

SERIES #03, 2021



Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF) Seed Program

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RICE COMPETITIVENESS

RCEF

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PART I PROGRAM ASPECT

1. What is RCEF Seed Program?

The RCEF Seed Program is one of the four component programs of the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund created by the Republic Act 11203. This program develops, propagates, and promotes inbred rice seeds to rice farmers, and strengthens and organizes seed grower cooperatives/associations engaged in seed production and trade. The Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice) is mandated to implement this program.

2. What are the coverage areas of RCEF Seed Program?

Starting 2021 WS, the RCEF Seed Program covers 42 provinces as follows:

Region	Provinces
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	Ifugao, Kalinga
Ilocos (Region 1)	Ilocos Sur, La Union
Cagayan Valley (Region 2)	Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino
Central Luzon (Region 3)	Aurora, Bataan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Zambales
CALABARZON (Region 4A)	Cavite, Laguna, Quezon
Bicol (Region 5)	Albay, Masbate, Sorsogon
Western Visayas (Region 6)	Antique, Aklan, Capiz, Negros Occidental
Central Visayas (Region 7)	Bohol, Negros Oriental
Eastern Visayas (Region 8)	Biliran, Western Samar, Southern Leyte
Zamboanga Peninsula (Region 9)	Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay
Northern Mindanao (Region 10)	Lanao del Norte, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental

Davao (Region 11)	Davao de Oro, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur (including Davao City), Davao Oriental
SOCCKSARGEN (Region 12)	Sarangani, South Cotabato
Caraga (Region 13)	Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Sur
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao

These provinces were selected based on their yield, area harvested, cost of production, and percentage of irrigated area.

From 2021 WS, the Department of Agriculture – National Rice Program (DA-NRP) caters the 15 provinces, which were originally covered by the RCEF Seed Program from 2020 to 2021 Dry Season (DS), due to their relatively higher level of CS adoption and better suitability for hybrid rice production.

These are: Ilocos Norte, Pangasinan, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, Camarines Sur, Iloilo, Leyte, Bukidnon, North Cotabato, and Sutan Kudarat.

3. How are farmer-partners identified?

A farmer can be eligible to receive free certified seeds (CS) from RCEF when he/she has enlisted to the Registry System for Basic Sector in Agriculture (RSBSA), and the farm is located within the 42 provinces covered by RCEF Seed Program.

If not yet listed to the RSBSA, a farmer must coordinate with their City/Municipal Agriculture Office (C/MAO). To enlist, the farmer must present:

- Valid ID
- Proof of landownership
- ID picture taken within the last 6 months

The farmer must obtain the RSBSA enrollment form from the C/MAO and fill it out. The C/MAFC Chairperson and Barangay Chairperson must sign the accomplished form. It should be submitted to the C/MAO for assessment and assignment of RSBSA number. The Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPAG) consolidates the

accomplished forms and endorses to the DA-Regional Field Office for encoding in the National Farmer and Fisherfolk Registry System.

After registration, the farmer receives the RSBSA stub with control number as a security feature. This is used in claiming seed benefits from the RCEF Seed Program.

4. How many bags of certified seed can a farmer receive?

Starting 2021 DS, a farmer-recipient can receive the total CS requirement corresponding to his/her rice area declared in the RSBSA. A farmer can receive 1 bag (20 kg) of CS for every half hectare (0.5ha) or increment thereof.

Example:

Farm size	Bags (@ 20kg)
Less than or equal to 0.5ha ($\leq 0.5ha$)	1
More than 0.5ha to 1ha (>0.5 to 1ha)	2
More than 1.0ha to 1.5ha (>1.0 to 1.5ha)	3
More than 1.5ha to 2ha (≥ 1.5 to 2ha)	4
and so on...	

6. What to bring and present during the seed distribution to get RCEF seeds?

A farmer-recipient shall bring his/her RSBSA stub and any valid ID (e.g., voter’s, driver’s license, senior citizen’s) indicating name, address, signature, and own picture.

An **authorized representative** shall bring the RSBSA stub and valid ID of the farmer that he/she is representing, a signed authorization letter, and his/her own valid ID.

7. What is Binhi e-Padala?

Binhi e-Padala is a digital technology-aided RCEF Seed distribution. RSBSA-registered farmers with validated mobile phone numbers receive claim code/ voucher through SMS/text message from PhilRice. They use it in claiming RCEF seed from designated pick-up locations of participating seed grower cooperative/ association.

