

Trusted Fields, Connected Futures *The Case for Global Field ID*

An Onix-enabled digital public good for agriculture and land use transformation



World Business
Council
for Sustainable
Development



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Onix & Global Field ID *at a Glance*

An Onix-enabled digital public good for agriculture and land use transformation

Agriculture stands at a turning point. Population growth, shifting climates, and stressed ecosystems are reshaping how the world produces and trades food. At the same time, technology is rewriting the economics of farming and supply chains. What once depended on physical inputs—seeds, soil, and fertilizer—now depends equally on digital ones: data, connectivity, and trust. Farmers, companies, and governments face a common challenge: how to produce more with less, while restoring ecosystems and maintaining competitiveness in a rapidly changing global market.

The Missing Rails of the Digital Agriculture

The digital economy has already revolutionized sectors such as finance, logistics, and energy. In each, shared digital infrastructure—like IBAN numbers in banking or barcodes in retail—created the “rails” for trusted data exchange and interoperability. Agriculture, by contrast, still runs on fragmented and incompatible systems. Every actor collects data differently, every field is represented differently, and every transaction requires costly reconciliation. The result is lost efficiency, inflated compliance costs, and mounting supply chain risk.

Without common digital rails, agriculture’s digital transformation can’t deliver its full return on investment. Companies duplicate mapping and verification efforts across sourcing regions. Governments and financial institutions lack reliable field-level visibility. And farmers, the original data producers, often see little value return from their data.

The Role of Onix & Global Field ID

That is where Onix comes in. Onix is a global framework for farm and field data exchange—a set of digital “rails” that ensure agricultural data can move securely, transparently, and with the farmer’s consent across systems and borders. It is designed as a digital public good, enabling interoperability between public registries, private platforms, and emerging technologies like artificial intelligence and satellite analytics.

Within this framework, Global Field ID (GFID) plays a keystone role. GFID is a universal identifier for every agricultural field—a simple but transformative innovation akin to a “barcode for land.” It provides

the common reference that allows data from multiple sources to align, aggregate, and be trusted.

Onix & GFID deliver business value by:

- **Reducing duplication** in mapping, auditing, and reporting;
- **Lowering transaction** and compliance costs across complex supply chains;
- **Improving traceability** and credibility of sustainability claims; and
- **Enabling risk intelligence** for insurers, lenders, and commodity buyers;
- **Empowering farmers** with greater control and value from their data

By integrating GFID into their systems, organizations can shift from fragmented data management to field-based intelligence—unlocking efficiencies, enhancing return on investment, and strengthening trust from farm to boardroom.

Enabling by WBCSD & Varda Foundation

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the Varda Foundation have joined forces to catalyze and deliver the digital infrastructure agriculture has long been missing. Together, they are shaping the dialogue for a trusted, interoperable data infrastructure — anchored in the Onix framework and Global Field ID — enabling farm- and field-level data to flow seamlessly across value chains.

This partnership provides a catalytic starting point for open standards and global reach, creating the foundation needed to scale climate and nature finance. Today, billions are poised to support regenerative practices, but MRV, traceability, and farmer inclusion break down without consistent field identifiers, interoperable datasets, and open APIs.

By combining WBCSD’s business leadership platform with Varda Foundation’s stewardship of digital public goods, the two organizations are charting a practical, industry-aligned pathway to unlock investment, lower system costs, and accelerate the transition to climate-resilient, nature-positive agriculture. Further collaboration with other groups is warmly welcomed to achieve a truly neutral, farmer-centered, and impactful enabling infrastructure.

The Challenge: *Fragmented Data, Lost Potential*



01.

01. The Challenge: *Fragmented Data, Lost Potential*

Data Silos and Incompatible Systems

Consider the current situation. The agri-food sector generates vast amounts of data—from farm management software and soil labs to satellite imagery and supply chain logistics—but these systems rarely speak the same language. They operate in isolation, each using its own representations, data structures and naming conventions, making it nearly impossible to integrate or trace information across the value chain.

For a food company trying to verify supply chain emissions or comply with deforestation-free regulations, this fragmentation creates a logistical nightmare. Mismatched boundaries from satellites, certification bodies, and proprietary platforms must be reconciled manually—an expensive and error-prone process. Without a common identifier or standardized framework, tracking products back to individual fields becomes inefficient and unreliable.

