

## **Implementation report format**

The format below follows the structure of the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020* and aims to collect information to enable the Strategic Vision indicators to be implemented.

### **CITES vision statement**

Conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade, thereby contributing to the significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss and making a significant contribution towards achieving the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b), of the Convention requires each Party to submit to the CITES Secretariat a report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the Convention.

The report format allows Parties to present information in a standard manner, so that it can be easily collated, with three main objectives:

- i) To enable monitoring of the implementation and effectiveness of the Convention;
- ii) To facilitate the identification of major achievements, significant developments, or trends, gaps or problems and possible solutions; and
- iii) Provide a basis for substantive and procedural decision-making by the Conference of the Parties and various subsidiary bodies.

Information on the nature and extent of CITES trade should be incorporated into the annual report [Article VIII paragraph 7 (a)], whereas the report provided under Article VIII paragraph 7 (b) should focus on measures taken to implement the Convention.

The report should cover the period indicated in [Resolution Conf. 11.17 \(Rev. CoP16\)](#) which urges that the report should be submitted to the Secretariat one year before each meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP). The reason for setting the report to be due a year in advance of the following CoP is to allow information to be collated so it can be considered by the Standing Committee in advance of CoP, and enable publication of the Strategic Vision indicators in advance of CoP.

Reports should be prepared in one of the three working languages of the Convention (English, French, Spanish).

Parties are *strongly* encouraged to prepare and submit their reports in electronic form. This will facilitate timely integration of information from Parties into publication of the Strategic Vision Indicators. If reports are only provided in hard copy, resources will be needed at the Secretariat to make an electronic copy, and this is not good use of Secretariat resources.

The completed report should be sent to:

CITES Secretariat  
International Environment House  
Chemin des Anémones 11-13  
CH-1219 Châtelaine-Geneva  
Switzerland

Email: [info@cites.org](mailto:info@cites.org)  
Tel: +41-(0)22-917-81-39/40  
Fax: +41-(0)22-797-34-17

If a Party requires further guidance on completing their report, please contact the CITES Secretariat at the address above.

Party	Philippines
Period covered in this report	January 2018 to December 2020
Department or agency preparing this report	Biodiversity Management Bureau Department of Environment and Natural Resources Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City (CITES Management Authority of the Philippines for terrestrial species)
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	Other CITES Management Authorities (CMAs) Palawan Council for Sustainable Development

**GOAL 1 ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH AND IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION**

**Objective 1.1** Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.  
All Aichi Targets relevant to CITES, particularly Aichi Target 2, Target 6, Target 9, Target 12, Target 17 and Target 18.

**Indicator 1.1.1:** The number of Parties that are in category 1 under the national legislation project.

1.1.1a	<p>Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this report? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report:</p> <p>DENR DAO 2019-09 dated July 12, 2019 :Updated National List of Threatened Philippine Fauna and Their Categories (<b>Annex A</b>)</p> <p>DENR DAO 2020-13 dated October 13, 2020 : Adopting the Wildlife Law Action Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP 2018-2028), as a National Road Map in Addressing Wildlife Crimes (<b>Annex B</b>)</p> <p>DA-DENR-DILG Joint Administrative Order No. 2020-01 dated November 17, 2020 Defining the Roles of and Responsibilities of Agencies concerned in the Local Trade and Transport of Wildlife under the Jurisdiction of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (<b>Annex C</b>)</p> <p>PCSD Resolution No. 19-682 "A Resolution providing Guidelines for the Determination and Classification of the Categories of Terrestrial and Aquatic Wildlife Flora and Fauna Found in the Province of Palawan"</p> <p>PCSD Resolution No. 20-752 "Adopting the Criteria for the Establishment of the List of Economically Important Species of Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna in Palawan"</p> <p>PCSD Resolution No. 18-630 "Resolution Adopting the Biodiversity Resources Access Information Network (BRAIN) System"</p> <p>PCSD Resolution No. 19-674 "Creating the Environmental Enforcement Network (PALAWEEN) and providing for the General Guidelines for its Formation and Operationalization"</p>
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1.1.1b	Does your legislation or legislative process allow easy amendment of your national law(s) to reflect changes in the CITES Appendices (e.g. to meet the 90 day implementation guidelines)? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced:
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**Objective 1.2** Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.  
Aichi Target 3.

**Indicator 1.2.1:** The number of Parties that have adopted standard transparent procedures for the timely issuance of permits in accordance with Article VI of the Convention.

		Yes	No	No information
1.2.1a	Do you have standard operating procedures for application for and issuance of permits?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Are the procedures publicly available?			
	<a href="https://bmb.gov.ph/downloads/BPKMD/citizenscharter/2021/cites-export_final2021_wr.pdf">https://bmb.gov.ph/downloads/BPKMD/citizenscharter/2021/cites-export_final2021_wr.pdf</a> <a href="https://bmb.gov.ph/downloads/BPKMD/citizenscharter/2021/cites-import_final2021_wr.pdf">https://bmb.gov.ph/downloads/BPKMD/citizenscharter/2021/cites-import_final2021_wr.pdf</a> <a href="https://pcsd.gov.ph/citizens-charter-2021-2nd-editions-palawan-council-for-sustainable-development-staff/">https://pcsd.gov.ph/citizens-charter-2021-2nd-editions-palawan-council-for-sustainable-development-staff/</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.1b	Do you have: Electronic data management and a paper-based permit issuance system?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Electronic permit information exchange between Management Authorities of some countries If 'Yes', please list countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Electronic permit information exchange to Management Authorities of all countries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Electronic permit data exchange between Management Authorities and customs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Electronic permit used to cross border with electronic validation by customs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide information on challenges faced or issues overcome:			
	If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e-permitting <sup>1</sup> ?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain what might help you to do so: The eCITES Ph establishment is on-going and access to lessons learned and good practices/experiences of other Parties in developing their eCITES will be helpful.				

<sup>1</sup> e-permitting refers to the electronic (paperless) management of the permit business process, including permit application, Management Authority – Scientific Authority consultations, permit issuance, notification to customs and reporting.

Indicator 1.2.2: The number of Parties making use of the simplified procedures provided for in [Resolution Conf. 12.3 \(Rev. CoP16\)](#).

1.2.2a	Has your country developed simplified procedures for any of the following?	Tick all applicable		
		Yes	No	No information
	Where biological samples of the type and size specified in Annex 4 of <a href="#">Resolution Conf. 12.3</a> (Rev. CoP16) are urgently required.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of pre-Convention certificates or equivalent documents in accordance with <a href="#">Article VII</a> , paragraph 2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of certificates of captive breeding or artificial propagation in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of export permits or re-export certificates in accordance with Article IV for specimens referred to in Article VII, paragraph 4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Are there other cases judged by a Management Authority to merit the use of simplified procedures? If 'Yes', please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Objective 1.3** Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.  
[All Aichi targets relevant to CITES, particularly Target 9, Target 14 and Target 18.](#)

Indicator 1.3.1: The number of Parties that have implemented relevant reporting under Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties and/or Standing Committee recommendations.

1.3.1a	<p>Has your country responded to all relevant special reporting requirements that are active during the period covered in this report, including those in the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee recommendations, and Notifications issued by the Secretariat (see [link to location on the CITES website where the reporting requirements are listed])?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">           Responses provided to ALL relevant reporting requirements <input type="checkbox"/>            Responses provided to SOME of the relevant reporting requirements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>            Responses provided to NONE of the relevant reporting requirements <input type="checkbox"/>            No special reporting requirements applicable <input type="checkbox"/> </p>
1.3.1b	<p>Were any difficulties encountered during the period covered in this report in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties? <span style="float: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></span></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide details of which Resolution(s) or Decision(s), and, for each, what difficulties were / are being encountered?</p>

**Objective 1.4** The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species.  
[Aichi Target 1, Target12, Target 14 and Target 19.](#)

1.4.1: The number and proportion of species that have been found to meet the criteria contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 or its successors. This includes both the periodic review and amendment proposals.

1.4.1a	<p>Have you undertaken any reviews of whether species would benefit from listing on the CITES Appendices? <span style="float: right;">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></span></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide a summary here, or a link to the report of the work (or a copy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is not available online): Tokay Gecko, swallowtailed butterfly, otter</p>
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The Philippines does not allow trade in specimens taken from the wild. Only captive-bred/propagated individuals/specimens are allowed for export for commercial purposes, hence, NDF is not required.

**Objective 1.5** Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.  
[Aichi Target 2](#), [Target 4](#), [Target 5](#), [Target 6](#), [Target 7](#), [Target 9](#), [Target 12](#) and [Target 14](#).

**Indicator 1.5.1:** The number of surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken by exporting countries based on the sources of information cited in Resolution Conf. 16.7 on Non-detriment findings related to:

- the population status of Appendix-II species;
- the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and
- the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans.

1.5.1a	Have any surveys, studies or other analyses been undertaken <u>in your country</u> in relation to:	Yes	No	Not Applicable	If Yes, How many?
	- the population status of Appendix II species?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- the trends and impact of trade on Appendix II species?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- the impact of any recovery plans on Appendix I species?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Have the surveys, studies or analyses integrated relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<p>If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:</p> <p>A brief summary of the results of the survey, study or other analysis (e.g. population status, decline / stable / increase, off-take levels etc), or provide links to published reference material.</p> <p>Species name (scientific)  Philippine Cockatoo (Cacatua haematuropygia) <a href="https://www.philippinecockatoo.org/images/Publications%20and%20articles/Reports/IPPF-PTPR%20Jan-June%202017.pdf">https://www.philippinecockatoo.org/images/Publications%20and%20articles/Reports/IPPF-PTPR%20Jan-June%202017.pdf</a></p> <p>Palawan Pangolin (Manis culionensis) Archer, L. J., Papworth, S. K., Apale, C. M., Corona, D. B., Gacilos, J. T., Amada, R. L., ... Turvey, S. T. (2020). Scaling up local ecological knowledge to prioritise areas for protection: Determining Philippine pangolin distribution, status and threats.</p> <p>Saltwater Crocodile (Crocodylus porosus) <a href="https://www.academia.edu/112455154/Determining_Habitat_Suitability_for_the_Identification_of_Priority_Conservation_Sites_for_Indo_Pacific_Crocodile_Crocodylus_porosus_Schneider_1801_in_the_Philippines?auto=download">https://www.academia.edu/112455154/Determining_Habitat_Suitability_for_the_Identification_of_Priority_Conservation_Sites_for_Indo_Pacific_Crocodile_Crocodylus_porosus_Schneider_1801_in_the_Philippines?auto=download</a></p>
1.5.1b	<p>How are the results of such surveys, studies or other analyses used in making non-detriment findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that apply</p> <p>Revised harvest or export quotas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Banning export <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Stricter domestic measures <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Changed management of the species <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Discussion with Management Authorities <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Discussion with other stakeholders? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (please provide a short summary):</p>
1.5.1c	<p>Do you have specific conservation measures or recovery plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I listed species? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>-Recovery plans for <i>Crocodylus porosus</i>, <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>, <i>Bubalus mindorensis</i> and <i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i> Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including, if possible, an evaluation of their impact: The plans include implementation of components such as wildlife population monitoring, habitat protection, reintroduction, livelihood, awareness campaign, human wildlife conflict management and addressing infectious diseases.</p>
1.5.1d	<p>Have you published any non-detriment findings that can be shared? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to the Secretariat within this report:</p>
1.5.1e	<p>Which of the following (A to F of paragraph a) x) of <a href="#">Resolution Conf. 16.7</a> do you use in making non-detriment findings? Yes No</p> <p>A. relevant scientific literature concerning species biology, life history, distribution and population trends. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>B. details of any ecological risk assessments conducted. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest locations and at sites protected from harvest and other impacts. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>D. relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>E. consultations with relevant local, regional and international experts. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>F. national and international trade information such as that available via the CITES trade database maintained by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publications on trade, local knowledge on trade and investigations of sales at markets or through the Internet for example. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Indicator 1.5.2: The number of Parties that have adopted standard procedures for making non-detriment findings.

1.5.2a	<p>The Philippines only allowed exportation of captive-bred/propagated individuals/specimens for commercial purposes.      Yes      No      No information</p> <p>Do you have standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in line with <a href="#">Resolution Conf. 16.7?</a>      <input type="checkbox"/>      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non-detriment findings, or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the information can be found on the internet:</p>
1.5.2b	<p>When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the following guidance been used?      Please tick all that apply</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Virtual College      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">IUCN Checklist      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Resolution Conf. 16.7      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">2008 NDF workshop      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Species specific guidance      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Other      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details:</p>
1.5.2c	<p>How often do you review and/or change your non-detriment findings?      Case by case      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Annually      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Every two years      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Less frequently      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">A mix of the above      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment findings would be changed:</p>

Indicator 1.5.3: The number and proportion of annual export quotas based on population surveys.

1.5.3a	<p>Do you set annual export quotas?      Yes      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', do you set quotas based on population survey, or by other means? Please specify, for each species, how quotas are set:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Other, please specify</p> <p>Species Name (scientific)      Population Survey?      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>
1.5.3b	<p>Have annual export quotas been set at levels which will ensure sustainable production and consumption?      Yes      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detriment finding process:</p>

**Objective 1.6** Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.  
 Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.

**Indicator 1.6.1:** The number of bilateral and multilateral agreements that specifically provide for co-management of shared CITES listed species by range States.

1.6.1a	Is your country a signatory to any bilateral and/or multilateral agreements for co-management of shared species? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If 'Yes', please provide brief details, including the names of the agreements, and which other countries are involved: CMS, bilateral agreement between Malaysia and Philippines for Turtle Island Heritage Protected Area management
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**Indicator 1.6.2:** The number of cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species.

1.6.2a	Do you have any cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  If 'Yes', please list the species for which these plans are in place and provide a link or reference to a published plan for each species. Species Name (scientific)      Link or reference to a published plan
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**Indicator 1.6.3:** The number of workshops and other capacity-building activities that bring range States together to address the conservation and management needs of shared, CITES listed, species.

1.6.3a	Have the CITES authorities <i>received or benefited</i> from any of the following capacity-building activities provided by external sources?						
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.						
	Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources <sup>1</sup> ?
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CITES Secretariat; ESABII, Japan
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CITES Secretariat
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	USAID, GWP-GEF, USFWS, INL, US DOI
	Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<sup>1</sup> Please provide the names of Parties, and any non-Parties, involved.



1.6.3b	Have the CITES authorities been the <i>providers</i> of any of the following capacity-building activities to other range States?						
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.						
	Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	several trainings conducted
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Traders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other Parties/International meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1.6.3c	In what ways do you collaborate with other CITES Parties?						
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Always	Further detail / examples
	Information exchange	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	repatriation of confiscated wildlife to ID in July 2020.
	Monitoring / survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Habitat management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Species management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Law enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Capacity building	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other (please provide details)							

**Objective 1.7** Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.  
 Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 9, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.

**Indicator 1.7.1:** The number of Parties that have, are covered by, or engaged with:

- an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan;
- formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network;
- a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan; and
- formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee.

1.7.1a	Do you have, are you engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	No Information
	– an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement and provide additional details:				

Indicator 1.7.2: The number of Parties with a process or mechanism for reviewing their enforcement strategies, and the activities taken to implement their strategies.

1.7.2a	Do you have a process or mechanism for reviewing your enforcement strategy(ies) and the activities taken to implement your strategy(ies)?  If 'Yes', what do you do? If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do you find of value?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but review is under consideration <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.2b	Have you used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools?  If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used and how useful the toolkit or equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that could be made:  If 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to make the toolkit or equivalent tools useful to you:	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but toolkit use is under consideration <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 1.7.3: The number of Parties that have criminal (penal) law and procedures, capacity to use forensic technology, and capacity to use specialized investigation techniques, for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences..

1.7.3a	Do you have law and procedures in place for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime?  If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available: Republic Act 9147, specifically Sections 27 and 28	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.3b	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime <sup>1</sup> in your country?  If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or wildlife trafficking offences to be treated as serious crimes:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.3c	Do you have capacity to use forensic technology <sup>2</sup> to support the investigation of CITES offences?  If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any samples from CITES-listed species that were collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic analysis facility (located in your country and/or another country) during the period covered in this report:  If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic analysis facility for CITES-listed species, please indicate which species it applies to: None for CITES listed species covering the reporting period; only Pemphis acidula - Non-CITES species but nationally listed as threatened species	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>1</sup> The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines serious crime as conduct constituting an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least four years or a more serious penalty.

<sup>2</sup> Capacity to use forensic technology means the ability to collect, handle and submit samples from crime scenes involving CITES-listed species to an appropriate forensic analysis facility, located either in your country or in another country(ies).

1.7.3d	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi-disciplinary <sup>1</sup> law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?  If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties:	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
1.7.3e	Do you have a standard operating procedure among relevant agencies for submitting information related to CITES offences to INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>	
1.7.3f	Do you have legislative provisions for any of the following that can be applied to the investigation, prosecution and/or sentencing of CITES offences as appropriate?	Yes	No	No information	If yes, how many times was this used during the period covered by this report?
	General crime <sup>2</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Predicate offences <sup>3</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Asset forfeiture <sup>4</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Corruption <sup>5</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	International cooperation in criminal matters <sup>6</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Organized crime <sup>7</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Specialized investigation techniques <sup>8</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please explain how each is used for CITES offences? Please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties:				
1.7.3g	Do you have institutional capacity to implement the legislative provisions listed in question 1.7.3f against CITES offences?  If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major capacity-building needs:	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No information <input type="checkbox"/>	

<sup>1</sup> A multi-disciplinary law enforcement operation is one that involves officers from all relevant enforcement disciplines as appropriate, for example officers from Police, Customs and the wildlife regulatory authority. It could be either sub-national, national or international in scope.

<sup>2</sup> General crime laws relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons, and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.

<sup>3</sup> Article 2, paragraph (h) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines a predicate offence is an offence whose proceeds may become the subject of any of the money-laundering offences established under the Convention.

<sup>4</sup> Asset forfeiture is the seizure and confiscation of assets obtained from criminal activities to ensure that criminals do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes.

<sup>5</sup> Provisions against corruption include national laws to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption covering offences such as bribery of officials, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds, trading in influence and abuse of functions by public officials.

<sup>6</sup> International cooperation in criminal matters includes legislation through which a formal request for mutual legal assistance and/or extradition of a person for criminal prosecution can be forwarded to another country.

<sup>7</sup> Article 2, paragraph (a) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines an organized criminal group as a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with the Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.

<sup>8</sup> Specialized investigation techniques are techniques that are deployed against serious and/or organized crime when conventional law enforcement techniques fail to adequately address the activities of crime groups. Examples include controlled deliveries and covert operations.

Indicator 1.7.4: The number of Parties using risk assessment and intelligence to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species.

1.7.4a	Do you use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	Always <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.4b	Do you have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.4c	Do you use criminal intelligence <sup>1</sup> to inform investigations into illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Always <input type="checkbox"/> Very often <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.4d	Have you implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but activities are under development <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.4e	Have you implemented any demand-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but activities are under development <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>

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<sup>1</sup> Criminal intelligence is information that is compiled, analyzed and disseminated in an effort to anticipate, prevent and/or monitor criminal activity. Examples include information on potential suspects held in a secure database and inferences about the methods, capabilities and intentions of specific criminal networks or individuals that are used to support effective law enforcement action.

Indicator 1.7.5: The number of administrative measures, criminal prosecutions and other court actions for CITES-related offences.

During the period covered in this report:		Yes	No	No Information
1.7.5a	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences? If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If available, please attach details:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.5b	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences? If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available, please attach details:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.5c	Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences? If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the results? Please attach details: <b>Annex D</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.5d	How were any confiscated specimens disposed of? – Return to country of export – Public zoos or botanical gardens – Designated rescue centres – Approved private facilities – Euthanasia – Other (please specify): Return to natural habitat (for Philippine species only) Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confiscated specimens? Specimens with pending court cases cannot be disposed without Court clearance Do you have good practice that you would like to share with other Parties? Disposition of confiscated wild animals is subject to deliberation and recommendation by the Wildlife Disposition Committee pursuant DENR Administrative Order No. 97-17.	Tick all that apply		
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Objective 1.8** Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place.  
[Aichi Target 1](#), [Target 12](#) and [Target 19](#).

Indicator 1.8.1: The number of Parties with national and regional training programmes and information resources in place to implement CITES including the making of non-detriment findings, issuance of permits and enforcement.

1.8.1a	Do you have information resources or training in place to support: The making of non-detriment findings? <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permit officers? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement officers? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
1.8.1b	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity building work? What improvements could be made in using the Virtual College for capacity building?	Yes No No information	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
1.8.1c	Is the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Toolkit used in the development of capacity-building programmes, or does it form part of the curriculum of such programmes? What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolkit for capacity building?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

**GOAL 2 SECURE THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MEANS FOR THE OPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION**

**Objective 2.1** Financial resources are sufficient to ensure operation of the Convention.

Information to be provided through records held by the Secretariat on financial management of the Convention.

**Objective 2.2** Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.

[Aichi Target 1](#), [Target 2](#), [Target 3](#), [Target 12](#), [Target 19](#) and [Target 20](#).

**Indicator 2.2.1:** The number of Parties with dedicated staff and funding for Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities and wildlife trade enforcement agencies.

2.2.1a	<p>Do you have an approved service standard(s)<sup>1</sup> for your Management Authority(ies)?</p> <p>If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.</p> <p>If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?</p> <p>If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards<sup>2</sup>?</p> <p>If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?</p> <p>Do you publish your performance against service standard targets?</p> <p>If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– availability of funding?</li> <li>– number of staff?</li> <li>– a shortage of skills?</li> </ul> <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>CITES Permits are processed within three days upon receipt of complete requirements from the applicant.</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Number of permit applications evaluated and number of permits issued within the prescribed period</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
2.2.1b	<p>Do you have an approved service standard(s)<sup>47</sup> for your Scientific Authority(ies)?</p> <p>If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.</p> <p>If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?</p> <p>If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards<sup>48</sup>?</p> <p>If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<sup>1</sup> For example, a time frame in which you are required to provide a response on a decision to issue or not issue a permit, certificate, or re-export certificate.

<sup>2</sup> For example, 85% of all decisions will take place within the service standard.

	<p>If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– availability of funding?</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– number of staff?</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– a shortage of skills?</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?</p>		Yes	No	– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	– number of staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Yes	No															
– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
– number of staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
2.2.1c	<p>Do you have an approved service standard(s)<sup>47</sup> for your enforcement authority(ies)?</p> <p>If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.</p> <p>If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?</p> <p>If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards<sup>48</sup>?</p> <p>If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?</p> <p>Criminal complaints/cases against suspected wildlife law violators are filed in proper Court within the reglementary period</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Number of wildlife crime reports investigated; number of criminal complaints/cases file in Court</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– availability of funding?</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– number of staff?</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– a shortage of skills?</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?</p>		Yes	No	– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	– number of staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Yes	No															
– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
– number of staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
2.2.1d	<p>Please only complete this question if you answered 'No' to the first part of question 2.2.1a, 2.2.1b, or 2.2.1c, relating to the existence of approved service standards for your authorities:</p> <p>Do you have sufficient of the following for your authorities to function effectively?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Management Authority(ies)</th> <th>Scientific Authority(ies)</th> <th>Enforcement Authority(ies)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Funding?</td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staff?</td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Skills?</td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforcement Authority(ies)	Funding?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Staff?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Skills?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforcement Authority(ies)														
Funding?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>														
Staff?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>														
Skills?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>														

Indicator 2.2.2: The number of Parties that have undertaken one or more of the following activities:

- changed the budget for activities;
- hired more staff;
- developed implementation tools;

– purchased technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement.

2.2.2a	Have any of the following activities been undertaken during the period covered in this report to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level?				Tick if applicable
	Hiring of more staff				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Development of implementation tools				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Purchase of technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify): tablets					
2.2.2b	During the period covered in this report, was the budget for your:	Increased	Stable	Decreased	
	Management Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Scientific Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.2.2c	Have you been able to use international development funding assistance to increase the level of implementation of your	Yes	No	Not applicable	
	Management Authority(ies)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Scientific Authority(ies)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Enforcement authorities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.2.2d	What is the respective level of priority for enhancing the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level through the following activities?				
	Activity	High	Medium	Low	Not a Priority
	Hiring of more staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Development of implementation tools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	e-permitting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.2e	Do you have a operational system (e.g. electronic database) for managing	Yes	Under development	No	
	Species information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Trade information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Non-detriment findings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	



Indicator 2.2.3: The number of Parties raising funds for CITES implementation through user fees or other mechanisms.

2.2.3a	<p>Does the Management Authority charge fees for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administrative procedures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, or introduction from the sea) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introduction from the sea of CITES-listed species) <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Harvesting of CITES-listed species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Use of CITES-listed species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Other (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>	Tick all that are applicable
2.2.3b	<p>Is a fee schedule publicly available? <span style="float: right;">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></span>                  If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat:  <a href="https://bmb.gov.ph/index.php/services">https://bmb.gov.ph/index.php/services</a></p>	
2.2.3c	<p>Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation?</p>	Entirely <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.3d	<p>Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees? <span style="float: right;">Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></span>                  Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></span>                  Do you have case studies on charging or using fees? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></span>                  If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details: Please refer to Section 10 of DENR Administrative Order No. 2004-55                  Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></span>                  If 'Yes', please provide brief details:</p>	

Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.

2.2.4a	<p>Do you use incentive measures<sup>1</sup> such as those described in <a href="#">CoP14 Doc 14.32</a> to implement the Convention?</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Due diligence</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Compensatory mechanisms</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certification</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communal property rights</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Auctioning of quotas</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost recovery or environmental charges</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enforcement incentives</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information:</p>		Yes	No	Due diligence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Compensatory mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Certification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Communal property rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Auctioning of quotas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cost recovery or environmental charges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Enforcement incentives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Enforcement incentives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																							
2.2.4b	<p>Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Very little <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Somewhat <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Completely <input type="checkbox"/></p>																								

<sup>1</sup> Defined as 'Social and economic incentives that promote and regulate sustainable management of and responsible trade in, wild flora and fauna and promote effective enforcement of the Convention'. The intent of such measures is not to promote wildlife trade as such, but rather to ensure that any wildlife trade undertaken is conducted in a sustainable manner.

**Objective 2.3** Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to implement capacity-building programmes.  
 Aichi Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

**Indicator 2.3.1:** The number of capacity building activities mandated by Resolutions and Decisions that are fully funded.

2.3.1a	How many training and capacity building activities <sup>1</sup> have you run during the period covered in this report?	Without assistance from the Secretariat	Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat				
	None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	2-5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	6-10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	11-20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	More than 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Please list the Resolutions or Decisions involved:							
2.3.1b	What sorts of capacity building activities have taken place? Please refer to Annex D.						
2.3.1c	What capacity building needs do you have?						
	Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity.	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Training on Agarwood Propagation and Identification
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Training on Agarwood Propagation and Identification and Financial Assistance for the conduct of population assessment of Aquilaria species
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Training on Agarwood Propagation and Identification
	Traders / other user groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	information dissemination
	NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	information dissemination
	Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	information dissemination
	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<sup>1</sup> An activity might be a single day training e.g. for a group of staff from the Management Authority, or a longer course / project undertaken by an individual.

**GOAL 3 CONTRIBUTE TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING THE RATE OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND TO ACHIEVING RELEVANT GLOBALLY-AGREED GOALS AND TARGETS BY ENSURING THAT CITES AND OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES ARE COHERENT AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE**

**Objective 3.1** Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities.  
[Aichi Target 2 and Target 20.](#)

**Indicator 3.1.1:** The number of Parties funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements.

3.1.1a	Has funding from international financial mechanisms and other related institutions been used to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements?  If 'Yes', please provide brief details: USAID Protect Wildlife provided assistance in the development of enforcement tools, conduct of capacity building activities, demand reduction initiatives; and, species-specific conservation researches (e.g., pangolin). ADB-GEF Project also provided technical assistance in the conduct of capacity building activities, demand reduction initiatives, development of electronic CITES permitting system, among others.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
3.1.1b	During the period covered in this report, has funding for your country from international funding mechanisms and other related institutions:	Increased <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remained stable <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased <input type="checkbox"/>

**Indicator 3.1.2:** The number of countries and institutions that have provided additional funding from CITES Authorities to another country or activity for conservation and sustainable development projects in order to further the objectives of the Convention.

3.1.2a	Have you provided technical or financial assistance to another country or countries in relation to CITES?							Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided		Species Management <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Management <sup>2</sup>	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)
Country(ies)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<sup>1</sup> Use species conservation column for work directly related to species – e.g. population surveys, education programmes, conflict resolution, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Use habitat conservation column for work that will indirectly support species conservation – e.g. habitat management, development of policy frameworks for how land is managed, etc.

**Objective 3.2** Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally.  
 Aichi Target 1, Target 4, Target 12 and Target 18.

**Indicator 3.2.1:** The number of Parties that have been involved in CITES awareness raising activities to bring about better awareness by the wider public and relevant user groups of the Convention requirements.

3.2.1a	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups?	Wider public	Relevant User Groups
	– Press conferences	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Press releases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Television appearances	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Radio appearances	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Presentations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Public consultations / meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Market surveys	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Displays	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Information at border crossing points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Telephone hotline	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Website(s) – if so please provide link(s) bmb.gov.ph	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify): printed materials	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please attach copies of any items or describe examples:			

**Indicator 3.2.2:** The number of visits to the CITES website.

3.2.2a	How regularly do your Authorities consult the CITES website?					
	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary).					
	Target group	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.2.2b	What has been your experience with using the CITES website?	Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
	Good	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Average	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Very Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	No information	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Any further comments on the CITES Website? (e.g. useful aspects, any difficulties encountered, which authorities find which functions/tools most useful, what is missing, etc): most useful: CITES Trade database and SPECIES+						

Indicator 3.2.3: The number of Parties with web pages on CITES and its requirements.

A question relating to this indicator is within question 3.2.1a.

**Objective 3.3** Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.

Indicator 3.3.1 The number of Parties which report that they have achieved synergies in their implementation of CITES, other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental, trade and development agreements.

3.3.1a	Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national CITES authorities and national focal points for other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the other biodiversity-related conventions: CBD, CMS, ITPGR, Ramsar, WHC) <sup>1</sup> to which your country is party? If 'Yes', please give a brief description:	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 3.3.2: The number of biodiversity conservation or sustainable use projects, trade and development goals, or scientific and technical programmes that integrate CITES requirements.

3.3.2a	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has your country contributed towards? ADB GEF 6 IWT Project, USAID Protect Wildlife Project	2	
3.3.2b	In addition to 3.2.2a, how many national level projects has your country implemented which integrate CITES issues?		
3.3.2c	Have there been any efforts at a national scale for your CITES Management or Scientific Authorities to collaborate with:	Yes	No
	Agencies for development?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Agencies for trade?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Local authorities or communities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Indigenous or local peoples?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade or other private sector associations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	NGOs?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (please specify) Academe and Law Enforcement Agencies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.3.2d	Are CITES requirements integrated into?	Yes	No
	National and local development strategies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Planning processes?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	National accounting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>1</sup> CBD = Convention on Biological Diversity; CMS = Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, ITPGR = International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Ramsar = The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, WHC = World Heritage Convention.

Indicator 3.3.3: The number of Parties cooperating / collaborating with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in and/or fund CITES workshops and other training and capacity-building activities.

3.3.3a	Has funding been provided or received to facilitate CITES workshops, training or other capacity building activities to / from:	Tick if applicable	Which organizations?
	Inter-governmental organizations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Non-governmental organizations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tanggol-Kalikasan

**Objective 3.4** The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals, the sustainable development goals set at WSSD, the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and the relevant *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, and the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.

This objective may also be assessed by a variety of means beyond the reporting format, including action taken to implement many of the CITES resolutions and decisions.

[Aichi Target 1](#), [Target 2](#), [Target 3](#), [Target 4](#), [Target 5](#), [Target 6](#), [Target 7](#), [Target 12](#), [Target 14](#), [Target 17](#), [Target 18](#) and [Target 19](#).

Indicator 3.4.1: The conservation status of species listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.

3.4.1a	Do you have data which shows that the conservation status of naturally occurring species in your country listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved?	Yes	No	Not Applicable
	Appendix I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Appendix II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Appendix III	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:				
Species name (scientific)		Link to the data, or a brief summary		
3.4.1b	Do you have examples of specific examples of success stories or emerging problems with any CITES listed species?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If 'Yes', please provide details:				

Indicator 3.4.2: The number of Parties incorporating CITES into their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

3.4.2a	Has CITES been incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.4.2b	Have you been able to obtain funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other sources to support CITES aspects of NBSAP implementation?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Objective 3.5** Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.  
 Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12, Target 14 and Target 19.

**Indicator 3.5.1:** The number of cooperative actions taken under established bilateral or multilateral agreements to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade.

3.5.1a	Has your country taken action under established bilateral or multilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade? If 'Yes', please provide details:	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Indicator 3.5.2:** The number of times other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources are consulted on issues relevant to species subject to unsustainable trade.

3.5.2a	Average number of times per year that international organizations or agreements have been consulted by CITES Authorities	Once	2-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comment about which organizations and issues consulted on
	Management Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Scientific Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Enforcement Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**General feedback**

Please provide any additional comments you would like to make, including comments on this format.



<b>Item</b>		
Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed	Enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Web link(s)	Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Previously provided	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>For DENR DAO 2019-09, DENR DAO 2020-13 and Joint DA DILG DENR Administrative Order 2020-01  <a href="https://bmb.gov.ph/index.php/resources/downloadables/laws-and-policies/denr-administrative-orders/dao-2017-2022">https://bmb.gov.ph/index.php/resources/downloadables/laws-and-policies/denr-administrative-orders/dao-2017-2022</a></p>		
<p>Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules, awareness raising materials, etc:</p> <p>DENR DAO 2019-09 dated July 12, 2019 :Updated National List of Threatened Philippine Fauna and Their Categories - Annex A</p> <p>DENR DAO 2020-13 dated October 13, 2020 : Adopting the Wildlife Law Action Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP 2018-2028), as a National Road Map in Addressing Wildlife Crimes - Annex B</p> <p>DA-DENR-DILG Joint Administrative Order No. 2020-01 dated November 17, 2020 Defining the Roles of and Responsibilities of Agencies concerned in the Local Trade and Transport of Wildlife under the Jurisdiction of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Annex C</p> <p>List of Trainings conducted – Annex D</p>		
Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No Information	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes', please describe the constraint and the type of attention or assistance that is required.		
Are there examples of good practice you would like to share with other Parties?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No Information	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes' please provide details / links:		
How could this report format be improved?		

Thank you for completing the report. Please remember to include relevant attachments referred to in the report when it is submitted to the Secretariat.



**Republic of the Philippines**  
**Department of Environment and Natural Resources**  
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**DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER**  
No. 2019 - 09

**JUL 12 2019**

**SUBJECT:      UPDATED NATIONAL LIST OF THREATENED PHILIPPINE  
                  FAUNA AND THEIR CATEGORIES**

Pursuant to Section 22 of Republic Act No. 9147 otherwise known as the “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act”, the list of threatened species and their categories established under DENR Administrative Order No. 2004-15 is hereby updated for information, reference, and guidance to all concerned.

**Section 1. Definition of Terms.** As used in this Order, the following terms shall mean as follows:

- a. CITES – refers to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, a treaty regulating international trade of fauna and flora listed in its Appendices;
  - a.1 CITES Appendix I – species threatened with extinction, which are or may be affected by trade. International (commercial) trade in wild-taken specimens is prohibited.
  - a.2 CITES Appendix II – species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but for which trade must be controlled to avoid their becoming so, and species that resemble species already included in Appendix II. International trade is permitted but regulated through appropriate permits/certificates.
  - a.3 CITES Appendix III – species included at the request of a Party that already regulates trade in the species and that needs the cooperation of other countries to prevent unsustainable or illegal exploitation. International trade in specimens of species listed in this Appendix is allowed only upon presentation of the appropriate permits or certificates.
- b. Common name – refers to the adopted or vernacular name of a species as widely used in the country; may be based on local languages, English or other foreign name, or when no local or vernacular name is available, is derived from the meaning of its scientific name;
- c. Other Wildlife Species – refers to all species not categorized as threatened;

- d. Species – refers to the smallest population which is permanently distinct and distinguishable from all others. It is the primary taxonomic unit of an organism;
- e. Threatened Species – is a general term to denote species that is considered as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or other accepted categories of wildlife whose populations are at risk of extinction;
  - e.1 Critically Endangered Species – refers to a species that is facing extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future; presumed extinct species upon rediscovery of a population of such a group shall be automatically categorized as critically endangered;
  - e.2 Endangered Species – refers to a species that is not critically endangered whose survival in the wild is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating;
  - e.3 Vulnerable Species – refers to a species that is neither critically endangered nor endangered but is under threat from adverse factors throughout its range and is likely to be moved to the endangered category in the future; and,
  - e.4 Other Threatened Species – refers to a species that is not critically endangered, endangered nor vulnerable but is under threat from adverse factors, such as over collection throughout its range and is likely to be moved to the vulnerable category in the near future. It also includes species that have the tendency to become threatened due to predation, destruction of habitats, or other similar causes, new species, and species with insufficient scientific information. Such species may be included in the threatened species list by the Secretary upon the recommendation of the Philippine Red List Committee (PRLC) for Wild Fauna and endorsement of the National Wildlife Management Committee (NWMC)
- f. Wildlife – means wild forms and varieties of flora and fauna, in all developmental stages, including those which are in captivity or are being bred or propagated.

## **Section 2. Criteria for Determination of Threatened Species of Wild Fauna and their Categories**

The classification of the threatened species in this Order as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, and Other Threatened Species is based on the best scientific and internationally accepted criteria, including but not limited to the following: (1) destruction, modification or curtailment of its habitat or range; (2) over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific or educational purposes; (3) other natural or man-made factors affecting existence of wildlife; 4) perceived/observed reduction in population size and area of occupancy; and 5) small population size and/or restricted population and continuing decline in such population.

