



# REGISTRY SYSTEM FOR BASIC SECTORS IN AGRICULTURE (RSBSA) IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CONCEPCION: AN EVALUATION

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**Abstract:** Targeting systems for eligible recipients for government interventions are still current issues in agricultural resource allocation. The analysis of what the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) has brought about in terms of sustainable agriculture, food security, and socioeconomic issues in the lives of our agricultural employees. The study was carried out in the Municipality of Concepcion Tarlac using a descriptive-quantitative research design in which 187 random farmers, farm laborers, and fisherfolk have been asked to fill out a survey questionnaire and various government employees of the Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO) of the Local Government Unit (LGU) have been interviewed in relation to the RSBSA. The findings shows that the government's registration system was utilized as an agricultural development policy and a beneficial information tool prior to the distribution of agricultural benefits and interventions.

**Keywords:** *targeting system, RSBSA, registration system, agricultural development policy*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The global food demand is increasing rapidly, thus sustainable agriculture is driven by a sense of urgency. In line with this, agricultural policies are implemented to improve the welfare of the agricultural sector by ensuring the attainment of agricultural development, the increase of productivity, food and nutritional security, conservation of natural resources and environment, rural development and to protect the consumers from high food prices. The government had created an agricultural policy, the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA), which can help to aid and diminish the problems of the local farmers, farm workers and fisherfolks through capitalization, investment and/or assistance for good quality of seeds, fertilizers irrigation facilities and high cost of fuel. The registration on RSBSA allows our agricultural workers to receive such interventions and benefits from the various agriculture related programs and services from the government.

Based on the discussion paper on the Evaluation of the Registry System of Basic Sectors in Agriculture of Reyes and Gloria (2017) of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), there are about 9,780,101 people all over the Philippines registered in the RSBSA as farmers, farm laborers, and/or fishermen. Following the launch of the RSBSA, several government agencies used the system to identify targeted recipients for their own programs. The general consensus according to them is that the program has been useful, but there are some concerns, such as the fact that the RSBSA was unable to cover all of the farmers, farm workers, and fishermen on their own list, that the registry lacks technical specifications, and that some information may be inaccurate. Although RSBSA have shown some loopholes, the function of the registry still helps those who are in line of agriculture and fisheries sector.

One of the key factors for economic growth is agriculture where it was seen as the backbone of any country's economy, where some of its roles are for the industrial development that provides raw materials, commercial trades for the agricultural products like sugar, coffee, rice, spices and tea, government source of revenue, and a source of livelihood. Nowadays many countries in the world not only in Asia are continuing and developing their agriculture for sustainable food systems. It is important to develop practices and goals that could help not only one nation but to create a world that is more sustainable, equitable, and prosperous. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda, also known as the Global Goals, are adopted by the United Nations (UN) in 2015 (United Nations, 2016). One of the Sustainable Development Goals includes zero hunger. It aims to end all forms of malnutrition and hunger. Since 2015, the number of the under nutrition has escalated. The ten percent of the world population or over 690 million people are hungry each night. The innovations on agriculture and the fair distribution system could ensure the increase of food production and the subsequent decrease of food loss and food waste.

Worldbank (2020) described agricultural development as one of the key instruments to eradicate the extreme poverty, boost shared prosperity, and feed the projected 9.7 billion people by 2050. Compared to the other sectors, the agriculture is two to

four times more productive to increase the earning among the poorest where the support and direct involvement of the government towards country's development are very important for agricultural growth.

In Nigeria, the agriculture was concluded in 1960s. The support from the government was limited but their agriculture was able to build its foundation by providing the demand of food, raw materials for the industrial sectors, creating employment opportunities, and the increase of public revenue and resources. But because of the serious problems that the country had experienced after the first and the second decade after the Nigeria's independence, it resulted into scarcity of food supply, fluctuation of agricultural exports, and acceleration of rate in shifting of labor from agriculture to another. The government initiated agricultural policies, programs and projects that will greatly help the rational development plans from 1970-1985. The impacts of these policies, programs and projects over the years were seen and government adopted a comprehensive package of policy instruments to improve and develop the performance of the country's agricultural sector (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, 2016).

The effective and proper deployment for the right beneficiaries for the interventions in the implementation of various policies, services and programs can occurred the growth in productivity and production of the farmers and agricultural output. The instruments to target agricultural subsidies to desired beneficiaries in Mozambique was recognized as an important indicator for the effectiveness of the agricultural program which are the under coverage, leakage, geographical targeting of input, community-based targeting, indicator-based targeting and the decentralizing targeting. The effective targeting of agricultural input subsidy programs must be established and implemented with a clear knowledge of what the primary goal of the agricultural subsidy program is and why the targeted beneficiaries require this government support (Takeshima & Lee, 2012).

In the country of Jamaica, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has partnered with GK Insurance to introduce the Parametric Rain, Drought and Wind Insurance Policy for the agricultural sector which support the resilience of their farmers and fisherfolks through this policy. Through signing up, the first 1,000 famers and fisherfolks could receive an assistance because the agricultural industry was always particularly exposed to the effects of weather-related calamities, with extreme weather conditions that resulted to become one of the concerns in general (Patterson, 2021).

However, according to an article subjected, Use of Farmers Registration for Agricultural Policy Implementation in Thailand, in terms of agricultural export Thailand was ranked 14<sup>th</sup> in the world where it has a 2% of market share but given its high export performance, many farmers remain impoverished or lived in poverty line because of the difficulty of the government to obtain and access pertinent information especially for its small farmers. In accordance with this it required by the government last December of 2008 to provide farmers' information base for agricultural research planning and to aid in the guidelines and legislation such as price intervention, natural catastrophe compensation and other welfare programs for agricultural workers.

The agriculture in the Philippines plays a significant role in the economy. One-third of the livelihood of the Filipino citizens depends on agriculture. Farmers were characterized as an important driver for the national economic development and yet the agricultural sector faces many problems even in this present time.

Though transformation for the development and implementation of the policies are challenging, investing in agriculture is the best weapons against hunger and poverty for the better life of billions of people (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, 2017). The development of agriculture is an essential part to increase food security and for the continuous productivity of agricultural products and generating farmer's income. According to OECD.org (2017), the Philippines has achieved significant progress in agricultural reform. The Philippine government intervene in the development of economy to achieve a variety of goals, including the direct contributions and supports in agriculture by determining who, where and what are the most needed interventions to the agricultural workers. On the other hand, there are some instances that occurs when it comes to distribution. Because of the limited budget of the government fund, the proper utilization of fund and operations must conduct and observe effectively, economically and efficiently. The undertaking for Good Governance and Anti-Corruption (GCAG) was headed by former President Benigno S. Aquino III. It intent to uplift every poor family specially those who are in agriculture sector and to address the problems arises due to environmental-related incidents such as natural disaster or catastrophes. The formulation and creation of a national database system, the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA), is from the Department of Budget and Management through cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of the Interior and Local Government, National Anti-Poverty Commission and the National Statistics Office. Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) was used as a policy instrument and important tool for the agriculture and fisheries sector in identifying and measuring farmers and fisherfolks whose are eligible from the benefit from the agriculture-related programs and services of the government. The RSBSA was initially pilot tested last October 2011 among the 20 provinces in 9 regions of the country which have been recognized as disaster-prone local government units, the Agusan del Sur, Masbate, Apayao, Sarangani, Zamboanga del Norte, Mountain Province, Davao Oriental, Sultan Kudarat, North Cotabato, Samar, Northern Samar, Surigao del Sur, Ifugao, Kalinga, Romblon, Eastern Samar, Abra, Siquijor, Surigao del Norte, and Camarines Sur. The success of the initial stage of the implementation of RSBSA have seen and created a positive outcome towards delivering of basic services/agricultural input for our agricultural workers. With this, the Department of the Interior and Local Government has issued a Memorandum Circular No. 2012-119 where the remaining 60 provinces, excluding NCR and ARMM should also start the second and final stage of RSBSA in September 2012.

Local government is frequently referred to as "good governance." It is now widely accepted that a well-organized system of local bodies is the best way in handling all public concerns. It is simple to see that local government is a system of public education on how to oversee and solve problems. The local government in the Municipality of Concepcion had also implemented the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture. Currently it has already 7,430 registered farmers and 56 registered fisherfolks in the encoded in the system or almost 96% have already benefited into agricultural related programs and services of government.

The irradicable effect to our local farmers in terms of earnings before and after the post-harvest activities resulted for some farmers to complain about the simultaneous increase of the prices of raw materials that are necessary for their production cost in farming. Thus, the researcher was motivated and seen over the result of pandemic, the importance and the responsibility of our beloved agricultural workers as one of the frontliners and what does agriculture itself have made and may have done in the future. In addition, because most of the family members of the researcher are farmers, some common problems in farming have always been discussed during family gathering like many farmers slowly turning the use of organic fertilizer into a combination of chemical and organic or into purely chemical-based fertilizers because it is much cheaper and has more concentrated levels of nutrients per weight of product than organic fertilizers but created a harmful effect towards to their health. Because of this the researcher eagers to study what are the government interventions and requirements that could help the local farmers. Therefore, the researcher's experiences have led to conduct a thesis study about evaluation and identification of the RSBSA objectives, guidelines,

criteria, level of implementation, problems encountered and proposed solutions in the Municipality of Concepcion, Tarlac were coherent and efficient through helping our government or policy makers and our local farmers to recognized their competitiveness in farming and immediate support through projects and programs in order to developed their full potential while enabling to attain policy objectives.

## II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study aims to evaluate the agricultural development policies of the Municipality of Concepcion. Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) in the Municipality of Concepcion, Tarlac in terms of?
  - 1.1 Objectives
  - 1.2 Guidelines/ Operating Procedures
  - 1.3 RSBSA Registrant's Criteria
2. What is the Level of Implementation of the RSBSA?
3. What are the problems encountered in the implementation of the RSBSA?
4. What are the proposed solutions for problems encountered?
5. What are the implications of the study to Public Administration?