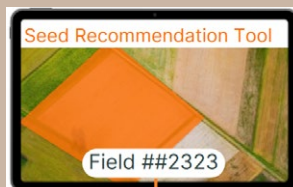
Symptoms of fragmentation:

→ 15+ different shapefiles for a single farm



→ Errors in satellite MRV due to mismatched field polygons

→ Different Field Identifiers across systems



→ Duplicated work across sourcing, certification and insurance

“The problem with all these systems is that no system pulls all the data together. Today I spend too many hours on manually pulling and making sense of my data.”

— Corn and soybean farmer from Illinois

Trust Gap and Data Ownership

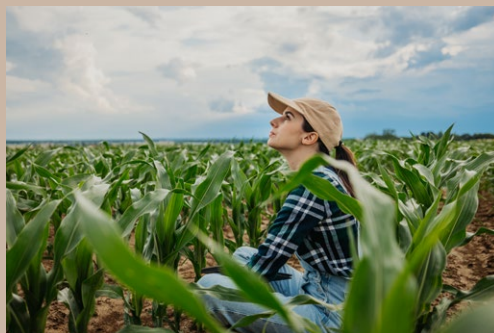
Farmers face increasing challenges managing a fragmented suite of digital solutions, while often being left out of the loop. Their data is frequently locked inside third-party systems, with little transparency around ownership or usage. Concerns over privacy, unclear benefits, and a lack of transparency discourage farmers from participating in digital ecosystems. Without clear incentives or strong governance frameworks, many farmers choose to opt out—missing critical opportunities to accelerate the transition and de-risk their operations.

The system's fragmentation has real consequences:

- Farmers struggle to access finance, carbon markets, or insurance.
- Companies face spiralling compliance costs.
- Governments cannot reliably monitor deforestation, soil degradation, or progress on climate targets.

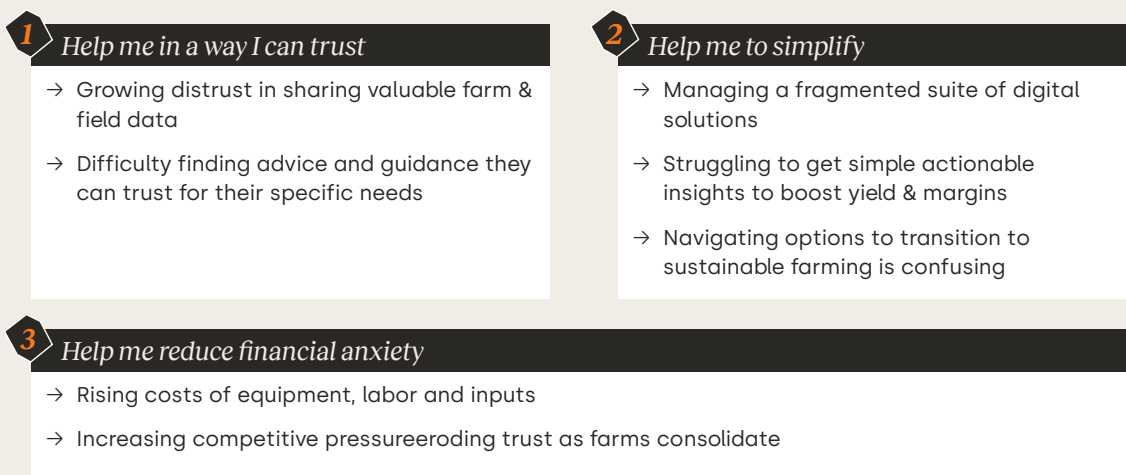
Imagine:

Maria, a farmer in Brazil who is restoring her land and improving productivity. She wants to access a carbon credit program — but no one knows where her field begins or ends. She's invisible in the system. Now imagine if there was a way — a trusted global identifier — that made her visible, credible, and bankable.



The system is not only **inefficient** but also **unfair**. Those who produce the food bear the highest risks yet often capture the least value from data flows. Without interoperability and trust, the promise of digital agriculture remains out of reach to most.

Figure 1: Farmers value trust, simplicity and improved margins



“As digital infrastructure rapidly transforms agriculture, closing the digital gap is essential. This requires inclusive partnerships, equitable access, and interoperable solutions that work across countries and contexts, with special attention to women, youth and farmers in underserved settings.

While farmers are increasingly able—and often required—to collect and share data with various stakeholders, this process can be burdensome and time-consuming. To truly empower farmers, efforts must focus on streamlining data management, promoting interoperability and standardization, and ensuring that farmers retain agency and receive fair value for their data.”

