Working Group Updates: Traceability

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A Trust Framework Approach

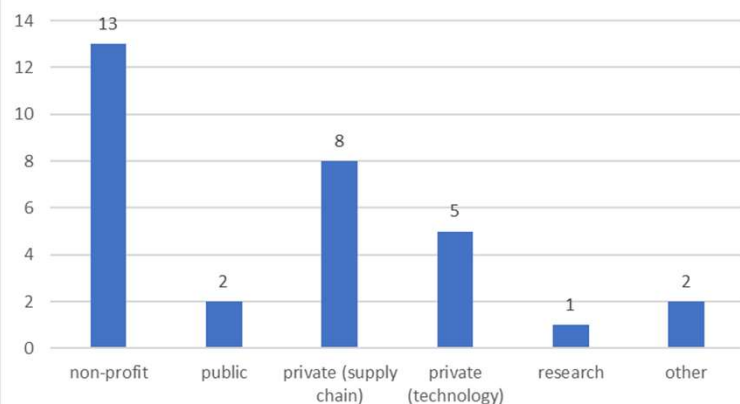The vision for information sharing in the food system

Opportunity

Enable secure exchange of information through digital technology

Confirm provenance of food and enhance the food system through trustworthy data chains

Reduce friction, promote standards and increase productivity through use of linked information to enable dynamic identification of items, events and problems

Ambition

Oversight and insight of the governance process

A data trust framework to support and endorse secure supply chain information exchange

A set of community-agreed protocols for linking information across supply chains

Principles

Barriers to participation should be minimal for all parties

Barriers to information sharing should be minimal but secure

Independent food organisations can maximise the value of their own information

Regulatory compliance should be a building block

Recommended roadmap to a smarter regulatory environment

Roadmap

1. FSA to support and encourage collaborative thinking and actions around common standards
2. Industry-led council to give voice to the community's needs (social, technical and economic)
3. Governance structure to facilitate secure information sharing
4. Body to validate and endorse information protocols (informal body becoming legal entity when deemed necessary)

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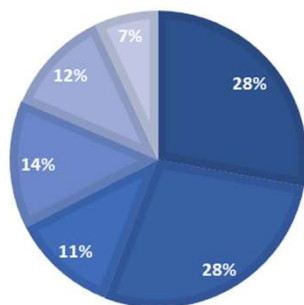# Leveraging the DIASCA brain trust

