



Republic of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS

First Regular Session

House Bill No. 5411



Introduced by Representative Jernie Jett V. Nisay

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The proposed Agriculture Information System Act seeks to establish a unified, computerized, and web-based agriculture information system (AIS) across all cities and municipalities in the Philippines. This system aims to address longstanding challenges in the agriculture sector, such as the lack of up-to-date information on commodity supply, fragmented market linkages, and limited access to both local and global markets for farmers and fisherfolk. By providing a real-time database of agricultural production, harvest forecasts, and demographic information, the AIS will empower farmers, fisherfolk, and local government units (LGUs) to make data-driven decisions, ensuring transparency and equitable distribution of resources and support programs.¹

The proposed bill underscores the State's policy to uplift the socioeconomic conditions of farmers and promote their welfare. It envisions a platform that links individual farmers, fish breeders, and organized cooperatives to potential buyers, creating secure and sustainable market opportunities. Through the AIS, LGUs can manage localized platforms while integrating them with the Department of Agriculture's (DA) existing systems, such as the National Farmers and Fisheries Information System (NFFIS) and the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA). This integration will not only improve agricultural planning and monitoring but also ensure that financial assistance, farm inputs, and training programs are effectively tracked and delivered to the intended beneficiaries.²

The responsibilities outlined in the bill reflect a multi-level governance approach, involving municipal, provincial, regional, and central offices of the DA, in coordination with other agencies such as the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), and the National Privacy Commission (NPC). By mandating LGUs to gather, encode, and consolidate data at the local level, the system ensures both granularity and accuracy, while regional and central offices will validate, integrate, and utilize the information to recommend interventions, allocate funding, and facilitate domestic and international market linkages for agricultural products.³

¹ Department of Agriculture. (2022). Philippine agriculture modernization plan: Strengthening farm-to-market linkages. <https://www.da.gov.ph>

² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2020). Information and communication technologies (ICTs) for agriculture: Bridging the digital divide. FAO. <https://www.fao.org/3/ca7509en/CA7509EN.pdf>

³ Philippine Statistics Authority. (2021). Philippine agriculture and fisheries data integration: Strategies and initiatives. <https://psa.gov.ph>

⁴ World Bank. (2021). Digital agriculture for inclusive growth. World Bank Group. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture>

1 In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought. The
2 establishment of an integrated AIS represents a transformative step toward modernizing
3 Philippine agriculture, ensuring that farmers are empowered with information, protected in their
4 trade, and positioned to contribute meaningfully to national economic development.⁴

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AN ACT
ESTABLISHING AN AGRICULTURE INFORMATION SYSTEM IN ALL CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES

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.”

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is the policy of the State to uplift the socioeconomic conditions of farmers and farming communities nationwide in order to promote their welfare and empower their sector in the overall development and progress of the country. Pursuant to this, an integrated, computerized, web-based agricultural commodity supply inventory and registry system linking farmers and organized communities all over the country needs to be established to provide an easy-to access local and global real time information for agricultural commodities, with an end view of creating a wider range of market linkages among farmers and agricultural buyers. Furthermore, through a synchronized agriculture information system, the National Government shall have access to real-time agricultural information which can rationalize the objectives and policy directives in the agricultural sector.

SEC. 3. Objectives. – This Act aims to attain the following objectives:

- (a) Provide an up-to-date database of agricultural and fisheries products in a locality;
- (b) Foster information sharing between farmers and potential buyers of agricultural and fisheries products;
- (c) Secure a market for agricultural and fisheries products and ensure appropriate return of investment for farmers and fisheries stakeholders;
- (d) Allow local government units to manage a secure and independent platform that creates linkages for farmers and fisheries stakeholders;
- (e) Provide data on specific commodities that are readily available in a particular locality for purposes of production monitoring in order to meet the demands of the market;
- (f) Provide a secure, transparent, and independent modern web application that may be accessed anytime by the public through a multi-platform support or cross-platform support devices which can be linked to existing systems in the Department of Agriculture (DA);
- (g) Streamline training and seminars in the management of the operations;
- (h) Monitor the use of inputs given by producers, buyers, and other segments of the value-chain including information during post-harvest and processing; and
- (i) Ensure that all forms of assistance given to local government units (LGUs), registered cooperatives and other qualified individuals and organizations are monitored.

SEC. 4. Agriculture Information System. – All cities and municipalities are hereby mandated to establish an Agriculture Information System (AIS). The AIS shall serve as a dynamic online computer database where information on the demand for specific agricultural and fisheries commodities is gathered and uploaded simultaneously with the production data from farmers in every barangay. The AIS shall merge and synchronize agricultural data from different sources into a cohesive database designed to facilitate linkages from place of origin or the farm to local, and ultimately, global markets. The AIS shall also be integrated with the existing systems of the DA. The information system 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.

SEC. 5. Registration. – All cities and municipalities shall encourage and facilitate the free registration of all farmers, fisherfolk, as well as buyers transacting within their respective areas in the Information System.