— Andrea Porro, Secretary General of the World Farmers' Organisation, Onix Partner

Onix: A Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture



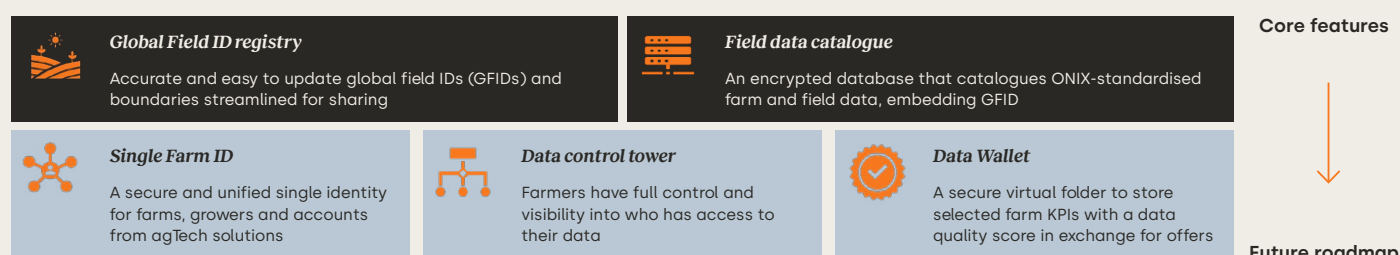
02.

02. Onix: A Digital Public Infrastructure for Agriculture

Onix as the wider platform built on GFID

The Open Nature Intelligence Exchange (Onix) is a global, open, and pre-competitive digital infrastructure designed to make farm and field data discoverable, verifiable, and exchangeable, while empowering farmers with visibility and control over the data they share. Onix's goal is to address the challenges of data fragmentation and lack of interoperability while bridging the trust and incentive gaps that hinder data-sharing across the agricultural value chain.

Unlike traditional data repositories, Onix is a collaborative, farmer-centric and open-access platform that works towards a federated public infrastructure for farm and field-level data sharing. It is designed to empower farmers while facilitating transparent and standardized data exchange among agribusinesses, financial institutions, researchers, and policymakers. Global Field ID enables this broader ecosystem by assigning a unique, persistent identifier to every agricultural field, allowing data to be consistently linked and exchanged across platforms and stakeholders in the value chain.



CHALLENGES	ADDRESSED BY ONIX	CORE COMPONENTS OF ONIX
<i>The links in the ag data chain are broken...</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Unique ID for fields and farms → Reward structure from industry to farmers for accurate data (e.g., traceability requirements, MRV) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Global Field ID (GFID): Serves as the foundational reference point for all field-level data, enabling consistent traceability and simplifying regulatory compliance.
<i>...the data we do have is siloed & stranded...</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Joint effort from industry, farmers, NGOs, public sector → Interoperability w/ existing Ag systems (e.g., FMIS) → Open & shared infrastructure for data discovery and exchange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Field Data Catalogue: A searchable index that allows stakeholders to discover and access agricultural data while maintaining strong governance and privacy protections.
<i>...and a trust-gap blocks effective sharing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Secure farm data ledger, an encrypted database that catalogues of standardized data → Non-profit open coalition, w/ farmers at the center → Visibility and permissions over data being collected & shared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Data Wallet and Control Tower: These tools give farmers full autonomy over their data—allowing them to manage permissions, control access, and negotiate the value of their insights. This ensures farmers benefit directly from sharing data with external parties, such as sustainability programs or financial institutions.

KEY PRINCIPLES

- **Interoperability Standards**: Onix promotes harmonized protocols for how agricultural data is collected, stored, and exchanged. By creating a common language for agricultural data, it eliminates inefficiencies and supports better decision-making and policy design.
- **Federated System Architecture**: Onix is designed to be locally implemented and governed, while adhering to global principles of transparency, accountability, and inclusivity.
- **Farmer-Centric and Multistakeholder**: Onix places farmers at the centre of the data ecosystem, ensuring they retain control over their data and benefit from its use. At the same time, it is built to serve a broad coalition of stakeholders—including agribusinesses, financial institutions, governments, and civil society—through shared governance and open standards.

Global Field ID: *The Spatial Backbone of Onix*



03.

03. Global Field ID: *The Spatial Backbone of Onix*

A persistent, interoperable identifier for every agricultural field

Global Field ID (GFID) is a digital solution, developed by the Varda Foundation, aiming to tackle the data fragmentation and lack of standardization at the field and farm level. GFID assigns each agricultural field a unique and persistent identifier that is openly accessible through an Application Programming Interface (API). Designed as a digital public good, it is intended to serve and empower all stakeholders across the agricultural ecosystem.

