

Republic of the Philippines HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Quezon City

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

First Regular Session House Bill No.



Introduced by Representative Sharon S. Garin

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Philippines is considered as one of the seventeen mega-diverse countries in the world as well as a global biodiversity hotspot. Having a tropical rainforest climate, the country is rich in animal biodiversity. The terrain changes throughout the archipelago, from tropical rainforests to dense swamp lands, created an environment suitable for various kinds of animals, including the commonly termed *native animals*.

Native animals are those animals that are indigenous to a given region or ecosystem. They have developed unique physical characteristics and behavioral patterns that enable them to survive and reproduce under their respective natural environments with minimum human intervention. In fact, majority of the animals which survived Super Typhoon Haiyan were native animals.

According to the Food and Fertilizer Technology Center (FFTC), a research institution based in Taiwan committed to a sustainable agricultural development in Asia and the Pacific, native animals are important components of most agricultural production systems in rural areas of the Asian region. These animals are a source of high quality protein. They also help in generating additional income for small-scale farmers and other rural dwellers.

Except for native chickens which have a population of 78,460,000 out of the total 176,850,000 chickens in the country as of 1 July 2013, there is no available statistical data on most native animals separate from the general data of agricultural products provided by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS).

Although native animals have provided valuable contributions in the cultural, social, and economic status of farming communities in the rural areas, these animals have not been given special attention unlike other poultry and livestock products. Major setbacks have been identified in the slow growth rate and inconsistencies in production involving native animals. The lack of adequate research infrastructure in the country and the appropriate technology in promoting and propagating local breeds has hindered the development of this sector for years.

In 2010, the Department of Agriculture (DA) ordered the establishment of a program for the conservation, development and utilization of native food animals such as chickens, pigs and ducks which Filipinos usually domesticate for food. The program includes the government's vision of adapting to the impact of climate change which will enable these native animals to survive in adverse weather conditions. The Bureau of Animal Industry

(BAI) was mandated by the DA to formulate a road map for the development and utilization of these domesticated native food animals in consultation with various stakeholders. Thus, it created the Philippine Native Animals Development (PNAD) Program. However, there are still many areas that need further research and development on native animals. More concrete steps should be undertaken by the government in order to promote and preserve these native breeds.

This bill aims to enact policies that would (1) promote the scientific propagation of native animals in the country by introducing an effective animal breeding system; (2) develop and promote native animals as a reliable source of regular food for the Filipinos and as a potential niche product of the Philippines; (3) strengthen research and development on native animals, particularly in the preservation of their genetic make-up; (4) increase the contribution of native animals in the country's gross domestic product (GDP); and (5) develop farming standards and good practices on native animals.

In view of the foregoing, the passage of this measure is earnestly sought.

SHARON S. GARIN AAMBIS-OWA Party-list



Republic of the Philippines HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Quezon City

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS First Regular Session

House	Bill	No.	2558

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AN ACT

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

Section 1. Title. This Act shall be known as the Philippine Native Animal Development Act.

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- Sec. 2. Declaration of Policy. The Constitution provides that the State shall develop a self-reliant and independent national economy effectively controlled by Filipinos, and shall provide for the preservation, conservation and development of native animals. It also provides that the State shall support indigenous, appropriate, and self-reliant scientific and technological capabilities, and their application to the country's productive systems and national life. Towards this end, a comprehensive program for the promotion and development of native animals shall be established, creating what is to be known as the Philippine Native Animal Development Center.
- Sec. 3. Creation of the Philippine Native Animal Development Center. The National Swine and Poultry Development Center of the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) shall now be known as the Philippine Native Animal Development Center, hereinafter referred to as the PNADC. It shall be under the supervision and control of the Department of Agriculture (DA).
- Sec. 4. Powers and Functions of the PNADC. The PNADC shall have the following powers and functions:
 - a) Intensify the conservation, propagation, and promotion of Philippine native animals through the use of appropriate technology as a source of milk, meat, egg, draft and its byproducts. Native Animals shall refer to domesticated animals found in one geographical location that developed unique physical characteristics, behavior, product attributes, adapted to the local environment and are products of selection with no infusion of exotic breed for at least five

(5) generations, including, but not limited to, native chickens, goats, pigs, ducks, cattle and horses. Wild animals as defined in R.A. 9147 are not included.