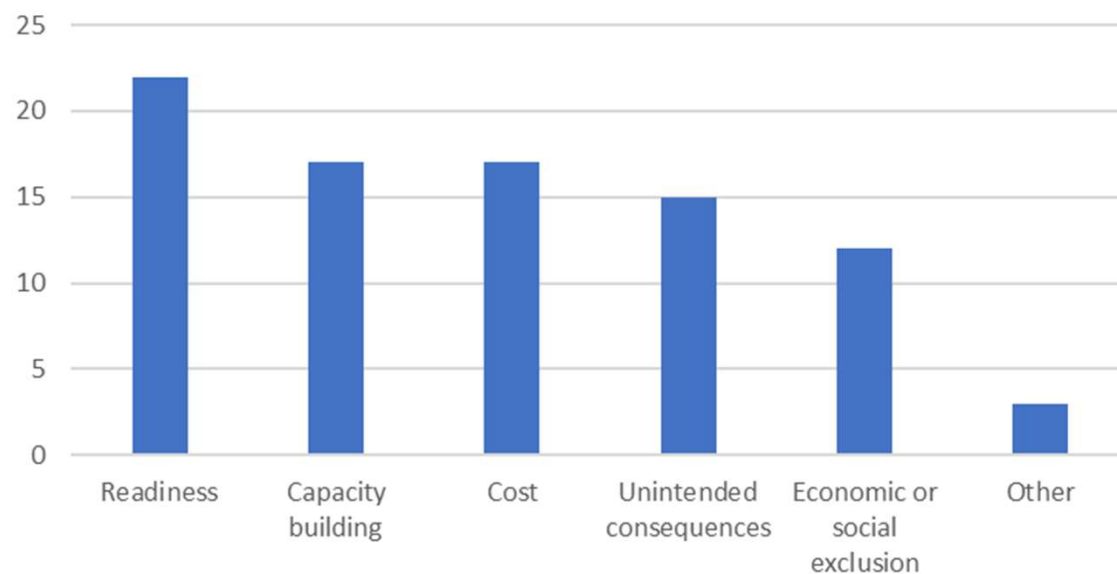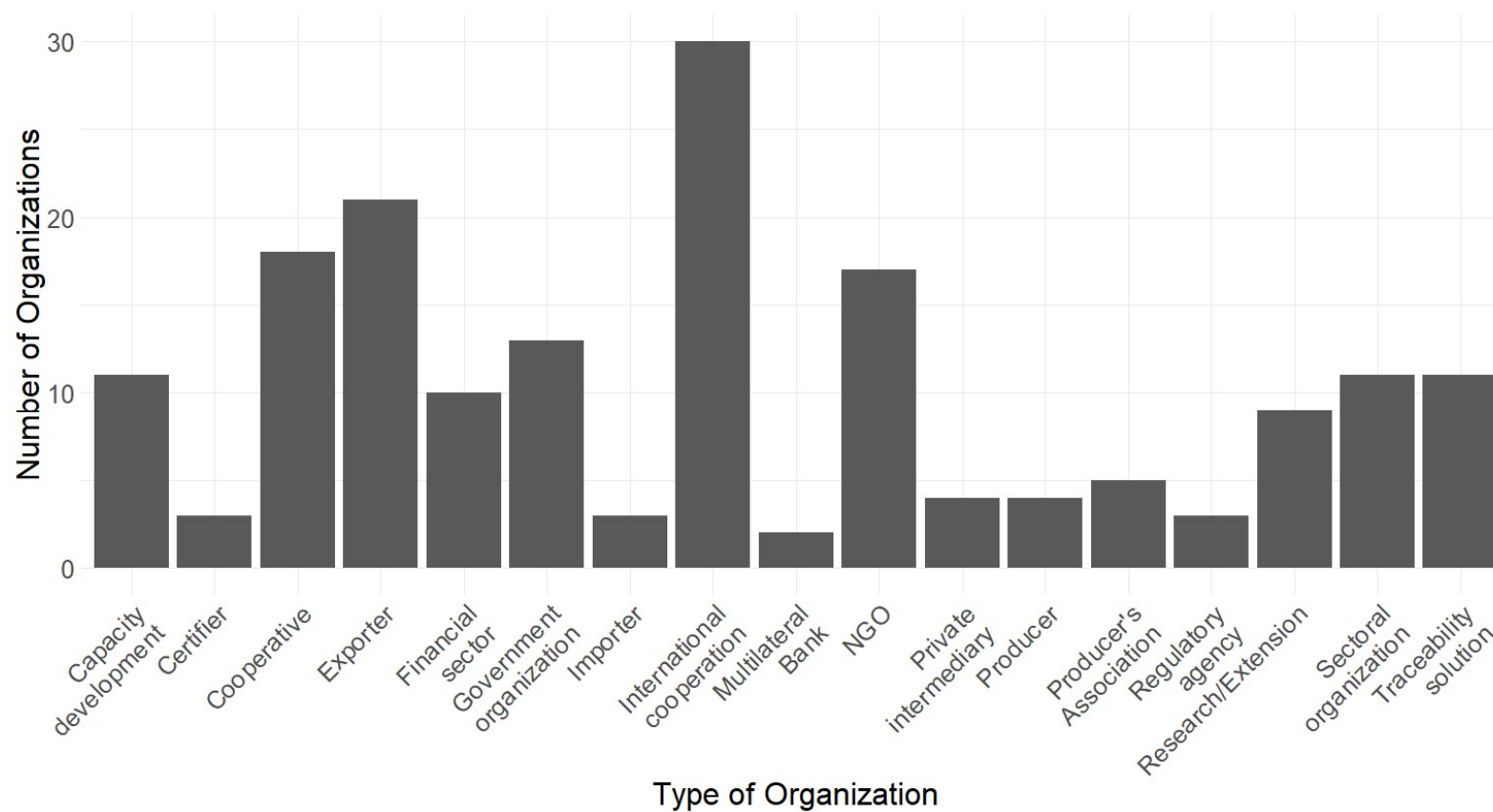## WHAT IS YOUR TYPE OF ORGANISATION?