The power of GFID lies in its simplicity and reach. By separating the identifier from the physical boundaries of a field, GFID ensures that each field remains consistently identifiable—even as boundaries change due to crop rotation, land consolidation, or restoration. Every modification is transparently logged, preserving the full history of each field and continuously improving data accuracy over time.

GFID serves as a **common language** across platforms:

→ A soil laboratory can tag samples with GFIDs, ensuring data aligns seamlessly with a food company's database, an insurer's risk model, and an agronomist's field advice.

→ A bank offering sustainability-linked loans can instantly verify practices at the field level.

→ A government can link GFID to national registries, enabling jurisdictional traceability and smarter subsidy design.

In every case, GFID reduces duplication, increases trust, and empowers those who work the land.

How GFID Works in Practice

GFID is built from three core components:

- 1 Field ID Registry:** The backbone of GFID, managed by Varda Foundation, where all fields and the history of associated boundaries are stored.
- 2 API Suite:** Offers lookup, update, and search capabilities through a RESTful interface with GeoJSON support for seamless integration
- 3 User Interface (UI):** Designed for growers and non-technical users, the UI allows easy discovery and updating of field boundaries.

“Yara has long championed the need for common digital rails in agriculture and is proud to have developed two key enablers—Global Field ID and SoilHive. These assets are now entrusted to the fully independent Varda Foundation, where they serve as open, shared solutions for the common good. By placing these tools under neutral stewardship, the vision of a universal field-level data language is becoming reality—building trust, reducing friction, and enabling more sustainable, productive, and transparent agriculture for all.”

— Ruan Boezaart, SVP Digital Services, Yara International

Sourcing of Boundaries

The boundaries in GFID are derived through a combination of open data repositories, advanced earth observation techniques, and direct user contributions. Varda Foundation uses governmental land parcel identification systems (LPIS), cadastral databases, and other reputable open-source platforms whenever available. In areas where LPIS data is limited, our providers employ satellite imagery and proprietary

boundary detection technology to delineate field boundaries with the highest possible precision. Crucially, users including companies and organizations active in agriculture also play a significant role in enriching the GFID registry. These contributors can refine existing boundaries by enhancing their accuracy or add entirely new boundaries in regions where they operate, ensuring that GFID reflects the most current and comprehensive field data worldwide.

Who Benefits — and How

Global Field ID delivers tangible value across the entire agricultural ecosystem — from smallholder farmers to global corporations, from governments to insurers and carbon market actors. By creating a universal reference for every field, GFID helps align incentives, reduce friction, and unlock new forms of value creation.



For farmers, GFID reduces administrative burdens and makes participation in digital programs — from subsidy schemes to carbon markets — simpler and more rewarding. With each field uniquely identifiable, farmers can more easily demonstrate compliance, prove good management practices, and access new sources of finance and income linked to sustainability performance.



For companies along the value chain, GFID offers a smarter, faster way to manage sourcing, certification, and regulatory compliance. It brings consistency to field-level data across suppliers and regions, ensuring that sustainability claims are credible and verifiable — strengthening consumer trust and brand integrity in the process.



For governments, the GFID platform offers a free infrastructure to host land parcel information, as a foundation for more transparent and efficient land management. It enhances monitoring and reporting capabilities, supports traceability and deforestation-free commitments, and enables better targeting of public support such as subsidies and incentive programs.



For insurers and financial institutions, GFID offers a new level of clarity and precision. Each field can be assessed with consistent data on location, practices, and exposure to climate risks — enabling tailored insurance products, better credit decisions, and reduced uncertainty in agricultural portfolios.



For carbon markets, GFID reinforces the integrity of claims and credits by providing a trusted mechanism to prevent double counting and ensure traceability from field to offset as each field can only have a unique default representation and identifier at time. This strengthens confidence and liquidity in emerging nature-based markets.

In short, Global Field ID lowers costs, strengthens credibility, and opens new opportunities for all — providing the digital backbone for a more connected, transparent, and resilient food system.

