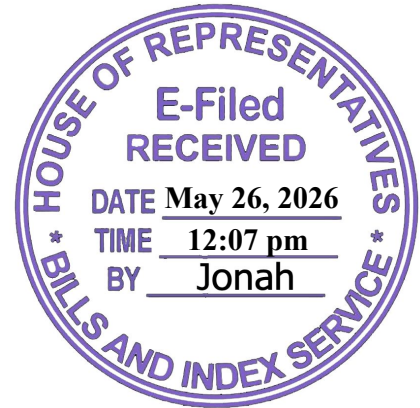


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 9439



INTRODUCED BY **HONORABLE JANICE V. DEGAMO**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Philippines is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change impacts, regularly confronting intensified typhoons, shifting rainfall patterns, and extreme weather temperatures.

According to the Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration or PAGASA, more tropical cyclones enter the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) than anywhere else in the world, with an average of twenty tropical cyclones passing through the PAR annually. Extreme weather events like super typhoons are expected to become more frequent and stronger, while temperatures are projected to rise further.¹

As one of the sectors most severely impacted, agriculture suffers annual losses from flooded farmlands and destroyed crops, directly threatening livelihoods and the country's food security. One of the ways by which we can mitigate the effects of climate change is by institutionalizing the use of crop climate calendars.

While traditional crop calendars, which are available at the local agriculturists' offices, are widely available, it only provides standard planting and harvesting dates but lack critical data on local weather and climate conditions.

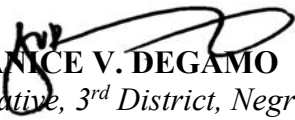
In contrast, a crop climate calendar is a visual tool that aligns the phenology and cultivation practices with the cropping season timeline. Unlike traditional calendars, it integrates real-time local weather and climate data, identifying specific risks faced by crops at each growth stage.²

¹ J. Galang and R. Briones, (2024), Culpit and Victim: Scenarios for Philippine Agriculture amidst Climate Change, Discussion Paper Series No. 2024-36, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, <https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2436.pdf> (last accessed 28 April 28, 2026)

² S. Domingo, A. Umlas, K. Zuluaga, Development of Crop Climate Calendars for High-Value Crops in Atok, Benguet: Report from Preliminary Co-Learning and CO-Development Engagements with Agricultural Stakeholders in Benguet Province, Discussion Paper Series No. 2020-09, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, <https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2009.pdf> (last accessed 28 April 2026)

By institutionalizing the use of crop climate calendars, we can equip farmers with the foresight needed to adapt to changing climatic conditions, thereby strengthening the resilience of our agricultural sector.

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


JANICE V. DEGAMO
Representative, 3rd District, Negros Oriental

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

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 9439

Introduced by **HONORABLE JANICE V. DEGAMO**

AN ACT
ENHANCING THE RESILIENCY AND ADAPTABILITY OF FARMERS
TO ADVERSE WEATHER AND CLIMATE EVENTS BY
INSTITUTIONALIZING THE USE OF CROP CLIMATE CALENDARS,
EQUIPPING FARMERS FOR CLIMATE SENSITIVE DECISION-MAKING,
AND PROVIDING ACCESS TO LOCALIZED WEATHER AND CLIMATE
INFORMATION

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 Resilience in Agriculture Act*”

Section 2. Declaration of Policy. - In recognition of the importance of agriculture in the country’s economic development, the State shall enhance the resiliency and adaptability of the sector against the adverse effects of weather disturbances and climate change that endanger productivity levels and harvest yield. Climate resiliency shall be a priority government intervention for the agricultural sector.

Section 3. Definition of Terms.- As used in this Act, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

- 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 formation* refers to information on weather and climate phenomena that are particularized down to the city or municipal level.

Section 4. Crop Climate Calendars.- The Department of Agriculture (DA) shall establish and promote the use of crop climate calendars throughout the Philippines. It shall work with municipal, city, and provincial agriculturists, farmers and farmer's organizations, academe, civil society organizations, and representatives from indigenous peoples to formulate, use, and interpret crop calendars that are tailor-made for each specific locality or community incorporating indigenous practices, knowledge and strategies. The use of These crop climate calendars shall be distributed free-of-charge to all farmers and farmer's organizations and be made available online.

Section 5. Climate-Sensitive Decision- Making.- The DA, through the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), shall provide regular appropriate training and capacity-building for farmers and farmer's organization 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 farmer's organizations.

Section 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, municipality, and provincial agriculturist's offices and directly to farmers themselves through all available means of communication and information dissemination including internet, social media, television, and radio. This information shall be in simple English, Filipino. Or other regional dialect as necessary and must be presented in a clear, concise and easily understandable form.

Section 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.

Section 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, farmer's organizations and other stakeholders, shall issue the necessary rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this Act.

Section 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.

Section 10. Separability Clause.- If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of this Act shall not be affected thereby.

Section 11. Effectivity.- This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,