

Strengthening Geospatial Collaboration for Sustainable Growth

Geospatial decision support systems for sustainable
intensification: South Asia and Latin America



International scenario

HOW CAN WE FEED
9 BILLION
PEOPLE?



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

La próxima despensa global
Cómo América Latina puede alimentar al mundo

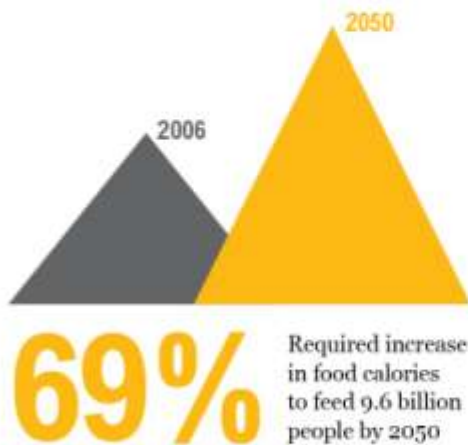


International scenario

THE GREAT BALANCING ACT

The world must achieve a “great balancing act” in order to sustainably feed 9.6 billion people by 2050. Three needs must be met at the same time.

CLOSING THE FOOD GAP

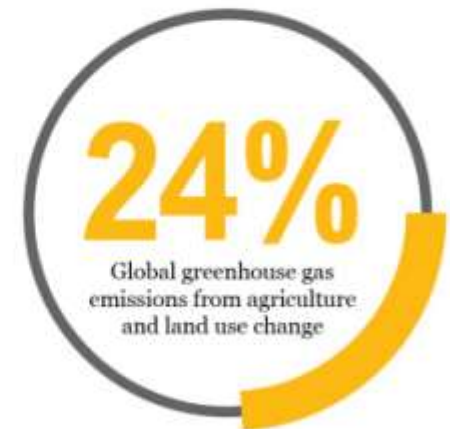


SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



28% Global population directly or indirectly employed by agriculture

REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT





A Global Food Company

MARKET

“THE NEW
CONSUMER”



Food insecurity a significant risk
to “global society”

Food safety/security issues create
“direct and indirect risks &
opportunities for businesses”




Insurance can play a large role in
risk mitigation/management
as well as innovation/investment

