



Exploring Knowledge, Attitudes, And Practices Towards the Registry System For Basic Sectors In Agriculture (RSBSA) In The Province Of Isabela, Philippines

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ABSTRACT

This study is of great importance to public administration and governance, particularly in the context of socio-economic recovery and development. It assesses the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of farmers towards the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) in the Province of Isabela, Philippines.

The findings highlight key aspects of the RSBSA's implementation. Farmers demonstrated knowledge of the system, mostly learning about it from barangay officials. While the overall impression of the program was positive, some farmers expressed concerns about perceived documentary requirements. Barriers to accessing RSBSA information included distance and limited social media access, while effective communication tools included posters and tarpaulins. The enrollment form lacked clear definitions for terms like "farmer," "farm laborer," and "fisherfolk." Guidelines for enrollment were being developed, and some local government units created their own data management systems. Many enrollees lacked valid IDs and documents proving land ownership. Enrollment stubs with reference numbers were distributed as proof of enrollment.

In conclusion, this study provides insights into the registration process, awareness levels, and challenges related to the RSBSA in Isabela Province. Addressing the identified barriers and following the recommendations can enhance system implementation, improve data quality, and ensure the reliability of the registry. These actions are crucial for effective public administration and governance, supporting socio-economic recovery and development efforts.

Keywords: RSBSA, Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices

Introduction

In recognition of the pivotal role that agriculture plays in the Philippine economy, the government acknowledges the necessity for a comprehensive and systematic information system to cater to the multifaceted data and information requirements of economic development planners. With a particular focus on the agricultural sector, there emerges a pressing need for a consolidated repository of fundamental information concerning our agricultural and fishery workforce. This imperative has led to the establishment of the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA), a dynamic initiative manifested in the form of the Farmer and Fisherfolk Registry System (FFRS). At its core, the RSBSA serves as a digital compendium, housing both personal particulars and agricultural engagement data of farmers, farm workers, fisherfolk, and agricultural youth. Its cardinal objective revolves around steering the strategic formulation and execution of government programs and projects, most notably encompassing financial assistance and insurance services that cater to the distinct needs of the basic agricultural sectors. This system has emerged as a result of synergistic collaboration among key governmental bodies, including but not limited to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), and Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG).

Notably, the Department of Agriculture (DA) takes the helm of RSBSA-related endeavors, tasked with spearheading programs and initiatives integral to the system. This registry bestows upon the DA a structured avenue to directly engage with and support its beneficiary farmers and fishers, simultaneously operating as a

vital compass for targeting and overseeing the Department's diverse array of programs, activities, and projects. Given the substantial duration of continuous enrollment of agricultural workers into the RSBSA, the Department's obligation to evaluate the registration process and the datasets harnessed through the FFRS becomes increasingly apparent. This evaluation holds the promise of refining existing procedures, augmenting the efficacy of the registry system, and appraising the reliability of stored data.

The bedrock of this initiative is fortified by a legal framework that underpins its operation and purpose:

Republic Act No. 8435 was enacted to expedite the modernization of the Agriculture and Fisheries sector, this legislative measure seeks to enhance their profitability and equip them for the challenges of globalization. A key facet of this act is Section 41, which mandates the establishment of the National Information Network.

Republic Act No. 11203. This act liberates the import, export, and trade of rice, lifting quantitative import restrictions. It specifies that beneficiaries of the Rice fund shall encompass individuals listed in the RSBSA, including farmers, farm workers, their dependents, and rice cooperatives accredited by the Department of Agriculture (DA).

Republic Act No. 8550. Encompassing the development, management, and conservation of fisheries and aquatic resources, this act consolidates relevant laws. Section 19 within this legislation mandates the upkeep of a registry for municipal fisherfolk.

The General Appropriations Act (GAA). This legislative cornerstone directs the National Program of the Department of Agriculture to accord priority to regions where a substantial majority of small farmers and fisherfolk registered under the RSBSA are concentrated.

By harmonizing with these legislative pillars, the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) not only stands as a mechanism for comprehensive agricultural development but also as a testament to the government's commitment to inclusive progress.

Objectives

The objective of this study is to evaluate the experience, knowledge, and practices of farmers towards the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) in the Province of Isabela, Philippines.