How to Adopt GFID Today

Adopting GFID is straightforward:

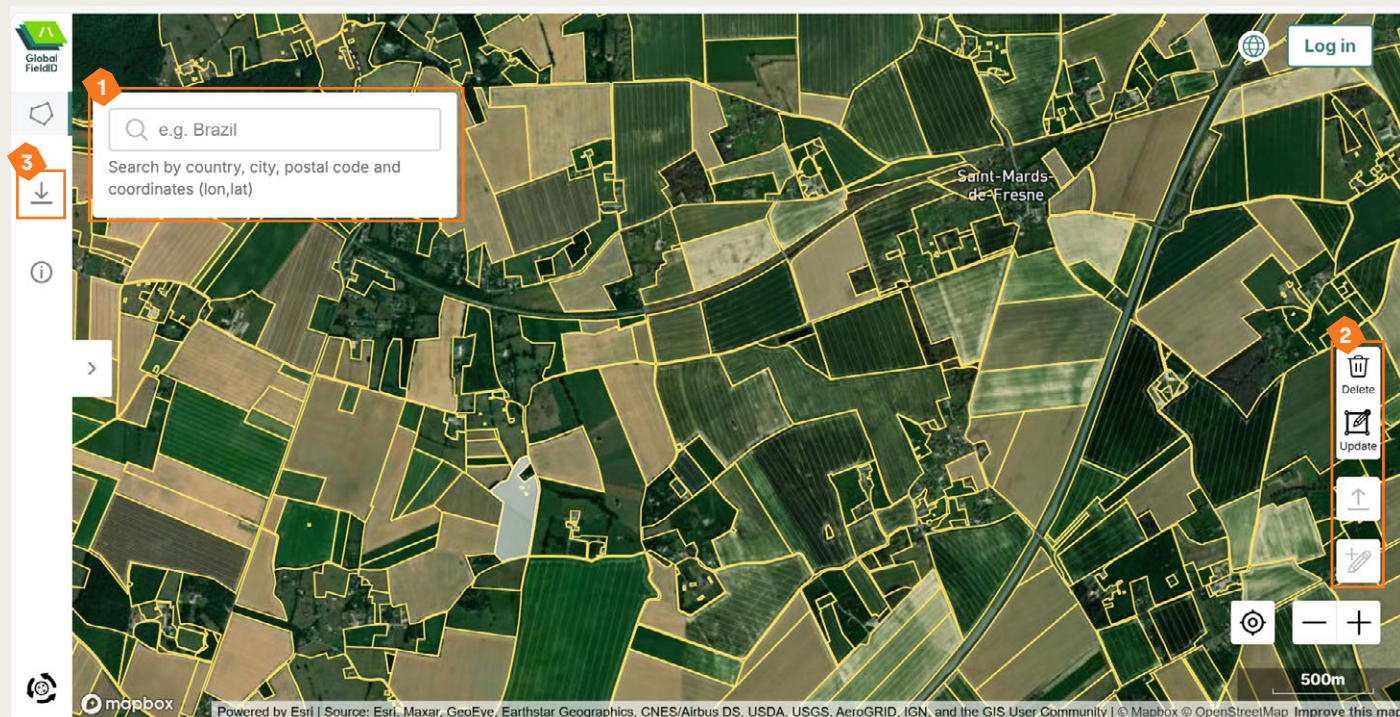
- **Governments** can host land parcel information and link GFID to existing registries like Brazil's National Rural Environmental Registry, strengthening land management and compliance.
- **Companies** can integrate GFID through APIs, embedding it into sourcing, certification, and reporting workflows.
- **Developers** can use GFID's extensive technical documentation to build GFID into farm management software, traceability platforms or monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV) tools.

→ **Farmers and cooperatives** can access GFID through user-friendly interfaces, mapping their fields and linking data directly.

The steps are simple:

1. Identify where GFID adds the most value.
2. Integrate via API or UI.
3. Annotate existing data with GFIDs.
4. Roll out across operations.

Every organization can start small and scale over time.



Global Field ID User Interface:

1. Find your field by searching for a country, city, postal code, or coordinates;
2. Update or draw field boundaries directly on the map. If a GFID doesn't exist, the system will generate one.
3. Download country field boundaries in bulk from the GFID database. With about 180 million active field IDs covering 553 million hectares globally, Global FieldID makes it easy to reference land plots in a standardized way. Access Global Field ID UI [here](#).

Case Studies: *Global Field ID in Action*



04.

04. Case Studies: *Global Field ID in Action*

OpenForests: Making Impact Visible, Verifiable and Trusted

The OpenForests company helps organizations and corporates communicate their impact on nature and people with clarity and transparency. This visibility builds trust and confidence among stakeholders—ultimately unlocking more financing for restoration and impact-driven initiatives. **A key lesson learned is that mapping impact across space and time adds immense value.** When stakeholders can see where and when change is happening, it strengthens credibility and supports informed decision-making. One common challenge in this space is double counting, which underscores the need for clear, verifiable evidence.