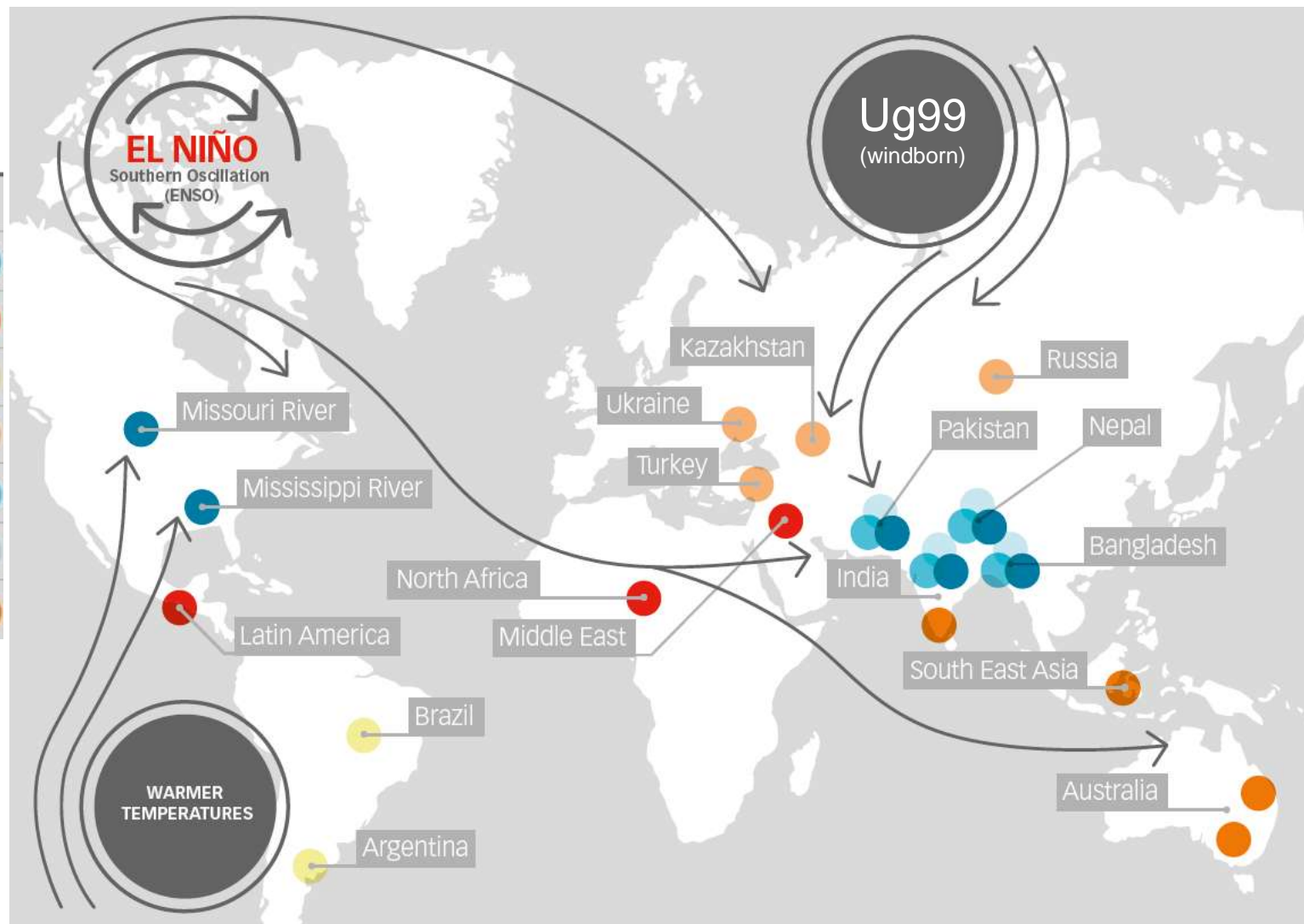
March, 2014

FEAST OR FAMINE

BUSINESS AND INSURANCE IMPLICATIONS OF FOOD
SAFETY AND SECURITY



