



## **Experience on Gathering Meaningful Data for Life Cycle Analyses**

- Experience of the BASF Eco-Efficiency Tool in Indian Agriculture**

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# Samruddhi: Farmer Training Project in India

## Benefits for farmers, society and environment



- Started in 2007 included over 100,000 farmers trained (2009)
- Better knowledge about farming
- Optimized disease management
- Better quality seeds
- Educate and demonstrate Good Ag Practices
- Increased productivity
- Improved prosperity
- Eco-Efficiency Analysis done for soybean farming (Guna region)

# BASF Eco-Efficiency Tool

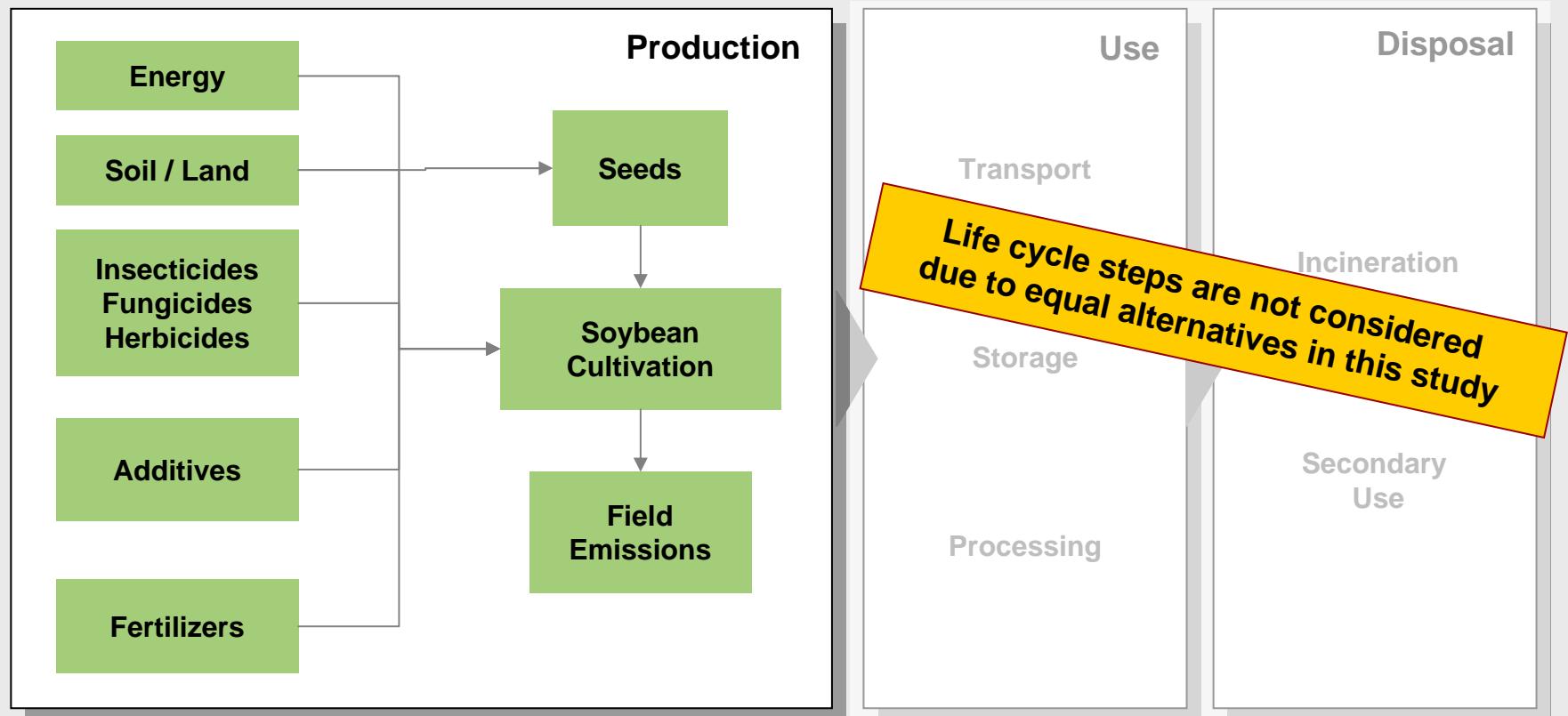
## Measure sustainability performance in agriculture