At the heart of every nature-based project lies one essential element: **location**. It acts as the **single source of truth**, anchoring all project-

related data. This is where GFID comes in. Through the explorer.land tool—mapping nature-based projects on a visual and searchable platform—GFID adds a critical layer of trust. By assigning unique identifiers to each field within a project area, GFID enables:

- **Traceable impact** at the field level
- **Historical visibility** as boundaries shift and projects evolve
- **Reliable data integration**, grounded in location

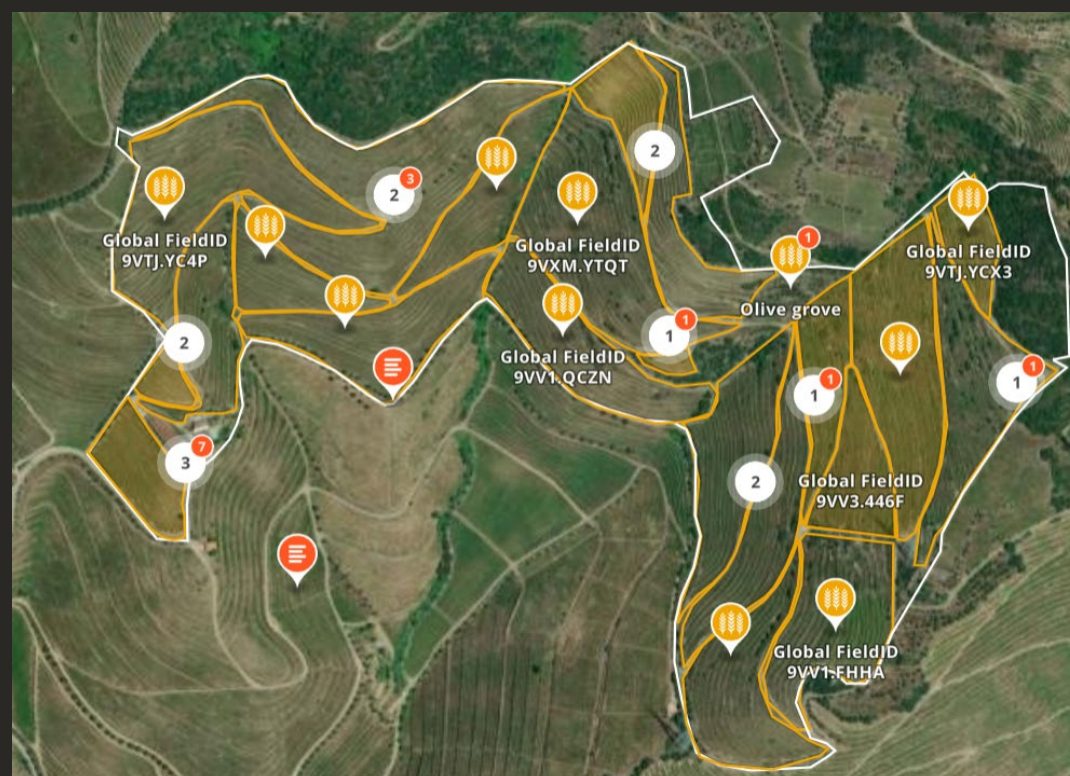
Which ultimately translates into improved transparency and trust levels from funders and stakeholders, crucial in today's landscape.

Showcase: Quinta das Peixotas

In collaboration with Varda Foundation, OpenForests enables Quinta das Peixotas, a wine farm in Portugal, to communicate its sustainability efforts in full transparency through explorer.land.

With over 30 hectares of vineyards and olive groves, GFID enables traceability, transparency and trust in the work Quinta das Peixotas is leading.

<https://explorer.land/x/project/quintadaspeixotas>



Munich Re: Transforming Agricultural Reinsurance in Brazil

Munich Re, a global leader in reinsurance, plays a key role in Brazil — where agribusiness underpins the national economy and climate change is amplifying risk exposure. Yet, less than 10% of the cultivated area in the country is currently insured. Insurers face persistent challenges: adverse risk selection, portfolio concentration in high-risk regions, and the lack of reliable mechanisms to differentiate risk at the property level. Traditionally, insurance products have been based on municipal averages that fail to recognize differences between farms — and therefore do not reward producers who adopt regenerative practices or manage risk more effectively.

Global Field ID is changing this scenario.

By integrating GFID, Munich Re can now:

- **Accurately delineate properties and fields** using standardized, verified shapefiles — without depending on client-provided data.
- **Stratify risk at the field level**, enabling more accurate underwriting, portfolio diversification, and compliance tracking.
- **Support its clients in offering customized insurance products** based on field-specific risk scores, allowing farmers who manage their land efficiently and perform better to benefit from better offering conditions.

