DIASCA

Digital Integration of Agricultural Supply Chains Alliance

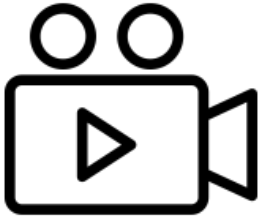
Round Table Meeting

09 July 03:00 – 05:30 pm (CEST)

Agenda

Time	Session	Speakers
15:00 - 15:05	**Welcome and Introduction**	• Leonhard Nima
15:05 - 15:15	**DIASCA** - *the Big Picture and Key Ingredients of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)*	• Lars Kahnert & Pascal Ripplinger, DIASCA/GIZ
15:15 - 15:25	**Speed Dating -** *Who are you and who else is in the room? Make new friends!*	
15:25 - 16:40	**Updates: What has been achieved so far? Where are we heading?** – followed by Q&As • **Traceability, Governance & Country Prototyping** • **Living Income** • **Forest Monitoring & Geodata** **Snapshots** • **Structure: Data Model** • **Joining Forces with the Forest Data Partnership** • **Smallholders' Data Governance**	• Brian King, Alliance Bioversity & CIAT • José Enamorado, Beneficio Rio Frío • John G. Keogh, McGill University • Jessica Mullan, COSA • Gyde Feddersen, SAFE/GIZ, Jonas Spekker, FAO • Matthew Himmel, COSA • Laura Vary, WRI • Bogdan Buliga, Preferred by Nature
16:40 - 17:10	**Interactive Breakout Sessions -** *Bigger Picture & Way Forward*	
17:10 - 17:25	**Exchange from Breakout Sessions**	
17:25 - 17:30	**Closing & Next Steps**	

Housekeeping



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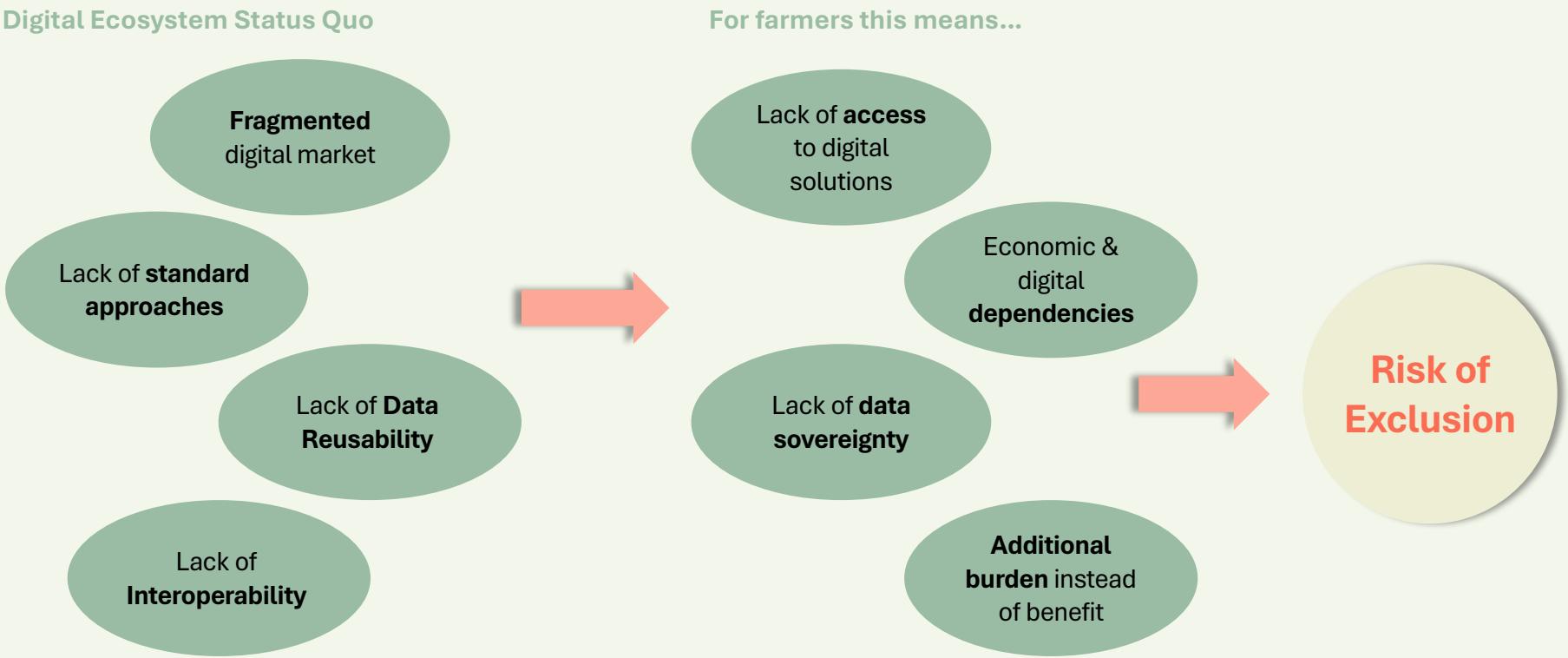
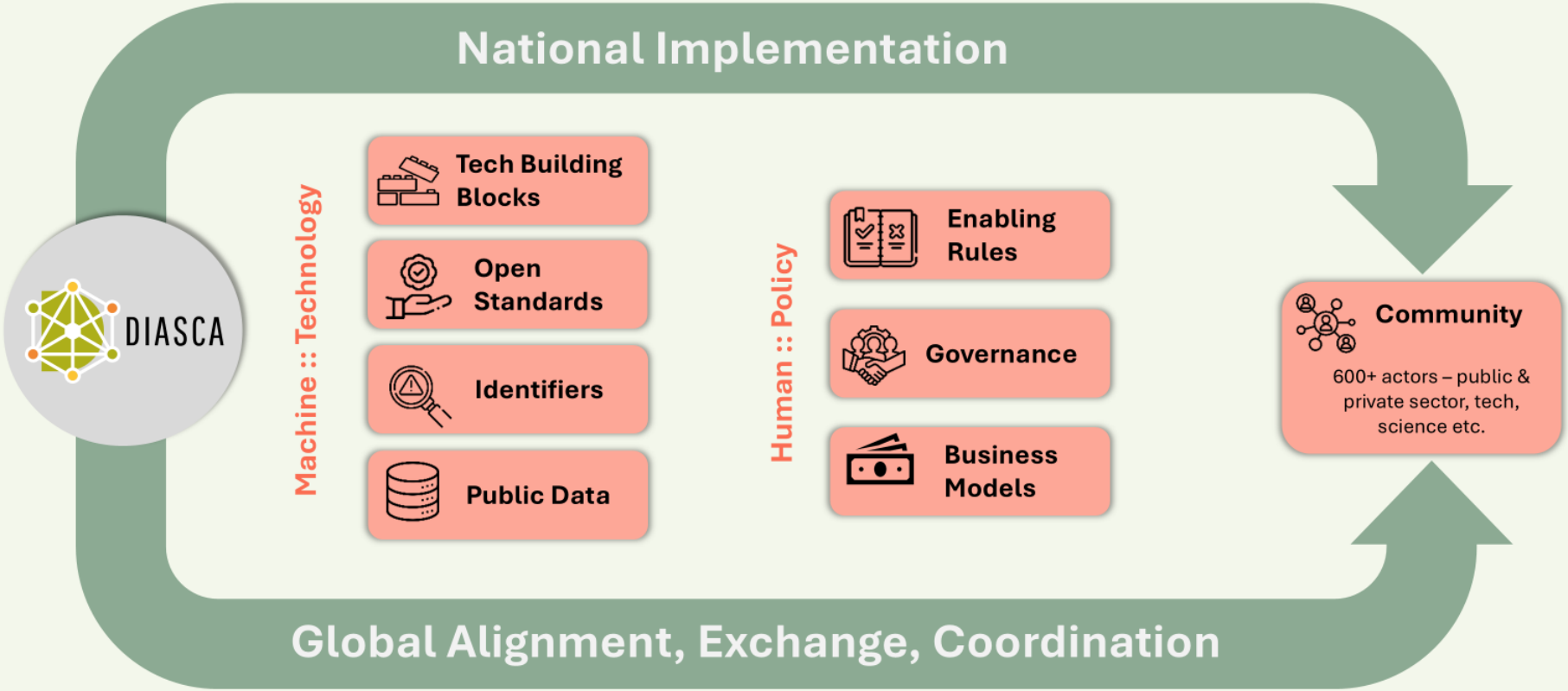
Big Picture and DPI Key Ingredients

Pascal Ripplinger & Lars Kahnert, DIASCA / SASI / GIZ

The digital ecosystem is unfavourable to farmers



Aligning Towards DPI for Agriculture



DIASCA

DIASCA is the neutral, precompetitive, and inclusive multi-stakeholder network to foster DPI implementation in agriculture

Scope

Sustainability in global agricultural supply chains

Focus

Smallholder inclusion and benefits

Approach

Coordination, convening, facilitating cooperation and resources

Aligning Efforts with Core Partners

Where are we (should we be) heading?

Topics & Use Cases

- Traceability
- Living Income
- Forest Monitoring
- Data Governance
- ....

- EUDR
- CSDDD
- Carbon
- Access to Finance
- Child Labour
- ...

Geographies & Sectors

- Honduras
- Kenya
- Colombia
- Vietnam
- Peru
- ...

- Coffee
- Cocoa
- Palm
- Rubber
- ...

Partnerships

- Governments
- Like-Minded Organisation
- Topical & Sectoral Initiatives
- Donors
- ...

Technologies

- AI
- Interoperability
- ‚Ubuntu4Ag‘
- ...

DIASCA

SASI

Towards a community-governed toolbox of interoperable open source tech building blocks for agriculture?

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SASI

Photo: David Flandre on Unsplash

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Speed Dating

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Traceability & Governance

Brian King, Alliance Bioversity & CIAT

John G. Koegh, McGill University

Jose Dario Enamorado - Beneficio Rio Frio

SASI

Traceability & Governance Workgroup Co-Chairs

Brian King · 1st

Senior Manager, Technology Integration @ Alliance Bioversity International & CIAT | Digital Agriculture

John G. Keogh

Veteran | C level Advisor | Board Member | Management Science Researcher | Prof. of Practice McGill | Advisor: Digital Transformation of Supply Ecosystems | Traceability | Recall | Transparency | Trust | Opportunism

La Prensa

Alianza
Becamo
cooperación alemana
giz
BENEFICIO ROSALES
CONFIANZA
SASI
AgStack
GRAIN CHAIN
DIASCA

Group mediation toward a “trust framework”

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Integrated open source building blocks:

Asset Registry (Linux Foundation AgStack) an open, decentralized service for registering polyons and minting of unique alphanumberic GeoIDs, can support a shared services for deduplication of data generated from multiple sources. (**43,000 polygons registered in 40 countries**) https://github.com/agstack/asset-registry

Whisp (FAO). Whisp—"What is in that plot" —en open service supporting relevant information for forest monitoring and supporting the due diligence process for EUDR. Whisp takes a 'convergence of evidence' approach with multiple sources of public satellite data to analyze what is in a particular plot of land.
https://github.com/forestdatapartnership/whisp

INAtrace (GIZ) -Open-source chain-of-custody solution developed to ensure that smallholder farmers are not excluded from the market. Used by 40 organizations to improve supply chain traceability. Includes polygon mapping and satellite monitoring to comply with the EU Deforestation **Regulation (40 companies in 3 countries)**.
https://github.com/INATrace

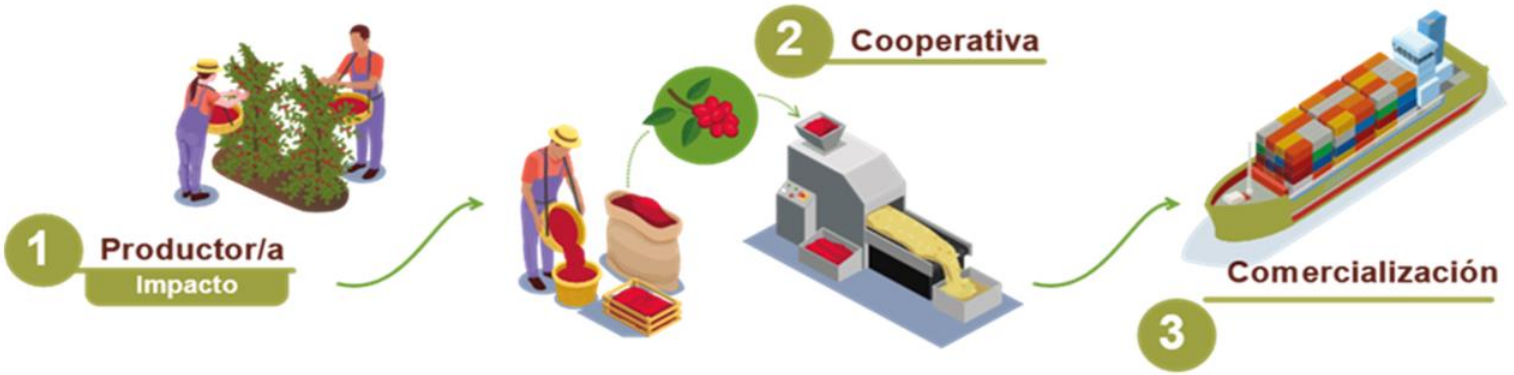
TerraTrac (TechnoServe) Facilitates the recording of points and polygons in the field and their verification with a central registry—without an internet connection. Offers a simple interface ideal for rural areas. As an open-source option, it promotes interoperability with other solutions. **https://github.com/agstack/TerraTrac-field-app**

Introducing the alpha version of the TraceFoodChain app and linked near-field communication (NFC) cards to partners at Beneficio Río Frío, a coffee buyer. NFC cards enable capture of the first transaction, between farmer and buyer.