WHAT IS YOUR ROLE IN THE ORGANISATION?

- technology
- policy/strategy
- supply chain
- research
- sustainability manager
- other

WHAT ARE YOUR ORGANIZATION'S TOP 3 CONCERNS, SPECIFICALLY WITH THESE TWO REGULATIONS (CSDDD/EUDR)?

Honduran coffee deep dive

1. What are your main **concern(s) related to the compliance with the EUDR** for the Honduran coffee sector?

2. What **products or services could help address** your main concerns regarding EUDR compliance?

3. Which of these **products or services could be common or shared** among stakeholders in the value chain towards achieving EUDR compliance?

4. Should they be led entirely by the **government, the private sector, or be a public-private collaboration**?

Honduran coffee deep dive

Topic identified through consultations

Multi-stakeholder governance, incorporating NGOs, business, governments, traders, producers and consumers.

Proposal for a joint statement:

| Declaración |
|---|
| We recognize the need to adopt a collaborative governance model for the Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) in the coffee sector. |
| y del privado. Este enfoque asegurará que la IDIP se desarrolle y opere bajo un marco de cooperación, innovación y responsabilidad compartida, maximizando así los beneficios para todos los actores de la cadena de valor del café. La colaboración público-privada es esencial para abordar eficazmente los retos complejos del sector, promover el cumplimiento normativo, y garantizar la sostenibilidad y la inclusión en el ámbito digital." |

Comments related to this topic (from consultations)

"To be able to have a nationwide platform that is led by a public-private partnership to centralize information and processes related to the coffee sector, thus ensuring transparency, efficiency and accessibility for all actors involved."
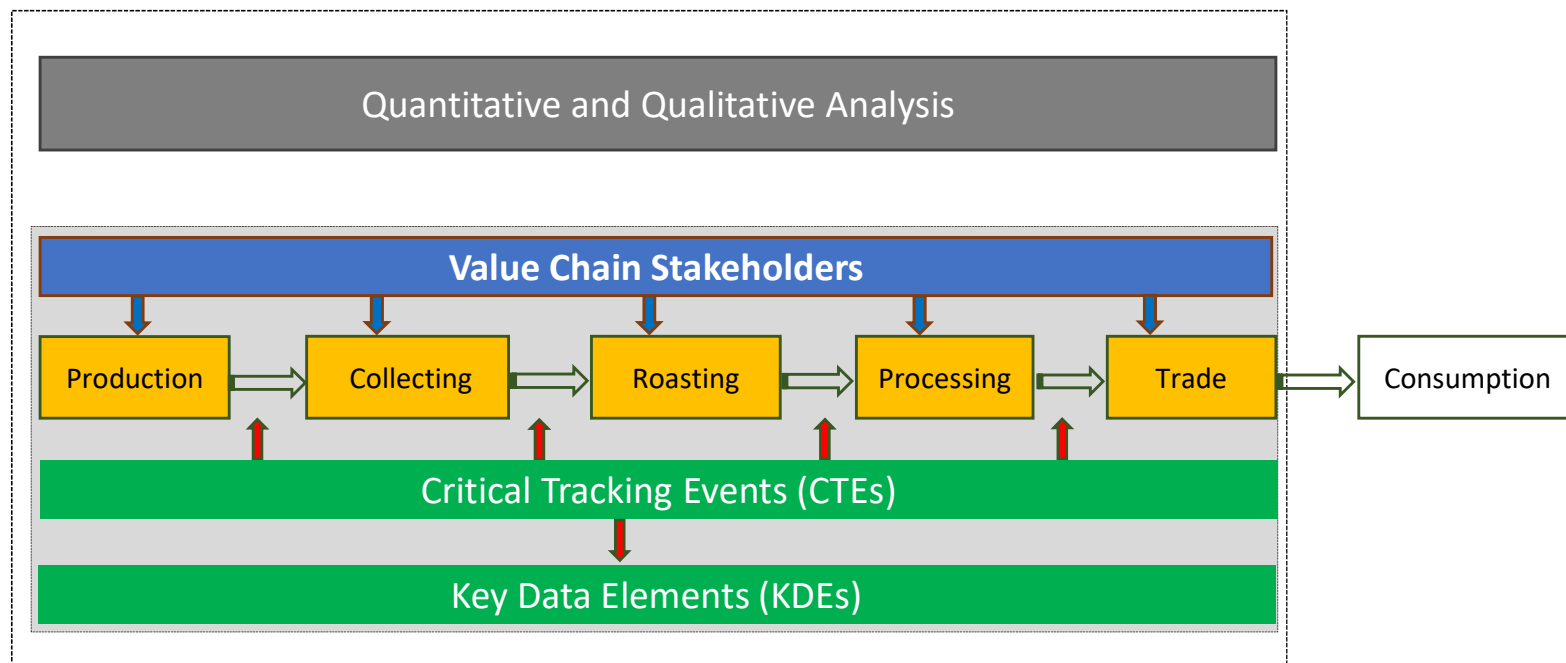
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Honduran coffee deep dive