## III. Related Literature

Farmers are vital part of our society. They are called as the backbone of the agricultural system and plays an important role in the agricultural sector. According to the United Nations (2017), almost 7.6 billion of the world's population nowadays to 10 billion by 2050 are expected to be increase. Most of the developing countries are continuing to shift their rural areas into urbanized cities. Given that the world's population has been numerous, food prices are also rapidly increasing and as for the demand of food security.

Government is determined to transform the development of the agriculture by empowering the farmers, enforcement of policies, optimizing agricultural practice, rural financing, and facilitating the agricultural value chain. It was seen that agricultural growth plays as an instrument in alleviating poverty in some of the developing countries. As a result, the importance of agricultural policy has been recognized since in the early times.

In this study, the relationship between the involvement of the development of agriculture, the importance of the farmers, the allocation of funds for agricultural sector in which the proper distribution to eligible beneficiaries of RSBSA, monitoring and updating of registrant's information, various problems were discussed. The researcher firmly believed that if our agricultural workers are appreciated towards their contribution for the economic development by our government and if our government will give what is truly intended for them by registering in RSBSA, there is a vice versa reaction that could possibly diminish the most common problems for sustainable agriculture.

According to Boettiger and Sanghvi (2017), most of the countries are eager to plan and create jobs, raise income, reducing malnutrition and boosting their economy from low to the middle or to the highest level as possible. Agricultural transformation motivates government to focus on agricultural development plans. They said that there are drivers to achieve successful agricultural transformation: the readiness for change, the standardization of national agricultural plan, and the execution of plan.

People who are engaged in agriculture must be supported and recognized their contribution especially in their special role in attaining sustainable agriculture. Most of them were engaged in wage agriculture and in the food production system, in addition the agricultural workforce are not empowered and were not given attention especially from the policy and decision-makers in the government.

The Department of Agriculture (DA) (2020) is speeding up the development of a digital roadmap for the Agri-fishery sector, with the goal of expediting the integration of digital technology in the food value chain and logistics, which will benefit both farmers and consumers. The DA also cleaning up and updating the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA), often known as the farmers' registry. DA senior adviser on information technology and farm digitalization, Mr. Dennis Layug, said there are about 1.4 million initial farmers listed in the RSBSA. He also added that if intended beneficiaries have received such seeds, fertilizers, assistance or other services it reduces the danger of corruption and malpractices which will paves the way for more efficient DA planning and decision-making.

In the news released by the Department of Agriculture (2020) in their website, in line with COVID-19 pandemic, it stated that the government ensure the welfare of farmers and fishermen who fights to ensure the adequate supply of food for the Filipinos affected by the Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ). The DA continues the distribution of cash assistance on those listed in the farmer's registry or the Registry System of Basic Sectors in Agriculture.

According to the Philippine News Agency (2020), the Department of Agriculture is continuing to support and assist our local farmers by creating programs amidst pandemic. There is a signed memorandum of agreement (MOA) together with the Department of Agriculture and Development Bank of the Philippines that covers the cash and food subsidy for the marginal farmers and fishers' program (CFSMFFP). The necessary funding was received through the *Bayanihan* to Recover as One 2 that enables in providing monetary assistance or low-interest rate subsidies for our qualified Agri-fishery enterprises, farmers and fishermen. The Director of Operations Roy Abaya in Department of Agriculture cited that, "Because of the budget limitations, they come up for about 890,794 farmer beneficiaries that consist for 198,023 corn farmers, 346,534 coconut farmers, 29,702 sugarcane farmers, 287,128 farmers in the fisheries sector, and 29,407 indigenous people farmers and fishers.

In the article about beneficiary selection and targeting, it claims the necessity of information access, particularly for those who are most vulnerable, is essential and necessary to prioritize areas and populations. When there is a prepared list, it saves people from being denied in any aid to which they are entitled. It ensures comprehensive coverage for the community ([www.humanitarianresponse.info](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info), 2017).

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (MALF) of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (2013), there are set of requirements for the Eligibility of Farmer's Registration. For the criteria for individual applicants, applicants must be eighteen years old and over and a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago, the application must be made at MALF country where the applicants reside, and they must practice agriculture at least one-eighth of an acre (0.05hectare) of land and the submission

of required documents for farmers registration. While for the criteria for an organization, the organization must be registered in Trinidad and Tobago.

Level of implementations of policy programs are based on monitoring and evaluation to see the effectiveness of policy measures. Davies (2016) said that there are four possible level of execution that based on the outcomes and attributes. First is the high level of execution where policies, procedures, and controls have been properly adhered to, second is the substantial level of execution which the established policies, procedures, and controls have been followed but there are some minor enhancement that have required, third is the moderate level of execution which required significant changes because not all of the created policies, procedures and controls were followed and lastly is the low level of execution, policies, procedures and controls have not been taken after to an expansive amplify. As a result, principal advancements are required.

Eder (2015) referred the individual on how they measure the effectiveness of government. It noted the five distinct characteristics employed by people. The strength, transparency, economics, public goods and social goods (STEPS). This STEPS can create such framework for government leaders to create awareness and recognized how they are being evaluated.

According to the article, "Agricultural Policy Strategy, Instruments, and Implementation: A Review and the Road Ahead", the reforms created in India have essentially no effect on agriculture, the problems in the agricultural and allied sectors were the food prices inflation, the increased of food security among the poorest and the problem in poverty reduction have been resulted because of the too much reliance in reforms rather than focusing on important policy improvements of policy makers even if they understood the need and importance of agricultural growth in their country.

Farmers are at the mercy of middlemen who earn lavishly while farmers are little compensated for their labor. Farmers face high production costs yet are unable to adequately determine how much their goods will sell for in the market. The intermediaries or also known as middlemen are the gatekeepers, and they get most of the profit generated in the production/marketing value chain. In the feature of accountlearning.com (2022), the service of middlemen need second thought in which there are exchanging of views based on the increased on cost of distribution because of the presence of middlemen, and some views that they hoard and practice the black marketing that mostly resulted for a creation of artificial demand on the products.

Meanwhile in Slovenia, the legal or the budgetary instruments for the area of agriculture and rural development was known as the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which is not formally changed for over 20 years. But not until the European agriculture reforms have been lifted, several agricultural externalities and public goods were set and was regulated by comprehensive measures. As a result, European Union newcomers experienced tough time for the better understanding and implementation of the new concept. Significant issues and ideas were projected that the new set of guidelines are to maintain the existing level of protectionism using different names and instruments (Erjavec et al., 2015)

Water is critical for any sort of crop in agriculture. In the country of India, Water Demand Registration System was created in an online system or agency to help the farmers to apply for their Water Demands. The insufficiency of water in wells opted farmers to go personally to water distribution society which consume most of their time, effort and transportation expenses. The registration system helps farmers to prevent unnecessary crowds at the offices of the water distribution society where it directly paid bills for water through online (Reddy & Charjan, 2021).

The Philippines is sixth on the largest countries that consumes rice in the world (Worldatlas, 2019). And it is notable that rice is still one of the staple foods in the country. The Republic Act No. 11203 or known as the Rice Tariffication Law (RTL) aims to make the agricultural sector be more competitive globally. The law regulates and allows the imports of rice while imposing tariffs based on the volume of imported goods, 35% for the ASEAN imports and 50% for non-ASEAN imports. RTL helps to boost the productivity and competitiveness of our local farmer through the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF) that has a P10 billion annual budget for six years which are allotted to farm machinery and equipment (P5 million), high quality rice seed development, propagation, and promotion (P3 million), training and (P1 million), and expanded rice credit assistance to the farmers (P1 million). The RCEF also provides to make a foundation for capacity building for local rice farmers specially in innovation and modernization (Medenilla, 2020).

On March 5, 2021, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a Memorandum subjected as, "Supplemental Guidelines on the Updating of the Registry System of Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) through the Farmers and Fisherfolks Registry System (FFRS)," which entails the principle of updating the data listed in RSBSA to ensure comprehensibility, precision, and accuracy of data encoded. The guideline also intends to give more instructions on methods and standards for enrolling legitimate farmers and fishermen, as well as to underline the role and duties of the various government agencies/institutions in the RSBSA's updating (Department of Agriculture, 2021).

For a total of 5.6 million farm operators or holders in the Philippines, 84% of the number were males and 16% were females. The gap explains that mostly females are based in household than to become a farm operators or holder. The median age for both male and female farm operators is 47.2 years old (Philippine Statistics Authority and Census of Agriculture and Fisheries, 2012).

One of the environmental issues that affects our agriculture is the effect of climate change. Crops under cultivation are reduces on their yields because of the extreme heat and water stress. Typhoons (high winds) and heavy rain also contribute to crop devastation, soil fertility loss, and agricultural productivity disruption due to severe flooding, increased runoff, and soil erosion. Because of these factors, the high prices for food and the increase of demands for import products affected the general economy and the individual livelihood (Worldatlas, 2020).

In the government website of the Department of Finance under Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (2017), as of December 31, 2016, there are 128,756 number of farmers and fisherfolks in the Province of Tarlac. Listed agricultural workers in the RSBSA are entitled for LGU's credit or insurance programs.

According to an article published on the official website of the government in the Province of Abra, Governor Joy Bernos affirmed her support for Abreno's farmers during her address at Abra Sports Complex in Bangued on January 22, 2019. Her first goal was agricultural growth. A total of 1,947 crop insurance payments totaling P14,594,868.00 were distributed to farmers identified through the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) for them to recuperate for agricultural losses or agricultural damage because of Typhoon Ompong (Abra.gov.ph, 2019).

The Republic Act 8435, also known as the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997, requires the establishment of a National Information Network (NIN) that will extend from the department level to regional, provincial, and municipal offices. The NIN shall connect various research institutions for easy access to information on agriculture and fisheries research and

technology, and all departments, agencies, bureaus, research institutions, and local government units (LGUs) shall consolidate and continuously update all relevant information and data on a periodic basis, including Department of Agriculture's Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (zigzagweekly.net, 2020).