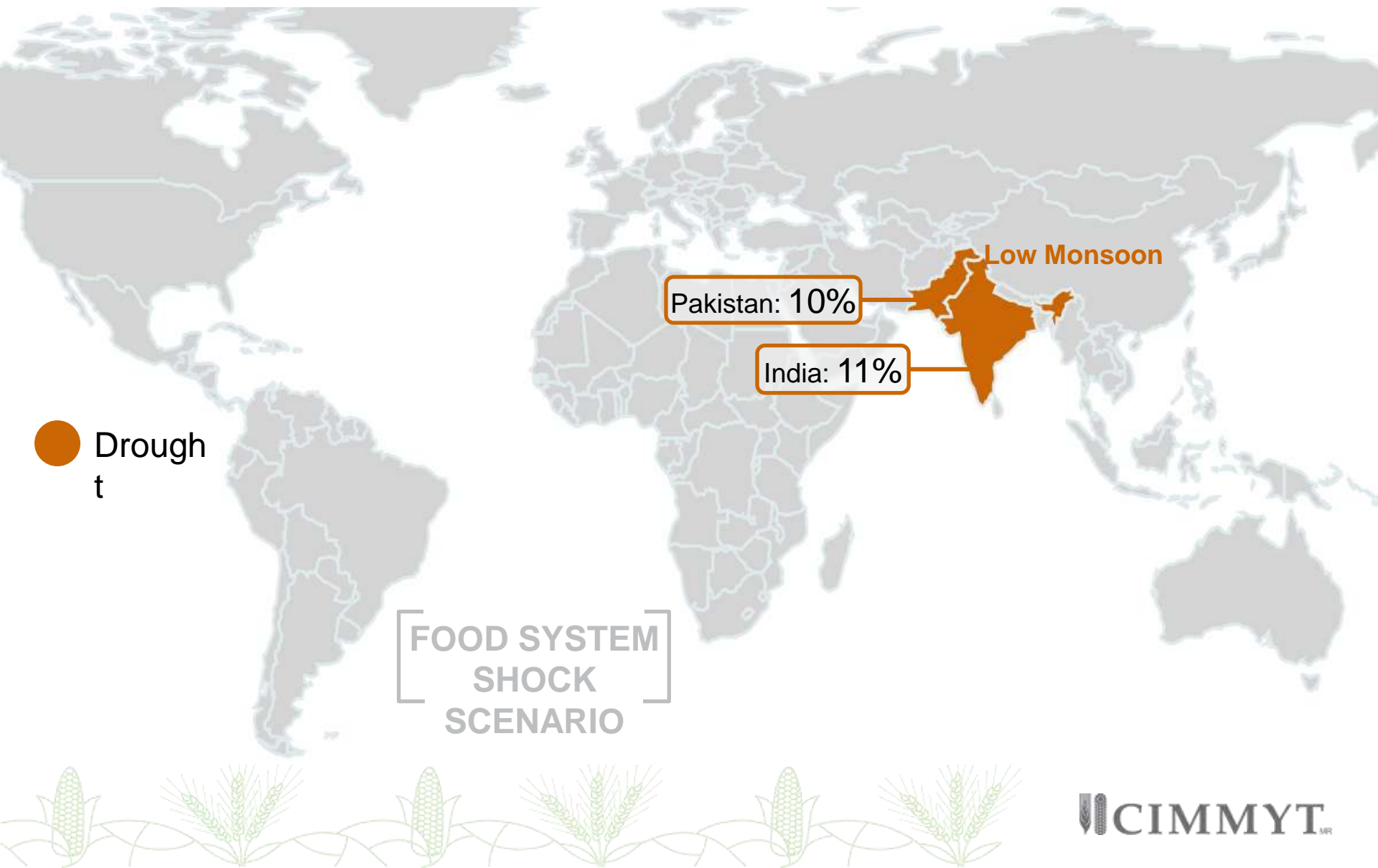
Key	
Flooding	
Food Riots	
Crop Epidemic	
Farms Suffer	
Torrential Rainfall	
Landslides	
Severe Drought	



