GLOBALG.A.P.
The Global Partnership for Safe and Sustainable Agriculture

Green politics and farmers future
Impact-Driven Approach concept

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IMPACT-DRIVEN APPROACH

1. What it is
2. Purpose
3. Input consumption
4. How it works
5. Using data for the supply chain

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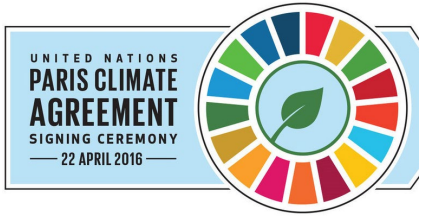
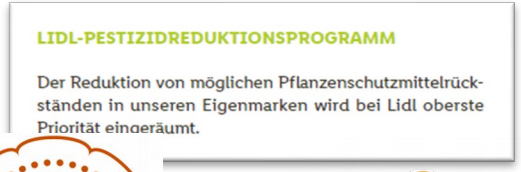
THE BIGGER PICTURE

- Global trend of **problem ownership** and efforts to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of the **climate crisis**
- Agricultural production plays a vital role and is subject to **intervention** and being a major part of **solution**
- In the future producers will need to **report** and **improve** their input consumption
- Growing interest from retailers for **farm-level data**





IMPACT-DRIVEN APPROACH: WHAT IT IS

Problem

Pressure from stakeholders

Environmental regulations

Buyers

NGOs

Consumers

Expected target dimensions

- Efficiency
- Sustainability
- Food safety
- High quality

Support

GLOBALG.A.P.

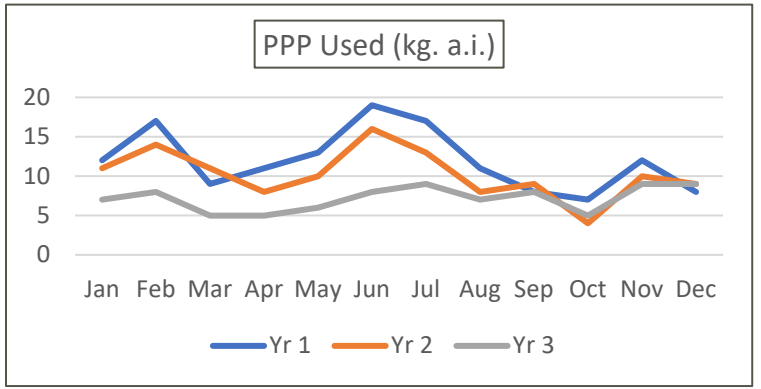
- Promotes good agricultural practices
- Requires documentation and record-keeping
- Positive spill-overs to other areas

Part of the Solution

Collect on-farm data

IMPACT-DRIVEN APPROACH: WHAT IT IS II

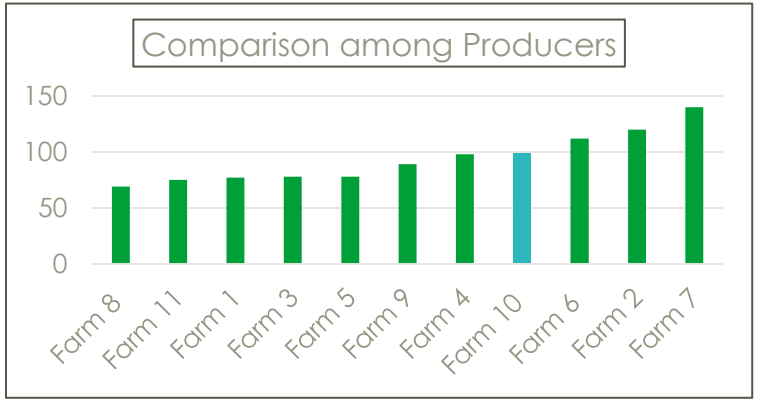
Impact-Driven Approach to Sustainability



Assumption:
Input consumption as a proxy for Env Performance

Expected benefits:

- Support growers in performance improvement
- Leaner auditing
- Outcome-based standards
- Monitoring impact of GLOBALG.A.P.



