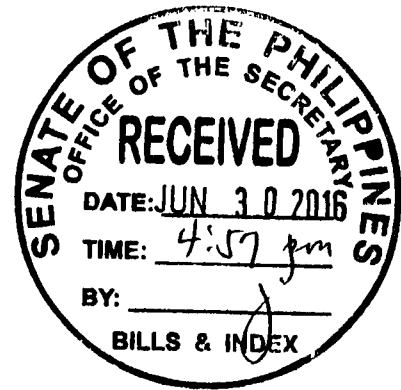


SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)



SENATE

Senate Bill No. 144

Introduced by SENATOR CYNTHIA A. VILLAR

**AN ACT
PROMOTING THE SCIENTIFIC PROPAGATION, PROCESSING, UTILIZATION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHILIPPINE NATIVE ANIMALS, HEREBY CREATING
THE PHILIPPINE NATIVE ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Philippines is considered a mega-diversity country rivaled only by a few countries in the world when it comes to variety of ecosystems, species and genetic resources. Many of the islands comprising the archipelago are believed to have a very high degree of land and animal endemism. The country hosts more than 52,177 described species of which more than half is found nowhere else in the world. On a per unit area basis, the Philippines probably harbors more diversity of life than any other country on the planet.

Philippine biodiversity is alarmingly endangered, making it a biodiversity hotspot as well. This is because of their habitat loss due to overexploitation, deforestation, land degradation, climate change, and pollution (including biological pollution), among others. Extinction may occur due to natural causes. However the actions of people and the growth of human population have created a threat to the well-being of our native animals. The need for preservation is necessary.

Benefits of Natural Diversity

All living things are part of a complex, balanced network called the biosphere. The earth's biosphere, in turn, is composed of countless ecosystems, which include plants and animals and their physical environments. No one knows how the extinction of organisms will affect the other members of its ecosystem, but the removal of a single species can set off a chain reaction affecting many others. The loss can transform or undermine the ecological processes or fundamentally change the species composition in community.

Medical Uses

One of the many tangible benefits of biological diversity has been its contributions to the field of medicine. Each living thing contains a unique reservoir of genetic material that has evolved over through generations. This material cannot be retrieved or duplicated if lost. Medical science research have found possible human health benefits to mankind.

It was a fungus that gave the world penicillin, and certain plants have yielded substances used in drugs to treat heart disease, cancer, and a variety of other illnesses. A few hundred wild species have stocked our pharmacies with antibiotics, anti-cancer agents, pain killers, and blood thinners. The biochemistry of unexamined species is an unfathomed reservoir of new and potentially more effective substances. The reason is found in the principles of evolutionary biology.

Food Security

Native animals could help to feed growing populations. Native animal is defined as domestic animals which have not been influenced by the modern animal breeding (similar to what have been developed in Europe and other parts of the world) resulting in breed formation by way of inbreeding and rigorous artificial selection for specialized objectives. It is safe to eat.

Utilization of Native Animals for rural enterprise

Native animals are important components of most agricultural production systems in the rural areas. Traditionally, these animals are sources of high quality protein food and additional income to small-scale farmers and other rural dwellers. The need to produce more meat and other animal products to meet the increasing demand of a growing human population has brought about intensive animal farming using exotic commercial breeds and hybrids, and imported technologies and other inputs which are beyond the capacity and capability of small-scale farmers. Hence, while native animals are often discriminated against because of their small body size, slow growth rate and unpredictable production performance and product quality, they continue to exist and provide significant socio-cultural and economic contributions to rural farming communities.

Production, utilization and marketing

The ability of native animals to adapt to local environmental conditions and to utilize locally available feed materials enables them to survive and reproduce even with minimal human intervention. Moreover, products of native animals are highly preferred and paid a premium price by consumers. Thus, success in the conservation and utilization of native animals largely depend on the identification and development of these unique characteristics.

Intangible Values

If the imperiled Philippine chicken, pigs, cattle, ducks, goats, sheep disappear which has evolved in our land, and are unique, do we have a right to cause their extinction? Every creature has an intrinsic value. Their loss can never be replaced.

The role of the government is important in the appreciation, development and utilization of native animals for them to continue to survive. It should focus on technology generation and promotion, technical support services and implementation of policies, education of farmers on the improvement and profitable utilization of these animals for food and added income. Various government programs, through the Departments of Agriculture and Science and Technology, already address this. But, these have yet to be affirmed by a legal mandate or institutionalized as a government policy.

