatened species (IUCN 2008). Of outstanding conservation concern are particularly the larger tree cavity nesters, like Palawan hornbill *Anthracoceros marchei*, all three parrot species of Palawan, Philippine cockatoo *Cacatua haematuropygia*, Blue-naped parrot *Tanygnathus lucionensis* and Blue-headed racquet-tail *Prioniturus platenae*, and other conservation relevant species like Grey imperial pigeons *Ducula pickeringii* and Mantanani scops-owl *Otus mantananensis* (Widmann *et al.* 2008).

The seat of government of the barangay is on Malinsuno Island where most of its residents live. Population in the barangay is at 924 individuals (NSO 2007 census), concentrated on three islands of Pandanan, Malinsuno and Tangkahan. Residents are comprised of several ethnic groups: Pal'awan, Molbogs, Tausugs and Visayan-speaking migrants. Major livelihood is fishing. Apparently, smuggling is also a considerable source of income for a part of the population. Poaching for the pet trade is one source of income of some of the tribal communities.

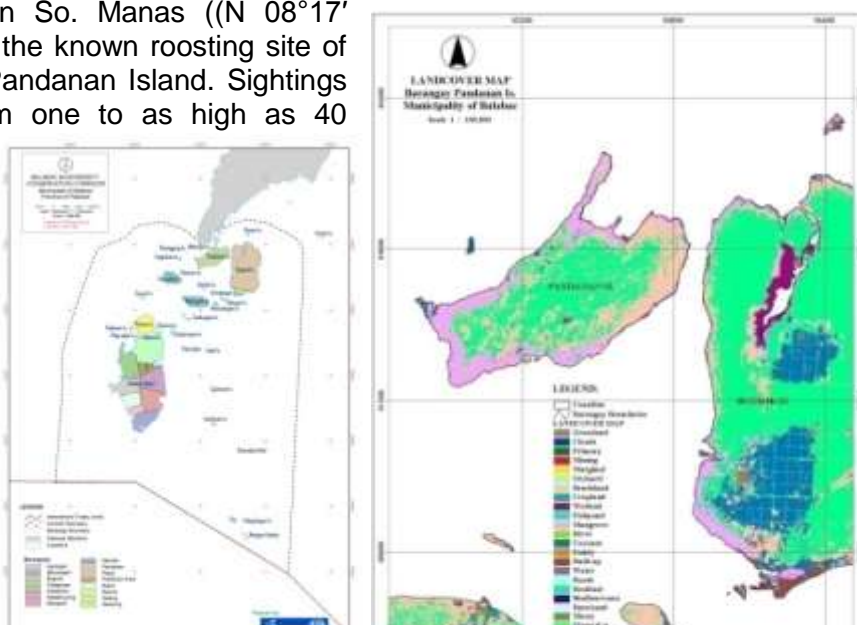
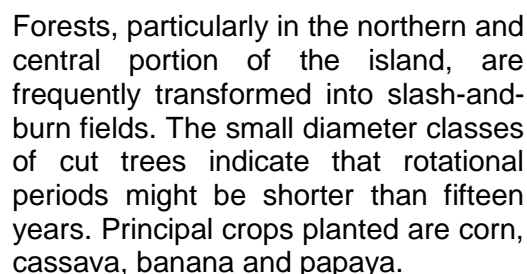


Figure 5. Vegetation map of the island (left) showing vast residual forests (green) surrounded by mangroves (purple), and location of Pandanan Island, Balabac, Palawan (right). Sources: CI-Palawan (right), PCSDS (left)

Patnanungan, Polillo group of islands, Quezon

Patnanungan Island (Fig. 6) is mainly covered with secondary vegetation often interspersed with coconuts. The narrow coastal plains in the south and the more extensive ones in the north are transformed into irrigated rice paddies whenever permanent water-flows could be tapped. Higher terrain was transformed into coconut plantations and exceptionally into grassland, due to repeated burning.



areas.

Figure 6. Vegetation and land use of Patnanungan Island (Hampson *et al.* 2002). Light green: coconut, dark green: forest, blue: mangrove, orange: ricefield, light orange: cornfield, olive: grassland, grey: settlement

The Philippine Cockatoo Conservation Program (PCCP) employs an ecosystemic and community-based approach to biodiversity conservation using the Philippine cockatoo as its flagship species. The main components of the program are nest protection or wardening schemes; scientific researches on feeding, biology and ecology of the Philippine cockatoo and other threatened species; identification, protection and management of key conservation sites; conservation education; habitat restoration; and capacity building. Researches on the Philippine cockatoo include distributional surveys, rescue of individual birds, translocation assessments, and conservation breeding for later re-introduction.

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beaches or coral outcrops. Very dense vegetation on the island considerably hampers visibility on transect walks or point counts. On Dumarán, Rizal and Patnanungan, movements are observed through wardens monitoring and patrols at protected areas and roost sites.

Monitoring of the population trend on Rasa and Dumarán is done through counting individuals at a traditional roost site. A traditional roost site is situated in a mangrove area on Rasa and can be observed from a boat while in Dumarán a privately-owned coconut plantation serves as the roost site bordering close to a mangrove area. Counts are conducted monthly either before sunset on Rasa and daily on Dumarán. Exceptionally, counts are also conducted during dawn before birds leave the roost site. Whenever possible, counts on Rasa are conducted under similar weather and light conditions. No roosting sites are known from Culasian and Patnanungan.

The core component in all project sites is the wardening scheme, employing former poachers as wildlife wardens. Wardens inspect and verify existing and potential nest trees starting end of September. During the breeding season, the nest trees are under permanent surveillance. Trees are climbed and nest holes controlled every ten days during that time. For safety reasons, dead or damaged trees are not climbed. Nest trees are characterized through species identification, tree height, diameter at breast height (DBH), height of nest hole, exposition of nest hole, diameter of hole, and diameter at base and depth of cavity. The geographic location of each nest tree is taken with the help of a GPS and marked in a map.

Presence or absence and condition of adult birds, eggs, nestlings or nest predators are noted. Nestlings are weighed with Pesola spring balances/and or electronic balance and banded with aluminum rings bearing the inscription of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the year and number (e.g. DENR 2008-06).

Volunteers are detailed in monitoring stations at the mainland coasts of Narra within and outside the breeding season. These volunteers record all sightings of cockatoos and other significant wildlife in the area of assignment.

Surveys to find remnant cockatoo populations are based on historical sources or recent information. To initially narrow down the searches, non-formal interviews with key informants (poachers, other forest users, barangay officials, school teachers) are conducted. Surveys aim to identify remnant cockatoo populations or areas which are suitable for translocation.

Herbarium collections are made of key plants in cockatoo habitats, particularly food-providing plants, and nest and roost trees. The physical structures of cockatoo breeding habitats are characterized through forest profiles. Phenological information on fruiting and flowering of food-providing trees are systematically collected on Rasa.

Restoration of mangrove is conducted on Rasa through transplanting of nursery-grown trees. Experimental restoration of lowland forest habitat is done in Dumarán. Particularly nest- and food-providing plants for cockatoos are systematically tested for their suitability for reforestation. MS Access and excel programs are used for analysis.

Composition of remaining bird communities in project and survey sites is assessed using MacKinnon-Lists and, occasionally, mist-netting. Composition of mammal, reptile and amphibian communities in project sites is assessed through direct observations, mist- and harp-netting, live-trapping (Sherman type and locally-made cage type) and pitfall trapping.

To identify potential cooperators for the projects, livelihood needs, and capacities, stakeholder and SWOT analyses are employed. Participatory planning is done through goal-

oriented project planning methodology. Alternative livelihood is provided for key-stakeholders of the cockatoo and the PAs, based on the needs assessments.

Conservation education activities employ the PRIDE approach which uses marketing methodologies to galvanize community support for conservation. The approach conducts pre and post project surveys to assess changes in levels of knowledge, awareness and behavior among target audience by using control groups. Survey Pro is used for analysis on changes over time. Proven marketing vehicles like billboards, posters, fact sheets, puppet shows, school and community visits, festivals and media participation are used to deliver relevant and compelling conservation messages.

Relevant trainings and seminars are conducted to help capacitate local partners in conservation. Cross visits to Rasa and other project sites are encouraged to facilitate exchange of experiences, lessons learned and good practices to boost morale of local partners and reinforce knowledge.

Please refer to each output for particular methodologies used in achieving results.

RESULTS AND PROGRESS

Output 1: Translocation planning for Philippine cockatoos

The translocation protocol shall be incorporated in the proposed National Philippine Cockatoo Conservation Management and Action Plan 2011-2020. This 10-year management plan was agreed to include specifically monitoring indicators such that updating of the plan could be done on regular basis. The said plan will be developed starting next year through series of meetings and workshops to be convened jointly by the Katala Foundation and the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The preliminary meeting was conducted in April and the following were discussed among other details:

- General parts will include the information on biology of the species, current status and distribution; threats; and the recovery and action plan
- Funding for the development of the said plan must be sourced out through proposal writing to cover the conduct of a series of workshops, national consultations and publication of the document.
- Key stakeholders particularly from Palawan and their experiences are vital contributions to these events.
- Experts and other organizations will be invited to participate in the Action and Recovery Planning Workshop.

Assessment of potential translocation sites and potential remnant populations within the historical range will be conducted next year.

Please refer to Output 7 for updates on the improvement of facilities to temporarily accommodate birds suitable for translocation.

Output 2: Conservation of cockatoo population on Pandanan Island, Balabac initiated

Stakeholders Meeting and Planning Workshop

In 03 April, the Stakeholders Meeting and Planning Workshop were conducted in Malinsuno Island, Bgy. Pandanan, Balabac, Palawan (Fig. 7). Twenty seven key stakeholders participated in the activity mostly farmers on Pandanan Island and some identified poachers.



Figure 7. Poachers and farmers joined the Stakeholders meeting and planning workshop in preparation for the PCCP implementation on Pandanan, Balabac. ©SSchoppe/KFI

The target condition identified was the forests and wildlife on Pandanan Island, Balabac, Palawan. Three direct factors affecting the target condition were

agreed upon: Kaingin, Natural calamities and Hunting and Trapping of Wildlife. These threats were ranked according to three criteria: Area, Intensity and Urgency (Margoluis *et. al.* 1998). Based on these, stakeholders identified Hunting and Trapping as the top threats on the target condition then followed by Kaingin and Natural calamities.

It is important to note that the threat on the lack of knowledge and awareness is overarching other factors thus need to be addressed immediately.

Based on the identified threats, priority objectives were discussed in thorough through workshop in different teams. Three priority actions were as follows: (1) To prevent wildlife trade; (2) To increase awareness on biodiversity conservation particularly on Katala conservation; and (3) To provide alternative livelihood for stakeholders. For each priority objective, activities were specified using the Goal-oriented planning matrix. This hopefully would guide the PCCP implementation on site. Please refer to Annex 1 for detailed results of the meeting and planning workshop.

It is noteworthy to mention that the stakeholders particularly the local government and direct stakeholders of Bgy. Pandanan are very keen in implementing the PCCP in the area. The application for a SEP clearance from the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) is pending at present. This shall form as addendum to the existing SEP clearance of the on-going PCCP.

Nest tree and roost site monitoring

Nine cockatoo nest trees and 12 potential nest trees were identified and monitored this year. Nest tree characterization was completed on eight out of nine identified cockatoo nests while five of the 12 potential nest trees were characterized. Thirty-six

parameters were collected from these trees and key parameters are shown in Table 1.

Nest trees are composed mainly of two major tree species: *Pometia pinnata* and *Dracontomelon dao*. The former is a known nest tree in all other project sites. There are two tree species yet to be identified.

Out of nine Katala nest trees identified, six were confirmed occupied while other nest trees indicated signs of occupation e.g. cut twigs, feces on the ground and cleaned surroundings of nest. These observations are similar to that in other project sites (Widmann *et al.* 2001).

We gathered information from a poacher from Sebaring, Bugsuk Island; he knew of 17 cockatoo nest trees in Bugsuk. Of the 17, hatchlings were poached from 16 nest trees last year. A hatchling was allegedly sold at around 2,000 pesos (33 Euro). Other nest trees reported to us need to be confirmed as they are far from the island of Pandanan but within the municipality of Balabac.

Within the reporting period, the highest count was 32 and lowest count was 22. In 28 February, 32 individuals were counted by the Katala team. A daily roost count was done in March (Fig. 8) through the help of a local volunteer who was trained in the method.