- Undertake research activities in all disciplines that lead to the improvement of the over-all productivity and marketability of Philippine native animals through research collaborations and harmonization of R&D programs with other government instrumentalities, state universities and colleges and other private research and development institutions;
- c) Enable the farmers to avail of native animal stocks that will be readily available through an organized program of production, breeding, training and distribution;
- d) Undertake training programs for farmers, particularly designated to transfer technology on the proper reproduction and utilization of native animals;
- e) Encourage enterprises development in rural areas by raising native animals so as to meet the nutrient requirements of the farmers and their families and reduce their dependence on commercial or imported products;
- f) Increase the existing annual population growth of Philippine native animals to capture the supply and demand gap in the native animal market; and
- g) Perform such other related functions which shall promote the propagation, processing, utilization and development of Philippine native animals.
- Sec. 5. Philippine Native Animals Framework for Development. The PNADC, in coordination with the Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), native animal growers' cooperatives and organizations, local government units, and the private sector, shall formulate a ten year Framework for Development to be validated and updated annually. Such Framework shall serve as guide to the formulation and implementation of plans, programs and projects for the propagation, processing, utilization and development of Philippine native animals, as envisioned in this Act. The Framework shall likewise provide for the following:
 - a) Investment Promotion and Facilitation The DA shall develop programs establishing links between stakeholders in the native animal industry and Government Financial Institutions (GFIs) and other financial cooperatives. The DA shall likewise develop and implement programs that would establish reasonable and innovative investment incentives to attract more players in the native animal industry;
 - b) Production Support and Extension The DA, through the BAI, in consultation with DOST, state universities and colleges and other relevant government agencies shall establish programs which shall promote and provide adequate trainings on adapting technologies to the farmers or individuals engaged in the propagation, utilization, marketing, processing and distribution of native animals; strengthen native animal cooperatives and organizations involved in the sustainable and viable development of native animals; and afford opportunities for participation in international conventions, workshops and fora. The DA shall likewise make good quality breeders readily available to farmers and farmers' cooperatives to ensure high yield and high profit;
 - c) Research and Development The DA, through the BAI, and the Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR) shall strengthen research

collaborations among state universities and other research institutions for technical support in the areas of biotechnology and other fields that promote the development of native animals. It shall strengthen the existing National Swine and Poultry Research Development Center to become the central coordinating center and gene pool for native animals. The DA, through the BAI and BAR, shall likewise establish sites and/or pilot farms for the production, processing, utilization and development of Philippine native animals. The same also covers the transfer and improvement of appropriate technology and techniques, which will be utilized in every phase of native animal propagation, marketing, processing and distribution. Particular emphasis shall be made in preserving the genetic make-up of these native animals and to ensure economic viability and acceptance of technology to farmers;

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- d. Market Promotion and Development The DA shall strive to strengthen its Livestock Program and other similar programs in the promotion and development of native animals. The DA, in coordination with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), shall link-up agribusiness cooperatives and organizations directly with consumers' cooperatives and organizations. This also includes exploring national and international markets and facilitating the participation of local growers and producers in local and international conferences, trade fairs, and exhibits;
- e. Quality Assurance To ensure public health and proper handling of native animal products, the DA, together with the National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) and the Bureau of Food and Drugs (BFAD), shall establish and enforce standards in propagating, processing, grading, sampling, tests and analysis, specifications, nomenclature, inspection, processing, conservation, utilization and transportation of Philippine native animals; and
- f. Infrastructure Development The DA shall facilitate the provision and/or installment of needed propagation and post-harvest facilities, distribution and transport facilities, and other facilities in the propagation, processing, utilization and development of native animals. The existing facilities of NMIS, attached bureaus under the DA, and other agencies of the government, shall likewise be utilized for the said purposes. Assistance shall be given to qualified and productive farmers or cooperatives in accessing soft loans or grants for the construction of native animal propagation and processing facilities.
- Sec. 6. PNADC Advisory Board. The PNADC Advisory Board shall be composed of the following:
 - a) Assistant Secretary for Livestock as Chairperson;
 - b) Director of the BAI as Vice-Chairperson;
 - c) Director of the Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR);
 - d) Executive Director of the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAARRD);
 - e) Executive Director of the National Meat Inspection Services (NMIS);
 - f) Executive Director of the Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Product Standards (BAFPS);

- g) Three (3) representatives from the appropriate state universities and colleges (SUC's) from each region, offering veterinary medicine and animal science courses; and
- h) Two (2) representatives from native animal farmers'/producers'/processors' associations for each commodity.