Hence it is requested that this Bill be enacted.



CYNTHIA A. VILLAR
Senator

References:

From Dr A L. Lambio Source: Ken Nozawa. Phylogenetic studies of the domestic animals in east and Southeast Asia. Pp 23-43. Animal Genetic Resources in Asia and Oceania (SABRAO). University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba Science City. September 3-7, 1979

PNAD seeks to develop policies and initiatives for sustainable conservation, production, and marketing of native animals. In August 2010, Department of Agriculture Secretary Proceso Alcala approved PNAD's establishment through DA Administrative Order 15.

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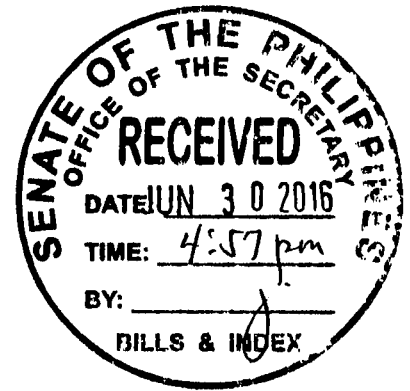
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**AN ACT
PROMOTING THE SCIENTIFIC PROPAGATION, PROCESSING, UTILIZATION
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Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

- 1 **Section 1. Title.** - This Act shall be known as the "Philippine Native Animal
2 Development Act of 2014".
- 3 **Section 2. Declaration of Policy.** - The Constitution provides that the State shall
4 develop a self-reliant and independent national economy effectively controlled by
5 Filipinos, and shall provide for the preservation, conservation and development of
6 comprehensive rural development and agrarian reform. It also provides that the State
7 shall support indigenous, appropriate, and self-reliant scientific and technological
8 capabilities, and their application to the country's productive systems and national life.
9 Towards this end, a comprehensive program for the promotion and development of
10 native animals shall be established, creating what is to be known as the Philippine
11 Native Animal Development Center.
- 12 **Section 3. Definition of Terms.** - As used in this Act, the following terms shall mean:
13 a) "Philippine Native Animal Development Center" refers to the National Swine and
14 Poultry Development Center of the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), and those
15 that will be created pursuant to this Act;

1 b) "Smallholder Farmer" refers to a farmer owning or cultivating five (5) hectares or
2 less of farmland;

3 c) "Native Animals" refer to animals found in one geographical location that
4 developed unique physical characteristics, behavior, product attributes, adapted
5 to the local environment and are products of selection with no infusion of exotic
6 breed for at least five (5) generations. Examples include, but are not limited to,
7 (native) chickens, goats, pigs, ducks, cattles, sheeps and horses.

8 **Section 4. Creation of the Philippine Native Animal Development Center.** - There is
9 hereby created a Philippine Native Animal Development Center, hereinafter referred to
10 as the PNADC, administratively attached to and under the supervision and control of the
11 DA.

12 **Section 5. Powers and Functions of the PNADC.** - The PNADC shall have the
13 following powers and functions:

14 a) Conserve, propagate, utilize and promote Philippine native animals such as,
15 but not limited to, (native) chickens, goats, pigs, cattles, ducks, sheeps and
16 horses through the use of appropriate technology;

17 b) Undertake research activities in all disciplines that lead to the improvement of
18 the over-all productivity of Philippine native animals through collaborations with
19 other government instrumentalities, State Colleges and Universities and other
20 private research and development institutions;

21 c) Enable the farmers, particularly smallholder farmers, to avail themselves of
22 good quality native animal stocks at all times and at reasonable prices through
23 an organized program of production, breeding, training and dispersal;

24 d) Undertake training programs for farmers, particularly smallholder farmers,
25 designated to transfer technology on the proper reproduction and utilization of
26 native animals;

27 e) Encourage backyard development in rural areas by raising native animals so
28 as to meet the nutrition needs of the smallholder farmers and their families and

- 1 reduce dependence on commercialized or imported products;
- 2 f) Increase the existing annual population growth of Philippine native animals to
- 3 capture the supply and demand gap in the native animal market; and,
- 4 g) Perform such other related functions which shall promote the propagation,
- 5 processing, utilization and development of Philippine native animals.