- **Rely on an independent, anonymized, and scalable data infrastructure:** GFID maintains consistent, non-overlapping field boundaries and historical records — reducing the data management burden for insurers.

Impact

- **For Munich Re:** GFID enables smarter risk selection, portfolio de-risking, and effective support for clients in underwriting agricultural risks, such as multi-peril or performance-based insurance. It also simplifies technical integration, strengthens data governance, and improves consistency across multiple data sources.
- **For insurers, farmers, and agribusinesses:** GFID brings greater transparency and fairness. Farmers can easily onboard, securely access and manage their field data, and see their sustainable practices reflected in tangible benefits — better risk profiles and more tailored insurance conditions.

In short: GFID delivers the missing layer of trust and precision in Brazil's agricultural insurance market — unlocking scalable, data-driven risk management for a changing climate.

“One of our main challenges is ensuring data quality — major players send information in many different formats, which makes interpretation difficult. One of the best features of GFID is that its field boundaries never overlap, helping us solve data quality issues and making the data much more understandable and usable.”

— Munich Re team member

Varda Foundation & ICRAF: Open Soil Data for Smarter Decisions across Africa

In Africa, healthy soils are the cornerstone of food security—but poor data and fragmented systems limit action. To address this, the **Varda Foundation** and the **International Centre for Research in Agroforestry** (ICRAF) are building an open digital ecosystem for soil intelligence in **Kenya, Ghana, Malawi, and Tanzania**.

At its core is SoilHive, an open and freely accessible platform that aggregates, standardizes, and shares soil data across research institutions, governments, and local innovators. It enables better monitoring of soil health, supports evidence-based policymaking, and empowers farmers and service providers with practical insights for sustainable land management.

By integrating **Global Field ID**, the initiative gains a spatial backbone—linking every soil data point to a unique, verifiable field. This makes soil data traceable, comparable, and interoperable across systems and time. Governments can target interventions more effectively; researchers

gain consistent datasets; and farmers can build trusted records that unlock finance, insurance, or carbon rewards.

Together, SoilHive and GFID create a **public digital infrastructure for soil health** — open, transparent, and ready for scale. It's a model for how technology, science, and collaboration can empower African nations to regenerate their soils and secure their food future.

How GFID adds value to SoilHive:

- Anchors each soil data record to a unique, persistent field ID
- Enables integration across platforms, labs, and datasets
- Reduces duplication and enhances traceability
- Strengthens credibility for financial and carbon programs
- Provides a consistent spatial framework for monitoring and policy

The screenshot displays the SoilHive web platform interface. On the left, a sidebar contains search filters: a search bar with 'Brazil' (1), 'Spatial filters' (2), 'Soil properties' (5), 'Agroecological zones' (7), 'Land Cover' (6), and 'Soil Groups' (6). The main panel shows 'Results' for 'Tropical lowland sub-humid' and 'Ferralsols' with a 'Data availability index' of 0.2 and 3,238 data points. A 'Download data request' modal is open, showing a table of datasets and a form to request data. The table lists datasets like 'MapBiomas SOC stock' and 'WoSIS' with their respective licenses, file formats, and amounts of information. The form includes an email field and checkboxes for terms of use and survey participation.

Dataset	Licenses	File format	Amount of info (est.)
MapBiomas SOC stock	CC-BY-SA 4.0	TIF	37 files
WoSIS	CC-BY 4.0 CC-BY-NC 3.0 US Public Domain CC-BY-NC 4.0 CC-BY 3.0 CC-BY-SA 4.0 CC-BY 4.0	GeoJSON	3,077 data points

How to explore soil data with SoilHive:

1. Search by country or GFID;
2. Narrow down your search using geospatial filters;
3. Check available data sets;
4. Download your soil data;
5. Compare soil data across different sources and geographies;
6. Store your data & share it privately;
7. Help close the soil data gap by donating data. Access the SoilHive Platform [here](#).

Onix & Global Field ID: *The Road Ahead*



05.

05. Onix & Global Field ID: *The Road Ahead*

From Brazil as a Blueprint to A Global Tool

Brazil will lead the way in showcasing how Global Field ID can serve as the backbone of the Onix vision, a federated, farmer-centric data ecosystem.

A key priority for 2026 is the integration of GFID with Brazil's National Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) System, providing a neutral, standardized field identifier that supports traceability, monitoring, and reporting for nature-positive agriculture and deforestation-free supply chains.

While Brazil is a pioneer, the value of GFID is global. There are today 180 million active field IDs in the system covering 553 million hectares of land globally.

