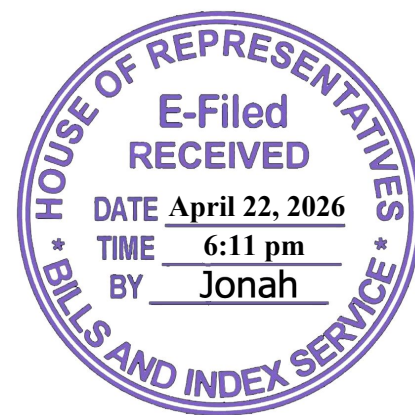


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 8952



Introduced by **Representative ERIC G. YAP**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This bill seeks to enhance the resiliency and adaptability of Filipino farmers to adverse weather and climate events by institutionalizing the use of crop climate calendars, strengthening climate-sensitive decision-making, and ensuring access to localized weather and climate information. It aims to equip farmers with timely, science-based tools and knowledge that will enable them to anticipate risks, optimize planting and harvesting schedules, and minimize losses caused by increasingly unpredictable climate conditions.

The Philippine agricultural sector remains highly vulnerable to typhoons, droughts, floods, and shifting weather patterns brought about by climate change. These hazards continue to disrupt farming activities, reduce yields, and threaten food security and rural livelihoods. Many farmers still rely on traditional practices and generalized weather forecasts, which are often insufficient to guide critical farm decisions at the local level.

This measure directly addresses these challenges by mandating the Department of Agriculture (DA) to develop and promote crop climate calendars that are customized to specific localities. These calendars provide farmers with clear, visual guidance on cropping cycles, weather patterns, and climate-related risks, enabling them to plan more effectively and reduce uncertainties in farm operations.

The bill further strengthens farmers' capacity by directing the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI) to deliver continuous training on climate-sensitive decision-making. Through simplified and accessible learning materials, farmers will gain practical skills in interpreting climate data and adjusting their strategies based on evolving weather conditions.

In addition, the measure requires the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) to provide regular, localized, and easily understandable weather and climate information directly to farmers and local government units. Ensuring that information reaches the grassroots level in appropriate languages and formats, the bill will bridge the gap between scientific data and on-the-ground application.

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



HON. ERIC G. YAP

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

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
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House Bill No. **8952**

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AN ACT
INSTITUTIONALIZING THE USE OF CROP CLIMATE CALENDARS AND
LOCALIZED WEATHER INFORMATION, ENHANCING FARMER
RESILIENCY AND CLIMATE-SENSITIVE DECISION-MAKING IN RESPONSE
TO ADVERSE WEATHER AND CLIMATE EVENTS

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

Section 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the "*Climate-Resilient Agriculture Act.*"

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to ensure food security and promote sustainable agricultural development by strengthening the capacity of the agriculture sector to anticipate and respond to the adverse impacts of weather disturbances and climate change.

Towards this end, the State shall institutionalize science-based, data-driven, and location-specific tools and systems that enable farmers and agricultural stakeholders to make informed and climate-sensitive decisions across all stages of crop production. It shall promote the development and utilization of crop climate calendars and the timely dissemination of localized weather and climate information as essential mechanisms for risk reduction and enhanced farm-level resilience.

The State further recognizes that comprehensible climate information and capacity-building interventions are critical in ensuring the long-term viability of the agriculture sector in the face of increasing climate uncertainty.

SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* – As used in this Act:

a. Crop climate calendar refers to a visual tool that presents the phenology and cultivation practices of a crop against the timeline of the cropping season, containing information on the weather and climate states that occur in the locality and the risks faced by the crop per growing stage in relation to these;

b. Climate-sensitive decision refers to decisions that hinge on weather and climate states, with final outcomes and even decision alternatives which are varying depending on the prevailing weather phenomena; and

c. Localized weather and climate information refers to information on weather and climate phenomena that are particularized down to the city or municipal level.

SEC. 4. *Crop Climate Calendars.* – The Department of Agriculture (DA) shall establish and promote the use of crop climate calendars throughout the Philippines. In coordination with municipal, city and provincial agriculturists, the DA shall implement a continuing program for all farmers and farmers’ organizations to formulate, use, and interpret crop climate calendars that are tailor-made for each specific locality or community. These crop climate calendars shall be distributed free of charge to all farmers and farmers’ organizations and be made available online.

SEC. 5. *Climate-Sensitive Decision-Making.* – The DA, through the Agricultural Training Institute, shall provide regular appropriate training and capacity-building for farmers and farmer’s organizations in the practice of climate-sensitive decision-making and the use of relevant tools and applications. The ATI shall formulate and develop clear, concise, and easily understandable charts, tables, diagrams, briefers, and similar documents on climate-sensitive decision-making for distribution to farmers and farmers’ organizations.

SEC. 6. *Localized Weather and Climate Information.* – The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) shall provide regular and up-to-date localized weather and climate information to city, municipal and provincial agriculturist’s offices and directly to the farmers themselves through all available means of communication and information dissemination including internet, social media, television, and radio. This information shall be written in simple English, Filipino, and other regional language or dialect as necessary and must be presented in a clear, concise and easily understandable form.

SEC. 7. *Appropriations.* – The amount necessary for the implementation of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations for the year following its enactment into law and thereafter.

SEC. 8. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – Within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act, the DA and PAGASA, in coordination with other relevant government agencies, farmers’ organizations and stakeholders, shall issue the necessary rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 9. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders, proclamations, rules and regulations, or any part thereof, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 10. *Separability Clause.* – If any provision or part of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of this Act shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 11. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days from its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,