



UNFSS

United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards
a joint initiative of FAO, ITC, UNCTAD, UNEP and UNIDO

A Platform of International Dialogue on Voluntary Sustainability Standards

Report of the UNFSS National Briefing Session for the Philippines 25 October 2013

110 people attended the UNFSS National Briefing Session for the Philippines, which was organized by the Philippines Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Product Standards (BAFPS). The scope of the participants was inclusive of stakeholders from the Department of Agriculture and its regional/provincial field offices, academe, private sector businesses and NGOs. The Session was formally opened by Ms. Karen Kristine A. Roscom, Chief Science Research Specialist – Standards Division of the Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Product Standards (BAFPS).

Session 1: Present perspectives, experience and view of VSS- Nexus between regulatory and private standards: discussion on governmental concerns

Presentation on UNFSS objectives, added value and priority activities for 2014-2015

Dr. Ulrich Hoffman of UNCTAD made the introductory presentation on the United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards (UNFSS) objectives, added value and priority activities for 2014-2015. He stressed the importance of voluntary sustainability standards (VSS) in market entry and sustainable development. VSS should be viewed as a tool that can be used to advance sustainable production and consumption methods and capitalize opportunities. Dr. Hoffman mentioned that real development opportunity exists in the light of strong dynamics in marketing sustainably produced products. In order to emphasize his point, he further provided a run down on the share of sustainably products in the market, with coffee having a 30% share of the market.

Dr. Hoffman enumerated the benefits and costs of VSS focusing on the inter-relationship of yield, price and revenue. He expressed that with VSS many environmental and social costs are already imbedded, and internalization of these costs are always desirable. The benefits of these standards can arise at different levels, he remarked, and it would be helpful to develop a cost benefit equation to aid in the assessment. Dr. Hoffmann also discussed some key systematic challenges of VSS with multiplicity with lack of interoperability of VSS as the primary concern since this has a direct relationship on compliance cost. Another key challenge is the stringent, complex and multi-dimensional standards, which may reinforce marginalization of smallholders and less-developed countries. As a case in point, Dr. Hoffman provided a case example of an assessment focusing on the impact on yield, price and revenue. The case illustrated the potential of VSS to compound the already existing weakness of these stakeholders on capacity, thus, making the process not so easy to achieve. Dr. Hoffman also noted that one of the fears on VSS is that it might directly or indirectly undermine the hard-won disciplines in the WTO agreements on technical barrier to trade (TBT) and sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) measures.

The rationale for the creation of UNFSS includes the representation of VSS as a new meta-governance system for international supply chains, largely outside WTO rules. Dr. Hoffmann observed that developing country governments have pro-active roles in surveillance, supporting and facilitating the establishment of a platform for VSS discussions, and in this respect they can be supported by the UN institutions. The government role can be broken down into five (5) pillars which are: governance/standard-setting, overcoming capacity gaps, devising flanking/support policies, assuring policy coherence and facilitating stakeholder dialogue.

Dr. Hoffman underscored that UNFSS provides a forum for an unbiased and credible policy dialogue that guides and benefits from analytical, empirical and capacity-building activities. The UNFSS also provides a structured approach to promote ownership by developing countries of their role regarding VSS and assures the 'demand-driven nature' of UNFSS activities. Further cementing the need for the UNFSS platform is the incessant need to ensure widespread understanding since private sustainability standards may have set provisions that go beyond those that are set by the government, and consumers may not be able to distinguish the difference between the various private standards.

National experience on VSS implementation: the government and private sector perspectives

Representing the OIC Executive Director Mr. Leo P. Cañeda Ms. Mary Grace Mandigma presented the experience and perspective of Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Product Standards (BAFPS), on implementing VSS. BAFPS is the agency mandated to develop standards of quality and safety.

Ms. Mandigma highlighted the salient points of the Philippine GAP and organic agriculture programs. The former is a government-led certification with implementers coming from various agencies of the Department of Agriculture. On the other hand, implementation of the organic agriculture program is being spearheaded by a Board, which sets policy and identifies programs for production, research, extension, marketing, institutional development and regulations, while certification for organic agriculture products is implemented through accredited private certification bodies (CBs). In organic agriculture, the development of regulations including production standards is done through a bottom-up participatory approach.