Significance of the Study

The significance of this study lies in its potential to directly address the identified barriers that hinder the seamless implementation of the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA). By meticulously examining the experience, knowledge, and practices of farmers within the Province of Isabela, Philippines, this study aims to unearth critical insights into the challenges faced by stakeholders. Furthermore, by heeding the recommendations generated from this investigation, the study endeavors to foster tangible enhancements in system implementation and data quality, consequently safeguarding the reliability of the registry.

These efforts are not merely academic pursuits; they hold profound implications for effective public administration and governance. The findings of this study have the capacity to fuel pragmatic actions that can streamline bureaucratic processes, empower decision-makers, and align policies with the actual needs of the agricultural workforce. Such initiatives, once set into motion, can play a pivotal role in propelling socio-economic recovery and fostering sustainable development endeavors. By reinforcing the foundations of the RSBSA and ensuring the accuracy of its data, this study contributes to an infrastructure that supports the realization of comprehensive public policies, cultivates targeted interventions, and accelerates socio-economic progress in the Province of Isabela and beyond.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

This study is centered on the comprehensive assessment of the knowledge, attitude and practices of farmers in the Province of Isabela, Philippines, specifically concerning their interaction with the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA). The research focuses on the various dimensions of farmers' engagement with the RSBSA, including their awareness of its purpose, ease of registration, utilization of its functionalities, and perceptions of its advantages. Moreover, the study seeks to identify potential obstacles faced by farmers when accessing and effectively utilizing the RSBSA. The investigation also aims to shed light on how demographic characteristics might influence farmers' participation in the system.

To maintain clarity and precision, this study has certain limitations that are noteworthy. Geographically, the research exclusively pertains to the Province of Isabela and does not extend its scope to other regions or provinces within the Philippines. While farmers constitute the primary participants, the study does not incorporate the perspectives of other stakeholders such as government officials, agricultural experts, or non-farming residents. The study assumes a basic level of technological familiarity among participants and does not delve into technical barriers that might hinder some farmers from using the RSBSA. Furthermore, it operates within a defined time frame and does not encompass developments or changes related to the RSBSA occurring beyond this period. Lastly, while the study assesses farmers' engagement with the RSBSA, it does not delve into the technical aspects of the system's implementation or programming.

Related Literature and Studies

In a study conducted by Gloria (2017), the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) was identified as a valuable initial step towards establishing a comprehensive government database for the

agriculture and fisheries sector. The study emphasized the need for field validation of the database, preferably carried out by a single government agency. If not feasible, it was suggested that a solitary agency should consolidate the validated RSBSA lists. Recognizing the dynamic nature of the agriculture sector, the study recommended regular updates to the registry, ideally every three years. To mitigate the cost of data collection, alternative methods of updating, such as leveraging the Community-Based Monitoring System implemented by local government units, were proposed.

The study highlighted the importance of interoperability among various registry and monitoring systems to maximize information utilization from diverse sources. During validation, it was advised to include middle names and verify correct name spellings of farmers, fisherfolk, and farm laborers through government-issued IDs, barangay clearances, or other relevant documents. Incorporating a unique identifier in the database was also suggested to enhance usability. Furthermore, the operational definitions of "farmer," "farm laborer," and "fisherfolk" were recommended for review to ensure accurate identification during data collection.

In specific cases such as the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC), where insurable interest is vital, there was a call for a screening mechanism to identify those with insurable interest among the farmers, farm laborers, and fisherfolk listed in the registry. Ultimately, the study concluded that transforming the RSBSA into a functional registry for individuals in the agriculture and fisheries sector could effectively serve as a program targeting tool, provided that the suggested enhancements are implemented.

According to Medina (2016), insured farmer respondents in the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation were unaware that the government provided them with free insurance premiums through the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA).