- **Holistic:**
  - Life-cycle analysis
- **Scientific, objective:**
  - Quantitative
  - Reproducible
- **Cost effective:**
  - Affordable
  - Reasonable time effort
- **Decision oriented**

# Initial Step

## Setting the right system boundaries



System boundaries define scope of the life cycle assessment

# Inputs

## Availability of farm-based data

Factor	Product	Volume	Farmers' Practice	Samruddhi Practice
Yield	Soybean	dt/ac	5,58	6,86
Fertilizer	Diammonium-P	kg/ac	16	12
	Super-single-P	kg/ac	47	93
Seed		kg/ac	29	36
Fungicide	Bavistin	g/kg seed	0	3
Herbicide	Pursuit	l/ac	0,27	0,3
Insecticide	Endosulphhan	l/ac	0,5	0,45
	Triazophos	l/ac	0,4	0,375
PGR	Lihocin	l/ac	0	0,4

- Input data is calculated average data on the base farmers' surveys (2008 and 2009).

Input	Source	Year	Quality	Validity
Diammonium-P	Bousted	2010	High	World
Super-single-P	PROBAS	2010	High	World
Diesel	Bousted	1996	High	India
Carbendazim	BASF	1997	High, primary data	Europe
Imazethapyr	BASF	2009	Very high, primary data	USA
Endosulphhan	EcoInvent	2008	High	Europe
Triazophos	EcoInvent	2008	High	Europe
Lihocin	BASF	2009	Very high, primary data	World

- Eco-profiles from either commercial databases or calculated from proprietary processes.
- Risk data (working accidents and occupational diseases from internet searches in publicly available databases or publications).
- Toxicity and eco-toxicity data from MSDSs.

# Correlation between Data and Indicators

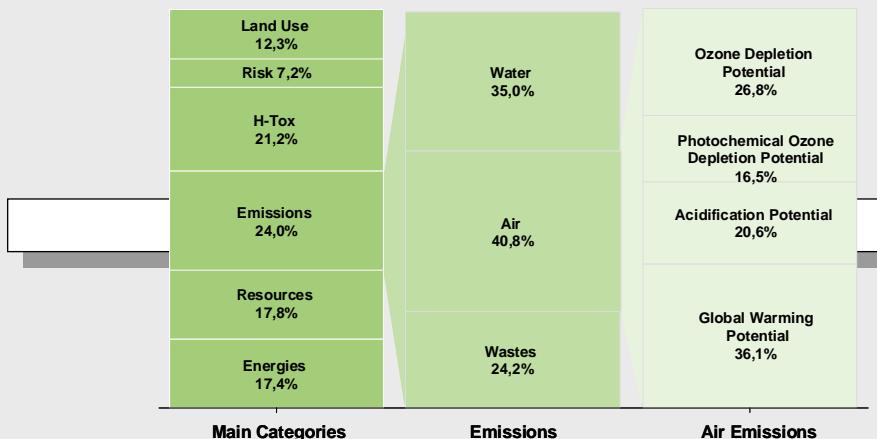
## Statistics and perception

Air Emissions	Indien
CO2 (1000 t/a)	1,5 E + 06
SOX (1000 t/a)	7,9 E + 03
NOX (1000 t/a)	6,6 E + 03
CH4 (1000 t/a)	2,2 E + 04
HC (1000 t/a)	9,4 E + 03
Hal. HC	2,0 E + 00
NH3 (1000 t/a)	3,83 E + 03
N2O (1000 t/a)	1,0 E + 03
HCl (1000 t/a)	3,57 E + 02

Water Emissions	Indien
COD (t/a)	2,53 E + 06
BOD (t/a)	5,5 E + 05
N-tot (t/a)	1,36 E + 06
NH4N (t/a)	4,57 E + 05
P-tot (t/a)	2,50 E + 05
AOX (t/a)	3,75 E + 03
HM (t/a)	5,71 E + 02
HC (t/a)	1,14 E + 03
SO4 (t/a)	1,43 E + 07
Cl- (t/a)	2,86 E + 07

Use of Resources	Indien
Oil (Mio t)	2,7 E + 02
Gas (Mio t)	3,6 E + 01
Coal (Mio t)	5,0 E + 02
Lignite (Mio t)	3,5 E + 01
Limestone	4,1 E + 02
Iron	1,4 E + 02
Manganese	3,7 E + 00
Copper	1,5 E + 00
Bauxite	2,7 E + 00
Sulfur	3,3 E + 00
Stone	1,9 E + 02
Zinc	9,9 E - 01
Salt	0,0 E + 00

Energy	Indien
Energy (PJ)	1,8 E + 04



### Relevance Factor

- Objective factor based on statistics.
- Data availability in publicly available databases, e.g. UN-statistics, [earthtrends.wri.org](http://earthtrends.wri.org) or national statistics.
- In case of no available data we estimate data on the base of the data from other countries (yellow box).