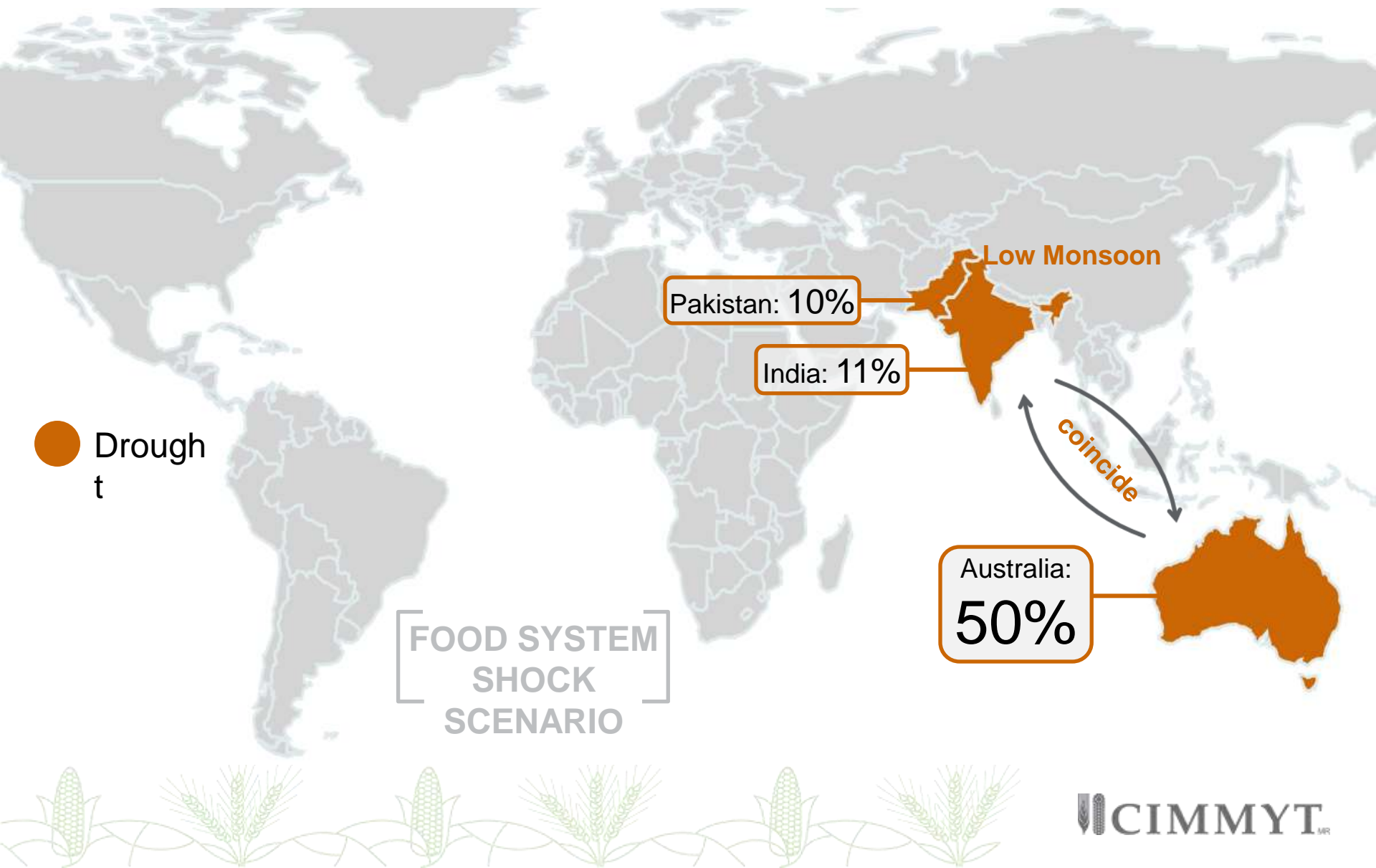
Wheat losses



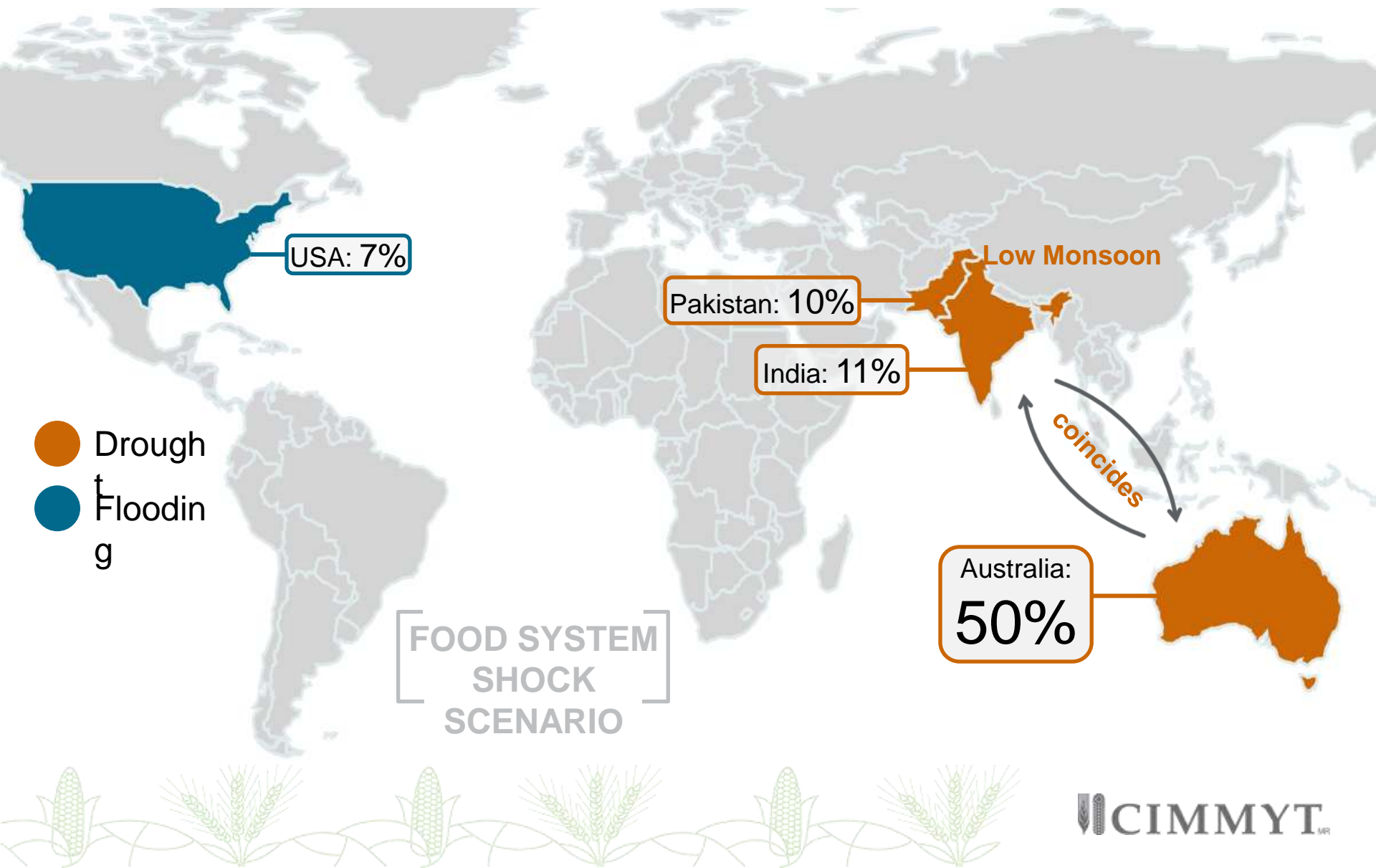