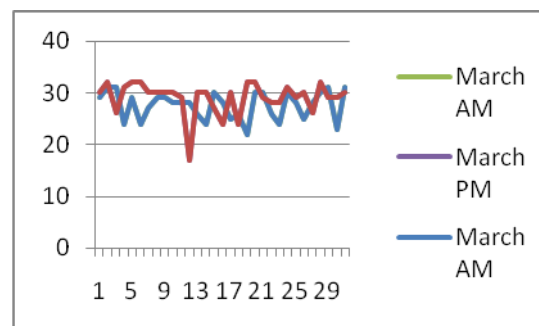


Figure 8. Daily roost counts done in March 2009 at the traditional roost site in Manas, Pandanan Island, Balabac.

The same poacher from Bugsuk informed us of another roost site in a coconut plantation bordering a mangrove area on Bugsuk Island; however due to bad weather conditions and time limitation, we were not able to verify the said site. It is said to harbor more than 50 individuals.

Nest protection scheme

Four active poachers from Pandanan were identified and tapped to monitor this year's breeding season. The poachers signified their interest to join the conservation work after attending the planning workshop and several focus group meetings with them. Among the four, one poacher is very knowledgeable on almost all nest trees. As mentioned in previous reports (Widmann *et. al.* 2008, PTPR 2008), nest trees in Pandanan are not "owned" compared to that in Rizal, our other project site in southern Palawan. Hence, one poacher could harvest any nest trees every season, on a "first-come" basis.

Since there were few poachers on a relatively big area for monitoring, nest trees were assigned to forest users who live near the identified nest tree. Both poachers and nest tree volunteers monitor the trees. They were taught how to fill in nest monitoring sheets. Activities were verified by the Site Coordinator with the assistance of former Bgy. Captain Nestor Gabinete.

As previously said, six nest trees were confirmed occupied as of April 2009. Ten eggs and one hatchling were confirmed already from five of these nest trees. Calls of cockatoos were heard everytime nest trees were visited. One nest tree *Pommetia pinnata* had four eggs confirmed. The hatchling had weighed 250g and had about 2in. long tail feathers during the monitoring in April.

Two nest trees were prone to flooding and perhaps would not be occupied this

year and if occupied then eggs might be rotten due to flooding.

Other nests were not visited because nest volunteers were busy with their kaingin fields. The locations were also far and a day or two will be spent for the visit which is a big disruption already for their daily subsistence.

It appears that breeding is earlier on Pandanan than anywhere else in our project sites. This is crucial consideration especially for law enforcement agencies.

Other information

While we try to gain support, identified poachers revealed more information about their poaching activities. For the year 2008 for example, one poacher admitted getting 12 hatchlings from eight nest trees and the other nine hatchlings from three nest trees. They estimated 22 hatchlings in total were poached and traded last 2008, excluding the one confiscated by the KFI survey team in May 2008.

Poachers also shared their traditional knowledge on breeding biology e.g. anticipating additional eggs in a clutch through the color of the eggs.

Collection of Tabon eggs were also reported as a continuing activity by forest users with 10 eggs per day per person being poached.

Conservation education and linkages

Program Co-Manager Dr. Schoppe presented before the Mayor of Balabac, Hon. Shuaib J. Astami, KFI's visions and programs at the Balabac's Liaison Office in Puerto Princesa City in April. Field Operations Coordinator Fred Diaz also collaborated with municipal officials for coordination of activities and accreditation of KFI to work in the vicinity. Meanwhile, contacts with Jewellmer Corporation are on-going.

Whenever there are occasions while stranded during bad weather conditions, IEC were conducted to children in particular at Malinsuno Island using the Share a Place to Live Poster.

Information campaigns were as well conducted to ex-local traders in the area and local officials during barangay visits. This paves way in establishing linkage among different stakeholders in the area.

PRIDE Campaign

The pre-project survey was conducted covering target areas on Pandanan Island and its neighboring barangays. The total population size of the target group is 257 at 5% interval error and 95% confidence level. Population age size ranges from ages 10 to 60 above.

At similar interval error and confidence level of the target group, 212 respondents were sampled from So. Kinurong, Bgy. Rio Tuba in mainland Bataraza as control group. The area was chosen in comparison to the population size of the target group and its proximity to capture information from intervening activities of the proposed PRIDE campaign.

Four enumerators did the survey and analysis of the two groups will be presented next reporting period.

Constraints and measures taken

- Constant monitoring both on newly identified wardens and nest trees is essential. There is still a lot of capacity building measure to be done to ensure genuine cooperation and strong collaboration.
- Livelihood opportunities and monetary incentives for direct stakeholders would play vital role in successfully converting poachers to work for conservation in particular whilst other possible linkages with concerned agencies and authorities

are still being developed e.g. Jewelmer Corporation.

- Distances from one nest tree to the other is a challenge especially when the heavy rains occur. Also if the waves are high, possibility to cross islands by boat is impossible.
- Bugsuk Island is also a promising cockatoo habitat with confirmed cockatoo sightings and reported nest trees. However, without a trusted person on site, monitoring will be impossible. Cooperation of the Jewelmer Corporation is vital for both sites.
- Poaching is still on-going despite the initial activities apparently because (1) there are other poachers from the mainland who still come to the island; (2) entry points to the island are difficult to guard or monitor; and (3) KFI has not fully operated in the area due to lacking legal clearances from concerned agencies hence the limitations in implementation.
- There is the great need to coordinate and collaborate with the Jewelmer Corporation for Pandanan activities and possibly for Bugsuk in the future. Also, coordination is important between KFI and the law enforcing agencies on mainland Bataraza in particular.

Table 1. Key characteristics of cockatoo identified and potential nest trees on Pandanan Island, Balabac											
Nest No.	Nest Tree		Vitality of Tree	Tree position relative to surrounding	Estimated Measurements (meters)						
					Nest Tree		Nest Hole				
	Scientific Name	Local Name			DBH (cm)	H (m)	NH (m)	Orient. of hole	DNC (cm)	LNH (cm)	Location of nest hole
Pan 01		Arisurang/ Dipanga	Alive	Canopy	200	30	22	S 10°W	13	15	Live Branch
Pan 02	<i>Pommetia pinnata</i>	Malugai / Bayoso	Alive	Emergent	130	58	48	E 80°N			Live Branch
Pan 04	<i>Dracontemelon dao</i>	Dao	Alive		30	15	20	N 20°E	15	35	Live Branch
Pan 05		Salugon	Alive	Emergent	165	35	25	S 30° E	7	10	Live Branch
Pan 06	<i>Pommetia pinnata</i>	Malugai / Bayoso	Alive	Emergent	250	40	30	N 30° E	10	15	Live Branch
Pan 08	<i>Pommetia pinnata</i>	Malugai / Bayoso	Alive	Emergent	250	45	27	N 40°E	20	20.4	Live Branch
Pan 09	<i>Pommetia pinnata</i>	Malugai / Bayoso	Alive	Emergent	257	35	21	S 270°W	20	35	Live Branch
Pan PN 02	<i>Dracontemelon dao</i>	Dao	Alive	Canopy	190	28	27	N30°W	35	80	Live Branch
Pan PN 03	<i>Dracontemelon dao</i>	Dao	Alive	Canopy	110	52	43	N 10°E			Live Branch
Pan PN 04	<i>Dracontemelon dao</i>	Dao	Alive	Canopy	140	49	48	S 10°N			Live Branch
Pan PN 06	<i>Pommetia pinnata</i>	Malugai / Bayoso	Alive	Emergent							Live Branch

Legend: PN – potential nest; Ht – height of tree; NH – nest height; DNC –diameter of nest chamber; BW – bottom width; LNH – length of nest hole

Output 3: Conservation of cockatoo population on Rasa Island Wildlife Sanctuary (RIWS), Narra continued

Wardening scheme

Nest trees were monitored regularly. *Carbaryl* powder mixed with nest substrates was applied to prevent mites. Climbing and checking of eggs were calendared in order to lessen disturbance. Please refer to succeeding output for updates of the breeding season from the nest monitoring activities within the reporting period.

In February, wardens joined in an ocular inspection of sedimentation status at surrounding waters of Rasa Island. This initiative was organized by the Mayor in response to the claim that mining effluents are causing sedimentation problems on Rasa. As recommended by KFI and the visiting survey team, baseline data must be secured as reference for monitoring.

A successful dismantling of an illegally established hut was enforced by wardens upon agreement with owner and in coordination with local CENRO and PASu.

The request for deputation of wardens this year was submitted to DENR after the said office lifted the suspension on issuance of deputation order.

Apart from regular monitoring activities, wardens continued assisting several birding trips and doing the roost counts. They also have rescued a pangolin *Manis culionensis* and after taking necessary measurements and biometrics, the pangolin was released to the wild in the presence of officials from local concerned agencies. A warden is assigned to gather phenological data from mainland Narra coastal areas and at the Estrella forest. So far, no indications of nest occupation with the artificial nest boxes installed at mainland coastal areas were observed. In Estrella, we are tracking phenology of 75 tree species. The area is good source of

foliage and local foods for cockatoos kept at KIEBC. Bird sightings are also recorded. Significant records include Blue-headed racquet tails, Palawan hornbill, and Blue-naped parrots.

Meanwhile, wardens take turns in helping with maintenance and care of animals kept at the Katala Institute for Ecology and Biodiversity Conservation (KIEBC).

Early this year, wardens were occupied as well repairing the camp on Rasa in time for the breeding season.



Figure 9. Program Manager discussed with wardens at campsite in Rasa the recent updates of the breeding season. Problems and issues were also tackled during this visit. ©SHDiaz

Capacity building of the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) of the Rasa Island Wildlife Sanctuary (RIWS)

The regular PAMB meeting for this quarter was conducted on 3rd of March 2009 with 12 member-offices present. Concurrent PASU Tactay presided the meeting in absence of PAMB Co-Chair Mayor Demaalala. Highlights were:

- Presentation and approval of workplans from different committees;
- Updates from the Municipal Tourism Office (MTO) on their plans of promoting Rasa Island Wildlife Sanctuary as recreation and eco-

destination. After deliberation, the board required the MTO to present its plans in the next meeting;

- Updates on the following were tackled:
 - Renewal of deputation of wardens from DENR
 - Seaweed farming on Rasa
 - PSU proposal on awareness studies
- A presentation from visiting geologist Dr. Antonio Socrates was accommodated. This was concerning sedimentation issues from mining that might have possible negative impacts on Rasa Island surrounding waters. This was readily taken up by PAMB and the Mayor reacted to it through an ocular survey at site. KFI suggested that a study on sedimentation must be in place soon.

The Local Government of Narra has appropriated this year One hundred twenty thousand pesos (ca. 2000 Euro) to help provide incentives for the wardens at RIWS.

Conservation Education

Field Operations Coordinator Fred Diaz elaborated on Rasa's conservation project before an estimated 100 mostly fisherfolks-residents from Bgy. Panacan. This information campaign was also attended by members of the municipal council and Department of Agriculture staff.

Information campaigns at mainland Narra are on-going. A list of CE conducted activities in all project sites is presented in Table 3. Preparations for the Katala Festival in June are as well on the way with a proposal submitted to the Office of the Mayor.

Ecotourism

On Rasa, 85 birders and tourists visited from January to April. Among the highlights were the visits of:

Thomas Arndt in January. Mr. Arndt was able to view flocks of cockatoos at the traditional roosting site and at the birdwatch tower. His visit provided us advice and comments on our KIEBC facilities particularly on the on-going construction of the cockatoo aviary and the cockatoo feeding plan. Mr. Arndt documented the cockatoo and the Blue headed racquet-tail.

Richard Groenevald from the Netherlands, who plans to publish an article in the Parrot Society Magazine from the Netherlands about his visit to Rasa, took pictures on site and interacted with wardens.



Figure 10. Cockatoos foraging on mainland monitoring stations in Narra offer an alternative venue when roosting visit is not possible. Flocks have been regularly observed in these areas. ©POdekerken

Pavel Hospodarsky visited in February along with four colleagues from Czech Republic to discuss about captive care and maintenance of *S. leytensis* and

provided some inputs for aviary construction at KIEBC.

Peter Odekerken from Australia who works in particular on parrots documented the cockatoos feeding on mainland stations. He also interacted with wardens and our local partners. He plans to produce a video of his visit and will give a copy to the project.

Visiting bird tour operators and wildlife photographers from UK along with the Department of Tourism officials in March was oriented about Rasa and activities by *Fred Diaz*.

The Undersecretary of the Department of Agriculture also visited the roosting site on Rasa.