### Societal Factor

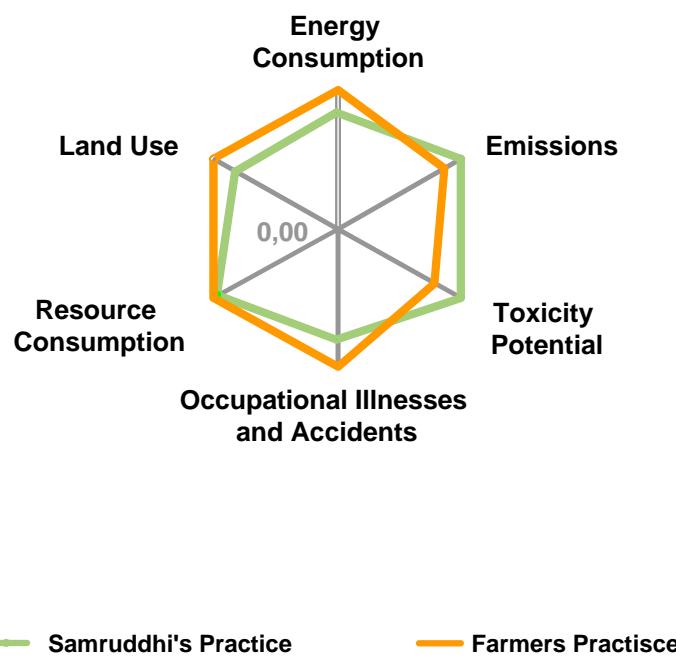
- Subjective factor based on public polls/expert survey.
- Data provided by a survey of BASF Indian colleagues and external Indian persons (questionnaire based on a TNS survey for USA and Europe was used).

Weighing: Calculation Factor =  $\sqrt{\text{Relevance Factor} * \text{Societal Factor}}$

