

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 5301



Introduced by:

HON. CHRISTOPHERSON “COCO” M. YAP

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The recurring problem of farmers dumping or destroying their produce due to oversupply is no longer new. In fact, a recent viral video showed a farmer plowing under his crops because selling them would cost more than turning them into organic soil amendments for the next cropping season. These unfortunate situations highlight the persistent gap between production and market demand—a gap that could have been minimized, if not entirely avoided, through an updated agricultural inventory system and stronger market linkages for small farmers and cultivators.

An **Agriculture Information System (AIS)**—cloud-based, accessible through web and mobile platforms, and updated in real time—can provide the crucial link between production and demand. By consolidating agricultural data at the local and national levels, the AIS will serve not only as a registry and inventory of commodities but also as a vital tool for agricultural planning, policy-making, and crisis prevention.

This measure therefore seeks to establish an AIS in every city and municipality in the country. Local government units (LGUs) shall be mandated to gather and consolidate pertinent data on the profiles and demographics of farmers and buyers, as well as information on production and demand for specific commodities in every barangay. This data will be stored in a unified digital platform, enabling transparency, coordination, and more efficient allocation of resources.

In addition, the bill envisions the AIS to serve as a **nationwide marketing platform** for agricultural products, thereby directly linking farmers and fisherfolk to buyers, minimizing post-harvest losses, and maximizing returns for producers.

A version of this measure (House Bill No. 02031), authored by this representation, was consolidated into House Bill No. 07942 and approved by the House of Representatives before being transmitted to the Senate during the 19th Congress.

The passage of this bill will greatly support President Marcos' agenda to boost agricultural productivity, ensure food security, and uplift the lives of Filipino farmers and fisherfolk—including those from the Second District of Southern Leyte.

For the reasons stated above, **ug sa ngalan sa SERBISYONG TINUORAY**, the undersigned respectfully requests the immediate passage of this measure.


CHRISTOPHERSON "COCO" M. YAP
Representative, Second District of Southern Leyte

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AN ACT
ESTABLISHING AN AGRICULTURE INFORMATION SYSTEM IN ALL CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES, PROVIDING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as the “Agriculture Information System Act.”

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to uplift the socio-economic conditions of farmers and fisherfolk, enhance food security, and promote inclusive agricultural development by harnessing digital technologies for accurate, real-time, and transparent agricultural data. Toward this end, an integrated, cloud-based, web- and mobile-enabled Agriculture Information System (AIS) shall be established to serve as a centralized platform for agricultural production, inventory, and market linkages.

SECTION 3. Objectives. – This Act seeks to:

- (a) Maintain an up-to-date and reliable database of agricultural and fisheries commodities nationwide;
- (b) Facilitate information sharing between producers, buyers, government agencies, and stakeholders;
- (c) Strengthen market linkages to ensure fair returns for farmers and fisherfolk;
- (d) Support national and local agricultural planning through real-time data;
- (e) Enhance transparency and accountability in agricultural assistance and interventions;

- (f) Integrate AIS with existing Department of Agriculture (DA) systems and ensure interoperability with platforms of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), and other agencies;
- (g) Provide multi-platform access that is user-friendly, secure, and inclusive, especially for marginalized farmers and fisherfolk;
- (h) Monitor inputs, post-harvest data, and supply chains; and
- (i) Protect data privacy, security, and ownership in compliance with the Data Privacy Act and related regulations.