In today's present, digitalization helps for the improvement or enhancement of agricultural policy and agriculture to transform and offer new opportunities. Based on Ehlers, Huber and Finger (2021), to generate such necessary digital data, the use of respective instrument design is needed in supporting policy learning and adaptation of designs. They also concluded that policy makers should choose appropriate instruments and designs based on the policy dimensions before formulating and implementing new policies. Digitalization helps to reduce transactions cost for the monitoring and control for agriculture, but it does not favor specific policy instruments since agriculture is multi-dimensional, the policy instruments will be remaining mixed.

Amidst to the COVID-19 pandemic, the global economy crisis was experienced not just in the Philippines but in the whole world. It affects the food and agriculture sector, which resulted for the implications for the food availability, nutrition, and livelihood for farmers, fisherfolk, and other workers related for food supply. Meanwhile, the government is expected to respond for the health crisis and proper management for the food system, to look for various opportunities even if it has a range of challenges, including climate change, for the better improvement and transformation in the food and agriculture sector (OECD, 2020).

Gregorio and Ancog (2020) said that it is the right time for the general people to recognize the importance of agriculture. This may be used to stimulate greater government programs and budget allocation, as well as private agricultural efforts such as farm-based small-and-medium companies.

#### IV. Related Studies

##### A. Foreign

When reform occurs, implications rises due to changes. Like in the research of Kose (2012), "Agricultural Policy Reforms and Their Implications on Rural Development: Turkey and the EU", emphasizes that the employment percentage and the economic development moves in opposite direction. Due to the inflexibility of the agricultural labor force, which lacks the requisite education and skills for alternative work possibilities, the agricultural industry is decreasing, resulting in increased of the unemployment rate.

In the study of Arovuori (2015), "Political effectiveness of Agricultural Policies- An Empirical Analysis", the effectiveness of a policy is in the ability of agricultural policy in responding on policy objectives. The Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union was conducted as an empirical analysis in EU15 level from 1975 to 2007 based on the effects of implemented policies and policy reforms of policy objectives. Using the econometric model, it shows that there was an increased in the productivity of agriculture, stability of markets, self-sufficiency ratios have been achieved and the real term food prices have declined. Also, in general the income of farmers was affected. In this research, it was stated that the effect of agricultural policies depends also on the structural and economic conditions of a particular country.

Yuan, et. al (2017) conducted a study entitled, "A Study in Farmers Agriculture related Tourism Entrepreneurship Behavior", which included in his research that entrepreneurship is a significant way to overcome the problems and functions in rural areas and a key for the increase of income and employment status of the farmers. The study shows that the key factors which affects the performance of farmers in agriculture-related tourism entrepreneurship are in four aspects. The entrepreneurial environment, entrepreneurial opportunities, entrepreneurial resources and entrepreneurial motivation.

The contribution of the agricultural sector has a significant effect in formulating income for a country which leads for the economic growth. In the study of Odetola and Etumnu (2013), it was discussed that in Nigeria the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was increased with the provision of the agricultural sector. It shows that crop production boosted the agricultural sector for the growth of GDP. In effect, agriculture was compared as an engine which fuel up their economic growth. However, researchers found out that there is no reverse effect of the economic growth in the agricultural growth.

Based on the study of Yee (2017) entitled, "Effects of Agricultural Policies on Rice Industry in Myanmar". It analyzed the agricultural policies of Myanmar's rice industry using qualitative method which revealed in this study that since the end of the socialist era, Myanmar's government has been unable to fully develop the rice industry. All of Myanmar's rice policies, undertaken by succeeding regimes, were primarily aimed at increasing rice output for their own political gain. As a result, it reflects the industry, where it was used for the benefit of those in positions of power. The successive policies clearly lack the incentives for farmers, it affects the quality and quantity of the rice exports to the world market. Consequently, the rice policies in Myanmar still needs to be improved in order to enhance the development of rice sector.

Erbas (2021) in his study, "Agriculture Since Transition Period to Farmer Registration System in Turkey: A Comparative Analysis", shows that using the primary and the secondary data that were gathered during the research have found that through the registration system, there was a loss in rural resources in Turkey and Yozgat. In addition, the study achieved to provide and submit effective proposals regarding resource use problems in rural.

The study of Johnson (2016) entitled "From the Ground Up: An Analysis of the International Regulation of Agriculture Using a Rights-Based Approach to Food Security", examined the challenges for the supply side of the agriculture's ability in producing sustainable food for everyone in the future and the fight against malnutrition which requires an accessibility for appropriate foods. The study suggested some reforms that could converge challenges about agriculture, climate change, scarcity in water and the fluctuations of food prices. The active participation of the civil society (including farmer and consumer representatives) and corporate actors in the formation of international regulation and its implementation shows that could help to strengthen the rule of law and governance at the international level.

Moreover, Corral et. al (2017) on "Agricultural Policies and Their Impact on Poverty Reduction in Developing Countries: Lesson Learned from Three Water Basins in Cape Verde" provided information in analyzing the changes in the factors that affect poverty reduction in the three water basins as well as the impact and contribution of agricultural policies on the poverty reduction in general. In this study, it was identified that the unemployment and the lack of water shows as the main problems which distress communities. The growing number of family farms had diversified their crops, resulting in an increase in the cultivation supply offered to the market and for family consumption. With this, it contributes on food security for families as well as a potential rise in household income. The intervention and the implementation of agricultural policies and other policies (concerning the development of personal, social, and physical capital) has a positive impact in the improvement of the living conditions for the most population from three water basins. However, even though there was an increased in production, the small size of cultivation plots and land fragmentation resulted to be one of the difficulties for the continuing development of the agricultural sector especially in

rural areas. The researchers suggest in order to keep agricultural plots from being fragmented, it is necessary to develop a policy that could access agricultural credit and a farmer's aid program that might begin to draw private investment in the rural environment and other economic infrastructure.

Food availability, access to food, and food quality can all be affected by climate change. In the last five years, farmers believed that the weather was becoming warmer and drier, and droughts were becoming more frequent and intense. Drought is being exacerbated by three primary factors namely: rising temperatures; the effects of climate change; and the decreased precipitation in the dry season due to the southern-western wind. Based on the study, there are several topics have been presented by local government and farmers to improve the local people's adaptability capability in the face of severe drought, creating drought-resistant type, constructing irrigation systems, investing in pig farming, investing in offshore aquaculture, developing a finance network to support production operations, and upgrading and developing the VACR model (Phuong, 2011).

The study of Kose (2012) was not directly similar to the present study because it focused on the results of the agricultural policy reforms and implications which as a result, the percentage of people employed, and the rate of economic growth have shifted in different directions. The agricultural policy reforms in his study does not provided information about the implementation process about the agricultural policies. However, this research analyzed the different approaches and strategies in implementing agricultural policies for the intuitive and development. With this, it helps the identification parallels and contrasts in defining and describing the goals of the RSBSA.

Arovuori (2015) has a corresponding relation to this research because it evaluates the effectiveness of the policies that helped the determination of possible outcomes and established a set of guide and principle for the easy and effective development of policies.

In the study of Yuan, et al. (2017) it discussed about the substantial contribution of the entrepreneurship of farmers, which shows as an impediment on rural development. It is not similar on this study because this study had given understanding, guidance and clarity about Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture that outlines the opportunities and efficiency towards agricultural development. Unlike in the study of Odetola and Etumnu (2013), it is similar in the present study because it analyzed the contributions and involvement of the implemented agricultural policy which resulted for the economic growth of their country. The agricultural sector also played its important role through the provision and assistance in increasing agricultural yields.

Yee (2017) and Erbas (2021) are associated in the present study because it entailed about the difficulties and issues during and after the implementation of agricultural policy. It has shown also in their study the effective proposed solution regarding for the problems of the agriculture. This study distinguished the scheme, factors and different approaches to alleviate such issues and concerns for the development of execution of the RSBSA in Concepcion.

Lastly, in the study of Johnson (2016), Corral, et. al (2017) and Phuong (2011) are all related and aligned to the present study because it present and involves ideas and suggestions for the improvement of agricultural development policies and the identification of objectives for the refinery of the decision-making process.

## **B. Local**

In the study of Lirag and Borado (2016), entitled "Status of Organic Agriculture Research and Development Programs in the Bicol Region, Philippines", the study shows to determine the status of organic agriculture and information needed to identify research gaps and proposed strategies in enhancement of organic agriculture and research development programs. 149 stakeholders are chosen to be the respondents and the researcher made a survey-questionnaire. On their findings, it shows that most of the research focused on the production aspect of organic crops. On the other hand, the information needs of organic agriculture stakeholders which should be given priority attention are on marketing aspect especially on the demand and supply side of organic agricultural products.

According to the research "Development of an Online Laguna Agricultural Trading Center" by Jain and Carandang (2019), the generated online e-commerce system may be utilized as a channel to increase the marketability of agricultural goods of farmers in Laguna. Where it helps to give support in answering consumer inquiries and real-time updating for the actual amount of goods inventory and pricing. Meanwhile, purchasers who have tried the system report that it is simple and easy to use, even at home. The researchers concluded that their study shows that, even if technologies are difficult to use, Filipino farmers are willing to adopt innovations that would improve their ability to earn a livelihood from their crops.

The government adopted the integrated farming system or called as Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) which was commenced in the Philippines to minimize soil erosion, restore soil fertility, grow food in a sustainable manner, and earn a regular and sufficient income. The slopes are split into agricultural strips and separated by double hedgerows of nitrogen-fixing trees or shrubs planted along contour lines in this method. However, despite of the advantages of the program, some farmers have a poor adoption rate of SALT and its variations due to a lack of time or interest, the apparent difficulty of maintaining contour hedgerows, and a lack of property ownership rights. The required high cost of investment also shows as one of a variety of reasons for discontinuing the practice (Malla, 2014).

Moreover, Inocencio (2018) in her research entitled "Current Challenges in Agricultural Water Resource Development and Management in the Philippines" carried out that water resource management is a complicated process. The development of the green and groundwater transitions has allowed a change in political concern from food production and toward the demands of the industrial and urban sectors, lowering the attention to agricultural concerns while there is an increasing competition for water. Early reintegration of plans could possibly happen if project planning and design issues, as well as inadequate operation and maintenance will persist. It was also stated in this study that the development and management for water resources shall be continue and essential for the future of the Philippine agriculture.