In this system, partner-seed grower cooperatives/associations manage the distribution of seeds. They use the Binhi e-Padala mobile application to read codes and process the claim of the farmer-beneficiaries. This method is more convenient for farmers who have access to mobile phones since they are informed earlier of the exact date and location of RCEF seed distribution. Binhi e-Padala is seen as a good alternative that could complement the conventional distribution through LGU partners, which in turn can continuously serve farmers who have no mobile phones.

RCEF Binhi e-Padala beneficiaries shall bring claim code sent through SMS, RSBSA stub, and valid ID at the designated pick-up location.

8. What if the seeds I received did not germinate?

You may report the incident to the C/MAO or to the nearest PhilRice branch station for validation. PhilRice RCEF staffer with the LGU representative will assess and resolve the issue as soon as possible. Alternatively, you can immediately contact the PhilRice Text Center (0917-111-7423) to report your concern.

9. What is technical briefing and how it is conducted?

A technical briefing is a knowledge sharing and learning event where farmers are informed about technologies and additional information on rice crop management to optimize yield. It can be done face to face or through use of audio and video materials. During the pandemic, the C/MAO played video and audio recordings provided by PhilRice during CS distribution. It can be conducted by batch following the minimum health standard protocol of the local IATF, as applicable. Information, Education, and Communication or IEC materials like the *Gabay sa Makabagong Pagpapalayan*, and *Techno Kalendaryo* were also distributed to farmers during the said event.

10. What is the role of LGUs in the RCEF Seed Program?

PhilRice recognizes the LGUs particularly its Provincial/Municipal/City Agriculture Offices as partners and prime movers on the ground.

The Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPAG) plays crucial roles in the:

- validation of rice producing cities/municipalities, firming-up corresponding seed allocations, and determining planting schedules;
- validation, consolidation, and endorsement of Farmer Cooperatives and Associations (FCAs) for accreditation of DA Regional Field Office (DA RFO);
- validation and consolidation of list of farmers and their area for final encoding of DA RFO in the RSBSA database;
- facilitation of RCEF seed deliveries within the province in compliance with local IATF minimum health protocols;
- identification and validation of RCEF *PalaySikatan* technology demonstration sites, monitoring and data gathering; and
- conduct of field day/field walk and farmer's forum at the techno-demo sites every end of the season.

The **City/Municipal Agriculture Office** performs critical roles in the:

- coordination with OPAG in firming-up the CS allocations of the city/municipality and its corresponding planting schedules;
- updating the list of farmers in the RSBSA by facilitating the registry of farmers;
- accreditation of FCAs within the city/municipality by endorsing them to the OPAG and the DA RFO;
- identification of drop-off points and the schedule for seed delivery;
- inspection of RCEF seed delivery to ensure quality and quantity of delivered CS;
- dissemination of information on the schedules of seed distribution to farmer-beneficiaries;
- distribution of seed to farmer-beneficiaries following the prescribed documentation procedure and minimum health standard protocol; and
- provision of temporary storage and assistance in securing the delivered CS until distributed to farmer-beneficiaries or retrieved/transferred to another municipality.

PART II RCEF SEED SUPPLY

1. What are the bases for variety selection and percentage allocation per region?

- a. The selection of rice variety for distribution under RCEF is based on a set of parameters which include: (a) performance stability in the National Cooperative Test, (b) farmers' preference, (c) market demand, (d) results of field trials of the DA-IRRI NextGen Project, and (e) outputs of series of consultations with key stakeholders.
- b. Consultation workshops are conducted involving key sectoral stakeholders to promote a participatory and inclusive process.
- c. The DA RFOs confirm regional variety recommendations and percentage allocation through a letter to PhilRice.

2. What are the bases for variety selection and percentage allocation per region?

PhilRice selects from the masterlist of seed grower cooperatives/associations accredited by the Bureau of Plant Industry-National Seed Quality Control Services (BPI-NSQCS) based on the following criteria:

- a. Must be registered with Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) or Securities Exchange Commission (SEC);
- b. Must be fully owned, managed and operated by Filipino citizens;
- c. Members who will engage in seed production must have an active accreditation from BPI-NSQCS;
- d. Must have BIR tax clearance/tax exemption and official receipts;
- e. Must be PhilGEPS (platinum)-registered;
- f. Must be engaged in seed production in the last three years;
- g. Must have a physical area within the Philippines for seed production cultivated by the organization and the BPI-NSQCS accredited seed grower-members;
- h. Must have operational seed post-harvest facilities (e.g., dryer, thresher, seed cleaner-blower, and storage); and

- i. Must have good performance in seed-related transactions in the last two years with DA RFOs and/or other government seed program.