### Section 3. List of Threatened Fauna Species and their Categories

#### Category A. CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

##### MAMMALS

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Bovidae	1	<i>Bubalus mindorensis</i>	Tamaraw
Cervidae	2	<i>Cervus alfredi</i>	Visayan spotted deer
Dugongidae	3	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong
Muridae	4	<i>Crateromys australis</i>	Dinagat hairy-tailed cloud rat
	5	<i>Crateromys paulus</i>	Ilin hairy-tailed cloudrat
Pteropodidae	6	<i>Acerodon jubatus</i>	Golden-crowned fruit bat
	7	<i>Dobsonia chapmani</i>	Philippine bare-backed fruit bat
Suidae	8	<i>Sus cebifrons</i>	Visayan warty pig

##### BIRDS

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Accipitridae	1	<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Philippine eagle
Acrocephalidae	2	<i>Acrocephalus sorghophilus</i>	Speckled reed warbler
Alcedinidae	3	<i>Ceyx cyanopectus</i>	Indigo-banded kingfisher
Anatidae	4	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	Baer's pochard
Bucerotidae	5	<i>Anthracoceros montani</i>	Sulu hornbill
	6	<i>Rhabdotorrhinus waldeni</i>	Walden's hornbill
	7	<i>Penelopides panini</i>	Visayan hornbill
Cacatuidae	8	<i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i>	Red-vented cockatoo
Chloropseidae	9	<i>Chloropsis flavipennis</i>	Philippine leafbird
Columbidae	10	<i>Gallicolumba platenae</i>	Mindoro bleeding-heart
	11	<i>Gallicolumba keayi</i>	Negros bleeding-heart
	12	<i>Gallicolumba menagei</i>	Sulu bleeding-heart
	13	<i>Phapitreron amethystinus</i>	Amethyst brown dove
	14	<i>Phapitreron cinereiceps</i>	Tawi-Tawi brown dove
	15	<i>Ptilinopus arcanus</i>	Negros fruit dove
	16	<i>Ducula poliocephala</i>	Pink-bellied imperial pigeon
Cuculidae	17	<i>Centropus steerii</i>	Black-hooded coucal
Dicaeidae	18	<i>Dicaeum quadricolor</i>	Cebu flowerpecker
Dicruridae	19	<i>Dicrurus menagei</i>	Tablas drongo
Fregatidae	20	<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Christmas Island frigatebird
Gruidae	21	<i>Grus antigone</i>	Sarus crane
Laridae	22	<i>Thalasseus bernsteini</i>	Chinese crested tern
Monarchidae	23	<i>Hypothymis coelestis</i>	Celestial monarch
Oriolidae	24	<i>Oriolus isabellae</i>	Isabela oriole

Psittacidae	25	<i>Loriculus philippensis</i>	Colasisi
	26	<i>Prioniturus luconensis</i>	Green racket-tail
	27	<i>Prioniturus verticalis</i>	Blue-winged racket-tail
	28	<i>Tanygnathus lucionensis</i>	Blue-naped parrot
	29	<i>Tanygnathus sumatranus</i>	Blue-backed parrot
Pycnonotidae	30	<i>Hypsipetes siquijorensis</i>	Streak-breasted bulbul
Scolopacidae	31	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>	Spoon-billed sandpiper
Sulidae	32	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked booby

## REPTILES

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cheloniidae	1	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill turtle
Crocodylidae	2	<i>Crocodylus mindorensis</i>	Philippine crocodile
	3	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Indo-Pacific crocodile/Saltwater crocodile
Dermochelyidae	4	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback turtle
Geomydidae	5	<i>Siebenrockiella leytensis</i>	Palawan forest turtle
Varanidae	6	<i>Varanus mabitang</i>	Panay forest monitor lizard

## AMPHIBIANS

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Ceratobatrachidae	1	<i>Platymantis insulatus</i>	Gigantes limestone frog

## INVERTEBRATES

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Bradybaenidae	1	<i>Helicostyla smargadina</i>	Tree snail
Helicarionidae	2	<i>Coneuplecta turrita</i>	
Lycaenidae	3	<i>Poritia solitaria</i>	Angat common gem
Nymphalidae	4	<i>Tanaecia dodong</i>	Masbate brush-footed butterfly
	5	<i>Tanaecia susoni</i>	Cebu brush-footed butterfly
	6	<i>Tanaecia lupina</i>	Jolo brush-footed butterfly
	7	<i>Helcyra miyazakii</i>	Miyazaki's nymphalid
Papilionidae	8	<i>Chilasa osmana</i>	Leyte swallowtail
	9	<i>Chilasa carolinensis</i>	Mindanao swallowtail
	10	<i>Menelaides luzviae</i>	Marinduque swallowtail
	11	<i>Pathysa euphratoides</i>	Mindanao swordtail
Platystictidae	12	<i>Protosticta plicata</i>	Damselfly
Platycnemididae	13	<i>Risioecnemis seidenschwarzi</i>	Damselfly

**Category B. ENDANGERED (EN)**

**MAMMALS**

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cervidae	1	<i>Cervus calamianensis</i>	Calamian deer
	2	<i>Rusa marianna</i>	Philippine deer
Manidae	3	<i>Manis culionensis</i>	Palawan pangolin
Muridae	4	<i>Crateromys heaneyi</i>	Panay bushy-tailed cloud rat
Pteropodidae	5	<i>Nyctimene rabori</i>	Philippine tube-nosed fruit bat
	6	<i>Acerodon leucotis</i>	Palawan flying fox
	7	<i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>	Giant flying fox
Suidae	8	<i>Sus oliveri</i>	Mindoro warty pig
	9	<i>Sus</i> sp. A from the Sulu Archipelago	

**BIRDS**

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Accipitridae	1	<i>Nisaetus pinskeri</i>	Pinsker's hawk-eagle
Ardeidae	2	<i>Gorsachius goisagi</i>	Japanese night heron
Bucerotidae	3	<i>Buceros hydrocorax</i>	Luzon rufous hornbill
	4	<i>Penelopides mindorensis</i>	Mindoro hornbill
	5	<i>Penelopides affinis</i>	Mindanao hornbill
Burhinidae	6	<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	Beach stone-curlew
Ciconiidae	7	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Oriental stork
Columbidae	8	<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i>	Island collared dove
	9	<i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	Nicobar pigeon
	10	<i>Ramphiculus marchei</i>	Flame-breasted fruit dove
	11	<i>Ducula mindorensis</i>	Mindoro imperial pigeon
	12	<i>Ducula carola</i>	Spotted imperial pigeon
	13	<i>Ducula pickeringii</i>	Grey imperial pigeon
Laridae	14	<i>Anous minutus</i>	Black noddy
Muscicapidae	15	<i>Copsychus cebuensis</i>	Black shama
	16	<i>Muscicapa randi</i>	Ashy-breasted flycatcher
	17	<i>Vauriella albigularis</i>	White-throated jungle flycatcher
Phasianidae	18	<i>Polyplectron napoleonis</i>	Palawan peacock-pheasant
Picidae	19	<i>Chrysocolaptes xanthocephalus</i>	Yellow-faced flameback
	20	<i>Chrysocolaptes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed flameback
Psittacidae	21	<i>Prioniturus montanus</i>	Montane racket-tail
	22	<i>Prioniturus mindorensis</i>	Mindoro racket-tail
Rallidae	23	<i>Gallirallus calayanensis</i>	Calayan rail
	24	<i>Lewinia mirificus</i>	Brown-banded rail
Rhipiduridae	25	<i>Rhipidura sauli</i>	Tablas fantail

Scolopacidae	26	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far eastern curlew
	27	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted redshank
	28	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Nordmann's greenshank
	29	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great knot
Strigidae	30	<i>Otus gurneyi</i>	Giant scops owl
	31	<i>Otus fuliginosus</i>	Palawan scops owl
	32	<i>Bubo philippensis</i>	Philippine eagle-owl
	33	<i>Ninox spilonota</i>	Romblon hawk-owl
	34	<i>Ninox rumseyi</i>	Cebu hawk-owl
	35	<i>Ninox leventisi</i>	Camiguin hawk-owl
Sulidae	36	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Brown booby
Threskiornithidae	37	<i>Platalea minor</i>	Black-faced spoonbill
Turnicidae	38	<i>Turnix worcesteri</i>	Worcester's buttonquail
Zosteropidae	39	<i>Zosterornis nigrorum</i>	Negros striped babbler
	40	<i>Dasyctrota speciosa</i>	Flame-templed babbler

## REPTILES

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cheloniidae	1	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle
	2	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle
	3	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive ridley turtle
Geoemydidae	4	<i>Heosemys spinosa</i>	Spiny hill turtle
Viperidae	5	<i>Trimeresurus mcgregori</i>	McGregor's pitviper

## AMPHIBIANS

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Ceratobatrachidae	1	<i>Platymantis (Lupacolus) spelaeus</i>	Negros limestone frog

## INVERTEBRATES

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Chlorocyphidae	1	<i>Rhinocypha hageni</i>	Hagen's damselfly
Gerridae	2	<i>Amemboa (s.str.) philippinensis</i>	
Lycaenidae	3	<i>Arhopala tindongani</i>	Tindongan's oakblue
Nocticolidae	4	<i>Nocticola simoni</i>	Simon's cave cockroach
	5	<i>Nocticola caeca</i>	Antipolo blind cave cockroach
Platystictidae	6	<i>Sulcosticta striata</i>	Damselfly

**Category C. VULNERABLE (VU)**

**MAMMALS**

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Erinaceidae	1	<i>Podogymnura aureospinula</i>	Dinagat gymnure
Felidae	2	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Leopard cat
Molossidae	3	<i>Chaerephon plicatus</i>	Wrinkle-lipped bat
Muridae	4	<i>Crateromys schadenbergi</i>	Bushy tailed-cloud rat
	5	<i>Phloeomys cumingi</i>	Southern Luzon giant cloud rat
	6	<i>Batomys russatus</i>	Dinagat hairy tailed rat
	7	<i>Rhynchomys tapulao</i>	Zambales shrew-rat
Pteropodidae	8	<i>Pteropus dasymallus</i>	Woolly flying fox
	9	<i>Pteropus speciosus</i>	Philippine gray flying fox
	10	<i>Pteropus leucopterus</i>	White winged fruit bat
	11	<i>Eonycteris robusta</i>	Philippine dawn bat
	12	<i>Styloctenium mindorensis</i>	Mindoro striped-faced fruit bat
	13	<i>Desmalopex microleucopterus</i>	Mindoro pallid flying fox
Suidae	14	<i>Sus ahoenobarbus</i>	Palawan bearded pig
	15	<i>Sus philippensis</i>	Philippine warty pig
Tragulidae	16	<i>Tragulus nigricans</i>	Balabac mouse deer

**BIRDS**

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Accipitridae	1	<i>Nisaetus philippensis</i>	Philippine hawk-eagle
	2	<i>Haliaeetus ichthyaetus</i>	Grey-headed fish eagle
Alcedinidae	3	<i>Actenoides hombroni</i>	Blue-capped wood kingfisher
	4	<i>Todiramphus winchelli</i>	Rufous-lored kingfisher
	5	<i>Ceyx melanurus</i>	Philippine dwarf kingfisher
	6	<i>Ceyx flumenicola</i>	Southern silvery kingfisher
	7	<i>Ceyx argentatus</i>	Northern silvery kingfisher
Anatidae	8	<i>Anas luzonica</i>	Philippine duck
Anhingidae	9	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Oriental darter
Apodidae	10	<i>Mearnsia picina</i>	Philippine spine-tailed swift
Ardeidae	11	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	Chinese egret
Bucerotidae	12	<i>Anthracoceros marchei</i>	Palawan hornbill
	13	<i>Rhabdotorrhinus leucocephalus</i>	Writhed hornbill
	14	<i>Penelopides manillae</i>	Luzon hornbill
Campephagidae	15	<i>Coracina mindanensis</i>	Black-bibbed cuckooshrike
	16	<i>Coracina ostenta</i>	White-winged cuckooshrike
	17	<i>Coracina mcgregori</i>	McGregor's cuckooshrike
	18	<i>Pericrocotus igneus</i>	Fiery minivet
Charadriidae	19	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>	Malaysian plover



Columbidae	20	<i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>	Luzon bleeding-heart
	21	<i>Gallicolumba crinigera</i>	Mindanao bleeding-heart
	22	<i>Phapitreron brunneiceps</i>	Mindanao brown dove
	23	<i>Treron axillaris</i>	Philippine green pigeon
	24	<i>Treron formosae</i>	Whistling green pigeon
	25	<i>Ptilinopus merrilli</i>	Cream-breasted fruit dove
Dicaeidae	26	<i>Dicaeum proprium</i>	Whiskered flowerpecker
	27	<i>Dicaeum haematostictum</i>	Black-belted flowerpecker/Visayan flowerpecker
	28	<i>Dicaeum retrocinctum</i>	Scarlet-collared flowerpecker
Emberizidae	29	<i>Emberiza sulphurata</i>	Yellow bunting
Estrildidae	30	<i>Erythrura viridifacies</i>	Green-faced parrotfinch
Eurylaimidae	31	<i>Sarcophanops steerii</i>	Wattled broadbill
	32	<i>Sarcophanops samarensis</i>	Visayan broadbill
Laniidae	33	<i>Lanius validirostris</i>	Mountain shrike
Laridae	34	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Great crested tern
	35	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	Sooty tern
	36	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Brown noddy
Locustellidae	37	<i>Robsonius rabori</i>	Cordillera ground warbler
	38	<i>Robsonius sorsogonensis</i>	Bicol ground warbler
Megapodiidae	39	<i>Megapodius cumingii</i>	Philippine megapode/ Tabon scrubfowl
Monarchidae	40	<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata</i>	Japanese paradise flycatcher
Muscicapidae	41	<i>Copsychus luzoniensis</i>	White-browed shama
	42	<i>Vauriella insignis</i>	White-browed jungle flycatcher
	43	<i>Vauriella goodfellowi</i>	Slaty-backed jungle flycatcher
	44	<i>Ficedula basilanica</i>	Little slaty flycatcher
	45	<i>Ficedula platenae</i>	Palawan flycatcher
	46	<i>Rhyacornis bicolor</i>	Luzon water redstart
Nectariniidae	47	<i>Aethopyga linaraborae</i>	Lina's sunbird
Oriolidae	48	<i>Oriolus xanthonotus</i>	Dark-throated oriole
Pelecanidae	49	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian pelican
Pellorneidae	50	<i>Ptilocichla falcata</i>	Falcated wren-babbler
Phylloscopidae	51	<i>Phylloscopus ijimae</i>	Ijima's leaf warbler
Picidae	52	<i>Dendrocopos ramsayi</i>	Sulu pygmy woodpecker
	53	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	Great slaty woodpecker
Pittidae	54	<i>Erythropitta kochi</i>	Whiskered pitta
	55	<i>Pitta steerii</i>	Azure-breasted pitta
	56	<i>Pitta nympha</i>	Fairy pitta
Podargidae	57	<i>Batrachostomus chaseni</i>	Palawan frogmouth
Procellariidae	58	<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i>	Hawaiian petrel
Psittacidae	59	<i>Trichoglossus johnstoniae</i>	Mindanao lorikeet
	60	<i>Prioniturus waterstradti</i>	Mindanao racket-tail
	61	<i>Prioniturus platenae</i>	Blue-headed racket-tail
Pycnonotidae	62	<i>Hypsipetes rufigularis</i>	Zamboanga bulbul

Scolopacidae	63	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Asian dowitcher
	64	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed godwit
	65	<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>	Bristle-thighed curlew
Strigidae	66	<i>Otus nigrorum</i>	Negros scops owl
	67	<i>Otus longicornis</i>	Luzon scops owl
	68	<i>Otus mindorensis</i>	Mindoro scops owl
	69	<i>Otus mantananensis</i>	Mantanani scops owl
	70	<i>Ninox randi</i>	Chocolate boobook
	71	<i>Ninox spilocephala</i>	Mindanao hawk-owl
	72	<i>Ninox mindorensis</i>	Mindoro hawk-owl
Sturnidae	73	<i>Ninox reyi</i>	Sulu hawk-owl
	74	<i>Basilornis mirandus</i>	Apo myna
	75	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Common hill myna
Timaliidae	76	<i>Micromacronus leytensis</i>	Visayan miniature babbler
Turdidae	77	<i>Geokichla cinerea</i>	Ashy thrush
Zosteropidae	78	<i>Zosterornis striatus</i>	Luzon striped babbler
	79	<i>Zosterornis latistriatus</i>	Panay striped babbler

## REPTILES

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Geoemydidae	1	<i>Cyclemys dentata</i>	Asian leaf turtle
Varanidae	2	<i>Varanus (Phillipinosaurus) bitatawa</i>	Northern Sierra Madre forest monitor lizard
	3	<i>Varanus (Phillipinosaurus) olivaceus</i>	Gray's monitor lizard

## AMPHIBIANS

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Bombinatoridae	1	<i>Barbourula busuangensis</i>	Philippine flat-headed frog
Bufonidae	2	<i>Ansonia mcgregori</i>	McGregor's slender stream toad
Ceratobatrachidae	3	<i>Platymantis (Lahatnanguri) banahao</i>	Banahao horned tree frog
	4	<i>Platymantis (Tahananpuno) bayani</i>	Walter's limestone frog
	5	<i>Platymantis (Lahatnanguri) biak</i>	Biak-Na-Bato limestone frog
	6	<i>Platymantis (Lupacolus) indeprensus</i>	Banahao cliff frog
	7	<i>Platymantis (Tirahanulap) isarog</i>	Bicol cloud frog
	8	<i>Platymantis (Tirahanulap) lawtoni</i>	Lawton's cloud frog
	9	<i>Platymantis (Lahatnanguri) levigatus</i>	Romblon streambank

	10	<i>Platymantis (Tirahanulap) montanus</i>	Banahao cloud frog
	11	<i>Platymantis (Lupacolus) naomiae</i>	Naomi's montane wrinkled ground frog
	12	<i>Platymantis (Tahananpuno) negrosensis</i>	Negros horned tree frog
	13	<i>Platymantis (Tirahanulap) panayensis</i>	Panay cloud frog
	14	<i>Platymantis (Lupacolus) pseudodorsalis</i>	Banahao streambank frog
	15	<i>Platymantis (Tahananpuno) rabori</i>	Rabor's horned tree frog
	16	<i>Platymantis (Tirahanulap) subterrestris</i>	Cordilleras cloud frog
Dicroglossidae	17	<i>Limnonectes diuatus</i>	White-spined fanged frog
	18	<i>Limnonectes visayanus</i>	Visayan fanged frog
Rhacophoridae	19	<i>Philautus schmackeri</i>	Mindoro bush frog
	20	<i>Philautus surrufus</i>	Rufous bush frog
	21	<i>Philautus worcesteri</i>	Worcester's bush frog

## INVERTEBRATES

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Aeshnidae	1	<i>Gynacantha constricta</i>	Constricted darner
Amphipterygidae	2	<i>Devadatta basilanensis</i>	Basilan damselfly
Argiolestidae	3	<i>Luzonargiolestes baltazarae</i>	Baltazar's damselfly
	4	<i>Luzonargiolestes realensis</i>	Real Quezon damselfly
Blaberidae	5	<i>Opisthoptlatia beybienkoi</i>	Bey-bienko's apterous cockroach
	6	<i>Perisphaerus flavicornis</i>	Yellow-banded pill cockroach
	7	<i>Perisphaerus glomeriformis</i>	Black-head pill cockroach
Blattidae	8	<i>Homalosilpha ustulata</i>	Silphid cockroach
	9	<i>Periplaneta banksi</i>	
Bradybaenidae	10	<i>Helicostyla daphnis</i>	Tree snail
	11	<i>Helicostyla portei</i>	Tree snail
	12	<i>Mesanella monochroa palawanica</i>	
Buprestidae	13	<i>Chrysodema dalmanni</i>	Jewel beetles
	14	<i>Chrysodema eximia</i>	Jewel beetles
	15	<i>Chrysodema jucunda</i>	Jewel beetles
	16	<i>Chrysodema manillarum</i>	Jewel beetles
	17	<i>Chrysodema smaragdula</i>	Jewel beetles
Cerambycidae	18	<i>Stenoleptura apoensis</i>	Longhorn beetles
Chlorocyphidae	19	<i>Rhinocypha dorsosanguinea</i>	Red-backed damselfly
	20	<i>Rhinocypha latimacula</i>	Bongo damselfly

Cicadidae	21	<i>Psithyristria ridibunda</i>	Laughing cicada
Coenagrionidae	22	<i>Luzonobasis glauca</i>	Damselfly
	23	<i>Pandanobasis cantuga</i>	Damselfly
	24	<i>Pandanobasis daku</i>	Damselfly
Curculionidae	25	<i>Eupachyrrhynchus superbus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	26	<i>Homalocyrtus maculatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	27	<i>Macrocyrtus contractus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	28	<i>Macrocyrtus erosus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	29	<i>Metapocyrtus humeralis</i>	Easter egg beetle
	30	<i>Metapocyrtus (Artapocyrtus) quadriplagiatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	31	<i>Metapocyrtus (Artapocyrtus) bifasciatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	32	<i>Metapocyrtus (Artapocyrtus) subfasciatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	33	<i>Metapocyrtus (Artapocyrtus) pardalis</i>	Easter egg beetle
	34	<i>Metapocyrtus (Artapocyrtus) bucasanus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	35	<i>Metapocyrtus (Artapocyrtus) samarensis</i>	Samar easter egg beetle
	36	<i>Metapocyrtus (Artapocyrtus) sexmaculatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	37	<i>Metapocyrtus (Artapocyrtus) derasocobaltimus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	38	<i>Metapocyrtus (Artapocyrtus) longipenis</i>	Easter egg beetle
	39	<i>Metapocyrtus (Artapocyrtus) octomaculatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	40	<i>Metapocyrtus (Artapocyrtus) diffusisquamosus</i>	Easter egg beetles
	41	<i>Metapocyrtus (Artapocyrtus) violaceus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	42	<i>Metapocyrtus (Artapocyrtus) geniculatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	43	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) quadrilifer</i>	Easter egg beetle
	44	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) subquadrilifer</i>	Easter egg beetle
	45	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) boholensis</i>	Bohol Easter egg beetle
	46	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) triangularis</i>	Triangle Easter egg beetle
	47	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) ilocanus</i>	Ilocano Easter egg beetle
	48	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) tumoridorsum</i>	Easter egg beetle
	49	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus)</i>	Heller's Easter egg beetle

	<i>helleri</i>	
50	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) moorei</i>	Easter egg beetle
51	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) ostentator</i>	Easter egg beetle
52	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) virens</i>	Easter egg beetle
53	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) bifoveatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
54	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) consobrinus</i>	Easter egg beetle
55	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) monstrosus</i>	Easter egg beetle
56	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) schoenherri</i>	Easter egg beetle
57	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) lanusinus</i>	Easter egg beetle
58	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) insulanus</i>	Easter egg beetle
59	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) ornatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
60	<i>Metapocyrtus (Orthocyrtus) propolitus</i>	Easter egg beetle
61	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) proteus</i>	Easter egg beetle
62	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) sumptuosus</i>	Easter egg beetle
63	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) congestus</i>	Easter egg beetle
64	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) abbrevilineatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
65	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) derasus</i>	Easter egg beetle
66	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) impius</i>	Easter egg beetle
67	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) gregarius</i>	Easter egg beetle
68	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) chlamydatas</i>	Easter egg beetle
69	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) macgregori</i>	Easter egg beetle
70	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) similis</i>	Easter egg beetle
71	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) picticollis</i>	Easter egg beetle
72	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) camarinensis</i>	Easter egg beetle
73	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus)</i>	Polillo Easter egg beetle

	<i>polilloensis</i>	
74	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) batanensis</i>	Batan Easter egg beetle
75	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) brevicollis</i>	Easter egg beetle
76	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) lumutanus</i>	Easter egg beetle
77	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) subfaciatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
78	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) magnigibbicollis</i>	Easter egg beetle
79	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) difficilis</i>	Easter egg beetle
80	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) whiteheadi</i>	Whitehead's Easter egg beetle
81	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) reyesi</i>	Reyes Easter egg beetle
82	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) elongates</i>	Easter egg beetle
83	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) gibbirostris</i>	Round-snout Easter egg beetle
84	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) bukidnonensis</i>	Bukidnon Easter egg beetle
85	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) visayaensis</i>	Visayan Easter egg beetle
86	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) annulatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
87	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) figuratus</i>	Easter egg beetle
88	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) bifoveatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
89	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) niger</i>	Black Easter egg beetle
90	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) elegans</i>	Elegant Easter egg beetle
91	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) mindorensis</i>	Mindoro Easter egg beetle
92	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) rugicollis</i>	Easter egg beetle
93	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) acutipennis</i>	Easter egg beetle
94	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) picipennis</i>	Easter egg beetle
95	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) erichsoni</i>	Erichsoni's Easter egg beetle
96	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) panayensis</i>	Panay Easter egg beetle
97	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus)</i>	Easter egg beetle

	<i>subdiffusus</i>	
98	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) subvirgatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
99	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) lindabonus</i>	Easter egg beetle
100	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) pseudomandarinus</i>	Easter egg beetle
101	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) imitatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
102	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) interruptostriatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
103	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) interruptolineatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
104	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) interruptus</i>	Easter egg beetle
105	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) pseudomonilifer</i>	Easter egg beetle
106	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) politus</i>	Easter egg beetle
107	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) schicki</i>	Schick's Easter egg beetle
108	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) caeruleomaculatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
109	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) lepantoensis</i>	Lepanto Easter egg beetle
110	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) striatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
111	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) virgatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
112	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) sibuyanensis</i>	Sibuyan Easter egg beetle
113	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) perpulcheroides</i>	Easter egg beetle
114	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) worcesteri</i>	Easter egg beetle
115	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) politissimus</i>	Easter egg beetle
116	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) monticola</i>	Easter egg beetle
117	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) multisquamosus</i>	Easter egg beetle
118	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) pilositibialis</i>	Easter egg beetle
119	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) limayensis</i>	Limay Easter egg beetle
120	<i>Metapocyrtus (Metapocyrtus) tenuipes</i>	Easter egg beetle
121	<i>Metapocyrtus chloromaculatus (Dolichocephalocyrtus)</i>	Easter egg beetle

	<i>chloromaculatus</i>	
122	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Dolichocephalocyrtus</i> ) <i>frosti</i>	Easter egg beetle
123	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Dolichocephalocyrtus</i> ) <i>ruficollis</i>	Easter egg beetle
124	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Dolichocephalocyrtus</i> ) <i>lineaticollis</i>	Easter egg beetle
125	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Dolichocephalocyrtus</i> ) <i>trifaciatu</i> s	Easter egg beetle
126	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Sphenomorpha</i> idea) <i>metallicus</i>	Metallic Easter egg beetle
127	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Sphenomorpha</i> idea) <i>transversarius</i>	Easter egg beetle
128	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Dolichocephalocyrtus</i> ) <i>negrosensis</i>	Negros Easter egg beetle
129	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Dolichocephalocyrtus</i> ) <i>clemensi</i>	Clemens' Easter egg beetle
130	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Dolichocephalocyrtus</i> ) <i>mindanaoensis</i>	Mindanao Easter egg beetle
131	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Dolichocephalocyrtus</i> ) <i>ticaoensis</i>	Ticao Easter egg beetle
132	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Dolichocephalocyrtus</i> ) <i>subdolosus</i>	Easter egg beetle
133	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Dolichocephalocyrtus</i> ) <i>univerrucosus</i>	Easter egg beetle
134	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Sphenomorpha</i> idea) <i>laevicollis</i>	Easter egg beetle
135	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Trachycyrtus</i> ) <i>apoensis</i>	Apo Easter egg beetle
136	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Trachycyrtus</i> ) <i>joloensis</i>	Jolo Easter egg beetle
137	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Trachycyrtus</i> ) <i>smaragdinus</i>	Easter egg beetle
138	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Trachycyrtus</i> ) <i>confusus</i>	Easter egg beetle
139	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Trachycyrtus</i> ) <i>tawiensis</i>	Tawi-Tawi Easter egg beetle
140	<i>Metapocyrtus</i> ( <i>Trachycyrtus</i> ) <i>socius</i>	Easter egg beetle



141	<i>Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) vestitus</i>	Easter egg beetle
142	<i>Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) viridans</i>	Easter egg beetle
143	<i>Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) pseudoviridans</i>	Easter egg beetle
144	<i>Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) acutispinosus</i>	Easter egg beetle
145	<i>Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) banahaoensis</i>	Banahaw Easter egg beetle
146	<i>Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) rostrigibbous</i>	Easter egg beetle
147	<i>Metapocyrtus (Trachycyrtus) profanes</i>	Easter egg beetle
148	<i>Metapocyrtus (Sclerocyrtus) asper</i>	Easter egg beetle
149	<i>Metapocyrtus (Sclerocyrtus) celestinoi</i>	Celestino's Easter egg beetle
150	<i>Pachyrrhynchus absurdus</i>	Absurd Easter egg beetle
151	<i>Pachyrrhynchus amabilis</i>	Friendly Easter egg beetle
152	<i>Pachyrrhynchus anellifer</i>	Easter egg beetle
153	<i>Pachyrrhynchus apicatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
154	<i>Pachyrrhynchus apocyrtoides</i>	Easter egg beetle
155	<i>Pachyrrhynchus apoensis</i>	Apo pachyrrhynchid
156	<i>Pachyrrhynchus ardentius</i>	Easter egg beetle
157	<i>Pachyrrhynchus argus</i>	Easter egg beetle
158	<i>Pachyrrhynchus atrocyaneus</i>	Easter egg beetle
159	<i>Pachyrrhynchus baluganus</i>	Easter egg beetle
160	<i>Pachyrrhynchus basilanus</i>	Basilan Easter egg beetle
161	<i>Pachyrrhynchus bengetanus</i>	Benguet Easter egg beetle
162	<i>Pachyrrhynchus bucasanus</i>	Easter egg beetle
163	<i>Pachyrrhynchus caeruleovittatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
164	<i>Pachyrrhynchus chamissoi</i>	Easter egg beetle
165	<i>Pachyrrhynchus chlorites</i>	Easter egg beetle
166	<i>Pachyrrhynchus chrysomelas</i>	Easter egg beetle
167	<i>Pachyrrhynchus circulatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
168	<i>Pachyrrhynchus congestus</i>	Easter egg beetle
169	<i>Pachyrrhynchus consobrinus</i>	Easter egg beetle
170	<i>Pachyrrhynchus corpulentus</i>	Easter egg beetle
171	<i>Pachyrrhynchus croesus</i>	Easter egg beetle
172	<i>Pachyrrhynchus cumingi</i>	Cuming's Easter egg beetle
173	<i>Pachyrrhynchus davaoensis</i>	Davao Easter egg beetle
174	<i>Pachyrrhynchus decussatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
175	<i>Pachyrrhynchus dohrni</i>	Dohrn's Easter egg beetle

176	<i>Pachyrrhynchus dubiosus</i>	Easter egg beetle
177	<i>Pachyrrhynchus elegans</i>	Elegant egg beetle
178	<i>Pachyrrhynchus eos</i>	Easter egg beetle
179	<i>Pachyrrhynchus eques</i>	Easter egg beetle
180	<i>Pachyrrhynchus erichsoni</i>	Erichson's Easter egg beetle
181	<i>Pachyrrhynchus erosus</i>	Easter egg beetle
182	<i>Pachyrrhynchus forsteni</i>	Easter egg beetle
183	<i>Pachyrrhynchus galerensis</i>	Easter egg beetle
184	<i>Pachyrrhynchus gemmatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
185	<i>Pachyrrhynchus gloriosus</i>	Easter egg beetle
186	<i>Pachyrrhynchus halconensis</i>	Halcon Easter egg beetle
187	<i>Pachyrrhynchus helleri</i>	Heller's egg beetle
188	<i>Pachyrrhynchus hirokii</i>	Hiroki's Easter egg beetle
189	<i>Pachyrrhynchus igorota</i>	Igorot Easter egg beetle
190	<i>Pachyrrhynchus inclytus</i>	Easter egg beetle
191	<i>Pachyrrhynchus infernalis</i>	Easter egg beetle
192	<i>Pachyrrhynchus jugifer</i>	Easter egg beetle
193	<i>Pachyrrhynchus lacunosus</i>	Easter egg beetle
194	<i>Pachyrrhynchus latifasciatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
195	<i>Pachyrrhynchus libucanus</i>	Easter egg beetle
196	<i>Pachyrrhynchus loheri</i>	Loher's Easter egg beetle
197	<i>Pachyrrhynchus lorquini</i>	Easter egg beetle
198	<i>Pachyrrhynchus lubanganus</i>	Easter egg beetle
199	<i>Pachyrrhynchus moniliferus</i>	Cacao weevil
200	<i>Pachyrrhynchus morio</i>	Easter egg beetle
201	<i>Pachyrrhynchus multipunctatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
202	<i>Pachyrrhynchus naokii</i>	Easter egg beetle
203	<i>Pachyrrhynchus negrosensis</i>	Easter egg beetle
204	<i>Pachyrrhynchus nobilis</i>	Easter egg beetle
205	<i>Pachyrrhynchus nobiliyamianus</i>	Easter egg beetle
206	<i>Pachyrrhynchus ochroplagiatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
207	<i>Pachyrrhynchus orbifer</i>	Easter egg beetle
208	<i>Pachyrrhynchus pelpulcher</i>	Easter egg beetle
209	<i>Pachyrrhynchus phaleratus</i>	Easter egg beetle
210	<i>Pachyrrhynchus pinorum</i>	Easter egg beetle
211	<i>Pachyrrhynchus postpubescens</i>	Easter egg beetle
212	<i>Pachyrrhynchus pseudomabilis</i>	Easter egg beetle
213	<i>Pachyrrhynchus pseudoproteus</i>	Easter egg beetle
214	<i>Pachyrrhynchus psittacinus</i>	Easter egg beetle
215	<i>Pachyrrhynchus pulchellus</i>	Easter egg beetle
216	<i>Pachyrrhynchus regius</i>	Easter egg beetle
217	<i>Pachyrrhynchus reticulatus</i>	Easter egg beetle

	218	<i>Pachyrrhynchus rizali</i>	Rizal's Easter egg beetle
	219	<i>Pachyrrhynchus roseomaculatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	220	<i>Pachyrrhynchus rufopunctatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	221	<i>Pachyrrhynchus rugicollis</i>	Easter egg beetle
	222	<i>Pachyrrhynchus samarensis</i>	Samar egg beetle
	223	<i>Pachyrrhynchus sanchezi</i>	Easter egg beetle
	224	<i>Pachyrrhynchus sarcitis</i>	Easter egg beetle
	225	<i>Pachyrrhynchus scheonherri</i>	Easter egg beetle
	226	<i>Pachyrrhynchus schuetzei</i>	Easter egg beetle
	227	<i>Pachyrrhynchus semiignitus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	228	<i>Pachyrrhynchus semperi</i>	Easter egg beetle
	229	<i>Pachyrrhynchus signaticollis</i>	Easter egg beetle
	230	<i>Pachyrrhynchus signatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	231	<i>Pachyrrhynchus smaragdinus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	232	<i>Pachyrrhynchus sonani</i>	Easter egg beetle
	233	<i>Pachyrrhynchus speciosus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	234	<i>Pachyrrhynchus sphaericollaris</i>	Easter egg beetle
	235	<i>Pachyrrhynchus sphenomorphoides</i>	Easter egg beetle
	236	<i>Pachyrrhynchus stello</i>	Easter egg beetle
	237	<i>Pachyrrhynchus striatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	238	<i>Pachyrrhynchus subamabilis</i>	Easter egg beetle
	239	<i>Pachyrrhynchus sulphureomaculatus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	240	<i>Pachyrrhynchus sumptuosus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	241	<i>Pachyrrhynchus tadaochii</i>	Easter egg beetle
	242	<i>Pachyrrhynchus taylori</i>	Easter egg beetle
	243	<i>Pachyrrhynchus tilikensis</i>	Easter egg beetle
	244	<i>Pachyrrhynchus tobafolius</i>	Easter egg beetle
	245	<i>Pachyrrhynchus tristis</i>	Easter egg beetle
	246	<i>Pachyrrhynchus venustus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	247	<i>Pachyrrhynchus viridans</i>	Easter egg beetle
	248	<i>Pachyrrhynchus yamianus</i>	Easter egg beetle
	249	<i>Pachyrrhynchus zamboanganus</i>	Zamboanga Easter egg beetle
	250	<i>Pachyrrhynchus zebra</i>	Zebra Easter egg beetle
Corduliidae	251	<i>Hemicordulia apoensis</i>	Emerald dragonfly
Diapheromeridae	252	<i>Conlephasma enigma</i>	Enigmatic stick insect
Euphaeidae	253	<i>Heterophaea barbata</i>	Damselfly
Geometridae	254	<i>Milionia coronifera</i>	Pine looper moth
	255	<i>Milionia philippinensis</i>	Philippine day flying moth
Gerridae	256	<i>Aquarius philippinensis</i>	
Helicarionidae	257	<i>Ryssota otaheitana</i>	Helical snail

	258	<i>Ryssota sagittifera batanica</i>	Helical snail
Helotrephidae	259	<i>Hydrotrepes minutus</i>	Minute helotrephid backswimmer
	260	<i>Hydrotrepes busuanganus</i>	Busuanga helotrephid backswimmer
	261	<i>Hydrotrepes stereoides</i>	
	262	<i>Hermatobates marchei</i>	
Lucanidae	263	<i>Dorcus parryi</i>	Stag beetle
	264	<i>Dorcus taurus</i>	Stag beetle
	265	<i>Dorcus titanus</i>	Stag beetle
	266	<i>Metallactulus parvulus</i>	Stag beetle
	267	<i>Odontolabis alces</i>	Stag beetle
	268	<i>Odontolabis intermedia</i>	Stag beetle
	269	<i>Odontolabis latipennis</i>	Stag beetle
Lycaenidae	270	<i>Arhopala luzonensis</i>	Luzon oakblue
	271	<i>Arhopala simoni</i>	Tawi-Tawi oakblue
	272	<i>Dacalana halconensis</i>	Halcon royal
	273	<i>Deramas mindanensis</i>	Mindanao bluejohn
	274	<i>Deramas sumikat</i>	Negros bluejohn
	275	<i>Miletus takanamii</i>	Takanami's brownie
	276	<i>Una philippensis</i>	Philippine una
	Nepidae	277	<i>Borborophyes mayri</i>
Nymphalidae	278	<i>Charaxes sangana</i>	Sanga emperor
	279	<i>Elymnias luteofasciata</i>	Mindanao palmfly
	280	<i>Euthalia mindanaensis</i>	Mindanao baron butterfly
	281	<i>Parantica davidi</i>	David's tiger
	282	<i>Parantica noeli</i>	Noel's tiger
	283	<i>Terinos romeo</i>	Romeo's assyrian
Ochteridae	284	<i>Ochterus baltazarae</i>	Baltazar's ochterid
	285	<i>Ochterus magnificus</i>	Magnificent ochterid
	286	<i>Ochterus magnus</i>	Big ochterid
Papilionidae	287	<i>Achillides chikae</i>	Luzon peacock swallowtail
	288	<i>Pachliopta strandi</i>	Philippine crimson rose
Phasmatidae	289	<i>Mithrenes asperulus</i>	Stick insect
Phylliidae	290	<i>Microphyllium spinithorax</i>	Leaf insect
	291	<i>Microphyllium pusillulum</i>	Leaf insect
	292	<i>Phyllium ericoriai</i>	Leaf insect
	293	<i>Phyllium gantungense</i>	Leaf insect
	294	<i>Phyllium mabantai</i>	Leaf insect
	295	<i>Phyllium mindorense</i>	Leaf insect
	296	<i>Phyllium palawanense</i>	Leaf insect
	297	<i>Phyllium bonifacioi</i>	Bonifacio's leaf insect
	298	<i>Phyllium bilobatum</i>	Leaf insect
	299	<i>Phyllium geryon</i>	Leaf insect

	300	<i>Phyllium woodi</i>	Leaf insect
Platycnemididae	301	<i>Coeliccia exoleta</i>	Damselfly
	302	<i>Risiocnemis antoniae</i>	Antonia's damselfly
	303	<i>Risiocnemis odobeni</i>	Odoben's damselfly
	304	<i>Risiocnemis pulchra</i>	Damselfly
Platystictidae	305	<i>Drepanosticta acuta</i>	Damselfly
	306	<i>Drepanosticta aries</i>	Damselfly
	307	<i>Drepanosticta aurita</i>	Damselfly
	308	<i>Drepanosticta centrosaurus</i>	Damselfly
	309	<i>Drepanosticta ceratophora</i>	Damselfly
	310	<i>Drepanosticta furcata</i>	Damselfly
	311	<i>Drepanosticta myzouris</i>	Damselfly
	312	<i>Drepanosticta quadricornu</i>	Damselfly
Pseudococcidae	314	<i>Trionymus summus</i>	Apo summit grass root mealybug
Saldidae	315	<i>Orthosaldula rubroalata</i>	
	316	<i>Chartoscirta mayona</i>	
Saturniidae	317	<i>Actias philippinica</i>	Philippine moon moth
Sphecidae	318	<i>Sceliphron javanum</i>	Handsome yellow and black mud dauber
	319	<i>Sceliphron fervens</i>	Fiery yellow and black mud dauber
	320	<i>Chalybion magnum</i>	Great blue mud-dauber
	321	<i>Chalybion polyphemus</i>	Polyphemus/Cyclops blue mud dauber

#### Category D. OTHER THREATENED SPECIES (OTS)

#### MAMMALS

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Muridae	1	<i>Archboldomys luzonensis</i>	Isarog shrew mouse
	2	<i>Batomys uragon</i>	Mt. Isarog hairy-tailed rat
	3	<i>Soricomys kalinga</i>	Kalinga shrew-mouse
	4	<i>Soricomys leonardocoi</i>	Mingan shrew-mouse
	5	<i>Soricomys montanus</i>	Southern Cordillera shrew-mouse
	6	<i>Rhynchomys banahao</i>	Banahao shrew-rat
	7	<i>Apomys aurorae</i>	Aurora forest mouse
	8	<i>Apomys banahao</i>	Banahao forest mouse
	9	<i>Apomys brownorum</i>	Tapulao forest mouse
	10	<i>Apomys iridensis</i>	Southern Sierra Madre shrew-mouse
	11	<i>Apomys lubangensis</i>	Lubang Island Shrew mouse
	12	<i>Apomys magnus</i>	Lowland Banahaw forest mouse
	13	<i>Apomys minganensis</i>	Mingan forest mouse

	14	<i>Apomys sierrae</i>	Northern Sierra Madre forest mouse
	15	<i>Apomys zambalensis</i>	Zambales forest mouse
	16	<i>Archboldomys maximus</i>	Large Cordillera shrew-mouse
	17	<i>Musseromys gulantang</i>	Banahaw tree-mouse
	18	<i>Musseromys anacuaao</i>	Sierra Madre tree-mouse
	19	<i>Musseromys beneficus</i>	Mt. Pulag tree-mouse
	20	<i>Musseromys inopinatus</i>	Amuyao tree-mouse
Tarsiidae	21	<i>Tarsius syrichta</i>	Philippine tarsier
Viverridae	22	<i>Artictis binturong</i>	Binturong