A Commons Debate on Digital Public Infrastructures for Honduran coffee
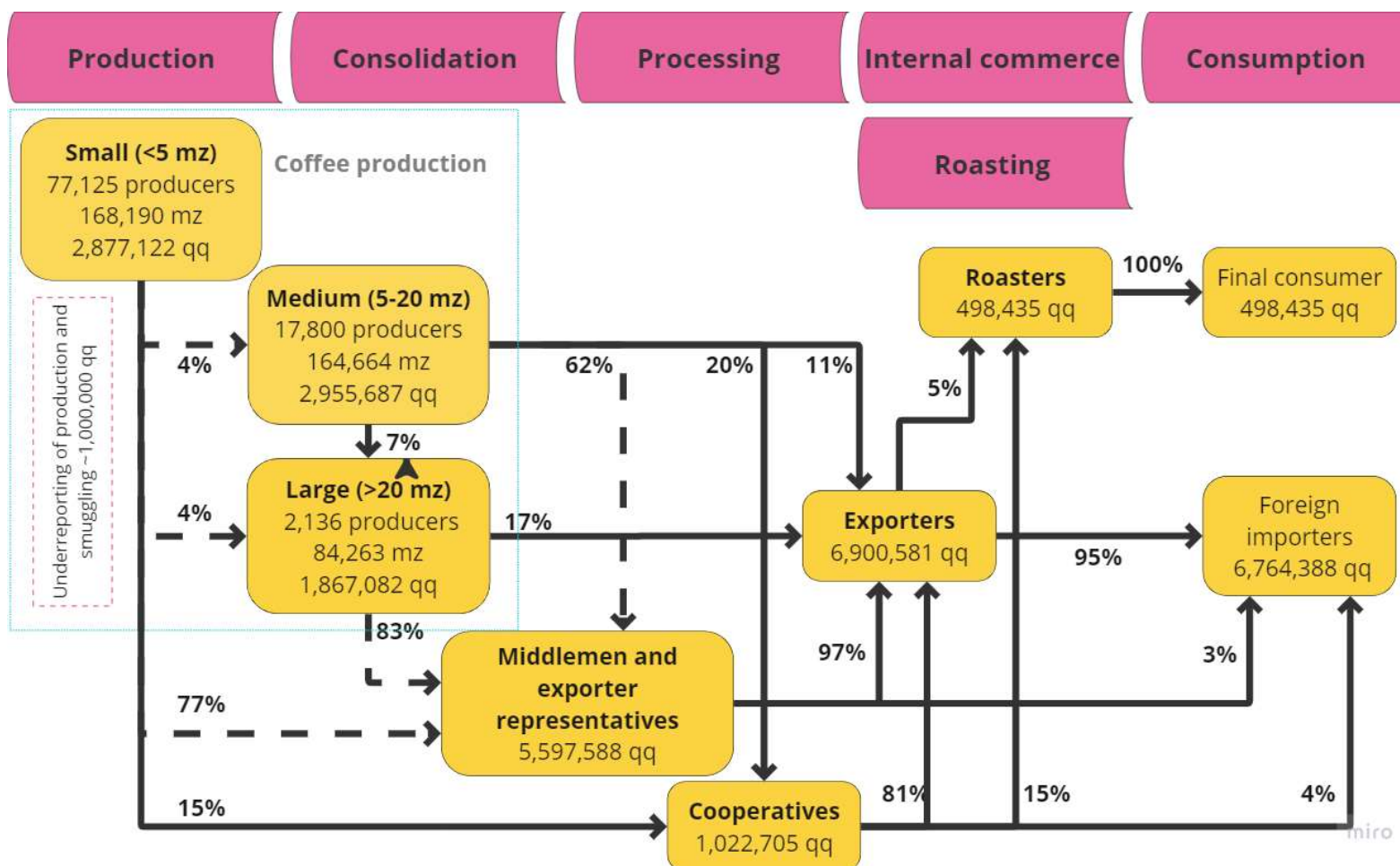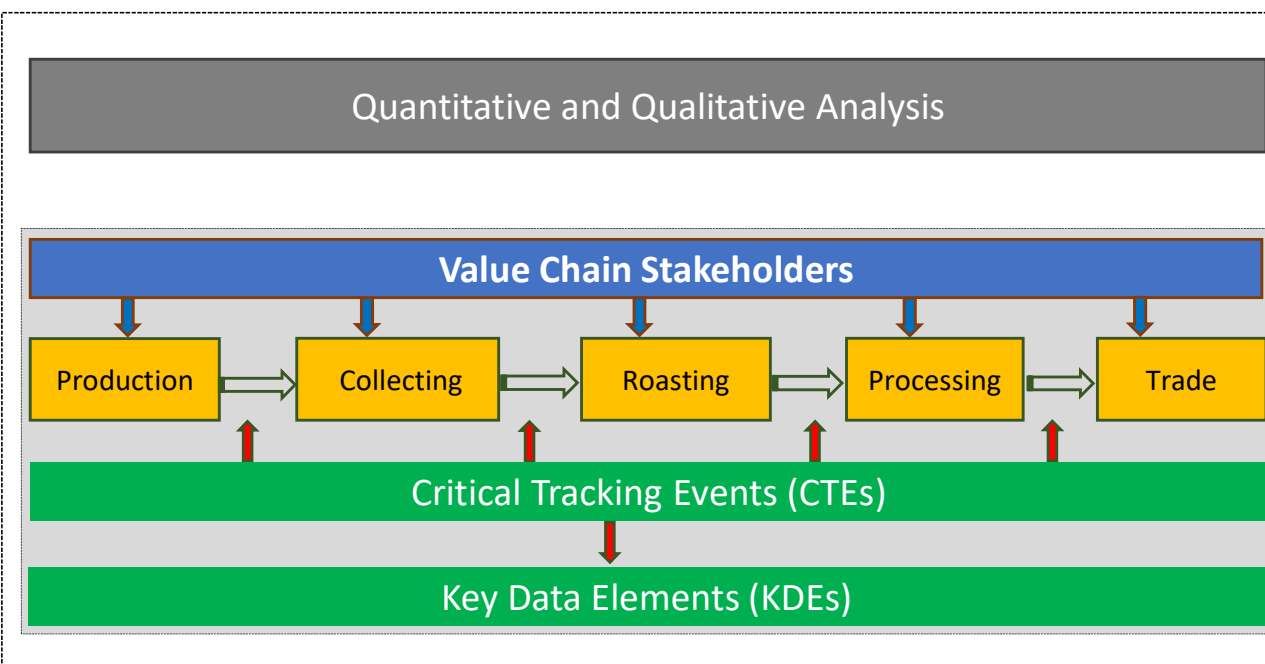
Honduran coffee deep dive

