



PROJECT NOTIFICATION

Reference No.: 482

Date of Issue	24 December 2024
Project Code	24-CP-10-GE-TRC-A
Title	Training Course on Big Data Analytics in the Agrifood Sector
Timing	17 February 2025–20 February 2025
Hosting Country(ies)	Thailand
Venue City(ies)	Not Applicable
Modality	Online
Implementing Organization(s)	Thailand Productivity Institute and APO Secretariat
Participating Country(ies)	All Member Countries
Overseas Participants	38
Local Participants	12
Closing Date	3 February 2025
Remarks	Not Applicable

Objectives	Understand the concept of big data analytics and facilitate the use of integrated databases in the agrifood sector; and promote sustainable practices to improve productivity and resilience in the agrifood sectors of member countries.
Rationale	Big data analytic technologies indicate the best environment for harvest quality and/or quantity and landscape productivity. Farm incomes increase due to higher productivity, better-quality products, and less waste on fertilizers and pesticides. In food manufacturing and retail, big data analytics predict demand, minimizing food losses and saving costs. Understanding big data analytics thus improves productivity in agrifood value chains.
Background	The agrifood sector generates diverse sets of big data across food supply chains, and technologies enable their integration. Digital innovations can transform these systems across the rural–urban continuum (FAO, 2023). On the production side, this includes data on climate, soil, and crop yields. In logistics, transport, and distribution. Market, sales, and pricing data are generated on the retail side. Integrating these data streams enhances supply chain management, making it more efficient and cost-effective and allowing better planning of farm operations to ensure quality while maximizing efficiency and profitability. It also supports improved performance in food manufacturing, distribution, and retail sectors.
Topics	Overview of big data applications in agrifood; Big data analytics for crop production and food supply chain efficiency; and Integration of data and analytics across supply chains from production to market.
Outcome	Harvest quality/quantity is improved, local farmers produce higher-quality produce at lower cost, food supply chains introduce big data analytics to optimize management and become more profitable with less food loss. Increased soil and landscape conservation improves food and water quality and production resiliency against climate and weather extremes.
Qualifications	Government officials, policymakers, executives of farmers' or agribusiness associations, academics, and consultants working on smart agrifood systems.

Please refer to the implementation procedures circulated with this document for further details.



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