## BIRDS

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Accipitridae	1	<i>Aegyptius monachus</i>	Cinereous vulture
Alcedinidae	2	<i>Ceyx margarethae</i>	Dimorphic dwarf kingfisher
Bombycillidae	3	<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>	Japanese waxwing
Ciconiidae	4	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Woolly-necked stork
Cisticolidae	5	<i>Orthotomus samarensis</i>	Yellow-breasted tailorbird
Cuculidae	6	<i>Centropus unirufus</i>	Rufous coucal
Dicaeidae	7	<i>Dicaeum anthonyi</i>	Flame-crowned flowerpecker
Diomedeidae	8	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Laysan albatross
Estrildidae	9	<i>Erythrura coloria</i>	Red-eared parrotfinch
Hydrobatidae	10	<i>Oceanodroma monorhis</i>	Swinhoe's storm petrel
Laridae	11	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled tern
Locustellidae	12	<i>Robsonius thompsoni</i>	Sierra Madre ground warbler
Monarchidae	13	<i>Hypothymis helenae</i>	Short-crested monarch
Nectariniidae	14	<i>Anthreptes griseigularis</i>	Grey-throated sunbird
	15	<i>Aethopyga primigenia</i>	Grey-hooded sunbird
	16	<i>Aethopyga boltoni</i>	Apo sunbird
	17	<i>Aethopyga guimarasensis</i>	Maroon-naped sunbird
	18	<i>Aethopyga decorosa</i>	Bohol sunbird
Paridae	19	<i>Periparus amabilis</i>	Palawan tit
	20	<i>Parus semilarvatus</i>	White-fronted tit
Pelecanidae	21	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	Spot-billed pelican
Pellorneidae	22	<i>Malacopteron palawanense</i>	Melodious babbler
Picidae	23	<i>Dinopium everetti</i>	Spot-throated flameback
Procellariidae	24	<i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i>	Tahiti petrel
Psittacidae	25	<i>Prioniturus discurus</i>	Blue-crowned racket-tail
Pycnonotidae	26	<i>Alophoixus frater</i>	Palawan bulbul
Scolopacidae	27	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian curlew
Strigidae	28	<i>Otus elegans</i>	Ryukyu scops owl
Threskiornithidae	29	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed ibis

Zosteropidae	30	<i>Zosterornis hypogrammicus</i>	Palawan striped babbler
	31	<i>Dasycrotapha plateni</i>	Mindanao pygmy babbler
	32	<i>Dasycrotapha pygmaea</i>	Visayan pygmy babbler
	33	<i>Sterrhoptilus dennistouni</i>	Golden-crowned babbler

## REPTILES

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Agamidae	1	<i>Bronchocela cristatella</i>	Green crested lizard
	2	<i>Bronchocela marmorata</i>	Marbled crested lizard; Marbled bloodsucker
	3	<i>Gonocephalus interruptus</i>	Boulenger's forest dragon; Mindoro anglehead
	4	<i>Gonocephalus semperi</i>	Mindoro forest dragon
	5	<i>Gonocephalus sophiae</i>	White-spotted forest dragon; Negros forest dragon
	6	<i>Hydrosaurus pustulatus</i>	Philippine sailfin lizard
Colubridae	7	<i>Boiga angulata</i>	Philippine blunt-headed tree snake
	8	<i>Boiga cynodon</i>	Dog-toothed tree snake
	9	<i>Boiga dendrophila</i>	
	10	<i>Boiga philippina</i>	
	11	<i>Coelognathus erythrurus</i>	Philippine red-tailed rat snake
	12	<i>Gonyosoma oxycephalum</i>	Green red-tailed rat snake
	13	<i>Ptyas carinatus</i>	Keeled rat snake
	14	<i>Ptyas luzonensis</i>	Philippine mountain rat snake
Elapidae	15	<i>Naja philippinensis</i>	Northern Philippine cobra
	16	<i>Naja samarensis</i>	Philippine yellow-throated cobra
	17	<i>Naja sumatrana</i>	Equatorial or Sumatran spitting cobra
	18	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	King cobra
Gekkonidae	19	<i>Gekko gekko</i>	Tokay gecko
	20	<i>Pseudogekko smaragdinus</i>	Green smooth-scaled gecko
	21	<i>Ptychozoon intermedium</i>	Philippine flying gecko
Geoemydidae	22	<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	Malayan box turtle/Southeast Asian box turtle
Pythonidae	23	<i>Malayopython reticulatus</i>	Reticulated python
Scincidae	24	<i>Tropidophorus grayi</i>	Spiny waterside skink
Trionychidae	25	<i>Pelochelys cantorii</i>	Asian giant softshell turtle
Varanidae	26	<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) bangonorum</i>	Bangon monitor lizard
	27	<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) cumingi</i>	Cuming's monitor lizard

	28	<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) dalubhasa</i>	Enteng's monitor lizard
	29	<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) marmoratus</i>	Luzon monitor lizard
	30	<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) nuchalis</i>	West Visayan monitor lizard
	31	<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) palawanensis</i>	Palawan monitor lizard
	32	<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) rasmussenii</i>	Jolo-Tawi-tawi monitor lizard
	33	<i>Varanus (Soterosaurus) samarensis</i>	Samar monitor lizard
Viperidae	34	<i>Trimeresurus (Parias) flavomaculatus</i>	Philippine pitviper
	35	<i>Trimeresurus schultzei</i>	Schultze's pitviper
	36	<i>Tropidolaemus philippensis</i>	Southern Philippine temple pit viper
	37	<i>Tropidolaemus subannulatus</i>	Philippine-Bornean temple pit viper

## AMPHIBIANS

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Dicroglossidae	1	<i>Limnonectes acanthi</i>	Palawan fanged frog
	2	<i>Limnonectes macrocephalus</i>	Luzon fanged frog
	3	<i>Limnonectes magnus</i>	Mindanao fanged frog
Ichthyophiidae	4	<i>Ichthyophis glandulosus</i>	Basilan caecilian
	5	<i>Ichthyophis mindanaoensis</i>	Mindanao caecilian
	6	<i>Ichthyophis weberi</i>	Palawan caecilian
Megophryidae	7	<i>Leptobrachium mangyanorum</i>	Mindoro litter frog
	8	<i>Megophrys ligayae</i>	Palawan horned frog
	9	<i>Megophrys stejnegeri</i>	Mindanao horned frog

## INVERTEBRATES

Family Name	No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
Araneidae	1	<i>Cyrtophora parangexanthematica</i>	Tent spider
	2	<i>Eriovixia laglaizei</i>	Laglasei's garden spider
	3	<i>Neoscona albertoi</i>	Alberto's derby spider
	4	<i>Neoscona aldinei</i>	Aldine's derby spider
	5	<i>Neoscona ampoyae</i>	Ampoy's derby spider
	6	<i>Neoscona punctigera</i>	Common derby spider
	7	<i>Neoscona facundoii</i>	Facundo's derby spider
	8	<i>Neoscona lipana</i>	Lipa's derby spider
	9	<i>Neoscona nautica</i>	Brown sailor spider
	10	<i>Neoscona orenmindoroana</i>	Oriental Mindoro's orb-weaver



	11	<i>Neoscona vigilans</i>	Brown-legged spider
	12	<i>Parawixia dehaani</i>	Coomon garden spider
	13	<i>Polys illepidus</i>	Tree stump spider
Aschiphasmataidae	14	<i>Dinophasma maalon</i>	Winged stick insect
	15	<i>Abrosoma apterum</i>	Stick insect
	16	<i>Abrosoma sericeum</i>	Stick insect
	17	<i>Coloratobistus dilawitimpakpak</i>	Winged stick insect
	18	<i>Dallaiphasma eximius</i>	Stick insect
Blaberidae	19	<i>Diploptera minor</i>	Small scarab cockroach
	20	<i>Diploptera punctata</i>	Pacific scarab cockroach
	21	<i>Haanina macassariensis</i>	Macassar haanina
	22	<i>Howintoniella obscurifrons</i>	
	23	<i>Morphna imperatoria</i>	
	24	<i>Rhabdoblatta curta</i>	Semi-aquatic cockroach
	25	<i>Rhabdoblatta ferruginosa</i>	Semi-aquatic cockroach
	26	<i>Rhabdoblatta inconspicua</i>	Semi-aquatic cockroach
	27	<i>Rhabdoblatta insueta</i>	Semi-aquatic cockroach
	28	<i>Rhabdoblatta lugubrina</i>	Semi-aquatic cockroach
	29	<i>Rhabdoblatta luzonica</i>	Luzon semi-aquatic cockroach
	30	<i>Rhabdoblatta meticulosa</i>	Semi-aquatic cockroach
	31	<i>Panesthia angustipennis</i>	Common wood-feeding cockroach
	32	<i>Panesthia wallacei</i>	Wallace's wood-feeding cockroach
	33	<i>Panesthia puncticollis</i>	Philippine wood-feeding cockroach
	34	<i>Panesthia sausurii</i>	Saussure's wood-feeding cockroach
	35	<i>Panesthia ornata</i>	Ornate wood-feeding cockroach
	36	<i>Panesthia mearnsi</i>	Mearns' wood-feeding cockroach
	37	<i>Rhabdoblatta padens</i>	Semi-aquatic cockroach
	38	<i>Rhabdoblatta plebeja</i>	Semi-aquatic cockroach
	39	<i>Rhabdoblatta puncticollis</i>	Semi-aquatic cockroach
	40	<i>Rhabdoblatta pustulata</i>	Semi-aquatic cockroach
	41	<i>Rhabdoblatta rustica</i>	Semi-aquatic cockroach
	42	<i>Rhabdoblatta vasta</i>	Semi-Aquatic Cockroach
	43	<i>Pycnoscelus femapterus</i>	Femapterous burrowing cockroach
	44	<i>Pycnoscelus nigra</i>	Shadow burrowing cockroach
	45	<i>Pycnoscelus striatus</i>	Ember burrowing cockroach
Blattidae	46	<i>Cartoblatta rufocercata</i>	
	47	<i>Dorylaea brunneri</i>	
	48	<i>Dorylaea flavicincta</i>	

	49	<i>Homalophilpa contraria</i>	Silphid cockroach
	50	<i>Periplaneta ficator</i>	
	51	<i>Periplaneta malaica</i>	
	52	<i>Periplaneta nitida</i>	
	53	<i>Melanozosteria nitida</i>	Wandering dark woodland cockroach
	54	<i>Melanozosteria soror</i>	Yellow-banded woodland cockroach
Bradybaenidae	55	<i>Cochlostyla festiva</i>	Tree snail
	56	<i>Helicostyla rufogaster</i>	Tree snail
	57	<i>Helicostyla amagaensis</i>	Tree snail
Buprestidae	58	<i>Chrysochroa fulminans</i>	Jewel beetle
	59	<i>Megaloxantha bicolor</i>	Jewel beetle
	60	<i>Coraebosoma manilense</i>	Jewel beetle
	61	<i>Coraebosoma violaceum</i>	Jewel beetle
	62	<i>Coraebus hastanus</i>	Jewel beetle
	63	<i>Obenbergerula horni</i>	Jewel beetle
Carabidae	64	<i>Calomera lacrymosa</i>	Tiger beetle
	65	<i>Calomera mindanaoensis</i>	Tiger beetle
	66	<i>Calomera cabigasi</i>	Tiger beetle
	67	<i>Heptodonta lumawigi</i>	Tiger beetle
	68	<i>Heptodonta melanopyga</i>	Tiger beetle
	69	<i>Lophyra striolata</i>	Tiger beetle
	70	<i>Neocollyris affinis</i>	Tiger beetle
	71	<i>Neocollyris angularis</i>	Tiger beetle
	72	<i>Neocollyris emarginata</i>	Tiger beetle
	73	<i>Therates coracinus</i>	Tiger beetle
	74	<i>Tricondyla conicicollis</i>	Tiger beetle
	75	<i>Tricondyla cyanipes</i>	Tiger beetle
Cerambycidae	76	<i>Elacomia collaris</i>	Longhorn beetle
	77	<i>Heffernia filipina</i>	Longhorn beetle
	78	<i>Leptostrangalia angustolineata</i>	Longhorn beetle
	79	<i>Metalloleptura prasina</i>	Longhorn beetle
	80	<i>Toxeutes negrosianus</i>	Longhorn beetle
	81	<i>Megobaralipton mindanaonis</i>	Longhorn beetle
	82	<i>Ziglipton sanchezi</i>	Longhorn beetle
	83	<i>Ziglipton lumawigi</i>	Longhorn beetle
	84	<i>Aeolesthes induta</i>	Longhorn beetle
	85	<i>Aeolesthes fulgens</i>	Longhorn beetle
	86	<i>Ambis manillarum</i>	Longhorn beetle
	87	<i>Aphrodisium panayarum</i>	Longhorn beetle
	88	<i>Aphrodisium semiignitum</i>	Longhorn beetle
	89	<i>Centrotoclytus helleri</i>	Longhorn beetle
	90	<i>Ceresium flavipes</i>	Longhorn beetle

91	<i>Ceresium zeylanicum</i>	Longhorn beetle
92	<i>Chloridolum accensum</i>	Longhorn beetle
93	<i>Chlorophorus annularis</i>	Longhorn beetle
94	<i>Chlorophorus aurivillii</i>	Longhorn beetle
95	<i>Chlorophorus basilanus</i>	Longhorn beetle
96	<i>Chlorophorus manillae</i>	Longhorn beetle
97	<i>Cleomenes dihammaphoroides</i>	Longhorn beetle
98	<i>Clytellus benguetanus</i>	Longhorn beetle
99	<i>Coptocercus 14- signatus</i>	Longhorn beetle
100	<i>Cristophanes filipinus</i>	Longhorn beetle
101	<i>Demonax algebraicus</i>	Longhorn beetle
102	<i>Demonax angusticollis</i>	Longhorn beetle
103	<i>Demonax collaris</i>	Longhorn beetle
104	<i>Demonax coriaceocollis</i>	Longhorn beetle
105	<i>Demonax diversofasciatus</i>	Longhorn beetle
106	<i>Demonax includens</i>	Longhorn beetle
107	<i>Demonax protogenes</i>	Longhorn beetle
108	<i>Demonax similis</i>	Longhorn beetle
109	<i>Demonax triaculeatus</i>	Longhorn beetle
110	<i>Demonax trifasciatus</i>	Longhorn beetle
111	<i>Demonax triguttatus</i>	Longhorn beetle
112	<i>Demonax virescens</i>	Longhorn beetle
113	<i>Dere philippinensis</i>	Longhorn beetle
114	<i>Dialeges egenus</i>	Longhorn beetle
115	<i>Dialeges pauper</i>	Longhorn beetle
116	<i>Dymasius ysmaeli</i>	Longhorn beetle
117	<i>Elongatomerionoeda filipina</i>	Longhorn beetle
118	<i>Epipedocera cabigasiana</i>	Longhorn beetle
119	<i>Epipedocera lunata</i>	Longhorn beetle
120	<i>Euryclelia cardinalis</i>	Longhorn beetle
121	<i>Euryphagus pictus</i>	Longhorn beetle
122	<i>Examnes mindanaonis</i>	Longhorn beetle
123	<i>Examnes philippinensis</i>	Longhorn beetle
124	<i>Hoplocermbyx spinicornis</i>	Longhorn beetle
125	<i>Ipothalia similis</i>	Longhorn beetle
126	<i>Lachnoptera auripennis</i>	Longhorn beetle
127	<i>Lachnoptera socius</i>	Longhorn beetle
128	<i>Nidella stanleyana</i>	Longhorn beetle
129	<i>Oligoenophus luzonicus</i>	Longhorn beetle
130	<i>Paraskeletodes gracilis</i>	Longhorn beetle
131	<i>Perissus scutellatus</i>	Longhorn beetle
132	<i>Podanychroma monticola</i>	Longhorn beetle
133	<i>Polyzonus bentanaschi</i>	Longhorn beetle

134	<i>Polyzonus schmidti</i>	Longhorn beetle
135	<i>Prothema leucaspis</i>	Longhorn beetle
136	<i>Psilomerus brachialis</i>	Longhorn beetle
137	<i>Raphuma conformis</i>	Longhorn beetle
138	<i>Raphuma quadricolor</i>	Longhorn beetle
139	<i>Salpinia obliqua</i>	Longhorn beetle
140	<i>Schmidtiana gertrudis</i>	Longhorn beetle
141	<i>Schmidtiana legrandia</i>	Longhorn beetle
142	<i>Schmidtiana palawana</i>	Longhorn beetle
143	<i>Sclethrus amoenus</i>	Longhorn beetle
144	<i>Sclethrus newmani</i>	Longhorn beetle
145	<i>Stenodryas filipinus</i>	Longhorn beetle
146	<i>Trirachys acanthophorus</i>	Longhorn beetle
147	<i>Trirachys gloriosus</i>	Longhorn beetle
148	<i>Xylotrechus australis</i>	Longhorn beetle
149	<i>Xylotrechus phidias</i>	Longhorn beetle
150	<i>Xylotrechus pulcher</i>	Longhorn beetle
151	<i>Xystrocera globosa</i>	Longhorn beetle
152	<i>Acalolepta antenor</i>	Longhorn beetle
153	<i>Agnia casta</i>	Longhorn beetle
154	<i>Agnia pulchra</i>	Longhorn beetle
155	<i>Anoplophora lucipor</i>	Longhorn beetle
156	<i>Anoplophora asuanga</i>	Longhorn beetle
157	<i>Blephephaeus mindanaonis</i>	Longhorn beetle
158	<i>Blephephaeus higaononi</i>	Longhorn beetle
159	<i>Cereopsius arbiter</i>	Longhorn beetle
160	<i>Cereopsius cabigasi</i>	Longhorn beetle
161	<i>Cereopsius luctor</i>	Longhorn beetle
162	<i>Cereopsius praetorius</i>	Longhorn beetle
163	<i>Cereopsius quaestor</i>	Longhorn beetle
164	<i>Cereopsius vivesi</i>	Longhorn beetle
165	<i>Dolichoprosoplus philippinensis</i>	Longhorn beetle
166	<i>Doliops ageometrica</i>	Longhorn beetle
167	<i>Doliops balalaikinsi</i>	Longhorn beetle
168	<i>Doliops curculionoides</i>	Longhorn beetle
169	<i>Doliops daugavpilsii</i>	Longhorn beetle
170	<i>Doliops edithae</i>	Longhorn beetle
171	<i>Doliops huruki</i>	Longhorn beetle
172	<i>Doliops jirouxi</i>	Longhorn beetle
173	<i>Doliops kivlenieae</i>	Longhorn beetle
174	<i>Doliops multifasciata</i>	Longhorn beetle
175	<i>Doliops serapavginae</i>	Longhorn beetle

	176	<i>Doliops tamitusi</i>	Longhorn beetle
	177	<i>Glenea beatrix</i>	Longhorn beetle
	178	<i>Nemophas ramosai</i>	Longhorn beetle
	179	<i>Paradoliops cabigasi</i>	Longhorn beetle
	180	<i>Paranhammus marcipor</i>	Longhorn beetle
	181	<i>Pelargoderus alcanor</i>	Longhorn beetle
	182	<i>Pericyos philippinensis</i>	Longhorn beetle
	183	<i>Pseudodoliops ilocanus</i>	Longhorn beetle
Cercopidae	184	<i>Cosmoscarta lateralis</i>	Spittle bug
	185	<i>Cosmoscarta consociata</i>	Spittle bug
	186	<i>Cosmoscarta nigroguttata</i>	Spittle bug
	187	<i>Cosmoscarta semimaculata</i>	Spittle bug
	188	<i>Cosmoscarta sexmaculata</i>	Spittle bug
	189	<i>Cosmoscarta sulukensis</i>	Spittle bug
	190	<i>Cosmoscarta whiteheadi</i>	Spittle bug
	191	<i>Ectemnonotum luzonensis</i>	Spittle bug
	192	<i>Gynopygoplax bicolor</i>	Spittle bug
	193	<i>Gynopygoplax daphne</i>	Spittle bug
	194	<i>Gynopygoplax inclusa</i>	Spittle bug
	195	<i>Gynopygoplax inclusiformis</i>	Spittle bug
	196	<i>Gynopygoplax luzonensis</i>	Spittle bug
	197	<i>Gynopygoplax meyeri</i>	Spittle bug
	198	<i>Gynopygoplax mounseyi</i>	Spittle bug
	199	<i>Gynopygoplax proserpina</i>	Spittle bug
	200	<i>Gynopygoplax proserpinella</i>	Spittle bug
	201	<i>Gynopygoplax theora</i>	Spittle bug
	202	<i>Gynopygoplax walkeri</i>	Spittle bug
	203	<i>Homalostethus dirce</i>	Spittle bug
	204	<i>Homalostethus sangaris</i>	Spittle bug
	205	<i>Homalostethus spectabilis</i>	Spittle bug
	206	<i>Leptataspis bukidnona</i>	Spittle bug
	207	<i>Leptataspis butuanensis</i>	Spittle bug
	208	<i>Leptataspis insularis</i>	Spittle bug
	209	<i>Leptataspis palawana</i>	Spittle bug
	210	<i>Leptataspis philippinensis</i>	Spittle bug
	211	<i>Leptataspis proserpinopsis</i>	Spittle bug
	212	<i>Leptataspis rotundata</i>	Spittle bug
	213	<i>Leptataspis rufipes</i>	Spittle bug
	214	<i>Opistharsostethus calypso</i>	Spittle bug
	215	<i>Oxymegaspis izzardii</i>	Spittle bug
	216	<i>Oxymegaspis schultzei</i>	Spittle bug
	217	<i>Paratrichoscarta carinata</i>	Spittle bug
	218	<i>Phymatostetha cincta</i>	Spittle bug

219	<i>Phymatostetha perspicillaris</i>	Spittle bug
220	<i>Suracarta torquata</i>	Spittle bug
Diapheromeridae		
221	<i>Ascles icaris</i>	Winged stick insect
222	<i>Ascles mancinus</i>	Winged stick insect
223	<i>Ascles nigrogranosus</i>	Winged stick insect
224	<i>Ascles rulanda</i>	Winged stick insect
225	<i>Ascles scabra</i>	Winged stick insect
226	<i>Diangelus helleri</i>	Stick insect
227	<i>Lopaphus muticus</i>	Stick insect
228	<i>Loxopsis sarmientoi</i>	Sarmiento's cone-headed stick insect
229	<i>Loxopsis iboli</i>	Tboli cone-headed stick insect
230	<i>Loxopsis waray</i>	Samar coned head stick insect
231	<i>Marmessoida flavoguttata</i>	Spotted winged stick
232	<i>Marmessoida mustea</i>	Spotted winged stick
233	<i>Necrosia cerea</i>	Winged stick
234	<i>Necrosia conspersa</i>	Winged stick
235	<i>Necrosia eucerca</i>	Winged stick
236	<i>Necrosia fasciolata</i>	Winged stick
237	<i>Necrosia fatua</i>	Winged stick
238	<i>Necrosia maculiceps</i>	Winged stick
239	<i>Necrosia munda</i>	Winged stick
240	<i>Necrosia nigrofasciata</i>	Winged stick
241	<i>Necrosia philippina</i>	Winged stick
242	<i>Necrosia stali</i>	Stal's winged stick
243	<i>Necrosia thisbe</i>	Winged stick
244	<i>Necrosia virens</i>	Winged stick
245	<i>Neoclidus echinatus</i>	Stick insect
246	<i>Neoclidus heitzmannii</i>	Stick insect
247	<i>Orthonecrosia longicornis</i>	Winged stick
248	<i>Oxines granulatus</i>	Stick insect
249	<i>Oxines semperi</i>	Semper's stick insect
250	<i>Rhampnosipyloidea berenice</i>	Winged stick insect
251	<i>Rhampnosipyloidea brevipennis</i>	Winged stick insect
252	<i>Rhampnosipyloidea calliope</i>	Winged stick insect
253	<i>Rhampnosipyloidea gorkomi</i>	Winged stick insect
254	<i>Rhampnosipyloidea longithorax</i>	Winged stick insect
255	<i>Rhampnosipyloidea philippa</i>	Winged stick insect
256	<i>Scionecra conspicua</i>	Scionecra stick-insect
257	<i>Scionecra refractaria</i>	Scionecra stick-insect
258	<i>Scionecra salmanazar</i>	Scionecra stick-insect
259	<i>Scionecra truncata</i>	Scionecra stick-insect
260	<i>Sipyloidea acanthonota</i>	Winged stick

	261	<i>Sipyloidea eurynome</i>	Winged stick
	262	<i>Sipyloidea morio</i>	Winged stick
	263	<i>Sipyloidea tristis</i>	Winged stick
	264	<i>Planososibia parvipennis</i>	Winged stick
	265	<i>Thrasyllus macilentus</i>	Stick insect
Dipluridae	266	<i>Masteria caeca</i>	Eyeless curtain web spider
	267	<i>Masteria cavicola</i>	Six-eyed spider
Ectobiidae	268	<i>Nisibis amoena</i>	
	269	<i>Hemithyrsocera tawitawiensis</i>	Tawi-Tawi litter cockroach
	270	<i>Lobopterella demidiatipes</i>	Lobe-winged cockroach
	271	<i>Pseudothyrsocera circumcincta</i>	
	272	<i>Pseudothyrsocera circumclusa</i>	
	273	<i>Pseudothyrsocera lugubris</i>	
	274	<i>Pseudothyrsocera rufiventris</i>	
	275	<i>Pseudothyrsocera signata</i>	
	276	<i>Pachnepteryx pallidicollis</i>	Psychedelic cockroach
	277	<i>Pachnepteryx pruinosa</i>	Psychedelic cockroach
Erebidae	278	<i>Lemyra barliga</i>	North Luzon lemyra
	279	<i>Lemyra philippinica</i>	Philippine lemyra
	280	<i>Lemyra praetexta</i>	Palawan lemyra
Heteropterygidae	281	<i>Aretaon asperrimus</i>	Spiny stick insect
	282	<i>Ilocano hebaridi</i>	Hebard's stick insect
	283	<i>Stenobrimus bolivari</i>	Bolivar's spiny stick insect
	284	<i>Stenobrimus lumad</i>	Lumad's spiny stick insect
	285	<i>Stenobrimus tagalog</i>	Tagalog spiny stick insect
	286	<i>Theramenes exiguus</i>	Short theramenes stick insect
	287	<i>Theramenes mandirigma</i>	Survivor theramenes stick insect
	288	<i>Tisamenus alviolanus</i>	Alviola's triangular back stick insect
	289	<i>Tisamenus armadillo</i>	Triangular back stick insect
	290	<i>Tisamenus asper</i>	Triangular back stick insect
	291	<i>Tisamenus atropos</i>	Triangular back stick insect
	292	<i>Tisamenus cervicornis</i>	Triangular back stick insect
	293	<i>Tisamenus clotho</i>	Triangular back stick insect
	294	<i>Tisamenus deplanatus</i>	Triangular back stick insect
	295	<i>Tisamenus draconinus</i>	Triangular back stick insect
	296	<i>Tisamenus hystrix</i>	Triangular back stick insect
	297	<i>Tisamenus lachesis</i>	Triangular back stick insect
	298	<i>Tisamenus polillo</i>	Triangular back stick insect
	299	<i>Tisamenus ranarius</i>	Triangular back stick insect
	300	<i>Tisamenus serratorius</i>	Triangular back stick insect
	301	<i>Tisamenus spadix</i>	Triangular back stick insect
	302	<i>Tisamenus tagalog</i>	Triangular back stick insect

	303	<i>Mearnsiana bullosa</i>	Mount Apo stout stick insect
	304	<i>Brasidas acanthoderus</i>	Spiny stick insect
	305	<i>Brasidas foveolatus</i>	Spiny stick insect
	306	<i>Brasidas montivagus</i>	Spiny stick insect
	307	<i>Brasidas quadtratipes</i>	Spiny stick insect
	308	<i>Brasidas samarensis</i>	Spiny stick insect
	309	<i>Brasidas viscayanus</i>	Spiny stick insect
	310	<i>Euobrimus atherura</i>	Spiny stick insect
	311	<i>Euobrimus bakeri</i>	Spiny stick insect
	312	<i>Euobrimus cavernosus</i>	Spiny stick insect
	313	<i>Euobrimus cleggi</i>	Spiny stick insect
	314	<i>Euobrimus dohrni</i>	Spiny stick insect
	315	<i>Euobrimus hoplites</i>	Spiny stick insect
	316	<i>Euobrimus lacerta</i>	Spiny stick insect
	317	<i>Euobrimus stephenreyesi</i>	Spiny stick insect
	318	<i>Obrimus bufo</i>	Spiny stick insect
	319	<i>Obrimus bicolanus</i>	Spiny stick insect
	320	<i>Obrimus mesoplatus</i>	Spiny stick insect
	321	<i>Obrimus uichancoi</i>	Spiny stick insect
	322	<i>Sungaya inexpectata</i>	Spiny stick insect
	323	<i>Trachyaretaon carmelae</i>	Spiny stick insect
	324	<i>Trachyaretaon echinatus</i>	Spiny stick insect
	325	<i>Trachyaretaon gatla</i>	Spiny stick insect
	326	<i>Dares philippinensis</i>	Spiny stick insect
Lucanidae	327	<i>Aegus insolitus</i>	Stag beetle
	328	<i>Aegus philippinensis</i>	Stag beetle
	329	<i>Cyclommatus alagari</i>	Stag beetle
	330	<i>Cyclommatus zuberi</i>	Stag beetle
	331	<i>Gnaphaloryx horridus</i>	Stag beetle
	332	<i>Gnaphaloryx opacus</i>	Stag beetle
	333	<i>Prosopocoilus buddha</i>	Stag beetle
	334	<i>Prosopocoilus dorsalis</i>	Stag beetle
	335	<i>Prosopocoilus lateralis</i>	Stag beetle
	336	<i>Prosopocoilus lumawigi</i>	Stag beetle
	337	<i>Prosopocoilus occipitalis</i>	Stag beetle
	338	<i>Prosopocoilus romeoi</i>	Stag beetle
Lycaenidae	339	<i>Logania waltraudae</i>	Logania butterfly
Margarodidae	340	<i>Drosicha benguetensis</i>	Benguet giant scale
Phasmatidae	341	<i>Eubulides alutaceus</i>	Hook-tailed stick insect
	342	<i>Eubulides igorroto</i>	Hook-tailed stick insect
	343	<i>Eubulides taylori</i>	Hook-tailed stick insect
	344	<i>Entoria denticornis</i>	Stick insect
	345	<i>Ramulus philippinicus</i>	Stick insect



346	<i>Ramulus rusticus</i>	Stick insect
347	<i>Pharnacia kalag</i>	Stick insect
348	<i>Pharnacia magdiwang</i>	Sibuyan large stick insect
349	<i>Pharnacia palawanica</i>	Palawan large stick insect
350	<i>Pharnacia ponderosa</i>	Luzon large stick insect
351	<i>Phobaeticus lumawigi</i>	Stick insect
352	<i>Phobaeticus palawanensis</i>	Stick insect
353	<i>Phobaeticus philippinicus</i>	Stick insect
354	<i>Lonchodes dalawangsungay</i>	Stick insect
355	<i>Lonchodes philippinicus</i>	Stick insect
356	<i>Lonchodiodes atrovirens</i>	Stick insect
357	<i>Lonchodiodes babuyanensis</i>	Stick insect
358	<i>Lonchodiodes eurycanthoides</i>	Stick insect
359	<i>Lonchodiodes grandis</i>	Stick insect
360	<i>Lonchodiodes putingmantsa</i>	Stick insect
361	<i>Lonchodiodes samarensis</i>	Stick insect
362	<i>Lonchodiodes tagalicus</i>	Stick insect
363	<i>Lonchodiodes trollius</i>	Stick insect
364	<i>Manduria halconensis</i>	Stick insect
365	<i>Manduria systropedon</i>	Stick insect
366	<i>Matutumetes amoenus</i>	Stick insect
367	<i>Matutumetes mindanaensis</i>	Stick insect
368	<i>Mithrenes mindorensis</i>	Stick insect
369	<i>Mithrenes panayensis</i>	Stick insect
370	<i>Mithrenes whiteheadi</i>	Stick insect
371	<i>Mnesilochus capreolus</i>	Stick insect
372	<i>Mnesilochus haedulus</i>	Stick insect
373	<i>Mnesilochus jenswilhelmjanzeni</i>	Stick insect
374	<i>Mnesilochus mindanaensis</i>	Stick insect
375	<i>Mnesilochus palawanicus</i>	Stick insect
376	<i>Periphetes graniferum</i>	Stick insect
377	<i>Periphetes magayon</i>	Stick insect
378	<i>Periphetes quezonicus</i>	Stick insect
379	<i>Spinophetes spinotergum</i>	Stick insect
380	<i>Eucarcharus fallax</i>	Stick insect
381	<i>Eucarcharus feruloides</i>	Stick insect
382	<i>Hermarchus leytenis</i>	Stick insect
383	<i>Phasmotaenia sanchezi</i>	Stick insect
384	<i>Megacrana alpheus</i>	Big-headed stick insect
385	<i>Ophicrania conlei</i>	Snakehead stick insect
386	<i>Ophicrania nigricornis</i>	Snakehead stick insect
387	<i>Ophicrania nigroplagiata</i>	Snakehead stick insect
388	<i>Ophicrania nigrotaeniata</i>	Snakehead stick insect

	389	<i>Ophicrania palinurus</i>	Snakehead stick insect
	390	<i>Ophicrania sagittarius</i>	Snakehead stick insect
	391	<i>Ophicrania stygius</i>	Snakehead stick insect
	392	<i>Ophicrania viridinervis</i>	Snakehead stick insect
	393	<i>Ophicrania vittipennis</i>	Snakehead stick insect
Polyphagidae	394	<i>Homopteroidea maculata</i>	Maculate bug-like cockroach
	395	<i>Tivia senex</i>	Elusive cockroach
	396	<i>Ergaula carunculigera</i>	Beetle-mimic cockroach
	397	<i>Holocompsa debilis</i>	Elusive cockroach
Prisopodidae	398	<i>Korinnis gracilis</i>	Slim-winged stick insect
	399	<i>Korinnis orlyeusebioi</i>	Orly's winged stick insect
Pseudococcidae	400	<i>Trionymus apoensis</i>	Mount Apo grass mealybug
Saturniidae	401	<i>Actias selene</i>	Indian luna moth
Scarabaeidae	402	<i>Chalcosoma atlas</i>	Atlas beetle
	403	<i>Dipelicus deiphobus</i>	Scarab beetle
	404	<i>Euchirus dupontianus</i>	Scarab beetle
	405	<i>Neophyphus philippinus</i>	Scarab beetle
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	407	<i>Xylotrupes gideon</i>	Scarab beetle
	408	<i>Xylotrupes pubescens</i>	Scarab beetle
	409	<i>Agestrata luzonica</i>	Scarab beetle
	410	<i>Agestrata semperi</i>	Scarab beetle
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	412	<i>Dicheros bicornis</i>	Scarab beetle
	413	<i>Euglypta boudanti</i>	Scarab beetle
	414	<i>Euglypta margaritacea</i>	Scarab beetle
	415	<i>Euglypta miksici</i>	Scarab beetle
	416	<i>Euselates stictica</i>	Scarab beetle
	417	<i>Glycosia bakeri</i>	Scarab beetle
	418	<i>Glycyphana cuculus</i>	Scarab beetle
	419	<i>Glycyphana rubromarginata</i>	Scarab beetle
	420	<i>Glycyphana vernalis</i>	Scarab beetle
	421	<i>Heterrhina macleayi</i>	Scarab beetle
	422	<i>Ixorida mindanaensis</i>	Scarab beetle
	423	<i>Ixorida vidua</i>	Scarab beetle
	424	<i>Ixorida philippinensis</i>	Scarab beetle
	425	<i>Phaedimus howdeni</i>	Scarab beetle
	426	<i>Phaedimus lumawigi</i>	Scarab beetle
	427	<i>Phaedimus mohnikei</i>	Scarab beetle
	428	<i>Plectone endroedii</i>	Scarab beetle
	429	<i>Plectone negricola</i>	Scarab beetle
	430	<i>Taeniodera abdominalis</i>	Scarab beetle
	431	<i>Taeniodera jucunda</i>	Scarab beetle

	432	<i>Taeniodera tricolor</i>	Scarab beetle
	433	<i>Theodosia rodriguezii</i>	Scarab beetle
Sphecidae	434	<i>Sceliphron rufopictum</i>	Common forest yellow and black mud dauber
	435	<i>Chalybion vechti</i>	Lesser blue mud dauber
Theraphosidae	436	<i>Orphnaecus kwebaburdeos</i>	Burdeos cave tarantula
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	440	<i>Phlogiellus bundokalbo</i>	Siniloan theraphosid
	441	<i>Phlogiellus johnreylazoi</i>	John Rey's theraphosid spider
	442	<i>Phlogiellus mutus</i>	Black tarantula
	443	<i>Selenocosmia peerboomi</i>	Peerboom's theraphosid spider
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#### **Section 4. Other Wildlife Species**

All other species of fauna native to the Philippines but not listed in this Order are considered non-threatened and fall under the category of Other Wildlife Species. The Biodiversity Management Bureau in collaboration with the Philippine Red List Committee for Wild Fauna shall publish and regularly update a checklist of such Other Wildlife (Fauna) Species.

#### **Section 5. Interpretation.**

In case of conflict between the scientific name and the common name in the actual application, the scientific name shall be the controlling interpretation.

#### **Section 6. Species listed under CITES Appendices, and Non-CITES Exotic Species**

For purposes of enforcement of penalties under R.A. 9147, the species listed under CITES shall be treated as follows: Appendix I will be considered under the category of Critically Endangered; Appendix II will be considered under the category of Endangered; and, Appendix III shall be considered under the Vulnerable category. Should a species listed in both CITES and this Order fall under different categories, the category in this Order shall prevail. Further, exotic species not listed in any of CITES Appendices shall be considered as Other Wildlife Species.

#### **Section 7. Capability Building**

The BMB shall undertake capability building activities for DENR field personnel and concerned government agencies and partners to ensure proper implementation of this Order. As such, it shall develop identification guides of threatened species and other reference materials.

## **Section 8. Review and Updating of the List**

The DENR, through the Biodiversity Management Bureau, in consultation with the Philippine Red List Committee for Wild Fauna shall regularly review the herein list of threatened fauna. Any addition or deletion of species from the list shall be subject to approval of the Secretary. No threatened species listed shall be removed therefrom within three (3) years from approval of this Order.

## **Section 9. Illegal Acts**

It shall be unlawful for any person, group or entity to collect and/or trade threatened wild fauna listed hereof, unless such acts are covered by a permit issued by the DENR in accordance with existing wildlife laws, rules and regulations.

## **Section 10. Repealing Clause**

DENR AO No. 2004-15 and other policy issuances inconsistent herewith are repealed or amended accordingly.

## **Section 11. Effectivity**

This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in a newspaper of general circulation and upon acknowledgement of receipt of a copy thereof by the Office of the National Administrative Register (ONAR), UP Law Center.



**ROY A. CIMATU**  
Secretary





OCT 13 2020

**DENR ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER**  
No. 2020- 13

**SUBJECT : ADOPTING THE WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTION PLAN (WildLEAP) 2018-2028, AS THE NATIONAL ROADMAP IN ADDRESSING WILDLIFE CRIMES**

In pursuit of Republic Act 9147, which provides for the conservation and protection of wildlife resources, the East Asia Declaration on Combatting Wildlife Trafficking adopted by the Philippines in 2014, and the Philippine commitments under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP) 2018-2028, attached hereto as "Annex A", is hereby adopted for information, implementation, and guidance of all concerned.

The WildLEAP 2018-2028 is consistent with the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028 and serves as the national roadmap in addressing wildlife crimes. It also serves as a guide in prioritizing enforcement actions, fund sourcing/allocation, and evaluating the impacts of enforcement work in the country. It identifies six (6) strategies, namely: (1) Policy and System Development; (2) Networking and Coordination; (3) Capacity Building; (4) Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA); (5) Improving Governance, Curbing Corruption; and, (6) Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation. Each of the six strategies provides its objectives, interventions, targets, indicators, and timeframe.

The DENR Regional Offices and the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) shall disseminate the WildLEAP, undertake public awareness campaigns, lead in its implementation, and coordinate with relevant agencies/offices to ensure efficient and effective implementation by all concerned.

All DENR Task Groups that are already in force and those that will be formed after signing of this guideline including Law Enforcement Agencies already established and will be established after for the enforcement of environmental laws shall be guided by WildLEAP in the planning and in conduct and enforcement of wildlife laws, rules, and regulations.

The WildLEAP shall be reviewed every three years and updated, as necessary, to integrate relevant developments on wildlife law enforcement.