JUSTO LUNA
[redacted]

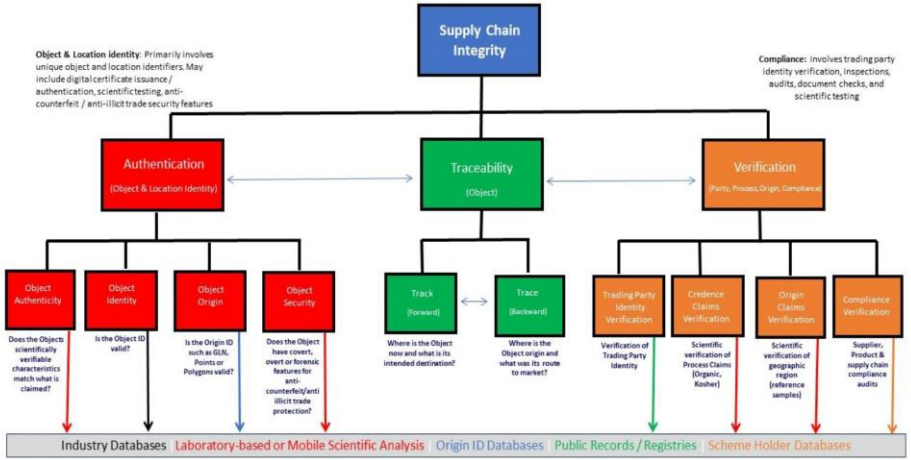
RETENCION
TECHNICAL

DILIGENCE

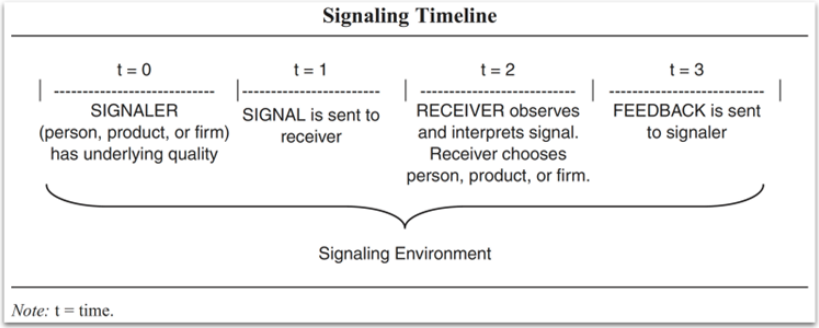

1
Productor/a
Impacto
2
Cooperativa
3
Comercialización

Theory in Practice

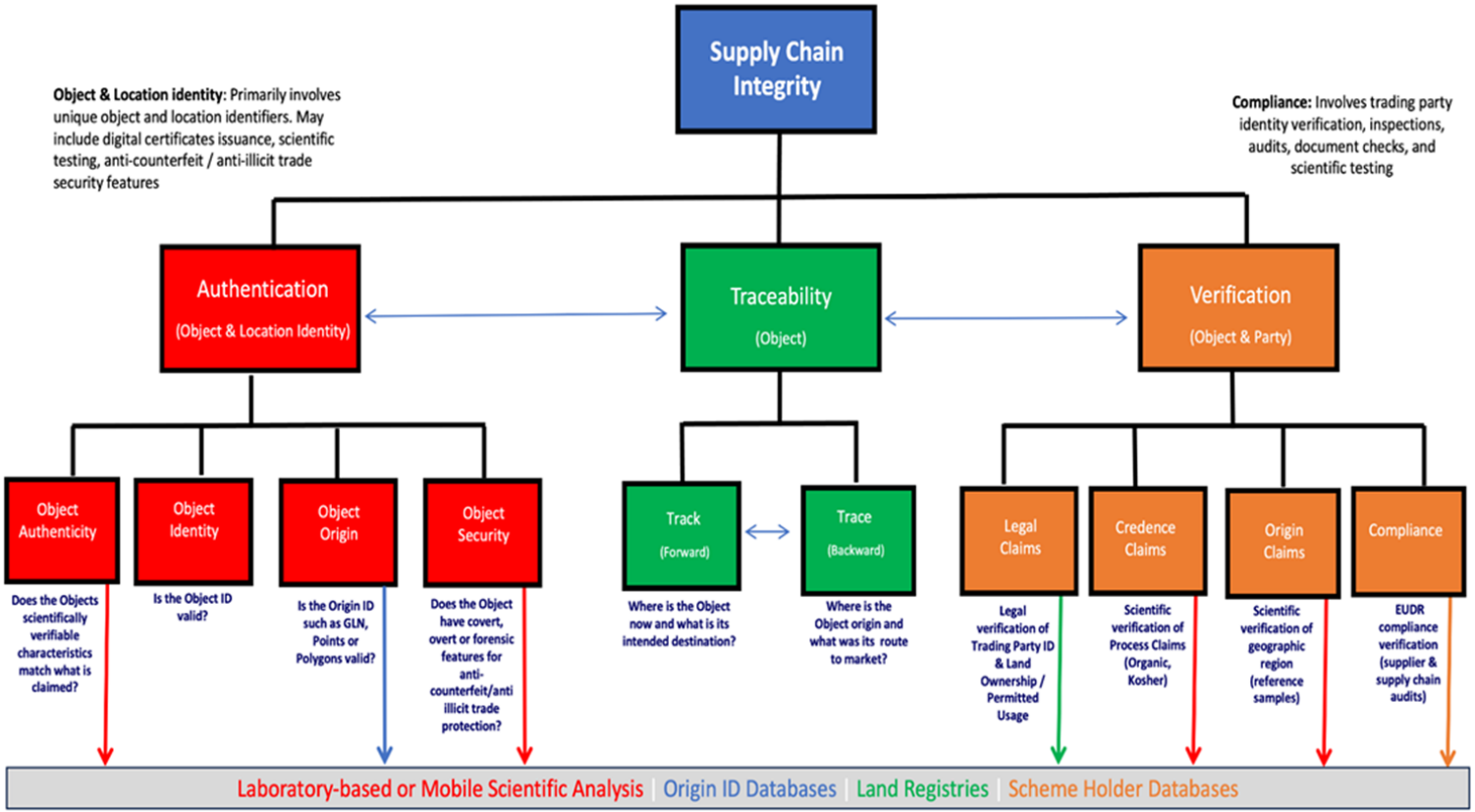
The Trust Framework



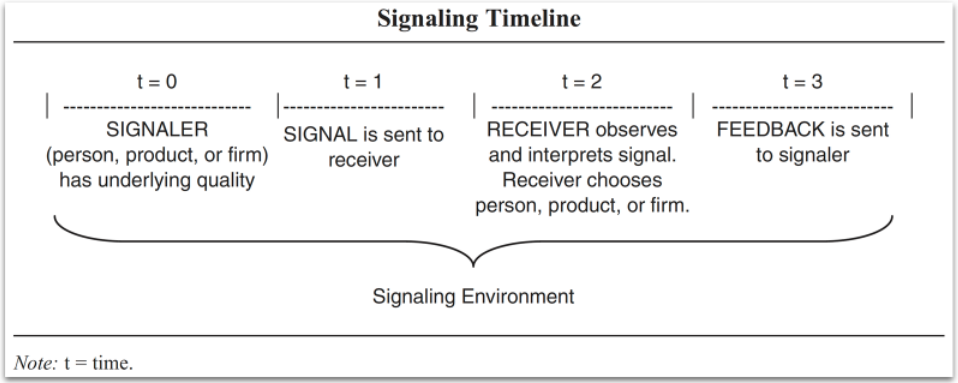
Supply Chain Integrity



Signaling and screening


Supply Chain Integrity
Object & Location identity: Primarily involves unique object and location identifiers. May include digital certificates issuance, scientific testing, anti-counterfeit / anti-illicit trade security features
Compliance: Involves trading party identity verification, inspections, audits, document checks, and scientific testing
Authentication (Object & Location Identity)
Traceability (Object)
Verification (Object & Party)
Object Authenticity
Object Identity
Object Origin
Object Security
Track (Forward)
Trace (Backward)
Legal Claims
Credence Claims
Origin Claims
Compliance
Does the Objects scientifically verifiable characteristics match what is claimed?
Is the Object ID valid?
Is the Origin ID such as GLN, Points or Polygons valid?
Does the Object have covert, overt or forensic features for anti-counterfeit/anti illicit trade protection?
Where is the Object now and what is its intended destination?
Where is the Object origin and what was its route to market?
Legal verification of Trading Party ID & Land Ownership / Permitted Usage
Scientific verification of Process Claims (Organic, Kosher)
Scientific verification of geographic region (reference samples)
EUDR compliance verification (supplier & supply chain audits)
Laboratory-based or Mobile Scientific Analysis | Origin ID Databases | Land Registries | Scheme Holder Databases

Signaling Theory



Signaling Theory explains how individuals or firms with more information (the signalers) convey credible signals to less-informed parties (the receivers) to reduce uncertainty.

Core Idea:
The theory addresses information asymmetry and focuses on how signals (e.g., actions, credentials, warranties) can communicate hidden qualities.