Value Chain Analysis

Defining Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) and Key Data Elements (KDEs)

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Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis

Value Chain Stakeholders

Production → Collecting → Roasting → Processing → Trade

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as *"those events that must be recorded in order to allow for effective traceability of products in the supply chain;"* these are *"those instances where product is moved between premises, is transformed, or is otherwise determined to be a point where data capture is necessary to trace a product."* (IFT, 2009)

KDEs cover the 5 W's occurring in the CTE's such as **Who, What, Where, When and Why**.
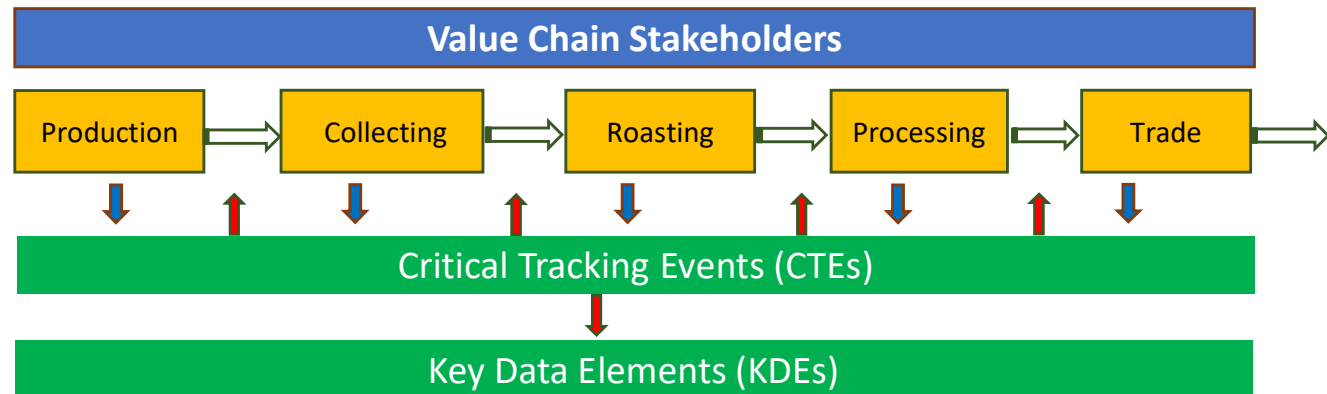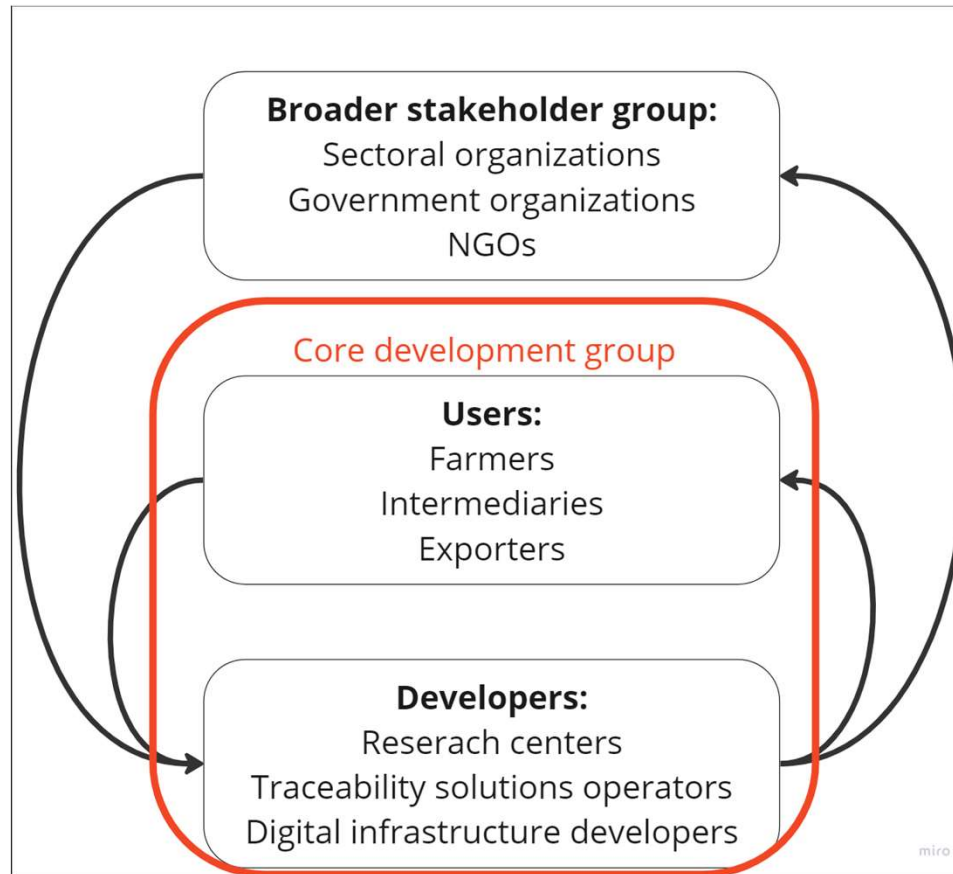
Linked data for compliance
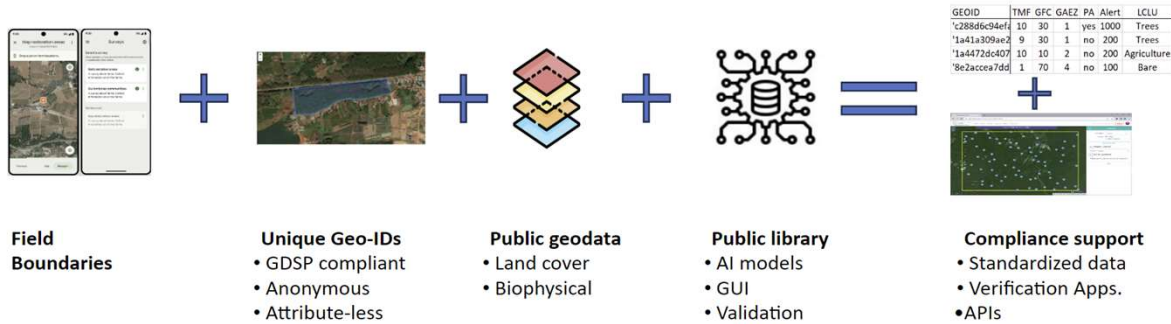
Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Spatial Data (Points and Polygons)