In the study of Yao (2015), provided that in two neighboring agro-ecosystems, 386 lowland household interviews and 521 upland household interviews were performed. It was found that agricultural intensification in the lowlands resulted in an increase in aggregate labor demand. The development of irrigation in lowland communities have a good influence on the economy and ecology on highland towns nearby which have been sustained over time. In comparison to the previous year when there was no irrigation, it shows doubling and tripling of revenue from off-farm labor in the years after lowland irrigation expansion, this favorable economic impact appears to have been sustained throughout time. Also, the evidenced by a statistically significant reduction in forest clearance operations throughout the years that the lowland irrigation systems were operating for the environmental impact has been maintained that helps to clarifies the long-term viability of this type of economic development.

Mariano (2017) mentioned in his study that the rice market is the major focus of the Philippine government's food security policy, with self-sufficiency and price stability for key objectives. Through investigating, if the tariff trade barrier in the domestic rice market will be eliminated permanently, there is a national economic and food security effects. Where removal of the rice tax import can boost the country's real GDP, the real percentage of household's consumption, especially among urban non-farming households and generates allocative efficiency gains. However, it is required for an in-depth analysis to identify the varieties of policy implications whether the removal of the import tariff in the Philippine rice market is necessary and has a big contribution to the whole economy.

Lirag and Borado (2016) on their research is similar on this study because it classifies the present status and classification of the result of implemented policies. Like in this study, it focused on the identification of different proposed strategies and solutions for better execution of the RSBSA.

Jain and Carandang (2019) shows in their study the advantages of the system in online trading center which resulted into positive effect. The farmers in Laguna as well as the consumers were benefited on developed system. In this study, it presents for any loopholes gathered in using a system through technology and the problems arises during the registration process in the RSBSA implemented by the Municipal Agriculture Office in Concepcion.

In their study, Malla (2014) and Inocencio (2018) are also similar to this study because it was determined the implications that arises during the implementation of the agricultural development policies. They focused on the problems of agricultural resources and the challenges of the local farmers in the programs or projects proposed which have encountered in terms of lack of assets and ownership of rights, lack of education and information and the lack of time and interest. This study aimed the dissemination of information and idea towards the outcome of the implemented policies from the national government. It also motivated our local farmers their importance for the successful on aiming sustainability of agriculture.

The study of Yao (2015) and Mariano (2017) are also both associated on this study because it includes evidenced and suggestions in improvement of the execution process on agricultural development policies. Preliminary consequences and byproduct have shown, the enhancement towards economic growth and goals of the agricultural sector were drawn and presented from the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) in the Municipality of Concepcion, Tarlac.

## V. Theoretical framework

The study was focused on the evaluation of the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) in the Municipality of Concepcion, Tarlac. The diagram shows that the study focused on what does RSBSA at Concepcion in terms of objectives, guidelines/ operating procedures, registrants' criteria. Knowing every detail and having a clear relationship between the objectives and its process gives a clear picture of what does the RSBSA purpose. In an effort to achieve the RSBSA objectives, guidelines / operating procedures was determined in this study to give and create consistency for the process implemented and executed to the public. The standardization of the RSBSA guidelines was the method of communication for the parties involved in registration process. The RSBSA registrants' criteria are also recognized if one agricultural worker must be registered and eligible to received interventions from the government.

The level of implementation of the RSBSA were classified. The interrelation between the RSBSA and its level of implementation have drawn the difficulties experienced and encountered by the farmers and implementors. This study drew a plan of proposed solutions that should be taken and might be recommended in enhancing Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture.

It also shows that the results of this study have an implication to Public Administration.

## VI. RESEARCH DESIGN

This study used the quantitative descriptive research design for the evaluation of the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture. Data and information about the RSBSA objectives, guidelines/ operating procedures and registrants' criteria are classified. The different levels of implementation of RSBSA have gathered and defined through a detailed way in collecting necessary and important data. Problems that were encountered during and after the adaptation of the RSBSA was discussed for better understanding which have generated alternative solutions. The proposed plan of solutions drew a framework that was used for an efficient and effective meeting of objectives of the RSBSA. Based on the results, implication to public administration was drawn from the study.

Quantitative research design is a methodology that aims to determine the relationship between one thing (an independent variable) and another (a dependent variable) in a population (Hopkins, 2000). While the descriptive design was a phenomenon by seeing, describing, and documenting various elements of it. There is no manipulation of variables or investigation of the phenomenon's cause and effect. Descriptive designs explain what existing, determine the frequency with which it happens, and classify the inconsistencies (Sousa, 2007).

The researcher had collated important information and responses from the 187 random farmers in Concepcion and from the 6 employees of the Municipal Agricultural Office. Preliminary interview was created initially from the family members of the researcher who are involved in farming practices and livelihood. The researcher asked what are the most common problems that they've experienced and encountered that connects the implementation of the RSBSA and in their perception what are the proposed solutions that could help in addressing those problems. As a result, the creation for final questionnaires for the farmers have been used and utilized. In addition, the researcher also asked the farmers to rate the efficiency of the RSBSA level of implementation and how MAO established and obtained the attainment of RSBSA objectives, guidelines/ operating procedures and the standardized of registrant's criteria, somehow, out of 187 farmers only 83 farmers respond in this area in condition on their availability of time. Meanwhile, a face-to-face interview was conducted by the researcher for the participants of MAO employees. An interview guide was also generated, consisting of a set of questions regarding the agricultural policy of Concepcion, the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) implementation.

## VII. POPULATION AND SAMPLE

The researcher used the purposive sampling for the farmers and for the Municipal Agricultural Office (MAO) government employees of Concepcion, Tarlac. A purposive sample (also called as judgment, selective, or subjective sampling) is a sampling strategy in which the researcher chooses individuals of the population to participate in the study based on his or her own judgment. Researcher deliberately pick people to acquire information. Individuals with certain traits in a specified population group of interest continue to be the focus.

**Table 1**  
**Distribution of number of respondents per barangay**

Barangay	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Alfonso	14	7.49%
Café	23	12.30%
Dungan	11	5.88%
Dutung-A-Matas	9	4.81%
Malupa	18	9.63%
Panalicsican	2	1.07%
Santiago	7	3.74%
San Juan	9	4.81%
San Francisco	13	6.95%
Santa Cruz	27	14.44%
Santa Monica	11	5.88%
Santo Cristo	16	8.56%
Santo Nino	12	6.42%
Tinang	15	8.02%
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100%</b>

## VIII. METHODS OF GATHERING DATA

The researcher used (2) tools namely: (1) questionnaire; and (2) interview method.

**Questionnaire.** A research instrument which consists of a set of questions or types of prompts that aims to gather information from a respondent. A research questionnaire is typically mix of close-ended questions and open-ended questions. Informants are expected to read and understand the questions and reply in the space provided in the questionnaire itself (© 2020 QuestionPro Survey Software). By using questionnaires, it have advantages compared to other types of surveys because it does not require high cost and efficient gathering of data in less time.

**Interview method.** A conversation for gathering information between the interviewee, who responds to the questions and interviewer who process the conversation in asking questions via face-to-face contact. It is usually an open-ended question for in-depth information collection.

The researcher used a Direct Interview for the accuracy and a reliable data from the interviewee. The researcher prepared an interview guide which consist in open-ended questions. These played a key role in the researchers' ability to collect precise, in-depth, and true information from the respondents.

## IX. INSTRUMENT

The researcher used Likert scale for the questionnaire provided for the agricultural workers as a respondent in this study, to indicate how much they agree or disagree with an assertion or a statement. Typically, in the form of a 4-point or 5-point rating system to objectively rate the survey respondent's opinions, perceptions, and behaviors.

Scale	Equivalent	Verbal Indicators
5	5.00-4.51	Always
4	4.50-4.01	Often
3	4.00-3.51	Sometimes
2	3.50-3.01	Seldom
1	3.00-1.00	Not at all

### Compliance in attaining the RSBSA objectives, guidelines/operating procedures and registrant's criteria

Scale	Verbal Indicators
4	Highly Implemented
3	Mostly Implemented
2	Frequently Implemented
1	Not at all Implemented



**RSBSA Level of Implementation from MAO**

Scale	Equivalent	Verbal Indicators
5	5.00-4.71	Always
4	4.70-4.21	Often
3	4.20-3.31	Sometimes
2	3.30-3.01	Seldom
1	3.00-1.00	Not at all

Scale	Equivalent	Verbal Indicators
1	1.00-2.00	Strongly Agree
2	2.01-3.00	Agree
3	3.01-3.51	Neutral
4	3.50-4.01	Disagree
5	4.00-5.00	Strongly Disagree

**Farmers' response to RSBSA Level of Implementation****Problems encountered and/or experienced in implementation of Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture**

Scale	Equivalent	Verbal Indicators
1	5.00-4.51	Extremely Important
2	4.50-4.01	Very Important
3	4.00-3.51	Moderately Important
4	3.50-3.01	Slightly Important
5	3.00-1.00	Not at all Important

**Importance of the effective solutions that can help for the development of Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture****X. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION****1. Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) in the Municipality of Concepcion, Tarlac****1.1 Objectives**

The RSBSA aims to provide basic information of farmers, farm laborers and fisherfolks pertaining into agriculture by having a unified registry system in access with the government which was used as an official and reliable source of data information for basis or reference in the interventions for various programs and services. With this, legitimate beneficiaries are filtered and being prioritized to received assistance from the government. Specifically, RSBSA in Concepcion also attain to:

- a) To have a certified registry system and/or master list in Concepcion connected into the national government and agencies in relation for agriculture sector.
- b) Assess farmers and fisherfolks by determining the number from the RSBSA registration.
- c) To determined future plan and programs related into agriculture through profiling of agricultural workers in their significant role in the sector.
- d) To be used as a statistical tool in analyzing the exactness need for distribution and subsidy for of seeds, fertilizers, financial assistance through loan and insurances, pesticides and fish lings.
- e) To provide public investment and supporting policy, not only for a short-term goal but also for a long-term effect and outcome for a sustainable agriculture.
- f) Encouraged people's participation for the continuing agricultural development through registration in the RSBSA.
- g) To carry out the mission of the national RSBSA that promote efficient and effective utilization of agricultural farms and agri-fishery resources.