A proper targeting mechanism and effective resource allocation are critical to achieving the goals of a certain program. A more explicit set of rules on the usage of the RSBSA list for subsidy targeting is required for the RSBSA-AIP to aid program implementers like the PCIC in the prioritizing and estimation of resources required, a better choice than the existing first-come, first-served policy. As a result, the RSBSA list must be validated and updated on a regular basis. Using current monitoring systems, such as the Community-Based Monitoring System being deployed by local government units, can be the most cost-effective approach to keep the list of farmers up to date. (Mina, 2017)

According to AJVAZI (2015), the national farmer register system is quite beneficial in terms of the opportunities it provides in the subsidy process for Kosovo. In the absence of such a system, in which data is not maintained centrally and information is not provided in a consistent way across central and local institutions, the implementation of the subsidy process will be limited and difficult to administer.

Synthesis

The Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) is recognized as a significant step toward a comprehensive government database for agriculture and fisheries. Field validation by one agency, or consolidation if needed, is essential for accuracy. Regular updates every three years, possibly using cost-effective methods like the Community-Based Monitoring System, are advised due to the sector's dynamic nature.

Interoperability among systems is vital for information utilization. During validation, verifying names via IDs or documents and introducing unique identifiers can enhance usability. Specific cases, like the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation, require mechanisms to identify those with insurable interest.

Medina (2016) highlighted insured farmers' lack of awareness about free insurance through RSBSA. Effective resource allocation and targeting are crucial. The RSBSA-AIP needs clear subsidy targeting rules for entities like PCIC, enhancing over the current policy. Regular validation using existing systems, like the Community-Based Monitoring System, is suggested for cost-effective updates (Mina, 2017).

AJVAZI (2015) emphasized the value of a national farmer register system for efficient subsidy processes in Kosovo. Without it, decentralized data maintenance leads to limitations in administering subsidies.

Based from these literatures, this study was conceptualized as shown on Figure 1.

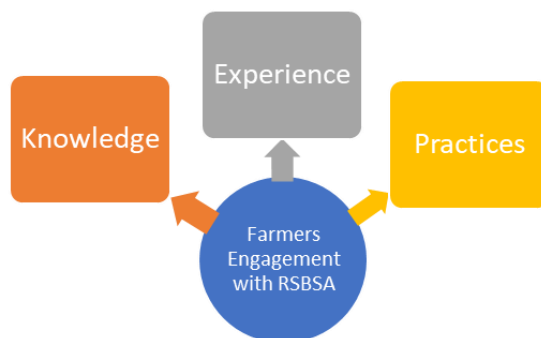


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of the Study

In this conceptual framework, the key variables are connected by arrows to illustrate the relationships between them. Farmers' engagement with RSBSA, their experience, knowledge, and practices that directly influences the effectiveness of RSBSA implementation, data quality within the RSBSA, and the reliability of the RSBSA registry. Effectiveness of RSBSA implementation affects both data quality and registry reliability. Additionally, data quality impacts the reliability of the RSBSA registry.

Research Methodology

Employing a descriptive research design is a suitable and effective approach for this. This design is well-aligned with the research objectives of comprehensively describing farmers' interactions with RSBSA. The key strength of this approach lies in its potential to integrate both quantitative and qualitative findings, providing a holistic understanding of farmers' experiences, knowledge, and practices within the context of RSBSA.

To qualify as respondent of the study, the following qualifications must be present: First, a farmer or fisherfolk, second, must have barangay certificate or ownership document, or both.

Data gathering was done via face-to-face interview of the respondents in the municipalities of Isabela. Letters have been sent to the C/MAO and Provincial LGU. The list of RSBSA registrants is given prior to the deployment. A non-disclosure agreement (NDA) to protect the confidentiality of the personal data is properly documented. Ethical considerations were also implemented. These include the following: a.) their participation is voluntary; b.) their anonymity is protected; and c.) their response to the interview will be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Enumerators was employed in the data gathering. Enumerators was trained that upon reaching the identified house and registrant, the enumerators introduced themselves following the introductory instructions in the questionnaire and conducted the respondent's experience interview. This determined and assessed how was the respondents' experience in registering in the RSBSA. Enumerators warranted that all forms were accurately and legibly answered.

