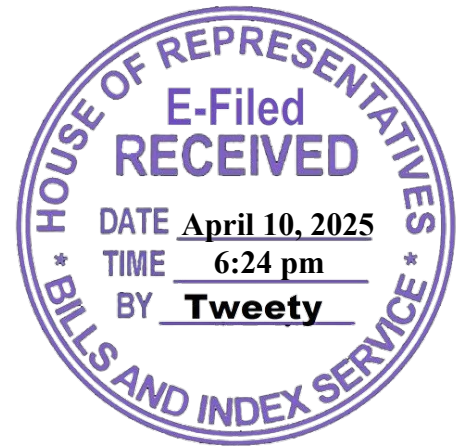


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
Third Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 11499



Introduced by **Representative Wilbert “Manoy” T. Lee**

AN ACT
AMENDING SECTION 6 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9729, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE “CLIMATE CHANGE ACT OF 2009”

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Article II, Section 16 of the 1987 Constitution provides that, "[t]he State shall protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature".

Over the years, the Philippines faced and continues to suffer the severe impact of climate change, with the agriculture sector among the most severely affected. In the 1st quarter of 2024 alone, the country lost around Php 2.63 billion, affecting over 54,000 farmers and 53,879 hectares of farmland across Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao due to El Niño.¹ Rice and corn producers suffered the most, posing significant risks to our food security. Worst, Greenpeace Philippines warns of worsening El Niño effects in the coming years, linking the phenomenon's intensity to human-induced climate change.

Likewise, the country's fisheries sector faced critical disruptions in supply and affected livelihoods due to inclement weather and closed fishing seasons. Based on the report of the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) in 2024, fish unloading volumes in regional fishing ports (RFPs) dropped by 14.17%, falling from 59,259.88 metric tons (MT) in June to 50,862.42 MT in July. Major ports like those in General Santos and Navotas experienced significant declines of 14.95% and 18.48%, respectively. Meanwhile, RFPs in Iloilo and Zamboanga increased by 21.86% and 3.72%, respectively. Despite these fluctuations, RFPs consistently strive to provide their clients and stakeholders with sufficient and fairly priced fishery products.²

¹ Gomez, C. (16 April 2024) *The Devastating Impact of El Niño on Philippine Agriculture*. Retrieve last 9 April 2024 from: <https://ispweb.pcaarrd.dost.gov.ph/the-devastating-impact-of-el-nino-on-philippine-agriculture/>

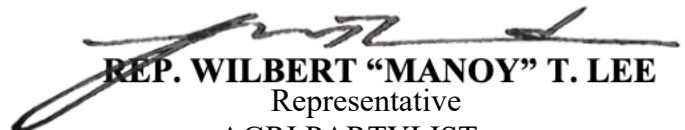
² Gomez, C. (23 September 2024) *Philippine Fisheries Update: Fish Unloading Decline, Rising Retail Prices, Importation, and Initiatives to Improve Production*. Retrieve last 10 April 2024 from: <https://ispweb.pcaarrd.dost.gov.ph/philippine-fisheries-update-fish-unloading-decline-rising-retail-prices-importation-and-initiatives-to-improve-production/>

Among the many areas to be prepared for climate change adaptation efforts, this measure seeks to institutionalize the representation of farmers and fisherfolk within the Climate Change Commission from the private sector. As primary stakeholders in agriculture and fisheries, these sectors are among the first to experience the effects of extreme weather events, rising sea levels, shifting rainfall patterns, and environmental degradation. Despite these realities, they remain underrepresented in key policy-making bodies tasked with climate planning, adaptation, and mitigation.

Providing a seat for farmers and fisherfolk ensures that their lived experiences, traditional knowledge, and sectoral needs are taken into account in the formulation of climate change action plans, interventions and responses. This representation is a necessary step toward achieving a just and inclusive climate transition, grounded in the principles of equity, sustainability, and participatory governance.

By institutionalizing their participation, this measure aims to strengthen the responsiveness and effectiveness of climate policies, ensuring that no vulnerable sector is left behind.

In light of these points, the approval of this bill is earnestly sought.



REP. WILBERT “MANOY” T. LEE
Representative
AGRI PARTYLIST

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AN ACT
AMENDING SECTION 6 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9729, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE “CLIMATE CHANGE ACT OF 2009”

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

1 **SECTION 1.** Section 5 of Republic Act No. 9729, as amended is hereby amended as
2 follows:

3 Section 5. Composition of the Commission. – The Commission shall be composed of
4 the President of the Republic of the Philippines who shall serve as the Chairperson, and
5 three (3) Commissioners to be appointed by the President, one of whom shall serve as the
6 Vice Chairperson of the Commission.

7
8 The Commission shall have an advisory board composed of the following:

- 9
10 (a) Secretary of the Department of Agriculture;
11 (b) Secretary of the Department of Energy;
12 (c) Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources;
13 (d) Secretary of the Department of Education;
14 (e) Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs;
15 (f) Secretary of the Department of Health;
16 (g) Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Local Government;
17 (h) Secretary of the Department of National Defense, in his capacity as Chair of the
18 National Disaster Coordinating Council;
19 (i) Secretary of the Department of Public Works and Highways;
20 (j) Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology;
21 (k) Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development;
22 (l) Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry;
23 (m) Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Communications;
24 (n) Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority, in his
25 capacity as Chair of the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development;
26 (o) Director-General of the National Security Council;
27 (p) Chairperson of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women;

- (q) President of the League of Provinces;
(r) President of the League of Cities;
(s) President of the League of Municipalities;
(t) President of the Liga ng mga Barangay;
(u) Representative from the academe;
(v) Representative from the business sector; and
(w) Representative from nongovernmental organizations.
**(X) REPRESENTATIVE FROM FARMERS ORGANIZATION OR
COOPERATIVES**
**(Y)) REPRESENTATIVE FROM FISHERFOLKS ORGANIZATION OR
COOPERATIVES**

SEC. 2. Repealing Clause – All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders, letters of instructions, proclamations, and administrative regulations that are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

SEC. 3. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect immediately following the completion of its publication in the Official Gazette or in two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,