The importance of objectives creates direction and guidance towards achieving goals and visions of the implemented policy. It established standards in evaluating the output and/or performance that will identify the success or failures of the said policy. The development of objectives also created a define structure for the clarity of what area needs to be change and why, in order to have an efficient implementing process. Objectives must be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable Realistic and Time-Specific). Specific in terms of specifying and having a well-defined certain target that being achieved on. Measurable, to see those changes and compare the before, during and after the implementation. Achievable, where the objectives must be realistic in terms of scope. Realistic which and how does the availability of resources does it required to create a productive output and Time Specific, that setting a define time line or timeframe that can be expected a change if objectives have met its accomplished task (Woodruff,2019).

The creation of guidelines and operating procedures were classified to determine the compliance of the RSBSA accordingly.

## 1.2 Guidelines/Operating Procedures

### 1.2.1 Registration of the Eligible Agricultural Workers in RSBSA

The registration activity for the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture is for those agricultural workers who have met the standards or criteria of the eligibility. In the initial stage of registration, individual must have documentary requirements which are a 2x2 identification photo taken at least 6 months, photocopy of any valid government identification card with ID number and affixed signature and a photocopy for a proof of ownership of land for farm owners, proof of tenancy for tenants and a proof of agreement for lessees. For the second stage, the RSBSA Enrollment form was accomplished indicating their personal information such as complete name, gender, complete address, contact information, place and date of birth, educational background, religion, civil status, farm profiling, agricultural parcel features, and features of the crops, livestock, agricultural activities that they've raised. The accomplished Enrollment Form must include the signatures of the following, Barangay Chairman, Municipal Agriculture Office and the Municipal Agriculture and Fisheries Council Chairman. For the final stage of registration process, the submission of the RSBSA Enrollment Form together with the attached requirements are submitted to Municipal Agriculture Office. The RSBSA Enrollment Stub are handed to the registrants which has determined its qualification for being a beneficiary of the agricultural related programs and interventions (Please see Appendix B).

The representation of the RSBSA roles and responsibilities towards the Local Government Unit and the barangays in Concepcion were presented below as a proper structure for the efficiency, reliability and predictability for the public.

### 1.2.2 Roles and Responsibilities

#### i. As to Local Government Unit (LGU) of Concepcion

The creation of a Registration Team is responsible for the whole supervision and registration process of the RSBSA. For the registration process in the Municipal Level, it involves an encoder and validator from the Municipal Agricultural Office, Punong Barangays, Barangay Secretaries and hired interviewers. At present, there is one encoder responsible for the registration of farmers and fisherfolks in the Municipal Agricultural Office (MAO) of Concepcion. 7,430 registered farmers and 56 register fisherfolks have been accepted and validate in RSBSA. The registration activity in all barangays within the municipality was conducted through in visitation and face to face interviews which the provided list of agricultural workers from the barangays are attested by their personal appearance resulted to lessen and avoidance for dummy information created for claim. The dissemination of information of the existence of the RSBSA registration, objectives, and advantages for the farmers and fisherfolks was always compiled to the public. The MAO provided also to the barangays the availability of materials used for validation, manuscript and monitoring. The coordination and relationship of the Municipal and Barangays are scheduled as the reporting process for the implemented policy of RSBSA.

According to the Memorandum No. 55 Series of 2021, subjected as Guidelines for the Validation Activity of the Updating of the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture, the validation implementing guidelines have provided set of procedures and requirements that was taken for the validation activity among registered individual in the RSBSA. With this, the progress of monitoring activity through the National and Regional Field Offices are easy to determine if the targets and objectives have met.

#### ii. As to Barangays in Concepcion, Tarlac

The barangay secretaries are the focal person for the RSBSA. They are assigned to collect accomplished RSBSA Enrollment Forms to the hired local interviewers and submitted into the Municipal Agricultural Office. It performs administrative management of all staff under its control who are involved in registration activities. It was also expected to maintain the accuracy and completeness of information on the barangay's list of registered farmers, farm workers, and fisherfolks.

According to Boysillo (2017), governance of barangays in the society has an important and vital role in the empowerment of the local government units in the country. Because of the decentralization it improves the level of trust satisfaction of the national government to our barangays. It increases the collaboration of execution of the implemented agricultural policy and gives a greater voice of the citizens through the bottom-up management while expressing the local necessity and preferences of the people. Moreover, it is easy to determine and validate one's personal information because barangays are closer than the above local government.

### 1.3 RSBSA Registrants' Criteria

The Department of Agriculture and other implementing agencies have set criteria for the beneficiaries for those who will received support and assistance from the government. All registrants must be a Filipino citizen, must be at least 18 years old at the time of registration and must be a farmer, farm laborer/worker, fisherfolk.

The assessment for beneficiaries emphasizing a fair representation in identifying and analyzing eligible agricultural workers for the assistance of the government through agricultural programs and services. Farmers classified in the RSBSA criteria are a single individual whose primary source of income is the cultivation of land or the production of agricultural crops, whether the land is held by him or by another person under a leasehold or share tenancy arrangement, farm laborer/worker are the persons that renders service for value as an employee or laborer in agricultural farm, while the fisherfolks are directly involved in the cultivation of fisheries, whether for commercial or domestic consumption. The government prioritized the welfare of its people thus, pre-requisite in accordance with implementation of RSBSA must be a Filipino citizen. According to the National Statistics Office (NSO) (2012), there are currently approximately 5.5 million child laborers aged 5-17 in the country, approximately 2.1 million of whom are exposed to hazardous environments. The International Labor Organization estimates that 55.3 percent of these children undertake hazardous work in an agricultural setting. To comply with the mandate of R.A 7610: Special Protection of Children Against Abused, Exploitation and Discrimination Act, children below 18 years of age are unable to be registered in the RSBSA in consideration to the welfare of the children to enhance their capabilities and not to work early.

Out of overall 187 agricultural respondents in this study, there were 83 individuals that responds according to the compliance in attaining the RSBSA objectives, guidelines/operating procedures, and registrant's criteria.

**Table 2**  
**Farmers' response in the compliance of attaining the RSBSA objectives, guidelines/operating procedures and registrant's criteria**

Survey Questions	Weighted Mean	Indicator
Observation for the attainment of RSBSA objectives	3.93	Often
Guidelines and the operating procedures of the RSBSA in Concepcion are uniformed in line with registration process	4.88	Always
Guidelines and the operating procedures of the RSBSA in Concepcion are strictly followed in line with its roles and responsibilities	3.82	Sometimes
Information for RSBSA registrant's criteria are properly disseminated to the public	4.31	Often
<b>OVERALL MEAN</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>Often</b>

The table 2 illustrates the respondent's response in the compliance of attaining the RSBSA objectives, guidelines/operating procedures and registrant's criteria. The respondents measured the attainment of the RSBSA objectives compliment and resulted for a weighted mean of three and ninety-three (3.93), the uniformity of guidelines and operating procedures in accordance with the registration process for RSBSA in Concepcion has a weighted mean of four and eighty-eight (4.88), while the roles and responsibilities under the guidelines and operating procedures has the lowest weighted mean of three and eighty-two (3.82). The proper dissemination of RSBSA registrant's criteria to the public has a weighted mean of four and thirty-one (4.31). The overall weighted mean in the table above was four and twenty-three (4.23) which was equivalent for verbal indicator as often.

Based on the gathered information from the respondents, every detail of the RSBSA objectives was not duly clarified its purpose. According to them, RSBSA was used to be a steppingstone for them to receive such benefits and aid from the government. While some of them confessed that they are not interested on what was aiming target of the registry system but only for the results. The uniformity of the registration process for the RSBSA has the highest weighted mean. The required attachments for the RSBSA Enrollment Form were clearly elaborated for the eligible registrants. Even if there are various documentary attachments needed, the creation for confusion were prevented because most registrants informed their co-agricultural workers (e.g., the complete and true information of personal information must be initially gathered for filling the RSBSA Enrollment Form and all required documents should be attached in order to achieve the one-day process of application). However, the roles and responsibilities got the lowest weighted mean, the factor in lack of information of how RSBSA importance towards its function affects the responds of the respondents. Meanwhile, the RSBSA registrant's criteria had identified some problems to the persons who wish to be registered. Some respondents said that because of the benefits and assistance from the government, most of their neighbors which are not related into agriculture have lined themselves without knowing the exact information and condition of the policy.

## 2. Level of Implementation of the RSBSA

The chart below shows the level of implementation of the RSBSA in the Municipal Agricultural Office in Concepcion. The ratings were classified from the conducted interview from the MAO employees based on the efforts

The table below shows the implemented rules and guidelines of the RSBSA of MAO Concepcion.

**Table 3**  
**RSBSA Level of Implementation**

Agricultural Policy	Implemented Rules and Guidelines	Percentage
Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) is highly implemented	Supervision and conduct of house-to-house visit and face-to-face- interview for registration	100%
	Identification and tracking of records of each registered farmer	100%
	Publicized information for registration activities	100%
	Availability of materials used for enrollment, validation and monitoring	100%
	Continuous training and development for assigned validator and encoders	100%
	Coordination between MAO of LGU and Barangay Officials	100%
	Examination of the veracity and completeness of RSBSA Enrollment Form	100%
	Verification of the inclusion of qualified farmers in the system	100%
	Creation of a team involved and focused for the RSBSA	100%

The implementation of the RSBSA in the Municipality of Concepcion are highly implemented according to MAO. The subsequent set of rules and guidelines have showed in the study which were followed and executed. In the Municipal Level, there is a strict supervision of personnel towards in house visit and actual interview for registration, the respective Registration Team was assigned to addressed in handling limitations and enrollment of eligible farmers in system, a proper dissemination of information regarding registration activities, the utilization and availability forms and other materials, the constant training and development of RSBSA coordinators and validators and the joint effort between MAO and Barangay Officials are highly executed comply and

target the wholeness of the policy of RSBSA. While in the Barangay Level, there is a high implementation in examining for the veracity and completeness of RSBSA Registration form, verification process of registered farmers, updating of farmers data and information.