Presentation by UNFSS partner organizations (FAO, ITC, UNEDP and UNIDO) on relevant VSS activities in the Philippines

The International Trade Center (ITC) standards map for sustainability standards, codes and audit protocols was presented by Dr. Hoffman. Currently, there are about 120 sustainability standards and codes, most of which are private sector initiated and led.

Dr. Hoffman explained how the ITC website, particularly the standards map, can be of use to various stakeholders. The website itself (www.standardsmap.org) provides a tool whereby voluntary standards can be reviewed and comparatively analyzed. A user can start by identifying the standards or codes that will be assessed against the national standard or company-owned standard. The map can be used to review the main features of selected standards and codes. It is planned that the map will in the future enable comparisons and

benchmarking of schemes based on both content requirements and sustainability focus, provide a self-assessment tool to assess profile standard of interest within the context of VSS, and publishing these reports online so that the findings can be shared with business partners. Dr. Hoffman offered the ITC's support in benchmarking GAP standards.

Open Forum

One of the stakeholders inquired whether VSS is outside the scope of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and if there is a way to harmonize and link them with WTO referenced standards. To this, Dr. Hoffman replied that under the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement of the WTO, a country is required to provide a basis or show evidence of the real need for a certain measure to be implemented. However, under scrutiny the evidence is a blend of real necessity, identified concern, risk or perceived and interpretation for the real risk. Dr. Hoffman further emphasized that the role of the government is essentially on standards setting. On this, the competent authority has to ensure that the claims established and preventive approaches are related to real risks and not on perceived risks.

Session 2: Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) programs and commercial GAP standards: Their coexistence and modular approaches to serve different domestic and international market segments

Introductory presentation based on GAP study for Asia

Dr. Hoffman presented an introduction on GAP and touched on the various initiatives in Asia on this on-farm program whose major focal point is food safety. However, he observed that the full GAP scheme is the interlocking of four elements that aim to ensure food safety and quality, economic viability, environmental sustainability and social acceptability.

Dr. Hoffman emphasized that government cannot make an industry competitive. The industry can—if strong and interested—take the lead in implementing a GAP program. The establishment of a national GAP program may not be necessary and to assume it is essential constitutes one of the misconceptions about GAP. The development of a national GAP program might not be necessary in cases where the private sector takes the lead in the implementation. The involvement of consumer groups is vital in the development of a national GAP program and this strategy will also foster policy coordination in public and private sectors. What is important for a country, he stressed, is to have a consistent strategy about implementing a national GAP program. He recommended that a good mechanism might be to develop a two-tiered approach in the implementation of a scheme. One tier would involve benchmarking of the national GAP standard with commercial GAP standard(s), and the other involves the development of separate schemes for domestic market and export market. A good example for the latter is the Thailand model. Level 1 of the commercial ThaiGAP certification scheme makes sure that a farmer has access to local markets with the possible exception of global retailers operating in the country. Level 2, on the other hand, is the standard that has been benchmarked and is equivalent to GLOBALG.A.P standard. The benchmarking process was conducted to provide international market access to supermarkets requiring GLOBALG.A.P certification.

In conclusion, Dr. Hoffman emphasized that GAP certification should be voluntary rather than legally mandated, and that it is a rarity for GAP certification to mean a price premium of produce.

Lessons to be learned from the Thai approach to GAP

Mr. Chusak Chuenprayoth, Chairman of the Board of Trade and ThaiGAP Institute presented the system of public and private GAP standards in Thailand. He explained that ThaiGAP is a commercial GAP standard being implemented in the country, while QGAP is executed by the Department of Agriculture (DoA). Stakeholders requesting certification under the ThaiGAP standard are those that plan to send their produce to supermarkets in Europe.

Mr. Chuenprayoth shared the Board of Trade's experience on benchmarking ThaiGAP with the GLOBALG.A.P standard. He noted that implementation of process was lengthy since they had to translate the GLOBALG.A.P standard to Thai language, develop the interpretative guidelines and then translate these back to Thai language for the benchmarking process. He also remarked that when the ThaiGAP certification system was spearheaded the Board of Trade had to tap experts from academe especially during the benchmarking process.

Mr. Chuenprayoth stated that based on their experience even the private sector need to change its mind-set in order to take the necessary measures to address issues on VSS. Moreover, he expressed that if a company wants to export to a well-developed country where standards are very high and strict, the private sector sending those products must be willing to comply with the relevant standards.