Sampling Procedure

SAMPLE SIZE				
REGION	OWNERSHIP DOC ONLY			SAMPLE SIZE (C1)-Adjusted
	OD	%	SAMPLE SIZE (C1)-Raosoft	
ISABELA	23,430	13%	378	400
REGION	BARANGAY CERTIFICATE ONLY			SAMPLE SIZE (C2)-Adjusted
	BC	%	SAMPLE SIZE (C2) - Raosoft	
ISABELA	66,432	37%	382	400
REGION	BOTH			SAMPLE SIZE (C3) - Adjusted
	OD + BC	%	SAMPLE SIZE (C3) - Raosoft	
ISABELA	3,361		345	400
REGION	FARM WORKERS + FISHERFOLK			SAMPLE SIZE (C4) - Adjusted
	FW + FF	%	SAMPLE SIZE (C4) - Raosoft	
ISABELA	85,430	48%	383	400

Figure 2. Sample Size

The DA-ICTS has selected the list of RSBSA registrants at the provincial level to participate as survey respondents according to the sampling size. A 25 percent allowance (additional one respondent per strata) in the generation of registrants' names have been allocated in case the selected respondent is unavailable/unreachable during the conduct of the survey. The sample size strata (Figure 2) are based from the ownership document, barangay certificate or both of farmers and fisherfolks in the different municipalities in the province of Isabela. The clustering of municipalities for the systematic implementation of validation activity is presented in Figure 3.

	presented_doc								Total		Cluster
	Barangay Cert		Farmworker and Fishers (FW and FF)		Ownership Docs (OD and BC)		Ownership Docs		Listed # of Respondents	Target	
	Listed # of Respondents	Target Respondents	Listed # of Respondents	Target Respondents	Listed # of Respondents	Target Respondents	Listed # of Respondents	Target Respondents			
CORDON	13	10	15	12	14	11	17	14	59	47	San Mateo
CITY OF SANTIAGO	7	6	32	26	38	30	16	13	93	74	San Mateo
AURORA	4	3	13	10	10	8	18	14	45	36	San Mateo
SAN MANUEL	5	4	40	32	7	6	8	6	60	48	San Mateo
LUNA	1	1	17	14	11	9	22	18	51	41	San Mateo
CABATUAN	2	2	16	13	40	32	25	20	83	66	San Mateo
RAMON	2	2	21	17	33	26	24	19	80	64	San Mateo
SAN MATEO	2	2	10	8	7	6	0	0	19	15	San Mateo
BENITO SOLIVEN	21	17	0	0	12	10	11	9	44	35	Cabagan
REINA MERCEDES	19	15	21	17	6	5	4	3	50	40	Cabagan
CABAGAN	33	26	16	13	3	2	9	7	61	48	Cabagan
DELFIN ALBANO (MAGSAYSAY)	28	22	10	8	1	1	9	7	48	39	Cabagan
ILAGAN CITY (Capital)	29	23	2	2	4	3	25	20	60	48	Cabagan
SAN PABLO	23	18	6	5	4	3	9	7	42	34	Cabagan
SANTA MARIA	5	4	26	21	11	9	25	20	67	54	Cabagan
SANTO TOMAS	16	13	9	7	5	4	8	6	38	31	Cabagan
INAGUILAN	12	10	0	0	5	4	15	12	32	26	Cabagan
TUMAUINI	21	17	0	0	9	7	13	10	43	35	Cabagan
ALICIA	7	6	32	26	58	46	12	10	109	87	Echague
ANGADANAN	27	22	28	22	27	22	33	26	115	92	Echague
ECHAGUE	35	28	9	7	12	10	15	12	71	57	Echague
JONES	18	14	8	6	3	2	10	8	39	31	Echague
SAN AGUSTIN	31	25	1	1	0	0	22	18	54	43	Echague
SAN GUILLERMO	30	24	6	5	8	6	3	2	47	38	Echague
SAN SIDRO	5	4	19	15	18	14	12	10	54	43	Echague
CITY OF CAJAYAN	16	13	0	0	16	13	8	6	40	32	Echague
BURGOS	0	0	20	16	7	6	4	3	31	25	Roxas
MALLIG	6	5	33	26	25	21	7	6	72	58	Roxas
QUEZON	2	2	2	2	0	0	5	4	9	7	Roxas
QUIRINO	6	5	8	6	12	10	18	14	44	35	Roxas
ROXAS	8	6	22	18	27	22	30	24	87	70	Roxas
GAMU	5	4	15	12	18	14	15	12	53	42	Roxas
SAN MARIANO	50	40	36	29	12	10	45	36	143	114	Roxas
DINAPIGUE	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	3	
MACONACON	3	2	6	5	5	4	0	0	14	11	
PALANAN	7	6	1	1	31	25	0	0	39	31	
	500	400	500	400	500	400	500	400	2000	1600	