Monitoring and evaluation are used to determine the success of policy measures at the implementation level of policy initiatives. Davies (2016) said that the results can be evaluate according to the four different levels of execution. Where the first level is the high execution where policies, procedures, and controls have been properly adhered to, the second is the substantial level of execution, in which the established policies, procedures, and controls have followed but some minimal enhancements were required, the third is the moderate level of execution, in which significant variations were required because not all of the created policies, procedures, and controls were followed, and the last is the low level of execution, in which policies, procedures, and controls were not followed to an extensive extent that leads and expected for significant progress.

The table below also illustrates the response of the respondents in line with the RSBSA Level of Implementation which were conducted from the survey questionnaire created by the researcher.

**Table 4**  
**Farmers' response for the RSBSA Level of Implementation**

Survey Questions	Weighted Mean	Verbal Indicator
Involvement of the public in the registration process	4.82	Always
Farmers receive prompt public service for the registration in system	4.61	Often
Farmer is inform on the advantages and interventions for agriculture that will be received from registering	4.60	Often
MAO conduct scheduled visitation for updating of information	3.48	Sometimes
Availability of RSBSA Enrollment Form	4.96	Always
The definition and requirements for agricultural workers are properly interpret	4.80	Always
<b>OVERALL MEAN</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>Often</b>

The researcher conducted a survey questionnaire among the eighty-three agricultural workers in response for their rating in accordance with the RSBSA different kinds of level in implementation of the government towards to public. As a result, there was a weighted mean of four and eighty-two (4.82) which signifies that there is always a high-level of performance of the people involved in the registration process. The verbal indicator for often responses resulted from the question how likely they've been receiving a prompt public service for the registration process which has a weighted mean of four and sixty-one (4.61) and while from the question on how they were being informed for the specific benefits that they could received after registering in the system has a weighted mean of four and sixty (4.60). However, the visitation and updating of information to registered agricultural workers were conducted sometimes which implies that there is only a weighted mean of three and forty-eight (3.48). Moreover, the respondents' feedback for the availability of the RSBSA Enrollment Form and correct interpretation of agricultural workers' criteria and definition had an always implementation, where there was a weighted mean of four and ninety-six (4.96) and a weighted mean of four and eighty (4.80) respectively.

As for the RSBSA level of implementation, the farmers response that the availability of the RSBSA Enrollment Form has the highest level of performance among the other questions conducted by the researcher. According to Dunakin (2022), there were four inventory replenishment strategies most people used. The re-order point strategy, periodic strategy, top-off strategy and the demand strategy. In the analysis on this study, it shows that it was easy to comply with material requirements versus the actual performance being asked. Some factors that affect their potential can be the assertiveness to drive the outcome, the motivation they've received at work, and the good foundation of work relationship which creates trust and full transparency (Schwantes, 2022). Although most of the responses have a high score of implementations and the Department Agriculture (2021) had already issued a memorandum for the guidelines of updating the RSBSA data, the respondents' rate as sometimes in conducting of updating of their data and information. Because of having an inadequate number of assigned government employees for the RSBSA, it takes a long period of time to cover all the registrants in the system. In addition, since there are various agricultural programs and services that the government established, the attention and the prioritization for the RSBSA updating cannot be fully exerted.

### 3. Encountered and/or Experience Problems in the Implementation of Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture

The implementation of the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture had showed problems experienced and/or encountered by employees of MAO based on the interview conducted and was presented below.

**Table 5**  
**Problems Encountered and/or Experienced by the Municipal Agriculture Office in Implementing the RSBSA**

Problems Encountered in the Implementation of the RSBSA	Identified Problems by
Submission and encoding of farmer's personal data. Usually, it takes 2-3 weeks for the famers to be officially registered in the system of RSBSA.	Agricultural Technologist/ Municipal Report Officer
Encoded data are sometimes incorrect and incomplete (completeness of name, duplication or misspelled words)	Agricultural Technologist/ Municipal Report Officer
When the agricultural farm is being rented	Municipal Agriculturist
Persons in the system are not farmers, farm laborer or fisherfolk	Agricultural Technologist/ Municipal Report Officer
Farm owners and farm laborers are both listed as a beneficiary in the system	Agricultural Technologist/Encoder

The table illustrates that the Agricultural Technologist/Municipal Report Officer have identified three problems that they've encountered in the implementation of the RSBSA. These three problems were (1) the submission and encoding of registrants' information took too long before officially registered in system, (2) sometimes the data encoded are incomplete and incorrect and (3) there are some instances that persons registered in system are not related into agriculture. Moreover, the Municipal Agriculturist identified that when an agricultural land is being rented it is a problem in relation to the RSBSA implementation. Lastly, the Agricultural Technologist/Encoder experienced that the farm owners and laborers were both listed in the system.

In the analysis for this study, Agricultural Technologist/ Municipal Report Officer had identified three problems because she was assigned as a focal person in coordinating and reporting for the areas RSBSA implementation. She added that because it takes time for an eligible farmer to be successfully registered in the RSBSA system, it results for a delay of distribution of interventions. The validation of encoded data that is less accurate bring out wrong information, disorganization and incorrect records in the system. The Municipal Agriculturist headed the RSBSA, when it comes on the status of the agricultural land it can be an issue if it was being rented to others, because according to Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (2017) the farm investments or properties of registered individual served as the basis and conditions to which the determination and the specification of what kind of insurance they'll receive. Furthermore, based on the attached documentary requirements in the RSBSA Enrollment Form of registrants, the Agricultural Technologist/Encoder had noticed that there were circumstances in which one agricultural land, both farm owners and workers are both listed in system. Based on the discussion of Reyes and Gloria (2017) about the "Evaluation of the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture", usual problem of the RSBSA is the exclusion of legitimate agricultural producers from the list such as farmers, farm laborers and fisherfolks, the connection difficulty of the registration towards the other government system and an undefined operational definition of farmer. Despite of its drawbacks, RSBSA is still useful as a targeting tool and just need to have a regular basis of evaluation and update.

The researcher collated the problems of farmers from the conducted initial interview that may imply with the relation and/or linked with the implementation of the RSBSA in Concepcion. Thus, this study had formulated a set of survey questions that helps to indicate their level of agreement in which the table below shows the responses of the local farmers based on their experiences and/or encountered problems related and inter linked into RSBSA.

**Table 6**  
**Encountered and/or Experienced Problems of Farmers in RSBSA**

Survey Questions	Weighted Mean	Verbal Indicators
Availability of agricultural land	4.46	Strongly Disagree
Lack of dissemination of information	4.68	Strongly Disagree
Lack of resources	1.96	Strongly Agree
Lack of clear definition of responsibility	4.78	Strongly Disagree
Discontinuation of agricultural policies	4.50	Strongly Disagree
Middlemen Problem	1.17	Strongly Agree
Availability of Solutions	3.75	Disagree
Lack of accountability	2.19	Agree
The use of artificial alternatives	1.64	Strongly Agree
Lack of financial support	1.52	Strongly Agree
Adaptation for innovation	2.68	Agree
<b>OVERALL MEAN</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>Neutral</b>

The table 6 shows that the availability of agricultural land has a weighted mean of four and forty-six (4.46) corresponding for verbal indicator strongly disagreed, lack of dissemination of information has a weighted mean of four and sixty-eight (4.68) corresponding for verbal indicator strongly disagreed, lack of resources for a weighted mean of one and ninety-six (1.96) corresponding to verbal indicator strongly agreed, lack of clear definition of responsibility has a weighted mean of four and seventy-eight (4.78) corresponding to strongly disagreed, discontinuation of agricultural policies has a weighted mean of four and fifty (4.50) corresponding to verbal indicator strongly disagreed, middlemen problem has a weighted mean of one and seventeen (1.17) corresponding to verbal indicator strongly agreed, availability of solutions has a weighted mean of three and seventy-five (3.75) corresponding to verbal indicator disagreed, lack of accountability has a weighted mean of two and nineteen (2.19) corresponding to verbal indicator agreed, the use of artificial alternatives has a weighted mean of one and sixty-four (1.64) corresponding to verbal indicator strongly agreed, lack of financial support has a weighted mean of one and fifty-two (1.52) corresponding to verbal indicator strongly agreed and the adaptation for innovation has a weighted mean of two and sixty-eight (2.68) corresponding to verbal indicator agreed. The overall problems of the farmers related and interlinked into implemented RSBSA was not that high and low which has a neutral response, and it has an overall weighted mean of three and three (3.03).

The lack of financial support, middlemen problem, the use of artificial alternatives, and the lack of resources are the most common problem of the respondents. According to Fatima (2018), the decreased funding in agriculture in or almost 4 percent only of the national budget makes agricultural development in the Philippines questionable. Because Philippines is famously prone to natural catastrophes, with almost around 20 typhoons occurring each year, the entire harvest of farmers might be enough to be destroyed as a result, restarting the process might be costly and time-consuming. The underpayment for farmers caused by middlemen leaves them to be impoverished and unproductive. Farmers face high production costs for the increase of their output, yet they received fair pricing for those who acquire their farm products which resulted that the true profit goes to middlemen and not to them (Ferine, 2016). In the study of Nelson et al. (2019), the use of organic farming shown that it is not an appealing alternative compared to conventional farming due to poor output in the early years of adoption despite of intensive labor. The table above also illustrates that the least problems of farmers that they've experienced and encountered was the lack of clear definition of responsibility. Farmers in our country normally described by having a strategic work and a hard worker. Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) (2021) released an article stating that Filipino farmers are categorized as one of the new heroes as they are the one who worked together in keeping their responsibility and to keep the country's economy rolling amidst pandemic caused by Corona Virus (COVID-19).

Even if agriculture has many complex problems, the government interventions have created to conceal some gaps by doing initiatives to protect local farmers through programs and development.

#### 4. Proposed measures for the Problems encountered in the Implementation of the RSBSA

There are various proposed solutions according to the problems encountered during and after the implementation of the RSBSA which are presented for the significance of this research.