6 **Section 6. Philippine Native Animals Framework for Development.** - The PNADC,

7 in coordination with the Department of Agriculture, Department of Science and

8 Technology (DOST), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR),

9 native animal growers' cooperatives and organizations, local government units, and the

10 private sector, shall formulate a twenty-year Framework for Development to be

11 validated and updated annually. Such Framework shall serve as guide to the

12 formulation and implementation of plans, programs and projects for the propagation,

13 processing, utilization and development of Philippine native animals, as envisioned in

14 this Act. The Framework shall likewise provide for the following:

15 a. *Investment Promotion and Facilitation* - The DA shall develop programs

16 establishing links between stakeholders in the native animal industry and

17 Government Financial Institutions (GFIs) and other financial cooperatives.

18 The DA shall likewise develop and implement programs that would

19 establish reasonable and innovative investment incentives to attract more

20 players in the native animal industry;

21 b. *Production Support and Extension* - The DA through the BAI, in

22 consultation with DOST, state universities and colleges and other relevant

23 government agencies shall establish programs which shall promote and

24 provide adequate trainings on adapting technologies to smallholder

25 farmers or individuals engaged in the propagation, utilization, marketing,

26 processing and distribution of native animals; strengthen native animal

27 cooperatives and organizations involved in the sustainable and viable

1 development of native animals; and afford opportunities for participation in
2 International conventions, workshops and fora. The DA shall likewise
3 make good breeds readily available to farmers and farmers' cooperatives
4 to ensure high yield and good quality of native animals;

5 *c. Research and Development* - The DA, through the BAI, and the Bureau of
6 Agricultural Research (BAR) shall strengthen research collaboration
7 among state universities and other research institutions for technical
8 support in the areas of biotechnology and other fields that promote the
9 development of the native animals sector. It shall strengthen the existing
10 National Swine and Poultry Research Development Center to become the
11 central coordinating center and gene pool for native animals. The DA,
12 through the BAI and BAR, shall likewise establish sites and/or pilot farms
13 for the propagation, processing, utilization and development of Philippine
14 native animals. The same also covers the transfer and improvement of
15 appropriate technology and techniques, which will be utilized in every
16 phase of native animal propagation, marketing, processing and dispersal.
17 Particular emphasis shall be made in preserving the genetic make-up of
18 these native animals and to ensure economic viability and acceptance of
19 technology to farmers;

20 *d. Market Promotion and Development*- The DA shall strive to strengthen its
21 various programs such as the Agri-Pinoy Livestock Program and other
22 similar programs in the promotion and development of native animals. The
23 DA, in coordination with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), shall
24 link-up agribusiness cooperatives and organizations directly with
25 consumers' cooperatives and organizations. This also includes exploring
26 national and international markets and facilitating the participation of local
27 growers and producers in local and international conferences, trade fairs,
28 and exhibits;

1 e. *Quality Assurance* - To ensure health and proper handling, the DA,
2 together with the National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS), shall establish
3 and enforce standards in propagating, processing, grading, sampling,
4 tests and analysis, specifications, nomenclature, inspection, processing,
5 conservation, utilization and transportation of Philippine native animals;
6 and,

7 f. *Infrastructure Development* - The DA shall facilitate the provision and/or
8 installment of needed propagation and post-harvest facilities, distribution
9 and transport facilities, and other facilities in the propagation, processing,
10 utilization and development of native animals. The existing facilities of
11 NMIS, attached bureaus under the DA, and other agencies of the
12 government, shall likewise be utilized for the said purposes. Assistance
13 shall likewise be given to qualified and viable farmers or cooperatives in
14 the availment of soft loans or grants for the construction of native animal
15 propagation and processing facilities.

16 **Section 7. PNADC Advisory Board.** - The PNADC Advisory Board shall be composed
17 of the following:

- 18 a. Secretary of the DA as Chairperson;
- 19 b. Director of the BAI as Vice-Chairperson;
- 20 c. Assistant Secretary for Livestock as Chairperson of the Philippine Native
21 Animals Development Program (PNAD);
- 22 d. Director of the Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR) as Head of the Native
23 Animal Technical Writing Group;
- 24 e. Executive Director of the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and
25 Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAARRD);
- 26 f. Representative from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources
27 (DENR);
- 28 g. Representative from the Commission on Higher Education (CHED);

- 1 h. Representative from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI);
- 2 i. Two (2) representatives from the appropriate state colleges and universities
- 3 offering veterinary medicine and animal science courses (SCU); and
- 4 j. Two (2) representatives from native animal farmers'/producers'/processors'
- 5 associations.