SEC. 6. Functions and Responsibilities of Cities and Municipalities. – The LGU shall exercise the following functions and responsibilities:

- (a) The Municipal Agriculture Office, in coordination with the Municipal Agrarian Reform Office, shall gather, encode, and consolidate all pertinent data on the profile and demographics of farmers, fisherfolk as well as buyers;
- (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;

- 1 (d) For highly urbanized cities, submit real time data to the respective regional
2 offices of the DA;
- 3 (e) Establish farmer and buyer linkages and act as a gatekeeper at the city
4 or municipal level in the nationwide marketing of agricultural products; and
- 5 (f) Serve as the web administrator at the municipal or city level and be
6 responsible for integrating farm and fisheries locations into the geographic
7 integration system map.

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9 **SEC. 7. Functions and Responsibilities of the Province.** – The provincial
10 government shall have the following functions and responsibilities:

- 11 (a) The Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) is the web
12 administrator at the provincial level and is responsible for integrating farm
13 and fisheries data into the geographic integration system maps for
14 agriculture and fisheries;
- 15 (b) The Local Economic and Investment Promotion Office (LEIPO) acts as
16 the lead administrator of the AIS in the provincial level and ensures the
17 balance between supply and demand;
- 18 (c) The Provincial Agricultural Office monitors the submission of reports from
19 municipalities and component cities, and ensures the completeness,
20 accuracy, and validity of data submitted by the Municipal Agricultural
21 Offices and the Municipal Agrarian Reform Offices; and
- 22 (d) Except for highly urbanized cities, prepare and submit such data to the
23 regional office of the DA.

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25 **SEC. 8. Functions and Responsibilities of the Regional Office of the DA.** –
26 The regional office of the DA shall have the following functions and
27 responsibilities:

- 28 (a) Integrate the data provided by the provinces and highly urbanized cities
29 in the existing information systems of the DA such as the National
30 Farmers and Fisheries Information System (NFFIS) which is a web-based
31 data collection system that serves as a platform for updating the Registry
32 System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA);

- 1 (b) Collaborate with the regional offices of the Department of Trade and
2 Industry (DTI) in order to facilitate the availment of the various programs
3 of the DTI as well as strengthen market linkages through such programs;
4 (c) Recommend to the central office of the DA appropriate interventions in
5 the form of marketing, importation, and training assistance, as may be
6 needed;
7 (d) Validate the data from the LGUs acting as the system administrator at the
8 regional level and provide real-time report to the central office of the DA;
9 and
10 (e) Endorse for financial assistance the qualified fifth and sixth class
11 municipalities that can be given assistance in establishing and
12 maintaining their respective AIS.

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14 **SEC. 9. *Functions and Responsibilities of the Central Office of the DA.***

15 – The central office of the 2 DA shall have the following functions and
16 responsibilities:

- 17 (a) Allocate funding for the integration of the AIS with existing information
18 systems;
19 (b) Coordinate with the Department of Information and Communications
20 Technology (DICT) to upgrade, expand, and integrate its information
21 systems;
22 (c) Ensure that the implementation, appropriate verification processes and
23 information safeguards are in place pursuant to existing laws and
24 regulations, in coordination with the DICT, Philippine Statistics Authority
25 (PSA), National Privacy Commission (NPC), Department of the Interior
26 and Local Government (DILG) and the Department of Science and
27 Technology (DOST);
28 (d) Approve the prioritized interventions by the regional offices and allocate
29 corresponding funding;
30 (e) Collaborate with other agencies for the creation of market linkages in the
31 domestic and international markets; and
32 (f) Provide safety nets in the import and export of agricultural products in
33 order to support farmers.

1 **SEC. 10. *Duties of the Secretary.*** – The Secretary of the DA shall monitor and
2 ensure the compliance of all cities and municipalities as provided for under this Act and
3 shall, as soon as practicable, establish a centralized AIS that shall integrate and link all
4 existing agriculture information systems in the country.
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6 **SEC. 11. *Reports.*** – The Secretary of the DA shall prepare and submit to the
7 President and both Houses of Congress an annual report on the implementation of the
8 program which shall contain information on accomplishments achieved and
9 recommendations for improvements thereof.
10

11 **SEC. 12. *Appropriations.*** – The Secretary of Agriculture shall include in the
12 Department's programs the establishment of the integrated and centralized AIS, the
13 funding of which shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act. The LGUs
14 shall provide the necessary funds for the establishment of an AIS in their respective
15 annual budgets.
16

17 **SEC. 13. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** – Within ninety (90) days after
18 the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate rules and
19 regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.
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21 **SEC. 14. *Separability Clause.*** – If any provision of this Act is declared invalid
22 or unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected by such declaration shall remain in
23 full force and effect.
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25 **SEC. 15. *Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders,
26 rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this
27 Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.
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29 **SEC. 16. *Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
30 publication in the Official 9 Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.
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32 Approved.