Funds for the implementation of the WildLEAP shall be included in the annual budgetary proposal of the DENR Regional Offices and BMB.

All Department orders, circulars, and other issuances inconsistent herewith are hereby amended, repealed, or modified accordingly.

If any provision of this Order is declared invalid or unconstitutional, any part or provision not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in a newspaper of general circulation and upon acknowledgment of receipt of a copy thereof by the Office of the National Administrative Registrar (ONAR), UP Law Center.

PUBLICATION: Daily Tribune

January 8, 2021

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: U.P. LAW CENTER  
January 14, 2021

  
**ROY A. CIMATU**  
Secretary



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND NATURAL RESOURCES



SENRO58933

**WILDLIFE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT  
ACTION PLAN (WildLEAP)  
2018-2028**

## MESSAGE



The Department of Environment and Natural Resources is committed to push for people-centered agenda in pursuit of environmental protection and sustainable development. It shall continue to institute reforms, and pursue programs and projects that would truly protect the environment and improve people's lives.

The formulation of the Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP) 2018-2028 through a multi-stakeholder consultation process is one such measure designed to assure the involvement of all concerned sectors in this gargantuan task to combat illegal activities against wildlife. Indeed, there is a need to harmonize and intensify efforts of law enforcement agencies to arrest and hold the violators accountable for their acts against the voiceless creatures.

With the WildLEAP 2018-2028 guiding fund-sourcing, resource allocation, prioritization of enforcement activities, and evaluation of impacts of enforcement work in the country, we would vastly improve our capability to address illegal wildlife trade and protect biodiversity in the archipelago.

I thank the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) for leading the working group in the formulation of the WildLEAP 2018-2028.

**ROY A. CIMATU**  
Secretary, DENR

## MESSAGE



The active synchronization of enforcement personnel has led to a significant curtailment of illegal activities on wildlife throughout the country, but there is yet room for improvement. Alarming developments point to the Philippines having been made a transshipment and destination point for wildlife trade across national borders even as we guard against the encroachment of poachers within our territory.

Inter-agency collaboration in wildlife enforcement is necessary in our all-out war against poachers and traffickers of wildlife species.

We laud the efforts of the Biodiversity Management Bureau at developing the Wildlife Law Enforcement Plan (WildLEAP) 2018-2028. This will indeed serve as a much-needed guide for law enforcement teams as they collaborate in efforts to curb illegal wildlife trade. WildLEAP sets out to clarify roles and responsibilities of local and national agencies in addressing poaching, smuggling and illegal trade of wild flora and fauna, especially our endemic species. Its implementation will surely lead to improvements in wildlife law enforcement to assure future generations the benefits of our natural patrimony.

We enjoin every Filipino to be vigilant in protecting biodiversity and to take active part in efforts to combat illegal trade of wildlife resources.

  
**ATTY. ERNESTO D. ADOBO, JR., CESO I**

Undersecretary and Chair, Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade



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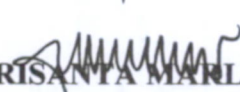
# FOREWORD

The Philippines, with its many seaports and airports, is a known transshipment and destination point of wildlife and wildlife by-products for illegal trade. It, however, is also a staunch advocate in combatting such trade, including those traded through international crime syndicates. In 2013, about five tons of seized elephant tusks were destroyed in a widely-publicized ivory crushing, making the Philippines the first member-country of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), as well as the first non-elephant range state, to take such a public action.

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) has also been identified as a direct threat to populations of wild fauna and flora, and has contributed to biodiversity loss in the country. It is in this context that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, through the Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) continues to institute measures to address IWT and wildlife law enforcement, consistent with Republic Act 9147, or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001, and other relevant laws, policies, rules and regulations.

The Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP) 2018-2028 has been formulated, through a multi-stakeholder consultation process, to fight illegal activities against wildlife, especially for those species falling under the jurisdiction of the DENR.

We give due recognition to partner agencies, as well as the various stakeholder groups and individuals who have shared valuable inputs and actively participated in the development of the WildLEAP. Now, the more difficult work of implementing identified interventions begins. Together, let us work to enforce wildlife laws and combat illegal wildlife trade and other wildlife crimes.

  
**CRISANTA MARLENE P. RODRIGUEZ**  
OIC-Director, Biodiversity Management Bureau, DENR

## Acronyms

AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AO	Administrative Order
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN-WEN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations-Wildlife Enforcement Network
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau
BOC	Bureau of Customs
BOC-ESS-EPU	Enforcement and Security Services - Environmental Protection Unit
CBCF	Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
COP	Conference of Parties
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DA	Department of Agriculture
DepED	Department of Education
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOJ-NPS	National Prosecution Service
DOTr	Department of Transportation
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
ERDB	Ecosystems Research Development Bureau
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GPS	Global Positioning System
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ICCWC	International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IOBC	Investigation Officer Basic Course
IPAF	Integrated Protected Areas Fund
LEAs	Law Enforcement Agencies
LGU	Local Government Unit
MARLEN	Maritime Law Enforcement
MBCFI	Mindoro Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc.
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MG	Maritime Group
NAIA	Ninoy Aquino International Airport
NALECC	National Environmental Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee
NALECC- SCENR	Subcommittee on Environment and Natural Resources
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
NBI- EWPID	Environment and Wildlife Protection and Investigation Division
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NISSAP	National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan
NM	National Museum

Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP) 2018-2028

PA	Protected Area
PAF	Philippine Air Force
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PAWB	Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (now the Biodiversity Management Bureau)
PBCF	Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Foundation
PBCP	Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priorities
PBSAP	Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
PIBCF	Polillo Islands Biodiversity Conservation Foundation
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard
PCSD	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development
PEFI	Philippine Eagle Foundation Inc.
PhilJA	Philippine Judicial Academy
PMO	Project Management Office
PN	Philippine Navy
PNP	Philippine National Police
PNP-CIDG	Criminal Investigation and Detection Group
PNP- MG	Maritime Group
PNP-SIDD	School for Investigation and Detective Development
PO	Peoples Organizations
POGI	Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade
PPA	Philippines Ports Authority
RA	Republic Act
RPEC	Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases
SC	Supreme Court
SU	Silliman University
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UP	University of the Philippines
UP-IBS	Institute of Biological Sciences
UP- MSI	Marine Science Institute
USD	US Dollars
WB	World Bank
WCO	World Customs Organization
WEOs	Wildlife Enforcement Officers
WLE	Wildlife Law Enforcement
WLEMoP	Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations (WLEMoP)
WRC	Wildlife Rescue Center
WTMUs	Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP) 2018-2028 serves as the national framework in combatting illegal activities against wildlife with the aim of ensuring the perpetuation of Philippine wild fauna and flora for sustainability, while contributing to the global fight to end wildlife trafficking - the poaching and illegal trade of wildlife, their by-products and/or derivatives. Primarily, the WildLEAP is envisioned to serve as guide in fund-sourcing, resource allocation, prioritization of enforcement activities, and evaluation of impacts of enforcement work in the country. It is comprised of two parts. Part 1 describes the State of Wildlife Law Enforcement (WLE) in the Philippines and is composed of several sections, while Part II describes the WildLEAP and presents its vision, strategic priorities and specific actions for ten (10) years.

## *Part 1. State of Wildlife Law Enforcement in the Philippines*

Section 1 introduces the WildLEAP and provides the background and rationale behind the need to combat illegal activities against wildlife, particularly for those species falling under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

Section 2 presents an overview of the pertinent policies, programs and plans on wildlife law enforcement at the international, regional, national and local levels. It discusses the overarching policy frameworks for wildlife law enforcement such as the Republic Act 9147 or the Philippines' Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act, the Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the declarations promulgated by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP). All these provide the comprehensive framework for wildlife law enforcement, including the agencies charged with implementation, their jurisdiction, prohibited acts and their corresponding penalties. It also includes a discussion of particular policies and plans that aim to protect wildlife species and their habitats from damage and encroachment by providing for mechanisms for effective management, among others. These include Republic Act 7586 or the National Integrated Protected Areas System Act (NIPAS), as amended by RA 11038 or the Expanded National Protected Areas System of 2018 (E-NIPAS), Republic Act 9072 or the National Caves and Caves Resources Management and Protection Act, and the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2026.

Section 3 lists the species-specific conservation programs implemented with various partner organizations, and indicates where supportive national policies are available.

Section 4 discusses the policies and plans that support wildlife law enforcement, emphasizing the prosecution of offenses under the relevant laws, safeguards against graft and corruption, and awareness raising through environmental education.

Finally, Section 5 describes the state of wildlife law enforcement by: a) key players, such as groups involved in addressing wildlife crime based on the existing system in the country; b) programs and activities on wildlife law enforcement implemented or policies and systems adopted to enhance efforts to combat wildlife crime; and, c) results of activities, programs and policies in terms of the number of confiscations made and the cases filed in Court. There is no attempt to evaluate whether the policies, programs and activities were effective vis-a-vis the result. This is because there is neither sufficient baseline data nor adequate information on some other useful indicators, such as number of operations conducted, number of cases successfully prosecuted, number of persons successfully prosecuted and convicted, number of cases resolved, amounts of fine imposed, and number of persons convicted and imprisoned. Hopefully, once a wildlife management information system has become operational, data pertaining to these indicators would be more available and easily accessible. In addition, there is lack of opportunity to validate with the stakeholders the result of the interventions vis-a-vis the indicators or to seek clarification on some questions that may arise.

#### *Part II. Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP) 2018-2028*

Part II is composed of several sections. Section 1 introduces the framework and process, objectives and methodology used in the development of WildLEAP, particularly how it complements and supplements RA 9147 and other relevant laws and policies which provide the legal basis for policies, programs, plans and activities to conserve and protect wildlife species and their habitats for sustainability, as well as address wildlife crimes and wildlife law enforcement. WildLEAP is also aligned and consistent with the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028, which, under Article 6 of the CBD, is the principal instrument for implementing the Convention at the national level, expressly the commitment to implement the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the 20-point Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The PBSAP is the country's roadmap to conserve biodiversity and achieve its vision that "By 2028, biodiversity is restored and rehabilitated, valued, effectively managed, and secured, maintaining ecosystem services to sustain healthy, resilient Filipino communities and delivering benefits to all."

The WildLEAP supports and complements actions under the direct program intervention on strengthening law enforcement envisioned under the PBSAP.

Section 2 summarizes the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to wildlife law enforcement from which recommendations and strategies were identified to address issues/challenges, and eventually, strengthen WLE in the country.

Section 3 states the vision and strategic agenda for WLE in the Philippines. WildLEAP's vision is that: "By 2028, we have a proactive, competent, effective and efficient wildlife law enforcement network and empowered stakeholders that protect and conserve wildlife resources for sustainable development."

Six strategies were identified and validated as critical components of WildLEAP. These strategies are Policy and System Development; Networking and Coordination; Capacity Building; Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA); Improving Governance, Curbing Corruption; and, Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation.



Each strategy has corresponding objectives, interventions, targets, indicators, timeframe (short-, medium-, long-term), and lead agency/agencies responsible for delivering the outputs and outcomes.

Several approaches and methodologies were used in developing the WildLEAP. The participation of stakeholder groups from national and local governments, business, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions was sought in various stages of development. National data related to wildlife law enforcement held by the DENR-BMB were reviewed and analyzed accordingly. In addition, a survey of Counter Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) Interventions in the Philippines was conducted using a form adopted from the United States Department of the Interior (DOI)-International Technical Assistance Program (ITAP) survey of CWT interventions in Southeast Asia. Survey respondents included participants of the Training of Trainers' on the Application of the Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations from several wildlife law enforcement units.

Inputs to the WildLEAP were also generated through small group meetings and multi-stakeholder consultation workshops held in 24 November 2016 at the Ritz Hotel at the Garden Oases in Davao City, attended by over 100 participants. Participants, who were grouped into four geographic areas- National Capital Region (NCR), Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, shared their experiences, lessons learned, and challenges on WLE, and provided information on recent developments, including program/projects/activities on WLE at the international, regional, national and local levels.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document outlines the various methods and systems that can be used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial records.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the different types of financial statements that are commonly used in business. It explains the purpose and content of each statement, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. The document also discusses the importance of reconciling these statements and ensuring that they are consistent and accurate.

The third part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and ensuring the integrity of financial reporting. It describes the various internal control systems that can be implemented, such as segregation of duties, authorization procedures, and regular audits. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining a strong ethical culture within the organization.

The fourth part of the document discusses the impact of external factors on financial reporting, such as changes in accounting standards and regulations. It explains how these changes can affect the way in which financial statements are prepared and presented, and provides guidance on how to stay up-to-date with the latest developments in the field.

The fifth and final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed throughout the document. It emphasizes the importance of maintaining accurate records, using proper financial reporting practices, and implementing strong internal controls to ensure the success and integrity of any business.

## Part I

# STATE OF WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Background and Rationale

The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028 identified habitat loss and degradation, overexploitation, pollution, climate change and Invasive Alien Species as the prime drivers of biodiversity loss in the Philippines. PBSAP recognizes that illegal wildlife trade (IWT) threatens populations of wild fauna and flora in the Philippines. Thus, it is a matter of grave concern that the country has come to be known as transshipment and destination point for IWT.

The Philippines aims to lead by example in the advocacy to combat IWT. In 2013, about five tons of seized elephant tusks illegally transported by crime syndicates from African countries were destroyed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in a widely publicized ivory crushing, making the Philippines as the first member-country of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the first ivory consuming nation and non-elephant range state to take such a public action. Soon after, other nations undertook similar actions following the lead initiated by the Philippines.



DENR Secretary Roy A. Cimatu conducting inspection of some of the Indonesian-endemic cockatoos that were confiscated in Metro Manila last March 2018 by the Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade, through the joint enforcement team of the National Bureau of Investigation-Environmental Crime Division and Biodiversity Management Bureau.

The DENR, through the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) has instituted measures to address IWT consistent with Republic Act 9147 or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001. Such measures range from policy reforms to public education, capacity building of stakeholders, systems and tools development and actual law enforcement. Significant success has been achieved in implementing these measures. However,

there is a need for a national roadmap on wildlife law enforcement to combat illegal activities against wildlife, particularly for those species falling under the jurisdiction of the DENR, hence, the development of this long-term Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP) was conceptualized.

## 2.0 Policy Frameworks for Wildlife Law Enforcement

### 2.1 International Frameworks

The Philippines has been a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) since 1992. Through this agreement, the country affirms its commitment to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, which it implements through national strategies and action.

To achieve its objectives, the CBD emphasizes the necessity for international cooperation, particularly on technical and scientific matters. In addition, developed country Parties also undertake to provide financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet their obligations under the Convention. Additional resources are provided to developing countries' Parties through the CBD's financial mechanism, the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

For the post-2010 period, the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 includes the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The plan provides a framework for the establishment of regional and national-level targets, which take into account national needs and priorities.<sup>1</sup> Most relevant to wildlife law enforcement is Target 12, which seeks to prevent the extinction of threatened species and improve and sustain the conservation status of those most in decline.<sup>2</sup> Recommended actions to achieve this target include protection of sites where threatened species can be found, ex situ conservation and implementation of species recovery and conservation programs.<sup>3</sup>

Prior to being a party to the CBD, however, the Philippines had signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1981. CITES is an international agreement between governments which aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. Parties to CITES enforce the Convention's provisions by implementing the CITES permitting system, taking measures to confiscate illegally obtained wildlife specimens and providing penalties for persons involved in their trade. The implementation of the CITES provisions is overseen by the designated National Management Authorities.

In 1994, the Philippines also became a party to the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS or Bonn Convention), which recognizes the need to provide special protection for wildlife species that migrate across or outside national jurisdictional boundaries.<sup>4</sup> Parties to the CMS commit to promote, cooperate in, and support research relating to migratory species, as well as take actions to prevent any migratory species from becoming endangered, through immediate protection and agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species.<sup>5</sup> In this regard, the Philippines has signed the CMS Instruments for the Conservation and Management of Dugong and their Habitats throughout their Range (Dugong MoU); the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU); and, the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (Sharks MoU).

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1 Convention on Biological Diversity – Conference of Parties, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 Conference of Parties (COP) 10 Decision x/2 – Annex

2 Convention on Biological Diversity – Conference of Parties, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 COP 10 Decision x/2 - Annex

3 Convention on Biological Diversity – Executive Secretary, Revised and Updated Strategic Plan: Technical Rationale and Suggested Milestones and Indicators UNEP/CBD/COP/10/9 (10 July 2010), 6

4 Bonn Convention, Preamble p. 4

5 Bonn Convention, Article 2 p. 3

Recent developments in the implementation of the CMS by member countries has led to the creation of a new intergovernmental coalition called the Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds which aims to end the illegal killing, taking and trade of millions of migratory birds, starting in the Mediterranean. The coalition includes governments, the European Commission and United Nations organizations, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), international environmental treaties, INTERPOL, law enforcement and judiciary organizations, hunting communities, and NGOs.<sup>6</sup> This development is relevant to the East Asian-Australasian Flyway – which includes the Philippines – where birds are threatened by indiscriminate shooting and trapping along their migratory routes, in addition to being rendered more vulnerable due to habitat loss.<sup>7</sup> The prevention of illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds was further emphasized during the 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS COP 12) hosted by the Philippines in October 2017.

Also in 1994, the Philippines ratified the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), which considers the ecological functions of wetlands as regulators of water regimes and as habitats

supporting characteristic flora and fauna.<sup>8</sup> Contracting Parties may designate areas for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance where conservation through the establishment of nature reserves, research and efforts to increase waterfowl populations shall be promoted.<sup>9</sup> The Philippines currently has seven Ramsar-designated sites, as follows: 1) Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park, 2) Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area, 3) Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area, 4) Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary, 5) Naujan Lake National Park, 6) Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary, and 7) Tubтатаha Reefs Natural Park.<sup>10</sup> It is noted that these sites are also internationally important sites for migratory birds, which are vulnerable to poaching for illegal wildlife trade.



Philippine hosting of the CMS COP12, October 2017, Philippine International Convention Center

## 2.2 Regional Frameworks, Declarations and Mechanisms

In 2005, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) crafted the ASEAN Regional Action Plan on Trade in Wild Flora and Fauna. The Plan had a five-year cycle and was subsequently updated for the 2011 to 2015 period.

6 New Task Force Set to Stop Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds at <http://web.unep.org/ecosystems/news/new-task-force-set-stop-illegal-killing-taking-and-trade-migratory-birds>. Accessed 15 December 2016.

7 Ibid

8 Ramsar Convention, Preamble p. 2

9 Ramsar Convention, Article 2 p. 1, Article 4, p. 1, 3 and 4

10 See: Ramsar Sites Information Service at [https://rsis.ramsar.org/rsis-search/?P%5B0%5D=regionCountry\\_en\\_ss%3APhilippines&pagetab=1](https://rsis.ramsar.org/rsis-search/?P%5B0%5D=regionCountry_en_ss%3APhilippines&pagetab=1) (accessed 25 December 2016)

Table 1 below shows the objectives of the Regional Action Plan and provides the corresponding action points for each objective:<sup>11</sup>

**Table 1. ASEAN Regional Action Plan on Trade in Wild Flora and Fauna**

Objectives	Action Points
<p>1. To assist ASEAN Member States in adopting effective and enforceable legislation for CITES implementation by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. encouraging all ASEAN countries to enact Category 1 CITES implementing legislation in order to have the ability to meet evolving CITES requirements and to address any policy loopholes that may be identified after enactment;</li> <li>b. updating national legislation, where necessary, social and economic incentives to promote and regulate sustainable management as well as responsible trade of wild fauna and flora; and effective implementation and enforcement of CITES; and</li> <li>c. promoting awareness programs for the judiciary and other law enforcement agencies to enable adequate and timely responses to offences.</li> </ul>
<p>2. To promote networking amongst relevant law enforcement authorities in ASEAN countries to curb illegal trade in CITES Wild Fauna and Flora by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. sustaining and strengthening inter-agency committees or cooperation at national levels, to ensure coordination and collaboration between law enforcement officials on trade in wild fauna and flora;</li> <li>b. sustaining networking through the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) and its Program Coordination Unit for exchange of law enforcement information regarding trade in CITES wild fauna and flora, and to coordinate regional participation in the Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group and the ASEANAPOL;</li> <li>c. promoting collaborative capacity-building efforts for improved law enforcement; and</li> <li>d. linking and networking with other relevant networks and countries to combat the illicit trade of CITES Wild Fauna and Flora, and in support of the implementation of the Regional Action Plan.</li> </ul>
<p>3. To promote research, monitoring and information exchange on CITES-related issues by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. exchanging information on permit issuance, regional market dynamics and trade flows to improve understanding of producer-consumer relationships, including re-exports, in the region;</li> <li>b. encouraging research activities to ensure that sufficient biological and population dynamics information is available on species in trade in order to undertake non-detriment findings (NDFs) and to establish export quotas; and</li> <li>c. establishing a mechanism by which information about CITES-listed species may be shared, with a particular focus on illegally traded species found in more than one country.</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), ASEAN Regional Action Plan on Trade in CITES Wild Flora and Fauna 2011-2015, at <http://www.asean-wen.org/index.php/regional-agreements-protocols/file/4-asean-regional-action-plan-on-trade-in-cites-wild-fauna-and-flora-2011-2015>, 1-9

Table 1. (contd.)

Objectives	Action Points
4. To promote compliance of industry groups, trade associations /traders and local communities with CITES requirements and national regulations on trade in CITES wild fauna and flora, and to support research and capacity building on sustainable management of trade in wild fauna and flora by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. increasing awareness through education and engagement of relevant industry groups about trade in wild fauna and flora and CITES;</li> <li>b. collaborating with industry groups as a source of information about aspects of trade in CITES wild fauna and flora, inter alia harvest management, captive breeding/ranching, artificial propagation, and market demand; and</li> <li>c. promoting the re-investment of revenue derived from trade in CITES wild fauna and flora into conservation and associated research of species in trade.</li> </ul>
5. To encourage greater regional cooperation on specific issues by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. reviewing the current status of the relationship between CITES implementation and other biodiversity related conventions; and</li> <li>b. establishing bilateral and multilateral taskforces to address shared concerns within ASEAN, related to the conservation and trade in particular species.</li> </ul>
6. To seek sufficient technical and financial assistance through collaborative initiatives by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. identifying key partners and engaging international and regional donor agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and scientific institutions in advisory and supporting roles in the implementation of projects and activities arising from the action plan; and</li> <li>b. engaging international and regional donor agencies and NGOs to aid in securing adequate funds to implement projects and activities arising from the action plan.</li> </ul>

To fulfill the second objective, the ASEAN-WEN was launched in 2005. ASEAN-WEN is the “world’s largest wildlife law enforcement network and involves law enforcement agencies of the ten ASEAN Member States.”<sup>12</sup> National-level task forces from each of the Member States comprise this regional network.<sup>13</sup> The ASEAN-WEN has assisted in enforcement actions, including inspections and seizures, and has facilitated training activities for its national counterparts on various aspects of combatting illegal wildlife trade.

In 2015, the ASEAN signed with the governments of Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Russia and the United States a joint Declaration on Combatting Wildlife Trafficking. The Declaration reaffirms, among others, their support for the ASEAN Regional Action Plan on Trade in Wild Flora and Fauna and urges all Parties to implement the Action Plan and comply with their obligations under CITES.<sup>14</sup>

### 2.3 National Policies, Programs and Plans



The Secretary of the DENR is empowered to determine the conservation status of wildlife species and classify these as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, or other accepted criteria. Critically endangered species include those listed under Appendix I of CITES, while endangered species include those in Appendices II.

Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable and other threatened plant species are enumerated in DENR AO 2017-11 or the Updated List of Threatened Philippine Plants and their Categories.

<sup>12</sup> FAQs <http://www.asean-wen.org/index.php/faqs>

<sup>13</sup> Ibid

<sup>14</sup> Association of Southeast Asian Nations et. al., EAS Declaration on Combatting Wildlife Trafficking (13 November 2014), at <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/news/sundry/2014/EAS%20declaration%20on%20Combattin%20wildlife%20trafficking.pdf>



In enforcing wildlife law, the Philippines is guided by several national policies, programs, and plans focused on wildlife species and their habitats, whether they be protected areas, key biodiversity areas or critical habitats. These include, among others:

### **2.3.1 Republic Act (RA) 9147 or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act (Wildlife Act)**

The Wildlife Act was enacted in 2001 and governs the conservation of wildlife species and their habitats, the regulation of the collection and trade of wildlife, the pursuit of the Philippines' commitments under the CBD, CITES and other relevant international conventions and the conduct of scientific studies on the conservation of biological diversity.<sup>15</sup>

#### *Jurisdiction*

To implement the Wildlife Act, the DENR is vested with jurisdiction over terrestrial plant and animal species and all turtles, tortoises and wetland species, including crocodiles, water birds, amphibians, and dugong. The Department of Agriculture (DA) has jurisdiction over aquatic critical habitats and aquatic resources, including fishes, aquatic plants, invertebrates, and marine mammals except the dugong (Table 2). For all species in the province of Palawan, jurisdiction is conferred to the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) pursuant to its mandate under RA 7611.<sup>16</sup>

**Table 2. Jurisdiction under the Wildlife Act (Fauna)**

Class	DENR	DA
Mammals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All terrestrial mammalian species</li> <li>▪ Dugong</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All marine mammals</li> <li>▪ Freshwater mammals</li> </ul>
Avian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All species including water birds</li> </ul>	
Reptiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Terrestrial snakes</li> <li>▪ Freshwater turtles</li> <li>▪ Tortoises</li> <li>▪ Sea turtles</li> <li>▪ Crocodiles</li> <li>▪ All lizards including sailfin lizards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sea snakes</li> <li>▪ Freshwater snakes</li> </ul>
Invertebrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All terrestrial invertebrates including land snails</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All aquatic invertebrates (marine and freshwater)</li> </ul>

*Source: Annex A, Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order 1 (2004) (RA 9147 Implementing Rules and Regulations)*

Jurisdiction for implementation of CITES in the Philippines is likewise divided among the three agencies. The DENR-BMB is the designated Management Authority for terrestrial resources, while the DA-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) has jurisdiction over aquatic resources. In the province of Palawan, the PCSD is the Management Authority pursuant to its mandate.<sup>17</sup> The Management Authorities are supported by Scientific Authorities, including the DENR-Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB), University of the Philippines (UP)-Institute of Biological Sciences (IBS), National Museum (NM), UP-Marine Science Institute (MSI), UP Visayas and Silliman University (SU).<sup>18</sup>

#### *Prohibited Acts and Penalties*

<sup>15</sup> RA 9147 Sec. 2

<sup>16</sup> Republic Act 7611, or the Strategic Environmental Plan for Palawan Act (1992) created the PCSD to set the governance, implementation and policy direction of Palawan's Strategic Environmental Plan. It is composed of Palawan's legislative representative, representatives from national government agencies, executives from the various local government units, and other members from the public and private sectors, as the Council deems necessary (Sec. 16).

<sup>17</sup> RA 9147 Sec. 19

<sup>18</sup> RA 9147 Sec. 19

The Secretary of the DENR is empowered to determine the conservation status of wildlife species and classify these as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, or other accepted criteria.<sup>19</sup> Critically endangered species include those listed under Appendix I of CITES, while endangered species include those in Appendix II.<sup>20</sup>

Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable and other threatened plant species are enumerated in DENR AO 2017-11 or the Updated List of Threatened Philippine Plants and their Categories and DENR Administrative Order No. 2004-15 or the Establishing the List of Threatened Species and Their Categories, and the List of Other Wildlife Species Pursuant to Republic Act 9147, Otherwise Known as the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act.

These threatened species, as well as their by-products and derivatives, may only be collected for scientific, breeding, or propagation purposes by accredited individuals.<sup>21</sup>

The Wildlife Act has made it unlawful to willfully and knowingly exploit wildlife resources and their habitats, or undertake the following acts:<sup>22</sup>

- (a) killing and destroying wildlife species, except in the following instances:
  - (i) when it is done as part of the religious rituals of established tribal groups or indigenous cultural communities;
  - (ii) when the wildlife is afflicted with an incurable communicable disease;
  - (iii) when it is deemed necessary to put an end to the misery suffered by the wildlife;
  - (iv) when it is done to prevent an imminent danger to the life or limb of a human being; and
  - (v) when the wildlife is killed or destroyed after it has been used in authorized research or experiments.
- (b) inflicting injury, which cripples and/or impairs the reproductive system of wildlife species;
- (c) effecting any of the following acts in critical habitat(s):
  - (i) dumping of waste products detrimental to wildlife;
  - (ii) squatting or otherwise occupying any portion of the critical habitat;
  - (iii) mineral exploration and/or extraction;
  - (iv) burning;
  - (v) logging; and
  - (vi) quarrying
- (d) introduction, reintroduction, or restocking of wildlife resources;



The Philippine Eagle, *Pithecophaga jefferyi*, the country's National Bird, is listed as 'Critically Endangered' under DAO 2004-15. This species is protected under Philippine laws and CITES. [Credits: Klaus Nigge]

19 RA 9147 Sec. 22

20 Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order 1 (2004) (Implementing Rules and Regulations for RA 9147) Rule 28.2

21 RA 9147 Sec. 23

22 RA 9147 Sec. 27

- (e) trading of wildlife;
- (f) collecting, hunting, or possessing wildlife, their by-products and derivatives;
- (g) gathering or destroying of active nests, nest trees, host plants, and the like;
- (h) maltreating and/or inflicting other injuries not covered by the preceding paragraph; and
- (i) transporting of wildlife.

These offenses are punishable by fines ranging from PhP10,000 to PhP1 million and/or imprisonment from six months to 12 years. Table 3 shows the complete range of penalties:

**Table 3. Penalties for Violations of the Wildlife Act**

Violations	Penalties
Sec. 27 (a) Killing and destroying wildlife species	
Critically Endangered Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 6 years and 1 day to 12 years and/or a fine of PhP100, 000 to PhP1 million
Endangered Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 4 years and 1 day to 6 years and/or a fine of PhP50,000 to PhP500,000
Vulnerable Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 2 years and 1 day to 4 years and/or a fine of PhP30, 000 to PhP300,000
Other Threatened Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 1 year and 1 day to 2 years and/or a fine of PhP20, 000 to PhP200,000
Other Wildlife Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 6 months and 1 day to 1 year and/or a fine of PhP10,000 to PhP100,000
Sec. 27 (b) Inflicting injury which cripples and/or impairs the reproductive system of wildlife species	
Critically Endangered Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 4 years and 1 day to 6 years and/or a fine of P50,000.00 to P500,000.00
Endangered Species	Imprisonment of 2 years and 1 day to 4 years and/or a fine of P30,000.00 to P200,000.00
Vulnerable Species	Imprisonment of 1 year and 1 day to 2 years and/or a fine of P20,000.00 to P200,000.00
Other Threatened Species	Imprisonment of 6 months and 1 day to 1 year and/or a fine of P10,000.00 to P50,000.00
Other Wildlife Species	Imprisonment of 1 month to 6 months and/or a fine of P5,000.00 to P20,000.00
Sec. 27 (c) Damaging Critical Habitats and (d) Introduction, reintroduction or restocking of wildlife resources	
	Imprisonment of 1 month to 8 years and/or a fine of P5,000.00 to P5,000,000.00
Sec. 27 (e) Trading of Wildlife	
Critically Endangered Species	Imprisonment of 2 years and 1 day to 4 years and/or a fine of P5,000.00 to P300,000.00
Endangered Species	Imprisonment of 1 year and 1 day to 2 years and/or a fine of P2,000.00 to P200,000.00
Vulnerable Species	Imprisonment of 6 months and 1 day to 1 year and/or a fine of P1,000.00 to P100,000.00
Other Threatened Species	Imprisonment of 1 month and 1 day to 6 months and/or a fine of P500.00 to P50,000.00
Other Wildlife Species	Imprisonment of 10 days to 1 month and/or a fine of P200.00 to P20,000.00

**Table 3. continued**

Violations	Penalties
Sec. 27 (f) Collecting, hunting or possessing wildlife, their by-products and derivatives and (g) Gathering or destroying of active nests, nest trees, host plants and the like	
If, in case of paragraph (f), acts were perpetuated through the means of inappropriate techniques and devices, the maximum penalty shall be imposed.	
Critically Endangered Species	Imprisonment of 2 years and 1 day to 4 years and a fine of

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	P30,000.00 to P300,000.00
Endangered Species	Imprisonment of 1 year and 1 day to 2 years and a fine of P20,000.00 to P200,000.00
Vulnerable Species	Imprisonment of 6 months and 1 day to 1 year and a fine of P10,000.00 to P100,000.00
Other Threatened Species	Imprisonment of 1 month and 1 day to 6 months and a fine of P5,000.00 to P50,000.00
Other Wildlife Species	Imprisonment of 10 days to 1 month and a fine of P1,000.00 to P5,000.00
<b>Sec 27 (h) Maltreating and/or inflicting injuries on wildlife and (i) Transporting of Wildlife</b>	
Critically Endangered Species	Imprisonment of 6 months and 1 day to 1 year and a fine of P50,000.00 to P100,000.00
Endangered Species	Imprisonment of 3 months and 1 day to 6 months and a fine of P20,000.00 to P50,000.00
Vulnerable Species	Imprisonment of 1 month and 1 day to 3 months and a fine of P5,000.00 to P20,000.00
Other Threatened Species	Imprisonment of 10 days to 1 month and a fine of P1,000.00 to P5,000.00
Other Wildlife Species	Imprisonment of 5 days to 10 days and a fine of P200.00 to P1,000.00

Source: Sec. 28, R.A. 9147

These fines should automatically be increased by 10 percent every three years to adjust for inflation.<sup>23</sup> Since the Wildlife Act was passed in 2001, the fines should have increased by 50 percent in 2016. Applying these provisions, the penalties should reflect the increased rates as follows (Table 4).

**Table 4. Penalties for Violations of the Wildlife Act Section 27(a), adjusted as per Sec. 28**

Violations	Adjusted Penalties (as of 2016)
<b>Sec. 27 (a) Killing and destroying wildlife species</b>	
Critically Endangered Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 6 years and 1 day to 12 years and/or a fine of PhP150,000 to PhP1.5 million
Endangered Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 4 years and 1 day to 6 years and/or a fine of PhP75,000 to PhP750,000
Vulnerable Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 2 years and 1 day to 4 years and/or a fine of PhP45,000 to PhP450,000
Other Threatened Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 1 year and 1 day to 2 years and/or a fine of PhP30,000 to PhP300,000
Other Wildlife Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 6 months to 1 year and/or a fine of PhP15,000 to PhP150,000

**Table 4. continued**

Violations	Adjusted Penalties (as of 2016)
<b>Sec. 27 (b) Inflicting injury which cripples and/or impairs the reproductive system of wildlife species</b>	
Critically Endangered Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 4 years and 1 day to 6 years and/or a fine of PhP75,000 to PhP750,000
Endangered Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 2 years and 1 day to 4 years and/or a fine of PhP45,000 to PhP300,000
Vulnerable Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 1 year and 1 day to 2 years

23 RA 9147 Sec. 28

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	and/or a fine of PhP30,000 to PhP300, 000
Other Threatened Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 6 year and 1 day to 1 years and/or a fine of PhP15,000 to PhP75, 000
Other Wildlife Species	Imprisonment of a minimum of 1 months to 6 months and/or a fine of PhP10,000 to PhP30, 000
Sec. 27 (c) Damaging Critical Habitats and (d) Introduction, reintroduction or restocking of wildlife resources	
	Imprisonment of 1 month to 8 years and/or a fine of P7,500.00 to P7,500,000.00
Sec. 27 (e) Trading of Wildlife	
Critically Endangered Species	Imprisonment of 2 years and 1 day to 4 years and/or a fine of P7,500.00 to P450,000.00
Endangered Species	Imprisonment of 1 year and 1 day to 2 years and/or a fine of P3,000.00 to P300,000.00
Vulnerable Species	Imprisonment of 6 months and 1 day to 1 year and/or a fine of P1,500.00 to P150,000.00
Other Threatened Species	Imprisonment of 1 month and 1 day to 6 months and/or a fine of P750.00 to P75,000.00
Other Wildlife Species	Imprisonment of 10 days to 1 month and/or a fine of P300.00 to P30,000.00
Sec. 27 (f) Collecting, hunting or possessing wildlife, their by-products and derivatives and (g) Gathering or destroying of active nests, nest trees, host plants and the like	
If, in case of paragraph (f), acts were perpetuated through the means of inappropriate techniques and devices, the maximum penalty shall be imposed.	
Critically Endangered Species	Imprisonment of 2 years and 1 day to 4 years and a fine of P45,000.00 to P450,000.00
Endangered Species	Imprisonment of 1 year and 1 day to 2 years and a fine of P30,000.00 to P300,000.00
Vulnerable Species	Imprisonment of 6 months and 1 day to 1 year and a fine of P15,000.00 to P150,000.00
Other Threatened Species	Imprisonment of 1 month and 1 day to 6 months and a fine of P7,500.00 to P75,000.00
Other Wildlife Species	Imprisonment of 10 days to 1 month and a fine of P1,500.00 to P7,500.00
Sec 27 (h) Maltreating and/or inflicting injuries on wildlife and (i) Transporting of Wildlife	
Critically Endangered Species	Imprisonment of 6 months and 1 day to 1 year and a fine of P75,000.00 to P150,000.00
Endangered Species	Imprisonment of 3 months and 1 day to 6 months and a fine of P30,000.00 to P75,000.00
Vulnerable Species	Imprisonment of 1 month and 1 day to 3 months and a fine of P7,500.00 to P30,000.00
Other Threatened Species	Imprisonment of 10 days to 1 month and a fine of P1,500.00 to P7,500.00
Other Wildlife Species	Imprisonment of 5 days to 10 days and a fine of P300.00 to P1,500.00

Furthermore, apprehending agencies are mandated to turn all seized or recovered wildlife over to the nearest Wildlife Rescue Center (WRC). Perishable and consumable items that are still fit for animal or human consumption are to be donated to non-profit or charitable organizations, penal institutions or WRCs.<sup>24</sup>

*Regulation of Exotic Wildlife*

The Wildlife Act also regulates the introduction and propagation of exotic species in the country. Introduction of exotic wildlife is subject to the issuance of a prior clearance from the government agency concerned, which will only do so upon compliance with an Environmental Impact Study,

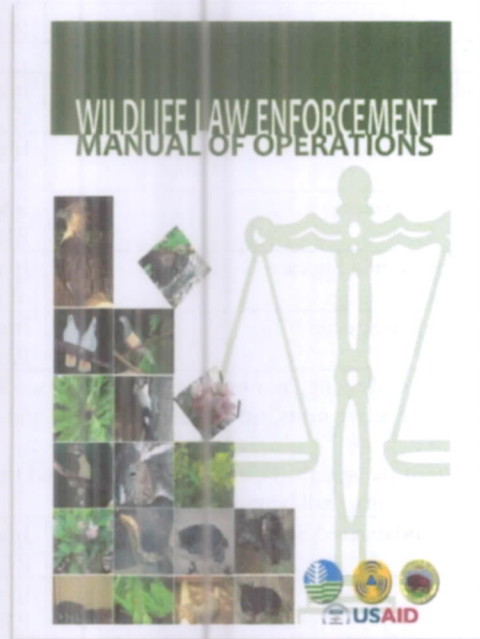
<sup>24</sup> Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order 1 (2004) (Implementing Rules and Regulations for RA 9147) Rule 28.3

submission of appropriate scientific studies, and a Management Plan, as well as with the Prior Informed Consent of local stakeholders.<sup>25</sup> In addition, exotic wildlife cannot be introduced in protected areas and critical habitats.<sup>26</sup>

### *Wildlife Law Enforcement*

To strengthen the enforcement of these provisions, the Wildlife Act allows for the deputation of Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs) to supplement existing law enforcement on the ground. WEOs may seize illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products, apprehend offenders, and assist in monitoring and surveillance operations. WEOs may be from NGOs, citizens' groups, community organizations, and other volunteers who have undergone the necessary training in wildlife laws and regulations, CITES provisions, wildlife identification, and the necessary administrative and judicial procedures.<sup>27</sup>

In order to properly guide WEOs, the Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations (WLEMoP) was developed to provide standards and protocols for law enforcers in implementing RA 9147 and other relevant wildlife laws, rules and regulations.<sup>28</sup> These standards and protocols include monitoring of wildlife transport and trade, conduct of surveillance, raid of establishments illegally possessing, selling and/or displaying wildlife for sale, confiscation of illegally possessed/traded/displayed wildlife species, prosecution of cases against wildlife law violators, and related legal concerns.