In conclusion, he recommended the following measures to move GAP forward in the region and at country level in the Philippines:

- Establish a regional mechanism for GAP that is similar to the setting up of a working group in ASEAN. Thailand can play a lead role in this initiative;
- Set mandatory minimum requirements on food safety, otherwise a country can suffer from food safety issues or outbreaks;
- Develop a tiered approach to certification depending on the nature of the operation of the farm and destination of the produce. Certification can be done for various levels of standards with food safety measures as the basic requirements;
- Explore the possibility of enforcing step-by-step legal penalties for unsafe agricultural producers;
- Governments should revise the public standard to be knowledge-based, institutionalize a training support centre and make mandatory requirements for products to be sold at the domestic market;
- Government should control and enforce basic standards that correspond to local laws and acts; and
- The competent authority should transfer the responsibility of certification to the private sector.

The role of the national GAP program and ASEAN GAP

On behalf of the OIC Executive Director of the Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Product Standards (BAFPS), Ms. Mary Grace Mandigma presented the PhilGAP program and the ASEAN GAP initiative, describing them as tools for market access.

She explained that the ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Project (AADCP) led to the development of the regional standard on GAP, drafting of the Strategic Plan of Action (2013-2016) and the establishment of the Expert Working Group on ASEAN GAP (EWG ASEAN GAP).

Ms. Mandigma elaborated on the relationship of the ASEAN GAP standard to the commitments in the ASEAN Economic Blueprint, particularly on Section A.7 – Food, Agriculture & Forestry where the development of national and regional standards were highlighted. She also listed the characteristics of the national GAP program. In conclusion, Ms. Mandigma presented the current AADCP project on ASEAN GAP. The project entitled ‘Global recognition of quality assurance systems for ASEAN Fruit & Vegetables’ mainly aims to institute a mechanism that will ensure full implementation of the ASEAN GAP Strategic Plan and its Operational Plan.

The private sector perspective on GAP programs and commercial GAP standards

The private sector’s experiences and perspectives in implementing GAP standards and related inspection and certification programs were presented by Mr. Roberto C. Amores, President of the Philippine Food Processors and Exporters Organization, Inc. (PHILFOODEX) and Trustee for Food Sector of Philippine Exporters Confederation Inc. (PhilExport) and Ms. Kerstin Uhlig, Manager for Corporate Relations, GLOBALG.A.P.

Mr. Amores expressed that more opportunities are being offered to member countries due to opening up of markets brought about by trade liberalization. However, with this trend developed countries have increased their demand for GAP certification from food suppliers not mentioning imposition of stricter environment and health regulations. Developing countries cannot cope with the many new requirements. He also expressed his view that in certification still remains as a challenge in the Philippines considering the requirements of the Department of Agriculture (DA) in implementation. Mr. Amores emphasized that there are basically three (3) important aspects of GAP certification and implementation. These include the quality of farmers, health of the farmers and sustainability. Judging from the current situation, the GAP program in the Philippines can still be considered in an infancy stage of development.

In conclusion, Mr. Amores presented the following recommendations for consideration of the Department:

- Promote the certification program within an industry organization. However, the fact remains that PhilGAP is not a recognized abroad. With this, the certification program has to be harmonized with efforts in the region;
- Use a tiered approach to implementation. There are associations promoting alignment of practices first. After the system is in place and has been revised according to the first results of implementation, then the farms can apply for certification;
- Assist organizations to adopt changes;
- Increase awareness campaigns;
- Address constraints to adoption which include difficulties in cost, process, reward or incentive schemes;
- Provide an additional budgetary complement to the PhilGAP Program in order to expand the scope of activities; and

- Explore strengthening of the branding scheme for GAP, and make the farmers stakeholders of the nature and benefits of the 'GAP brand'.

Ms. Uhlig provided basic information on GLOBALG.A.P standards, acceptance of certification by the industry, harmonization of localg.a.p. standards and add-ons and the benchmarking activities of national GAP schemes. She explained the GLOBALG.A.P mechanism for agreements with independent accreditation bodies (ABs) through a memorandum of understanding, and arrangements with certification bodies (CBs) through a licensing agreement, including ISO 65 accreditation as one major criterion.