"Signaling theory is fundamentally concerned with reducing information asymmetry between two parties."
— Spence (1973)

"Signaling theory describes behavior when two parties—individuals or organizations—have access to different information."
— Connelly et al. (2011, Journal of Management)

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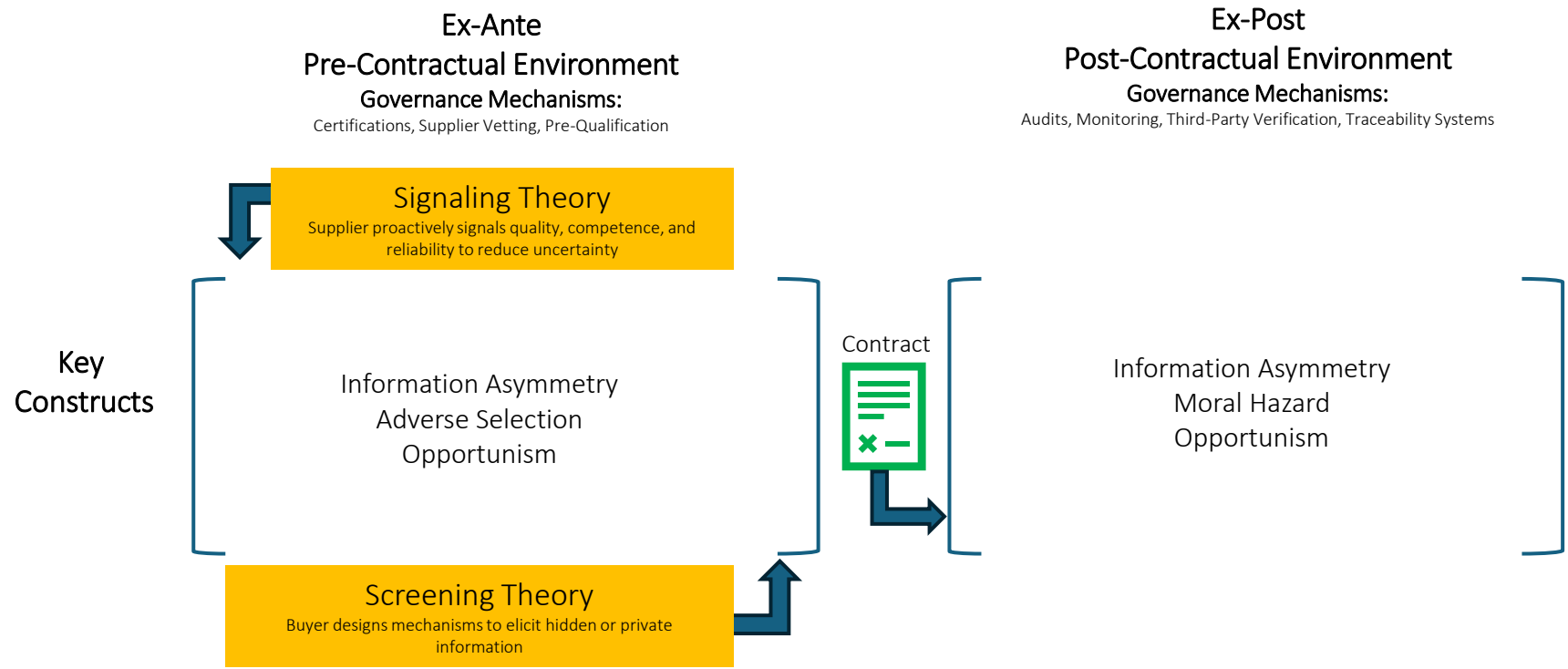
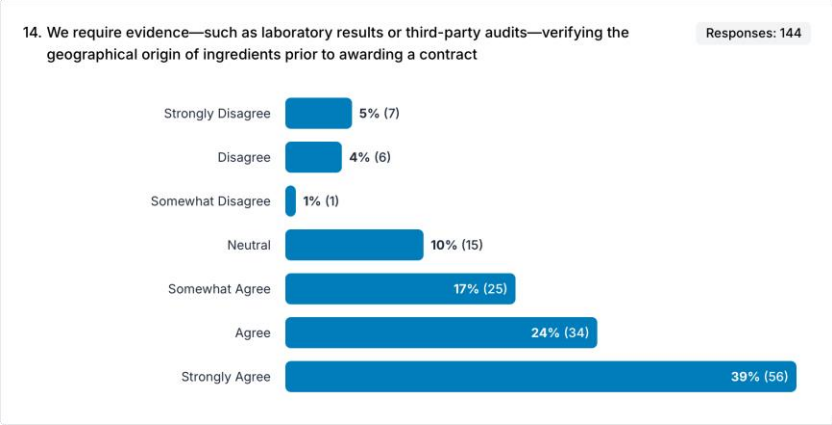
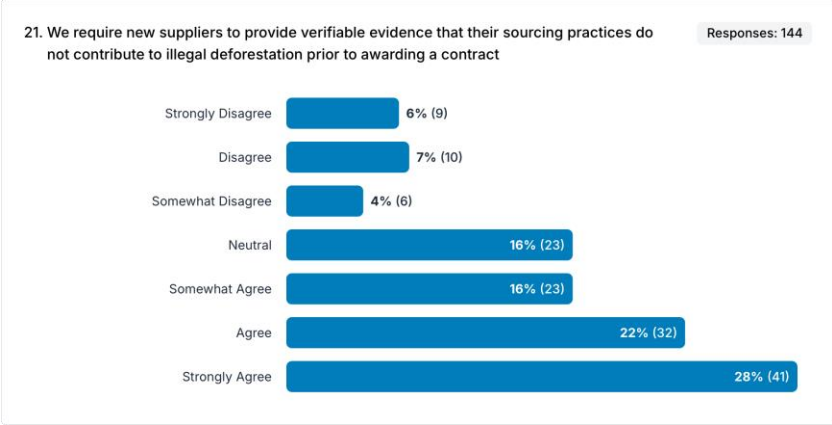
Theoretical Framework for Mitigating Opportunism in Buyer–Supplier Relationships



Keogh, 2025

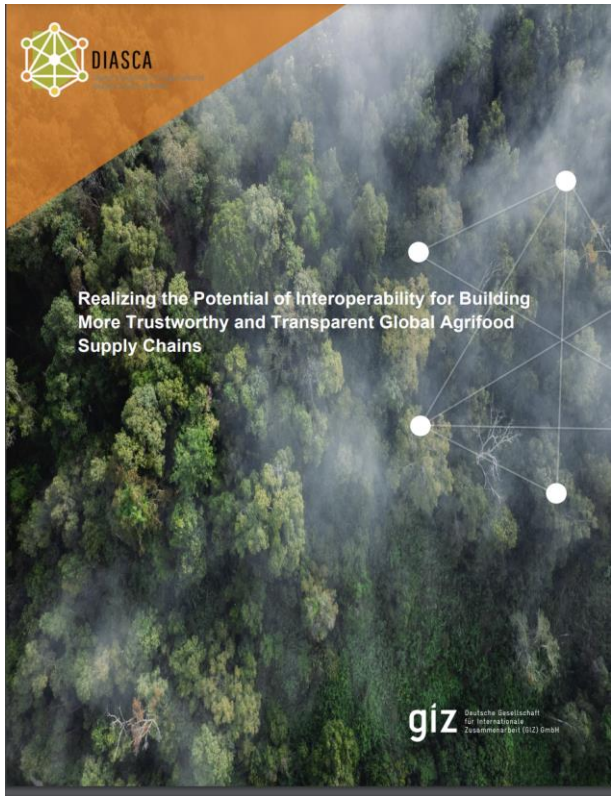
Preliminary Results, Survey on Signaling and Screening





Survey Link:
https://app.onlinesurveys.jisc.ac.uk/s/reading/food-industry

Traceability & Governance Workgroup: Phase 1 Report



Webinars and milestones

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=srJ_40C138I

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xis1Z4suYrw

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s1ulEl8Fk-Q

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D3thLDvlyqs

Phase 1 Report

Reconvening the DIASCA "Brain Trust"

1st Webinar

Nairobi workshop

Honduras prototyping

Semantic & Syntactic Interoperability for Supply Chains

2nd Webinar

EUDR Compliance in Action – Practical Traceability Scenarios

3rd Webinar

Precompetitive Collaboration and Integrity in AgriFood Supply Chains

4th Webinar

Digital Agency and Privacy Protection in AgriFood Supply Chains

5th Webinar

Honduras Shipment

Next Steps

La Prensa

Alianza
CIAT
CGIAR
Becamo
BENEFICIO ROSALES
CONFIANZA
AgStack
GRAIN CHAIN
cooperación alemana
giz
SASI
DIASCA

THANKS

B.KING@CGIAR.ORG
JOHN@SHANTALLA.ORG

DIASCA

Q & A

DIASCA

Living Income

Jessica Mullan, COSA

SASI

Farmer Income Working Group

Jessica Mullan, COSA

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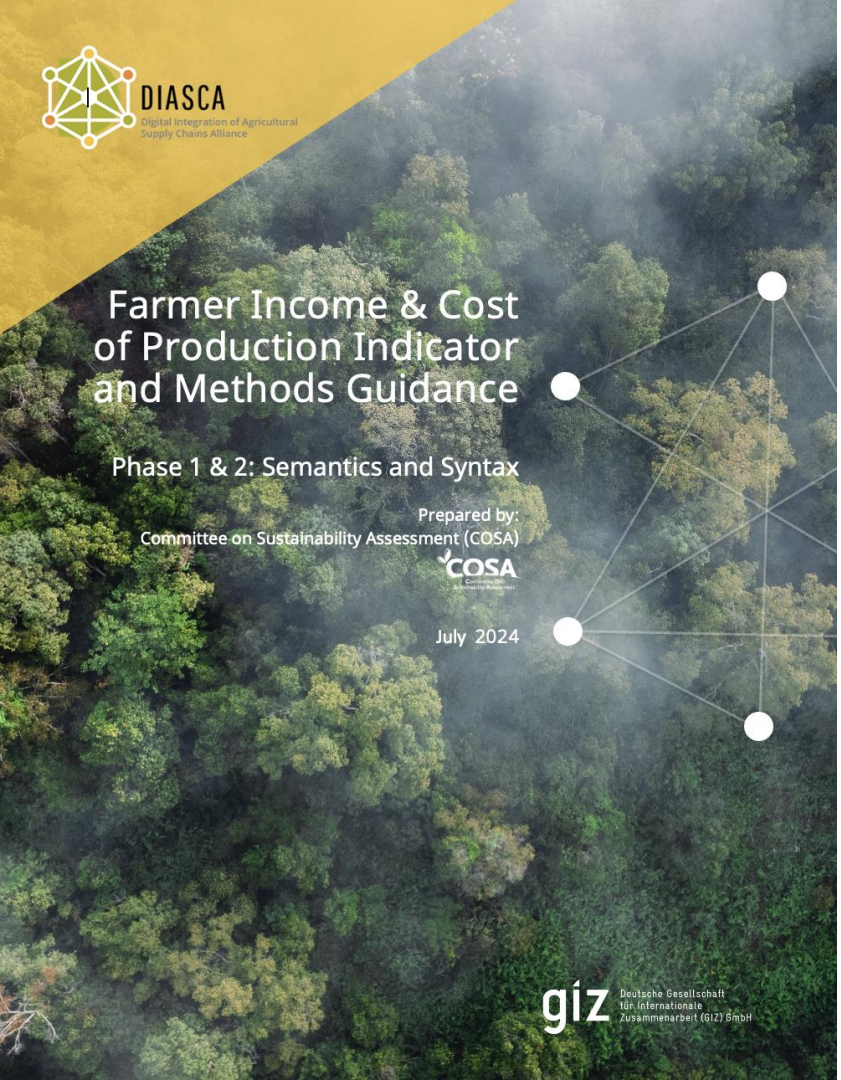
Why?