Note:
 the 4 categories mentioned during meeting refers to the document presented
 1 Ownership Docs (OD)
 2 Barangay Certificates (BC)
 3 Farmworker and Fishers (FW and FF)
 4 Barangay Certificates and Ownership Docs (BC and OD)
 Listed # of Respondents refers to the number of respondents given by DA-RFO2

Figure 3. Clustering of validation implementation of Municipalities by ISU campus

Figure 4 shows the specific target location of each cluster. Green pin represents Echague cluster, blue pin represents Cabagan Cluster, Red pin represents Roxas cluster and orange pin represents San Mateo cluster.

Table 1 statement #1 shows that; out of 1600 respondents, 1474 of the respondents answered “true” with a percentage of 92.1, 6 respondents answered “false” with a percentage of 0.4 and 120 of the respondents answered “I don’t know” with a percentage of 7.5. Statement #2; 1495 of the respondents answered “true” with a percentage of 93.4, 4 respondents answered “false” with a percentage of 0.3 and 101 of the respondents answered “I don’t know” with a percentage of 6.3. Statement #3; 1476 of the respondents answered “true” with a percentage 92.3, 8 respondents answered “false” with a percentage of 0.5 and 116 of the respondents answered “I don’t know” with a percentage of 7.3. Statement #4; 1400 of the respondents answered “true” with a percentage of 87.5, 67 of the respondents answered “false” with a percentage of 4.2 and 133 of the respondents answered “I don’t know” with a percentage of 8.4. Statement #5; 355 of the respondents answered “true” with a percentage of 22.2, 1111 of the respondents answered “false” with a percentage of 69.4 and 134 of the respondents answered “I don’t know” with a percentage of 8.4. Statement #6; 1419 of the respondents answered “true” with a percentage of 88.7, 28 of the respondents answered “false” with a percentage of 1.8 and 153 of the respondents answered “I don’t know” with a percentage of 9.6.

The over-all impression of results on Table 1 revealed that most of the respondents are knowledgeable about the RSBSA program since the percentages per statement on TRUE, FALSE and I DON’T KNOW shows that percentages on TRUE is higher than that of FALSE and I DON’T KNOW.

Table 1.1: Knowledge about the RSBSA

	ANI		KITA		TULONG		LISTAHAN		AGRIKULTURA	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1. What comes to your mind when you hear RSBSA? Choose only three (3) words.	599	37.4	563	35.2	1490	93.1	745	46.6	903	56.4

Table 1.1 section #1 shows that, out of 1600 respondents, 599 of the respondents selected ANI with a percentage of 37.4; 563 of the respondents selected KITA with a percentage of 35.2; 1490 of the respondents selected TULONG with a percentage of 93.1; 745 of the respondents selected LISTAHAN with a percentage of 46.6 and 903 of the respondents chose AGRIKULTURA with a percentage of 56.4.

According to the table most of the words that comes to the mind of farmers when they hear RSBSA are: Tulong, Agrikultura and Listahan.

Table 2: Impression about RSBSA

STATEMENT	AGREE		NEUTRAL		DISAGREE	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
1. I like the name RSBSA	1549	96.8	27	1.7	24	1.5
2. The RSBSA form is easy to fill out	1506	94.1	75	4.7	19	1.2
3. Our barangay/ municipal office guides us in registering with RSBSA	1534	95.9	32	2	34	2.1
4. The IDs and documents required of me to register in RSBSA is simple	1500	93.8	78	4.9	22	1.4
5. Many documents are required to prove my occupation as a farmer/ fisher	591	36.9	299	18.7	710	44.4
6. The RSBSA registration process is not clear	218	13.6	147	9.2	1235	77.2

2. Is the name “RSBSA” clear for you regarding its purpose in the Department of Agriculture?

Out of 1600 respondents, 1580 of the respondents answered that RSBSA is clear regarding its purpose in the Department of Agriculture which is 98.8 on the percentage while 20 respondents are not clear regarding the purpose of RSBSA Department of Agriculture which is 1.3 on the percentage.