Ms. Uhlig also described harmonization activities of localg.a.p standards and GLOBALG.A.P through the efforts of national technical working groups (NTWGs) in the major continents. The NTWGs provide local input in standard setting. In Asia, NTWGs are set up in India, Malaysia, Thailand and Japan. Ms. Uhlig encouraged the Forum to look into this mechanism in the future and how this can work for the Philippine situation. She expressed willingness to provide the needed assistance.

Ms. Uhlig provided a rundown of producers certified in Asia, including seven entities certified in the Philippines. Acknowledging that the most contentious issue on GLOBALG.A.P certification is the cost, she presented the matrix of fees that a registered/certified producer pays to GLOBALG.A.P, which are calculated according to the production surface of certified crops in order to provide clarity on the matter. The amount of producer registration fee ranges from 5€ for less than 0.5 hectare land to as high as 500€ for a farm with area under production of more than 500 hectares.

Ms. Uhlig then presented the scheme for producer group certification and highlighted the implementation guidelines that can be found on their website. She stressed that more than two-thirds of the GLOBALG.A.P certified producers are organized in producer groups. She also explained how national schemes are recognized and harmonized with the GLOBALG.A.P standard through benchmarking, and how recognition is established among the levels.

To cap off her presentation, Ms. Uhlig presented the following points for discussion:

- Acceptance of private sector is key to assure market;
- National GAP programs are great support for local producers but they do not necessarily provide the producers market access due to credibility issues within the private sector supply chain; and
- Building of credibility is supported by: industry support, comparability of the localg.ap through benchmarking to accepted standards, accreditation, independent certification, and transparency and integrity programs.

Open Forum

One of the stakeholders observed that in all the presentations there was no mention of a sustainability standard for the livestock sector, although such a standard is key to efficiency. He inquired whether the local standard set should be able to comply with European Union (EU) standards and regulations. A representative from the Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Product Standards (BAFPS) replied that the DA has already adopted the Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP) standard, which focuses on the food safety aspect of livestock production rather than the breeding side.

Session 3: An ASEAN organic standards scheme: Key opportunities and challenges in developing regional organic standards and a system for recognizing conformity assessment

Introductory presentation (some generic lessons to be learned from the GOMA-Asia and harmonization of standards schemes for the ASEAN Economic Community)

Ms. Diane Bowen from the UNFSS Support team gave the presentation on the results and lessons learned from the Global Organic Market Access (GOMA) project, highlighting its use as a primary resource for the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) efforts for the organic agriculture sector. She described the situation of organic agriculture in East, South-East and South Asia including that of ASEAN Member States (AMSs); establishment of GOMA Asia, mapping out an approach for recognition to support regional organic trade, coincidence with AEC formation and conclusions of GOMA Asia.

Ms Bowen highlighted the major accomplishments of the GOMA-Asia project which included tools that can be used to determine equivalence of organic standards and certification namely International Requirements for Organic Certification Bodies (IROCB) and Guide for Assessing Equivalence of Organic Standards and Technical Regulations (EquiTool). The succeeding GOMA project from 2009-2012 aimed to assist countries and regions to use and implement the International Task Force (ITF) tools and recommendations. During this project, the EquiTool was further developed by including a practical instrument to compare standards, called Common Objectives and Requirements for Organic Standards (COROS).

Ms. Bowen also highlighted the proposed framework for cooperation and the mapping a regional system for recognition for organic labeling and trade. Essentially, the vision is for the AMSs to sign mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) on organic products using the tools developed by the GOMA-Asia projects.

In conclusion, Ms. Bowen presented the UNFSS Working Group on Enhancing interoperability of VSS. She stated that this UNFSS Working Group is continuing the GOMA objectives and agenda in its future work program. Moreover, UNFSS has established a track in its working group to develop efficiencies for dual certification of operators to organic and GLOBALG.A.P standards and criteria (to be called as 'Organic-GAP Track'). Ms. Bowen expressed that UNFSS would welcome the establishment of an ASEAN-UNFSS platform that will work on mutual recognition and interoperability of both organic and GAP certification systems in line with the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC).