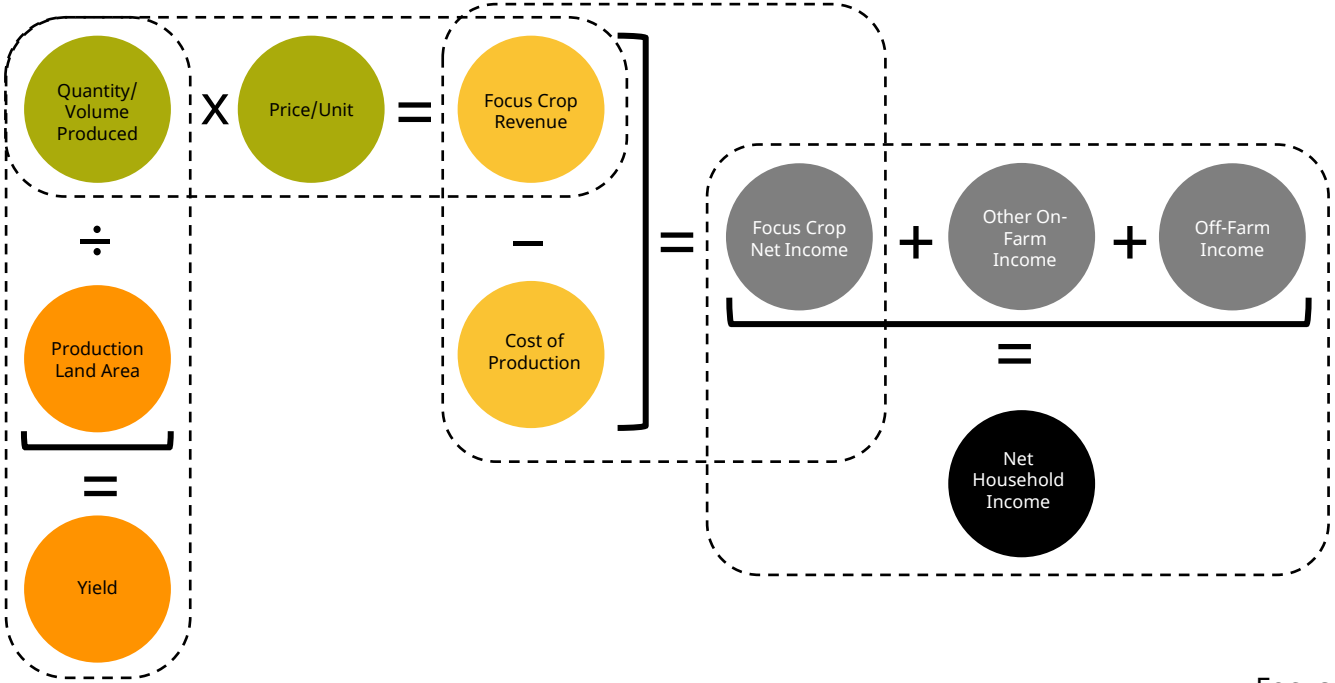
1	2	3	4
Supply security & Reputation	Compliance and due diligence (CS3D)	Are income investments working?	Ensuring standardized data for learning and action at scale

Facilitated by COSA Committee On Sustainability Assessment



Income Guidance Document

Updated Farm Income Indicators & Economic Model



Key

- Yield
- Focus Crop Revenue
- Focus Crop Net Income
- Net Household Income

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Example

Focus Crop Revenue

Indicator Name	Focus Crop Revenue
Description	Gross revenue from all sales of focus crop
Metric	USD/farm earned for all focus crop/product sales (Can be reported by land area or other product specific units for comparability)
Unit	Best practice is to collect response in locally relevant currency and units, and then perform conversion to a standard international unit (USD; USD/land area)
General Guidance	The simple approach (which avoids the additional time and resources necessary for detailed accounting while still providing good results) is to ask for the total revenue from sales of focus crop as a whole during the last production year. This indicator can also be reported on a per hectare basis to allow comparability across projects and regions. More complex approaches will ask for the value of each sale and sum those for the production year. This indicator is a Sub-metric for Net Income from Focus Crop Production (or Profit).
Benchmarking	COSA, SFL, ISEAL Guidance on Reporting Farm Economic Metrics SDG 2- Zero Hunger ISEAL Common Core: Business Resilience- Net revenue over last year from product produced according to standard GCP Common Indicators
Performance Standard	Can be benchmarked to crop and/or regional or national averages
Limitations	When looking at changes in revenues from year to year, it is important to consider the impacts from changes in prices, bonuses, premiums or deductions, quality, or in yields or land area devoted to the focus crop for additional context.
Calculation	[Total Revenue]*(conversion factor to USD)/ farm or ha under focus production) OR Price(s) per unit of focus crop (See "Price" Indicator)* the number of units sold during the last production year.
Data Source	Document which of the following data sources were used: Estimated/ farmer recall Farm records Sales records or purchase records from buyer
Survey Questions	How much money did you receive (in total for the production year) from sales of focus crop? More advanced methodologies will ask for the total amount received per each sale and sum those for the production year.
Validations	Revenue= Specified currency (decimal format) Land area= Number (decimal format) Farmer recall estimates can be triangulated with purchase or sales quantities and/or price data.

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Adding Living Income
Facilitated by
COSA
Committee On Sustainability Assessment

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Aligned with Other Living Income Partners

SUSTAINABLE FOOD LAB

GLOBAL COFFEE PLATFORM

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

GLOBAL LIVING WAGE COALITION

KIT Royal Tropical Institute

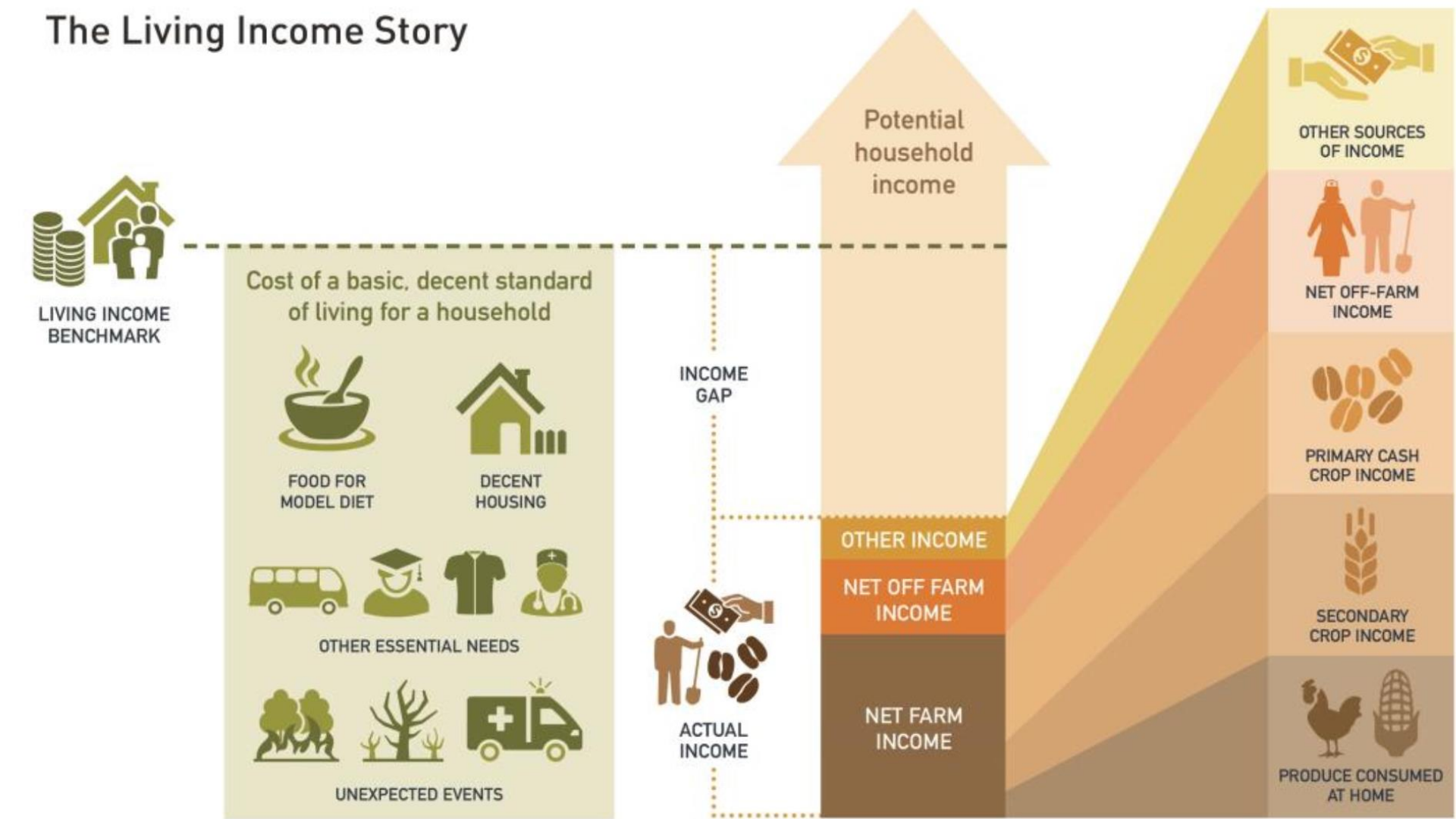
INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION

iseal alliance

FARMER INCOME LAB

The Living Income Community of Practice

The Living Income Story



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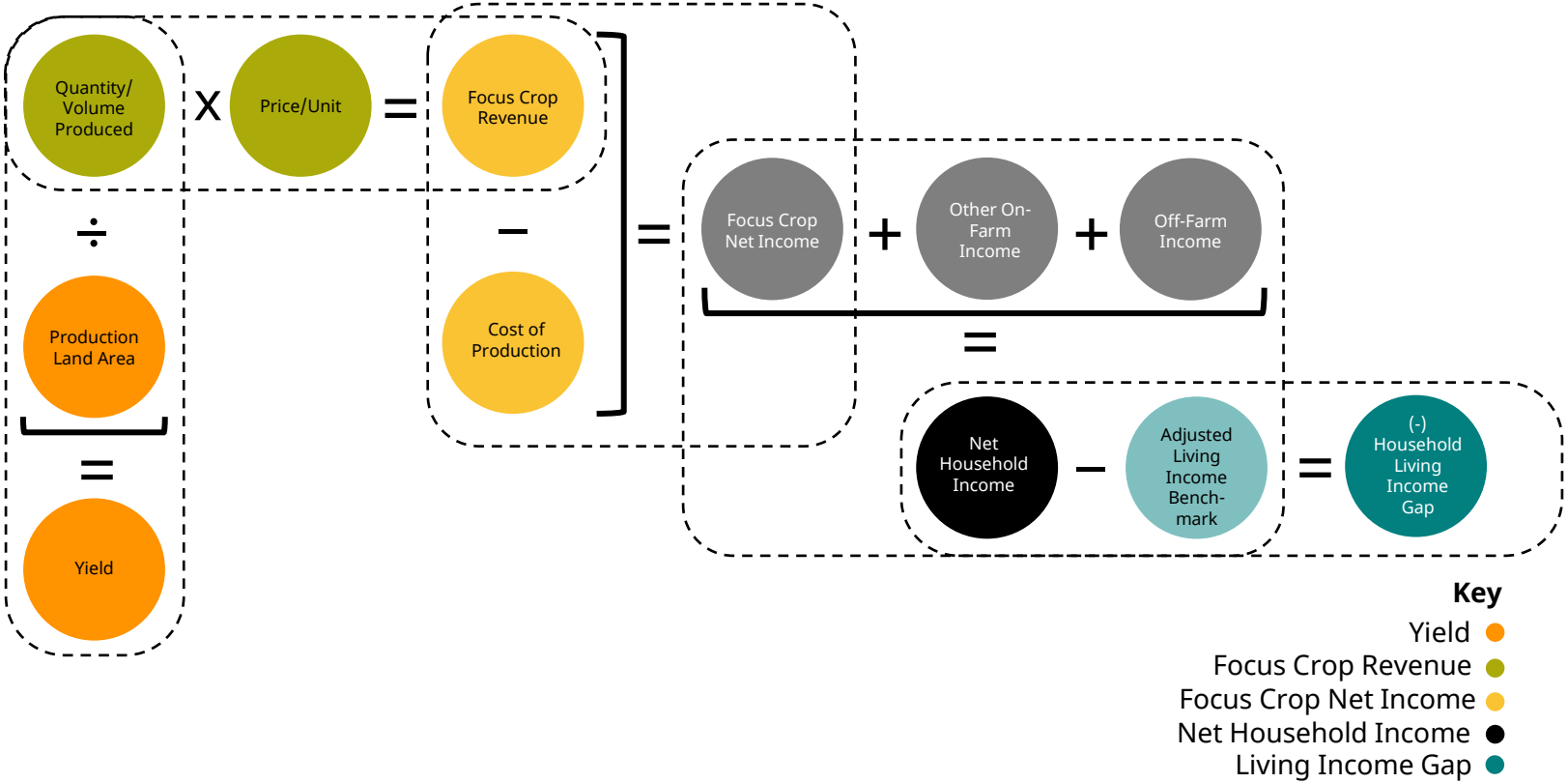
Updated Farm Income Indicators & Economic Model



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Step 1 Adjustments to Net Household Income Guidance

Net Household Income

1	2	3	4
Household size specifications	Further instructions on valuing amount of focus crop produced vs. sold	Value of Self-Consumed Crops	Simplified Options for other On-Farm Income

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Step 2 Select & Adjust Living Income Benchmark

Adjusted Living Income Bench-mark

Select geographically appropriate benchmark

GLOBAL LIVING WAGE COALITION

ALIGN

ANKER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Living Income Community of Practice

Guidance on why, when and how to adjust:

- **Inflation**
- **Household size**

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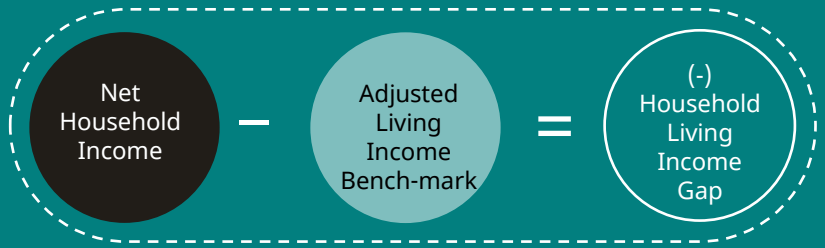
Step 3 Calculate Living Income Gap

Household Living Income Gap

Living Income Gap compares total household income against a benchmark for a household of a defined size.