**Table 7**  
**Proposed Measures for the Problems Encountered in the Implementation of Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture**

Agricultural Policy of Municipal Agriculture Office	Problems Encountered	Proposed Solutions	Person Responsible	Expected Outcome
	Encoded data are sometimes incorrect and incomplete (completeness of name, duplication or misspelled words).	Any data discrepancies should be immediately reported and remedied. Application for double-checking process to between data entries in system and from the RSBSA Enrollment Forms (in paper).	Encoder and the assigned verifiatory of the RSBSA	There will be a veracity and authenticity of data and information encoded in the system.
Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture	Submission and encoding of farmer's personal data. Usually, it takes 2-3 weeks for the farmers to be officially registered in the system of RSBSA.	Assigning for a designated personnel/s responsible for the real-time encoding process from accomplished RSBSA Enrollment Forms to system to avoid many piles of paperwork to file and keep track. Before entering farmers information, it must be already validated by the respective personnel involved.	Encoder of the RSBSA	There will be a real time posting of the registrants' data and information in the RSBSA.

Persons in the system are not farmers, farm laborers or fisherfolks.	Validate the list of farmers, farm-laborers or fisherfolks to the master list of barangays if there are some changes of profile and to update and countercheck the accuracy of the data collected in the RSBSA form through re-inquiring the registered beneficiary about their information indicated in the accomplished form.	RSBSA Coordinator and the assigned barangay official and/or secretary	There will be a proper utilization of fund for all the eligible agricultural workers, and all of them will be cover and will receive the interventions intended for them.
Farm owners and farm laborers of a same agricultural land are both listed as a beneficiary in the system.	Conduct an interview from both registered beneficiary and assess who should be entitled to be an eligible farmer listed in the RSBSA system, somehow half of each will be given for the indemnity claim payment. Inspection of information captured from the system are updated, to avoid discrepancies. Report for any amended data and file a documentation and attachments for future reference.	RSBSA Coordinator and the assigned barangay official and/or secretary	It will avoid a double release of aid for registered agricultural land and will have a proper distribution for claims.
When the agricultural farm is being rented.	Periodically conduct a visitation or coordinate with other barangay officials regarding the status of the agricultural land which was registered in the RSBSA.	RSBSA Coordinator and the assigned barangay official and/or secretary	The RSBSA Registration Team will be always inform and aware on the status of the agricultural land.

The following are the suggested intervention measures are presented in this study based on the sequencing of prioritization in compliance with the guidelines of the Registry System of Basic Sectors in Agriculture. The study's key intervention approaches were as follows: (1) Even if human error is sometimes interferent, it occasionally resulted on having an incorrect and incomplete data system information (e.g., completeness of name, duplication or misspelled words). Thus, this study suggests that the RSBSA encoder and vericator have double-checked between the data information in system and from the RSBSA Enrollment Form. If there are some discrepancies have found, an immediate response for completion and correctness will required. With this, a veracity and authenticity of data and information by registrants will be expected (2) Because farmers personal data took time before they were officially registered in the RSBSA system, having more designated and fully trained personnel for encoder could help to speed up the process of encoding and prevention of having several piles of papers to document and keep track of. The delay of assistance will be prevented because the real time posting, and registration success have presume. (3) Persons registered in the RSBSA are not a legitimate or no longer a farmer, farm laborers or fisherfolks. The RSBSA coordinator and with the help of the assigned barangay official, a request for a validation and updating of list of people engage in agriculture are examine if present employment in the list is tally and accurate entered in system. In relation to this, a better utilization of the fund intended for eligible agricultural workers. (4) One of the limitations of the RSBSA occurred is the enlistment of both farm owners and farm laborers. If the RSBSA Coordinator and the assigned barangay official will work together for conducting an interview to assess and to ensure if both are entitled to received half of each benefit. A proper distribution for claims and the double release of fund/aid will be constraint through reporting of any amended data which served as a basis for any changes made. (5) Lastly, the RSBSA coordinator and the assigned barangay official are also the expected personnel in responsible for an on-site visitation of the registered agricultural farm to determine the status of being rented or not because the prioritization is based on the tilling landholding area of a farmer. In conclusion, the whole RSBSA registration team will be inform and aware always in the status of the registered agricultural land.

The set of survey questions were created through the respondents' perspective based on the importance of proposed solutions for the problem encountered and/or experienced in the implementation of RSBSA.

**Table 8****Proposed Effective Solutions for Problems Encountered in the Implementation of RSBSA (Farmers' Perspective)**

Solutions	Weighted Mean	Verbal Indicators
Create awareness on agricultural land issues to all stakeholders and develop an effective framework for collaboration with appropriate agencies	4.92	Extremely Important
Proper dispersal of efficient agricultural policy information	4.96	Extremely Important
Establishing good resources plan	4.88	Extremely Important
Establishing clear roles and responsibilities	4.90	Extremely Important
Develop and promote existing agricultural policies which has productive outcome	4.98	Extremely Important
Proper intervention of authorities into activities of middlemen by setting minimum prices on agricultural product	4.82	Extremely Important
Clarification, development, and implementation of solutions	4.90	Extremely Important
Development and creation of defined goals and objectives	4.94	Extremely Important
Support organic agriculture on farming and land use practices	4.41	Important
Proper restructuring of finance system in agricultural policy	4.97	Extremely Important
Adaptation of new employed farming practices	4.87	Extremely Important
<b>OVERALL MEAN</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>Extremely Important</b>

The above table shows that the proposed solutions for this study have been given importance by the farmers. The creation of awareness on agricultural land issues to its stakeholders and the development for an effective framework has a weighted mean of four and ninety-two (4.92), the proper dispersal of efficient information for agricultural policy has a weighted mean of four and ninety-six (4.96), establishing good resources plan has a weighted mean of four and eighty-eight (4.88), for the establishment of clear roles and responsibilities it has a weighted mean of four and ninety (4.90), for the development and promotion of the existing agricultural policies has a weighted mean of four and ninety-eight (4.98), proper intervention of authorities for middlemen problem has a weighted mean of four and eighty-two (4.82), for the clarification and development of solutions it has a weighted mean of four and ninety (4.90), for the support of use in organic farming it has a weighted mean of four and forty-one (4.41), solution for proper restructuring of finance system has a weighted mean of four and ninety-seven (4.97) and the adaptation of new employed farming practices has a weighted mean of four and eighty-seven (4.87). The overall weighted mean was four and eighty-seven (4.87) or equivalent for a verbal indicator of extremely important.

Many of the respondents answer that development and promotion of existing agricultural policies are extremely important. Agricultural policies shows that it has a special function and a key role for the development of one's countries economy. Other countries made agricultural development policies as one of the highest priorities to further alleviate poverty, diminished for the scarcity of food and to address the problem of unemployment rate (Daci, 2015). By means of diligent preparation, proper monitoring and output review, the progress and success of the outcome of implemented policy could determine the continuation of the executed policy (Hudson et al., 2019). However, the least solutions that farmers made importance is the support for organic farming and practices. Even if organic farming could affect the quality of the agricultural products, most of the farmers opted to use artificial alternatives over organic agriculture. Some of the reasons are the high costing of organic farming, where more than 40% compared to artificial alternatives and the period necessary is substantially longer than that required for industrially produced plants and crops (Lombardo, 2015). The readiness for change and the adaptation of an individual for a sustainable agriculture boosted the government to have an intensive agricultural research program and allocate more efforts by protecting the welfare of the Philippines agriculture sector. According to OECD (2017), the improve agriculture policy performance to boost long-term productivity development in the industry, the re-alignment for agricultural education and extension activities on improving farm management skills, the enhancement of the agriculture sector's ability to mitigate climate change, and the improvement for institutional coordination between the DA and other relevant departments and agencies that conduct agricultural programs are the key policy recommendations in the Philippines.

## 5. Implications to Public Administration

The adaptation and innovation the RSBSA have helped and reached the increasing demand for safe and nutritious food in sustainable way. This research has drawn implications from the following:

The findings of the study can help for the promotion of food and economic stability of agriculture sector. The introduction of farmers on their contribution and importance specially for the country's economic development can help to motivate them to adopt the sustainable agricultural practices. The increasing demand for food supply can be addressed because of the adapted of agricultural strategies and practices that will yield for more agricultural output for the future.

It was shown in this present study that the national Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture was adopted and implemented as an agricultural policy in Concepcion. It revealed its capacity to fully perform its function as a useful tool in determining the right and eligible beneficiaries involved in agriculture sector. The highly implemented set of rules and guidelines in executing the policy have resulted to a positive outcome where farmers have seen the government is continuing to exert its effort to carry out its role by supporting and helping them through various program and services.

The aroused common problem experienced by our farmers in this study are the lack of government financial support and the low prices of agricultural product offered by middlemen. Creation and allocation for a sufficient budget of the government towards to its programs focusing on the agriculture sector and set a list of standard prices for the output on agriculture can help to fulfill the inadequacy of the success in agriculture.



The creation and formulation of new policies and approaches purposive to attain the blueprint of what agriculture should be can initiate to have an intertwined relationship of trust between the government and its people. Public administration is related to coordination, policy making and management. The effectiveness and efficiency of the government plans, leadership, strategies, policies and execution is based on how people in the society does cooperate to the government.

An increased of budget in the provision of full substantial certified seeds and fertilizer, encouragement of farmers utilization of organic farming, intensification of livestock, fisheries and crop production and strengthening of institutional development and training are some of the recommendations of future policies and programs that government have set and can be added to assist our domestic producers in increasing their domestic and international market share.

## **XI. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

Based on the data gathered, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by the researchers, the study arrived at the following findings:

1. The Municipality of Concepcion in the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) has 7,430 registered farmers and 56 fisherfolks.

2. The Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture in Concepcion was adopted and implemented from the national government.