The regular birding trips organized by Bird Quest and Birding Adventure Philippines, Birdtour Asia, etc. Some remarkable messages we received this period is reflected in text box.

Systematic collection of data on breeding and feeding biology and population dynamics of Philippine cockatoo continued

We have a total of 30 nest trees occupied this year and as of April there were 20 eggs and 37 hatchlings. Two hatchlings were found dead while 12 eggs were already confirmed gone; two of these were possibly thrown out because they were infertile while 10 were reportedly rotten, broken and infertile. Banding data will start in May.

Three new nest trees were discovered this year and flashed with iron sheets. We have in total 59 nest trees identified on Rasa. Twelve are not functional anymore because either branches with nest holes broke off or the tree itself is dead. There were nest holes which have been enlarged and deepened.

Rasa Island: A pearl in the Sulu Sea. And Fred a most helpful and enthusiastic guide to the island. And behalf of the three of us, Maraming Salamat at Mabuhay! Muub Hendrix, Robert Brinko and company, The Netherlands

Very heartening to see such a worthwhile project. Over 50 seen coming in to roost. Peter Cowdell, England

Thanks again for a wonderful trip. Keep up the goodwork protecting these wonderful birds. Rob Hutchinson, UK

Wonderful, positive conservation project & protect endangered bird Philippine cockatoo. Keep local fellows engaged. Tim Appleton, UK

Fantastic project, congratulations! Endre Sos, Hungary

Well done! Glad to see conservation working at work. John Duncan McDonald, UK

82 + birds seen, excellent of protection. Paul Moakrj, UK

One of the cockatoo nest trees was simultaneously occupied by a Blue-headed racquet-tail this year. The cavity was on another branch. A breeding White-bellied sea-eagle was likewise observed on another cockatoo nest tree above the known nest hole of the cockatoo. The cockatoos did not breed this year probably because of the presence of the eagle.

Two of the potential trees with artificial nest boxes (ANBs) already fell. So far no ANB is yet occupied.

At the traditional roost site, the highest counts were in January with 190 individuals (Fig. 11).

On mainland Narra, the population trend is also upwards based on maximum

numbers counted (Fig 12). The highest counts were regularly observed in two mainland stations (Marcelo and Borbon). Marcelo area volunteers recorded in April the highest count within reporting period with 116 individuals. As always observed, foraging sites are mainly characterized by presence of *Moringa oleifera* hence some stations were intermittently visited by cockatoos. We are mobilizing another Malunggay planting this Katala Festival in

June in coastal areas. The volunteer in Borbon has resigned since March. Then counts were done sporadically in the area. In those days cockatoos were observed to have stayed only in Borbon area and vicinities and no more large flocks were observed foraging after they have eaten in Borbon.

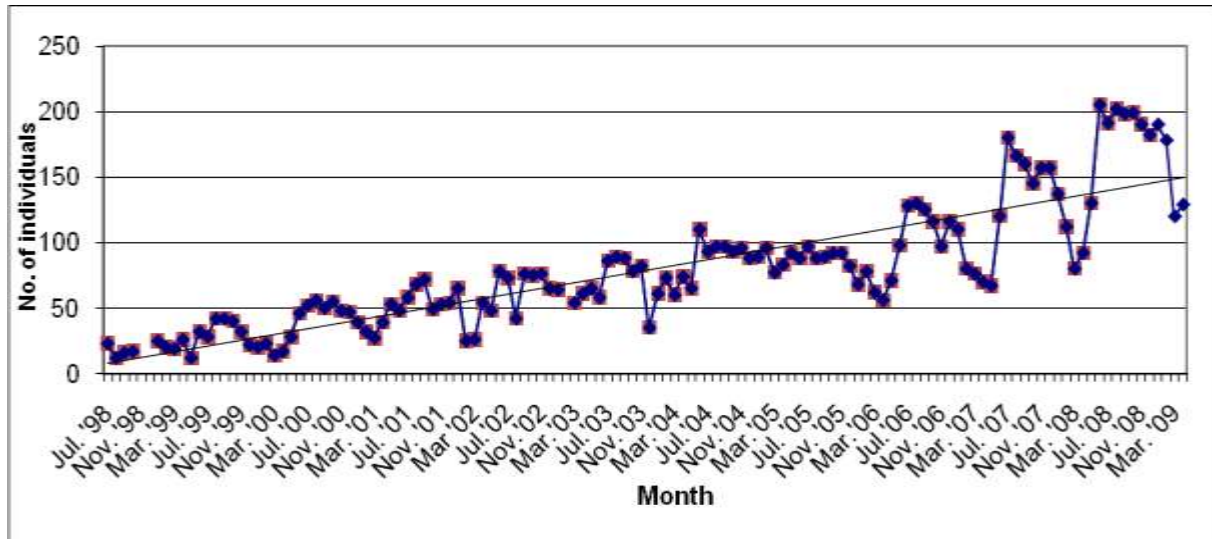


Figure 11. Monthly roost counts of Philippine cockatoos at the traditional roost site, Rasa Island, Palawan.

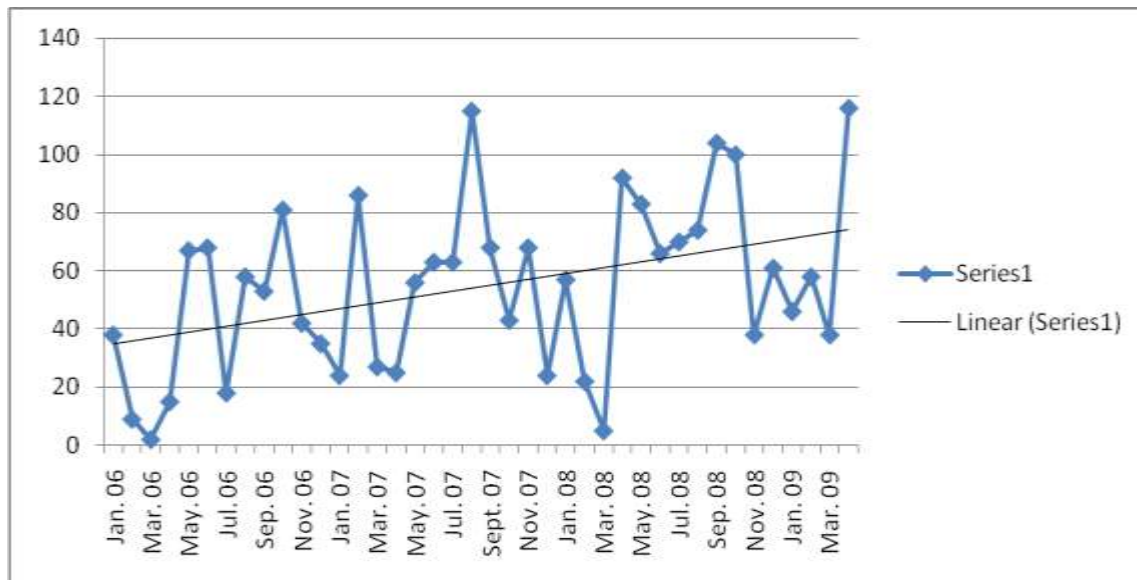


Figure 12. Maximum numbers of Philippine cockatoos counted on the mainland opposite Rasa Island on a single day.

Constraints and measures taken

- The breeding season activities seem to be very late this year. If we compare last year at the end of February we already had 40 eggs but this year we had only 4 eggs. This might be because of the unusual weather conditions or perhaps the saturation of population on Rasa.
- There had been some issues among wardens with regard to the dismantling of the hut illegally established on Rasa. The program management resolved the conflict and more will be discussed during the assessment of the breeding season sometime in August.
- The proposed municipal appropriation of Two hundred thousand pesos (ca. 3333 Euro) for Rasa this year was reduced to the usual appropriation of One hundred twenty thousand pesos (ca. 2000 Euros).

Output 4. Conservation of cockatoo population on Dumaran Island, Dumaran continued

Wardening scheme

Within this reporting period, kaingin (shifting cultivation) was widespread in the island (Fig. 13). During a monitoring visit by management, vast areas of land along the road and near forested areas were observed burned and prepared for planting. At least four major cases were monitored and acted upon by wardens. One was a cleared area estimated 50m away from a cockatoo nest tree. This was reported immediately to concerned officials; however, perpetrators did not show when summoned. In another case, officer from CENRO-Roxas came to inventory the trees damaged by kaingin activity in Bgy. Sto. Tomas.

An agreement was signed between the local office of the Philippine National

Police (PNP) in Dumaran and above mentioned kaingineros that said violators will not pursue the use of the open areas. However, in a visit conducted by PCCP team after the meeting, the area near a cockatoo nest was still burned. We brought up the cases to the office of the Mayor and he had indicated that he would file formal case against these people with the help of CENRO.

Wardens continued investigations on mangrove areas and yielded positive sightings where five to twelve individuals foraged on fruits of *Sonneratia alba*. Surveys for potential nests and roost sites were also done. Not only cockatoos were observed but several other target species like the Palawan hornbill, Blue-naped parrots and pigeons feasting on fig trees.



Figure 13. Kaingin farms overwhelmingly surround the hills of Dumaran Island in April. ©GBatin

Other activities that kept wardens busy included nursery care and management and maintenance of the garden at campsite.

Capacity building

The Local Protected Area Management Committee (LPAMC) convened on 23rd March and was presided by Vice Mayor Cabanillas in the absence of the Mayor. Highlights of the meeting were:

- Presentation of kaingin cases all over the island - The Mayor decided to file formal cases against violators once all affidavits were completed. Meanwhile, KFI presented a matrix on reports of illegal cases observed by wardens in and around the protected area which was adopted by committee to be submitted to Offices of the MENRO and the Mayor for reference;
- The Fidenci case involving PCCP staff as witnesses was finally resolved under the PCSD adjudication board on the 26th of February 2009. Mr. Pierre Fidenci was fined Fifty Thousand Pesos for violation of Section 23.4 of PCSD Administrative Order No. 6 as amended. To recall, Mr. Fidenci conducted research activities in Dumarán in particular on the Philippine Forest Pond Turtle without securing proper permits from relevant agencies; and
- Updates on the renewal of deputation of wardens from DENR and the breeding season activities were also undertaken.

The municipal government of Dumarán has appropriated another Fifty thousand pesos (ca. 833 Euro) this year to augment conservation work in protected areas.

Program Manager IDL Widmann attended a back to back meeting of the ABC (Association of Bgy. Captains) and the Municipal Development Council (MDC) in April in Dumarán to present and discuss amongst all barangay captains KFI's plans for the Kalabukay Festival in June. All attendees were supportive of the festival and one commented that "*the festival is already a tradition*" in Dumarán and people wait for its festivities. The Mayor was likewise very supportive of the plan. KFI has committed its staff and resources for the celebration in particular on the Kalabukay Fun Day.

Conservation education

The reactivation of the Katala Conservation Club was completed with new sets of officers elected in March. This is in preparation for the festival activities in June. Meeting with KCC and the Program Manager in April outlined the activities for the upcoming festival in June that will involve the youth.

In January, our library aide was able to put up an environmental quiz bee at the National High School in Dumarán participated in by 15 high school students.

Activities at the Katala Environmental Education Center (KEEC) had reached ca. 120 students and visiting researchers within reporting period. In March, 73 visitors from nine barangays were at the KEEC. They had introduction about the PCCP activities and information materials were distributed as well. This was in time for the Women' Health Association week-long celebration.

Focus group discussions (FGDs) conducted was primarily targeted to slash and burn farmers (kaingineros) and topics mainly covered environmental laws and wildlife conservation.

Create buffer zones around existing cockatoo reserves, preferably including creation of alternative livelihood options

With the objective of sequestering carbon and of creating or preserving habitats of threatened wildlife species in the Philippines, an initiative to protect and rehabilitate former or existing tropical forest areas in Dumarán is jointly undertaken by KFI through the financial assistance from Zoo Landau and Stadtholding Landau and La Ola Leisure Bath, Germany.

KFI has secured an area near the experimental plot bordering the Omoi Cockatoo Reserve for this purpose. This was assessed in April and an application for tax declaration is in process.

Management of the target area includes rehabilitation using fast-growing pioneering tree species and later on slower-growing, but long-lived climax tree species. Already regenerating forest areas will be protected from adverse influences, like fire, cutting or grazing.

Forest inventories will be conducted before and initially yearly after the intervention to assess standing crop and therefore carbon in the living biomass. The initial project duration is five years, starting from January 2009 to December 2013.

Meanwhile, 828 seedlings are kept ready at our nursery for the planting schedules. Seedlings include valuable timber trees and food providing trees for target bird species (Fig. 14).