# Eco-Efficiency Analysis

## Individual finger print

### Samruddhi versus Farmer's Practice

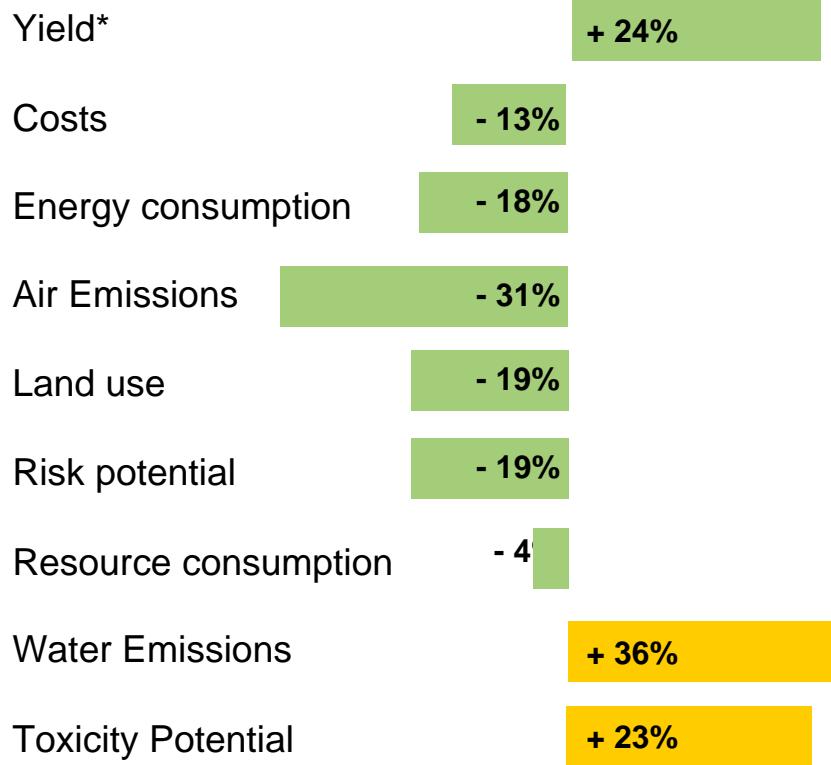


### Crucial Influence Factors

- Chosen indicators and categories are relevant contributors to the eco-efficiency results.
- Up to 100,000 data points and 11 categories and multiple indicators per study can be included depending on the system boundaries.
- Relative comparison of 2 scenarios per indicator set.
- Spider web diagram: value of '0' represents no and '1' highest impact per indicator category (based on 1 MT soybean)

# Farmer Training Project in India

## Higher yield, lower costs and environmental impact



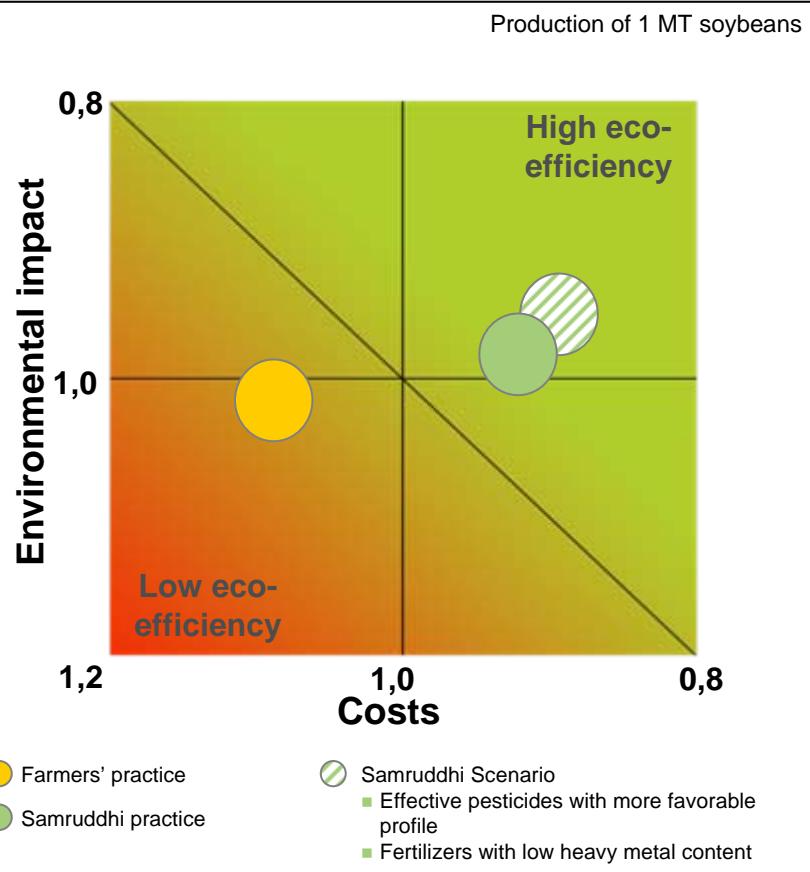
\* - kg/ha, all other factors per 1 MT

### Crucial Influence Factors

- Yield
- Land use for soybean cultivation
- Fertilizer type and fertilizer amounts (energy consumption, P-consumption and heavy metals)
- Occupational diseases and working accidents in agriculture
- Total cultivation cost:
  - reduced due to higher yield
  - higher yield overcompensates for add. expenses, e.g. fungicides.

# Scenario Analysis

## Tool to identify improvement potential



### Conclusion

- Samruddhi's cultivation schedule is significantly more eco-efficient than farmers' practice (> 5 %).
- Fertilizer and crop protection have a very strong impact on the result: the fertilizer amounts and type and their heavy metal content are relevant.
- Scenario analysis demonstrates improvement potential.
- Lacking of unique indicators for agricultural production systems.

## What can we learn from the case study?

- Need for a holistic approach to demonstrate impact on all pillars of sustainability (no single indicator)
- Robust and relevant indicators are essential to substantiate conclusion
- Input with significant and reliable data (statistics, survey)
- Weighing factors publically accepted
- Validation of tool via stakeholder and recognized institutes
- Scenarios needed to support political decision making
- Need for more specific indicators for agricultural processes and food security



**BASF**

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