IMPACT-DRIVEN APPROACH

1. What it is
2. **Purpose**
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PURPOSE

- Support **producers in their processes (improve decision-making)**
- Provide a tool to **monitor and evaluate the impact** of standards
- **Streamline the standard** and **simplify the assurance process**
- Provide the **supply chain** with clear and reliable information **on sustainability performance**
- **Increase confidence of stakeholders** in a **certification system**

PURPOSE II

- GLOBALG.A.P. has contributed to sustainability in agriculture:
  - Good practices → environmentally friendly, and safe agriculture
  - larger spill-over effects (at sector and national level)
- GLOBALG.A.P. aims to do more!
  - Strengthening criteria AND data to track performance.

IMPACT-DRIVEN APPROACH

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INPUT CONSUMPTION

- Disclaimer: Is input consumption a measure of performance?
  - **Contexts** vary (farms, regulations, weather, markets), and
  - Amounts used do not necessarily decrease.

- Data helps track performance and communicate clearly.
  - With more growers, and more years, **reliability of data** increases.
  - **Trends** become meaningful in terms of management, fields, crops.

INPUT CONSUMPTION II

- Raw data **not to be used** to:
  - Grant or deny a certificate.
  - Judge a grower on their performance.
  - Be shared with the supply chain or other stakeholders.

- Auditors will help ensure data is **reliable**.

IMPACT-DRIVEN APPROACH

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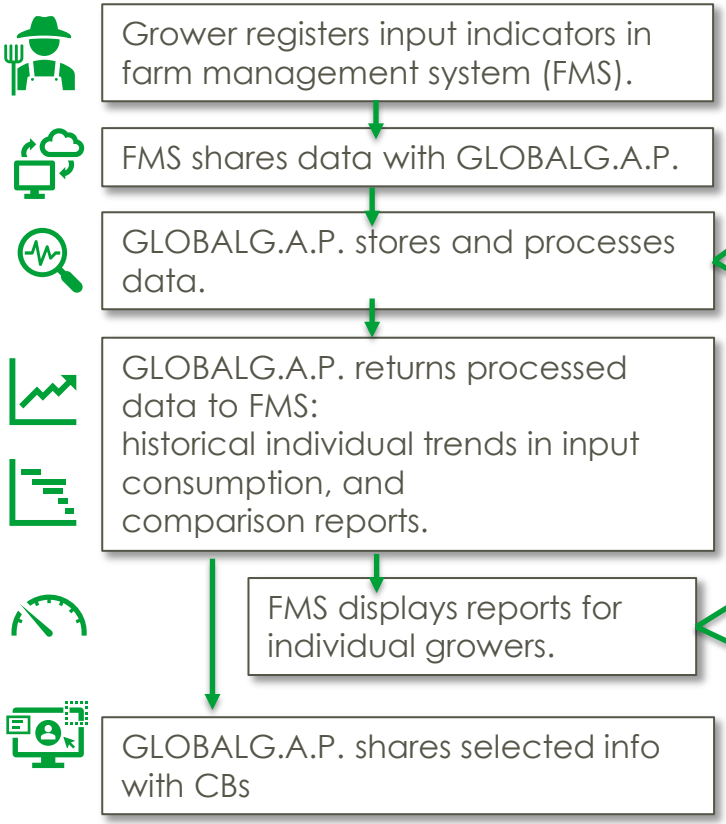
HOW IT WORKS


Grower registers input indicators in farm management system (FMS).
FMS shares data with GLOBALG.A.P.
GLOBALG.A.P. stores and processes data.
GLOBALG.A.P. returns processed data to FMS:
historical individual trends in input consumption, and
comparison reports.
FMS displays reports for individual growers.
GLOBALG.A.P. shares selected info with CBs
• Contextualize and analyze data
• Understand producer realities better
• Improve standard and find solutions to reduce assurance efforts
• Improvement of processes
• Identification of regional trends and development of fitting solutions

HOW IT WORKS II
DATAPOINTS: FROM GROWER TO FARM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- Kg of **commercial** PPP / ha / month,
- **Names of commercial** PPP used,

- Kg of **N** (in organic and inorganic fertilizers) used / ha / month,
- Kg of **P** (in organic and inorganic fertilizers) used / ha / month,

- Amount of **water abstracted** from water sources / month,
- Amount of **water used in irrigation** at the farm/month,
- Percentage (%) irrigation water /abstracted (sources) / farm / month.

- Amount of **energy** in kWh used at the farm / month.
- Percentage (%) renewable / non-renewable sources.