In Africa, coffee farmers could use GFID to demonstrate origin and compliance with European Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), ensuring access to critical markets.

In Europe, food companies are assessing GFID to simplify compliance with the EUDR, linking each shipment directly to field identifiers.

From input providers to food companies, from cooperatives to government agencies, partners are exploring how GFID can reduce friction and unlock trust across systems and borders.

Roadmap to 2030

Join the Movement: Align, Adopt, Accelerate

As agriculture and land use enter a new digital era, the challenge is no longer about generating data — it is about connecting it. By 2026, multiple initiatives will have demonstrated what's possible: open soil data ecosystems in Africa, field identifiers in Brazil, digital MRV solutions for carbon markets, and traceability systems spanning global supply chains. Yet, these efforts risk remaining fragmented unless they are linked by common digital rails.

The Open Nature Intelligence Exchange (Onix) exists to provide that connection — a neutral, multistakeholder platform that ensures coherence, scalability, and legitimacy in how data about farms, fields, and ecosystems flows across

the global food system. Beyond 2026, Onix will evolve along three complementary tracks:

1. A Reference Architecture for Data Interoperability

Onix will define and steward a shared reference architecture — a blueprint for how digital identifiers such as Global Field ID and Brazil's National Rural Environmental Registry system can interoperate with open data catalogues for soil, water, and biodiversity, as well as with commercial applications such as carbon accounting, sustainability certification, and agri-finance. This architecture will serve as the "TCP/IP layer" for agricultural data — a common language that lowers transaction costs, reduces duplication, and enables innovation at scale.

2. A Governance Framework for Trust, Data Rights, and Shared Value

To make this digital ecosystem legitimate and fair, Onix will embed governance principles that safeguard farmer data rights, promote transparency, and ensure that value created from data is equitably shared. This framework will guide how public, private, and civil-society actors collaborate — aligning national regulations with international norms while fostering trust among users, investors, and policymakers.

3. A Global Community of Practice and Dialogue

Onix will convene an active global community — connecting governments, companies, researchers, and farmers through dialogues and living labs. Through regional roundtables, and partnerships between WBCSD, FAO, and the World Farmers Organisation, this community will co-create the shared agenda for digital public goods in food and agriculture.

Together, these three strands — interoperability, governance, and community — form the backbone of a trusted, scalable digital commons. By advancing them, Onix aims to make data work for people and the planet, enabling transparent, regenerative, and resilient food systems worldwide.

*The message is simple: **Trusted Fields. Connected Futures.**
With Global Field ID, we can make it real—together.*

References

Global FieldID:

- Retrieve field boundaries and related IDs via the user interface: <https://fieldid.varda.ag/>
- Integrate via the product's API: <https://developer.varda.ag/>

Onix:

- Website: <https://www.onix-ag.com/>

SoilHive:

- Find data in your regions of interest: <https://soilhive.ag/app/availability>
- Compare data in 2 different points: <https://soilhive.ag/app/comparison>
- Store and exchange soil data privately through our Private Data Hub: <https://soilhive.ag/app/private-data-hub>
- Integrate via the product's API: <https://developer.soilhive.ag>

Acknowledgements

About Varda Foundation

Varda Foundation is a mission-driven, not-for-profit organization dedicated to building the digital commons for global agriculture. As steward of key open infrastructure, most notably the Global Field ID and SoilHive, Varda provides foundational free services that enable secure, consistent, and interoperable farm- and field-level data exchange. The Foundation serves as a neutral catalyst for the common good, helping overcome today's fragmentation and proprietary lock-in that prevent data from flowing where it can create value for farmers, supply-chain partners, and landscapes. By enabling trusted data interoperability, Varda empowers actors across the food system to deliver better advisory services, unlock finance, strengthen resilience, and accelerate the transition toward a more nature-positive future. As a strategic partner to WBCSD, Varda helps ensure that digital infrastructure remains open, globally accessible, and built for public benefit.

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About WBCSD

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) is the leading community of over 250 global businesses making sustainability performance a key driver for competitiveness. Established in 1995, WBCSD is a non-profit member-led organization that connects business leaders through all sectors and major economies, and creates the tools and frameworks to scale collective impact, drive cross-sector innovation, and shape an ambitious, enabling policy agenda. We operate from seven offices worldwide — in Geneva, New York, Chicago, Amsterdam, London, Singapore and Wuhan — enabling collaboration across value chains and geographies. Together with our members, we are rewiring economic and financial systems to support the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive, and inclusive future that creates business value.

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