Figure 14. Tree nursery in Dumarán holds food and nest providing trees for the cockatoos and other target bird species. ©GBatin

Systematic collection of data on breeding and feeding biology and population dynamics of Philippine cockatoo continued

Three out of seven cockatoo known nest trees were confirmed occupied this year. Two nest trees are probably occupied but their cavities had been deepened so eggs could not be confirmed. Detection of eggs through the careful use of a stick was demonstrated to wardens by another seasoned climber from Narra. One of these two nests was covered with an improvised wooden shade in order to save it from flooding.

Two additional nest trees (Ipil *Intsia bijuga* and one locally known as Luwas Luwas respectively) were discovered and the latter nest tree was confirmed with three eggs; however these were lost to predation probably by monitor lizards. The said nest was not flashed when discovered as this was too late and it might disturb breeding attempt.

Two of the known cockatoo nest trees are occupied by a Blue-naped parrot and a Hill myna respectively but in separate cavities on the tree. The other nest tree is threatened by kaingin activity.

As of April, we have eleven eggs confirmed this year but we lost three already to predation. Three eggs were infertile.

There were days with zero daily counts of Philippine cockatoos at the traditional roost site in Lagan for the months of January and February. Warden Tirso Sy explained that in those days winds were very strong. As observed in other sites e.g. Pandanan, Samar (Widmann *et. al.* 2008, Widmann 2002), cockatoos are sensitive to weather conditions particularly at roost sites. In January, the highest count was eleven and in succeeding months it went down to nine (Fig. 15). Another factor we could deduce is the lack of food in the roosting site. Our phenology records show that during those peak months of the breeding season, there was absence of fruits of *Sonneratia alba* which is more favoured by the birds despite other food providing trees were present e.g. *Erythrina variegata* Dapdap, *Albizia procera* Casay, *Terminalia catappa*.

The search for other possible roost sites is continued and reported sightings were visited. In a small forest patch ca. 8ha of secondary growth trees adjacent to a coconut plantation in San Juan, we measured key tree species (Table 2) that could be used by the Katala in the area. There had been several sightings reported and confirmed in the area, thus, during the visit, the owner was taught how to fill up monitoring sheets and was issued a binocular.

Table 2. Plants measured in a forest patch in Bgy. San Juan (Dawson area), Dumaran Island.

<i>Plants</i>	<i>DBH (cm)</i>	<i>Height (m)</i>
Mararango	35	13.4
Taluto	29	16
Mararango	92	27.4
Taluto	17.6	24.3
Taluto	19.2	23.3
Taluto	40.6	24.6
Unidentified	51.3	8.4
Taluto	21.2	13.6
Palawan Cherry	24.1	13.4
Banaba	16.2	12.3
Mararango	17.2	11.0
Unidentified	29.4	15.3
Coconut	32.9	23.4
Coconut	33.1	23.6
Coconut	33.7	21.6
Coconut	36.3	19.3
Coconut	33.2	19.6
Coconut	38	23.4

Precipitation was extremely low in the months of Jan to Mar. In fact, in January there was no rainfall at all and in February and March there was a day of rain only. First rain fell in April and after that rain was abundant.

As to other target species monitored, one hornbill nest was observed sealed in April and continuously monitored while the other hornbill nest is already infested with termites.

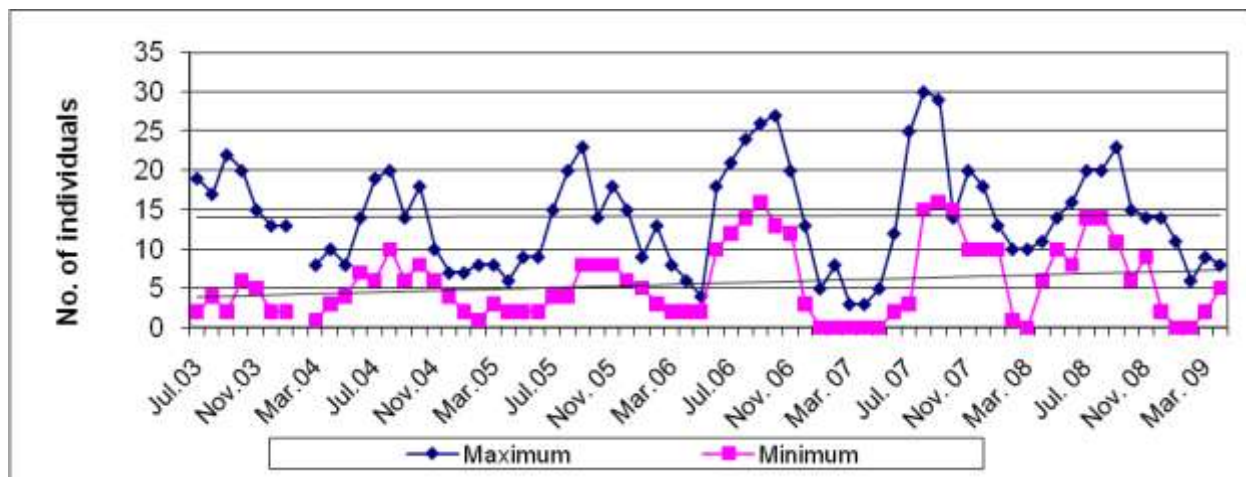


Figure 15. Monthly maximum and minimum numbers of Philippine cockatoos roosting at the traditional roost site in So. Lagan, Bgy. San Juan, Dumaran, Palawan.

Constraints and measures taken

- Kaingin practice is a persistent issue. Through a rough investigation we have done, this farming practice actually does not even earn the people a decent cash income. However, it is the easiest way to till a land and be able to store rice stock for the harder days.
- Despite all our efforts to stop kaingin, it seemed futile as both local government and residents lack the political will to change.

Output 5. Conservation of cockatoo population in Culasian Managed Resource Protected Area (CMRPA), Rizal continued

Wardening scheme

The first half of the year posed many challenges to the wardens in particular. Several illegal cases ranging from kaingin activities to timber poaching (Fig. 16) allegedly for shipment out of Palawan were reported by KFI to concerned agencies and authorities. In January, PNP, DENR, and KFI jointly confiscated seven square logs of Kamagong *Diospyros* sp. at the estuary in Culasian. Custody of confiscated logs was temporarily endorsed to a certain

barangay councilor; however, this was reportedly stolen the following day and no witnesses could be traced.

We reported illegal cutting of Ironwood *Eusideroxylon zwageri* locally called "Tabolian," at Sitio Taburon inside the PA to the Bgy. Council of Culasian and the local CENRO in Quezon. The timber was estimated 30m in length.

We as well verified illegal chainsaw operation at Marambak area where wardens observed freshly cut Ipil *Intisia bijuga* and a local tree called Saibid. This activity had reportedly the blessing from key officials.

Apart from regular monitoring at the PA, wardens mainly monitor identified nest trees of target bird species in the area. In summary we have in Balukanad area, a total of 17 eggs and 20 hatchlings of Blue-naped parrot, three hatchlings and one egg of Hill myna. Two eggs were lost from Palawan hornbill and Blue-naped parrot. Some nest trees already have fallen and few were occupied by microbats. Meanwhile, in Tagbalugo area, we have six Hill myna and 68 Blue-naped parrot hatchlings. Wardens had already observed some fledglings of Hill myna from one nest tree.



Figure 16. Timber poaching and kaingin are major threats to lowland forests in Rizal. ©IRegodos

Capacity building

The LPAMC Meeting was conducted on 20th January 2009 with 10 member offices present. After updating members on the breeding success and activities of 2008, discussions mainly tackled on our motion for the integration of the CMRPA to the Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape (MMPL) proposed by the Conservation International (CI) – Palawan program. Mr. Adriano from CI-Palawan presented the proposed MMPL and reported to the board that more planning workshops will be held once the proposal is approved under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS). Management then of the bigger protected landscape that covers the existing CMRPA shall be discussed in great detail.

The other significant agenda discussed was about the rampant illegal activities in Rizal. MENRO Calamba suggested to Mayor to issue memo to Barangay Captains who are allegedly involved in illegal cases. Mayor Degillo mentioned that the suggestion has been taken into action already and apparently none had paid attention to it. Hence, she made arrangements with PNP to respond in case barangays do not respond to reported cases. She further announced that she will create a quick response team composed of PNP, MENRO and other offices, and requested from PNP Provincial Director to have the Maritime group that was pulled out from Quezon to be transferred to Rizal.

Deputation of wardens is pending at the DENR Regional Office.

Conservation education

In 25-28 February, wardens participated during the 56th Founding Celebration of Barangay Culasian, in Bgy. Culasian and the following month we joined in the festivities of Rizal's 28th Founding Anniversary through our Katala Fun Day. Our signature activity for kids like face painting, fun games, film showing along with lectures about freshwater turtle conservation were a hit.

Systematic collection of data on breeding and feeding biology and population dynamics of Philippine cockatoo continued

In both Tagbalugo and Balukanad areas inside the CMRPA, individuals of cockatoo were observed however only numbers are very scarce so far the highest observation was four.

The only known cockatoo nest tree in adjacent barangay was monitored yet yielded no positive records of occupation. The nest hole was occupied with microbats locally called "*Panoy*." The nest chamber was deepened as

well. We tried driving out the bats from the nest. Even when the bats were completely out of the nest hole, the cockatoos were not observed visiting the nest anymore. In a nearby area, cockatoos were observed visiting a cavity. This was monitored but yielded no success as well.

We also verified a reported nest near a mangrove area however the Manggis *Koompassia excelsa* was confirmed occupied only by a Blue-naped parrot.

Constraints and measures taken

- We find it extremely difficult to deal with local officials in regards to illegal activities. Despite efforts to engage all authorities and concerned local agencies, actions seem so complex to realize.
- According to Protected Area and Wildlife Section Head Clarissa Pador of CENRO-Quezon their response to reported cases are hindered by mobility problems and sometimes the lack of coordination between and among concerned authorities e.g. she felt their own rangers had not been involved in several operations.
- We reduced working days of wardens in Rizal due to fund insufficiency and also because duties are largely hampered by life threats; hence, wardens cannot fulfill full time functions as wardens. The private donor who pledged additional funds for Rizal wardens was not realized.



Figure 17. Intol (warden) checking a new nest tree (1) beside the known Manggis nest tree (2) in Ransang, Rizal. ©IRegodos

Table 3. Conservation education campaigns, January - April 2009, Philippine Cockatoo Conservation Program

DATE/TIME	ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED	LOCATION	RESULTS/REMARKS	PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED
01.09.09	Focus Group Discussion	Bgy. Poblacion, Dumaran Palawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk w/ 6 residents Re: conservation status of Phil. Cockatoo and the importance of mangroves. 	None
01.12.09	Orientation to guests	RIWS, Narra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted FGD to Thomas Arndt and Adi Purnumo. Visited mainland monitoring stations and bird watch tower & roosting site 	None
01.13.09	Assistance to college students	KEEC, Dumaran Palawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared knowledge w/ the students doing research on environmental management. Prepare environmental related books for their reference 	
01.13.09	Focus Group Discussion	So. Salimbanog Bgy. Capayas, Dumaran Palawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation on conservation status of Philippine cockatoo and distributed IEC materials 	
01.14.09	Assistance to Elementary Teachers	KEEC Field house, Dumaran Palawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed with two mainland elementary teachers on KFI and the PCCP activities in Dumaran, distributed IEC materials for their visual aids 	
01.16.09	Focus Group Discussion	So. Barongbongan, Dumaran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathered 14 residents; discuss re: PA & Dumaran PA; distributed IEC materials. 	None
01.20.09	Interview	Dumarao, Roxas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathered information regarding the collection of pangolins 	
01.21.09	Environmental Quiz	Dumaran National High School Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 students participated from the Dumaran National High School 	
01.24.09	Focus Group Discussion	Tagumpay, Roxas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed with residents the occurrence and collection of wildlife especially Philippine Cockatoo and freshwater turtles 	
01.25.09	Focus Group Discussion	Candelaria, Roxas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviewed turtle hunter regarding the intensity of collection and trade 	
02.02.2009	Orientation	Municipal Session, Roxas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During regular session KFI vision and mission and an introduction to PCCP and PFTCP were given 	
02.14.09	Orientation to guests	RIWS, Narra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted IEC to guests headed by Tim Fisher. Visited 3 mainland monitoring stations and saw 7 cockatoos, visitors took pictures and proceeded to bird watch tower & roosting site; they appreciated conservation works 	None
02.15.09	Orientation to guests	RIWS, Narra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted FGD to Dutch visitors, visited bird watch tower and forest patch of mainland Antipuluan. 	None