PhilRice enters into a Memorandum of Agreement with all eligible seed grower associations/cooperatives based on their commitment to propagate the required volume of certified seeds per variety per season.

PART III PALAYSIKATAN

1. What is PalaySikatan?

PalaySIKATAN is a technology demonstration strategy used by the RCEF Seed Program to showcase among diverse group of farmers and other rice stakeholders the benefits of using certified inbred rice seeds and mechanized farming system. It demonstrates national and regional recommended inbred rice varieties including the corresponding crop management. It also exhibits newly released inbred rice varieties for actual demonstration of its field performance and eventually offer it as farmers option in further increasing their productivity.

2. How are the sites being selected?

PhilRice in coordination with DA-RFOs and PLGUs, shall prioritize the establishment of techno-demo sites in provinces with low to medium yield, and low farmers' adoption of certified seeds. A techno-demo site shall be established in close coordination and consultation with the farmer-partners in two selected cities/municipalities of each RCEF target province and maintained for two (2) successive seasons (i.e., one dry season and one wet season) unless found unsuitable to its purpose. After which, the techno-demo site shall be established in two (2) other cities/municipalities within the province

In coordination with DA-RFOs and PLGUs, PhilRice shall select suitable area for techno-demo on rice production. The site must be within a cluster of rice areas not less than 100 ha where yield is generally less than 5.0 t/ha. The site must be composed of six (6) ha of contiguous rice fields located in highly visible areas and preferably with access road. The area must have a reliable water source and free of adverse conditions (e.g., not a problem-soil, flood prone, drought prone, or with heavy pest infestation outbreak).

3. How are the farmer-partner identified?

PhilRice shall coordinate with the City/Municipal Agriculture Office to identify farmer-partners. In this process, proper social mobilization will be employed to cultivate sustainable individual and community involvement.

Ideally, there must be around 5-10 farmer-partners per site. They should be members of a farmer organization. Otherwise, they will be assisted through the LGU in joining a farmer organization so they will benefit more in governments' assistance in any agricultural projects.

Each farmer-partner should be cultivating at least 0.5 ha or can enter up to a maximum of 2 ha per site. When a farmer agreed to participate in the PalaySikatan as a cooperator, he/she shall sign a letter of agreement (LOA) with PhilRice.

A farmer-partner is expected to plant the assigned variety and follow the recommended field protocol. Equitable resource and services will be properly provided i.e. technical assistance, farm material inputs. He/she will also serve as resource person during the conduct of field day/field walk.

4. What varieties are featured in the PalaySikatan?

Each techno-demo site shall feature the three national and two regional recommended varieties promoted under RCEF (e.g., 1 variety per ha). In addition, one to two newly released varieties, as may be recommended by the Next Generation Project, shall be introduced in the techno-demo farm complemented with a location-specific technology package.

5. Does RCEF provide financial assistance for the establishment of sites?

PhilRice provides a counterpart financial support to farmer-partner to cover the cost of material inputs such as seed, fertilizer, plant protection and rental of machinery for land preparation and crop establishment. In turn, the farmer-partners provide counterpart funding for other material inputs, crop care and maintenance, and harvesting and threshing.

PART III TECHNICAL ASPECT

1. What are the recommended rice varieties in every region?

Under RCEF, each region can choose at least two from the three national variety recommendations namely: NSIC Rc 222, Rc 216, and Rc 402. In addition, there are three rice varieties recommended per region.

Variety recommendation in the Region

Region	2021 Wet Season	2022 Dry Season
Cordillera Administrative Region	NSIC Rc 222	NSIC Rc 222
	NSIC Rc 216	NSIC Rc 216
	NSIC Rc 402	NSIC Rc 402
	NSIC Rc 438/400	NSIC Rc 400
	NSIC Rc 480	NSIC Rc 480
Region 1	NSIC Rc 222	NSIC Rc 222
	NSIC Rc 216	NSIC Rc 216
	NSIC Rc 160	NSIC Rc 160
	NSIC Rc 358/402	NSIC Rc 358
	NSIC Rc 480	NSIC Rc 480
Region 2	NSIC Rc 222	NSIC Rc 222
	NSIC Rc 216	NSIC Rc 216
	NSIC Rc 402	NSIC Rc 402
	NSIC Rc 436	NSIC Rc 436
	NSIC Rc 480	NSIC Rc 480
Region 3	NSIC Rc 222	NSIC Rc 222
	NSIC Rc 216/436	NSIC Rc 402
	NSIC Rc 402	NSIC Rc 160
	NSIC Rc 160	NSIC Rc 480
	NSIC Rc 480	NSIC Rc 436