Sec. 7. Functions of the PNADC Advisory Board. The PNADC Advisory Board shall perform the following functions:

- Review and formulate policies, programs and projects for the development of the Philippine native animals pursuant to the PNADC Framework for Development;
 - b) Review and recommend the annual budget of the PNADC;

- c) Review and evaluate the implementation, efficiency and effectiveness of the program and projects of the PNADC;
 - Recommend the establishment or abolition of PNAD Centers, as may be deemed necessary; and
 - e) Perform such other related functions as may be necessary to carry out the purpose and provisions of this Act.

The Board shall regularly meet twice in every fiscal year and may hold special meetings, whenever the need arises, to consider urgent matters upon the call of the Chairman or any member of the Board.

Sec. 8. Executive Director of the PNADC. The Executive Director of the PNADC, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the DA, shall be a resident of the Philippines, of good moral character, of proven integrity, and with at least five (5) years of competence and expertise in any of the following: veterinary medicine, animal science, agriculture and other equivalent relevant disciplines.

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

- a) Oversee the implementation of the policies, programs and projects of the PNADC;
- Assist the PNADC Advisory Board in the review, evaluation and monitoring of the PNAD Program; and
- c) Perform such other functions as may be assigned by the PNADC Advisory Board.

Sec. 9. Creation of the National Livestock and Poultry Genetics Board. The DA is also tasked to create the National Livestock and Poultry Genetics Board (NLPGB) composed of geneticists, animal breeders and consumer representatives that will establish medium and long term breeding objectives for all economically important domestic livestock and poultry in the Philippines. The Board shall also establish guidelines and procedures for the recognition of breeds and establishment of breed registries.

Sec. 10. Creation of the Philippine Native Animal Development-Regional Centers (PNAD-RC). There shall be created at least one (1) native animal

development center in every region in the country to be known as the Philippine
Native Animal Development - Regional Center, hereinafter referred to as the PNADRC. The PNAD-RC shall administer the programs, projects and policies of the
PNAD-RC in their respective locality to ensure the following:

- a) Implement various programs and projects of the PNADC in their respective regions;
- Recommend other relevant policies, programs and projects to the Executive Director of the PNADC; and
- c) Perform such other functions as may be assigned by the Executive Director of the PNADC.
- **Sec. 11.** Farmers' Participation. The PNADC shall encourage farmer-participants to organize strong farmers associations or cooperatives to serve as focal point for government assistance in the propagation and dispersal of Philippine native animals and dissemination of technology on native animals.
- Sec. 12. Participation of Local Government Units. The local government units, in close partnership with the PNAD-RC and various offices of the DA at the local level, shall implement a native animal production and distribution program within their respective areas in accordance with the national policy and program of the PNADC. The PNADC shall adopt a national distribution program to primarily benefit the farmers.

Any income from the sale of native animals and their products shall be placed in a revolving fund to be used in the production, distribution and development of native animals.

- Sec. 13. Use of Funds. Not more than thirty percent (30%) of funds allocated under this Act and in subsequent annual appropriations shall be used for personnel services, and maintenance and operating expenses; thirty percent (30%) for research and development; and forty percent (40%) for native animals production and distribution.
- Sec. 14. Annual Report. The PNADC, through its Executive Director, shall submit an annual report to the Office of the President, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Food, and the House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture and Food, on the status of the implementation of this Act.
- Sec. 15. Transfer of Philippine Native Animal Development Programs to the PNADC. Upon approval of this Act, the Philippine Native Animal Development Program (PNAD) and other existing native animal programs and projects implemented by various government agencies shall be harmonized and/or transferred to the PNADC.
- **Sec. 16.** Appropriations. Such sums as may be necessary for the implementation of this Act shall be taken from any available appropriations of the Department of Agriculture under the current General Appropriations Act. Thereafter, the succeeding appropriations for its continued implementation shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

Sec. 17. Implementing Rules and Regulations. Within thirty (30) days fr	on
the date of the constitution of the PNADC Advisory Board, in coordination with	the
concerned government agencies, shall formulate and rules and regulations for proper implementation of this Act	the

- Sec. 18. Separability Clause. If any of the provisions of this Act is declared invalid, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.
- **Sec. 19.** Repealing Clause. All laws or parts thereof, decrees, orders, rules and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.
- Sec. 20. Effectivity Clause. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in two national newspapers of general circulation.

15 Approved,