3. As to its objectives, RSBSA in Concepcion attain to; a). having a certified registry system/master list connected into national and other agricultural sector, b). assess farmers and fisherfolks by determining the number from the RSBSA registration, c). to determined future plan and programs related into agriculture through profiling of agricultural workers in their significant role in the sector, d). to be used as a statistical tool in analyzing the exactness need for distribution and subsidy for of seeds, fertilizers, financial assistance through loan and insurances, pesticides and fish lings, e). to provide public investment and supporting policy, not only for a short-term goal but also for a long-term effect and outcome for a sustainable agriculture, f). encouraged people's participation for the continuing agricultural development through registration in the RSBSA, g). to carry out the mission of the national RSBSA that promote efficient and effective utilization of agricultural farms and agri-fishery resources.

4. The guidelines and/or operating procedures drawn in this study in terms of the registration process requires the accomplished RSBSA Enrollment Form, attachment of documentary requirements such as 2x2 ID photo taken with 6-month, Identification Card, photocopy for a proof of ownership of land for farm owners, proof of tenancy for tenants and a proof of agreement for lessees.

5. The Local Government Unit roles and responsibilities was to take over the supervision and registration process of the whole RSBSA activities in Concepcion, Tarlac. Where barangays are assigned to report and conduct in house visitation and face to face interviews for the validation and monitoring of the registered farmers/fishermen.

6. RSBSA registrants' criteria must be a Filipino citizen, must be at least 18 years old at the time of registration and must be a farmer, farm laborer/worker, fisherfolk.

7. There is a highly and full level of implementation of the Registry System in Basic Sectors for Agriculture in Concepcion.

8. The highest score for the performance given by the respondents in relation with the RSBSA level of implementation of the government was the availability of RSBSA Enrollment Form which has a weighted mean of four and ninety-six (4.96) while the conduction of visitation for the updating of record in system has the lowest weighted mean of three and forty-eight (3.48)

9. The Municipality of Agricultural Office in Concepcion has only one encoder assigned for the registration of data in the RSBSA.

10. The long duration of time for a farmer and fisherfolks to be officially registered in the system and the encoded filing of incorrect records of data and information are the most common problems arises during and after the execution of the agricultural policy.

11. Middlemen Problem. It has a frequency of one hundred sixty-eight (168) and a percentage of eighty-nine and eighty-four (89.84%). The use of alternatives. It has a frequency of one hundred twenty (120) and a percentage of sixty-four and seventeen (64.17%). Lack of financial support. It has a frequency of ninety-seven (97) and a frequency of fifty-one and eighty-seven (51.87%). Lack of resources for a frequency of ninety-two (92) and a percentage of forty-nine and twenty (49.20%).

12. The Agricultural Technologist/Municipal Report Officer had identified three (3) problems that was been experience and encountered during and after the implementation of the RSBSA, while the Agricultural Technologist/Encoder and the Municipal Agriculturist have also classified one problem.

13. The proposed solutions for most of the problems encountered in the implementation of the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture is as follows: (1) Designation of trained encoders and validators, (2) Counterchecking of enrolled data in system vs. RSBSA Enrollment Form (in paper), (3) Validation and updating of master list of agricultural workers.

14. Famers responds that the development and promotion of existing agricultural policies that create positive outcome and the proper restructuring of finance system in agricultural policies are extremely important proposed solutions for the problems they've encountered as it plays a special function in the agriculture sector.

15. Identification on whom the persons responsible specifically per proposed solutions in this study will give and draw a framework that shows the possible outcome and adverse effect.

16. The study's implication can aid in the promotion of food and the economic stability of the agricultural sector. Farmers might be motivated to embrace sustainable agricultural techniques if they are recognized about their contribution and value, particularly to the country's economic prosperity. The rising demand for food can be met by adapting agricultural tactics and practices that can result in increased of agricultural output. The development and implementation of new policies and practices build connection of trust between the government and its people. Coordination, policy formulation, and management are all aspects of public administration. The success and efficiency of government plans, leadership, strategies, policies, and implementation are determined by how citizens interact with the government interventions.

## XII. CONCLUSIONS

1. There are 7,430 registered farmers and 56 fisherfolks registered in RSBSA.
2. RSBSA of Concepcion is adopted from the agricultural policy of the national government.
3. RSBSA objectives are standardized for the effective and efficient utilization of fund.
4. RSBSA guidelines and/or operating procedures are standardized.
5. The Local Government Unit was assigned for the direct supervision for the implementation of the RSBSA.
6. RSBSA registrant's criteria has three qualifications.
7. The level of the implementation of the RSBSA in Concepcion is based on the performance of the government on the Municipal and Barangay Level which shows that it was fully performed and highly executed to the public.
8. The availability of RSBSA Enrollment Form has the highest score of performance given by the farmers.
9. There is one encoder for the RSBSA policy in Concepcion.
10. It took time for the farmers to be officially enrolled in RSBSA.
11. Majority of the respondents have experienced and encountered the lack of financial support, lack of resources. problem for middlemen and the use of artificial alternatives.
12. There are three problems identified by the MAO local employees.
13. The proposed solutions for problems encountered are given for the better implementation of the RSBSA.
14. Farmers agreed that the proposed solutions can be a special role for RSBSA.
15. Persons responsible specifically per proposed solutions in this study will give and draw a framework that shows the possible outcome and adverse effect.
16. The implications of this study to public administration focuses for the formulation and development of present and future agricultural policies.

## XIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above summary of finding and conclusions, the following suggestions are made:

1. The operation and continuity of the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture can be a useful tool to validate and pinpoint the eligible beneficiaries of agricultural program.
2. The agriculture sector should receive adequate resources from the government for the funding of specialized programs and projects.
3. Because registration took a lot of time to finish in a short period of time, it is recommended in this study the hiring or appointment for the additional encoder in RSBSA,
4. The Department of Agriculture together with the Municipal Agriculture Office of the Local Government Unit of Concepcion must create and formulate more policies to strengthen and supports the sustainable farming practices in the future. By creating a massive effort into prioritizing the needs of its constituents in agriculture. This will help for the food security and to address the increasing food demand.
5. Updating of the registry in system is recommended every quarter of the year because some information or data, status of agricultural farms of the registered individual can change for a short period of time.
6. For the accuracy of information in the system, before any changes have been made, presentation of documents or identification cards will require to signify the truthfulness and accuracy of information.
7. For the future researcher, a creation of framework in agricultural development policy can help to materialize the proposed improvements of this research. The determination of socio-economic status of workers in agriculture will provide and composed ideas for the government on what and where an assistance really needs.

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#### XI. APPENDICES

##### SURVEY RESULTS

##### RSBSA attainment for objectives, guidelines/operating procedures and registrants' criteria

Survey Questions	Frequency				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Not at all
1. Does the measure for the attainment of RSBSA objectives are being comply?	21	35	27	0	0
2. Is the guidelines and the operating procedures of the RSBSA in Concepcion are uniformed in line with registration process?	73	10	0	0	0
3. Is the guidelines and the operating procedures of the RSBSA in Concepcion are strictly followed in line with its roles and responsibilities?	30	8	45	0	0
4. Does the information for RSBSA registrant's criteria are properly disseminated to the public?	42	25	16	0	0

## RSBSA Level of Implementation

Survey Questions	Frequency				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Not at all
1. Does people involved in the registration process has a high level of performance?	68	15	0	0	0
2. Do you received prompt public service for the registration in system?	54	26	3	0	0
3. Are you inform for the advantages and interventions for agriculture that will be received from registering?	58	17	8	0	0
4. How often does the government conduct visitation for updating of information?	7	28	46	2	0
5. Does the RSBSA Enrollment Form is always available?	80	3	0	0	0
6. The definition and requirements for agricultural workers are properly interpret	66	17	0	0	0

## Encountered and/or Experienced Problems of Farmers in RSBSA

Survey Questions	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1. Availability of agricultural land	17	9.09%	4	2.14%	0	0%	21	11.23%	145	77.54%
2. Lack of dissemination of information	0	0%	4	2.14%	22	11.76%	4	2.14%	157	83.96%
3. Lack of resources	92	49.20%	61	32.62%	4	2.14%	9	4.81%	21	11.23%
4. Lack of clear definition of responsibility	6	3.21%	2	1.07%	3	1.60%	6	3.21%	170	90.91%
5. Discontinuation of agricultural policies	4	2.14%	11	5.88%	0	0%	45	24.06%	127	67.91%
6. Middlemen Problem	168	89.84%	9	4.81%	8	4.28%	2	1.07%	0	0%
7. Availability of solutions	9	4.81%	45	24.06%	2	1.07%	58	31.02%	73	39.04%
8. Lack of accountability	58	31.02%	69	36.90%	38	20.32%	11	5.88%	11	5.88%
9. The use of artificial alternatives	120	64.17%	45	24.06%	0	0%	14	7.49%	8	4.28%
10. Lack of financial support	97	51.87%	86	45.99%	0	0%	4	2.14%	0	0%
11. Adaptation for innovation	36	19.25%	65	34.76%	30	16.04%	34	18.18%	22	11.76%

## Proposed Effective Solutions for Problems Encountered in the Implementation of RSBSA (Farmers' Perspective)

Survey Questions	Extremely Important		Very Important		Moderately Important		Slightly Important		Not at all Important	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1. Create awareness on agricultural land issues to all stakeholders and develop an effective framework for collaboration with appropriate agencies.	172	91.98%	15	8.02%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2. Proper dispersal of efficient agricultural policy information	179	95.72%	8	4.28%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3. Establishing good resources plan	165	88.24%	21	11.23%	1	0.53%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
4. Establishing clear roles and responsibilities	168	89.84%	19	10.16%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
5. Develop and promote existing agricultural policies which has productive outcome	183	97.86%	4	2.14%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
6. Proper intervention of authorities into activities of middlemen by setting minimum prices on agricultural product	157	83.96%	26	13.90%	4	2.14%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
7. Clarification, development, and implementation of solutions	168	89.84%	19	10.16%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
8. Development and creation of defined goals and objectives	176	94.12%	11	5.88%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
9. Support organic agriculture on farming and land use practices	140	74.87%	14	7.49%	4	2.14%	27	14.44%	2	1.07%
10. Proper restructuring of finance system in agricultural policy	181	96.79%	6	3.21%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
11. Adaptation of new employed farming practices	163	87.17%	24	12.83%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%