HOW IT WORKS III
IMPACT DRIVEN-APPROACH - OPTIONS AS OF NOV 2020

IDA Module

IDA Add-on

Primary Farm Assurance for Flowers & Ornamentals v5

IDA Add-on

Integrated Farm Assurance for Flowers & Ornamentals v5.2

i) A standalone Module

ii) An Add-on on top of:
   i) IFA FO v5.2
   ii) Primary Farm Assurance (localg.a.p.) for FO

HOW IT WORKS IV
IMPACT DRIVEN-APPROACH - CONTENT

IDA Module

IDA Add-on

In IFA or in PFA

Claim:
IDA: environmental registration / input consumption / IPM

Site referencing system
Records
Quantitative goals
Digital sharing of inputs used (PPP, fertilizers , energy, water).
Integrated Pest Management

IMPACT-DRIVEN APPROACH

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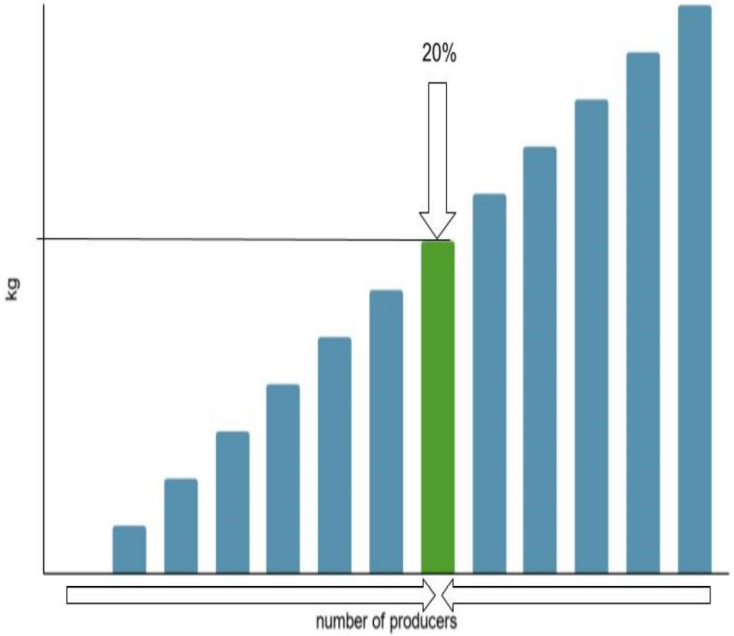
USING DATA FOR THE SUPPLY CHAIN – TENTATIVE REPORTS – I
1. FIRST IMPRESSIONS, WHAT DOES IT MEAN?



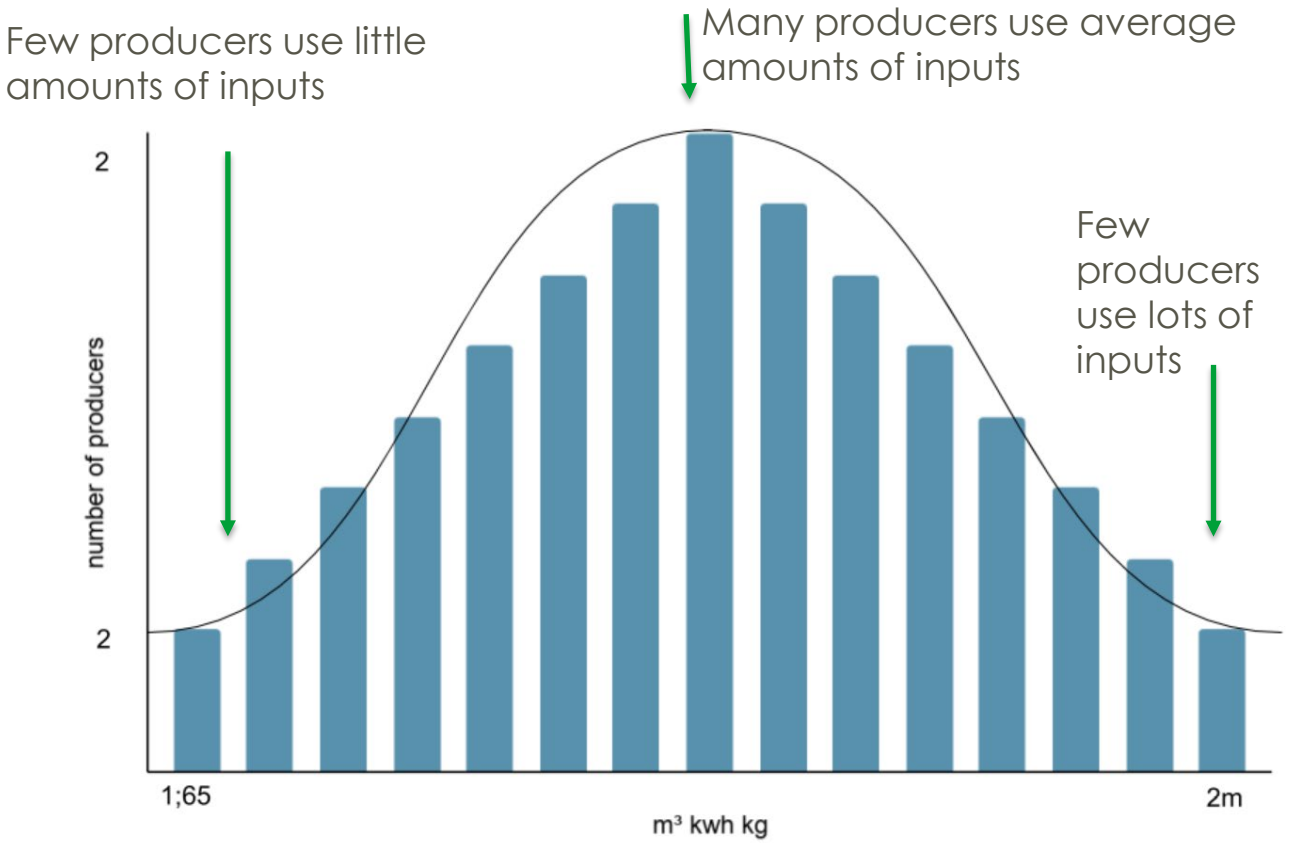
With data of first year(s) / initial picture of situation on the ground.