DATE/TIME	ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED	LOCATION	RESULTS/REMARKS	PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED
02.19.09	Focus Group Discussion	Dumaran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FGD with KCC members on reactivation of KCC; discussed about environmental principles 	None
02.23.09	Orientation	RIWS, Narra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted FGD to visitors headed by Pavel Hospodarsky, visited tower, roost site and KIEBC 	None
02.25 & 27.09	Orientation to guests	RIWS, Narra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted IEC to visiting guests and conducted the usual visits at Rasa 	None
03.04.09	Informal lecture	Municipal shed area, Poblacion Dumaran, Palawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathered 11 daycare pupils and discussed on the PCCP through games and interactive lectures 	None
03.06.09	Orientation to guests	RIWS, Narra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitors registered at the logbook and brief about the do's and don'ts at the island. 	None
03.07.09	Orientation to guests	RIWS, Narra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation and FGD to DOT guests, distributed brochures and Visited Marcelo station. 	None
03.10.09	Orientation to participants of "Women' Health Association" week	Bgy. Poblacion Dumaran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talked about KFI and the PCCP, distributed information materials, encouraged them visit the KEEC/ field house. 	None
03.11-13.09	Orientation to KEEC visitors from different bgys of Dumaran	KEEC, Dumaran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed information materials and talked about KFI and the PCCP activities and kaingin activities 	None
03.15.09	Orientation to guest	RIWS, Narra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted FGD to visitors, visited marine sanctuary of RIWS, Appreciated the conservation works 	None
04.05.09	IEC with children	Malinsuno Island, Pandanan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 kids reached and taught about importance of wildlife and habitats using the Share a Place to live poster 	None
04.14.09	Katala Fun Day during Foundation Day of Rizal Municipality	Lobby, Municipal Building, Rizal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted lecture on cockatoo biology and PCCP activities in Rizal; discussed Share a place to live poster 	Mascot did not make it to the lecture.
04.23.09	IEC with children re: SHARE A PLACE TO LIVE	Marcelo area, Bgy. Panacan I, Narra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented by Peter Odekerken from Australia 	None

Output 6. Polillo Islands Parrot Project promoted

Nest protection scheme for cockatoos and other parrot species

Four nest trees were visited in March; two of which had visible visitations of the cockatoos. Both trees had cutting of leaves and branches as observed by warden Edgar Abaño and volunteer Jeremy Reyes. A new nest tree was reported and characterized (Fig. 18). The tree is locally called Mungit (species identification still underway). The Mungit is alive and emergent with some smaller trees surrounding it. The cavity opening is facing south. Height is estimated at 16m. The height of nest hole opening is estimated at 12m which is located on the main trunk of the tree. The tree trunk circumference is 3.3m. The patch of forest is on mixed limestone, sand and clay-loam substrate. It is less than 1ha and adjacent to a rice field and kaingin. Other surrounding tree species are listed below (Table 4):



Figure 18. Mungit tree with cavity observed to be frequented by Kalangay in Sitio Biyo, Bgy. Kilogan, Patnanungan. ©LDans

Table 4. Surrounding tree species on Mungit tree, Patnanungan

Common name	Species	Circumference of trunk (m)
Antipolo	<i>Artocarpus blancoi</i>	4.5
Layasin	<i>Leucosyke mindorensis</i>	3.0
Balinad/Banilad	<i>Sterculia philippinensis</i>	4.5
Kawayan	<i>Bambusa</i> sp.	
Alawihaw/Alauihau	<i>Aglaia cumingiana</i>	3.0
Dita	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	6.0
Bangkal	<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>	
Balete	<i>Ficus</i> sp.	
Banana		

The discovery of this tree is a good sign and might indicate that there may still be other possible nest trees yet to be discovered on Patnanungan Island despite the low density of existing forests. Noteworthy to mention is that there were

other species of birds seen and heard on the tree to include a couple of Tarictic hornbills *Penelopides panini subnigra*, Balicassiao *Dicrurus balicassius*, Black-naped Oriole *Oriolus chinensis* and Philippine bulbuls *Hypsipetes philippinus*.

We are hoping breeding attempts this year would yield to successful fledglings. We also hope identified nest trees in neighboring municipality, Burdeos, will have success this year.

The weather is a big factor in Polillo as heavy downpour is almost always in time at peak of the breeding season.

From interviews and surveys, we have listed 14 wild plants the seeds and fruits of which are apparently eaten by the cockatoos in Polillo along with cultivated cereals like rice and corn. Based on this list, fruits could be abundant from critical months of March to June; however, there are also quite a number of other birds feeding on same trees hence there might be competition.

There were no recorded sightings of Philippine Cockatoos for the month of January 2009 due to continuous rain experienced on Polillo Group of Islands. All paths leading to the nest sites were flooded and slippery with mud. In February, however, there were two sightings of a single Kalangay. During both incidents the cockatoo was spotted in Sitio Biyo near a nest tree Balutang guinto *Maranthes corymbosa*.

There were more recorded sightings in rice fields during the month of March when the weather was warmer and there was less rain.

Conservation education

Liza Dans, our coordinator in Polillo distributed brochures and other information materials to locals while on monitoring visits. She had formally sent letters to concerned local agencies and authorities about the project.

Sumoot forest in Brgy. Amaga was re-visited to check the condition of the forest and installed signboards. No trees were cut inside the forest and the signboards were still on the trees. However, trees were being cut outside the forest for charcoal making.

Liza also documented the status of Minasawa Island in Burdeos in April. The island is a declared protected area in 1964 by then President Ramon Magsaysay. It is an important roosting and nesting site for the Pied imperial pigeon *Ducula bicolor*, Eastern reef heron *Egretta sacra*, Tabon scrubfowl *Megapodius cumingii*, several species of fruit bats, and a feeding area for the Hawksbill turtle *Eretmochelys imbricate* and Green sea turtle *Chelonia mydas* (Dans 2008). During the team visit, the island was filled with picnickers. Trash was all over. Picnickers were accompanied by their dogs and cats are seemingly residents of the island. In 2005, there were reports of men from Mauban, Quezon with air guns hunting and killed half a sack load of Pied imperial pigeon. Both Patnanungan and Burdeos mayors were informed of this incident. DENR-Real Quezon was also informed and according to them unavailability of funds restrict them from monitoring.



Figure 19. Documented human disturbance on Minasawa Island in April 2009. ©LDans

Constraints and measures taken

- We shall continue intense monitoring especially that threat on illegal cutting on the already depleted forest resources in the area is rampant. Availability of nest trees could be limiting in Patnanungan considering that there are several other cavity-nesting birds in the area. We are lobbying for more environmental

support from the two municipalities through the declaration of Local Conservation Areas (LCA) and appointment of forest guards in the area.

- Unsupervised extraction of limestone rocks near a nest tree in Sitio Biyo, Brgy. Kilogan was observed. The rocks were meant for the construction of a dam. There is no known DENR permit for the said project.
- We have yet to verify if local government unit and some civic organizations in the area are encouraging if not engaged in continuous illegal cutting of prime trees for its development projects.
- We shall have continued awareness raising activities not only for kids in school but adults alike to include those in government service.

Output 7. Katala Institute for Ecology and Biodiversity Conservation further developed

Three truckloads of gravel were hauled to backfill the access road going to KIEBC. However, this was not sufficient to answer our perennial flooding problem. We as well explored the possibility of declaring the said access road as an official barangay road such that we can facilitate road construction through government funds. The Municipal Planning and Development Office and Bgy. Antipulan supported this move.

Routine health check of cockatoos and turtles at KIEBC was conducted through Dr. Glenn Rebong from the PWRCC.

Monitoring visit was also done by the Multi-Partite Monitoring Team (MMT) was scheduled for April but was postponed due to bad weather. The quarterly self-monitoring report (SMT) for the first quarter was submitted to authorities on 14th April.

Landscaping and development of the KIEBC

Major activities for this period included:

- *Nursery care and management.* In total 63 species of trees are maintained in the KIEBC nursery, mainly food-providing trees for the Katala.
- *Improvement of turtle enclosures (see succeeding update under PFTCP) and bird areas.* The two large hard shell enclosures (H1 and H2) used for the Philippine Forest Turtle were subdivided into a total of 19 smaller compartments and each provided with a shed and a nesting area.
- *Construction and landscaping of the porcupine enclosure.* Excavation was continued as far as weather allowed and backfilling as well to suit the desired design of the enclosure. Landscaping is about 50% completed. The lack of access road to allow entrance of heavy equipment is the main reason for the considerable delay in project implementation. Project extension to July 2009 was approved in February and accompanied with additional funding from ZGAP.
- *Construction and landscaping of the cockatoo aviary.* We have completed the construction of the cockatoo aviary except for painting the welded wire and the roofing of part of the aviary. It is hard for us to find source of mercury and lead free paints for aviary. The cockatoo aviary is divided to accommodate the breeding section and the area for public viewing. The two might be connected through a large sliding door if the need should arise. Its design was discussed among partners from Europe along with our local partners. The flooring is placed with boulders and gravel

allowing drainage but preventing potential predators to enter. In addition a deep concrete foundation prevents predators to enter. Aviaries will be equipped with large tree trunks to serve as perch and blind in case aggression develops. Tree trunks with and without nest hole will be offered in the breeding area to give the future occupant the chance to choose a nesting area. Tarabangaw trees were planted around the aviary.

- *Planting of pioneering and food trees for cockatoos at perimeter areas, quarantine and turtle areas and near the cockatoo aviary.* In mid February

150 cuttings of *Moringa oleifera* were planted around KIEBC premises. In March, 274 tree seedlings were planted in quarantine and turtle areas while 230 seedlings along the perimeter fence.

- *Deep well water improvement.* The area around the deep well was cemented. Co-manager and SHDiaz met with a deep well expert and discussed how to improve water source in KIEBC area.
- *Repair of perimeter fence which were destroyed by strong winds and grazing cattle.*



Figure 20. Some of the major activities at KIEBC within the reporting period. ©PWidmann, DAcosta and IRegodos

Philippine Cockatoo

Early this year, we changed the feeding plan and schedule for the five cockatoos we have in KIEBC. We have stopped giving treats like sunflower, dog food and *Cerelac* (baby food) since February. Birds are fed twice everyday with chicken contrite (at 5% of body weight of the bird) and a mix of local fruits and vegetables. Among the favorites are beans, peppers, banana, and local wild fruits and flowers of Malunggay, Aring, Bangkudo, Talisay, Ulagak, Banag. This is supplemented with vitamins and minerals. Their weights are stable (Fig. 23).

Foliage at each enclosure is regularly changed. There are about 23 species of local trees and shrubs we alternately use for aviary enhancement as foliage. Birds love to nibble on leaves, fruits, twigs and branches and certainly use it for perching and grooming. Artificial nest boxes are part of the furniture provided in the aviary and birds use them quite happily. We had several observations when bonding pair spent the nights inside their nest boxes.

All the birds enjoy the rain and in absence of rain, they are showered twice a week which they enjoy a lot.

Pinky Pan P08 from Pandanan is growing fast and also is consuming foods like the other four (Fig. 21). At first, it did not favor much the chicken contrite especially when this is only soaked but after a month or so, it has learned to like the uncooked chicken contrite.

Since December, P08 was sharing the hanging aviary with Blue B80. They sometimes are grooming each other and other times they are picking on each other. Sometimes B80 allows P08 to preen and shortly afterwards drives the latter away.

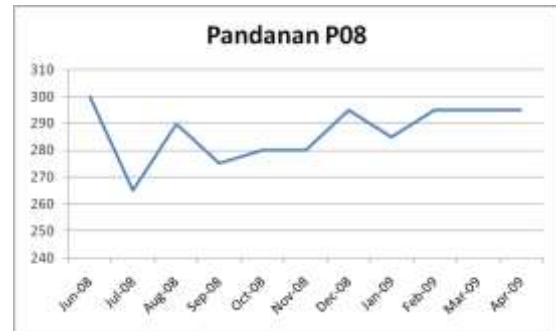


Figure 21. Weight record of Pinky Pan (Pandanan P08) from June 2008 – April 2009.

Blue B80 is observed still plucking its growing feathers. However, the bird is healthy and does not appear sick or disturbed. Blue is often observed sleeping on the nestbox inside the cage.