3. If you were to change the name of RSBSA, how would you name it?

As they were given a chance to change the name of the RSBSA, all of the respondents answered that they don’t want to change it.

Table 1.2: Knowledge about the RSBSA

STATEMENT	BARANGAY		CITY/MUNICIPAL OFFICE		FELLOW FARMERS/FISHERS	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
2. Who/where have you heard about the RSBSA registration? You can select more than one.	1379	86.2	411	25.7	86	5.4

Table 1.2 shows that, out of 1600 respondents, 1379 of the respondents heard about the RSBSA registration from their barangay with a percentage of 86.2; 411 of the respondents heard it also from their municipal office with a percentage of 25.7; and 86 respondents heard from fellow farmer with a percentage of 5.4.

Table 2 statement #1 shows that, out of 1600 respondents, 1549 of the respondents agreed with a percentage of 96.8, 27 respondents answered neutral with a percentage of 1.7 and 24 respondent answered disagree with a percentage of 1.5; Statement #2; 1506 of the respondents agreed with a percentage of 94.1, 75 respondents answered neutral with a percentage of 4.7 and 19 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 1.2, Statement #3; 1534 of the respondents agreed with a percentage of 95.9, 32 respondents answered neutral with a percentage of 2 and 34 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 2.1, Statement #4; 1500 of the respondents agreed with a percentage of 93.8, 78 respondents answered neutral with a percentage of 4.9 and 22 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 1.4, Statement #5; 591 of the respondents agreed with a percentage of 36.9, 299 respondents answered neutral with a percentage of 18.7 and 710 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 44.4, Statement #6; 218 of the respondents agreed with a percentage of 13.6, 147 respondents answered neutral with a percentage of 9.2 and 1235 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 77.2.

The results on Table 2 on respondents' impression on RSBSA contradicts the result on Table 1 which is on knowledge about RSBSA, specifically on statement number 5 for table 2 "Many documents are required to prove my occupation as a farmer/ fisher" with a frequency of 710 or 44.4% and statement number 5 of table 1 on the statement "No document is required to present or submit as proof of being a legitimate farmer/ fisher" with a frequency of 1111 or 69.4%. The findings of the later revealed that the respondents answered that the statement is false, while the findings of the former revealed that most of the respondents disagrees on the statement.

STATEMENT	AGREE		NEUTRAL		DISAGREE	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
1. It is important that I am registered in RSBSA as a farmer/ fisher	1532	95.8	62	3.9	3	0.2
2. RSBSA is one of the requirements of the Department of Agriculture to be able to provide me appropriate interventions that will help my livelihood	1518	94.9	80	5	2	0.1
3. I understand that the documents required from me are proof of my occupation as a farmer/ fisher	1527	95.4	71	4.4	2	0.1
4. I understand that it is a long process to deliver the appropriate interventions that will help me in my livelihood as a farmer/fisher	1510	94.4	86	5.4	4	0.3
5. It is important for farmers/fisherfolk to know about RSBSA so that the Department can provide the appropriate interventions given by the government for the farmers and fisherfolk	1530	95.6	69	4.3	1	0.1
6. It is important to have adequate equipment and manpower to disseminate information about the RSBSA registration	1450	90.6	137	8.6	13	0.8

Table 3 section #1 shows that, out of 1600 respondents, 1532 of the respondents agreed with a percentage of 95.8, 62 respondents answered neutral with a percentage of 3.9, and 3 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 0.2. Section #2; 1518 respondents agreed with a percentage of 94.9, 80 respondents answered neutral with a percentage of 5 and 2 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 0.1. Section #3; 1527 of the respondents agreed with a percentage of 95.4, 71 respondents answered neutral with a percentage of 4.4 and 2 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 0.1. Section #4; 1510 of the respondents agreed with a percentage of 94.4, 86 respondents answered neutral with a percentage of 5.4 and 4 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 0.3. Section #5; 1530 of the respondents agreed with a percentage of 95.6, 69 respondents answered neutral with a percentage of 4.3 and 1 respondents answered disagree with a percentage of 0.1. Section #6; 1450 of the respondents agreed with a percentage of 90.6, 137 respondents answered neutral with a percentage of 8.6. and 13 respondents disagreed with a percentage of 0.8.