SECTION 4. Establishment of the Agriculture Information System (AIS). – All cities and municipalities are mandated to establish and maintain an AIS, which shall have the following features and contents:

- (a) Municipal and city-wide identification of individual farmers, fish breeders, and fisherfolk as well as qualified organizations, which produce specific farm and fisheries products, regardless of quantity;
- (b) Crop harvest, , volume, and type forecasting;
- (c) Inventory of specific classification of crop varieties planted, livestock and type of fish raised in a particular LGU;
- (d) Farmers' and fisherfolk demographics, including age group, gender, ethnic group, income, seminars and trainings attended, and assistance received;
- (e) Selected reports presented in both tabular and graphical form;
- (f) Registry of farmers' contact details and farm location to facilitate market linkages;
- (g) Search engine which allows farmers, fish breeders, and fisherfolk to look for potential and actual buyers and for such buyers to search for farms, farmers, and available agricultural and fisheries products; and
- (h) Customizable dashboard which is accessible only to registered farmers and fisherfolk clients and contains the farmers' and fisherfolk's profile such as the area of the farm or fishpond, crops planted, livestock and type of fish raised.

SECTION 5. Registration. – All farmers, fisherfolk, cooperatives, and buyers shall be encouraged and assisted to register in the AIS at no cost. Registration shall include demographic information, farm or fishing profiles, and relevant production or market data, subject to data privacy safeguards.

SECTION 6. Responsibilities of Local Government Units (LGUs). – LGUs shall:

- (a) The Municipal Agriculture Office, in coordination with the Municipal Agrarian Reform Office, shall gather, encode, and consolidate relevant agricultural and fisheries data;
- (b) Monitor and control farm inputs including machineries and equipment;

- (c) For municipalities and component cities, prepare and submit real time data under (a) and (b) to the provincial agricultural office and to the respective regional offices of the DA;
- (d) For highly urbanized cities, submit real time data to the respective regional offices of the DA;
- (e) Establish farmer and buyer linkages and act as a gatekeeper at the city or municipal level in the nationwide marketing of agricultural products; and
- (f) Serve as the web administrator at the municipal or city level and be responsible for integrating farm and fisheries locations into the geographiv integration system map.

SECTION 7. Responsibilities of Provincial Governments. – Provinces shall:

- (a) Oversee municipal AIS implementation and ensure completeness and accuracy of data;
- (b) Integrate provincial agricultural and fisheries data into geographic and planning systems;
- (c) Facilitate inter-LGU linkages and market coordination; and
- (d) Submit consolidated data to the DA Regional Offices.

SECTION 8. Responsibilities of DA Regional Offices. – DA Regional Offices shall:

- (a) Integrate provincial and city data into the National Farmers and Fisheries Information System (NFFIS) and other DA databases;
- (b) Collaborate with the DTI and other agencies to strengthen market linkages;
- (c) Validate data and provide real-time reports to the DA Central Office;
- (d) Recommend interventions such as marketing assistance, training, and import/export balancing; and
- (e) Endorse financial assistance for 5th- and 6th-class municipalities in establishing their AIS.

SECTION 9. Responsibilities of the DA Central Office. – The DA Central Office shall:

- (a) Allocate funding for AIS integration and maintenance;
- (b) Ensure system interoperability across government agencies, in coordination with the DICT;
- (c) Uphold data privacy, cybersecurity, and ethical data use standards;
- (d) Collaborate with other agencies for domestic and international market linkages; and
- (e) Provide safety nets in import/export operations to protect farmers and fisherfolk.

SECTION 10. Role of the Secretary of Agriculture. – The Secretary of Agriculture shall oversee the full implementation of the AIS, ensure LGU compliance, and

establish a centralized national AIS that integrates all existing agricultural data systems.

SECTION 11. Reports. – The Secretary of Agriculture shall submit an annual report to the President and both Houses of Congress on the implementation of the AIS, accomplishments achieved, challenges encountered, and policy recommendations.

SECTION 12. Appropriations. – The amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act. LGUs shall also allocate funds from their annual budgets for the establishment and maintenance of their respective AIS platforms.

SECTION 13. Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR). – Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the DA, in coordination with the DICT, DTI, PSA, NPC, and other concerned agencies, shall issue the IRR.

SECTION 14. Separability Clause. – If any provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 15. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, or parts thereof inconsistent with this Act are repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 16. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,