Unit: $ per household | **USD/capita** also an option)

Aggregate Reporting

- % of farmer household reaching the benchmark → share of LI benchmark reached by a typical farmer
- Means vs. medians

Resulting Deliverables

CS3D Issue Brief

Issue Brief

CS3D: Corporate Responsibility & Smallholder Readiness

Jessica Mullan, with research support from Belen Rivadeneira

Overview

The Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CS3D), adopted by the European Union, establishes comprehensive requirements for companies to identify, mitigate, and prevent human rights violations and environmental impacts within their operations and supply chains. The directive, which builds on existing non-financial reporting and due diligence frameworks, aims to strengthen the accountability of businesses operating within the EU, ensuring that their global supply chains are aligned with sustainability and ethical practices.[1]

While the current scope of the legislation regarding which companies are affected and by when (recent Omnibus package updates are still evolving), companies can take steps to prepare their direct operations and supply chains.

Smallholder Benefits

CS3D holds businesses accountable for their actions in supply chains, ensuring smallholder farmers and workers receive fair compensation, good working conditions and protection of their labor rights. The focus on producer engagement, empowerment and justice raises the voices and visibility of producers and facilitates their active partnership in the compliance process. There are real opportunities for better prices, better working conditions, more financing, increasing capacity building, market access and investment in supply chain sustainability and resilience.

The directive's focus on human rights, ethical practices, and supply chain accountability closely aligns with the core principles of the Living Income Guidelines, making it an essential framework for advancing fair income practices across global supply chains. Companies are also held accountable for managing the effects of their environmental impact, which protects natural resources and promotes sustainable farming practices (forests, biodiversity, water, emissions reduction, etc.).

While there are many potential advantages for producers under CS3D, there are potential risks if adequate support is not provided.

Smallholder Challengers

The implications of compliance legislation on smallholders are significant. Of the nearly 450-500 million farms globally, smallholders represent 84%, with 40% selling most of their crops.[2,3] Only 8% of global cropland is under voluntary sustainability standards (VSS), which implies adherence with specific social and environmental criteria or requirements. Furthermore, only 2% of smallholders produce on certified land.[4,5] This low rate of production systems under VSS combined with the large number of smallholders producers participating in global supply chains, signifies a large gap in the number of smallholders that likely have robust practices, systems and infrastructure in place to demonstrate compliance for growing global legislation requirements.

[1] European Commission: Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence

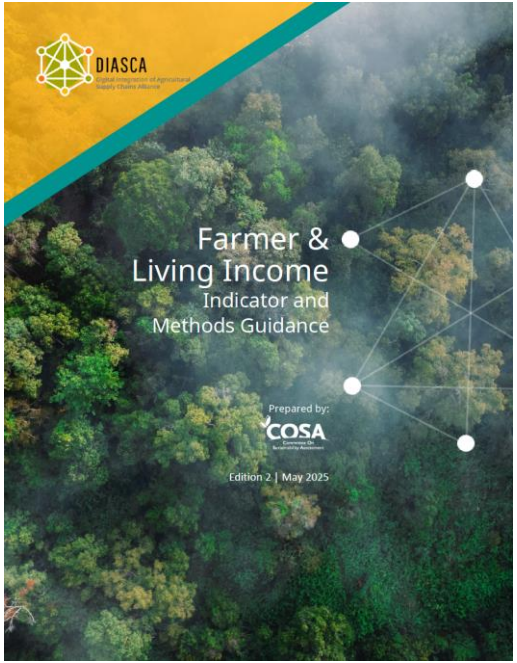
[2] BSR: Five Ways Companies Can Help Smallholders and SMEs Prepare for Upcoming Regulations

[3] TraceX: Smallholder Farmers and EUDR Compliance

[4] Meekmen, E. et al. "Nature Food (2021): Sustainability standards in global agrifood supply chains

[5] E. Boonaert & M. Maertens, Food Policy, 2023 Voluntary

Updated Farmer Income Guidance Document with Living Income Guidance (metrics and methods)



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Thank you

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DIASCA

Q & A

DIASCA

Forest Monitoring & Geodata

Gyde Feddersen, SAFE/GIZ

Jonas Spekker, FAO

SASI

Global Gateway

Digital Public Infrastructure at the Team Europe Initiative for Zero-Deforestation

DIASCA Roundtable

9th July 2025

Co-funded by the European Union

Team Europe Initiative on Deforestation-free Value Chains

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Background & Objective

- Part of the **Global Gateway Initiative** and the **EU Green Deal**
- EU Commitment to support partner countries in their preparation for **EUDR compliance**
- Promote **engagement** between consuming and producing entities
- Build **inclusive partnerships** to facilitate the trade of deforestation-free products
- Support **inclusive transition** to legal, sustainable, deforestation and conversion-free production and supply chains.

Digital Public Infrastructure

We work together with FAO, ITC, WRI and the Linux Foundation to create open-access digital tools and standards, to integrate technologies such as field boundary mapping, forest monitoring, and traceability systems.
This integration facilitates compliance with the EUDR, enhances transparency, and promotes sustainability across agricultural supply chains.

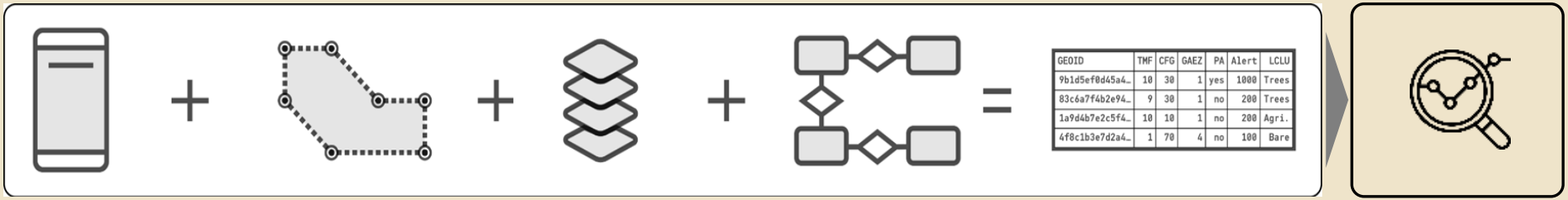
Updates in 2025

- Mainstreaming of DPI concepts and building blocks to align narrative, share knowledge, increase adoption and build partnerships.
- Building digital public infrastructure: interoperable, open-access digital building blocks

AIM Commodities

- **Title:** Accelerating Innovative Monitoring For Forests and Commodities
- **Donor:** BMZ - Fund for the Promotion of Innovation in Agriculture (i4Ag)
- **Budget:** 1.4 MUSD
- **Duration:** 18 months (Q4 2024 – Q1 2026)

Building Blocks towards Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)



Boundaries
- Field data
- Manual / AI-based
- Segmentation

Unique Geo-IDs
- GDSP compliant
- Anonymous
- Attribute-less

Public geodata
- Land cover (change)
- Biophysical
- Land use

Public models
- AI models
- Decision trees

Compliance support
- Standardized data
- Risk assessment at plot level

Traceability
- interoperable

INA Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chain Initiative Trace

AgStack A Linux Foundation Project Asset Registry

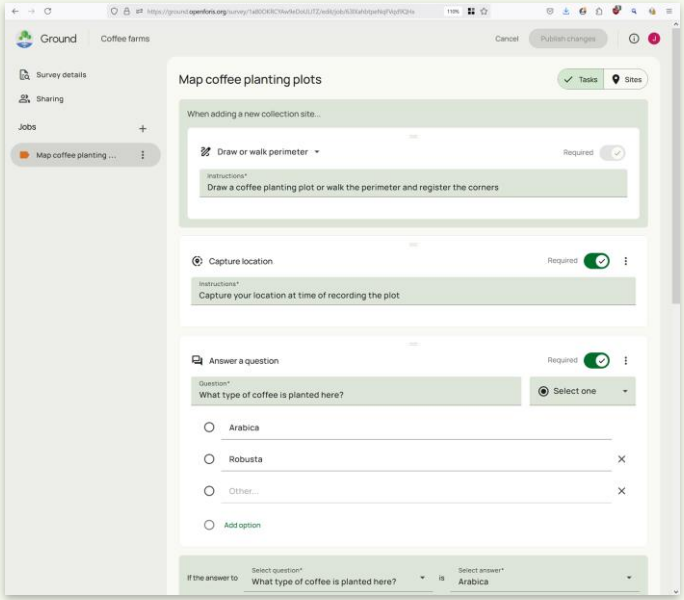
Whisp

TraceFoodChain

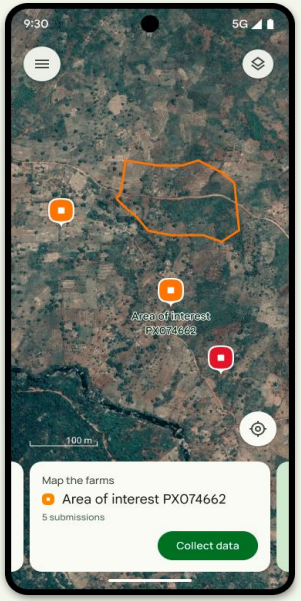
openRAL

INA Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chain Initiative Trace

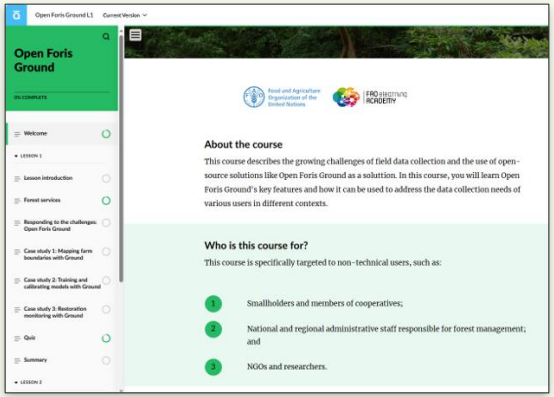
OpenForis Ground to geolocate farms



ground.openforis.org



GROUND for Android



GROUND online certified course, June 2025

FAO elearning ACADEMY

Training in Kenya, 2025

DIASCA Forest Monitoring Webinar on OpenForis Ground

Large data collection campaign

- Aug 2024: Initial training and field testing
- Sept-Dec 2024: Large scale collection
- Mid 2025: ~20,000 anonymized, cleaned cocoa land cover polygons