Vision and objectives in developing the ASEAN organic standard

The initiative of the region to develop a harmonized standard for organic agriculture was delivered by Ms. Lara Vivas, technical secretariat of the Special Task Force on ASEAN Standard for Organic Agriculture (TFASOA). Ms. Vivas provided the background on the approval of Special TFASOA, which is under the purview of the Task Force on ASEAN Standards for Horticultural Produce and Other Food Crops (MASHP). She also emphasized that the work of the Special TFASOA is determined by the tasks set out by MASHP, thus, the Special TF is working on an ad-hoc or interim basis. These tasks include the establishment of the standard for organic agriculture production systems focusing on crop production;

and development of strategic plan of action (SPA) that identifies plans and initiatives to support the promotion and implementation of organic agriculture in the region.

Ms. Vivas also presented the draft outline and schedule of activities that will lead to the accomplishment of the draft documents prior to the regular meeting of MASHP.

The private sector perspective on developing an ASEAN organic standard

Mr. Patrick Belisario, the President of the Organic Producers and Traders of the Philippines (OPTA) provided the forum the impact of the ASEAN standard on organic agriculture to the private sector. As an introduction, he provided an overview and statistics on the organic industry of the member states. He also mentioned key opportunities and challenges in developing a regional organic standard and a system for recognizing conformity assessment. One key challenge he highlighted is the possible competition or distrust during inspection and certification. Mr. Belasario concluded by presenting a list of key questions that should be answered when establishing the regional system.

Open Forum

Mr. Jonah Nobleza shared his experience in assisting one of the holders of the GAP certificate in the Philippines, which falls under the category of smallholder group. Mr. Nobleza recommended that more activities should be done to encourage smallholder groups to become certified under the GAP program. He expressed that benefits can actually be higher with smallholders than those of corporations considering that the members directly feel the effects specifically on market advantage. As a final note, Mr. Nobleza appealed to the program to draft policies and plans that will put more attention to smallholders.

Emerging biodiversity-friendly farming certification schemes: Key issues and challenges

An emerging topic in voluntary sustainability standards is on biodiversity friendly farming. Ms. Diane Bowen gave an overview of biodiversity in agriculture and the status of biodiversity requirements in VSS. In brief, she covered the relationship of agriculture and biodiversity, the different aspects of biodiversity and how they are addressed in the context of agriculture, how sustainable agriculture standards address this issue. She listed key resources that can lead to more knowledge of the issue.

Ms. Bowen noted that although there is not any standard that is solely focused on biodiversity, the concept of agricultural biodiversity is being addressed to some degree by almost all agricultural VSS although the way it is included varies widely. While in general, there are some biodiversity related requirements in most agriculture-related VSS, for many standards it is only a small part of the requirements, and for some it is but a recommendation.

In response to this presentation, Ms. Charo Ampil from the DA Policy Office expressed her appreciation since the presentation enhanced their understanding on the biodiversity aspect of agriculture, given the constraints on the limited area. She also recommended that the Department should look integration of biodiversity principles in standards and other policies.

Summary of Discussions

Ms. Karen Kristine A. Roscom, Chief Science Research Specialist of BAFPS, provided the summary of discussions. In her closing remarks also, she congratulated the forum for accomplishing the tasks set and for providing a clearer understanding on the objectives of the platform and how this can be integrated in the current programs of the Department.



A Platform of International Dialogue on Voluntary Sustainability Standards

ANNEX ONE

UNFSS National Briefing Session for the Philippines
Jointly Organized by UNFSS and the Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Product
Standards, Department of Agriculture of the Philippines
October 25, 2013

UNFSS Mission Statement: The UNFSS is a platform created to provide information, analysis and capacity-building assistance on voluntary sustainability standards (VSS) with a particular focus on the potential value of VSS as tools for developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals. Key decision-makers from governments and the private sector in developing countries should be sufficiently informed about the strategic importance and main policy requirements of VSS in order to develop proactive strategies that maximize the developmental contribution and export market access benefits of those standards, while reducing their potential problematic impacts.