Iterative consultation and prototyping

Iterative consultation and prototyping

GEOID	TMF	GFC	GAEZ	PA	Alert	LCLU
'c288d6c94ef4	10	30	1	yes	1000	Trees
'1a41a309ae2	9	30	1	no	200	Trees
'1a4472dc407	10	10	2	no	200	Agriculture
'8e2accea7dd	1	70	4	no	100	Bare

Field Boundaries

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

Public geodata
• Land cover
• Biophysical

Public library
• AI models
• GUI
• Validation

Compliance support
• Standardized data
• Verification Apps.
• APIs

Source:
Forest Data Partnership/DIASCA Forest
Monitoring Working Group

Source:
Joann de Zegher,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
(https://www.jfdezegher.com/)

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Feedback to global policy and compliance
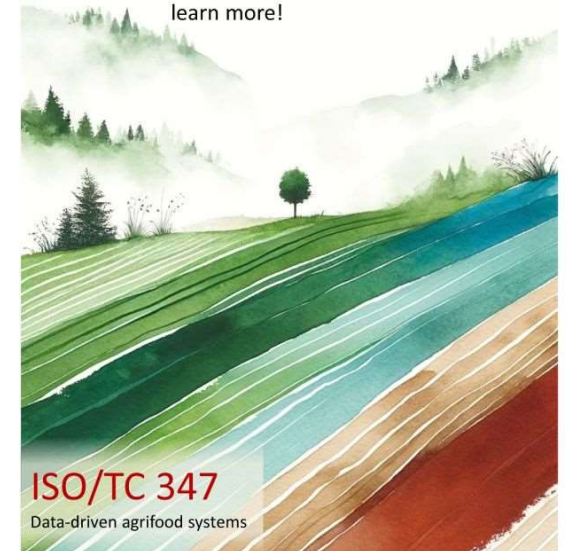
- Advocacy in Brussels

- International standards process

- Open learning (e.g., forums, working papers) and replication

ISO Committee

Earth Day 2024:
Sustainability in the world's agriculture and food industries requires a massive shift toward principled, data-driven resource management decisions.

We now have agrifood data standardization groups, ISO/TC 347 and IWA 47, to help enable this at scale for everyone. Reach out to learn more!

ISO/TC 347
Data-driven agrifood systems

Thank you!

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http://diasca.org