STATEMENT	ALWAYS		SOMETIMES		NEVER	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
1. I am gathering information on how to register in RSBSA	742	46.4	554	34.6	304	19
2. I am receiving brochures/flyers about RSBSA	224	14	387	24.2	989	61.8

3. I am submitting my RSBSA form to the office in-charge of the RSBSA registration in our barangay/municipality	837	52.3	588	36.8	175	10.9
4. I am responding to news when the government provides assistance to farmers/fishers and I make sure I receive it	984	61.5	478	29.9	138	8.6
5. I am sharing with others about RSBSA especially my fellow farmers/fisher folk	1046	65.4	442	27.6	112	7

Table 4 section #1 shows that, out of 1600 respondents, 742 of the respondents answered always with a percentage of 46.4, 554 of the respondents answered sometimes with a percentage of 34.6 and 304 of the respondents answered never with a percentage of 19, Section #2; 224 respondents answered always with a percentage of 14, 387 of the respondents answered sometimes with a percentage of 24.2 and 989 of the respondents answered never with a percentage of 61.8, Statement #3; 837 of the respondents answered always with a percentage of 52.3; 588 of the respondents answered sometimes with a percentage of 36.8 and 175 of the respondents answered never with a percentage of 10.9, Statement #4 984 of the respondents answered always with a percentage of 61.5, 478 of the respondents answered sometimes with a percentage of 29.9 and 138 of the respondents answered never with a percentage of 8.6, Statement #5; 1046 of the respondents answered always with a percentage of 65.4, 442 of the respondents answered sometimes with a percentage of 27.6, and 112 of the respondents answered never with a percentage of 7.

Table 4.1: Practices about the RSBSA

1. Which of the following media outlet/individual/group is your most frequent source of information about RSBSA?			f	%
TELEVISION			50	3.1
RADIO			121	7.6
PRINTED MATERIALS			7	0.4
DA WEBSITE/DA FB PAGE			22	1.4
TEXT/SMS			18	1.1
FARMER ORGANIZATION/COOP			10	0.6
BARANGAY			1421	88.8
MUNICIPAL OFFICE			495	30.9
REGIONAL OFFICE			13	0.8

Table 4.1 shows that out of 1600 respondents, the most frequent source of information about the RSBSA is the BARANGAY with a percentage of 88.8.

Table 4.2: Practices about the RSBSA

STATEMENT			BY TEXT MESSAGING		BY POSTING/ CHATTING IN MESSENGER		BY WORD/ MOUTH	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
2. Will you share with others (relatives, friends, family, etc.) your knowledge of RSBSA and why it is necessary to register in it?	1510	94.4						
3. If yes, how do you disseminate information about RSBSA?			169	10.6	70	4.4	1435	89.7

Table 4.2 shows that out of 1600 respondents, 1510 of the respondents share their knowledge of RSBSA with others with a percentage of 94.4 while 87 of them with a percentage of 5.4 do not share it because they already know about RSBSA. Most of them disseminate the information about RSBSA by word/mouth with a percentage of 89.7.

Table 4.3: Practices about RSBSA

STATEMENT	My residential area is far from the municipal agriculture office		We receive no announcements from the municipal agriculture office regarding registration		Our municipal agriculture office is not interested to inform us regarding the registration		I have not received any text message from our municipal agriculture office regarding the registration		I have no access to any social media platforms (i.e. Facebook, Messenger) to inform me about the registration	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
4. Which of the communication barriers have you encountered in gathering information about the RSBSA registration?	635	39.7	74	4.6	9	0.6	10	0.6	627	39.2

Table 4.3 shows that out of 1600 respondents, 627 of the respondents have no access to any social media platforms to inform them about the registration with a percentage of 39.2. There are 635 respondents also that their residential area is far from the municipal agriculture office with a percentage of 39.7. 74 respondents do not receive announcements from the municipal agriculture office regarding registration with a percentage of 4.6. 9 respondents answered municipal agriculture office is not interested to inform us regarding the registration with a percentage of 0.6. and also 10 respondents have not received any text message from our municipal agriculture office regarding the registration with a percentage of 0.6.