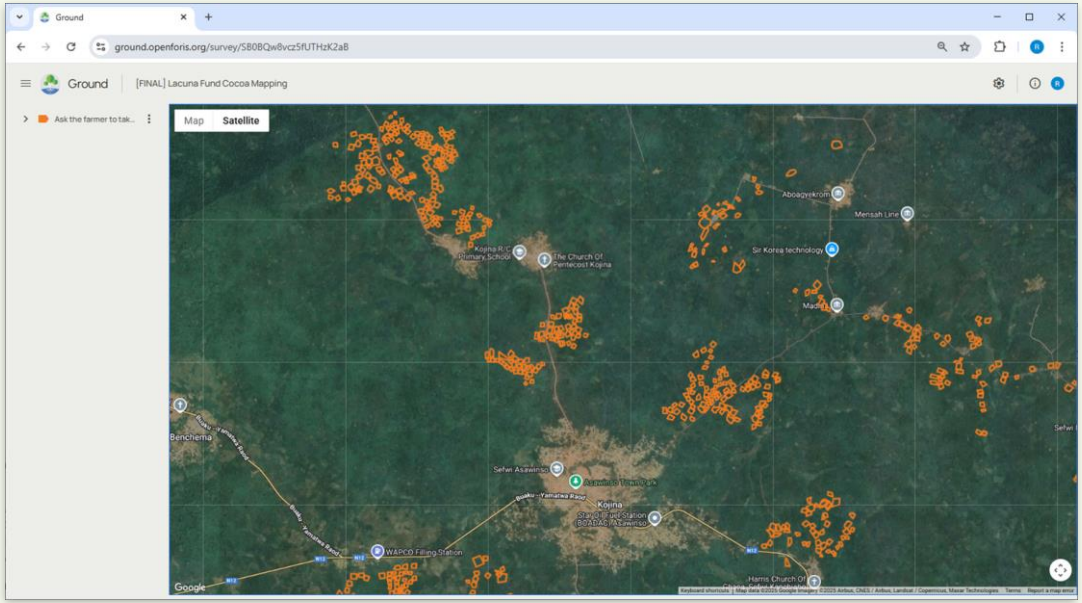
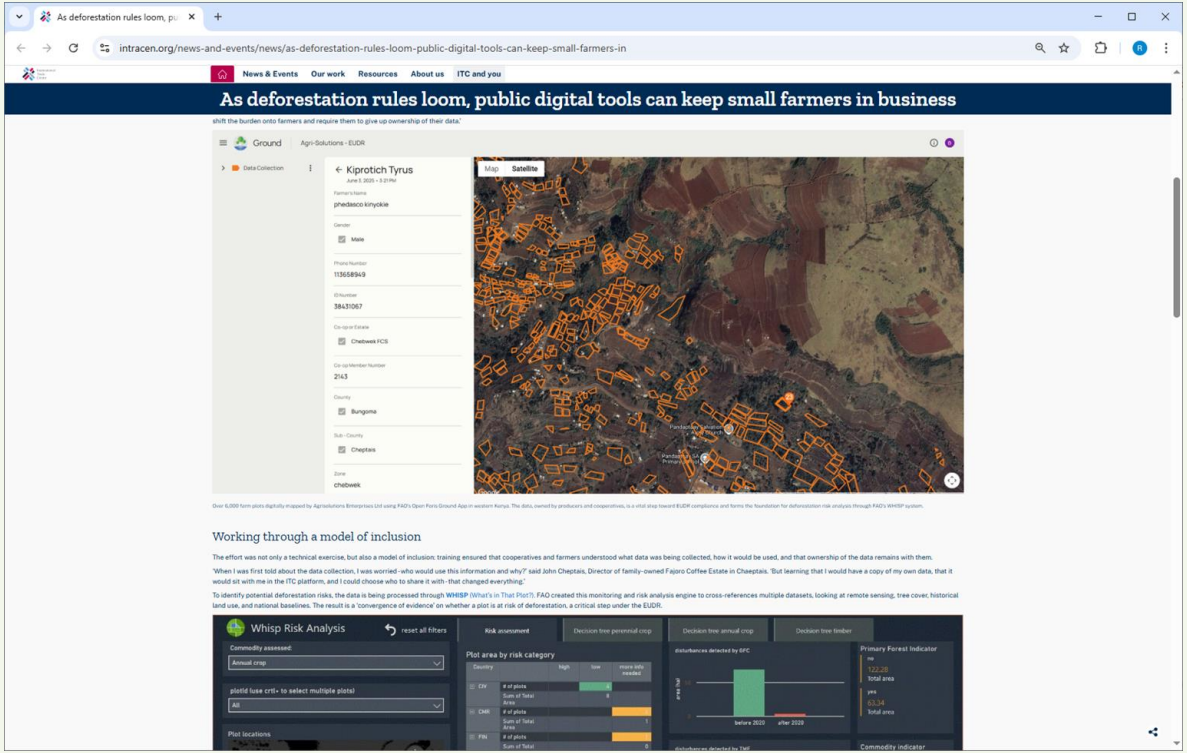


Image credit: SERVIR / CERSGIS

Adoption by key partners



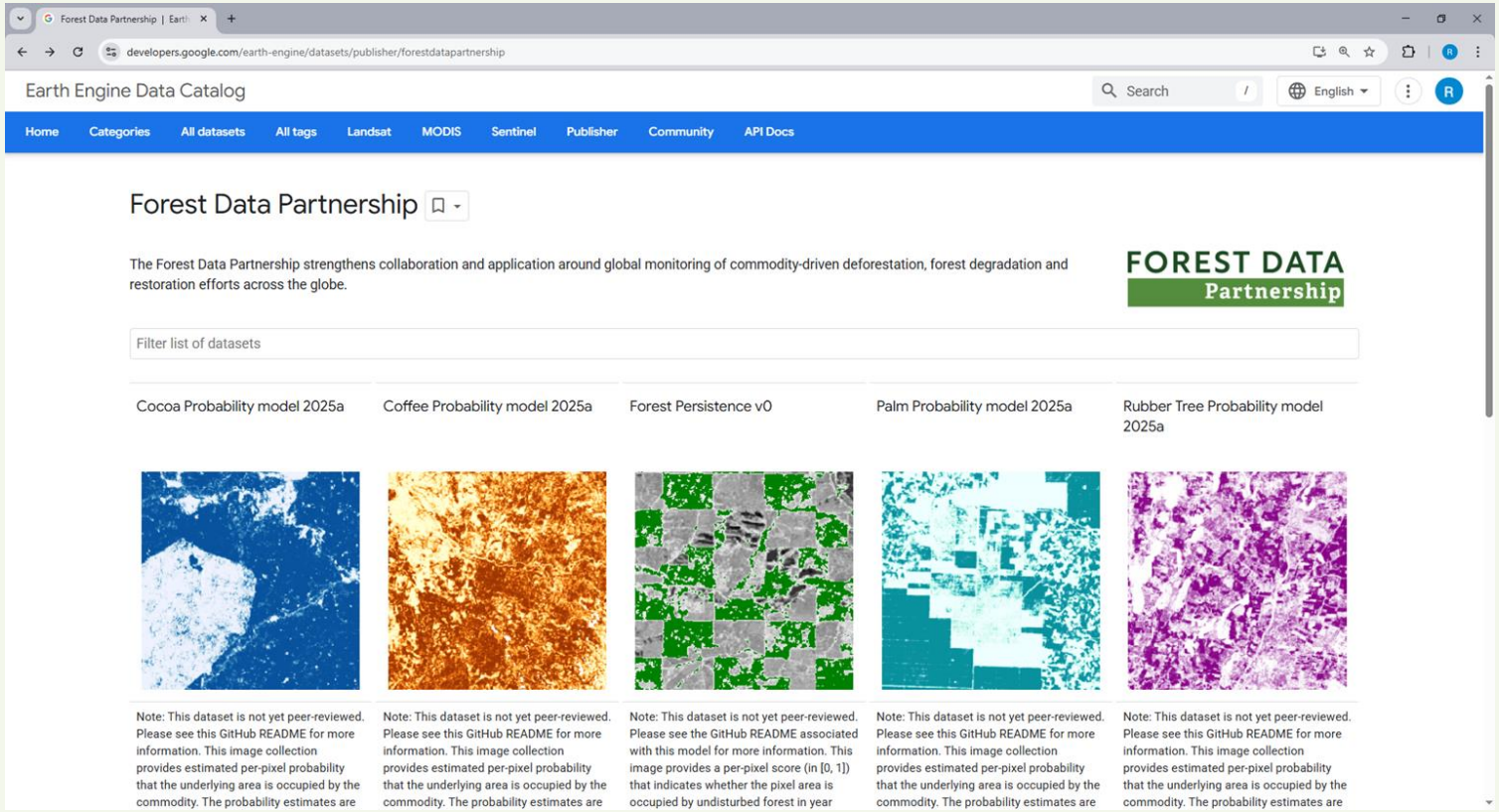
www.intracen.org/news-and-events/news/as-deforestation-rules-loom-public-digital-tools-can-keep-small-farmers-in

Update on OpenForis Ground

What's new since the last DIASCA Roundtable?

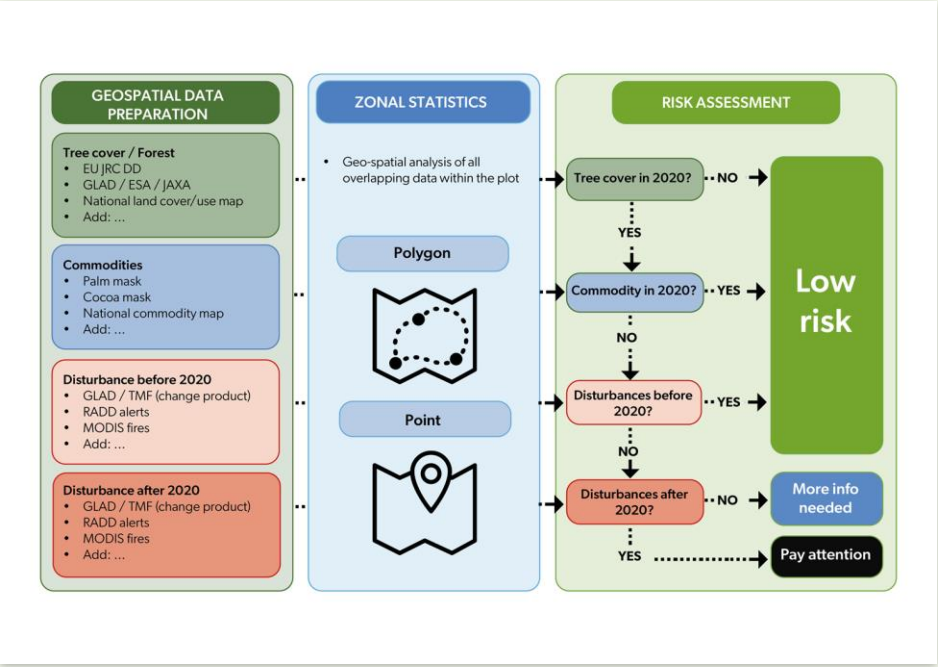
- Video tutorials:
  - English playlist: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLVgDaw1NnOSCT6iscm9ZL-IOlpbGE2onz
  - French playlist: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLVgDaw1NnOSC75ctSUnxHJqJ75BGEje6c
- Automatic Whisp scan of newly collected geodata
- French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Vietnamese interface for Android app
- Increased stability & improved user experience

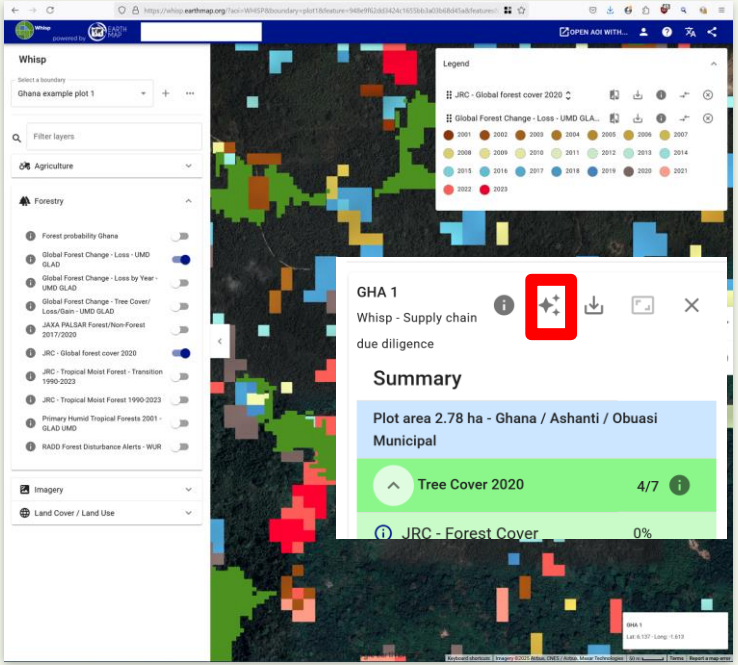
Global probability models - training data contributions



https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/datasets/publisher/forestdatapartnership