The WLEMoP charts general procedures for the various stages of wildlife law enforcement, including:

- Surveillance
- Regulatory monitoring
- Serving a Warrant of Arrest
- Conducting Proper Warrantless Arrests
- Conducting a Search with a Warrant (or Conduct of a Raid)
- Apprehension, Seizure and Handling of Evidence
- Filing and Prosecution of Cases under various scenarios

Each section also contains detailed guidelines on the implementation of each of these actions based on relevant environmental laws, the Rules of Criminal Procedure and the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases described in Section 4.3 hereof.

### *Wildlife Management Fund*

<sup>25</sup> RA 9147 Sec. 13, Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order 1 (2004) (Implementing Rules and Regulations for RA 9147) Rule 13.1 and 13.2

<sup>26</sup> RA 9147 Sec. 13

<sup>27</sup> RA 9147 Sec. 30, Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order 1 (2004) (Implementing Rules and Regulations for RA 9147) Rule 30.1 and 30.4

<sup>28</sup> DENR Memorandum Circular No. 2010-17 Adopting the "Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations" as Guide in the Enforcement of Republic Act 9147 and Other Relevant Wildlife Laws, Rules and Regulations by Designated/Deputized Wildlife Enforcement Officers, Environment and Natural Resources Officers and Members of the Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units

The Wildlife Act also established a Wildlife Management Fund (WMF) to finance rehabilitation or restoration of habitats and support scientific research, enforcement and monitoring activities, as well as enhancement of capabilities of relevant agencies.<sup>29</sup> This fund is derived from the following sources; fees collected from the processing and issuance of wildlife permits/certifications and associated services, e.g. Local Transport Permit, Export/Re-export/Import Permit/Certification, etc.; fines imposed and damages awarded, donations, endowments, or grants, which are exempted from donor taxes and all other tax charges or fees.<sup>30</sup>

### ***2.3.2 Republic Act 7586 or the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act***

The NIPAS Act was enacted in 1992, establishing a protected areas system that encompasses outstandingly remarkable areas and biologically important public lands that are habitats of rare and endangered species of plants and animals, biogeographic zones and related ecosystems, whether terrestrial, wetland or marine.<sup>31</sup> Game refuges, bird and wildlife sanctuaries, wilderness areas, strict nature reserves, watersheds, mangrove reserves and fish sanctuaries that had been proclaimed prior to 1992 were among the initial components of the System.<sup>32</sup>

Notably, the NIPAS Act provided for the establishment of a Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) for each established protected area. This body includes representatives from the DENR, regional and local governments, Indigenous Peoples and local communities and NGOs. The PAMB allocates the PA's budget, approves proposals for funding, and decides matters relating to planning, peripheral protection and general administration of the area in accordance with the general management strategy.<sup>33</sup>

The NIPAS Act also created the Integrated Protected Areas Fund (IPAF) to finance projects of the System. Among other sources, income derived from taxes on the permitted sale and export of wild flora and fauna accrue to this fund.<sup>34</sup> In 2012, Republic Act 10629 amended the NIPAS Act to allow PAMBs to retain 75 percent of all revenues raised from the operation of the protected area system and the management of flora and fauna therein.<sup>35</sup>

### ***2.3.3 Republic Act 9072 or the National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protection Act***

The Caves Act was enacted in 2000 recognizing caves and cave resources as part of the country's national wealth, as well as creating mechanisms for cooperation and information sharing among governmental authorities and other stakeholders.<sup>36</sup>

Cave resources include animal and plant life that naturally occur in caves.<sup>37</sup> Table 5 shows the prohibited acts and their corresponding penalties to protect cave animal and plant life:

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29 Wildlife Act, Sec. 29

30 Wildlife Act, Sec. 29

31 RA 7586, Sec 2

32 RA 7586, Sec 3

33 RA 7586, Sec 11

34 RA 7586, Sec 16

35 RA 10629 Sec 1

36 RA 9072 Sec 2

**Table 5. Prohibited acts and penalties under the Caves and Cave Resources Management Act**

Prohibited Acts	Penalties
Altering the free movement of any animal or plant life into or out of any cave	<b>Person found guilty of these offenses:</b> Imprisonment from 2 years to 6 years, or a fine ranging from PhP20,000 to PhP500,000 or both at the discretion of the Court
Gathering, collecting, possessing, consuming, selling, bartering or exchanging or offering for sale without authority any cave resource (including animal or plant life)	<b>Person furnishing the capital to accomplish these acts:</b>
Counseling, procuring, soliciting or employing other persons to commit the above violations	Imprisonment from 6 years and 1 day to 8 years, or a fine ranging from PhP500,000 to PhP1 million, or both at the discretion of the Court

In addition, if the Court determines that the cave requires rehabilitation or restoration, the offender may be required to restore the area or compensate for the damage. Offenders who are government employees shall likewise be removed from office.<sup>38</sup>

### **2.3.4 Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028**

The PBSAP 2015-2028 is “the country’s roadmap to conserve its biodiversity and achieve its vision,” which is “by 2028, biodiversity is restored and rehabilitated, valued, effectively managed and secured, maintaining ecosystem services to sustain healthy, resilient Filipino communities and delivering benefits to all.”<sup>39</sup> It was officially adopted through DENR Administrative Order No. 2016-12.

The PBSAP updates the Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priorities (PBCP), which were crafted in 2002. It takes into account recent policies, programs, mechanisms and initiatives in biodiversity conservation and management. Notably, the PBSAP aligns the national targets with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

The PBSAP identifies direct and enabling interventions to address and reduce the five major pressures of biodiversity loss – habitat loss and degradation, overexploitation, invasive alien species, climate change, and pollution.<sup>40</sup> Specific indicators are likewise provided to monitor and assess the Plan’s progress.

#### *Wildlife Law Enforcement*

Strengthening law enforcement is a direct program intervention of the PBSAP that is expected to help reduce, control, and manage direct pressures on biodiversity that result from illegal activities, such as illegal logging, blast fishing, and illegal collection of wildlife and wildlife products.<sup>41</sup> This intervention will contribute to the realization of several overall target results, as follows:<sup>42</sup>

Conservation Targets:

37 RA 9072 Sec 3(a)

38 RA 9072 Sec 8

39 Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau, Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028, 16

40 Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau, Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028, 105

41 Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau, Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028, 105

42 Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau, Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028, 107-108



- By 2028, the conservation status of nationally and globally threatened species in the country from 2016 levels is maintained or improved.
- By 2028, the population of migratory bird species identified in selected inland and coastal wetlands along the East Asian–Australasian Flyway will be maintained.

Results related to reducing threats to biodiversity:

- By 2028, the key threats to biodiversity will be reduced, controlled or managed.

The PBSAP also identifies combatting environmental organized crime as a priority program for the short term.<sup>43</sup> These efforts to strengthen law enforcement for PBSAP implementation have been projected to cost PhP8.5 billion, or 0.2 percent of the total implementation cost.<sup>44</sup>

### ***2.3.5 National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP) 2016-2026***

The NISSAP was formulated to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species (IAS), manage their spread, and minimize their threats.<sup>45</sup> IAS are among the principal drivers of biodiversity loss. One of the key results sought under the PBSAP is to reduce threats to biodiversity by reducing the number of IAS hotspots in the country<sup>46</sup> and crosscutting interventions and stakeholder collaboration.<sup>47</sup>

Enforcement of the relevant provisions of the Wildlife Act, quarantine regulations and other applicable policies are vital to the control and eradication of IAS.<sup>48</sup> The NISSAP identifies several actions to improve and support this enforcement, including:<sup>49</sup>

- Capacity building on IAS identification for customs officials, WEOs, WIMUs, quarantine officials and other relevant agencies;
- Enhanced enforcement of import and export regulations, biosafety and quarantine mechanisms and border inspection procedures; and
- Integration of early detection efforts (e.g. field survey, inspection) in existing monitoring and surveillance programs and quarantine services.

An Administrative Order to formally adopt and implement the NISSAP is pending.

### ***2.3.6 National Ivory Action Plan***

In 2013, the CITES Standing Committee identified the Philippines as among the eight countries with significant roles in the illegal ivory trade. The country was recognized as an important transit point of

43 Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau, Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028, 109

44 Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau, Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028, 112

45 Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau, National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2026 (2016), 18

46 Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau, Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028, 107

47 Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau, Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028, 110

48 Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau, National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2026 (2016), 30

49 Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau, National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2026 (2016), Appendix 2-6

illegally sourced ivory from Africa on its way to consumers in China. The CITES Standing Committee required all identified countries to submit their respective national action plans detailing how they would deal with this issue.<sup>50</sup>

The most recent Philippine National Ivory Action Plan covered a two-year period from June 2014 to June 2016. It focused on working toward the following: enactment of legislation and regulations on the registration of ivory and ivory products; national level enforcement and investigation actions through the Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade (POGI), DENR and partner agencies; international collaboration to improve enforcement; and building awareness in major air and sea ports.<sup>51</sup> During the 16<sup>th</sup> CITES Conference of the Parties held in South Africa in 2016, the Philippines has been commended for its compliance and substantial implementation of the NIAP.



In 2013, about five tons of seized elephant tusks were destroyed in a widely-publicized ivory crushing, making the Philippines the first member-country of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), as well as the first ivory-consuming nation and non-elephant range state, to take such a public action [Credits: National Geographic News].

### 3.0 Species-specific Conservation and Management

Several species-specific conservation and management programs for threatened wildlife species are implemented by government agencies and non-government organizations. These aim to increase the populations of these species through conservation and protection efforts.

<sup>50</sup> See: <https://cites.org/eng/niaps>

<sup>51</sup> Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Biodiversity Management Bureau, National Ivory Action Plan July 2014 to June 2016 (2014), 1-

Some species are highlighted by national and local level issuances that underscore the need for their conservation.

**Table 6. Species-specific Conservation and Management Programs**

Program and Supportive Issuances	Areas of Implementation	Activities	Partner Organizations
<b>Birds</b>			
Philippine Raptors Conservation Program	Regions 1, 2, 3, CALABARZON, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, CARAGA & CAR	Conservation breeding, research and education, Philippine eagle nest monitoring, rescue, rehabilitation and release of captive population, management and habitat protection, community engagement, capacity-building and awareness campaigns.	Haribon Foundation, Philippine Eagle Foundation Inc. (PEFI), University of the Philippines- Diliman- Institute of Biology, concerned LGUs
Philippine Cockatoo ( <i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i> ) Conservation Program	Narra, Rizal, Dumaran and Culasi Island, Balabac, Palawan, Polillo Island	Nest protection, identification, protection and management of key conservation sites, habitat restoration, conservation education, community involvement, rescue of individual birds, translocation and conservation breeding for re-introduction	Katala Foundation, Inc., Loro Parque Fundacion, Wildlife Without Borders
Philippine Owls Conservation Program Includes: Cebu Hawk-owl ( <i>Ninox rumseyi</i> ), Camiguin Hawk-owl ( <i>Ninox leventisi</i> ), Sulu Hawk-owl ( <i>Ninox reyi</i> )	Cebu Island, Camiguin Sur, Sulu Island	Field research; and, protection of habitat for the species	Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Foundation (PBCF), World Owl Trust, UK-Owl TAG, Negros Forests and Ecological Foundation, Inc. (NFEFI)

**Table 6. continued**

Program and Supportive Issuances	Areas of Implementation	Activities	Partner Organizations
Philippine Hornbills Conservation Program Includes: Rufous-headed hornbill ( <i>Aceros waldeni</i> ), Visayan Tarctic hornbill ( <i>Penelopides panini</i> )	Northern Negros Natural Park, Mt. Kanlaon Natural Park and Balinsasayao Twin Lakes Natural Park in Negros Island	Monitoring and research	PBCF, North of England Zoological Society, Vogelpark Avifauna, Mindoro Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc. (MBCFI), Polillo

State of Wildlife Enforcement in the Philippines

			Islands Biodiversity Conservation Foundation (PIBCF)
Bleeding heart Pigeons ( <i>Gallicolumba spp.</i> ) Conservation Program	Negros and Panay Island	Conservation breeding	PCCF, Bristol Clifton and West of England Zoological Society, UP Los Banos, SU-Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Negros Forests (CBCF) and Ecological Foundation, Inc. (NFEFI)
<b>Mammals</b>			
Tamaraw ( <i>Bubalus mindorensis</i> ) Conservation Program	Whole island of Mindoro	Verification survey of tamaraw population, information education campaign, habitat and wild population monitoring including annual population count in Mt. Iglit-Baco National Park and maintenance of genepool farm/Mindoro Biodiversity Rescue and Conservation Center.  Annual celebration of the Special Month (October) for the Conservation and Protection of the Tamaraw in Mindoro (2002) in accordance with Proclamation No. 273	Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF)-Philippines, Far Eastern University, Asian Wild Cattle Specialist Group, Noe Conservation with the D'Aboville Foundation
Visayan Spotted Deer ( <i>Rusa alfredi</i> ) Conservation Program	Negros and Panay	Rescue and breeding, reintroduction, awareness campaigns	PBCF

Table 6. continued

Program and Supportive Issuances	Areas of Implementation	Activities	Partner Organizations
<p>Philippine Bats Conservation Program</p> <p>Includes: Philippine Bare-backed Fruit Bat (<i>Dobsonia chapmani</i>), Golden-crowned flying fox (<i>Acerodon jubatus</i>) and Philippine tube-nosed Fruit Bat (<i>Nyctimene rabori</i>)</p>	<p>Philippine Bare-backed Fruit Bat in Carmen and Catmon in Cebu</p> <p>Golden-crowned flying fox in Mt. Kanlaon National Park in Negros Island</p> <p>Philippine tube-nosed Fruit Bat in Panay and Negros islands</p>	<p>Supporting habitat conservation, information and education campaigns, stakeholder training activities, surveys and research</p>	<p>PBCF, NFEFI</p>
<p>Flying Fox Conservation Program</p>	<p>Nationwide</p>	<p>Identification and protection of roosting sites; population monitoring; education and awareness; establishment of critical habitats</p>	<p>PBCFI</p>
<p>Philippine Tarsier (<i>Carlito syrichta</i>) Conservation Program</p>	<p>Corella, Bohol</p>	<p>Habitat conservation and eco-tourism, awareness campaigns, research, captive breeding and rehabilitation</p>	<p>Philippine Tarsier Foundation, Inc.</p>
<p>Visayan Warty Pig (<i>Sus cebifrons</i>) Conservation Program</p>	<p>Negros and Panay Islands</p>	<p>Breeding program, development of protected areas</p>	<p>PBCF, NFEFI, Zoological Society of San Diego</p>
<p>Cloud Rats Conservation Program</p> <p>Includes: Dinagat cloud rat (<i>Crateromys australis</i>), Panay bushy-tailed cloud rat (<i>Crateromys beaneyi</i>)</p>	<p>Mari-it Conservation Park in Panay Island, Dinagat Island</p>	<p>Survey and monitoring, breeding</p>	<p>PBCF</p>
<p>Calamian Deer Conservation (<i>Axis calamianensis</i>) Program</p>	<p>Busuanga and Culion Islands in Palawan</p>	<p>Field research, education and awareness campaigns</p>	<p>PBCF</p>

Table 6. continued

Program and Supportive Issuances	Areas of Implementation	Activities	Partner Organizations
<b>Reptiles</b>			
Philippine Crocodile Conservation Program ( <i>Crocodylus mindorensis</i> and <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> )	Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park, Palawan, Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary	Awareness and education campaigns, conservation breeding, population survey, rescue and release	Palawan Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Center, Mabuwaya Foundation, Isabela Provincial Government
Pawikan Conservation Project  Includes: Five species of marine turtles: Green turtle, Hawksbill, Olive ridley, Leather back, Loggerhead	All Regions except CAR	Nest monitoring and protection, hatchling management and hatchling release, information and education campaigns, coordination with LGUs, rescue and rehabilitation	Marine Wildlife Watch of the Philippines, various LGUs, NGOs and POs
Philippine Freshwater Turtle Conservation Program  Includes: Philippine Forest Turtle ( <i>Siebenrockiella leytensis</i> ), Southeast Asian Box Turtle ( <i>Cuora amboinensis</i> ), Asian Leaf Turtle ( <i>Cyclemys dentate</i> ), Malaysian Softshell Turtle ( <i>Dogania subplana</i> )	Narra, Roxas, Dumaran and Taytay in Palawan	Research, stakeholder engagement, captive population management, identification of conservation areas	Katala Foundation, Inc.

## 4.0 Support Policies for Wildlife Law Enforcement

Several policies are in place to guide enforcement of wildlife and wildlife-related laws. Among them are:

### 4.1 Republic Act 3019 or the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act

The Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act has been in effect since 1960. It lists acts and omissions that constitute corrupt practices of public officers, as follows:<sup>52</sup>

- (a) Persuading, inducing or influencing another public officer to perform an act constituting a violation of rules and regulations duly promulgated by competent authority or an offense in connection with the official duties of the latter, or allowing himself to be persuaded, induced, or influenced to commit such violation or offense;
- (b) Directly or indirectly requesting or receiving any gift, present, share, percentage, or benefit, for himself or for any other person, in connection with any contract or transaction between the Government and any other part, wherein the public officer in his official capacity has to intervene under the law;
- (c) Directly or indirectly requesting or receiving any gift, present or other pecuniary or material benefit, for himself or for another, from any person for whom the public officer, in any manner or capacity, has secured or obtained, or will secure or obtain, any Government permit or license, in consideration for the help given or to be given, without prejudice to Section thirteen of this Act;
- (d) Accepting or having any member of his family accept employment in a private enterprise which has pending official business with him during the pendency thereof or within one year after its termination;
- (e) Causing any undue injury to any party, including the Government, or giving any private party any unwarranted benefits, advantage or preference in the discharge of his official administrative or judicial functions through manifest partiality, evident bad faith or gross inexcusable negligence. This provision shall apply to officers and employees of offices or government corporations charged with the grant of licenses or permits or other concessions;
- (f) Neglecting or refusing, after due demand or request, without sufficient justification, to act within a reasonable time on any matter pending before him for the purpose of obtaining, directly or indirectly, from any person interested in the matter some pecuniary or material benefit or advantage, or for the purpose of favoring his own interest or giving undue advantage in favor of or discriminating against any other interested party;
- (g) Entering, on behalf of the Government, into any contract or transaction manifestly and grossly disadvantageous to the same, whether or not the public officer profited or will profit thereby;

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52 RA 3019 Sec 3

- (h) Directly or indirectly having financing or pecuniary interest in any business, contract or transaction in connection with which he intervenes or takes part in his official capacity, or in which he is prohibited by the Constitution or by any law from having any interest;
- (i) Directly or indirectly becoming interested, for personal gain, or having a material interest in any transaction or act requiring the approval of a board, panel or group of which he is a member, and which exercises discretion in such approval, even if he votes against the same or does not participate in the action of the board, committee, panel or group.

Interest for personal gain shall be presumed against those public officers responsible for the approval of manifestly unlawful, inequitable, or irregular transaction or acts by the board, panel or group to which they belong;

- (j) Knowingly approving or granting any license, permit, privilege or benefit in favor of any person not qualified for or not legally entitled to such license, permit, privilege or advantage, or of a mere representative or dummy of one who is not so qualified or entitled; and,
- (k) Divulging valuable information of a confidential character, acquired by his office or by him on account of his official position to unauthorized persons, or releasing such information in advance of its authorized release date.

Penalties of imprisonment, perpetual disqualification from office, confiscation or forfeiture of any prohibited interest or unexplained wealth, and/or a fine may be imposed on public officials found guilty of these acts.<sup>53</sup> Private parties involved in these practices may also be similarly penalized and/or temporarily or permanently disqualified from transacting business with the government.<sup>54</sup>

The DENR has a dedicated office for Internal Audit and Anti-Corruption. The Office of the Ombudsman likewise has a designated Environmental Ombudsman with jurisdiction over violations of environmental laws involving public officials and employees.<sup>55</sup> Administrative cases filed against DENR personnel are referred to the Office of the Environmental Ombudsman for resolution and disposition.<sup>56</sup>

## 4.2 Republic Act 9512 or the Environmental Awareness and Education Act

The National Environmental Awareness and Education Act was enacted in 2008 as part of the State's policy to "promote awareness on the role of natural resources in economic growth and the importance of environmental conservation and ecological balance toward sustained national development."<sup>57</sup>

To implement this policy, the DENR, along with the Department of Education (DepEd), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and Department of Science and Technology (DOST) were mandated to integrate environmental education into the school curricula at all levels. This environmental education should include modules on topics such as tree planting, waste minimization, segregation, recycling and

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53 RA 3019 Sec 9

54 RA 3019 Sec 3

55 Frequently Asked Questions, Office of the Deputy Ombudsman for Luzon

<http://www.ombudsman.gov.ph/index.php?home=1&navId=Mg==&subNavId=MTY=&cl=3>

56 DENR Administrative Order 15 series of 2008 General Guidelines for the Referral of Cases to the Office of the Environmental Ombudsman (11 August 2008)

57 RA 9512 Sec 2



composting, freshwater and marine conservation, forest management and conservation, relevant livelihood opportunities and economic benefits and other related programs and undertakings.<sup>58</sup>

### 4.3 Philippine Supreme Court AM No. 09-6-8- SC — Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases

Civil, criminal and special civil actions involving violations of the NIPAS Act, Caves and Cave Resources Management Act, Wildlife Act and other environmental laws are governed by the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases. The Philippine Supreme Court promulgated these Rules in 2009 to: protect and advance the constitutional right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology; provide a simplified, speedy and inexpensive procedure for the enforcement of environmental rights and duties recognized under the Constitution, existing laws, rules and regulations, and international agreements; introduce and adopt innovations and best practices ensuring the effective enforcement of remedies and redress for violation of environmental laws; and enable the Courts to monitor and exact compliance with orders and judgments in environmental cases.<sup>59</sup>

The innovations introduced by the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases include relaxation of the rules on standing, allowing any Filipino citizen in representation of others, including minors or generations yet unborn, to file an action to enforce rights or obligations under environmental laws.<sup>60</sup> Courts are also enjoined to prioritize the adjudication of environmental cases.<sup>61</sup>

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58 RA 9512 Sec 3

59 Philippine Supreme Court AM No. 09-6-8- SC, Rule 1 Sec. 3

60 Philippine Supreme Court AM No. 09-6-8- SC, Rule 2 Sec. 5

61 Philippine Supreme Court AM No. 09-6-8- SC, Rule 4, Sec. 5

## 5.0 The Philippines' State of Affairs against Wildlife Crime

In the Philippines, the anti-crime machinery for preventing and controlling crime, such as wildlife crime, is the criminal justice system. Law enforcement, prosecution, Courts, and correction pillars are the primary agencies charged with these responsibilities, while the community pillar serves as the informal component.<sup>62</sup> All of the pillars play very important and crucial roles in combatting and reducing crimes.

### 5.1 The Philippine Justice System

The Law Enforcement pillar involves agencies charged with the enforcement of penal laws. To this belong the Philippine National Police (PNP), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), DENR, BFAR, Bureau of Customs (BOC), Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), Philippines Ports Authority (PPA), Philippine Navy (PN) and the Philippine Air Force (PAF), among others. The work of the Law Enforcement pillar consists of the prevention and control of crimes, enforcement of laws and effecting the arrest of offenders, including the conduct of lawful searches and seizures to gather necessary evidence so that a complaint may be filed with the Prosecutor's Office.<sup>63</sup>



Photo: AFP

Philippine maritime police unload some of the sea turtles seized by officials from a Chinese-flagged vessel 111 km. west of Palawan Province in May 2014 [Credits: AFP; Source: <http://www.asiaone.com/asia/philippines-charges-9-chinese-fishermen>]

The Prosecution pillar lays the background to determine whether the person arrested for violating a law can be placed in the processes of the system. It resolves whether the person can be charged in Court or not.<sup>64</sup>

The Court pillar is the cornerstone of the system that determines whether the person charged for a criminal offense is guilty or not.<sup>65</sup>

The Correctional pillar refers to institutions mandated to administer both correctional and rehabilitation programs for the offenders. These institutions include the National Bureau of Penology, Correctional Institution for Women, and Bureau of Jail Management and Penology. The

62 Oscar G. Soriano, *The Philippine Criminal Justice System: Theories, Models & Practice* (Quezon City: Great Books Publishing, 2010) pp. 1-2.

63 Sedfrey M. Candelaria, et al, eds. *Assessment of the Capacity of the Pillars of the Philippine Criminal Justice System*, <[www.ombudsman.gov.ph](http://www.ombudsman.gov.ph)>, (December 19, 2016).

64 Nanette D. Cano, "Concept of Criminal Justice System in the Philippines," 2016, <[www.cu.edu.ph](http://www.cu.edu.ph)>, (December 19, 2016).

65 Ibid.

correctional and rehabilitation programs intend to develop the offenders or convicts' abilities and potentials and facilitate their re-integration into the community and normal family life.<sup>66</sup>

The Community pillar represents the most important part of the system. These are the members of the community starting from the family, the school, the church, the government, the mass media, and the community agencies up to the barangay government unit. These community members must be involved and committed in the fight against crime. For one, they are the eyes and ears of the agencies charged with the enforcement of the laws. They are the ones who report the crime to authorities. They are the vital witnesses in Court. It is only through active participation of the community that the fight against crime can achieve a high level of success. Informed private citizens can make a decisive difference in the prevention, detection and prosecution of crime, as well as in the restoration of offenders to the community as law abiding and productive citizens.

## 5.2. Policies, Programs and Activities of the Five Pillars of Criminal Justice to Address and Combat Wildlife Crime

Combatting wildlife crime in the Philippines is a collaborative effort of many institutions. Many of these implement programs and activities or have adopted policies and systems that enhance efforts to combat wildlife crime. At present, however, there is no system in place to assess whether the policies, programs and activities are effective.

### 5.2.1. Law Enforcement Pillar

#### 5.2.1.1. DENR

As the primarily mandated government agency, DENR, through the BMB, has been at the forefront of the efforts to address and combat wildlife crime, particularly through policies, IEC and training activities. In its effort to strengthen wildlife law enforcement, it led the development of the Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations. The WLEMoP provides the standard operating procedure all mandated agencies must follow to ensure that wildlife crimes are detected and investigated, and that violators are brought to Court. The DENR-BMB, in partnership with *Tanggol Kalikasan*, USDOJ-ITAP and recently with the USAID-Protect Wildlife Project, has so far conducted seven (7) batches of national training of trainers on the application of the said Manual that had raised awareness and capacitated about 430 individuals from national government agencies, local government units and civil society organizations for wildlife law enforcement. The BMB, through the assistance of the University of the Philippines-Diliman, has also initiated the conduct of basic Wildlife Forensics (tissue sample collection for DNA) and Management of Wildlife Rescue Center for DENR Regional/Field Offices. More advanced training on Wildlife Forensics and Wildlife Crime Scene Investigation was introduced in early part of 2018 with the USDOJ-ITAP as lead partner in the implementation.

The BMB likewise facilitated the institution and mobilization of the Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade (POGI) to apprehend violators, confiscate undocumented wildlife, their by-products and derivatives and file cases with the Office of the Prosecutor.

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66 Lee Anne Elvambuena, "Five Pillars of the Criminal Justice System." 2013, <[www.scribd.com](http://www.scribd.com)>, (December 20, 2016).

On efforts to raise awareness, reach out and change behavior to reduce demand for wildlife, their derivatives and by-products, the BMB has led the production of posters on threatened species, booklets on RA 9147 and short videos emphasizing the importance of wildlife. These videos are shown at different training activities, events and gatherings participated in by both children and adult learners. The BMB has likewise initiated the conduct of the national wildlife quiz bee for high school students. This is to encourage inclusion of topics on Philippine biodiversity and wildlife in high school curriculum. BMB has likewise led the conferment of Wildlife Law Enforcement Awards which recognize the contributions and efforts of groups and individuals in combatting wildlife crime.

As part of its “Stop Illegal Wildlife Trade Campaign”, the BMB has also embarked on the conduct of nationwide orientation-seminars on national and international policies on ivory and wildlife trade targeting agencies and entities manning and operating in major air and sea ports. These seminars had covered ports in Manila, Pampanga, Sorsogon, Mindoro, Palawan, Cebu, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Samar, Leyte, Iloilo, Cagayan de Oro, General Santos, Surigao del Norte, Sarangani, Zamboanga City and Davao City.



BMB also sees the value of expanding regional and international cooperation and commitment,

Thirty (30) Grade 9 students from different public schools in the National Capital Region (NCR), CALABARZON and Region III participated in the Third Wildlife Quiz Bee Contest wherein they were challenged with questions to hone their knowledge about wildlife.

hence its active participation in the ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement (formerly ASEAN-WEN) and CITES Conference of the Parties.

At the field level, DENR regional offices have contributed their fair share in efforts to address and combat wildlife crime. In these offices are lodged the environmental law enforcement functions of the DENR. The activities of the regional offices can be grouped into four categories or programs, namely capacity building, actual law enforcement operation, IEC for reducing demand for wildlife, and coordination and networking. Under capacity building, the regional offices conduct basic wildlife law enforcement training activities for LGUs, law enforcement agencies, and deputized community law enforcement volunteers.<sup>67</sup> They likewise establish WTMUs at seaports and airports, and deputize PNP personnel and officials as WEOs.<sup>68</sup> As of December 2017, there are about 1200 designated/deputized WEOs nationwide. On their actual law enforcement program, DENR, through its rangers, conducts foot patrol, surveillance and intelligence gathering, monitoring of their permittees and counter-operations such as apprehensions and rescue of wildlife.<sup>69</sup> DENR field offices likewise file cases in the Office of the Prosecutor for possession and trading of wildlife.<sup>70</sup> On IEC, DENR hosts radio programs and posts signage and information materials<sup>71</sup> in strategic locations in the community. It also reaches out to communities and barangays and students in elementary and high schools.<sup>72</sup> Finally, under its program on coordination and networking, DENR establishes linkages with other law enforcement agencies through regular coordination and meetings and entering into covenants to uphold inter-agency cooperation against wildlife crime.<sup>73</sup>

#### 5.2.1.2. *Philippine National Police*

The Philippine National Police, through the School for Investigation and Detective Development (SIDD), has included in its Investigation Officer Basic Course (IOBC) a submodule on environmental laws. This submodule discusses wildlife crime and the laws pertinent to this. IOBC is part of the Certification Program of the PNP Field Investigation Service. IOBC is a course that must be undertaken by a field investigator for him or her to be certified as Police Investigator. Since the inclusion of wildlife laws in the IOBC, five batches of training have been conducted composed of approximately 50 students for each batch. Also ongoing in the PNP SIDD is the development and institutionalization of Environmental Crime Investigation Course. Part of the environmental crime is wildlife crime.

The PNP has supported POGI in its various operations, such as the Tondo, Lucena, and Batangas City cases. On July 3, 2013, the PNP assisted POGI in raiding a house in Tondo, Manila, which yielded 109 threatened wildlife species – 78 Hill mynas, 12 Blue-naped parrots, five Saltwater crocodiles, and 14 Forest turtles.<sup>74</sup> Joint POGI-PNP operations in Lucena, Quezon<sup>75</sup> led to the arrest of four persons and the seizure of 178 heads of threatened Palawan species.<sup>76</sup> On November 10, 2013, POGI worked with PNP operatives and Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) personnel in Batangas City to conduct the confiscation of threatened species: five monitor lizards and one cloud rat on November 10, 2013.

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67 Survey on Wildlife Law Enforcement by Biodiversity Management Bureau, September-November, 2016 attached as Annex 1.

68 Ibid.

69 Ibid.

70 Ibid.

71 Ibid.

72 Ibid.

73 Ibid.

74 DENR Honors Wildlife Crime Fighters." The Philippine Star, December 1, 2013, <[www.Philstar.com](http://www.philstar.com)>, (December 20, 2016)

75 Ibid.

76 Ibid.

The PNP Maritime Group (MG) is likewise supportive of wildlife law enforcement efforts. For example, the PNP-MG was responsible for the apprehension of wildlife smugglers in two separate operations in Palawan Province. On October 18, 2013, they led the arrest of 13 Vietnamese nationals<sup>77</sup> and confiscated the 294 marine turtles found in their possession. Two weeks later, on November 3, 2013, the PNP-MG arrested two Malaysian fishermen who were caught smuggling out 9,228 marine turtle eggs, two sacks of marine turtle meat, and three sacks of sea clam meat.<sup>78</sup>

On March 26, 2014, a Vietnamese vessel marked KH-96365-TS was intercepted by PNP-MG operatives for poaching off the waters of Taytay, Palawan. They discovered onboard about 50 assorted dead sharks, including great white sharks, bull sharks, and hammerhead sharks.<sup>79</sup>

On May 6, 2014, the PNP-MG patrol intercepted a Chinese fishing vessel and recovered a total of 555 sea turtles. Of the total, 177 were alive and were immediately released back to the wild. The PNP-MG police investigators also discovered that 207 sea turtles were slaughtered and stuffed by the Chinese fishermen.<sup>80</sup>

The PNP – Criminal Investigation and Detection Group (CIDG) has also been an active partner of the DENR in its investigation efforts. It has assisted the latter in tracking down criminals engaged in online sale of wildlife and facilitated the conduct of training on social media exploitation in relation to wildlife trafficking.<sup>81</sup>

In addition to actual law enforcement operations, the PNP also conducts outreach or IEC activities. These include a seminar on RA 9147 for the designated WEOs in the Valenzuela Police Station.<sup>82</sup> The Batangas Police Provincial Office conducted a series of dialogues with the community to disseminate information and create awareness on the different issues and concerns, including wildlife trafficking.<sup>83</sup> Police Regional Office XII conducted wildlife advocacy seminars for elementary and high school students in Region XII. It likewise conducted a wildlife enforcement symposium attended by its personnel, especially those manning the checkpoints like the Public Safety Forces.<sup>84</sup>

#### 5.2.1.3. National Bureau of Investigation

In 2010, the National Bureau of Investigation established the Environment and Wildlife Protection and Investigation Division (EWPID), which conducts activities pertinent to addressing wildlife crime, such as actual investigation and operations and some information dissemination.



The DENR engages law enforcement agencies assigned in the airports and seaports in monitoring wildlife transport and trade.

77 Ibid.

78 Ibid.

79 Ephraim Canoy, "Vietnamese Poachers nabbed in Palawan." ABS-CBN News, updated on March 31, 2014, <news.abs-cbn.com>, (December 20, 2016).

80 Edu Panay, "China Poachers Charged; Turtles Returned to Sea." The Philippine Star, updated on May 12, 2014, <www.philstar.com>, (December 20, 2016).

81 Survey on Wildlife Law Enforcement by Biodiversity Management Bureau, September-November, 2016 attached as Annex 1.

82 Ibid.

83 Ibid.

84 Ibid.

The NBI Central Office operatives together with members of POGI raided the Manila North Cemetery on September 23, 2014, targeting some mausoleums that were turned into a bird breeding center and makeshift aviary. More than 60 birds were confiscated from this operation.<sup>85</sup> Earlier, on June 25, 2014, a joint NBI and POGI covert operation led to the capture of a big time coral smuggler in Zamboanga City.<sup>86</sup> This led to the seizure of stalactites, corals, and other wildlife species in a buy-bust operation in Pagadian City. Recovered at the house were 30 pieces of stalactites, 275 pieces of coral species that include precious and rare black and red corals, several giant clams, two carapaces of hawksbill turtles and 29 hawksbill scutes.<sup>87</sup> NBI Region XII also conducted some surveillance operations on the illegal transport of endangered species and illegal trading of geckos, known locally as “tuko,”<sup>88</sup> which are purported to have medicinal value.

On April 4, 2016, the EWPID was changed into the Environmental Crime Division. Just like its predecessor, the Division has been an active partner of POGI in its operations. On April 4, 2016, the NBI and DENR raided a sari-sari store in Cainta selling endangered birds. The group was able to rescue 23 birds from this operation.<sup>89</sup> In May 2016, the NBI arrested a Chinese national for possession of four pangolins and three cobras in Clark Freeport Zone.<sup>90</sup>

The NBI was likewise involved in POGI’s operations in Davao, Bulacan, Pasay, and Cartimar.<sup>91</sup>

As to information dissemination activities, the NBI Region XI conducted a lecture for barangay officials relative to wildlife cases.<sup>92</sup> The NBI Region XII – Central Mindanao Regional Office likewise conducted a training activity on wildlife crimes participated in by deputized WEOs<sup>93</sup> from among the PNP-MG and Forest Rangers. The said NBI Office was likewise represented in the intelligence fusion activity joined in by DENR and PNP for the purpose of combatting wildlife traffic.<sup>94</sup>

#### 5.2.1.4. Bureau of Customs (BOC)

In its effort to contribute to the enforcement of environmental laws, including wildlife laws, the BOC created, as early as 1996, the Environmental Protection Unit (EPU) under the Enforcement and Security Services (ESS). The functions of the EPU include coordination and participation in all activities regarding environmental protection conducted by other government agencies and NGOs, whether local or foreign-based institutions.<sup>95</sup> Under Customs Special Order No. 12-96, the Director of the ESS is directed to exert efforts to establish EPUs at all principal ports and subports of entries for the effective enforcement of environmental laws and regulations. There are EPU operatives in the Port of San Fernando in La Union, Port Irene in Cagayan Valley, Port of Subic, Port of Clark, Port of Batangas, Subport of Puerto Princesa, Port of Legaspi, Port of Iloilo, Port of Cebu, Mactan International Airport, Port of Tacloban, Port of Surigao, Port of Davao, Port of Zamboanga, Port

85 James Konstantin Galvez, “Public Asked to Help Stop Wildlife.” The Manila Times Online, October 25, 2014, <www.manilatimes.net>, (December 20, 2016).

86 “DENR Honors ‘Wildlife Heroes,’” March 6, 2015, <www.denr.gov.ph>, (December 20, 2016).

87 “DENR Credits Social Media, Public Vigilance for Successful Wildlife Rescue Operations,” July 3, 2014, <www.denr.gov.ph>, (December 20, 2016).

88 Survey on Wildlife Law Enforcement by Biodiversity Management Bureau, September-November, 2016 attached as Annex 1.

89 Kiersnerr Gerwin Tacadena, “NBI, DENR Raid Sari-Sari Store Selling Endangered Birds.” GMA News Online, published on April 6, 2016, <www.gmanetwork.com>, (December 20, 2016).

90 Jonathan L. Mayuga, “Clark Freeport Zone under Tight Watch for Illegal Wildlife Trade,” Business Mirror, May 4, 2016, <www.businessmirror.com.ph>, (December 20, 2016).

91 Survey on Wildlife Law Enforcement by Biodiversity Management Bureau, September-November, 2016 attached as Annex 1.

92 Ibid.

93 Ibid.

94 Ibid.

95 Enad, Nicomedes P., “Border Control Activities and Challenges for Tackling Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes,” Powerpoint Presentation, Workshop 2010 of the Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal, Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, Yokohama, Japan, January 27-29, 2010.

of Cagayan de Oro, Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) District Office, and Mariveles District Office.

The BOC has been very active in enforcing wildlife laws. Of the eight ivory confiscations in the Philippines from 1996 to 2009, six were made by the BOC. These eight confiscations involved approximately 12,750 kilograms of elephant tusks/ivory,<sup>96</sup> part of which were destroyed during the Philippine ivory crushing event in 2013.

In 2011, the BOC was responsible for the detection and apprehension of illegal shipment in Cotabato City of marine wildlife species consisting of 163 stuffed hawksbill and green turtles, 21,169 pieces of black corals, 7,340 pieces of trumpet and helmet shells and 196 kilograms of sea whips.<sup>97</sup> In the first quarter of 2016, NAIA Customs personnel found wildlife in styrofoam cases declared as aquatic plants. An employee of the Office for Transportation Security at the NAIA has also been held on charges that he tried to send 11 tarsiers, 29 snakes, 11 monitor lizards, eight sailfin lizards and two types of owls to Japan.



The BOC, in implementing RA 9147, has conducted orientation-seminars about the law among its Collection and Inspection Officers nationwide and has designated WEOs among its ranks. It likewise actively participated in the ASEAN-WEN.

#### 5.2.1.5. Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)

The PCG is mandated to enforce Maritime Law, including laws on fisheries, immigration, tariff and customs, forestry, firearms and explosives, human trafficking, dangerous drugs and controlled chemicals, the Revised Penal Code, and all other applicable laws within the country's maritime jurisdiction. It is likewise mandated to combat transnational crime, including wildlife crime.<sup>99</sup> In relation thereto, the PCG has established and continuously sustains the operations of nine (9) National Coast Watch Centers located in Manila, Cebu, Dumaguete, Antique, and Palawan.