Region	2021 Wet Season	2022 Dry Season
Region 4A	NSIC Rc 216	NSIC Rc 216
	NSIC Rc 402	NSIC Rc 402
	NSIC Rc 218	NSIC Rc 218
	NSIC Rc 480	NSIC Rc 480
	PSB Rc 18	PSB Rc 18
Region 5	NSIC Rc 222	NSIC Rc 222
	NSIC Rc 216	NSIC Rc 216
	NSIC Rc 402	NSIC Rc 402
	NSIC Rc 438/440	NSIC Rc 438
	PSB Rc 10	PSB Rc 10
Region 6	NSIC Rc 222	NSIC Rc 222
	NSIC Rc 216	NSIC Rc 216
	NSIC Rc 480	NSIC Rc 480
	PSB Rc 10	PSB Rc 10
	PSB Rc 82	PSB Rc 82
Region 7	NSIC Rc 222	NSIC Rc 222
	NSIC Rc 216	NSIC Rc 216
	NSIC Rc 442	NSIC Rc 442
	PSB Rc 18	PSB Rc 18
	NSIC Rc 436/354	NSIC Rc 436/354
Region 8	NSIC Rc 222	NSIC Rc 222
	NSIC Rc 216	NSIC Rc 216
	NSIC Rc 402	NSIC Rc 402
	NSIC Rc 160	NSIC Rc 160
	NSIC Rc 480	NSIC Rc 480
Region 9	NSIC Rc 222	NSIC Rc 222
	NSIC Rc 216	NSIC Rc 216
	NSIC Rc 402	NSIC Rc 402
	NSIC Rc 160	NSIC Rc 160
	NSIC Rc 442	NSIC Rc 442

Region	2021 Wet Season	2022 Dry Season
Region 10	NSIC Rc 222	NSIC Rc 222
	NSIC Rc 216	NSIC Rc 216
	NSIC Rc 402	NSIC Rc 402
	NSIC Rc 160	NSIC Rc 160
	PSB Rc 18	NSIC Rc 480
Region 11	NSIC Rc 216	NSIC Rc 216
	NSIC Rc 402	NSIC Rc 402
	NSIC Rc 160	NSIC Rc 160
	NSIC Rc 436	NSIC Rc 436/442
	NSIC Rc 480	NSIC Rc 27
	NSIC Rc 18	NSIC Rc 18
Region 12	NSIC Rc 222	NSIC Rc 222
	NSIC Rc 216	NSIC Rc 216
	NSIC Rc 226	NSIC Rc 438
	NSIC Rc 400	NSIC Rc 400
	NSIC Rc 440	NSIC Rc 440
Region 13	NSIC Rc 216	NSIC Rc 216
	NSIC Rc 402	NSIC Rc 402
	NSIC Rc 160	NSIC Rc 160
	NSIC Rc 480	NSIC Rc 436/442
	PSB Rc 82	NSIC Rc 480
BARM	NSIC Rc 222	NSIC Rc 222
	NSIC Rc 216	NSIC Rc 216
	NSIC Rc 226	NSIC Rc 160
	NSIC Rc 400	NSIC Rc 400
	NSIC Rc 440	NSIC Rc 440
National recommendation	NSIC Rc 222, NSIC Rc 216, NSIC Rc 160	

These varieties may change in the succeeding seasons depending on the results of stakeholders' consultation workshop conducted by PhilRice.

2. What are the crop establishment methods?

The common methods of crop establishment are transplanted rice (TPR) and direct seeded rice (DSR).

Manual TPR uses 18 to 21 days old seedlings grown by wet-bed method (400m² seedbed area for 1 hectare). Planting distance is 20 x 20cm between hills at 2-3 seedlings per hill (25 hills/m²).

Mechanized TPR uses a rice transplanter machine with 12-14 days old seedlings grown in seed trays or modified dapog system. Planting distance is 30 x 10-15cm.

Wet DSR uses pre-germinated seeds, which are broadcasted manually or through use of seed spreader or drum seeder. On the other hand, dry DSR broadcasts or dibbles dry seeds in dry soil.