WHISP risk analysis at plot level





https://github.com/forestdatapartnership/whisp

whisp.earthmap.org

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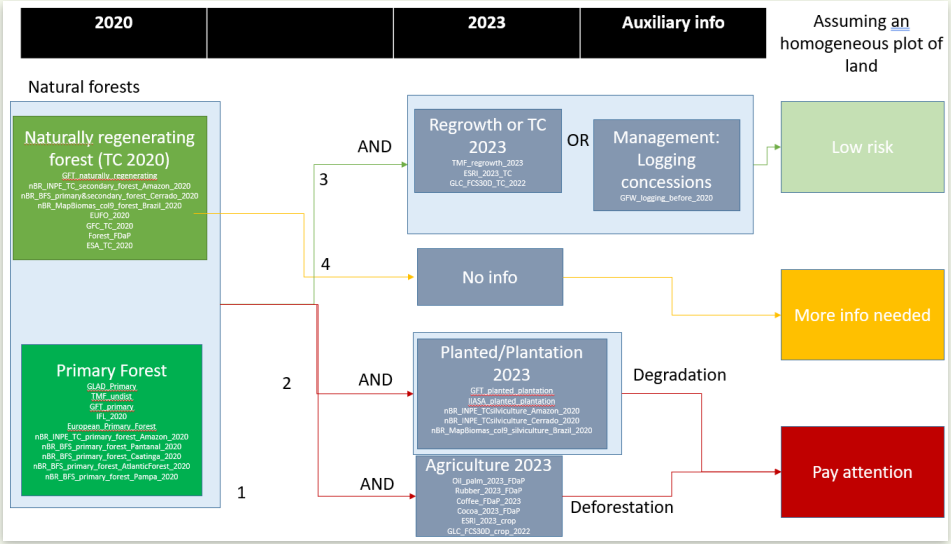
Update on Whisp

Whisp

What's new since the last DIASCA Roundtable?

- Layer updates (both existing & new layers)
- New decision trees:
  - Besides perennial crops (coffee, cocoa, palm oil, rubber, etc…), now also
  - Annual crops (soy, etc…)
  - Timber



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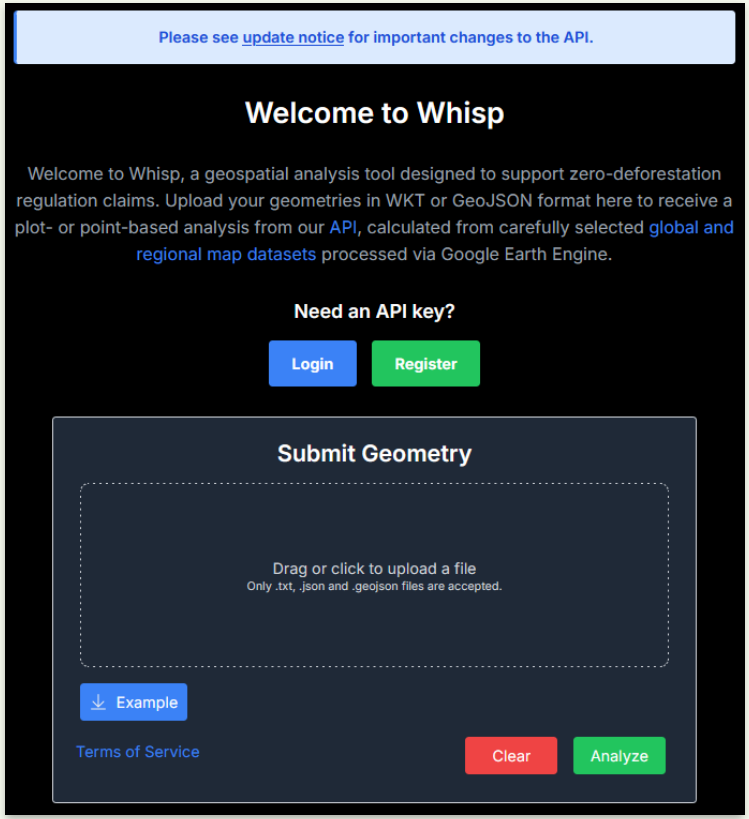
Update on Whisp

Whisp

What's new since the last DIASCA Roundtable?

- Whisp API now requires login and API key (for increased security and usage statistics)
- (For the moment, web browser version can still be used without)

→ whisp.openforis.org



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Update on Whisp

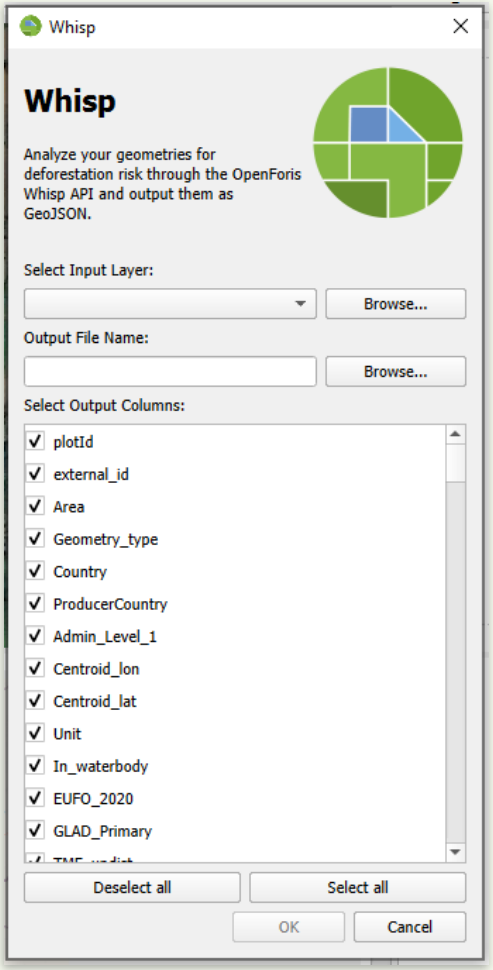
What's new since the last DIASCA Roundtable?

- Whisp API now useable through QGIS plugin

→ Simply search for "Whisp" in the QGIS plugin manager!

For issues and suggestions:

https://github.com/forestdatapartnership/whisp-plugin/issues



Decentralized GeoID registry

http://asset-registry.agstack.org

Geoid: **`ff93ad2470125dfe0f21b7b857140c94efa635c8b6f25104419e88129db9f682`**

- Public, but high privacy registry of geometries (GDSP-compliant)
- Register your geometries and get 64-digit unique identifier in return
- Simple storage, e.g., in tables or as QR code
- Share your token only with those who need it (e.g, buyers)
- Anonymous, addressable but not discoverable
- **UPDATE:** Hosting by FAO globally (collaboration NFO-CSI) + national instances

FAO's activities under AIM4C

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3 Workstreams:

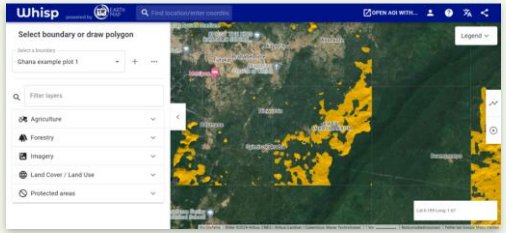
1. Upscaling **Whisp** for sound risk assessments
2. Upscaling **Geolocation**
3. Decentralized **GeoID Registry**

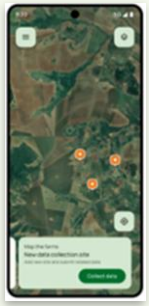
Bring relevant actors together

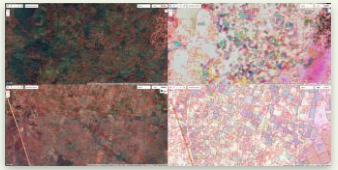
Develop training materials

Capacity building

Further development of the solutions







Geoid: ff93ad2470125dfe0f21b7b857140c94efa635c8b6f25104419e88129db9f682

Focus countries:

Country activities under AIM4C

Scoping missions:

Colombia: Cocoa sector (April 2025) → Webstory
Kenya: Coffee sector (May 2025)
Vietnam: Coffee & rubber sector (May 2025) → Webstory

- National workshops on DPI in general and trainings on Ground for cooperatives

- Discussions on DPI implementation with key stakeholders
  - implementing national maps in Whisp
  - using Ground for plot geolocation
  - finding potential candidate for hosting GeoID Registry

- Updated workplan + hiring of national consultant

Upcoming country activities: Scoping mission to Laos | AGX conference in Nairobi (in 2 weeks)

DIASCA Forest Monitoring Working Group

Webinar Series: priority to producing countries

- What works?
- What challenges do you face?
- How can we (all) support each other?

2 more slots in 2025 (contact diasca@giz.de)

- **Webinar 1:** Reintroduction to regular DIASCA meetings + updates
- **Webinar 2:** Country input from Kenya, technical deep dive on OpenForis Ground → recording
- **Webinar 3:** Country input from Nigeria, technical deep dive on OpenForis Whisp

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Q & A

DIASCA

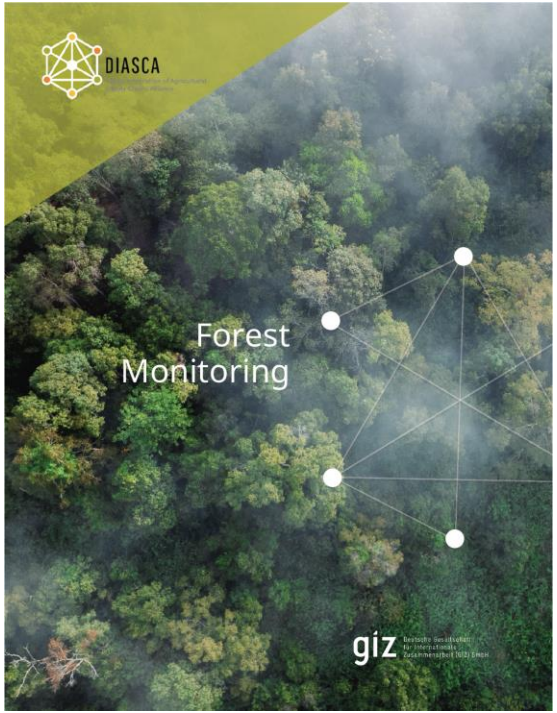
Structure: Data Model

Matthew Himmel, COSA

Updates to the Forest Monitoring Paper

- Incorporates updated EUDR FAQs + new guidance from leading experts and organizations
- New section on Compliance with Local Laws
- Actionable workflows for operator/trader

To be released later this summer



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- Automatic Whisp scan of newly collected geodata
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Data Exchange
Templates & Data Model

The Need for Data Exchange Template

The EU IS has created a standard for transmitting some data:

- Country
- Region
- Geolocations
- Plot area

But not others:

- Seller/ buyer Contract Reference, Container
- Risks for violation of relevant legislation in region
- Remote sensing details (findings, date of analysis, tools used)
- Ground-truthing details (findings, date of visit, implementing party)
- Legal provisions or concessions
- Certification status

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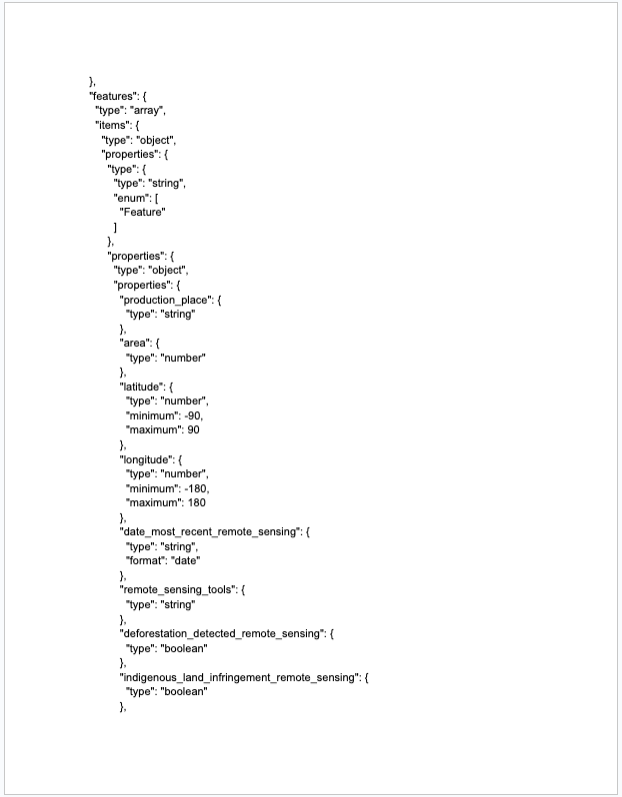
Data Exchange Template to be released this summer

- Overview
- GeoJSON Template
- A Python library to validate polygons



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```

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What is a Data Model?