The PCG was responsible for several apprehensions pertinent to wildlife crime. On 24 April 2012, PCG personnel confiscated several dead sea turtles and rare corals from a Vietnamese fishing boat during routine inspection at a Tawi-Tawi port.<sup>100</sup> The PCG has intensified its intelligence operations, particularly in Southeastern Mindanao where its maritime patrol and inter-agency operations resulted in several apprehensions.<sup>101</sup> In 2013, it apprehended Chinese poachers whose boat ran aground a coral reef in southwestern Philippines. Inspection of their boat led to the discovery of more than 10,000 kilos of pangolin meat.<sup>102</sup> The PCG was also credited for the October 21, 2013 arrest of 13

96 Biodiversity Management Bureau. (2013). Report on the Implementation of the provisions of CITES Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. COP15) and Decision 13.26 (Rev. CoP15) concerning controls of trade in ivory. Retrieved from [cites.org](http://cites.org).

97 The Associated Press, "Coral Smuggling Raises Alarm in Philippines." *CBCNews World*, updated on June 3, 2011, <[www.cbc.ca](http://www.cbc.ca)>, (December 20, 2016).

98 "Editorial-Threats to Wildlife," *The Philippine Star*, February 1, 2016, <[www.philstar.com](http://www.philstar.com)>, (December 20, 2016).

99 MARLEN, (December 4, 2016) retrieved from <http://www.coastguard.gov.ph/index.php/transparency/functions/marlen> on December 20, 2016.

100 David Yu Santos, "Dead Sea Turtles, Corals Seized in Vietnamese Boat," *Rappler*, updated April 25, 2012, <[www.rappler.com](http://www.rappler.com)>, (December 20, 2016).

101 Survey on Wildlife Law Enforcement by Biodiversity Management Bureau, September-November, 2016 attached as Annex 1.

102 Damian Carrington, "Chinese Vessel on Philippine Coral Reef Caught with Illegal Pangolin Meat," *The Guardian*, April 15, 2013, <[www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com)>, (December 20, 2016).



Vietnamese poachers and recovery of 300 frozen sea turtles.<sup>103</sup> On May 27, 2015, PCG operatives were able to seize 14 stuffed sea turtles from Green Island in Barangay Tumarbong in Roxas, Palawan.<sup>104</sup>

In Central Visayas, the PCG has deployed its intelligence personnel at the port area to monitor illegal activities. It works in close coordination with DENR, BFAR, and other government agencies on concerns regarding wildlife trafficking, leading to the apprehension and confiscation of nine sacks of dried starfish at the Camotes Port, Cebu in August 2016.<sup>105</sup> The PCG further enhanced the skills of its personnel by sending them to attend various environmental seminars and training activities.

The PCG is also very active in rescue operations and proper disposition of wildlife. On August 23, 2015, PCG personnel of Coast Guard Vessel AE 46 recovered a three-foot sea turtle, which it turned over to the Ninoy Aquino Park and Wildlife Center, Quezon City.<sup>106</sup> A stranded sperm whale was also rescued by the PCG off the shoreline of Barangay Marina in San Jose, Antique.<sup>107</sup> Also in October 3, 2016, PCG personnel onboard a BFAR vessel found and subsequently rescued a floating wounded *pawikan* while conducting a maritime patrol in Zamboanga City.<sup>108</sup>

#### 5.2.1.6. Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD)

The PCSD is a multi-sectoral and interdisciplinary body responsible for the enforcement and implementation of RA 7611, otherwise known as the “Strategic Environmental Plan” for Palawan. The PCSD also has the mandate to enforce the provisions of RA 9147 (Wildlife Act), RA 9175 (Chainsaw Act) and RA 9072 (Caves Act). It has created its own PCSD Enforcement Team, including WTMUs at strategic air and sea ports in Palawan, to directly engage in activities against wildlife crimes. It has established the PCSD Committee on Security and Safety, which is chaired by the Commander of the Western Command AFP and composed of the major Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) operating within Palawan, to act as the coordinating committee on matters related to environmental enforcement.

The PCSD Enforcement Team has led several apprehensions and prosecutions for illegal possession, collection, trade and trafficking of wildlife. PCSD enforcement data shows that from 2010 to 2015, 215 major wildlife enforcement operations were conducted: 60 involving wild flora and 155 for wild fauna. Consequently, 175 cases were filed against more or less 415 persons.

In 2015 alone, some of the major enforcement apprehensions in Palawan include: confiscation of 525 heads of hawksbill turtles and 65 pieces of marine turtle eggs at the Kaliksi Island Resort in Puerco Island, Barangay Tumarbong, Roxas; confiscation of 4,402 heads of freshwater turtles and 33 pieces of freshwater turtle eggs at Sitio Canumay, Barangay Rio Tuba, Bataraza; confiscation of 211 heads of freshwater turtles on February 20 at Taytay; confiscation of 61 heads of freshwater turtles on March 21 at Taytay; confiscation of 90 heads of freshwater turtles on April 27 at Dumarán; confiscation of 25 heads of marine turtles on May 24, at Dumarán; confiscation of 100 heads of talking mynah, 10 heads of blue-naped parrots, three heads of Palawan cockatoo, one

103 Agence France-Presse, “13 Vietnamese Nabbed in PH for Poaching Sea Turtles,” ABS CBN News, October 21, 2013, <news.abs-cbn.com>, (December 20, 2016).

104 Keith Anthony S. Fabro, “14 Stuffed Sea Turtles Seized in Palawan,” CNN Philippines, updated May 27, 2015, <cnnphilippines.com>, (December 20, 2016).

105 Survey on Wildlife Law Enforcement by Biodiversity Management Bureau, September-November, 2016 attached as Annex 1.

106 Rosette Adel, “Coast Guard Personnel Rescues ‘Pawikan,’” Philstar.com, updated August 23, 2015, <www.philstar.com>, (December 20, 2016).

107 “Coast Guard Rescues a Sperm Whale in Antique,” Nation Today. News, May 15, 2016, <www.nationtoday.news>, (December 20, 2016).

108 “Coast Guard Rescues Endangered Sea Turtle in Zamboanga City”, <<http://www.coastguard.gov.ph/index.php/11-news/1354-coast-guard-rescues-endangered-sea-turtle-in-zamboanga-city>>, (October 5, 2016).

crocodile and one wild boar on August 26 at Rizal; confiscation of eight heads of talking mynah and 16 heads of blue-naped parrot on August 27 at Aborlan; confiscation of 10 heads of freshwater turtles, two heads of blue-naped parrot, two heads of civet cat and 10 heads of talking mynah on September 11 at Puerto Princesa City; confiscation of 17 heads of talking mynah on October 5 at Bataraza; confiscation of 975 heads of freshwater turtles on October 18 at Taytay; and confiscation of 53 heads of marine turtles on November 26 at Bataraza.<sup>109</sup>

**SURRENDERED PANGOLIN,  
RELEASED IN PALAWAN**

In trying to forge cooperation with other agencies, local governments and community members, the PCSD has trained and deputized WEOs from local police, local government employees, NGOs and volunteer groups. It also has partnered with the Provincial Government of Palawan thru the Provincial Law Enforcement Task Force and Bantay Palawan Task Force. This partnership led to the apprehension of some of the major wildlife crimes in Palawan.

*5.2.1.7. Philippine Navy (PN)*

The Philippine Navy is the naval service branch of the AFP with a role in assisting other government agencies in the protection of marine resources and environment.

The PN has been an active partner of the national government and LGUs in environmental protection and conservation. Through their environmental programs, the PN was involved in campaigns against illegal activities within Philippine waters.<sup>110</sup> For example, in November 30, 2012, the PN rescued more than 100 sea turtles from Chinese poachers. On May 24, 2013, in the vicinity of Sitio Marabon, Brgy. Bangkalan, Balabac, Palawan, joint teams of the PN and PNP-MG-Special Boat Unit seized 65 sea turtles that were about to be transported to Hasa-Hasa Shoal. It came to be known later that the turtles were ultimately intended for sale to Chinese poachers.<sup>111</sup>

Meanwhile, the PN station based in Fleet Marine Ready Force, Naval Base Heracleo Alana, Sangley Point, Cavite City facilitated the revision of the PN's apprehension form to include wildlife crimes. It likewise facilitated the establishment of WTMUs in several seaports. However, due to budgetary constraints, these units were not maintained.



The PN also conducted a seminar on wildlife laws, rules and regulations for commanding officers and operations officers of the PN vessels in Region IX and some portions of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), as well as an orientation-seminar on RA 9147 for the PN

<sup>109</sup> PCSDS, Law Enforcement Unit. (2015). Post Operation Reports.

<sup>110</sup> Agence France-Presse, "Philippine Navy Rescues 100 Sea Turtles from Poachers," *Interaksyon*, November 30, 2012, <[www.interaksyon.com](http://www.interaksyon.com)>, (December 20, 2016).

<sup>111</sup> Elmer Badilla, "65 Sea Turtles Bound for Sale to Chinese Poachers Seized in Palawan," *Interaksyon.com*, May 25, 2013, <[interaksyon.com](http://interaksyon.com)>, (December 20, 2016).

personnel in the Naval Force Western Mindanao together with barangay officials from the same area.<sup>112</sup>

Meanwhile, the Headquarters Office Station, through its Office of the Naval Staff for Civil Military Operations, facilitated the updating and revision of the PN environmental protection policy, a draft of which has been submitted and is awaiting approval by the PN Flag Officer in Command. It likewise conducted information and dissemination activities on RA 9147. The PN also conducted actual seaborne patrols within territorial seas and intelligence networking and information sharing with other LEAs.<sup>113</sup>

#### 5.2.1.8. *Philippine Ports Authority (PPA)*

Presidential Decree No. 857 designates the PPA as a government-owned corporation under the then Department of Transportation and Communications (now Department of Transportation, or DOTr). PPA is responsible for the financing, management, and operations of all public ports throughout the Philippines, except for the port of Cebu. Part of its function is the enforcement of marine pollution control and other environmental protection laws, rules and regulations, including RA 9147, in close coordination with DENR, PCG and other LEAs.<sup>114</sup>

The PPA in Cebu has conducted awareness briefings on wildlife trafficking for its port security personnel.<sup>115</sup> The PPA office in Batangas conducted a re-echo seminar on Wildlife Law Enforcement for its PPA-Project Management Office personnel.<sup>116</sup> It likewise facilitated the establishment of a WTMU inside the Port of Batangas.<sup>117</sup>

The PPA in Mindoro likewise conducted a re-echo training on Wildlife Law Enforcement for its security guards and port police.<sup>118</sup>

#### 5.2.1.9. *DA-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)*

In the past five years, the DA-BFAR has expanded its law enforcement efforts in five specific ways.

First, it started to implement its program of hiring and training new Fishery Law Enforcement Officers. These officers conduct, among others, seaborne operations to intercept smugglers of turtles and other aquatic wildlife. The training of these officers involves a 90-day 2-part program. The first part is the 30-day transition period in which participants are indoctrinated on discipline, conduct and values, basic tactical training, and strenuous physical training. The second part is the 60-day training on BFAR operations and protocols, fishery laws and aquatic protection, shipboard operations and practicum, advance tactical training, water search and rescue, field training exercises and physical development program.<sup>119</sup>

Second, it strengthened law enforcement in the procurement of 27 units of 40-footer Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) vessels, 70 units of 30-footer multi-mission vessels, and two units of

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112 Survey on Wildlife Law Enforcement by Biodiversity Management Bureau, September-November, 2016 attached as Annex 1.

113 Ibid.

114 Ibid.

115 Ibid.

116 Ibid.

117 Ibid.

118 Ibid.

119 "New DA-BFAR Fishery Law Enforcers Ready to Combat IUUF," BFAR News, January 13, 2015, <[www.bfar.da.gov.ph](http://www.bfar.da.gov.ph)>, (December 20, 2016).

50-meter vessels equipped with necessary special operations tools and devices such as service fire arms, GPS, night vision goggles, scuba gear and rigid-hulled inflatable rubber boats.<sup>120</sup>



DA-BFAR's "Malinis at Masaganang Karagatan" Program awards coastal municipalities with exemplary efforts in protecting and conserving their marine environment, which include, among other criteria, no illegal fishing.

### 5.2.2. Prosecution Pillar

The DOJ-NPS, in coordination with its Training Department, initiated in 2014 the development of a training program on the prosecution of environmental cases which involve forestry, wildlife, protected area, fisheries, and air and water pollution. In the development of the training program, the DOJ-NPS held a consultation workshop in 2012 on the training design. In 2013, it conducted a pilot training attended by the chief of its regional prosecution offices all over the country to test the design. Revisions were made on the training design based on the recommendations of the pilot participants. The DOJ-NPS then implemented a Trainors' Training with the purpose of developing its in-house capability. Approximately 40 prosecutors were trained to serve as resource persons for the subsequent regional training activities that were to be conducted. From 2013 to 2015, the DOJ-NPS conducted three regional training activities attended by the heads of the city and provincial prosecutors' offices in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

The DOJ-NPS has likewise started with its program to monitor environmental cases through the conduct of regular inventory of cases pending in the city and provincial prosecutor offices as well as those filed with the Courts.

<sup>120</sup> Ibid.

It has also conducted inquest and prosecuted some wildlife cases in Court.<sup>121</sup>

### 5.2.3. Court Pillar

The Philippine Courts, in general, are guardians of laws (civil, criminal, and administrative) to the end that they become instruments in protecting the environment for the present and future generations. Courts everywhere in the Philippines are heavily burdened by clogged dockets. Thus, in a bid to improve the handling of environmental cases in the Philippines and to address the increasing number of wildlife violators in the country, the Supreme Court (SC) of the Philippines approved the creation of 117 environmental Courts, or “green Courts”. The SC has designated 45 lower Courts as Forestry Courts and 48 First Level Courts and 24 Second Level Trial Courts to handle all kinds of environmental cases including violations of RA 8550 as amended by RA 10654 (Fisheries Code) and RA 7586 or NIPAS Act of 1992.<sup>122</sup>

On April 13, 2010, the SC promulgated the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases.<sup>123</sup> These are aimed to protect the people’s constitutional right to a balanced and healthful ecology. The Rules, which took effect on April 29, 2010, govern the procedure in civil, criminal and special civil actions involving enforcement or violations of environmental laws, RA 9147 or Wildlife Act included.

To disseminate information about the Rules, the Philippine Judicial Academy (PhilJA), which is the training arm of the judiciary, conducted multi-sectoral training activities on basic environmental laws and the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases. PhilJA, with support of partners, was able to cover all the regions of the country.

These Rules were successfully applied in the case of 13 Vietnamese poachers that were caught on August 10, 2010 with the remains of 101 endangered Hawkbill turtles near El Nido, Palawan. The poachers later sentenced to jail time and fines by the Puerto Princesa’s Regional Trial Court Branch 50.<sup>124</sup> Also, on November 24, 2014, a Philippine Court fined nine Chinese fishermen in the amount of US Dollars (USD) 102,000.00 each for poaching hundreds of sea turtles in the disputed shoal in the South China Sea.<sup>125</sup>

### 5.2.4. Correctional Pillar

The corrections pillar undertakes reformation and rehabilitation of offenders for their eventual absorption into the social and economic streams of the community, through institutional or community-based programs. The Bureau of Corrections and Provincial Jails are responsible for the treatment and rehabilitation of national prisoners.

There is little information about the participation of this pillar in addressing wildlife crime. The survey conducted by the BMB did not reach the duly mandated agency under this pillar as the survey was limited to agencies that have been able to participate in the five batches of Training of Trainers on the Application of Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations. This pillar remains unexplored but has the potential to positively contribute in the fight against wildlife crime.

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121 Survey on Wildlife Law Enforcement by Biodiversity Management Bureau, September-November, 2016 attached as Annex 1.

122 “SC Creates 117 ‘Green Courts’ to Act on Environmental Cases,” GMA News Online, published January 13, 2008, <www.gmanetwork.com>, (December 20, 2016).

123 Abigail T. Tze, “SC Unveils Landmark Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases,” April 14, 2010, <http://sc.judiciary.gov.ph>, (December 20, 2016).

124 “Filipino Government Cracks Down on Sea Turtle Poachers,” WWF Global, August 10, 2010, <wwf.panda.org>, (December 20, 2016).

125 Manuel Mogato, “Philippines Fines Chinese Fishermen \$102,000 each for Poaching,” World News, November 24, 2014, <www.reuters.com >, (December 20, 2016)

### 5.2.5. Community Pillar (focusing on the LGUs)

The over-exploitation of natural resources and destruction of wildlife should be a basic concern for everybody. Environmental awareness fosters a sense of connection to the natural world, encourages conservation of irreplaceable natural resources and vulnerable plant and animal species and promotes sustainable development. Through a persistent campaign for the conservation of endangered species, citizens are adopting more responsible environmental attitudes.

For example, on April 6, 2016, a resident of La Union reported the presence of a 120-kg sea turtle to the Local Chief Executive for proper care.<sup>126</sup> In June 2011, the Pasay City office raided a pet shop selling vulnerable species such as pigeons, tarantulas, ring-neck doves and several reptiles.<sup>127</sup> On August 10, 2015, because of the concern and support of the public through social media, a six-foot long turtle tied to a bamboo pole in Marabut, Samar was immediately released back to the sea with the help the DENR.<sup>128</sup> In Pasay City, on March 7, 2015, residents turned over an anteater to DENR for proper disposition.<sup>129</sup>



The Marine Turtle Sanctuary in Matina Aplaya, Davao City, also known as the Pawikan Sanctuary, is part of a 37-hectare Marine Protected Area (MPA) that was established through Council Resolution No. 0250403, declaring the area as a nesting ground for Hawksbill Turtles. The sanctuary engages in the recovery, tagging, and rescue of illegally captured and detained marine turtles.

[Credits: DLPC; Source: <https://www.facebook.com/ecotourismdavao>]

Palawan, for instance, is known all over the world as the Philippine's last ecological frontier. Thus, the province implements strict adherence to wildlife protection and conservation. On June 17, 2015, a member of the Palawan Provincial Law Enforcement Task Force recovered inside the Kaliksi Island Resort, 413 hatchlings and 112 juvenile turtles.<sup>130</sup> In October 2015, hundreds of rare turtles were confiscated with the active participation of the Task Force.<sup>131</sup> In Araceli, LGU and stakeholders began to support conservation efforts to discourage overfishing of reef fish in the area.<sup>132</sup> As a result, the local catch improved to meet the needs of the settlers.

In Davao City, Council Resolution No. 0250403 established a Pawikan Sanctuary in Matina Aplaya to serve as a nesting ground for hawksbill turtles. The sanctuary engages in recovering, tagging, and rescue of illegally captured and detained marine turtles. The sanctuary manages the hatchery which

126 Erwin Beleo, "Endangered Sea Turtle Rescued in La Union," Northbound Philippines News Online, February 4, 2016, <[northboundasis.com](http://northboundasis.com)>, (December 20, 2016).

127 Atom Araullo, "Pasay Pet Show Selling Exotic Wildlife Raided," ABS-CBN News, updated June 23, 2011, <[news.abs-cbn.com](http://news.abs-cbn.com)>, (December 20, 2016).

128 Lalaine Jimenea, "Sea Turtle Caught in Samar," The Philippine Star, updated August 10, 2015, <[www.philstar.com](http://www.philstar.com)>, (December 20, 2016).

129 "Anteater Caught in Pasay City," Coconuts Manila, March 7, 2015, <[manila.coconuts.co](http://manila.coconuts.co)>, (December 20, 2016).

130 Dennis Carcamo, "Authorities Rescue 525 Sea Turtles from Palawan Resort," Philstar Global, updated June 17, 2015, <[www.philstar.com](http://www.philstar.com)>, (December 21, 2016).

131 Keith Anthony S. Fabro, "Hundreds of Rare Turtles Recovered in Palawan," CNN Philippines, October 20, 2015, <[cnnphilippines.com](http://cnnphilippines.com)>, (December 21, 2016).

132 DJ Yap, "Fisher Folk Key to Marine Conservation-WWF," Philippine Daily Inquirer, August 17, 2013, <[globalnation.inquirer.net](http://globalnation.inquirer.net)>, (December 21, 2016).

yields 93 percent hatchlings.<sup>133</sup> The local government of Davao also created a Marine Turtle Protection and Conservation Task Force through Executive Order No. 29-2003.

In Morong, Rizal, the Morong Pawikan Centre is also promoted as a national effort to protect the species. In fact, for five months starting October of each year, local fishermen and farmers dig the turtles' eggs and bury them in a guarded artificial hatchery to protect them from poachers.<sup>134</sup>

### 5.3 Results and Outputs of Policies, Programs and Activities

The result of the policies, programs and activities described in Section 3.2 could have been more comprehensive and more relevant if we have information pertinent to the following:

For Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs):

- ✓ No. of cases investigated
- ✓ No. of operations conducted
- ✓ No. of wildlife specimens confiscated
- ✓ No. of persons arrested
- ✓ No. of cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutor
- ✓ No. of cases filed before the Ombudsman

For Prosecution:

- ✓ No. of information filed with the Court
- ✓ No. of cases successfully prosecuted
- ✓ No. of persons made respondent
- ✓ No. of persons successfully prosecuted and convicted

For Courts:

- ✓ No of cases resolved
- ✓ Amount of fines imposed
- ✓ No. of persons convicted/imprisoned

These indicators would enable policy and decision makers to assess whether the WLE interventions are effective, whether the law enforcers are fully knowledgeable and equipped, and whether the law enforcers are proactive or responsive, among others. The number of cases investigated is an indicator of how responsive an investigating agency is at handling reported cases. As the citizens become better informed about wildlife crimes, community reporting would likely improve, thereby, yielding more actionable information for law enforcers to investigate. With more timely law enforcement operations being conducted, law enforcement visibility in the area would improve towards crime prevention. It is thus hoped that a system will be developed where DENR can get information on the above from all concerned LEAs.

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133 "Turtle Sanctuary in Punta Dimalag," Official Website of Davao City, July 24, 2011, <webcache.googleusercontent.com>, (December 21, 2016).

134 "Turtles' Vulnerable Start to Life on Philippine Coast," February 28, 2016, <www.breitbart.com>, (December 21, 2016).

In the meantime, based on the records held by BMB, there is information on the number of confiscations made, the number of wildlife confiscated and the agencies and partners involved in such confiscations, as well as the number of cases filed and decided upon by the Court. Records show that most of the confiscations were done through a multi-agency collaboration. Table 7 provides a summary of LEAs and partners involved in wildlife confiscations and the number of their involvement.

**Table 7. Summary of law enforcement agencies and partners involved**

**Table 7. Summary of law enforcement agencies and partners involved in wildlife confiscations and number of involvement**

Agencies/ Offices involved	Number of Involvement
DENR Regional/Field Offices	103
PNP	84
DENR POGI/BMB	71
NBI	46
LGUs	28
PCSDS	26
PCG	16
BOC	7
DA-BFAR	6
Bantay Dagat	5
Civil Society Organizations	5
PPA	5
Enforcement Volunteers	4
PN	3
El Nido Environmental Law Enforcement Team/Council	3
AFP	2
DOTr- Office of Transportation Security	2
FEDEX CARGO	2
DA-BAI	1
DENR Task Force Kalikasan	1
Environmental Law Enforcement Task Force	1
Indigenous People (IP)	1
Philippine Marines	1
PhilPost	1
Thai Airways	1

*Source: DENR-BMB*



Records further show that LEAs and partners have made a total of 232 confiscations from 2010 to 2018. Out of these confiscations, 123 complaints/cases were filed with only twenty-five resolved in Court during the said period. These data are presented in Figure 1 below.

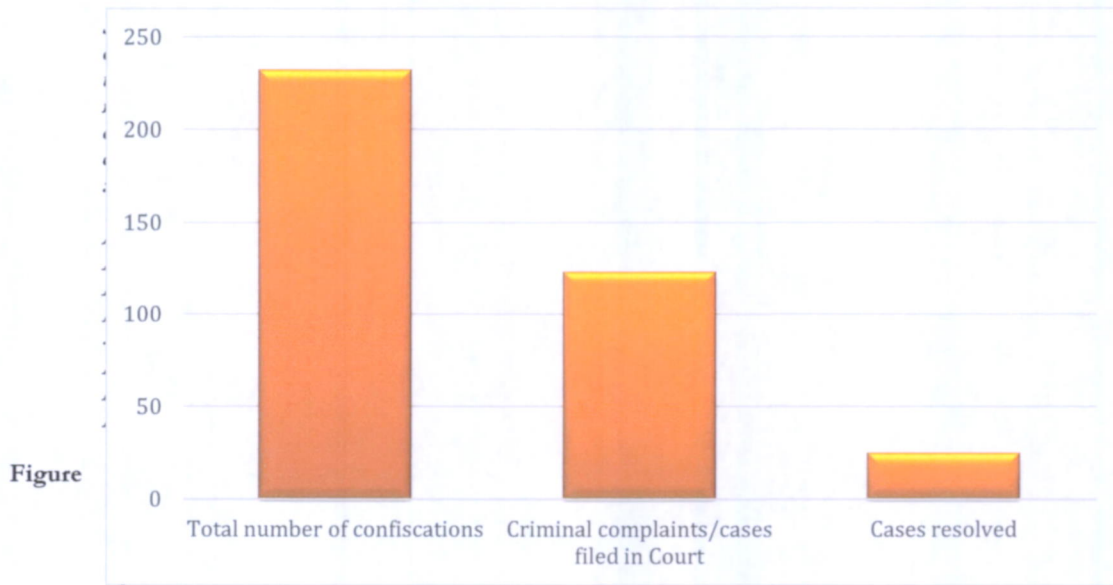
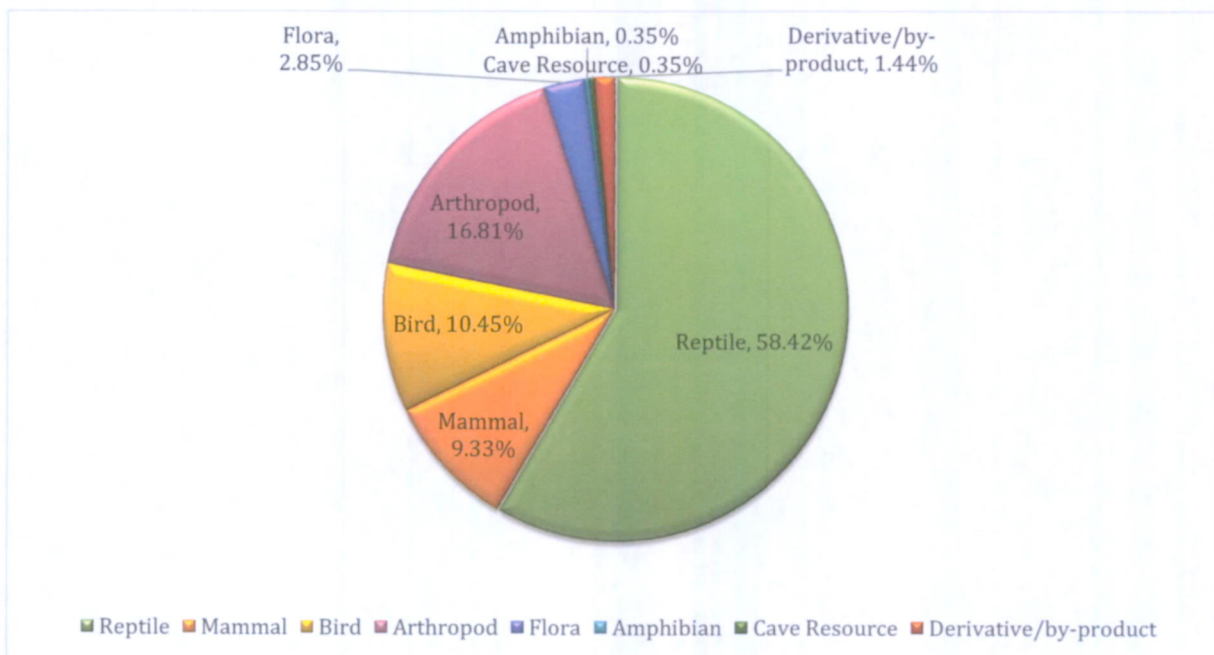


Figure 1

The total number of confiscations of illegally-traded wildlife, the number of cases filed in Court and the number of complaints/cases resolved from 2010 to 2018.

Figure 2 shows the taxa and percentage number of wildlife confiscated. Majority of the confiscated illegally traded wildlife are reptiles, followed by birds and mammals. From 2010 to 2018, a total of 20,624 specimens of reptiles were confiscated, 90.53 percent of which consisted of turtles and tortoises (Order Testudines). Majority of the confiscated turtle specimens were eggs (9,310 pieces).

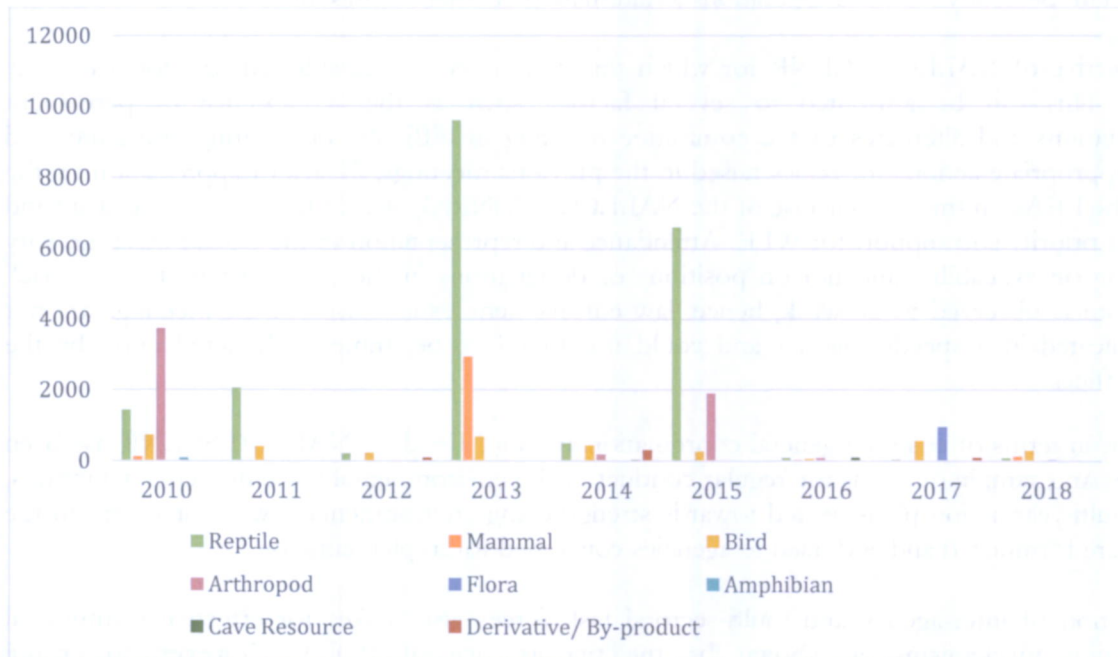


Source: DENR-BMB

Figure 2. Proportion of major taxa in illegally-traded wildlife confiscations from 2010 to 2018.



Figure 3 shows the number of illegally traded wildlife for each taxon that were confiscated from 2010 to 2018. Elevated figures for 2013 are due mainly to the 9,228 marine turtle eggs which were confiscated from Malaysian fishermen in Palawan in November that year. All the eggs were rendered unviable. In 2015, 4,402 heads of freshwater turtles were seized in a warehouse in Palawan, of which 322 were already dead. Majority of the surviving turtles were released back to their natural habitats in Northern Palawan.



Source: DENR-BMB

Figure 3. Number of confiscated wildlife per taxon from 2010 to

2018.

On arthropods, about 3,712 assorted butterfly species (Order *Lepidoptera*) were confiscated in Coron Airport in Palawan in 2010. In the same year, twelve (12) more butterflies were confiscated, as well as twenty-two (22) tarantulas (Family *Theraphosidae*) and three (3) scorpions (Order *Scorpiones*). In 2015, 2 spiders, 644 scorpions, and 1,582 tarantulas were also confiscated.

## 5.4. Partnerships and Collaboration

In the Philippines, the institutional mechanism for coordination of environmental law enforcement in general, and wildlife law enforcement, in particular, is the National Environmental Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee - Subcommittee on Environment and Natural Resources (NALECC-SCENR). Executive Order No. 829 dated September 11, 1982 as amended by EO No. 41 dated 19 December 1992, created the NALECC to serve as the venue for the coordination of all law enforcement activities of various government agencies.

Section 3 of Malacañang Administrative Order 219<sup>135</sup> provides that the NALECC Chair (Chief PNP) shall enhance the coordination and cooperation of all LEAs at the operational level by interactive and vigorous interaction through the NALECC forum. The Chair shall adopt measures to improve the NALECC coordination and cooperation for better day-to-day operational coordination of the implementing agencies.

The NALECC has subcommittees and the SCENR is chaired by the DENR Secretary, assisted by the Assistant Secretary for Field Operations as alternate permanent representative.

The objective of NALECC-SCENR for which this committee was established has not been fully realized. This can be attributed to several factors, such as the: 1) absence of permanent representations and alternates to the committee resulting in difficulty in ensuring continuity and getting appropriate actions for issues raised in the previous meetings; 2) lack of appreciation on the part of the LEAs on the real purpose of the NALECC-SCENR; 3) lack of feedback mechanism; and 4) lack of priority and support for WLE. Attendance and representation to the regular meetings vary depending on availability and not on positions or designations in the organization. The feedback mechanism is observed to be weak, hence, law enforcement issues raised in the meetings are not communicated in a speedy manner and could not therefore be immediately acted upon by the proper offices.

However, in terms of ensuring general coordination among LEAs, the NALECC-SCENR has been effective. An example of this is the regular conduct of the environmental law enforcement summits, where multi-year action plans geared towards strengthening environmental law enforcement in the country are formulated and endorsed to agencies concerned for implementation.

The creation of inter-agency and multi-sectoral task forces also makes for effective institutional coordination mechanisms, as shown by the performance of POGI. However, to ensure sustainability, they must be supported by a robust secretariat and enforcement staff, and lodged in the appropriate offices of the LEAs.

The Philippines has established partnerships with foreign agencies, through special projects, to address issues related to illegal wildlife activities and enforcement. These agencies include Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)-Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Project; US Department of the Interior-International Technical Assistance Program (USDOI-ITAP); and, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-Protect Wildlife Project.

## 5.5. Findings and Observations

Based on the above, the following are some of the findings and observations on the state of wildlife law enforcement in the Philippines:

1. Almost all the concerned LEAs have interventions on wildlife law enforcement. These interventions are in various forms – from development of implementing guidelines and policies, to implementing a program and undertaking specific activities.

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<sup>135</sup> Delineating the Functions, Powers and Jurisdiction of the Presidential Anti-Crime Commission, the National Peace and Order Council, the National Law Enforcement Coordinating Council and their Implementing Agencies

2. The interventions employ the utilization of both soft and hard approaches to wildlife law enforcement. The soft approaches consist of IEC activities for the LGUs, communities and the schools, both elementary and high school. The hard approaches consist of: a) capacity building on law enforcement, in terms of enhancing knowledge and skills, increasing manpower and increasing necessary tools, equipment and gadgets; and, b) engagement in actual law enforcement operations.
3. The survey results did not indicate any intervention that addresses the need for livelihood opportunities for communities that are involved in illegal wildlife activities. However, this must be validated through further research. Nevertheless, the DENR has initiated the development of biodiversity-friendly enterprises as part of its conservation and development programs for local communities. Similar efforts are already underway under the USAID-Protect Wildlife Project in the Philippines.
4. There is limited available and accessible information on the results of the interventions except for three indicators: the number of confiscations, number of wildlife confiscated, and number of cases filed and resolved in Court. Baseline data is also lacking. Because of these, the information is insufficient for a proper evaluation of the effectiveness of the interventions. However, this has to be validated through further research.
5. On the number of confiscations vis-à-vis the number of complaints/cases filed, data from the BMB show that there were 206 confiscations from 2010 to 2017. However, out of 206, only 106 criminal complaints/cases were filed in Court. Some of the cases that did not progress may have been due to abandonment of contraband, but there is reason to believe that some cases may have been dismissed outright by the Prosecutor's office for failure to show probable cause. This is an interesting matter which the law enforcement community must further look into so that proper mechanisms can be put in place to address the same.
6. On the number of cases filed in Court vis-a-vis the number of cases resolved, the BMB data show that out of 106 cases filed from 2010 to 2017, only sixteen (16) cases were resolved. However, there is a high probability that several other cases have been resolved by the Court but were not

*On the wildlife taxa that were confiscated, turtles and tortoises top the list, followed by birds. This may be interpreted to mean: a) the concerned LEAs are aware and have the capacity to seize and arrest violators; or b) demand for trade for this wildlife species is high.*



[Source:  
<http://www.angmarinongpulis.com/2014/11/palawan9-chinese-poachers-convicted.html>]

included in this analysis in the absence of progress reports from the DENR Regional Field Offices and other concerned parties. Nevertheless, this is another interesting matter that should be looked into, especially with regard to reporting system and case monitoring.

7. On the wildlife taxa that were confiscated, reptiles top the list, followed by birds. This may be interpreted to mean that demand for these wildlife species is high or these species can be easily captured from their natural habitat. Either way, LEAs should continue to strengthen their capacity by further training, recruitment, and collaboration through shared resources, intelligence information, and data gathering to determine sources, transit routes, and destinations.

## Part II

# WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTION PLAN (WildLEAP) 2018-2028

## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Framework and Process

The Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP) 2018-2028 complements and supplements Republic Act 9147 or the Philippines Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act, Republic Act 7586 or the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act, and other relevant laws and policies that provide the legal basis for policies, programs, plans, and activities to conserve and protect wildlife species and their habitats for sustainability, as well as address wildlife crimes and wildlife law enforcement.

WildLEAP is aligned and consistent with the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028, which, under Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the principal instrument for implementing the Convention at the national level, particularly, the commitment to implement the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the 20-point Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The PBSAP is the country's roadmap to conserve biodiversity and achieve its vision that *“(b) By 2028, biodiversity is restored and rehabilitated, valued, effectively managed and secured, maintaining ecosystem services to sustain healthy, resilient Filipino communities and delivering benefits to all.”*

The PBSAP identified five major drivers of biodiversity loss, namely: habitat loss and degradation, pollution, climate change, overexploitation, and invasive alien species. The unsustainable production, consumption, and overexploitation of wildlife species for trade (particularly illegal) and domestic use have contributed to habitat loss and degradation, and reduction in species populations<sup>1</sup>.

The PBSAP also identified direct, as well as enabling or support program interventions to meet its overall goal of improved human well-being. Among the direct program interventions is strengthening law enforcement, which actions, when implemented, can result to significant reduction, control, and management of direct pressures on biodiversity (e.g. illegal wildlife trade), as well as physical changes in protected areas, key biodiversity areas, and critical habitats. Enabling or support program interventions help amplify the impacts of direct program interventions, hence, contributing to the attainment of the overall goal. Figure 4 shows the PBSAP Framework with its direct and enabling or support program interventions.<sup>2</sup>

### 1.2 Objective

The WildLEAP was developed primarily to combat illegal activities involving wildlife, particularly those species under the jurisdiction of the DENR. It supports and

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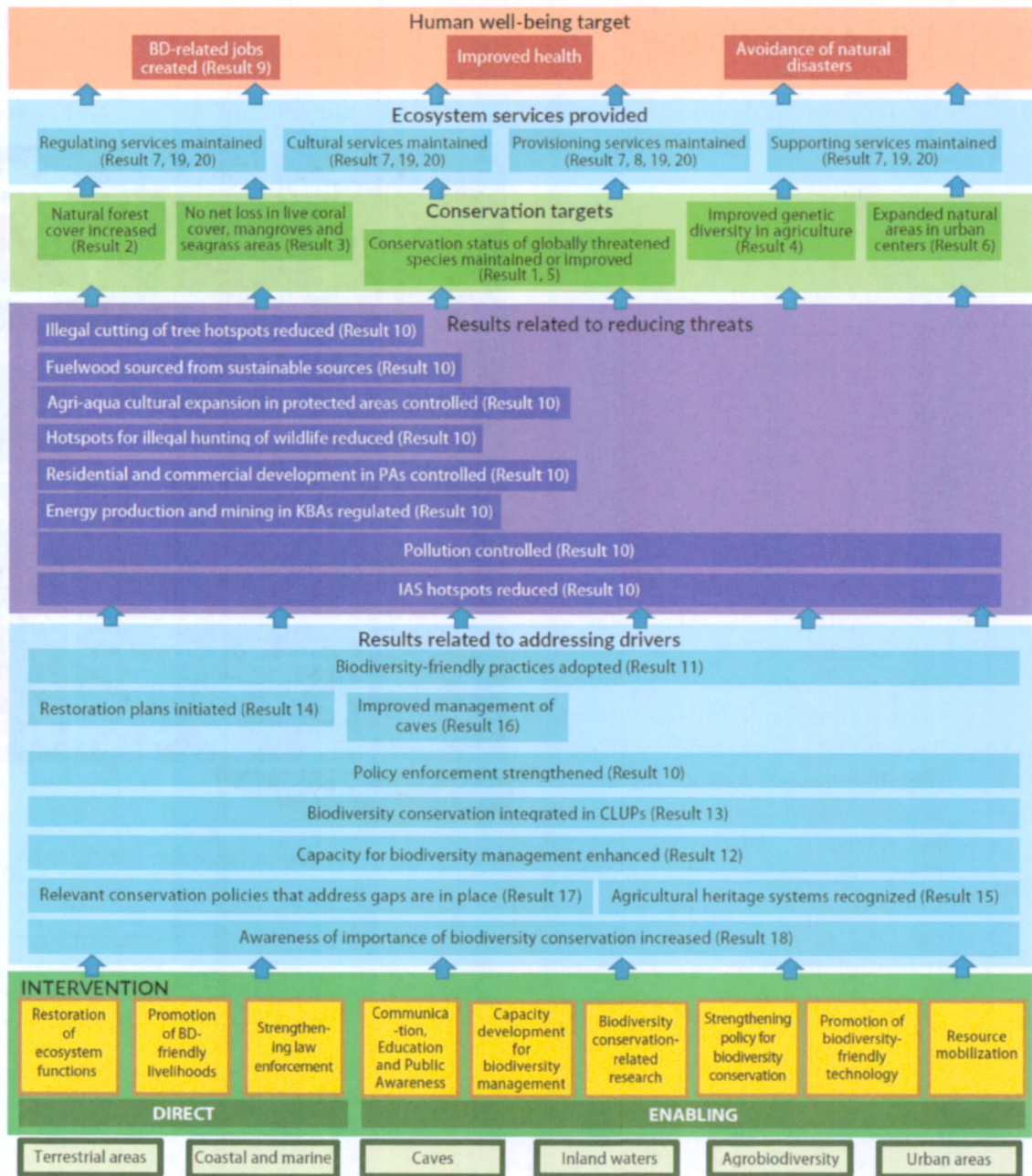
<sup>1</sup>PBSAP 2015-2028

<sup>2</sup> Figure 35, PBSAP 2015-2018



## Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP) 2018-2028

complements actions under the direct program intervention on strengthening law enforcement envisioned under the PBSAP. It is also meant to identify and prioritize enforcement activities, and serve as a guide for fund sourcing, resource allocation, and evaluation of the impacts of enforcement work in the country.