The more producers participate and more time of data collection, the better the picture.

Are we understanding the context?

Involve producers and experts.

USING DATA FOR THE SUPPLY CHAIN – TENTATIVE REPORTS – II
2. SET THE BASELINE: THE "NORMAL DISTRIBUTION"



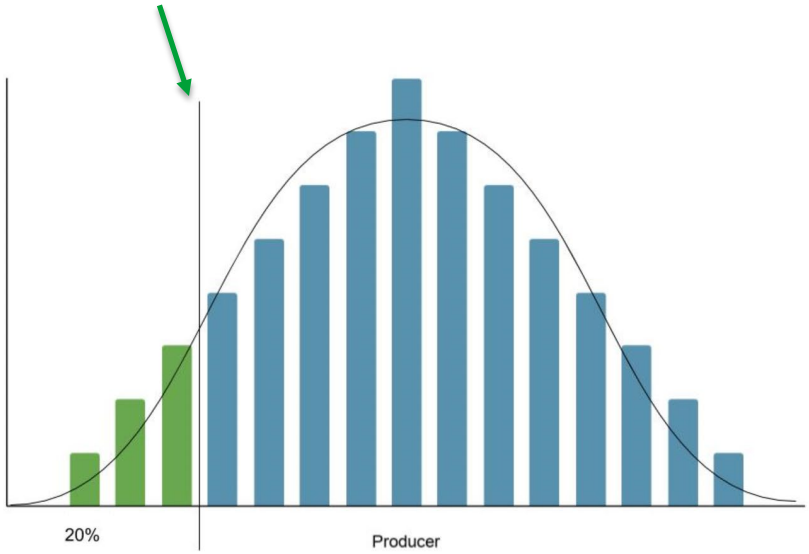
Group of producers growing the same crop under similar conditions.

These can be members of a supply base of a retailer.

A retailer could see similar reports for different production regions.

USING DATA FOR THE SUPPLY CHAIN – TENTATIVE REPORTS – III
3. SET GOALS BASED ON THE (REAL) BASELINE

Example:
draw the line after the best 20%
Set it as the goal for the next (3-4?) years



An initial baseline consists of the normal distribution of producers in the present.