The goal of data modeling to illustrate the types of data used and stored within the system, the relationships among these data types, the ways the data can be grouped and organized and its formats and attributes.

-IBM

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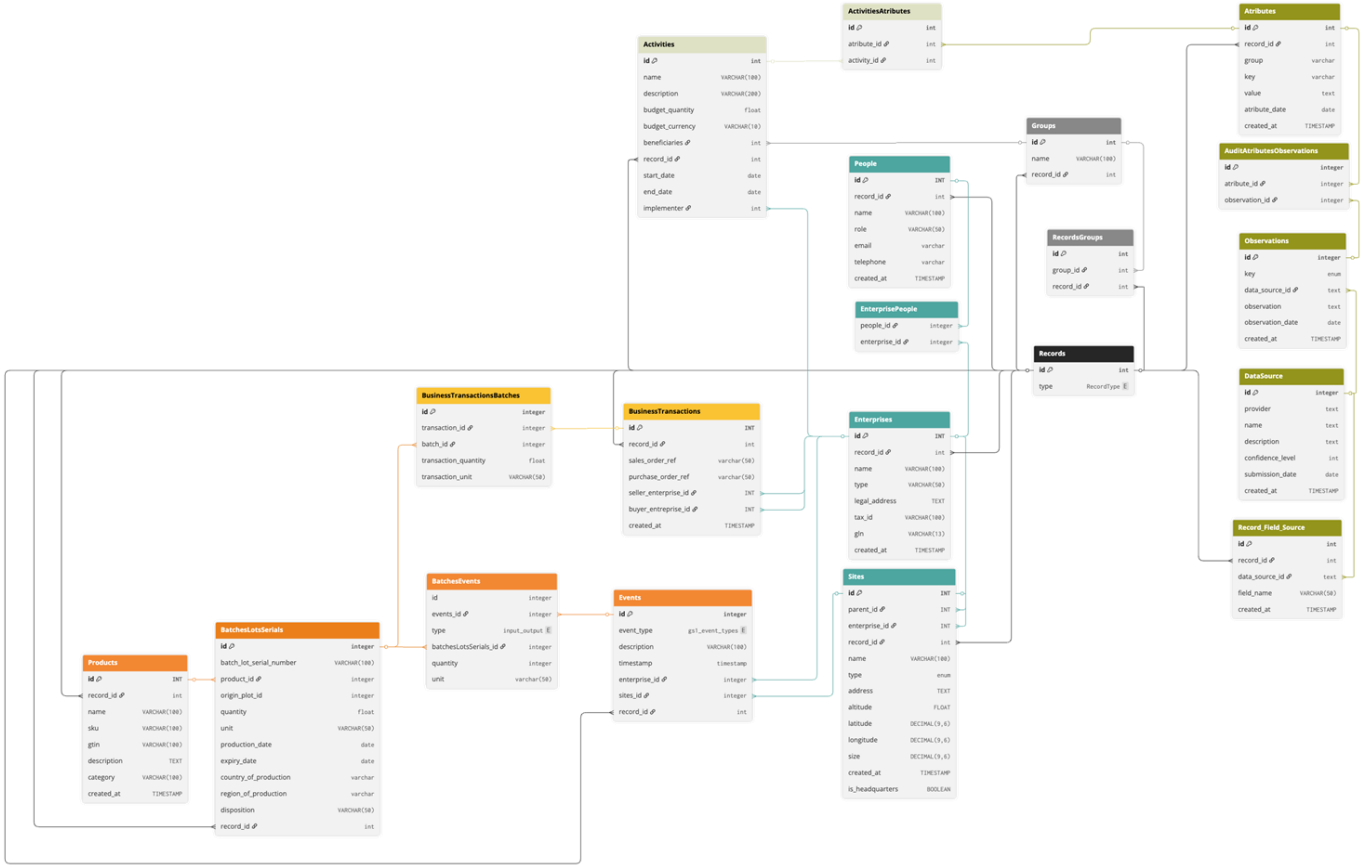
What does a Data Model look like?



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Who needs a data model

If you are a…

- Producing-country Government
- Producer groups, Cooperatives
- Exporter, Importer
- Operator, brand, retailer
- NGOs, Implementing Partners, Foundations

Creating a system to:

- Store plots and traceability
- Collate deforestation & legality data
- Track other plot data (e.g. carbon)
- Monitor farm income, performance
- Track engagement activities, outcomes, impact, ROI

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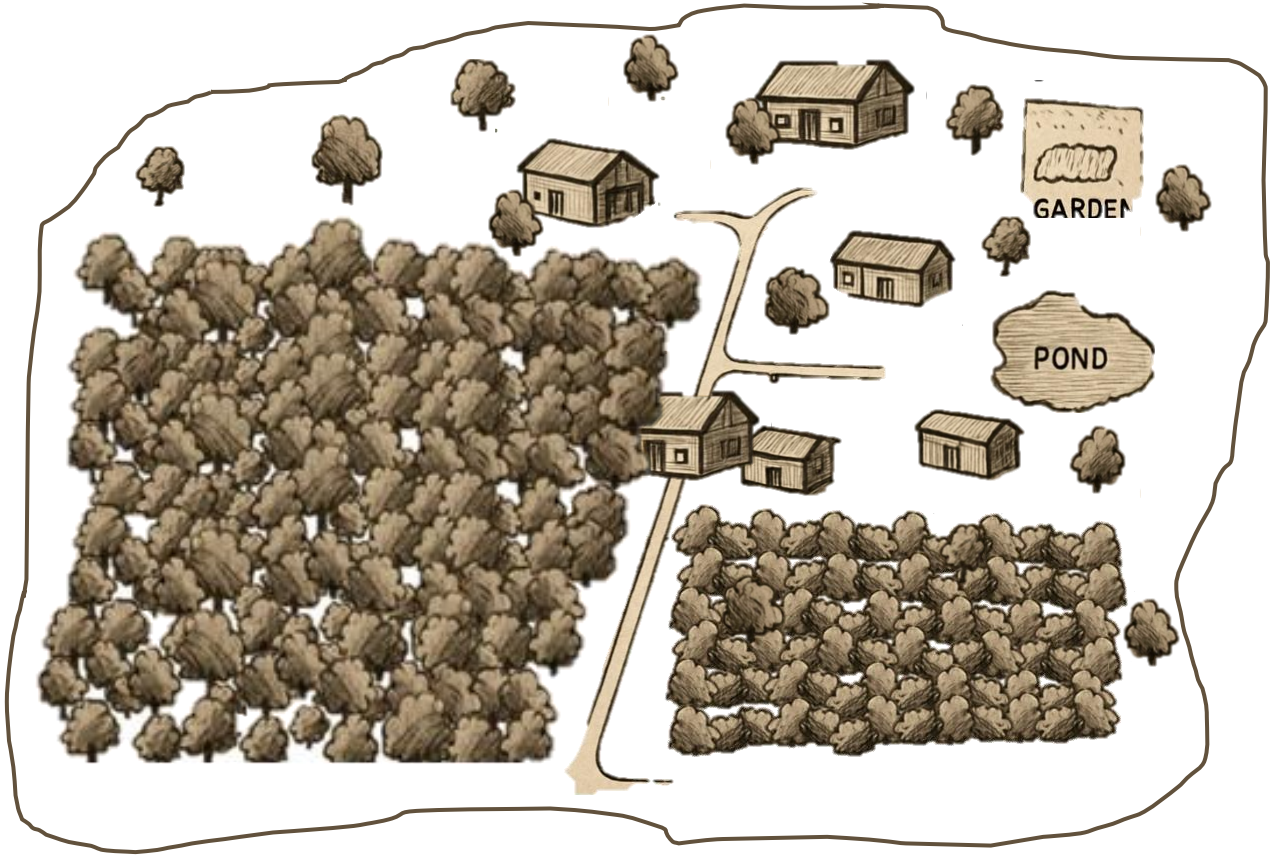
Planning for Growth



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Data Model Assets to be released this summer

- Overview
- Diagram (Entity Relationship Schema)
- SQL Data Definition Language Script
- Detailed Specifications with Validation Rules
- A Python library to enforce validations

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Joining Forces with the Forest Data Partnership

Laura Vary, WRI

SASI

DIASCA

Smallholders‘ Data Governance

Bogdan Buliga, Preferred by Nature

SASI

Where we are?

🌍 **Context:** Production plot data is increasingly required for supply chain transparency and compliance (e.g., EUDR).

❗ **The Problem:** Smallholders often lack control, understanding, or safeguards regarding how their data is: **Collected; Used; Shared; Protected**

⚠️ **Consequences:** Data asymmetry and power imbalance; Risk of exclusion from markets; Limited consent and lack of data sovereignty; Compliance burdens pushed onto the most vulnerable actors

🔍 **Need for the Study:** To identify **good practices** that: Safeguard smallholder rights and interests; Promote ethical data sharing; Ensure inclusive and fair governance of production plot information

Scoping study to identify good practices on smallholders' data governance for production plot information in commodity supply chains

Focus on **smallholder data governance** in commodity supply chains

Data types: Geolocation, related production data

Methods: Research, Stakeholder engagement

Governance focus: Rights, consent, ethical, responsibility, power dynamics

Good practices to ensure inclusive **traceability**

How we do it

- Assessment of data types collected from smallholders
- Identification of governance practices
- Evaluation of power dynamics and equity implications
- Exploration of Data Rights and Sovereignty

Desk research

- Regulations
- Systems
- Guidance and frameworks

Stakeholder interviews

- 20 diverse actors

Case studies

- Cocoa – Colombia
- Coffee – Kenya
- Rubber – Vietnam
- Palm Oil – Indonesia
- Soy – Brazil

DSWG alignment

- Validate results

Conclusions

- On key challenges and good practices

Scoping study to identify good practices on smallholders' data governance

for production plot information in commodity supply chains

When you submit this form, it will not automatically collect your details like name and email address unless you provide it yourself.
* Required

1. Name *
Enter your answer

2. Organisation *
Enter your answer

3. Email *
Enter your answer

4. What is your opinion on the difference between data ownership and data rights, particularly [illegible]on to smallholders' production plot data?
Enter your answer

5. What are your thoughts or feedback on the case studies selected?
Enter your answer

QR Code

Keep in touch with us

Bogdan Buliga

Senior Sustainability Specialist

bb@pbn.org

Get connected!

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DIASCA

Interactive Breakout Sessions

Bigger Picture & Way Forward

SASI

DIASCA

Closing & Next Steps

agx Unconference

Digital Public Infrastructure & Intelligence for a More Efficient Agricultural Future

July 23 – 24

ILRI Conference Center - Nairobi

Hosted by:

CGIAR

DIASCA
Digital Integration of Agricultural Supply Chains Alliance

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SASI Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chains Initiative

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diasca@giz.de