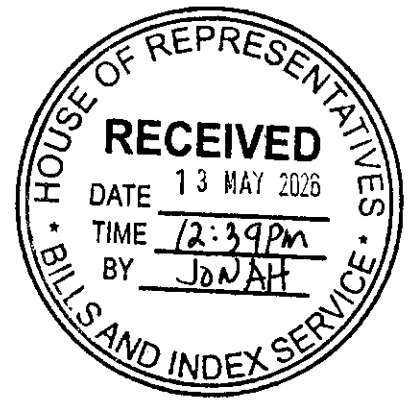


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 9241



Introduced by HON. PHILIP CONRAD "DOK BONG" M. ACOP

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

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In the sun-drenched fields of our archipelago, the Filipino farmer has long been the unsung hero of our dinner tables. Yet, for decades, this hero has fought an uphill battle, not against the land, but against a fog of uncertainty. They plant without knowing the current market price, they harvest without knowing if a buyer awaits, and often, they watch their hard-earned produce wither while urban consumers decry the rising costs of basic goods.

The Agriculture Information System (AIS) Act is a digital revolution for the Filipino countryside, designed to transform agriculture from a game of chance into a precision-driven industry. By mandating a synchronized, web-based database across every city and municipality, this Act ensures that the pulse of our food supply is finally audible in real-time.

For a country where agriculture serves as the backbone of the economy, information is as vital as the crops that farmlands yield. Currently, our agricultural data is often fragmented, delayed, or trapped in physical ledgers that fail to reflect the fast-moving reality of the market.

The proposed bill changes this narrative by empowering the grassroots, moving the power of data from centralized offices directly into the hands of farmers in every barangay. Furthermore, it rationalizes national governance, allowing the state to make critical policy decisions—such as when to intervene with imports or where to distribute subsidies—based on hard, real-time evidence rather than historical guesswork.

Ultimately, by knowing exactly what is being planted and where, the country can anticipate shortages and manage surpluses, ensuring national

food security for every Filipino family. The harvest of progress promised by this bill offers a ripple effect of benefits that touch every segment of society.

At its core, this bill establishes direct market linkages, allowing farmers to bypass exploitative middle-men by connecting directly with buyers and cooperatives through a transparent search engine. This leads to significantly increased income, as “volume and type forecasting” enables farmers to plant crops that are actually in demand, reducing post-harvest waste.

Beyond the economics, the bill fosters digital inclusion by providing even small-scale fisherfolk with a customizable dashboard, finally bringing the rural economy into the 21st century. For the everyday consumer, these efficiencies translate to price stability at the wet market, as a streamlined supply chain eliminates the “price shocks” often caused by artificial shortages or logistical bottlenecks.

By integrating the efforts of the Department of Agriculture (DA), the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), and local government units, the proposed bill builds a centralized nervous system for Philippine farming. It turns every municipality into a data hub, ensuring that no farmer is left in the dark and no harvest goes to waste.

This legislation is the fertilizer our agricultural sector needs to grow, honoring the toil of our farmers by giving them the tools to compete in a globalized world. As we look toward a future of food sovereignty and rural prosperity, the Agriculture Information System Act stands as the blueprint for a smarter, hungrier, and more resilient Philippines.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Philip Conrad', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

HON. PHILIP CONRAD “DOK BONG” M. ACOP

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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), hereinafter referred to as Information System. 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;
- 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 geographic integration system map.

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

- a) The Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) is the web administrator at the provincial level and is responsible for integrating farm and fisheries data into the geographic integration system maps for agriculture and fisheries;
- b) The Local Economic and Investment Promotion Office (LEIPO) acts as the lead administrator of the AIS in the provincial level and ensures the balance between supply and demand;
- c) The Provincial Agricultural Office monitors the submission of reports from municipalities and component cities, and ensures the completeness,

accuracy, and validity of data submitted by the Municipal Agricultural Offices and the Municipal Agrarian Reform Offices; and

- d) Except for highly urbanized cities, prepare and submit such data to the regional office of the DA.

SEC. 8. Functions and Responsibilities of the Regional Office of the DA. –

The regional office of the DA shall have the following functions and responsibilities:

- a) Integrate the data provided by the provinces and highly urbanized cities in the existing information systems of the DA such as the National Farmers and Fisheries Information System (NFFIS) which is a web-based data collection system that serves as a platform for updating the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA);
- b) Collaborate with the regional offices of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) in order to facilitate the availment of the various programs of the DTI as well as strengthen market linkages through such programs;
- c) Recommend to the central office of the DA appropriate interventions in the form of marketing, importation, and training assistance, as may be needed;
- d) Validate the data from the LGUs acting as the system administrator at the regional level and provide real-time report to the central office of the DA; and
- e) Endorse for financial assistance the qualified fifth and sixth class municipalities that can be given assistance in establishing and maintaining their respective MS.

SEC. 9. Functions and Responsibilities of the Central Office of the DA. –

The central office of the DA shall have the following functions and responsibilities:

- a) Allocate funding for the integration of the AIS with existing information systems;
- b) Coordinate with the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) to upgrade, expand, and integrate its information systems;
- c) Ensure that the implementation, appropriate verification processes and information safeguards are in place pursuant to existing laws and regulations, in coordination with the DICT, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), National Privacy Commission (NPC), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DIG) and the Department of Science and Technology (DOST);
- d) Approve the prioritized interventions by the regional offices and allocate corresponding funding;

- e) Collaborate with other agencies for the creation of market linkages in the domestic and international markets; and
- f) Provide safety nets in the import and export of agricultural products in order to support farmers.

SEC. 10. Duties of the Secretary. – The Secretary of the DA shall monitor and ensure the compliance of all cities and municipalities as provided for under this Act and shall, as soon as practicable, establish a centralized AIS that shall integrate and link all existing information systems in the country.

SEC. 11. Reports. – The Secretary of the DA shall prepare and submit to the President and both Houses of Congress an annual report on the implementation of the program which shall contain the list of accomplishments and recommendations for improvements.

SEC. 12. Implementing Rules and Regulations. – Within ninety (90) days after the effectivity of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.

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

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

SEC. 15. Repealing Clause. – All laws, presidential decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC 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,