Since February this year, mating attempts were observed between Violet 74 (male) and Brazil 78 (female). Violet 74 seemingly is inexperienced and would not know at which direction to hit Brazil. They mate either early morning or late afternoon. This behavior was frequent in April and they mate inside the driftwood which serves as a nest box inside their cage.

Silver 75 (male) was also observed trying to mate with the caretaker when the latter goes inside the cage.



Figure 22. Cockatoos at the KIEBC remain healthy and active. ©IDLWidmann, IRegodos and PWidmann

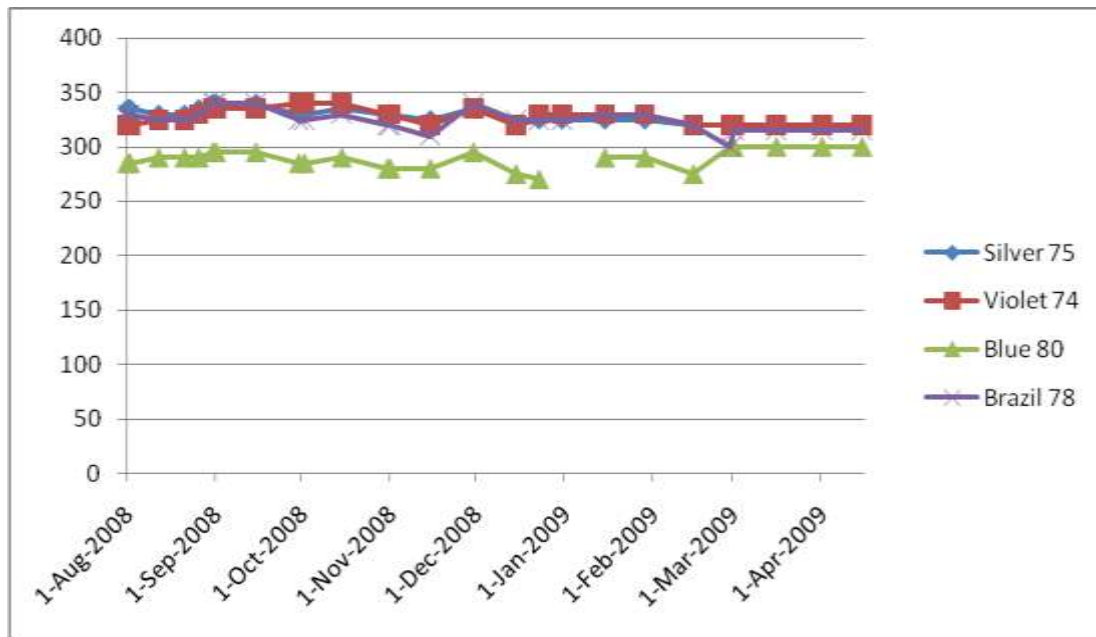


Figure 23. Weights of four Philippine cockatoos at KIEBC from August 2008 – April 2009.

Philippine Freshwater Turtle Conservation Project (PFTCP)

During the reporting period turtle facilities at KIEBC were subjected to regular maintenance activities and enrichment plantings. The two large enclosures holding *S. leytensis* were subdivided in numerous small compartments and each provided with a nesting area (Fig. 23). An additional assistant, Ariel Dangis was trained in January and contracted for the rest of the year.

Feeding schedule was revised. Turtles were monthly monitored for health and quarterly for growth. Aside from one Philippine Forest Turtle with some locomotion problems due to a swollen hind leg that was treated by Dr. Glenn Rebong on 25 March 2009, no abnormalities were observed and all animals were found healthy, eating well and being sexually active.

As of 30 April 2009, KIEBC held an assurance colony of 34 *Siebenrockiella leytensis*, 25 *Cuora amboinensis* (12 adults, 6 hatchlings and 7 newly turned over), 11 *Cyclemys dentata*, and 1 *Dogania subplana*.

In preparation for ongoing studies on wild populations of *S. leytensis* and proposed studies on *C. amboinensis* the necessary documents needed to obtain extension or new research permits were obtained and an application for SEP Clearance submitted to PCSDS.

Interviews in Roxas during the reconnaissance survey revealed ongoing rampant exploitation of wildlife in the area. Freshwater turtles especially *S. leytensis* but also pangolins, threatened birds, and monkeys were regularly collected mainly for local consumption and occasionally for illegal trade. Other wildlife was slaughtered because they were considered pests in their rice paddies.

Continue submitting proposals to other potential donors

The proposal "How common is common? The Southeast Asian Box Turtle *Cuora amboinensis* in the Philippines" with endorsement from the IUCN/SSC TFTSG was submitted to Chicago Zoological Society for funding.

The proposal "BORN TO BE WILD: In situ conservation of the Philippine Forest Turtle *Siebenrockiella leytensis*" was submitted to Chester Zoo requesting assistance for IEC related materials.

In the same period the Turtle Conservation Fund granted the extension of "*S. leytensis* – are populations stable?" and IDEA Wild granted additional support in the form of some material and equipment to the same project.

We received funds from ZGAP also for the construction of a bigger aviary for the cockatoos at KIEBC.

Constraints and measures taken

- We thought of moving Blue 80 back to the cage where Silver 75 is especially recently that the latter was observed mating behaviour. These two were bonded to each other but from December 2008 we separated them in order to observe Blue's feather plucking problems. Since living with P08 in the hanging aviary did not help to recover its lost feathers, it might be worth experimenting if how this will help when she is back to Silver and perhaps they could attempt to mate.
- The recent mating behaviours of the four birds could be well accommodated when the big aviary will be ready in the next months. The said aviary has breeding division and would be timely when birds are reproductively matured.



Figure 24. Additional sheds were set in and subdivided H1 and H2 because water otherwise gets too warm (above); the new local assistant measuring the hatchlings while Diverlie checks on the swollen hind leg of one *S. leytensis*. ©DAcosta, IWidmann, SSchoppe

- The heavy rainfall in February and March posed a great challenge not only for us but for the cockatoos and the turtles in particular at KIEBC.

Other highlights

Palawan Pangolin Studies

On April 14, 2009 blood and saliva samples of three Palawan Pangolin individuals that had been collected in Puerto Princesa City in 2008 were brought with local transport permit to Manila. Upon processing of a CITES permits samples were hand carried by our collaborator Dr. Rafe Brown to the USA for genetic analysis.

Marine Turtle Trade TSEA

A contract between KFI and TRAFFIC Southeast Asia (TSEA) for the duration of two months (5 March to 15 May) was

signed last Feb. 26, 2009. KFI committed to a consultancy contract to assess the current status of marine turtle trade in the Philippines. During the report period field work was conducted in Zamboanga City, and Bongao, Tawi-Tawi. Preliminary results indicate ongoing exploitation of meat and eggs for local consumption, and of eggs and scutes for international trade.

Blood sampling results

A total of 20 samples from last year's breeding season were sent to Biobest Laboratories Ltd in UK for diagnostic purposes. The results were received only this year. Out of the 20 samples, only seven were subjected to PBFD tests and all showed negative results. While all 20 were DNA-sexed of which eight were females and 12 were males. Per site reference, two samples sent from Dumaran were all female and free from

PBFD disease; two from Rizal were both male and likewise free from PBFD disease. The rest of the samples were from Narra. The CITES permit was issued by the DENR-PAWB. We are grateful to Dr. Roger Wilkinson of Chester Zoo who sponsored for the said laboratory expense.

Calamianes Project Cooperation with FFI-Philippines Program

After attending series of committee hearings at the provincial level pertinent to our application for SEP clearance, we have secured most of the resolutions endorsing the proposed project which are needed to support the application except for four target sites. The Province approves in principle the project and had it endorsed to PCSD for approval. It is expected that our application for SEP Clearance will be tackled during the May council meeting of PCSD.

Papers published, submitted for publication to relevant journals, relevant reports and media mileage

- On 7th January was the launching of Schoppe, S., 2008. Science in CITES: The Biology and Ecology of the Southeast Asian Box Turtle *Cuora amboinensis* and its Uses and Trade in Malaysia. TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia, 56 pp.
- On 23rd February was launching of Schoppe, S., 2009. Status, trade dynamics and management of the Southeast Asian Box Turtle *Cuora amboinensis* in Indonesia. TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia, 90 pp.
- Widmann, I.D.L., P. Widmann, S. Schoppe, D. van den Beukel and M. Espeso (eds.), 2008. Conservation Studies on Palawan Biodiversity: A compilation of researches conducted in cooperation with or initiated by

Katala Foundation, Inc. Katala Foundation, Inc. Puerto Princesa City, Palawan, Philippines, 194pp. (included in last year's technical report but released out of printing press this reporting period). This publication had several articles written by PCCP staff and was as well reported in PTPR Sept-Dec 2008.

- Radio guesting at DYPR, Puerto Princesa in 18 April 2009.
- Protecting Philippine forests to mitigate climate change and preserve biodiversity by Jens-Owe Heckel, WAZA News 4/2008 issue

Other remarkable records/events

- We received excerpts from Carmela Espanola's research in Sulu confirming cockatoo sightings in the area:
 - *In 16 November 2003, a small boat was used to circumnavigate Capual Island. Before noon, as the boat was turning a bend on the coastline, a flock of 7 medium-sized white birds flew up from out of the forest and disappeared again in the dense canopy. The guide identified the birds as "Abukay". Along the meandering shoreline, we encountered 2 more flocks with 6 individuals in each flock. Subsequent inspection using binoculars revealed that they were indeed Philippine Cockatoos. The birds must have been disturbed by the engine noise since the boat passed very close to shore. In all, 19 birds were seen that day. The following day, the guide reported seeing a flock of about 100 fly up out of the forest after being disturbed by a loud explosion from dynamite fishing. According to the local people there used to be an active pet trade in parrots especially Philippine Cockatoos from Capual Island in the past decade or so. The pet trade was supplied by a prolific poacher and hunter who specialized in climbing tall*

trees to get to parrot hatchlings that are inside nest holes. However, the hunter died a few years ago without passing on his poaching skills to his sons or to anyone in the community. The numbers of the Philippine Cockatoo has increased again since the death of that hunter/poacher an informant added. Now, the parrots can be seen again in big flocks raiding corn and banana plantations towards the harvest season. An informant also pointed out several abandoned Philippine Cockatoo nest holes on large mangrove trees beside the beach.

- Distribution of the Conservation Studies Book which was launched last year and out of printing press early this year.
- Ocular visit at Western Command, Puerto Princesa on January 2009. Yielded no sighting of cockatoos but interviews revealed about 20 individuals sighted in November 2008 by residents foraging on Malunggay fruits.
- Several interesting sightings of birds at KIEBC area included watercock, wild ducks, Rufous night heron, White-bellied sea-eagle among others.
- In Lagan, Dumaran, warden Sy spotted again the Black-faced spoonbill (needs confirmation).

Summary of relevant seminars, expeditions and workshops organized and attended

- Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape Management Planning, 23 January 2009, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan.
- 1st Organizational Meeting, Global Legal Action on Climate Change (GLACC) MIMAROPA Region, 13 February 2009, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan. Dr. Sabine Schoppe, Co-

manager of PCCP, was chosen as Co-Chair for Science Committee and attended succeeding committee meetings.

- Presentation of KFI and PCCP activities to Balabac Mayor Astami, Balabac Liaison Office, Puerto Princesa City, 09 March 2009;
- Wildlife Conservation Society of the Philippines (WCSP) Annual Conference, Baguio City, Philippines, 14-17 April 2009;

Office and Personnel

- The KFI main office has moved to a new address since February 2009. The new office is situated near the city proper and is more accessible in many ways for transactions within the city proper. Along with the transfer, was also the movement of the education panels from the KFI office to the Western Philippines University (WPU) Puerto Princesa City Campus. These panels on the Seeds of Life will be in temporary custody at the said school for display.
- A Field Coordinator for Pandanan, Archie Espinosa, was hired from March 30 to June 15 particularly to cover the breeding season activities.
- A new administrative officer, Ms. Maruji Manalo, was hired since February 2009 to replace Ms. Tupas.

Equipment Status

- Renewal of project vehicle registration (car, two boats, tricycle, motorcycle) was completed within the reporting period. This also includes all necessary permits of operation within the city e.g. Mayor's Business Permit.
- Project car underwent a major overhaul with replacement of rock and pinion among other maintenance services.

- Project boats had few repairs e.g. outriggers replaced, propellers; after damage caused by northeast monsoon.
- The PCCP has donated a second hand typewriter to San Juan barangay council, Dumaran.
- Office printer in PPC was replaced. A new computer will soon be purchased. Battery of the solar panel in KIEBC is not functional anymore. A replacement is needed.
- KEEC/field center in Dumaran underwent roof repairs as well.