Briefing Session Theme: Seizing the opportunity to approach voluntary sustainability standards in a coordinated and strategic way to help achieve sustainable development goals and facilitate market access

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 8:30-8:50 | Registration |
| 9:00-10:30 | <p>Welcome and Introduction: Present perspectives, experience and view of VSS - Nexus between regulatory and private standards: discussion on governmental concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Welcome speech by Under Secretary of DA or Director BAFPS, DA- Presentation on UNFSS objectives, added value and priority activities for 2014-2015- National experience on VSS implementation: the government and private sector perspectives (Mr. Leo P. Cañeda, Director, BAFPS, Department of Agriculture, Mr. Roberto C. Amores, President, PHILFOODEX and Trustee for Food Sector, PHILEXPORT)- Presentation by UNFSS partner organizations (FAO, ITC, UNEP and UNIDO) on relevant VSS activities in the Philippines |
| 10:30-10:50 | Q & A session |

- 10:50-11:10 Coffee break
- 11:10-12:30 **Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) programmes and commercial GAP standards: Their coexistence and modular approaches to serve different domestic and international market segments**
- Introductory presentation (UNCTAD representative, based on GAP study for Asia)
 - Lessons to be learned from the Thai approach to GAP. Presentation by Mr. Chusak Chuenprayoth, Board of Trade and ThaiGAP Institute
 - The role of the national GAP programme and ASEAN GAP (Mr. Leo P. Cañeda, Director, BAFPS, Department of Agriculture)
 - The private sector perspective on GAP programmes and commercial GAP standards (speaker: Mr. Roberto C. Amores, President, PHILFOODEX and Trustee for Food Sector, PHILEXPORT and Ms. Kerstin Uhlig, Manager Corporate Relations, GLOBALG.A.P. c/o FoodPlus GmbH).
- 12:30-12:50 Q & A session
- 12:50-14:10 Lunch break
- 14:10-15:10 **An ASEAN organic standards scheme: Key opportunities and challenges in developing regional organic standards and a system for recognizing conformity assessment**
- Introductory presentation (some generic lessons to be learned from the GOMA-Asia and harmonization of standards schemes for the ASEAN Economic Community, speaker: Ms. Diane Bowen, UNFSS support team)
 - Vision and objectives in developing the ASEAN organic standard (Mr. Leo P. Cañeda, Director, BAFPS, Department of Agriculture, Chairman of the Task force on the ASEAN Organic Standard)
 - The private sector perspective on developing an ASEAN organic standard (Mr. Patrick Belisario, Organic Producers' Trade Association Philippines)
- 15:10-15:30 Q & A session
- 15:30-16:00 **Emerging biodiversity-friendly farming certification schemes: Key issues and challenges** (speaker: Ms. Diane Bowen)
- 16:00-16:15 Q & A session
- 16:15-16:30 **The specific contribution of UNFSS to national and regional management of VSS: Seeking feedback on UNFSS priority activities and their relevance for the Philippines**
- Introductory presentation by UNFSS representative
- 16:30-17:00 Q & A session
- 17:00 Summary of the discussion and closure of the meeting

ANNEX TWO

UNFSS National Briefing Session for the Philippines 25 October 2013, Clarkfield, Angeles City, Pampanga

Government

Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Training Institute	2
Bureau of Agricultural Research	1
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	1
Bureau of Plant Industry	2
Bureau of Soils and Water Management	3
High Value Crops Development Program	2
International Relations Division	3
Philippine Coconut Authority	3
PhilMech	2
Policy Research Service	3

Organic Agriculture Focal Persons

Regional Field Unit III	6
-------------------------	---

Provincial Offices (Local Government Unit)

Bulacan	2
Tarlac	2

DA Regional Field Offices

Cordillera Administrative Region	1
Regional Field Office II (Cagayan)	3
Regional Field Office III (Central Luzon)	25
Regional Field Unit VIII (Eastern Visayas)	3
Regional Field Unit IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	1
Regional Field Unit X (Northern Mindanao)	1
Regional Field Unit XI (Davao)	
Regional Field Office XIII (CARAGA)	1
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	1

Academe

Benguet State University	2
University of the Philippines Los Baños	5
Visayas State University	1

Private Stakeholders

AFOS	
Agrotrends Import Export Corporation	2
Alay Buhay	1
Cardava Inland Integrated Farming	2
Cocoa Foundation of the Philippines	1
Farmtec Foods	2
JelFarm Fresh Produce Enterprise	1

PhilFoodEx	1
Labo Progressive Multi Purpose Cooperative	1
Leonie Agri Corporation	2
Del Monte Philippines Incorporated	3
Organic Certification Center of the Philippines	2
Tagum Agricultural Development Corporation, Inc.	2
VIEVA Philippines	4
National Agriculture and Fishery Council (NAFC)	
Central Office	8
National Mango Action Team	1
Regional Agriculture and Fishery Council (RAFC)	
Region III	1