3. What is the recommended seeding rate per hectare?

For high-quality inbred seed (i.e., certified seeds), 40 kg/ha is the recommended seeding rate for transplanted rice and 60-80 kg/ha for direct seeded rice.

4. What to do if the rice seeds are not planted immediately?

The viability of CS seeds can be maintained or prolonged when stored in a secure, dry, well aerated, and shaded area. The viability of the seeds commonly declines 90 days after the last seed certification.

Stored seeds should be re-dried for at least 4 hours before use to improve its germinability.

5. What will happen if the certified seeds are used repeatedly?

Seed purity and vigor decline when used repeatedly because of mixtures and some physical defects of the seeds such as uneven sizes, weight, and color. This results in uneven germination, growth maturity resulting in low yield.

6. How can the use of certified seeds help increase yield and lower production cost?

The use of certified seeds can increase yield by 10% or more because of high-seedling vigor, less competition with weeds, uniformity of crop stand, and synchronous maturity.

The use of certified seeds with the corresponding integrated crop management enhances water and fertilizer-use efficiency, and promotes healthier crops thus reducing the cost of weed, insect pest, and disease control.

7. Why is it important to do proper land preparation?

Proper land preparation includes one plowing and two harrowing within 3 to 4 weeks to soften the soil, to give enough time for drop seeds from previous rice cropping to germinate, and crop residues and weeds to decompose. Another indicator of proper land preparation is a well-levelled field. This facilitates irrigating and draining the field resulting in better weed and snail control, and improves fertilizer efficiency. All these lead to healthy plants with uniform growth and maturity contributing to higher yield and better grain quality.

7. Why is it important to do proper land preparation?

Fertilizers are required to supplement the nutrient requirement of the crop in addition to the nutrients from the soil, water, and air. It is important to know the right nutrient **element**, the right **amount** of fertilizer to apply, and the right **timing** of application to increase nutrient uptake efficiency and achieve the target yield. The critical stages for fertilizer application to ensure good growth, uniform panicle development and attainment of the crop's yield potential are: 1) early vegetative stage (0-14 DAT; 7-10DAS); 2) active tillering stage (25-30 DAT); and 3) early panicle initiation stage (40-45 DAT).

Nitrogen (N) promotes rapid growth for increased tiller numbers, plant height, and leaf size, number of panicles, number of spikelets, grain protein content and percent filled spikelets. Apply 30% of the total N requirement at the early vegetative stage and the remaining N at tillering and panicle initiation stages. Sources of N fertilizers are complete (14-14-14), urea (46-0-0), ammonium sulfate (21-0-0), or topdress grade NK fertilizer (17-0-17).

Phosphorous (P) promotes vigorous root development, tillering, and flowering and ripening. Apply P at the early vegetative and tillering stages. Sources of P are complete fertilizer, ammonium phosphate (16-20-0), super phosphate (0-18-0). Potassium (K) speeds up root growth and boosts plant vigor, accelerates uptake of other nutrients, improves tolerance to pest and disease infestations, drought and lodging, and increases grain size, weight, and percent filled grains. Apply K at the vegetative and at early panicle initiation stages. Sources of K are complete, muriate of potash (0-0-60), and topdress grade NK fertilizer (17-0-17).

For more location-specific fertilizer recommendation, use diagnostic and decision support tools such as Minus One Element Technique (MOET), Rice Crop Manager (RCM), Leaf Color Chart (LCC), and soil analysis to determine the right element, amount and timing of fertilizer application. Apply fertilizer at low water depth (2-5cm) and during the cooler time of the day to avoid N losses.

9. Why use combine harvester?

Combine harvester helps lower labor cost compared to manual harvesting and mechanized threshing. It hastens the harvesting activity, reduces postharvest losses, and maintains the quality of harvested grains.

We are a government corporate entity (Classification E) under the Department of Agriculture. We were created through Executive Order 1061 on 5 November 1985 (as amended) to help develop high-yielding and cost-reducing technologies so farmers can produce enough rice for all Filipinos. With our "Rice-Secure Philippines" vision, we want the Filipino rice farmers and the Philippine rice industry to be competitive through research for development (R4D) work in our central and seven branch stations, including our satellite stations, coordinating with a network that comprises 60 agencies strategically located nationwide. We have the following certifications: ISO 9001:2015 (Quality Management), ISO 14001:2015 (Environmental Management), and OHSAS 18001:2007 (Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series).

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