Implications for further work

- PAWB-DENR's requirement for us to come up with the National Philippine Cockatoo Conservation Management and Action Plan would give solid grounds for us to take the lead for the conservation of the Philippine cockatoo. We need to work on sourcing funds to realize this Plan; meanwhile with the funds we have under PCCP, we hope to start planning with the Translocation Protocol which shall form part of the Recovery Plan.
- The Pandanan project site poses a lot of challenges. The project site is the farthest to reach and dependent on good weather conditions. Capacity building measures and collaboration with private entity is important.
- Our project in Rizal like in Dumaran and Pandanan has its own ordeals to handle particularly on illegal wildlife trade and timber poaching. Aside from integrating the CMRPA to the CI-initiated Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape (MMPL), we are making moves of collaborating extensively with other organizations abroad to combat timber poaching e.g. TRAFFIC-SEA.

- More and more attention is given to climate change issues but awareness on the causes and possible actions of individuals and communities to reduce carbon footprints is still negligible. KFI intends to incorporate climate change issues in all of our IEC from now on.

Planned targets and activities for the next reporting period

Objective 1: Translocation planning for Philippine cockatoos

- Further improve facilities to temporarily accommodate birds suitable for translocation (see Objective 7).

Objective 2: Conservation of cockatoo population on Pandanan Island, Balabac initiated

- Establish warden and nest protection scheme.
- Establish linkages to local stakeholders, particularly local government, poachers, farmers, private entities and school teachers.
- Conduct research on nest sites and monitor roost site.
- Initiate small livelihood project as confidence building measure.

Objective 3: Conservation of cockatoo population on Rasa Island, Narra continued

- Continue warden scheme.
- Assist and capacitate Protected Areas Management Board in the management of the Philippine Cockatoo and Rasa Island Wildlife Sanctuary and stepwise hand over responsibilities.
- Intensify conservation education for stakeholders, particularly in mainland areas which are regularly frequented by cockatoos.
- Integrate conservation priorities of Rasa in the new development strategy

of Narra, particularly regarding tourism infrastructure.

- Continue research on conservation-related aspects of cockatoo biology on Rasa.

Objective 4: Conservation of cockatoo population on Dumaran Island, Dumaran continued

- Continue warden scheme.
- Assist and capacitate Local Protected Areas Management Committee in the management of the Philippine cockatoo, as well as Omoi and Manambaling Cockatoo Reserve.
- Create buffer zones around existing cockatoo reserves, preferably including creation of alternative livelihood options.
- Conduct conservation education and assist in community empowerment for stakeholders.
- Continue research on conservation-related aspects of cockatoo biology, particularly habitat restoration.

Objective 5: Conservation of cockatoo population in Culasian Managed Resource Protected Area, Rizal continued

- Continue warden scheme.
- Assist and capacitate local Protected Areas Management Committee in the management of the Philippine cockatoo and Culasian Managed Resource Protected Area.
- Continue research on conservation-related aspects of cockatoo biology.

Objective 6: Polillo Islands Parrot Project promoted

- Continue warden scheme for Philippine cockatoo and include other parrot species.
- Continue conservation education for threatened parrot species within the archipelago.
- Assist in capacity development of local stakeholders for management of threatened parrot populations and their habitats.

Objective 7: Katala Institute for Ecology and Biodiversity Conservation further developed

- Continue development of quarantine area, off- and on-show aviary to accommodate rescued cockatoos and/or cockatoos destined for translocation.
- Improve standard of animal husbandry through employment of full-time zoo keeper and continued capacity building of local partners as assistant keepers.
- Continue landscaping with native species propagated in the Katala nursery.
- Continue submitting proposals to other potential donors.

Worksheet January – April 2009, PCCP, Palawan, Philippines

KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES	DATE	INVOLVED PERSON(S)
Cleaning turtle enclosures, enrichment, examination of turtles	01.01-17.09	DA
Conducted interview with residents	01.02.09	MP, Milai P.
Survey of cockatoo and nests at Bgy. Bohol and So. Royucan & Baras, Dumarang	01.02-03.09	MP
Visit of Thomas Arndt, aviary design discussed	01.05-08.09	SS, SHD
Resolution for Calamianes Project, finances, preparation for progress report and GP acquisition	01.05.09	SS
Secured Barangay Clearance and CTCs, finances	01.06.09	JMT, SS
Visited nest at Candez, fixed billboard on way to camp.	01.06.09	MP
Report writing, communication and liaising to offices	01.6–31.09	IR, SHD
Acquisition of requirements for DENR deputation in Narra	01.06–31.09	IR and wardens
Mayor's permit secured, errands	01.07.09	JMT
KIEBC 2008 Report, finances, Cuora report launched	01.07.09	SS
Lagan roosting site visit; 8 cockatoo counted, consolidation of 2008 reports	01.08.09	MP, Milai P.
Acquisition & registration of Abukay and Katala boat	01.09–30.09	IR
Calamianes, revise aviary design.	01.09.09	SS
Report writing – consolidation of mainland data	01.12-15.09	SHD
Report writing, finances, accounting	01.12.09	JMT
Car registration renewal, provincial special committee meeting province re Calamianes, contract signing new office, Finances, communication. Report to PENRO and PCSDS regarding illegal logging in Candawaga, Rizal	01.12-13.09	SS
ECAN board meeting Busuanga re Calamianes project	01.13.09	A. Mallari, I. Gamarsa
Canvassing of refrigerator for KIEBC equipment	01.13.09	IR
FGD with residents living near mangroves area; survey at So. Salimbanog mangroves area	01.13.09	MP
PFTCP 2008 highlights report	01.13.09	DA
Finalize staff contracts, workplans, KIEBC reports, car registration follow up	01.14.09	IDLW
Land transportation. Preparation for progress report. Work plans 2009. KIEBC 2008 annual report.	01.15.09	SS
Facilitate motorcycle maintenance; errands, finances. Finalized and SMR.	01.15.09	JMT
Submission of turtle research proposal & PIC to Mayors office in Rizal	01.15.09	IR
Preparation of quiz bee refresher for high school students, posting of announcement	01.15-20.09	Milai P.
FGD at So. Barongbongan, distributed IEC materials	01.16.09	Milai P, MP
Orientation of new turtle assistant, measured hatchlings	01.16.09	DA
Car maintenance. Report to PENRO regarding kaingin in CMRPA. Finalization of work plans. PFTCP report drafting. KIEBC quarterly self monitoring report	01.16.09	SS
Inventory of turtles	01.17.09	DA
Ocular survey at WESCOM vicinity	01.17.09	JMT
Visitation of kaingin activity at Bulalakaw area; cockatoo nest visitation	01.19.09	MP
PIC acquisition for turtle proposal northern Palawan	01.19.-28.09	DA
Attendance to 8 th LPAMC meeting	01.20.09	SS, JMT, IR and wardens
Inventory of nursery seedling and wildlings.	01.20.09	MP
Follow up CITES permits for blood and feather samples, GP procedure with PAWB. Procurement of resolutions for turtle research	01.21.09	DA, SS

KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES	DATE	INVOLVED PERSON(S)
Environmental related quiz in front of DNHS stage	01.21.09	Milai P.
Discovery of new cockatoo nest	01.21.09	MP
IEC matrix finished; Dumaran reports	01.22.09	JMT
Worksheets and report writing. Procurement of Resolutions for turtle research.	01.22.09	DA, SS
Planning session with CI re Mt. Mantalingahan	01.23.09	SS
Arrival of quiz bee winners and awarding of prizes	01.23.09	Milai P.
Interview with turtle collector Roxas	01.25.09	DA
Logistics for office transfer	01.26-31.09	JMT, SS, IDLW
Writing and consolidation of reports, Fidenci case	01.26-31.09	Milai P.
Meeting with Job Carandang re. deep well and water source improvement. KIEBC inspection	01.26.09	SS, SHD
Preparatory meeting with PCSDS re Fidenci hearing	01.27.09	SS
Furnished copy of KIEBC annual and quarterly report to DENR Narra	01.27.09	IR
Discussed new feeding plan of KIEBC cockatoos	01.28.09	SHD, IR and wardens
4th hearing Fidenci case	01.28.09	SS
Physical arrangement of new office; facilitated hauling and transfer of panels to WPU; piling of files.	01.30.09	JMT, SS
Hauling of boles and other planting materials	01.30.09	SHD
PTPR, Financial Report preparations	01.01-31.09	IDLW
Rasa Island – cockatoo counting	01.31.09	SHD
Re: affidavit for Fidenci case and reports.	02.01-04.09	Milai P.
Preparation, coordination for the construction of breeding aviary at KIEBC, Feeding plans	01.28.09	SHD, IDLW
Acquisition of requirements for DENR deputation in Narra	01.28.09	IR and wardens
Pandanan preparations (logistics, workshop proper), Poliillo workplans	01.28-29.09	IDLW
Report writing, communication and liaising to offices	01.28.09	IR, SHD
Edit the compilation book for publication	01.15-31.09	IDLW
Fixing of compartments, planting, health monitoring, checking for eggs and hatchlings, feeding, behavior observations, cleaning, settling of shade cove	02.01-28.09	DA, AD, SHD
PIC acquisition for turtle proposal northern Palawan	02.02-09.09	DA
Interviews of applicants for admin/education officer	02.06.09	SS
Assessing coral areas of RIWS – Re: siltation & sedimentation issues	02.07.09	SHD
Lagan roosting site visit; 6 cockatoo individuals	02.07.09	MP
Consolidation of raw data, writing accomplishment	02.09.09	SHD
Consolidation of Rizal and Narra BS data of 2008	02.09.09	IR
Cockatoo survey at Baleteng Bilog and at So. Kasipulo	02.09.09	MP
Accounting and progress report ZGAP porcupine. Intro of new admin staff, Finances	02.09.09	SS
KIEBC (Aviary design, materials, cost revision)	02.10.09	SS
Meeting with the Co-Program Manager, purchasing materials for the construction of breeding aviary	02.10.09	IR, SHD
Survey cockatoos at Patchery and Cabugao area.	02.10-11.09	MP
Setting works at aviary & porcupine	02.12.09	SHD
Attendance to the meeting of fisher folk in Bgy. Panacan	02.13.09	SHD
Global legal action for climate change meeting	02.13.09	SS
Tree planting – a celebration of Valentine's day at KIEBC	02.14.09	SHD, wardens and volunteers

KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES	DATE	INVOLVED PERSON(S)
Assisted Dutch Ambassadors and company to RIWS	02.15.09	SHD
Inventory of books at KEEC library	02.16.09	Milai P.
Report writing	02.16.09	DA
PAMB and LPAMC minutes. Porcupine report. SDENRO, CONSO Dumarán, Liquidations, Finances	02.16-18.09	SS
Meeting with GLAAC Science committee. LPAMC minutes Rizal. PAMB minutes and agenda. Demographic profile Pandanan and Rio Tuba.	02.17.09	SS
Dismantling of post of hut at RIWS	02.18.09	SHD and wardens
Preparation of related activity/ games for pupils/ students.	02.18.09	Milai P.
Preparation for Pandanan trip, meeting with Archie. SB session Taytay re turtle proposal (DA). SEP clearance turtle application processing	02.19.09	SS
Meeting with students re: KFI program for youth to re-active the KCC (Katala Conservation Club)	02.19.09	Milai P.
Committee meeting (committee of Environment) with SB Kagawad in Taytay, PIC acquisition for turtle proposal	02.12-23.09	DA
Preparation of invitation letters for stakeholders at Pandanan, survey questionnaires	02.20.09	MM, IDLW
Porcupine additional fund received	02.20.09	SS
Pandanan survey questionnaires, sample size, enumerators, letters and workshop flow	02.21-28.09	IDLW
Publication writing (<i>S. leytensis</i>)	02.21-22.09	SS
Replace KEEC roof gutter	02.21.09	MP, wardens,
Meeting with Co-Program Manager	02.23.09	SHD, SS
Assisted visit of Pavel Hospodarsky and 4 Czech apprentice	02.23.09	SS, SHD, DA
Seven <i>C. amboinensis</i> turned over to KIEBC	02.23.09	DA
Acquisition of requirements for DENR deputation in Rizal	02.24–26.09	IR and wardens
Warden's TWG meeting	02.24.09	MP
Palawan Auto center, Preparations for Pandanan - SEP clearance, Pre-project survey, briefing of enumerators	02.24-25.09	SS
Reports consolidation and writing, Assist wardens on their requirements for renewal of deputation.	02.25-27.09	Milai P, MP
Measured and inventory of <i>S. leytensis</i> & <i>C. dentata</i>	02.25-26.09	DA
Checking of cockatoo nest in Ransang, Rizal	02.26.09	IR and wardens
Survey cockatoo nests at Manambaling and Candez area	02.26.09	MP
Documentation of kaingin and cut tree at CMRPA	02.26.09	IR and wardens
Signed consultancy contract with TRAFFIC Southeast Asia regarding Marine Turtle Trade	02.26.09	SS
Preparation of PFTCP annual report	02.26.09	SS
Measured and inventory of <i>C. amboinensis</i> and <i>D. subplana</i>	02.27.09	DA
Conducted interviews, meetings with tribal chieftains, poachers & coordination to Bgy. council in Pandanan	02.27–02.06.09	SHD, AE and enumerators
Documentation of kaingin activity	02.27.09	MP
Pre-project survey Pandanan	02.27-03.10.09	Enumerators
Encode turtle morphology	02.28.09	DA
Finalization and submission of PFTCP annual report	02.28.09	SS
PTPR and Financial Reports	02.01-28.09	IDLW
Report writing, communication and liaising to offices	03.01–31.09	IR, SHD
Fixing den of <i>S. leytensis</i> and compartment, planting, health monitoring, checking for eggs and hatchlings, feeding, behavior observations, cleaning	03.1-31.09	DA

KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES	DATE	INVOLVED PERSON(S)
Attendance to 12 th PAMB meeting in SB Hall, Narra	03.03.09	IR, SS, MM
Rasa, nest tree inspection, wardens meeting. <i>Cuora</i> proposal submitted to IUCN/SSS request for endorsement	03.03.09	SS
Dumaran reports. PTPR	03.04.09	SS, MP
Interactive lecture to Day Care pupils	03.04.09	Milai P.
Facilitate the inventory of seedlings at KIEBC nursery	03.04-16.09	IR and wardens
Establishment of small enclosure for hatchling <i>Cuora</i>	03.04.09	DA
Submission of PTPR 2008	03.05.09	IDLW
Report consolidation and writing	03.05.09	MM
Visit Sibaring community in Bugsuk Island.	03.05.09	SHD
Assistance to DOT visitors	03.06-08.09	SHD, IR and wardens
Visited the Landfill where Dungo Family planted Malunggay cuttings & seedlings	03.06.09	IR
GLAAC meeting	03.06.09	SS
Publication writing (<i>S. leytensis</i>), DOT, tour operators in Narra and Rasa	03.07-08.09	SS
Presentation of proposed Pandanan project at Balabac Liaison Office, LPAMC Dumaran preparations. Progress report distribution	03.09-10.09	SS, MM
Inquired the remaining accounts of SKM at First Consolidated Bank	03.11 & 30.09	IR
Coordination with staff: Pandanan survey, Dumaran trip, carbon project, etc	03.11-18.09	IDLW
<i>Cuora</i> proposal "How common is common" was submitted to Chicago Zoological Society for Funding	03.11.09	SS
Meeting regarding schedule and feeding of birds	03.12.09	DA, MB
Meeting with Richard G. regarding article about Phil. Cockatoo and PCCP.	03.13.09	SS
Submission of Calamian project requirements	03.13.09	MM
Fixing the PC internet connection at KFI Narra Field Office	03.13.09	IR
Assisted and guided visitors to RIWS	03.14–15.09	SHD, IR
Publication writing (<i>S. leytensis</i>)	03.14–15.09	SS
Submission of PCCP Financial Report	03.16.09	IDLW
Provincial special committee (approves Calamianes project). Meeting instructor WPU re thesis on Rasa. Meeting with Richard G. regarding cockatoo article. Application for SEP clearance submitted to PCSDS	03.16.09	SS
Acquisition of requirements for DENR deputation in Rizal, visit Culasian Nest area	03.16-18.09	IR,MM
Retrieval of 24 books from borrowers	03.16.09	Milai P.
Inventory of turtles	03.17.09	DA
Provincial special committee forwards their project endorsement to Plenary.	03.17.09	Provincial Government
Blood and feather samples sent to UK (by Anson)	03.18.09	SS
Measured all hatchling <i>Cuora</i>	03.18.09	DA
TCF 0166 Extension of <i>S. leytensis</i> study was granted for 2010-2012	03.18.09	SS
IDEA Wild funding in support of <i>S. leytensis</i> long term populations studies was approved	03.19.09	DA, SS
Briefing of foreign visitors at KFI Narra Field Office	03.19.09	IR
Prepare for transport permits for Pangolin. Preparation Dumaran trip, Order leg bands. Liquidations	03.19-20.09	SS
Rescued Pangolin at Suha Street Narra, Palawan	03.20.09	DA, IR and wardens
Updating nesting tree status	03.20.09	SHD
Lecture on basic zoo keeping and morphology for Ariel	03.21.09	DA
Manila: office purchases (printer, supplies), talk with Mel de Luna, Pres.	03.21-22.09	IDLW

KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES	DATE	INVOLVED PERSON(S)
Zubiri meeting, meeting with WBC (met Lala discussed Sulu, Benedict and Phil Rounds)		
Encoded Phenology data gathered at Antipuluan & Estrella village forest	03.21.09	IR
Nest checking in Dumaran, Inventory of nursery seedlings	03. 21–22.09	SHD, MM, Mike P.
Pangolin turned over to KIEBC, measured, documented and released back to the wild	03.21/26.09.	DA, IR, wardens
Prep. Fieldwork marine turtle trade. Project proposals	03.22-23.09	SS
Attendance to LPAMC meeting	03.23.09	SHD,MM,MP, Milai P.
Pandanán reports, letter to Jewelmer and Atty. Gasgonia	03.23.09	IDLW
Furnished copies of PTPR to Narra offices	03.23.09	IR
Lagan roost site visit: 7 Cockatoo individuals	03.24.09	MP
Car shop (maintenance), meeting with Pandanan folks (invitees, venue, food), Narra trip preparations	03.25-26.09	IDLW
Lagan Roost site visit: 8 cockatoo individual	03.25.09	SHD,MM,MP
Dr. Glenn Rebong of PWRCC did routine health check of animals in KIEBC	03.25.09	SS, DA, SHD, MB
Meeting with LGU Pandanan. Revision of turtle proposal	03.25.09	SS
Submission of list of Kaingineros	03.26.09	MP
Measured all turned-over Cuora	03.26.09	DA
Meeting with CENRO, Madame Lucy Demaal	03.27.09	IDLW
Preparation of materials for Pandanan stakeholders meeting, inventory of damage cut trees, TWG meeting	03.27-31.09	IDLW, MM, MP
Monitoring visit by Program Manager at Narra: KIEBC, Rasa, field office	03.27-28.09	IDLW, IR, SHD and wardens, DA
GLAAC meeting	03.28.09	SS
Rasa island visit, confrontation with wardens confrontation, visit to nest trees, talk with Engr. Parco	03.28.09	IDLW
Porcupine enclosure manual backfilling, salary disbursement	03.30.09	SHD
Signing of Contract and preparation for Pandanan trip	03.30.09	AE, SS, IDLW
Finances. Filing of application for deputation PENRO	03.31.09	SS
Dumaran festival plans with AGP, Pandanan trip preparations (kits and all), discussions with accountant, wardens deputation processing, solicitations	03.31-04.01.09	IDLW
Fixing of compartments, planting, health monitoring, checking for eggs and hatchlings, feeding, behavior observations, cleaning	04.1-30.09	DA, AD
Finances. Pandanan preparations, encoding of pre-project survey results	04.01.09	IDLW, SS
Preparations for stakeholder meeting in Pandanan	04.01-03.09	AE
Coordination for the construction of porcupine enclosure	04.01-25.09	SHD
Report writing, communication and liaising to offices	04.01–31.09	IR, SHD
Application for turtle SEP clearance to PCSDS, request for resolution endorsing project to Province	04.02.09	SS
Meeting Mayor Aurello, Dumaran	04.02.09	IDLW, SS
Preparation & submission of deputation requirements to DENR-Narra	04.03.09	SHD, IR
Preparation & attendance to Stakeholders meeting in Pandanan, Balabac	04.03-05.09	IDLW, SS, AE, IR and warden
Stakeholder Meeting and Planning Workshop	04.04.09	IDLW, SS, AE, poachers
Assisted guest to RIWS	04. 05.09	SHD
IEC for children in Malinsuno, Pandanan	04.05.09	AE
Nest visitations on Pandanan Island	04.06-09.09	AE
Pandanán updates, Talk with Sebaring contacts, Encoding Pandanan demo profiles, staff evaluation, cases matrix for Dumaran and Rizal	04.06-07.09	IDLW
Coordination of details for Kalikasan Festival	04.07.09	MM
Construction of washroom/comfort room at Camp	04.07-08.09	MP, wardens

KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES	DATE	INVOLVED PERSON(S)
Report checking, coordinated with AGP re trip to Dumarán, Pandanan updates, follow up on car, sent mail to Jewelmer & Mike Lu, one truck load of sand and gravel delivered by Parco in KIEBC, Dumarán trip preparations, organization of IEC materials in office, Rizal festival revisions, meeting with PCCP Co-Manager	04.07-11.09	IDLW
Preparation for Rizal Kalikasan Festival	04.09.09	MM,IR
KIEBC SMR 1st quarter and submission	04.10/14.09	SS, MM
IEC to children of Pandanan	04.11.09	AE
Submission of proposal to Chester Zoo	04.12.09	SS
Dumarán trip: meeting with KCC members, meeting with AGP, inventory at KEEC, meeting with Condesa family at Omoi re carbon project, meeting with wardens, nursery inventory, visit to experimental plot, meeting with ABC, meeting with MDC re festival preparations	04.12-14.09	IDLW, MP, wardens
Nursery arrangement, inventory of seedlings	04.13.09	MP, IDLW
Katala Fun day in Punta-Baja, Rizal	04.14.09	IR, SHD, DA and Rizal wardens
Photo documentation of Kaingin activity at So. Catel and Omoi, Dumarán	04.14.09	MP
WCSP Annual Conference	04.14-17.09	SS
Coordination for access road going to KIEBC area	04.15–16.09	SHD, IR, DA
Car follow up, Discussions with Archie, Discussions with Marj re: dumarán reports, mimeo forms, pandanan reports encoding, office liquidations	04.16.09	IDLW, AE, MM
Assisted guest to RIWS	04.17-18.09	SHD
Radio guesting at DYPR	04.18.09	IDLW
So. Lagan roost site visit: 8 Cockatoos individuals	04.18.09	MP
Inventory all turtles	04.19.09	DA, AD
Meeting with P. Odekerken, meeting with MM	04.20.09	IDLW
Cockatoo survey at Baleteng-bilog and Kasipulo area	04.21.09	MP
Office liquidations, emails, checked reports, car repair (maintenance), bank transactions (paid Midtown, etc), installation of new budget line	04.21.09	IDLW
Inventory of KIEBC equipment	04.21.09	DA
Meeting with MPDO Agnes Padul re: Program for Kalabukay Festival	04.22.09	MPM
Consolidating reports of Rizal Wardens	04.20-22.09	IR
in Manila: meeting with Pres. Zubiri, talk with Dr. Lim, PAWB, meeting with PAWB staff re National Phil. Cockatoo Conservation and Management Action Plan, submission of KFI SEC updates	04.22.09	IDLW
Visit to So. Dalahican, Pandanan Island	04.22.09	AE
Report consolidation and writing	04.23.09	MPM
Filming of IEC activity in Marcelo Area	04.23.09	SHD, IR, DA
SEC requirements updates (affidavits, cover letters)	04.25.09	IDLW
Nest visit in Dalahican	04.26-27.09	AE
Assisted guest to RIWS	04.27.09	SHD
Accomplishment of requirements for PCO training	04.27.09	DA
Attended 86 th Regular session at Sangguniang Panlalawigan	04.28.09	MPM
Nest Visit in Lucapo, Pandanan Island	04.28.09	AE
Facilitated the maintenance of Katala tricycle	04.29.09	SHD
Coordination to Rizal wardens regarding the I-witness coverage, Preparation for PCCP presentation in Ransang, Rizal	04.29.09	IR, IDLW
Program operations and management	01-04.09	SS, IDLW
Regular maintenance of turtles and enclosures at KIEBC		SHD, DA, IR, wardens

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Stakeholders Meeting and Planning Workshop

Please refer to Attached PDF file.