6 **Section 8. Functions of the PNADC Advisory Board.** - The PNADC Advisory Board
7 shall perform the following functions:

- 8 a) Formulate policies, programs and projects for the development of the
- 9 Philippine native animals pursuant to the PNADC Framework for
- 10 Development;
- 11 b) Review and recommend the annual budget of the PNADC;
- 12 c) Evaluate the implementation, efficiency and effectiveness of the program and
- 13 projects of the PNADC;
- 14 d) Recommend the establishment or abolition of PNAD Centers as may be
- 15 deemed necessary;
- 16 e) Promote the program and projects of the PNADC through information
- 17 dissemination and marketing; and,
- 18 f) Perform such other related functions as may be necessary to carry out the
- 19 purpose and provisions of this Act.

20 The board shall regularly meet twice in every fiscal year and may hold special meetings,
21 whenever the need arises, to consider urgent matters upon the call of the Chairman or
22 any seven (7) board members.

23 **Section 9. Executive Director of the PNADC.** - The Executive Director of the
24 PNADC

25 shall be appointed by the Secretary of the DA.

26 The Executive Director of the PNADC shall perform the following functions:

- 27 a) Oversee the implementation of the policies, programs and projects of the
- 28 PNADC;

- 1 b) Assist the PNADC Advisory Board in the review, evaluation and monitoring of the
2 PNAD Program; and,
3 c) Perform such other functions as may be assigned by the PNADC Advisory
4 Board.

5 **Section 10. Creation of Native Animal Regional Centers.** - There shall be created at
6 least one (1) native animal center in every region in the country, namely Native Animal
7 Regional Center (hereinafter referred to as NARC). The NARC shall administer the
8 programs, projects and policies of the PNADC in their respective locality to ensure the
9 following:

- 10 a) Implement various programs and projects of the PNADC in their respective
11 regions;
12 b) Recommend other relevant policies, programs and projects to the Executive
13 Director of the PNADC; and,
14 c) Perform such other functions as may be assigned by the Executive Director of
15 the PNADC.

16 **Section 11. Farmers' Participation.** - The farmer-participants shall be encouraged to
17 establish strong farmers' associations or cooperatives to serve as the focal point for
18 government assistance in the propagation and dispersal of Philippine native animals
19 and dissemination of technology on native animals.

20 **Section 12. Participation of Local Government Units.** - The local government units,
21 in close partnership with the native animal regional centers and various offices of the
22 DA at the local level, shall implement a native animal propagation and dispersal
23 program within their respective areas in accordance with the national policy and
24 program of the PNADC. The PNADC shall adopt a national dispersal program to
25 primarily benefit the smallholder farmers. Any income from the sale of native animals
26 and their products shall be placed in a revolving fund to be used in the propagation,
27 distribution and development of native animals.

1 **Section 13. Use of Funds.** - Not more than thirty percent (30%) of funds allocated
2 under this Act and in subsequent annual appropriations shall be used for personal
3 services, and maintenance and operating expenses; thirty percent (30%) for research
4 and development; and forty percent (40%) for native animals propagation and
5 distribution.

6 **Section 14. Annual Report.** - The PNADC through its Executive Director shall submit
7 an annual report to the Office of the President, the Senate Committee on Agriculture
8 and Food, and the House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture and Food on
9 the status of the implementation of this Act.

10 **Section 15. - Transfer of Philippine Native Animal Development Programs** to the
11 PNADC. Upon approval of this Act, the Philippine Native Animal Development Program
12 (PNAD) and other existing native animal programs and projects implemented by various
13 agencies shall be transferred to the PNADC.

14 **Section 16. Repealing Clause.** - All laws or parts thereof, decrees, orders, rules and
15 regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified
16 accordingly.

17 **Section 17. Separability Clause.** - If any of the provisions of this Act is declare invalid,
18 the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

19 **Section 18. Effectivity Clause.** - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
20 publication in the Official Gazette or in two national newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,