Source: PBSAP 2015-2028

Figure 4. PBSAP 2015-2028 Framework

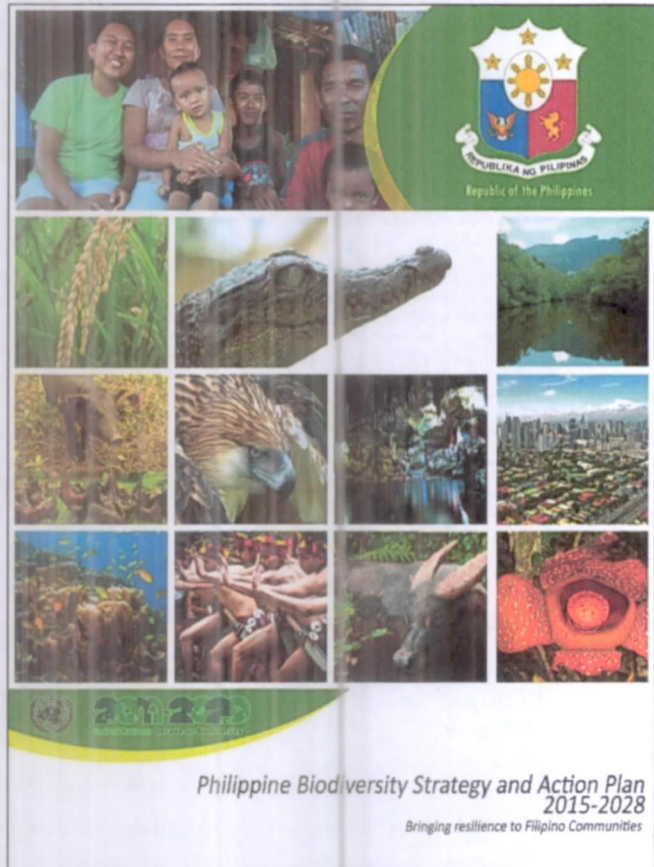
The WildLEAP sets the vision, expected outcomes, key activities, outputs/indicators, implementing entities, and timelines under each of the seven strategies for wildlife law enforcement, which are distinct yet mutually reinforcing. Each strategy supports the attainment of the vision of wildlife law enforcement in the country.

### 1.3 Methodology

In developing WildLEAP, several approaches and methodologies were used. The participation of stakeholder groups from national and local governments, business, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions was likewise sought in its various stages of development.

National data related to wildlife law enforcement held by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) were reviewed and analyzed accordingly. In addition, a survey of Counter Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) Interventions in the Philippines was conducted using a form adopted from the United States Department of the Interior (DOI)-International Technical Assistance Program (ITAP) survey of CWT interventions in Southeast Asia (Annex 1). The DENR-BMB distributed survey forms and gathered the completed forms from the Regional Offices of the DENR, the Philippine National Police (PNP), Department of Justice – National Prosecution Service (DOJ-NPS), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Philippine Judicial Academy (PHILJA), Department of Finance – Bureau of Customs (DOF-BOC), Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), Philippine Navy (PN), and other relevant offices. The survey, however, was limited to those who participated in the six annual (2011-2016) Training of Trainers on the Application of the Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations of the DENR-BMB.

approaches and methodologies were used. The



The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) 2015-2028 is the country's roadmap to conserve biodiversity and achieve its vision that *"(By 2028, biodiversity is restored and rehabilitated, valued, effectively managed and secured, maintaining ecosystem services to sustain healthy, resilient Filipino communities and delivering benefits to all.)"*

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Several small group meetings were held with key enforcement agencies and partners to discuss, level off, and agree on the WildLEAP outline and content, including the design of the multi-stakeholder consultation/workshop.

The multi-stakeholder consultation/workshop was held on November 24, 2016 at the Ritz Hotel at Garden Oases in Davao City immediately after the First National Wildlife Law Enforcement (WLE) Summit held on November 22-23, 2016 at the same venue. It was attended by over 100 participants of previous Training of Trainers, including: DENR personnel involved in WLE and related activities, such as the respective Chiefs of the Enforcement, Conservation and Development, and Licenses, Patents and Deeds Divisions; members of the Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade (POGI); officials from the BOC, DOJ-City/National Prosecution Offices, NBI, PCG, PN, Philippine Ports Authority (PPA), PNP, Philippine Center for Transnational Crime (PCTC), PCSD; and representatives from the local government units (LGUs) of the Cities of Zamboanga, Quezon, Davao, Pasay and Calapan, as well as Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

The output of the National WLE Summit served as input to the draft WildLEAP. The summit participants shared their experiences, lessons learned, and challenges on WLE, provided information on recent developments, including programs/projects/activities on WLE at the international, regional, national and local levels, and gave recommendations to address issues and challenges, as well as strengthen WLE in the country.



The participants in the national consultation workshop in WildLEAP.

Three workshop sessions during the national consultation were conducted to achieve specific objectives vital to the development of the WildLEAP, specifically:

- 1) Identifying SWOT - to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats relevant to WLE;

- 2) Visioning - to agree on a vision for WLE in the Philippines that would guide the WildLEAP 2018-2028; and,
- 3) Formulating Strategies- to identify interventions through programs/projects/activities (P/P/A), targets, indicators, time frame, and lead institutions.

The participants were grouped into four geographic areas: 1) the National Capital Region (NCR); 2) Luzon; 3) Visayas; and, 4) Mindanao. The workshop groups were provided with a facilitator and documenters, as well as a rapporteur chosen from among the group members, who reported the results in plenary.

#### *Workshop Output*

- *Identifying Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT)*

In identifying the SWOT, preparatory work was done using information gathered from archival research, desktop review, meetings, and official records from the DENR-BMB. This was supplemented by inputs from the presentations and results of Workshop 1 (Best Practices and Lessons Learned on WLE) and Workshop 2 (Enforcement Issues and Proposed Solutions) of the First National WLE Summit, and the results of the consultation specifically focused on the WLE SWOT conducted during the workshop on the WildLEAP.

Table 8 shows the consolidated SWOT generated from documentary reviews and group workshops.

- *Visioning*

The Vision Statement was crafted through a process that started with identifying key words and phrases to describe a vision for WLE. These words and phrases were subsequently developed into several vision statements, from which a final vision statement was adopted.

- *Formulating Strategies*

In formulating strategies, preparatory work was done using information gathered from archival research, desktop reviews, meetings with and official records from the DENR-BMB, and the direct program intervention on strengthening law enforcement identified in the PBSAP. This was supplemented by inputs from the participants of the 1<sup>st</sup> National Wildlife Law Enforcement Summit held on November 22-23, 2016. Seven strategies were pre-identified and validated as critical components of WildLEAP 2018-2028, such as:

Strategy 1- Policy development

Strategy 2- Networking and Coordination

Strategy 3- Capacity Building

Strategy 4- Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)

Strategy 5- Improving Governance, Curbing Corruption

## Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP) 2018-2028

Strategy 6- Mobilization of Resources

Strategy 7- Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation

For each strategy, programs/projects/activities and targets, indicators, time frames and lead institutions were also identified.



Consultation workshop on the development of WildLEAP held last 24 November 2016  
at Ritz Hotel at Garden Oases in Davao City

## 2.0 WLE Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

Table 8. Consolidated SWOT on wildlife law enforcement.

Strategy	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of national policies, standards and protocols (e.g. RA 9147, Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations)</li> <li>• Availability of local policies and ordinances that support wildlife protection</li> <li>• Use of PAMB as platform for issuance of PA Resolutions</li> <li>• Establishment of critical habitats/ Protected Areas (PAs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to review current wildlife policies, including RA 9147 (increasing penalties)</li> <li>• Absence of comprehensive policy on forests, including Forest Land Use Planning (FLUP), watershed, National Greening Program (NGP) for habitat conservation</li> <li>• Lack of local ordinances to complement/supplement national laws</li> <li>• Approval of local transport permit by the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO) per latest manual of approval causes inconvenience to clients due to distance</li> <li>• Lack of regulation on use of wildlife as logos for commercial products</li> <li>• Lack of free legal assistance in Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation (SLAPP) and other harassment cases against</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interest groups who are willing to lobby for the amendments of RA9147</li> <li>• Strengthening of RA9147 to mandate LGUs to allocate a substantial amount for wildlife enforcement or prevention programs</li> <li>• Integration into National Urban Development and Housing Framework (NUDHF), LGU Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)/ Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), barangay program on health, environment, and women</li> <li>• Formulation of local ordinances and strict implementation by LGUs at community, barangay city/municipal, and provincial levels</li> <li>• Use of resources for trafficking and maritime security, narcotics and other priority concerns on wildlife law enforcement</li> <li>• Traditional Chinese Medicine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-appreciation of and prioritization by Congress to amend RA 9147</li> <li>• Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) – Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) installation of Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) system</li> </ul>

Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP) 2018-2028

Strategy	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
		<p>environmental law enforcers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of immediate legal assistance during or right after apprehensions/seizure of wildlife</li> <li>• Absence of policy guidelines to regulate pet shops</li> <li>• Agency's lack of internal guidelines for turn-over and disposal of confiscated conveyances and equipment to optimize economic value</li> <li>• No law on destruction on government property</li> <li>• Duplication and overlapping of agencies' functions</li> <li>• Conflicting policies of DENR with the Dept. of Agriculture – Bureau of Plant Industry (DA-BPI) on the issuance of phytosanitary permits (flora) and with DA – Bureau of Animal Industry (DA-BAI) on the issuance of quarantine certificates (fauna)</li> <li>• No sentencing guidelines for judges to determine first-time from repeat offenders</li> <li>• Policies keep changing</li> <li>• Wildlife law enforcement not included as Major Final Output (MFO) of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)</li> </ul>	<p>(TCM), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) and public health laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rules of engagement on Maritime Law Enforcement within the Philippine Area of Responsibility</li> <li>• Tapping Sen. Miguel Zubiri as champion</li> <li>• Timely sharing of information received from other National Central Bureaus (NCBs) / Interpol to loner LEAs – modus operandi from other countries; trends and patterns</li> </ul>	

Strategy	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Networking and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong collaboration and/or partnership between and among national and local enforcement agencies, LGUs, other government agencies, Non-government Organizations (NGOs) and communities (through enforcement networks, MOAs, covenants, inter-agency task forces or teams, designation of focal persons/contact persons)</li> <li>• Creation of inter-agency team to conduct assessment of damages caused by vessels/ships</li> <li>• Creation of special committees for environmental concerns within LGUs</li> <li>• Expansion of Regional Wildlife Monitoring Council (RWMC) Membership from 10 to 20 members</li> <li>• Multi-sectoral involvement of community volunteers for PAs, Task Forces, Green and Blue Brigades</li> <li>• Regular conduct of summit of all LEAs, prosecutors and judges involved in WLE</li> <li>• Faster information delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In some areas, lack of civil society (e.g. NGOs, People's Organizations [POs]) participation in Task Forces</li> <li>• In some areas, Regional Wildlife Monitoring Councils (RWMCs) are not activated</li> <li>• In some areas, members of LEAs are uncooperative, lack interest to share information and updates</li> <li>• In some areas, miscommunication/coordination with other concerned agencies</li> <li>• Creation of focal person and contact numbers/ wildlife center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of Advisory Council for wildlife law enforcement</li> <li>• Lessons from MPA network system provide opportunity to improve coordination, work with LGUs, mobilize funds and resources</li> <li>• Access to US Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) with attachés from different regions around the world</li> <li>• Access to Association of Southeast Asian Nations - Wildlife Law Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) or its successor organization</li> </ul>	



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Strategy	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of training modules designed for all levels (community/civil society organizations, city/municipal, provincial, regional) and across sectors</li> <li>• Integration of WLE in high school curricula and in training modules (e.g. PNP-Investigation Officer Basic Course/Certification Program, PNP- Basic Recruitment Course and Senior/Junior Leadership</li> <li>• Conduct of National Trainer's Training</li> <li>• Availability of competent and trained trainers and expert resource persons (individuals, NGAs/NGOs)</li> <li>• Expertise and experience in work related to environment, law enforcement</li> <li>• Available system for information gathering (e.g. compilation of spot reports, intelligence reports, littoral observation areas for maritime surveillance)</li> <li>• Community-based Intelligence Information System (e.g. hotline with direct access by community informants to DENR,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of programmatic training for professional development in DENR (esp. due to Rationalization Plan), other LEAs, prosecutors and the judiciary (including wildlife identification, forensics, firearms handling and self-defense, case handling, and WLE in general)</li> <li>• Need to build capacity of PENRO/City Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO), whose focus is on illegal logging and not wildlife</li> <li>• Lack of logistics and infrastructure for BMB-Wildlife Rescue Center (WRC), e.g. cages, tools, transportation and communication equipment, internet)</li> <li>• Weak intelligence gathering capability, e.g. absence of community informants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available technical support from USFWS for innovation, development, and use</li> <li>• Continuing Master of Science in Clinical Investigation (MCSI) courses and expansion to a terrestrial version, and other courses</li> <li>• Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) training on aquatic wildlife identification</li> <li>• Tapping of religious groups, NGOs, cause-oriented groups, and communities for public awareness on wildlife protection and conservation, including enforcement</li> <li>• Tapping of Church and Pope Francis' encyclical, "laudato si"</li> <li>• Sharing of information to schools; early introduction in schools</li> <li>• Maximizing the use of social media for wildlife and wildlife-related advertisements</li> <li>• Tapping of Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Dept. of Education (DepEd), and academe in capacity building (including courses or additional units on wildlife and other enforcement laws)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion, transfer and/or reassignment of trained WL enforcers</li> <li>• Half-hearted/ inadequate interest of trainees</li> </ul>

Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP) 2018-2028

Strategy	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	<p>recruitment of Barangay Intelligence Network</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tapping of Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) – for livelihood skills training</li> <li>• Conduct of training on wildlife laws and other environmental concerns at the barangay level</li> <li>• Availing of overseas training</li> <li>• Development or inclusion of wildlife and other related laws as an elective course in Bachelor of Laws</li> <li>• Building a strong relationship with the LGU to fund the demand-reduction strategy for wildlife</li> <li>• Use of social media to inform the public of the importance of wildlife protection and management</li> </ul>	
<p>Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials (e.g. coffee table book, posters, bulletins, short videos)</li> <li>• Use of tri-media and social media for IEC (e.g. <i>Kapihan sa PLA</i>, regular radio programs, audio visual displays at seaports and airports, malls and DENR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of clear and effective IEC system and strategy (e.g. lack of IEC materials on WLE in local languages)</li> <li>• Lack of involvement of National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) in IEC on wildlife conservation (e.g. raising awareness on RA 9147 by indigenous peoples)</li> <li>• Absence or lack of valuation</li> </ul>		

Wildlife Law Enforcement Action Plan (WildLEAP) 2018-2028

Strategy	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	<p>offices, wildlife quiz bee)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular conduct of law enforcement symposia and meetings for wildlife permit holders, schools, LGUs, Regional Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (RLECC), etc.</li> <li>• Conduct of community immersion</li> </ul>	<p>studies for wildlife (to highlight their value)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient funds for CEPA</li> </ul>		
<p>Improving Governance, Curbing Corruption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of provisions of RA 9147 re WLE (e.g. designation or deputation of Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs), Deputized Environment and Natural Resources Officers (DENROs), operationalization of Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units (WTMUs), creation of task forces such as POGI) Presence of government-mandated agencies and units (e.g. BoC- Enforcement and Security Services/Environment Protection Unit; NBI Environmental Crime Division)</li> <li>• Use of technology and internal surveillance system to monitor and promote</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-creation of plantilla positions for WLEAgencies, WTMUs, legal officers, airport/seaport personnel, and veterinary doctors</li> <li>• “Enforcers without force” — unarmed enforcers</li> <li>• Political interference, meddling, or lack of LGU support in some areas</li> <li>• Some LGU officials and policy-makers are involved in illegal wildlife trade</li> <li>• Non-renewal of WEO deputation orders</li> <li>• In some areas, lack of incentives/honoraria/hazard pay</li> <li>• In some areas, lack of alternative livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issuance of ordinances declaring properties used as marketplace and stock room for wildlife as “public nuisance”</li> <li>• Incentives/promotions</li> <li>• Involvement of ombudsman in capacity building for DILG, LGUs since they have OMBs Environmental Divisions</li> <li>• Tapping of Environmental Ombudsman in WLE</li> <li>• Tapping of barangay officials nationwide to further strengthen the monitoring of illegal wildlife trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change of officials/administration (at the barangay and national levels)</li> <li>• Change in administration’s priorities</li> <li>• Rationalization plan of government</li> <li>• WLE is low in priorities of national and local governments, including LEAs</li> <li>• Intervention by corrupt politicians</li> </ul>

Strategy	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	<p>transparency and accountability, e.g. information systems, Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) in inspection areas, spy cameras, LAWINForest and Biodiversity Protection System, drones/unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), digital evidence, bluetooth and WiFi transfer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of incentives (e.g. honoraria, allowance, health insurance, awards, and recognition for informants, partner agencies including NGOs)</li> <li>• Promotion of transparency and accountability in governance practices (e.g. Citizen's Charter in WLE, client transactions inside offices only, compartmentalizing and limiting information to a selected few, moral recovery program)</li> <li>• Streamlining of operations (e.g. process, requirements, establishment of one-stop shop, automation of permitting systems)</li> </ul>			
Mobilizing Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrative approaches to forest and wildlife protection through ecotourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of innovative approaches to resources mobilization</li> <li>• Quid pro quo mentality for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tapping assistance from USAID's Science, Technology, Research and Innovation for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of fund support from other countries</li> </ul>

Strategy	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	<p>activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement with private sector to support WLE, protection, and conservation through their corporate social responsibility (CSR) projects, e.g. IEC, insurance, joint effort of the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP) and airline companies to save Boracay flying foxes from bird strike</li> <li>• System of counterpart and sharing of resources from partner LGUs, LEAs, NGAs, and OGAs, as well as donor agencies, e.g. GIZ, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)</li> <li>• Establishment of fee and fund systems, e.g. in Protected Areas of Palawan, Integrated Protected Areas Fund (IPAF), Wildlife Management Fund (WMF)</li> <li>• Introduction and creation of livelihood programs (e.g. engaging former violators to become wardens or wildlife protectors)</li> </ul>	<p>LGUs/private institutions in providing subsidies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor planning of activities by inexperienced personnel</li> <li>• Resources not delivered as programmed or used for other purposes</li> <li>• Lack of logistics and modern monitoring equipment (e.g. cameras, intelligence fund, transport) and personnel to man seaports and airports</li> <li>• Low budget allocated to LEAs</li> <li>• Late release of budget</li> <li>• Difficult and lengthy procurement process</li> <li>• Long judicial process</li> </ul>	<p>Development (STRIDE), Strengthening Urban Resilience for Growth with Equity (SURGE), and Protect Wildlife Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tapping assistance from U.S. Department of the Interior's International Technical Assistance Program (DOI-ITAP)</li> <li>• Tapping assistance from GIZ PA, Biodiversity, and Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Projects</li> <li>• Tapping assistance from Asian Development Bank – Global Environment Facility Illegal Wildlife Trade (GEF-ADBIWT) Program: Greater Wynnewood (GW) partnership</li> </ul>	

Strategy	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Reporting, Monitoring, and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• System of targeting the next level culprits (people behind the operations)</li> <li>• Availability of PNP cybercrime group for cyber-patrolling</li> <li>• Maintenance of database on apprehended, seized, confiscated forest products; conveyance and cases filed in court against Environmental Law Enforcement (ELE) violators</li> <li>• Availability of tools (e.g. use of Management Effectiveness Assessment, digital evidence (photo) preservation)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LEAs in distant locations able to operate without being monitored</li> <li>• In some areas, non-submission or late submission of reports or replies to memos</li> <li>• Accomplishment in terms of wildlife enforcement is not part of an agency's Major Final Output (MFO)</li> <li>• Lack of information systems (e.g. for monitoring of apprehended and confiscated products, status of cases filed in court)</li> <li>• Too many forms to accomplish and fill up (apprehension and turn over)</li> <li>• Lack of directory of focal persons and wildlife centers, and corresponding contact numbers</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hacking of information systems</li> <li>• Monopoly of service providers telephone companies</li> </ul>

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Others		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of dedication from the national leadership for WLE, resulting in a weak program for protection of law enforcers</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased buying capability within and outside the country</li> <li>Porous borders</li> <li>Self-proclaimed experts on exotic wildlife</li> <li>Groups, hobbyists using DENR logo</li> <li>Peace and order situation</li> </ul>
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## 3.0 WLE Strategic Agenda

### 3.1 Vision

The vision of WildLEAP 2018-2028 is:

*“By 2028, we have a proactive, competent, effective, and efficient wildlife law enforcement network and empowered stakeholders that protect and conserve wildlife resources for sustainable development.”*

### 3.2 Strategic Priorities and Interventions

Six strategies were identified and validated as critical components of WildLEAP 2018-2028. The objectives and planned interventions under each strategy were also identified and hereby presented, as follows:

#### **Strategy 1(S1): Policy and System Development**

*Objective (Obj): Policies, systems, and tools in support of WLE are in place through the participation of relevant agencies and stakeholders.*

*Planned Interventions:*

1. Generation of scientific information and data to better understand status of illegal wildlife trade in the country;
2. Development of standards on wildlife resource valuation in support of WLE;
3. Strengthening and harmonization of policies and processes on WLE (to include incentive mechanisms, WEO deputation, adoption of local flagship species, etc.);
4. Development of electronic-permitting systems for wildlife species;
5. Updating/enhancement of protocols for enforcement of wildlife laws, including forensic specimen collection protocol; and,
6. Development/updating/enhancement of wildlife management information systems



## **S2: Networking and Coordination**

*Obj: To strengthen multi-agency networks and collaboration in wildlife law enforcement at all levels.*

### *Planned Interventions:*

1. Establishment of inter-agency wildlife law enforcement group at the regional and local levels (provincial, municipal, city);
2. Creating venues for regular sharing of information including issues, best practices, and lessons learned on WLE;
3. Strengthening of collaborative mechanism with the private sector in wildlife conservation and protection;
4. Strengthening and continuous mobilization and operation of Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade (POGI) and other similar inter-agency bodies;
5. Operationalization of Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units in all major airports and seaports;
6. Coordination and development of mechanisms with private companies (e.g. airline, bus, shipping, cargo forwarders, transport network vehicle service, etc.) to combat illegal transport of wildlife;
7. Promotion of Philippines' efforts on WLE at the regional and international events and publications;
8. Continuous compliance to international and regional commitments; and,
9. Establishment of collaborative mechanism with neighboring ASEAN countries on trans-boundary WLE concerns.

## **S3: Capacity Building**

*Obj: To strengthen the capacities of relevant government units at the national and local levels as well as concerned stakeholders in WLE.*

### *Planned Interventions:*

1. Development and institutionalization of a comprehensive programmatic capacity building on WLE;
2. Development of academic courses or short-term formal education program on WLE;

3. Implementation of basic training programs, e.g. Training of Trainers (TOT) on WLE, orientation-training on environmental laws for Prosecutors and Judges in all RTCs and MTCs, continuous mentoring and coaching of WLE Officers, barangay-level monitoring system, values orientation, etc.; and,
4. Implementation of specialized training sessions (e.g. wildlife ID and handling, specimen collection and preservation for forensics, cyber-crime investigation, intelligence-led law enforcement, controlled delivery, communication planning, etc.)

#### **S4: Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)**

*Obj: To increase awareness of various stakeholders on Philippine wildlife and relevant laws to effect behavioral change.*

*Planned Interventions:*

1. Assessment of the level of public awareness on Philippine wildlife conservation and protection, and related laws;
2. Preparation of CEPA/ WLE communication plan with impact assessment tool;
3. Development, production and dissemination of CEPA materials; and,
4. Conduct of awareness campaign to educate communities and other stakeholders on the importance of healthy, balanced, and productive ecosystems, increase chances of reporting illegal activities, and reduce the incidence of wildlife crimes.

#### **S5: Improving Governance, Curbing Corruption**

*Obj: To ensure transparent, accountable, and responsible law enforcement officers and institutions that uphold the rule of law.*

*Planned Interventions:*

1. Establishment of feedback mechanism;
2. Mobilization and provision of support to wildlife-related bodies, e.g. National and Regional Wildlife Management Committees, Philippine Plants Conservation Committee (PPCC), Philippine Red List Committee (PRLC), etc.; and,
3. Management of confiscated wildlife.

### **S6: Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation**

*Obj: To be able to assess the impacts, refine the mechanisms and monitor implementation status of WildLEAP*

*Planned Interventions:*

1. Monitoring compliance to reporting requirements;
2. Conduct of impact assessment of WLE efforts vis-à-vis implementation of the WildLEAP at regular interval (every 3 years);
3. Development of mechanisms for monitoring of status of wildlife-related cases at DOJ and Judiciary/Supreme Court, as appropriate; and,
4. Promotion of public participation in monitoring and reporting wildlife crimes.

### **3.3 Action Plan**

The Action Plan for each strategic priority and intervention that includes targets, indicators, timeframe<sup>1</sup>, and responsible agency/ies are presented in succeeding pages of this document including the cost of implementing the WildLEAP.

The total cost of implementing the WildLEAP from 2019-2028 is estimated to PhP4.9 billion. The largest cost was estimated for the strategy that will ensure transparent, accountable, and responsible law enforcement officers and institutions that uphold the rule of law.

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<sup>1</sup> Short Term – 2019-2020; Medium Term – 2021-2024; Long-term - 2025-2028

## ACTION PLAN

## Strategy 1. Policy and System Development

*Objective: Policies, systems, and tools in support of WLE are in place through the participation of relevant agencies and stakeholders.*

Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
1. Generation of scientific information and data to better understand status of illegal wildlife trade in the country.	1.1 Research on wildlife trade, valuation, and law enforcement conducted	1.1.1 Number of publications related to wildlife trade, valuation, etc.	X			DENR-BMB PCSD Concerned NGAs, in coordination with the academe
	1.2 Inventory of wildlife species in trade and their associated habitats	1.2.1 Updated list of wildlife species in trade	X			
		1.2.2 Baselines established	X			
1.3 Conduct of research on accessibility, affordability, and availability of online trade of wildlife in support to POGI operation	1.3.1 Information on the extent of online wildlife trade in the country	X				
2. Development of standards on wildlife resource valuation in support of WLE	2.1 Inventory and review of existing tools on resource valuation	2.1.1 Compendium of existing tool/s on resource valuation produced	X			DENR-BMB, DOI-ITAP, in coordination with ERDB, DENR Policy and Planning Service, and the academe
	2.2 Develop and pilot-test standard tool/s on wildlife resource valuation	2.2.1 Guidelines on wildlife resource valuation adopted and disseminated		X		
	2.3 User's fee system fully implemented	2.3.1 Percentage increase in revenues generated	X	X	X	
3. Strengthening and harmonization of policies and processes on WLE (to include incentive mechanisms, WEO deputation, adoption of local flagship species, etc.)	3.1 Review of policies including local ordinances relevant to WLE to identify conflicts and gaps	3.1.1 Compendium of existing policies including local ordinances relevant to WLE	X			DENR, NALECC-SCENR, other NGAs, USDOI ITAP, ADB-GEF, USAID-Protect Wildlife Project
		3.1.2 Report on identified policy conflicts and gaps produced and disseminated	X			

Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
	3.2 Draft policy amendments or new policies addressing conflicts and gaps	3.2.1 Legal instruments harmonizing and addressing conflicting policies issued (e.g. House Bill amending RA 9147, revised Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 9147, template of proposed local ordinances, etc.)	X			DENR-BMB, ADB-GEF Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade Project (IWT)
	3.3 Draft Executive Order creating a national body dedicated to combatting wildlife crimes in the country	3.3.1 EO endorsed to the President	X			DENR-BMB and DENR Policy and Planning Service
4. Development of electronic-permitting systems for wildlife species	4.1 Develop an interoperable (linked with other relevant agencies) online transaction system for processing and issuance of wildlife-related permits	4.1.1 Fully functional systems in use		X		DENR (BMB, Regional/ Field offices) BOC, PCSDS, BFAR, ADB-GEF IWT, USAID-Protect Wildlife Project
5. Development/ updating/ enhancement of protocols for enforcement of wildlife laws, including forensic specimen collection protocol	5.1 Establish protocol for monitoring, investigation, and detection of online wildlife trade	5.1.1 Protocol established and tested in at least three areas of major enforcement concern		X		DENR, NALECC-SCENR, LEAs, in coordination with other NGAs and the academe
	5.2 Establish protocol for forensic specimen collection	5.2.1 Protocol established and tested in at least three areas of major enforcement concern	X			
	5.3 Review and enhance existing WLE manual/protocols	5.3.1 Enhanced/updated WLE manual/protocols	X			
	5.4 Draft policy for the adoption of the enhanced and updated WLE manual/protocols	5.4.1 Policy adopting the enhanced/updated WLE manual issued		X		
		5.4.2 Updated/enhanced WLE manual reproduced and disseminated at all levels			X	

Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
6. Development/ updating/ enhancement of wildlife management information system	6.1 Adopt and maintain Environmental Law Enforcement Management Information System (ELEMIS) at all DENR Regional Offices	6.1.1 ELEMIS adopted and functional at all DENR Regional Offices	X			DENR-KISS BMB, DENR Regional and Field Offices
	6.2 Integrate ELEMIS in Environmental Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)	6.2.1 ELEMIS, particularly the wildlife management information component, integrated in information management system of key LEAs			X	DENR, LEAs (NBI, BOC, PNP-Police and Maritime Group)
	6.3 Develop and use mobile application/s for wildlife crime reporting	6.3.1 Mobile application/s developed (with built in case tracking system)		X		DENR-BMB and USAID-Protect Wildlife
		6.3.2 Number of active users		X		
	6.4 Develop and maintain databases on wildlife permit holders and their wildlife stocks, and data analysis	6.4.1 Database developed and maintained	X			DENR-BMB, DENR-Regional Offices, permit holders, USAID Protect Wildlife
	6.5 Develop and promote information sharing protocol	6.5.1 Policy adopting information sharing protocol		X		DENR-BMB, USAID-Protect Wildlife

## ACTION PLAN

## Strategy 2. Networking and Coordination

*Objective: To strengthen multi-agency networks and collaboration in wildlife law enforcement at all levels.*

Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
1. Establishment of inter-agency wildlife law enforcement group at the regional and local levels (provincial, municipal, city)	1.1. Conduct of WLE stakeholder analysis in at least 6 major wildlife trade hotspots	1.1.1 WLE Stakeholder maps	X			DENR-BMB/ Regional Offices and other LEAs, NCIP/ Regional Offices, USAID Protect Wildlife Project, ADB-GEF Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade Project (IWT)
	1.2. Conduct/support consultation meetings to secure multi-agency support in the creation of WLE group at the regional and local levels	1.2.1 Consultation meetings conducted	X			
	1.3. Facilitate drafting/execution of Agreements or other legal instruments to mobilize and operationalize the regional and local bodies	1.3.1 Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) or other legal instruments establishing the local and regional inter-agency wildlife law enforcement groups	X			
	1.4. Mobilization/operation of regional and local enforcement groups	1.4.1 Enforcement reports submitted at the national level	X			
	1.5. Intelligence funds allocated per region per year	1.5.1 Amount of intelligence fund allocated for enforcement work.	X			
	1.6. Protective equipment for DENR law enforcers (e.g. firearms or whichever is applicable in the law enforcement operations)	1.6.1 Number of protective equipment procured	X			
		1.6.2 DENR law enforcers equipped with personal protective equipment	X			

Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
	1.7 Drones with HD cameras per RO procured and operational	1.7.1 Number of drones procured		X		DENR (Policy and Planning Service, Financial and Management Service, BMB, Regional Offices)
		1.7.2 Number of staff trained on drone operations and data analysis		X		
2. Creation of venues for regular sharing of information including issues, best practices, and lessons learned on WLE	2.1 Conduct of WLE Summit every two years	2.1.1 Summit Declaration	X	X	X	DENR-BMB
		2.1.2 Documentation of best practices and lessons learned on WLE	X	X	X	
		2.1.3 Recommendations to resolve emerging issues	X	X	X	
	2.2 Conduct/support regular meetings of regional WEOs, WTMU, RLECC	2.2.1 Report/updates on WLE	X	X	X	DENR-Regional Offices
3. Strengthening of collaborative mechanism with the private sector in wildlife conservation and protection	3.1 Document good practices of private sector engagement in wildlife conservation and protection	3.1.1 Publication of good practices on private sector engagement in wildlife conservation and protection	X			DENR-BMB, USAID-PW, ADB-GEF Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade Project (IWI), US-DOI ITAP
	3.2 Establishment of mechanics to recognize private sectors' contributions to wildlife conservation and protection	3.2.1 Mechanics for selecting recipients of recognition established and implemented	X			
		3.2.2 Number of private companies and institutions recognized	X			
	3.3 Implementation of Adopt-a-Wildlife Species Program, e.g. public-private partnership for <i>in-situ</i> conservation of threatened species (DENR Administrative Order 2010-16)	3.3.1 MOA executed	X			DENR (BMB, Regional Offices) in coordination with private sector
		3.3.2 Certificates of funding contribution issued	X			



Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
	3.4 Encourage private sector support for WLE	3.4.1 Number of private companies supporting WLE activities	X			
		3.4.2 Number, type and value of contribution	X			
4. Operationalization of Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units in all major airports and seaports	4.1 Designation of WTMUs to man all major air and sea ports	4.1.1 At least 80 WTMUs created		X		DENR Regional Offices in coordination with CAAP, CSO, PO, PNP, PCG, PPA
		4.1.2 At least 40 of WTMUs created are fully functional			X	
5. Strengthening and continuous mobilization and operation of Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade (POGI) and other similar inter-agency bodies	5.1 Review and reconstitute POGI	5.1.1 POGI reconstituted through DENR Special Order	X			DENR (BMB, Regional Offices), DOJ, NBI, PNP, NICA, BOC
	5.2 Conduct of surveillance, case building, law enforcement and case filing	5.2.1 Number of wildlife law violators apprehended	X	X	X	
		5.2.2 Number of enforcement reports or updates to contain the following: a. Number and types of violations b. Case numbers c. Names and addresses of persons apprehended/arrested d. Number of responses to reports of violations e. Name of apprehending officer and organizational affiliation f. Number of inspections in hotspots conducted g. Species and number of wildlife specimens intercepted/confiscated/seized	X	X	X	

Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
		h. Information on the status of investigations and judiciary proceedings determined				
		6.2.3 Number of cases filed	X	X	X	
6. Coordination and development of mechanisms with private companies (e.g. airline, bus, shipping, cargo forwarders, Transport Network Vehicle Service (TNVS), etc.) to combat illegal transport of wildlife	6.1 Coordination meetings	6.1.1 Meetings conducted with private companies	X			DENR (BMB) in coordination with private companies
	6.2 Orientation on wildlife trafficking and wildlife laws	6.2.1 Orientations conducted	X			
	6.3 Drafting of MOA or other institutional arrangements	6.3.1 MOA and other issuances executed	X			
7. Promotion of Philippines' efforts on WLE at the regional and international events and publications	7.1 Attendance in regional and international events and dissemination of Philippine WLE initiatives therein	7.1.1 Country report	X	X	X	DENR-BMB
		7.1.2 Report on regional and international developments on WLE, including best practices on WLE at global level	X	X	X	
	7.2 Papers/manuscripts/articles on WLE prepared	7.2.1 Papers/manuscripts/articles on WLE published	X	X	X	
	7.3 Sourcing of international funds and support (e.g. multilateral, bilateral, other international institutions) facilitated	7.3.1 Number of proposals developed and submitted to potential funding donors	X	X	X	DENR (BMB, Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Service (FASPS))
		7.3.2 Number of multilateral/ bilateral/ other international funding and grant agreements supporting wildlife conservation initiatives, including WLE signed	X	X	X	
8. Ensure continuous compliance to international and regional	8.1 Regular sharing of information and response to transnational intelligence	8.1.1 Case documents	X	X	X	DENR-BMB

commitments	reports					
Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
	8.2 Regular submission of reports to international conventions (e.g. CITES, CBD, ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement, etc.)	8.2.1 National reports	X	X	X	
9. Establishment of collaborative mechanism with neighboring ASEAN countries on transboundary WLE concerns	9.1 Participate in Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), including the SOMTC Working Group on Illicit Wildlife and Timber Trafficking	9.1.1 Country report	X	X	X	DENR, PCTC
	9.2 Initiate bilateral arrangements with Indonesia and Malaysia for joint cross border control and surveillance operations	9.2.1 Bilateral meeting reports	X			DENR-BMB in coordination with DFA
		9.2.2 Actual joint operations reports	X			
	9.3 Initiate discussion for the integration of wildlife trade issues in the agenda of the Brunei Darussalam Indonesia Malaysia Philippines – East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) and Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF)	9.3.1 Meeting reports that tackle wildlife trade issues	X			PCSDS, Mindanao Development Authority (MINDA)
	9.4 Enhance cooperation with Malaysia on the management and protection of marine resources within Turtle Island Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA)	9.4.1 TIHPA Joint Management Committee (JMC) meetings	X	X	X	DENR (BMB, Region IX, ARMM), BFAR, DND, DFA
9.4.2 TIHPA JMC resolutions on strengthening wildlife law enforcement		X	X	X		

## ACTION PLAN

## Strategy 3. Capacity Building

*Objective: To strengthen the capacities of relevant government units at the national and local levels as well as concerned stakeholders in WLE.*

Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
1. Development, and institutionalization of comprehensive programmatic capacity building on WLE	1.1 Review and enhance of existing WLE training courses	1.1.1 Programmatic WLE training course developed including module	X			DENR-BMB, Tanggol Kalikasan, USAID-PW
	1.2 Institutionalize the programmatic training course	1.2.1 DENR Administrative Order or other legal issuance	X			
	1.3 Conduct of training	1.3.1 Training reports	X	X	X	
2. Development of academic courses or short-term formal education program on WLE	2.1 Coordinate with Philippine Public Safety College (PPSC), CHED, NBI Academy, PNP Academy, Philippine Military Academy (PMA), and other relevant learning institutions for guidance and assistance in the development of formal education program on WLE	2.1.1 Coordination meetings and reports		X		DENR-BMB in coordination with PPSC, CHED, NBI Academy, PNP Academy, PMA
	2.2 Explore potential partnerships with academic institutions for integration of wildlife and other environment-related subjects in their respective curriculum	2.2.1 Coordination meetings and reports		X		DENR-BMB in coordination with academe
	2.3 Develop courses on environmental conservation and protection that may be offered as core or elective subjects in academic degree programs of learning institutions	2.3.1 Number of courses developed and adopted	X			

Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
	2.4 Coordinate with the Philippine Regulatory Commission (PRC) and other relevant bodies/agencies/institutions for potential recognition of WLE courses as part of continuing professional education (CPE)	2.4.1 Coordination meetings and reports		X		DENR (BMB, HRDS) in coordination with PRC
		2.4.2 Number of WLE courses included as CPE credits		X		
3. Implementation of basic training programs, e.g. Training of Trainers (TOT) on WLE, orientation-training on environmental laws for Prosecutors and Judges in all RTCs and MTCs, continuous mentoring and coaching of WLE Officers, barangay-level monitoring system, values orientation	3.1 At least one basic training program carried out per year	3.1.1 Training report/s	X	X	X	DENR-BMB
	3.2 Train at least 300 key personnel of local and national government agencies and partners per year	3.2.1 Directory of trained personnel	X	X	X	
		3.2.2 Sex-disaggregated list of speakers and participants	X	X	X	
		3.2.3 Training reports including copy of presentation materials	X	X	X	
3.3 At least 10% of trained non-DENR personnel actively engaged in wildlife law enforcement related activities	3.3.1 Individual accomplishment reports	X	X	X		
4. Implementation of specialized training sessions (e.g., wildlife ID and handling, specimen collection and preservation for forensics, cyber-crime investigation intelligence-led law enforcement, controlled delivery, communication planning, etc.)	4.1 At least one specialized training program with a minimum of 35 participants carried out per year	4.1.1 Training module prepared	X	X	X	DENR-BMB in coordination with academe, NBI and PNP
		4.1.2 Training reports including copy of presentation material	X			
		4.1.3 Sex-disaggregated list of speakers and participants	X			

## ACTION PLAN

## Strategy 4. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

*Objective: To increase awareness of various stakeholders on Philippine wildlife and relevant laws to effect behavioral change.*

Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
1. Assessment of the level of public awareness on Philippine wildlife conservation and protection, and related laws	1.1 Develop survey questionnaires	1.1.1 Survey questionnaires developed	X			DENR (BMB, Regional Offices) in coordination with development partners, and academe, USDOJ, ADB-GEF IWT
	1.2 Conduct of actual survey based on standard methodology	1.2.1 Survey conducted nationwide	X			
	1.3 Analysis of survey results	1.3.1 Survey report	X			
2. Preparation of CEPA/ WLE communication plan with impact assessment tool	2.1 Review of existing National and Regional CEPA/ Communication plan	2.1.1 Discussion paper on WLE CEPA/Communication plan	X			DENR (BMB, Regional/Field Offices) in coordination with DILG, LGU and development partners
	2.2 Development of National CEPA/Communication Plan on WLE (to consider Regional context)	2.2.1 National CEPA/Communication Plan on WLE	X			
	2.3 Impact assessment tool developed	2.3.1 CEPA/ communication impact assessment tool	X			
	2.4 Assessment of the impacts of CEPA activities	2.4.1 Impact assessment report		X		
3. Development, production and dissemination of CEPA materials	3.1 Development of campaign materials (e.g. AVP, posters, leaflets, brochures, tarpaulins, comic-type materials, etc.)	3.1.1 Number of CEPA materials developed, produced and disseminated to various target audiences	X			DENR (BMB, Regional/Field Offices)
	3.2 Production of popular versions of RA 9147 and other related policies in at least 4 local languages e.g. Cebuano, Ilocano, Filipino, and Chavacano	3.2.1 Number of copies produced	X			
		3.2.2 No of copies distributed		X	X	X

Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
	3.3 Dissemination of wildlife-related policies through all forms of media e.g., booklets, regional notification, posting in BMB and DENR websites and social media networks	3.3.1 No. of visits/download/ likes	X	X	X	
3.3.2 No. of articles featured in newsprints		X	X	X		
3.3.3 Airtime spent on wildlife-related policy discussions		X	X	X		
4. Conduct of awareness campaign to educate communities and other stakeholders on the importance of healthy, balanced, and productive ecosystems, increase chances of reporting illegal activities, and reduce the incidence of wildlife crimes.	4.1 Conduct of contests (e.g., slogan-making, quiz bee, poster-making, jingle-making, photography, mobile app. development for reporting wildlife crime contest)	4.1.1 Number of awareness programs conducted for communities/barangays	X			DENR (BMB, Regional/Field Offices) in coordination with DILG/LGUs, LEAs, communities, USAID PW
		4.1.2 Number of communities/barangays as beneficiaries of community awareness programs	X			
	4.2 Implementation of informal education programs (e.g. <i>Dalaw-Turo</i> /school caravans, orientation of barangay officials and local communities, radio plugs, TV ads, film showing in cinemas, installation of billboards in air/sea ports, hanging of tarpaulins in national and provincial roads, posting of posters/tarpaulins in bus stations)	4.2.1 Number of DENR personnel trained on Dalaw-Turo strategies	X	X	X	
		4.2.2 Number of CEPA campaigns launched (Dalaw-Turo/school caravans, orientation of barangay officials and local communities, radio plugs, TV ads, film showing in cinemas, installation of billboards in air/sea ports, hanging of tarpaulins in national and provincial roads and bus stations)	X	X	X	
		4.2.3 At least 25% of the Filipino people are aware of wildlife conservation and protection	X	X	X	

## ACTION PLAN

## Strategy 5. Improving Governance, Curbing Corruption

*Objective: To ensure transparent, accountable, and responsible law enforcement officers and institutions that uphold the rule of law.*

Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
1. Establishment of feedback mechanism	1.1 Review existing feedback mechanisms that can be applied to WLE	1.1.1 Analysis report	X	X	X	DENR (BMB, Regional Offices) in coordination with other NGAs
	1.2 Develop feedback mechanism on WLE	1.2.1 Feedback mechanism developed	X	X	X	
	1.3 Operationalize feedback mechanism	1.3.1 Number of regions that implement and operationalize the mechanism	X	X	X	
		1.3.2 Compliance reports	X	X		
2. Mobilization and support to wildlife-related bodies, e.g. National and Regional Wildlife Management Committees, Philippine Plants Conservation Committee (PPCC), Philippine Red List Committee (PRLC), etc.	2.1 Conduct of regular meetings of wildlife-related bodies	2.1.1 Minutes of the Meeting including inter-agency recommendations	X	X	X	DENR (BMB, Regional Offices) in coordination with other LGUs, academe and other GAs
		2.1.2 Action documents in pursuit of recommendations	X	X	X	
3. Management of confiscated wild animals	3.1 Assessment of existing WRCs in terms of capacity and capability to maintain confiscated animals	5.1.2 Report on the operational status and condition of WRCs nationwide	X			DENR (BMB, Regional/Field Offices) in coordination with LGUs and private sector
	3.2 Streamlining, enhancement of existing and/or establishment of new WRCs, as necessary.	3.2.1 Number of WRCs established/improved and maintained	X	X	X	
		3.2.2 Regular animal inventory report including disposition, in accordance with existing guidelines	X	X	X	
	3.3 Establishment of holding facilities in major trade hotspots	3.3.1 Number of holding facilities established in major trade hotspots	X			



Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
	3.4 CTVS installed and operational in hotspot areas	3.4.1 Number of CCTVs procured	X			DENR (Policy and Planning Service, Financial and Management Service, BMB, Regional Offices)
	3.5 Dedicated fund in all regions allocated annually for the purchase of medical tools, supplies and equipment	1.7.3 Amount of medical tools, supplies and equipment procured	X			DENR (Policy and Planning Service, Financial and Management Service, BMB, Regional Offices)

## ACTION PLAN

## Strategy 6. Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation

*Obj: To be able to assess the impacts, refine the mechanisms and monitor implementation status of WildLEAP*

Interventions	Targets	Indicators	Time Frame			Responsible Entity/ies
			S	M	L	
1. Monitoring compliance to reporting requirements	1.1 Regular and timely submission of quarterly WLE reports to the Office of the Secretary	1.1.1 Quarterly reports submitted	X	X	X	DENR (BMB, Regional Offices)
2. Conduct of impact assessment of WLE efforts vis-à-vis implementation of the WildLEAP at regular interval (every 3 years)	2.1 Development of evaluation tool	2.1.1 Evaluation tool developed	X	X		DENR (BMB, Policy and Planning Service)
	2.2 External evaluation of impact	2.2.1 Evaluation Report including recommendation/s to improve WLE activities	X	X	X	
	2.2 Mid-term review of WildLEAP	2.3.1 Report of mid-term review		X		DENR-BMB
3. Development of mechanisms for monitoring of status of wildlife-related cases at DOJ and Judiciary/Supreme Court, as appropriate	3.1 Coordinate with DOJ and Judiciary/Supreme Court	2.3.1 Updated WildLEAP		X		
		3.1.1 Regular status report of wildlife cases	X			DENR-BMB in coordination with DOJ
4. Promotion of public participation in monitoring and reporting wildlife crimes	4.1 Updating and dissemination of directory of deputized and designated WEOs and WTMUs (from CENRO to national level)	4.1.1 Directory regularly updated and published	X			DENR (BMB and Regional Offices)
	4.2 Design and promote the use of a system for real time reporting on wildlife crimes	4.2.1 System for real time reporting of wildlife crimes established	X			
		4.2.2 Increased number of individuals reporting wildlife-related crimes			X	

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## BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS (in million pesos)

## Strategy I. Policy and System Development

Interventions	Targets	Timeline			Short term		Medium Term				Long Term				TOTAL
		S	M	L	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
1. Generation of scientific information and data to better understand status of illegal wildlife trade in the country.	1.1 Research on wildlife trade, valuation, and law enforcement conducted	X			2,429.22	2,550.68									4,979.90
	1.2 Inventory of wildlife species in trade and their associated habitats	X			1,463.29	1,536.45									2,999.74
	1.3 Conduct of research on accessibility, affordability, and availability of online trade of wildlife in support to POGI operation	X			300.00	315.00									615.00
2. Development of standards on wildlife resource valuation in support of WLE.	2.1 Inventory and review of existing tools on resource valuation	X			489.00	513.45									1,002.45
	2.2 Develop and pilot-test standard tool/s on wildlife resource valuation		X				5,957.01	6,254.68	6,567.61	6,895.99	7,240.79				32,916.08
	2.3 User's fee system fully implemented	X	X	X											
3. Strengthening and harmonization of policies and processes on WLE (to include incentive mechanisms, WEO deputation, adoption of local flagship species, etc.)	3.1 Review of policies including local ordinances relevant to WLE to identify conflicts and gaps	X			540.00	567.00									1,107.00
	3.2 Draft policy amendments or new policies addressing conflicts and gaps	X			3,559.20	3,737.16									7,296.36
	3.3 Draft Executive Order creating a national body dedicated to combatting wildlife crimes in the country	X													
4. Development of electronic-permitting systems for wildlife species	4.1 Develop an interoperable (linked with other relevant agencies) online transaction system for processing and issuance of wildlife-related permits		X				7,767.00	8,155.35	8,563.12	8,991.27	9,440.84				42,917.58

Interventions	Targets	Timeline			Short term		Medium Term				Long Term			TOTAL	
		S	M	L	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		2028
5. Development/ updating/ enhancement of protocols for enforcement of wildlife laws, including forensic specimen collection protocol	5.1 Establish protocol for monitoring, investigation, and detection of online wildlife trade		X				300.00	315.00	330.75	347.29	364.65				1,657.69
	5.2 Establish protocol for forensic specimen collection	X													
	5.3 Review and enhance existing WLE manual/protocols	X			1,250.00	1,312.50									2,562.50
	5.4 Draft policy for the adoption of the enhanced and updated WLE manual/protocols		X		6,250.00	6,562.50	5,100.00	5,355.00	5,632.75	5,903.89	6,199.08				41,003.22
6. Development/ updating/ enhancement of wildlife management information system	6.1 Adopt and maintain Environmental Law Enforcement Management Information System (ELEMIS) at all DENR Regional Offices	X			742.00	779.10									1,521.10
	6.2 Integrate ELEMIS in Environmental Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)			X							632.26	663.88	697.07		1,993.21
	6.3 Develop and use mobile application/s for wildlife crime reporting		X				2,200.00	2,310.00	2,425.50	2,546.78	2,674.11				12,156.39
	6.4 Develop and maintain databases on wildlife permit holders and their wildlife stocks, and data analysis	X					882.00	863.10	906.26	951.57	999.15				4,602.07
	6.5 Develop and promote information sharing protocol		X												
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>17,022.71</b>	<b>17,873.84</b>	<b>22,206.01</b>	<b>23,253.13</b>	<b>24,425.98</b>	<b>25,636.78</b>	<b>26,918.62</b>	<b>632.26</b>	<b>663.88</b>	<b>697.07</b>	<b>159,330.28</b>

## BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS (in million pesos)

## Strategy 2. Networking and Coordination

Interventions	Targets	Timeline			Short term		Medium Term				Long Term				Total
		S	M	L	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
1. Establishment of inter-agency wildlife law enforcement group at the regional and local levels (provincial, municipal, city)	1.1 Conduct of WLE stakeholder analysis in at least 6 major wildlife trade hotspots	X			938.58	985.50									1,924.08
	1.2 Conduct/support consultation meetings to secure multi-agency support in the creation of WLE group at the regional and local levels	X			1,251.70	1,314.88									2,566.57
	1.3. Facilitate drafting/execution of Agreements or other legal instruments to mobilize and operationalize the regional and local bodies	X			2,372.02	2,490.62									4,862.63
	1.4. Mobilization/operation of regional and local enforcement groups	X			1,079.45	1,133.42									2,212.88
	1.5 Intelligence funds allocated per region per year	X													
	1.6 Protective equipment for DENR law enforcers (e.g. firearms or whichever is applicable in the law enforcement operations)	X													
	1.7 Drones with HD cameras per RO procured and operational		X				7,574.00								7,574.00
2. Creation of venues for regular sharing of information including issues, best practices, and lessons learned on WLE	2.1 Conduct of WLE Summit every two years	X	X	X	5,434.00	5,705.70									11,139.70
	2.2 Conduct/support regular meetings of regional WEOs, WTMU, RLECC	X	X	X	16,099.31	16,904.27									33,003.58
3. Strengthening of collaborative mechanism with the private sector in wildlife conservation and protection	3.1 Document good practices of private sector engagement in wildlife conservation and protection	X			855.00	897.75									1,752.75
	3.2 Establishment of mechanics to recognize private sectors' contributions to wildlife conservation and	X			552.80	559.44									1,112.24

Interventions	Targets	Timeline			Short term		Medium Term				Long Term				Total
		S	M	L	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
	protection														
	3.3 Implementation of Adopt-a-Wildlife Species Program, e.g. public-private partnership for in-situ conservation of threatened species (DENR Administrative Order 2010-16)	X			541.06	568.11									1,109.18
	3.4 Encourage private sector support for WLE	X													
4. Strengthening and continuous mobilization and operation of Philippine Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade (POGI) and other similar inter-agency bodies	4.1 Review and reconstitute POGI	X			4,265.16	4,478.42									8,743.58
	4.2 Conduct of surveillance, case building, law enforcement and case filing	X			3,484.32	3,658.53									7,142.85
5. Operationalization of Wildlife Traffic Monitoring Units in all major airports and seaports	5.1 Designation of WTMUs to man all major air and sea ports		X				1,814.95	1,905.70	2,000.99	2,101.04	2,080.12	2,184.12	2,293.33	2,407.98	16,788.23
6. Coordination and development of mechanisms with private companies (e.g. airline, bus, shipping, cargo forwarders, Transport Network Vehicle Service (TNVS), etc.) to combat illegal transport of wildlife	6.1 Coordination meetings	X			2,040.97	2,151.42									4,192.39
	6.2 Orientation on wildlife trafficking and wildlife laws	X													-
	6.3 Drafting of MOA or other institutional arrangements	X													-
7. Promotion of Philippines' efforts on WLE at the regional and international events and publications	7.1 Attendance in regional and international events and dissemination of Philippine WLE initiatives therein	X	X	X	1,392.18	1,461.78	1,534.79	1,611.62	1,692.30	1,776.81	1,865.65	2,056.88	1,958.94	2,159.75	17,510.71
	7.2 Papers/manuscripts/articles on WLE prepared	X	X	X	631.97	663.57	696.75	731.59	768.17	806.58	846.91	889.25	933.71	980.40	7,948.90
	7.3 Sourcing of international funds and support (e.g. ...)	X	X	X	1,324.78	1,391.07	1,460.57	1,533.60	1,610.28	1,190.79	1,755.33	1,864.10	1,957.30	2,055.17	16,142.98
8. Ensure continuous compliance to international and regional	8.1 Regular sharing of information and response to transnational intelligence	X	X	X	348.56	365.95	384.30	403.51	423.69	444.87	467.11	490.47	514.99	540.74	4,384.19

Interventions	Targets	Timeline			Short term		Medium Term				Long Term				Total
		S	M	L	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
commitments	reports														
	8.2 Regular submission of reports to international conventions (e.g. CITES, CBD, ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement, etc.)	X	X	X	695.06	729.82	766.31	804.62	844.85	887.10	931.45	978.02	1,026.98	1,078.27	8,742.49
9. Establishment of collaborative mechanism with neighboring ASEAN countries on transboundary WLE concerns	9.1 Participate in Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), including the SOMTC Working Group on Illicit Wildlife and Timber Trafficking	X			1,008.59	1,059.02									2,067.61
	9.2 Initiate bilateral arrangements with Indonesia and Malaysia for joint cross border control and surveillance operations	X			4,386.12	4,605.43									8,991.55
	9.3 Initiate discussion for the integration of wildlife trade issues in the agenda of the Brunei Darussalam Indonesia Malaysia Philippines – East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP EAGA) and Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF)	X			3,786.12	3,975.43									7,761.55
	9.4 Enhance cooperation with Malaysia on the management and protection of marine resources within Turtle Island Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA)	X	X	X	4,336.12	1,402.93	1,473.08	1,546.73	1,624.07	1,705.27	1,790.53	1,180.06	1,974.06	2,072.77	19,105.62
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>56,823.88</b>	<b>56,503.06</b>	<b>15,704.74</b>	<b>8,537.37</b>	<b>8,964.34</b>	<b>8,912.45</b>	<b>9,737.10</b>	<b>9,642.91</b>	<b>10,659.31</b>	<b>11,295.08</b>	<b>196,780.25</b>

## BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS (in million pesos)

## Strategy 3. Capacity Building

Interventions	Targets	Timeline			Short term		Medium Term				Long Term				Total
		S	M	L	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
1. Development, and institutionalization of comprehensive programmatic capacity building on WLE	1.1 Review and enhance of existing WLE training courses	X			2,253.00	2,365.65									4,618.65
	1.2 Institutionalize the programmatic training course	X			10.00										10.00
	1.3 Conduct of training	X	X	X		673.00	706.65	741.98	779.08	818.04	858.94	901.88	946.98	994.33	7,420.87
2. Development of academic courses or short-term formal education program on WLE	2.1 Coordinate with Philippine Public Safety College (PPSC), CHED, NBI Academy, PNP Academy, Philippine Military Academy (PMA), and other relevant learning institutions for guidance and assistance in the development of formal education program on WLE		X				50.00	52.50	55.13	57.88					215.51
	2.2 Explore potential partnerships with academic institutions for integration of wildlife and other environment-related subjects in their respective curriculum		X				50.00	52.50	55.13	57.88					215.51
	2.3 Develop courses on environmental conservation and protection that may be offered as core or elective subjects in academic degree programs of learning institutions	X				442.00									442.00
	2.4 Coordinate with the Philippine Regulatory Commission (PRC) and other relevant bodies/agencies/ institutions for potential recognition of WLE courses as part of continuing professional education (CPE)		X					15.20	15.96	16.76	17.60				65.51

Interventions	Targets	Timeline			Short term		Medium Term				Long Term				Total
		S	M	L	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
3. Implementation of basic training programs, e.g. Training of Trainers (TOT) on WLE, orientation-training on environmental laws for Prosecutors and Judges in all RTCs and MTCs, continuous mentoring and coaching of WLE Officers, barangay-level monitoring system, values orientation	3.1 At least one basic training program carried out per year	X	X	X	2,553.00	2,680.65	2,814.68	2,955.42	3,103.19	3,258.35	3,421.26	3,592.24	3,771.94	3,960.54	32,111.27
	3.2 Train at least 300 key personnel of local and national government agencies and partners per year	X	X	X	3,290.00	3,454.50	3,627.23	3,808.59	3,999.02	4,198.92	4,408.91	4,629.36	4,860.83	5,103.87	41,381.21
	3.3 At least 10% of trained non-DENR personnel actively engaged in wildlife law enforcement related activities	X	X	X											
4. Implementation of specialized training sessions (e.g., wildlife ID and handling, specimen collection and preservation for forensics, cyber-crime investigation intelligence-led law enforcement, controlled delivery, communication planning, etc.)	4.1 At least one specialized training program with a minimum of 35 participants carried out per year	X	X	X	7,202.00	7,562.10	7,940.21	8,337.22	8,754.08	9,191.78	9,651.37	10,133.94	10,640.63	11,172.67	90,585.98
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>15,308.00</b>	<b>17,177.90</b>	<b>15,203.96</b>	<b>15,964.16</b>	<b>16,762.37</b>	<b>17,600.43</b>	<b>18,340.48</b>	<b>19,257.42</b>	<b>20,220.38</b>	<b>21,231.40</b>	<b>177,066.51</b>

## BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS (in million pesos)

## Strategy 4. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

Interventions	Targets	Time Frame			Short term		Medium Term				Long Term				Total
		S	M	L	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
1. Assessment of the level of public awareness on Philippine wildlife conservation and protection, and related laws	1.1 Develop survey questionnaires	X			2,299.00	2,413.95									4,712.95
	1.2 Conduct of actual survey based on standard methodology	X			4,610.00	4,840.50									9,450.50
	1.3 Analysis of survey results	X			670.00	703.50									1,373.50
2. Preparation of CEPA/WLE communication plan with impact assessment tool	2.1 Review of existing National and Regional CEPA/ Communication plan	X			911.00	956.50									1,867.50
	2.2 Development of National CEPA/Communication Plan on WLE (to consider Regional context)	X			1,087.50	1,141.87									2,229.37
	2.3 Impact assessment tool developed	X													
	2.4 Assessment of the impacts of CEPA activities		X		10,700.00	11,235.00									21,935.00
3. Development, production and dissemination of CEPA materials	3.1 Development of campaign materials (e.g. AVP, posters, leaflets, brochures, tarpaulins, comic-type materials, etc.)	X													
	3.2 Production of popular versions of RA 9147 and other related policies in at least 4 local languages e.g. Cebuano, Ilocano, Filipino, and Chavacano	X	X	X	4,848.00	5,090.40	5,344.92	5,612.17	5,892.77	6,187.41	6,496.78	6,821.66	7,162.70	7,520.84	60,977.66
	3.3 Dissemination of wildlife-related policies through all forms of media e.g., booklets, regional notification, posting in BMB and DENR websites and social media networks	X	X	X	120.00	126.00	132.30	138.92	145.86	153.15	160.81	168.85	177.29	186.14	1,509.32



Interventions	Targets	Time Frame			Short term		Medium Term				Long Term				Total
		S	M	L	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
4. Conduct of awareness campaign to educate communities and other stakeholders on the importance of healthy, balanced, and productive ecosystems, increase chances of reporting illegal activities, and reduce the incidence of wildlife crimes.	4.1 Conduct of contests (e.g., slogan-making, quiz bee, poster-making, jingle-making, photography, mobile app, development for reporting wildlife crime contest)	X	X	X	1,886.00	1,980.30	2,079.32	2,183.28	2,292.44	2,407.07	2,527.42	2,653.79	2,786.48	2,925.81	23,721.90
	4.2 Implementation of informal education programs (e.g. Dalaw-Turo/school caravans, orientation of barangay officials and local communities, radio plugs, TV ads, film showing in cinemas, installation of billboards in air/sea ports, hanging of tarpaulins in national and provincial roads, posting of posters/tarpaulins in bus stations)	X	X	X	15,878.85	16,672.79	17,506.43	18,381.75	19,300.84	20,265.88	21,279.18	22,343.14	23,460.29	24,633.31	199,722.47
Total					43,010.35	45,160.81	25,062.97	26,316.11	27,631.92	29,013.52	30,464.19	31,987.44	33,586.77	35,266.09	327,500.17

## BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS (in million pesos)

## Strategy 5. Improving Governance, Curbing Corruption

Interventions	Targets	Timeline			Short term		Medium Term			Long Term				Total	
		S	M	L	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		2028
1. Establishment of feedback mechanism	1.1 Review existing feedback mechanisms that can be applied to WLE	X	X	X	1,450.00	1,522.50	1,598.63	1,678.56	1,762.48	1,850.61	1,943.14	2,040.30	2,142.31	2,249.43	18,237.94
	1.2 Develop feedback mechanism on WLE				382.20	401.00	421.16	442.21	164.32	487.54	511.92	537.51	564.39	592.61	4,504.85
	1.3 Operationalize feedback mechanism				12.16	12.77	13.41	14.08	14.78	15.52	16.30	17.11	17.97	18.86	152.94
2. Mobilization and support to wildlife-related bodies, e.g. National and Regional Wildlife Management Committees, Philippine Plants Conservation Committee (PPCC), Philippine Red List Committee (PRLC), etc.	2.1 Conduct of regular meetings of wildlife-related bodies	X	X	X	9,900.00	10,395.00	10,914.75	11,460.49	12,033.51	12,635.19	13,266.95	13,930.29	14,626.81	15,358.15	124,521.13
3. Management of confiscated wild animals	3.1 Assessment of existing WRCs in terms of capacity and capability to maintain confiscated animals	X			2,833.20	2,974.86									5,808.06
	3.2 Streamlining, enhancement of existing and/or establishment of new WRCs, as necessary.	X	X	X	307,000.22	322,350.23	338,467.74	355,391.12	373,160.68	391,818.72	411,459.65	431,980.13	453,002.14	476,258.10	3,860,888.73
	3.3 Establishment of holding facilities in major trade hotspots	X			22,317.14	23,432.99									45,750.13
	3.4 CCTVS installed and operational in hotspot areas	X				1,800.00	1,890.00								3,690.00
	3.5 Dedicated fund in all regions allocated annually for the purchase of medical tools, supplies and equipment	X													
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>343,895</b>	<b>362,889</b>	<b>353,306</b>	<b>368,986</b>	<b>387,136</b>	<b>406,808</b>	<b>427,198</b>	<b>448,505</b>	<b>470,354</b>	<b>494,477</b>	<b>4,063,554</b>

BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS (in million pesos)

Strategy 6. Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation

Interventions	Targets	Timeline			Short term		Medium Term				Long Term				Total
		S	M	L	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
1. Monitoring compliance to reporting requirements	1.1 Regular and timely submission of quarterly WLE reports to the Office of the Secretary	X	X	X	2,252.97	2,365.62	2,483.90	2,608.09	2,738.50	2,875.42	3,019.19	3,170.15	3,328.66	3,495.09	28,337.59
2. Conduct of impact assessment of WLE efforts vis-à-vis implementation of the WildLEAP at regular interval (every 3 years)	2.1 Development of evaluation tool	X	X		1,098.80	1,153.74	1,212.00	1,272.00	1,335.60	1,402.38					7,474.51
	2.2 External evaluation of impact	X	X	X	686.00	720.30	756.32	794.13	833.84	875.53	919.31	965.27	1,013.53	1,064.21	8,628.43
	2.3 Mid-term review of WildLEAP		X					22.80		22.80				23.94	69.54
3. Development of mechanisms for monitoring of status of wildlife-related cases at DOJ and Judiciary/Supreme Court, as appropriate	3.1 Coordinate with DOJ and Judiciary/Supreme Court	X			75.00	78.75									153.75
4. Promotion of public participation in monitoring and reporting wildlife crimes	4.1 Updating and dissemination of directory of deputized and designated WEOs and WIMUs (from CENRO to national level)	X			250.00	262.00									512.00
	4.2 Design and promote the use of a system for real time reporting on wildlife crimes	X	X												
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>4,362.77</b>	<b>4,580.41</b>	<b>4,452.21</b>	<b>4,697.02</b>	<b>4,907.93</b>	<b>5,176.13</b>	<b>3,938.50</b>	<b>4,135.42</b>	<b>4,342.19</b>	<b>4,583.24</b>	<b>45,175.82</b>



NOV 17 2020

**DA-DENR-DILG JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER**  
**No. 2020 - 01**

**SUBJECT: DEFINING THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF AGENCIES CONCERNED IN THE LOCAL TRADE AND TRANSPORT OF WILDLIFE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 192 s. 1987, Republic Act (RA) No. 9147 ("Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001"), RA 8485 ("Animal Welfare Act of 1998"), as amended by RA 10631, and RA 7160 ("Local Government Code of 1991"), and their corresponding implementing rules and regulations, the following guidelines are hereby promulgated:

**Section 1. *Basic Principles and Policies.*** It is the policy of the State to conserve the country's wildlife resources and their habitats for sustainability. It is also the policy of the State to protect and promote the welfare of all animals in the Philippines by supervising and regulating the establishment and operations of all facilities utilized for breeding, maintaining, keeping, treating or training of all animals either as objects of trade or as household pets. Further, it is the policy of the State to provide for a more responsive and accountable local government structure instituted through a system of decentralization.

**Section 2. *Objectives.*** This Joint Administrative Order ("Order") seeks the furtherance of the above policies and to ensure that the procedures of the agencies' regulations on local trade and transport of wildlife, particularly in the issuance of the required separate and distinct permits, are well coordinated.

**Section 3. *Scope and Coverage.*** This Order shall apply to the local trade of all terrestrial wild animal species, all turtles and tortoises, and wetland species, including but not limited to crocodiles, waterbirds, all amphibians, and reptiles including their by-products and derivatives, except in the Province of Palawan where other rules and regulations may apply in accordance with the Wildlife Act and RA 7611 ("Strategic Environmental Plan for Palawan Act" or "SEP Law").

**Section 4. *Definition of Terms.*** For purposes of this Joint Administrative Order, the following terms are herein defined as follows:

- a. *Animal Welfare* – pertains to the physical and psychological well-being of animals. It includes, but not limited to, the avoidance of abuse, maltreatment, cruelty and exploitation of animals by humans by

maintaining appropriate standards of accommodation, feeding and general care, the prevention and treatment of disease and the assurance of freedom from fear, distress, harassment, and unnecessary discomfort and pain, and allowing animals to express normal behavior;

- b. *Certificate of Wildlife Registration* – an official document issued by the DENR evidencing that the wildlife species have been entered in the official records and granting authority to the named person, agency or institution to maintain such wildlife;
- c. *Collection or collecting* – the act of gathering or harvesting wildlife, its by-products or derivatives;
- d. *Local Transport Permit* – a document issued by the DENR authorizing an individual or entity to bring, carry or transport wildlife, by-products or derivatives acquired from legal sources from the point of origin to the final destination within the country;
- e. *Shipping Permit* – the official document of the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) issued with authority “With Authority of the Director” by Veterinary Quarantine Officers, government and private veterinarians deputized by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture allowing the movement of animals from one place to another;
- f. *Trading of wildlife* – the act of engaging in the exchange, exportation or importation, purchase or sale of wildlife, wildlife by-products or derivatives;

*Transporting of wildlife* – the act of carrying or conveying wildlife, wildlife, wildlife by-products or derivatives from one place to another;

- g. *Veterinary Quarantine Certificate* – a document issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) for animals certifying that these are free from evidence of dangerous communicable animal diseases or exposure thereto;
- h. *Wildlife* – wild forms and varieties of fauna, in all developmental stages, including those which are in captivity or are being bred or propagated, under the jurisdiction of the DENR, specifically all terrestrial animal species, all turtles and tortoises and wetland species, including but not limited to crocodiles, waterbirds and all amphibians and dugong;
- i. *Wildlife by-products* - Any part taken from wildlife species such as meat, hides, antlers, feathers, leather, fur, internal organs, bones, scales, scutes, shells, coral parts, carapace and the like, or whole dead body of wildlife in its preserved/stuffed state, including compounds indirectly produced in a bio-chemical process or cycle;
- j. *Wildlife derivatives* – A substance/material extracted or taken from wildlife such as but not limited to blood, saliva, oils, resins, genes, gums, honey, cocoon, fur, tannin, urine, serum, spores, pollen and the like; a

compound directly or indirectly produced from wildlife and/or products produced from wildlife and wildlife products;

- k. *Wildlife Farm Permit* – a document issued by the DENR to develop, operate and maintain a wildlife breeding farm for conservation, trade and/or scientific purposes.

**Section 5. Common Roles and Responsibilities.** As allowed by their respective mandates, the Department of Agriculture (DA), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) shall promote public awareness of and compliance with the laws, rules and regulations relating to local trade in wildlife. They shall likewise render mutual assistance in related monitoring and capacity-building activities.

**Section 6. Roles and Responsibilities of the DA.** The DA, through the BAI, shall:

- a. Provide training and materials to local government units (LGUs) and the DENR on animal welfare regulations and the role of LGUs;
- b. Provide information, education and communication materials on animal welfare laws, rules and regulations;
- c. Incorporate in each Shipping Permit a statement that such permit shall not be valid for the transport of wildlife;
- d. Include as a requirement for the issuance of a Certificate of Registration for entities dealing with wildlife the presentation of the appropriate wildlife permits/clearances from the concerned DENR Regional Office;
- e. Assist the DENR in raising awareness on laws on wildlife resources, particularly the legal requirements for possession, trade and transport of wildlife and wildlife by-products;
- f. Regularly provide DENR with relevant information, if any, on illegal wildlife trade and transport obtained from its sector; and
- g. Ensure that there is a separate category for "wildlife trade" in all checklists for industry type or kind/line of business in certification or transport permit application forms.

**Section 7. Roles and Responsibilities of the DENR.** The DENR, through its regional offices and/or the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB), shall:

- a. Provide training and materials to DA and the LGUs on wildlife trade regulation in order to enhance their capacity and roles in combating illegal wildlife trade;
- b. Provide information, education and communication materials to raise awareness on conservation and protection of wildlife species and on the

prohibition and criminal liabilities for illegal wildlife trade and other violations of the Wildlife Act;

- c. Coordinate with LGUs in the apprehension and prosecution of those engaged in illegal wildlife trade;
- d. Incorporate in each Local Transport Permit a statement that such permit shall not be valid for the transport of wildlife unless the necessary Phytosanitary or Veterinary Quarantine Certificate is obtained from Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) or BAI, respectively.
- e. Provide technical assistance to LGUs in the drafting of local ordinances to support and supplement national regulations on the protection of wildlife and local trade thereof;
- f. Assist in ensuring that holders of wildlife permits are compliant with applicable animal welfare regulations;
- g. Train appropriate DA and LGU officers and employees as Wildlife Enforcement Officers (WEOs); and
- h. Strengthen public participation in detecting and reporting illegal wildlife trade activities.

**Section 8. Roles and Responsibilities of the DILG.** The DILG shall:

- a. Enjoin all local chief executives and presiding officers of concerned Sanggunians and other local stakeholders to support the implementation of the Wildlife Act and the Animal Welfare Act as well as their respective implementing rules and regulations and pertinent national policies, and to report and provide information on illegal wildlife trade and transport to the DENR for monitoring and law enforcement purposes;
- b. Reiterate to LGUs, through an appropriate issuance, the requirement of proper DENR wildlife permit and/or clearance for persons and entities engaged in the trade of wildlife and the cancellation of the business permits of persons and entities involved in illegal trade of wildlife;
- c. Cause the widest dissemination of this Joint Administrative Order to all LGUs;
- d. Assist the DENR and the DA in monitoring LGU compliance through the Bureau of Local Government Supervision (BLGS);
- e. Enjoin the enactment of local ordinances to support and supplement national regulations on local wildlife in their respective territorial jurisdictions, such as inclusion of appropriate provisions in their Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Zoning Ordinances, and the designation of City or Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer;

- f. Assist LGUs in enacting local ordinances to support and supplement national regulations on local wildlife in their respective territorial jurisdictions;
- g. Assist the DENR in organizing activities to raise awareness on laws on wildlife resources, particularly the legal requirements for possession, trade and transport of wildlife and wildlife by-products, in coordination with LGUs; and
- h. Ensure that there is a separate category for "wildlife trade" in all checklists for industry type or kind/line of business in business permit and other application forms.

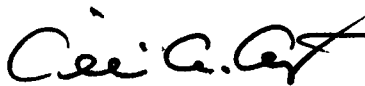
**Section 9. Public Participation.** The participation of the citizens in compliance monitoring of wildlife permit holders as well as in providing information on illegal wildlife trade shall be encouraged.

**Section 10. Funding.** All necessary expenses for the implementation of these guidelines and compliance monitoring of permit holders shall be chargeable to the regular budgets of the respective agencies, subject to existing accounting and auditing rules and regulations.

**Section 11. Separability Clause.** If any provision of this Joint Administrative Order is declared unconstitutional, the remaining provisions shall not be affected and shall remain in full force and effect.

**Section 12. Repealing Clause.** All previous orders, rules and regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this Joint Administrative Order are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

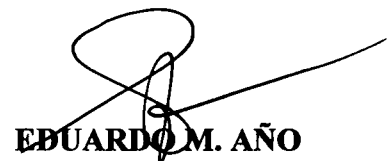
**Section 13. Effectivity.** This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in a newspaper of general circulation and upon submission of a copy thereof to the Office of the National Administrative Registry (ONAR) at the University of the Philippines Law Center.

  
**WILLIAM D. DAR**


Secretary  
 DA

  
**ROY A. CIMATU**

Secretary  
 DENR

  
**EDUARDO M. AÑO**

Secretary  
 DILG

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
  
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 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT  
 AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
  
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<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Conducted by</b>
Wildlife Forensics and Criminal Investigation Training	March 18-24, 2018	Green Canyon Eco Art Resort, Tarlac	DENR Regional Offices and other Law Enforcement Agencies	DENR-NALECC-SCENR, BMB and USAID's two projects – Partnership for Biodiversity Conservation 3 (PBC3) and Protect Wildlife
Training on Wildlife Identification (Heps, Birds and Mammals)	July 31-August 13, 2018 (Herps); August 15-29, 2018 (Birds); Oct 1-14, 2018 (Mammals)	SEARCA, Los Baños, Laguna	DENR Regional Offices	DENR-BMB, USAID-Protect Wildlife
Training on CITES Non-Detriment Findings: A Focus on Terrestrial Fauna	September 4-6, 2018	The B Hotel, Quezon City	DENR Regional Offices (Licensing, Patents and Deeds Division) CITES Management and Scientific Authorities	DENR-BMB , CITES Secretariat, USAID-Protect Wildlife
Eight Training of Trainers (TOT8) on Wildlife Law Enforcement	September 24-28, 2018	Cebu City	DENR Regional Offices and other Law Enforcement Agencies	DENR-BMB, USAID-Protect Wildlife, Tanggol-Kalikasan
Wildlife Conservation and Management Species Identification and Management Techniques Sessions on Insects and Plants	March 18-30, 2019 (Insects); May 15-29, 2019	SEARCA, Los Baños, Laguna	DENR Regional Offices	DENR-BMB, USAID-Protect Wildlife
9th Training of Trainers (ToT9) on the Application of the Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations	June 30-July 5, 2019	Iloilo City	DENR Regional Offices and other Law Enforcement Agencies	DENR-BMB, USAID-Protect Wildlife, Tanggol-Kalikasan
Wildlife Trafficking Cybercrime Program	July 16-24, 2019	Hilton Hotel, Resorts World, Manila	Law enforcement agencies	U.S. Department of State: Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and US Department of the Interior in the Enforcement of the Laws
Training on Techniques in Monitoring Wildlife Breeding Facilities and Identification of Reptile By-Products and Derivatives	2-7 December 2019	Upper Story Serviced Apartments, Quezon City	DENR Regional Offices	DENR-BMB
Training Course on Investigation of Online Wildlife Trade	August 17-21, 2020	Microsoft Teams	BMB, DENR Regional Offices and other Law Enforcement Agencies	BMB, DENR-ADB/GEF Project on Combating Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines (IWT Project), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Training of Trainers on the WildALERT System	October 7-9, 14-16, 2020	Zoom	DENR Regional Offices	DENR-BMB , USAID-Protect Wildlife
Series of Basic Wildlife Law Enforcement Online Trainings	2020	Zoom	DENR Regional Offices and other Law Enforcement Agencies	IWT Project, Tanggol Kalikasan
Series of Port Assessment using PortMATE Cum Capacity Building Activities	2020	Zoom	DENR Regional Offices and other Law Enforcement Agencies and concerned private sector	IWT Project, Tanggol Kalikasan