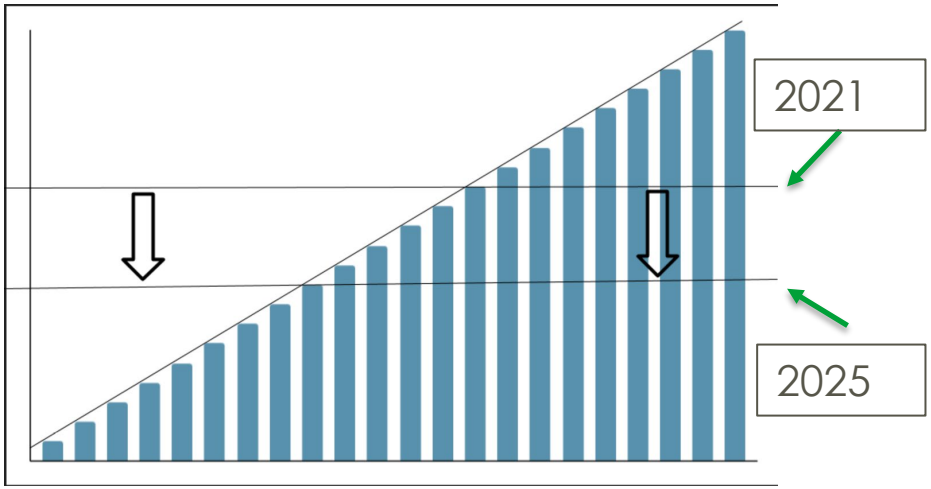
A goal can be defined based on the present reality of participating producers.

No goal is imposed without knowledge.

The goal can be validated based on representativeness of the farms included in a specific group being compared.

USING DATA FOR THE SUPPLY CHAIN – TENTATIVE REPORTS – IV
4. CALCULATE AGGREGATED IMPROVEMENTS/"NORMALITY"

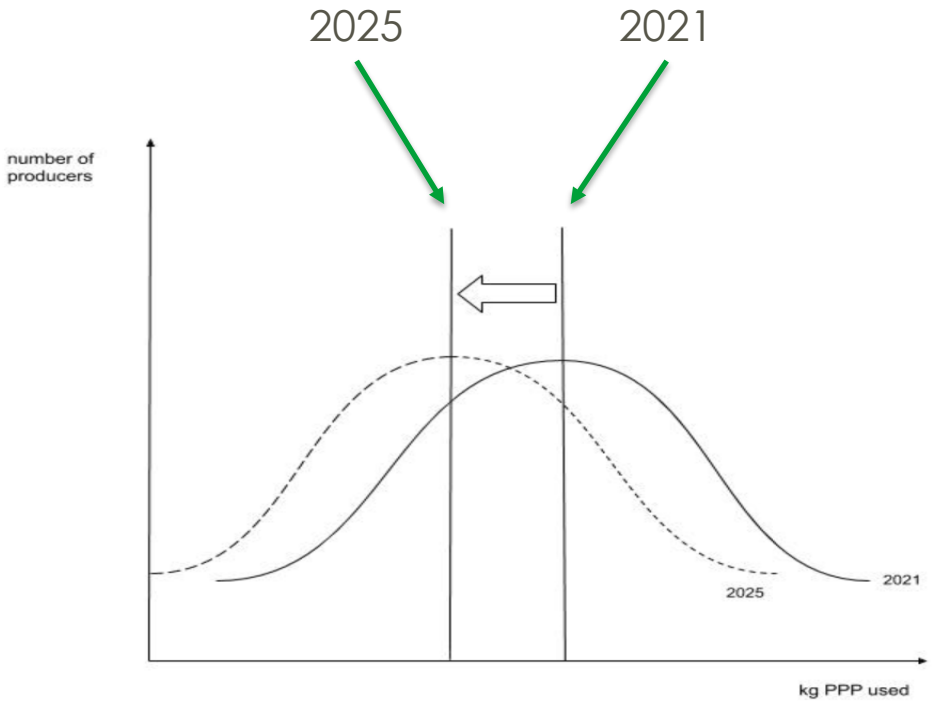
- **Potential aggregated claims for a specific supply base**
- **Reduction of average consumption with time**
- **Describe "normality", does it match expectations, allegations?**



Communications towards stakeholders provide confidence of long-term trends, improvements, optimal levels.

This can help the entire supply chain, to communicate with society on its performance as a whole supply base.

USING DATA FOR THE SUPPLY CHAIN – TENTATIVE REPORTS – V
5. COMMUNICATE PROGRESS/NORMALITY OF A SPECIFIC GROUP



The group of producers, **as a whole, is** reducing inputs used.

Limit is reached when process is optimized, the leaders have found the optimal level.

Further steps can be made through a technological breakthrough or a different type of change.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Questions – Discussion – Contact Us

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