In question no. 5, we can see that the most effective method to disseminate about RSBSA is by posters, tarpaulins about the RSBSA registration which is 46.2 on the percentage.

Based on the foregoing discussions, five major findings on the study can be concluded:

1. Majority of the farmers are knowledgeable about the registry system and understands its purpose. They also answered that they came to know about RSBSA from their barangay officials. Retaining the name of the program is mostly preferred by the farmers.
2. The impression of most farmers on RSBSA is, it is a form of "Tulong, Agrikultura at Listahan".
3. Most of the farmers have positive attitude about the program, however it is noteworthy that some of them are still hesitant to enroll because of their impression that there are many documentary requirements needed, they hardly understand the form and how they will be benefitted from RSBSA.
4. The two identified barriers to RSBSA information is the distance of locale and no access to social media. However, the identified effective IEC material are posters and tarpaulin. The info-dissemination effort of the City and MAO through caravan, continuous meetings, social media and the involvement of the barangay officials helped a lot to intensify enrollment of farmers in the registry system.

Based on the comprehensive analysis of the study's findings, the following recommendations are put forth:

1. Enhancing Awareness and Understanding

Given the significant role of barangay officials as the primary source of information about the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA), efforts should be directed towards strengthening their capacity to provide accurate and comprehensive explanations of the program's purpose and benefits. Workshops and training sessions can be organized for barangay officials to equip them with detailed knowledge about RSBSA, enabling them to effectively communicate its significance to farmers.

2. Clarifying Enrolment Procedures and Requirements

Addressing farmers' concerns regarding perceived complexities in enrolment procedures is pivotal. The program administrators should work on simplifying the enrolment process, minimizing documentary requirements, and providing clear guidance on how farmers stand to benefit from RSBSA participation. This can be accomplished through user-friendly instructional materials and simplified forms that are easy for farmers to comprehend.

3. Leveraging Effective Information Dissemination Channels

While social media is unavailable to some farmers, the success of channels like posters, tarpaulins, caravans, and continuous meetings conducted by the City and Municipal Agricultural Offices (MAO) highlights their effectiveness. Building upon this success, more resources can be allocated towards these traditional yet impactful communication methods to ensure wider outreach and engagement with farmers.

4. Mitigating Geographical Barriers

Recognizing the geographical distance as a barrier to accessing RSBSA information, innovative strategies can

be explored to bridge this gap. One potential solution is the establishment of community centers or information hubs in remote locations, where farmers can receive accurate and up-to-date information about RSBSA and its enrollment process.

5. Sustaining Positive Attitudes and Perceptions

The favorable impression of RSBSA as "Tulong, Agrikultura at Listahan" is an asset that should be nurtured. Regular communication campaigns can reinforce this positive image and emphasize the program's commitment to supporting agriculture and its beneficiaries. Stories of successful RSBSA participants and their achievements can be shared to create a sense of pride and belonging among farmers.

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	DA official website		DA official Facebook page		Official Facebook group of our municipal agriculture office		Posts and announcements regarding DA programs/services		Posters, tarpaulins about the RSBSA registration	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
5. What technologies, methods, or approaches are available to you that the Department of Agriculture can further use/do for a more effective information dissemination about RSBSA?	113	7.1	167	10.4	214	13.4	722	45.1	739	46.2

Table 4.3 shows that out of 1600 respondents, 627 of the respondents have no access to any social media platforms to inform them about the registration with a percentage of 39.2. There are 635 respondents also that their residential area is far from the municipal agriculture office with a percentage of 39.7. 74 respondents do not receive announcements from the municipal agriculture office regarding registration with a percentage of 4.6. 9 respondents answered municipal agriculture office is not interested to inform us regarding the registration with a percentage of 0.6. and also 10 respondents have not received any text message from our municipal agriculture office regarding the registration with a percentage of 0.6. In question no. 5, we can see that the most effective method to disseminate about RSBSA is by posters, tarpaulins about the RSBSA registration which is 46.2 on the percentage.

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