Wheat losses



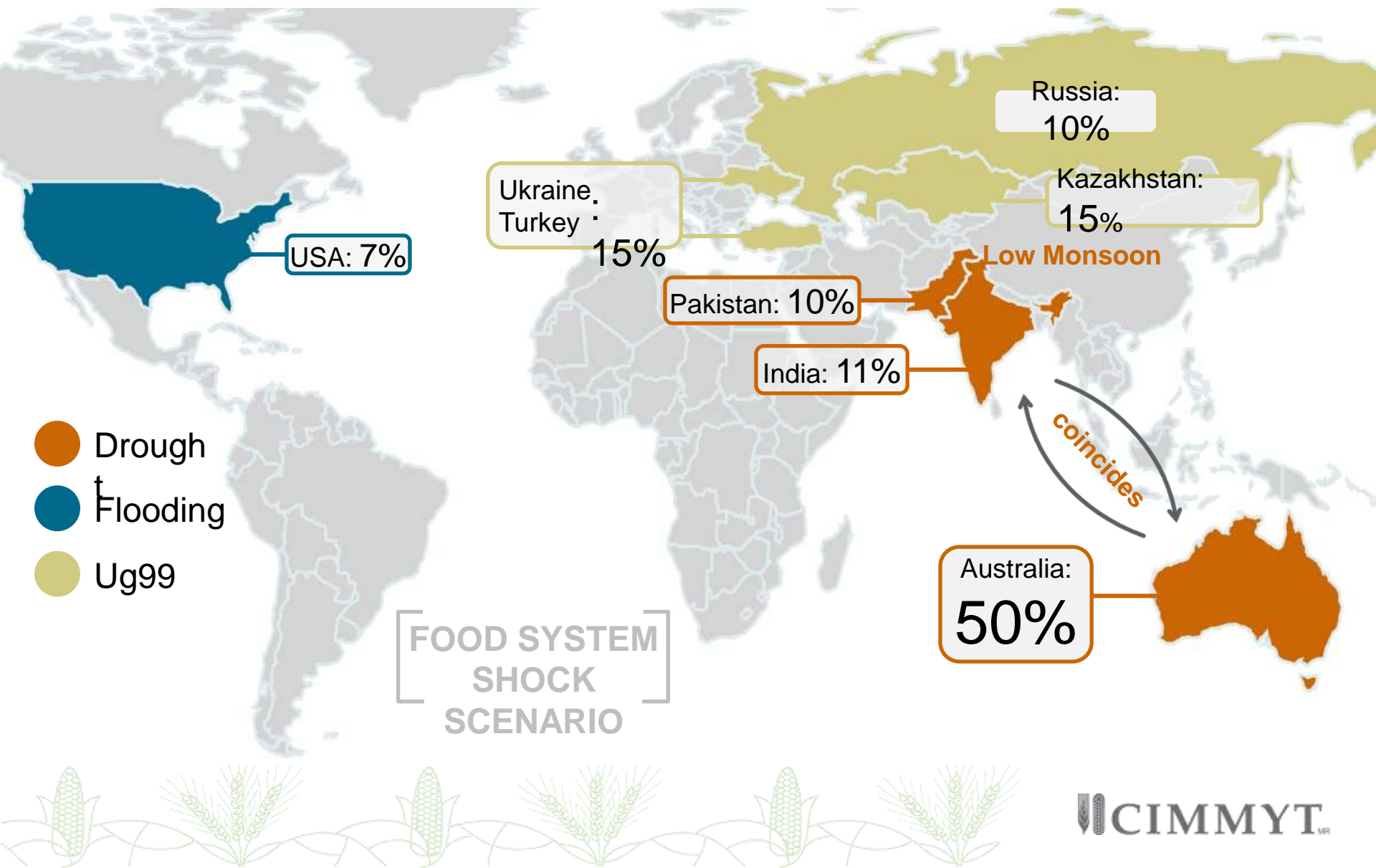
Wheat losses



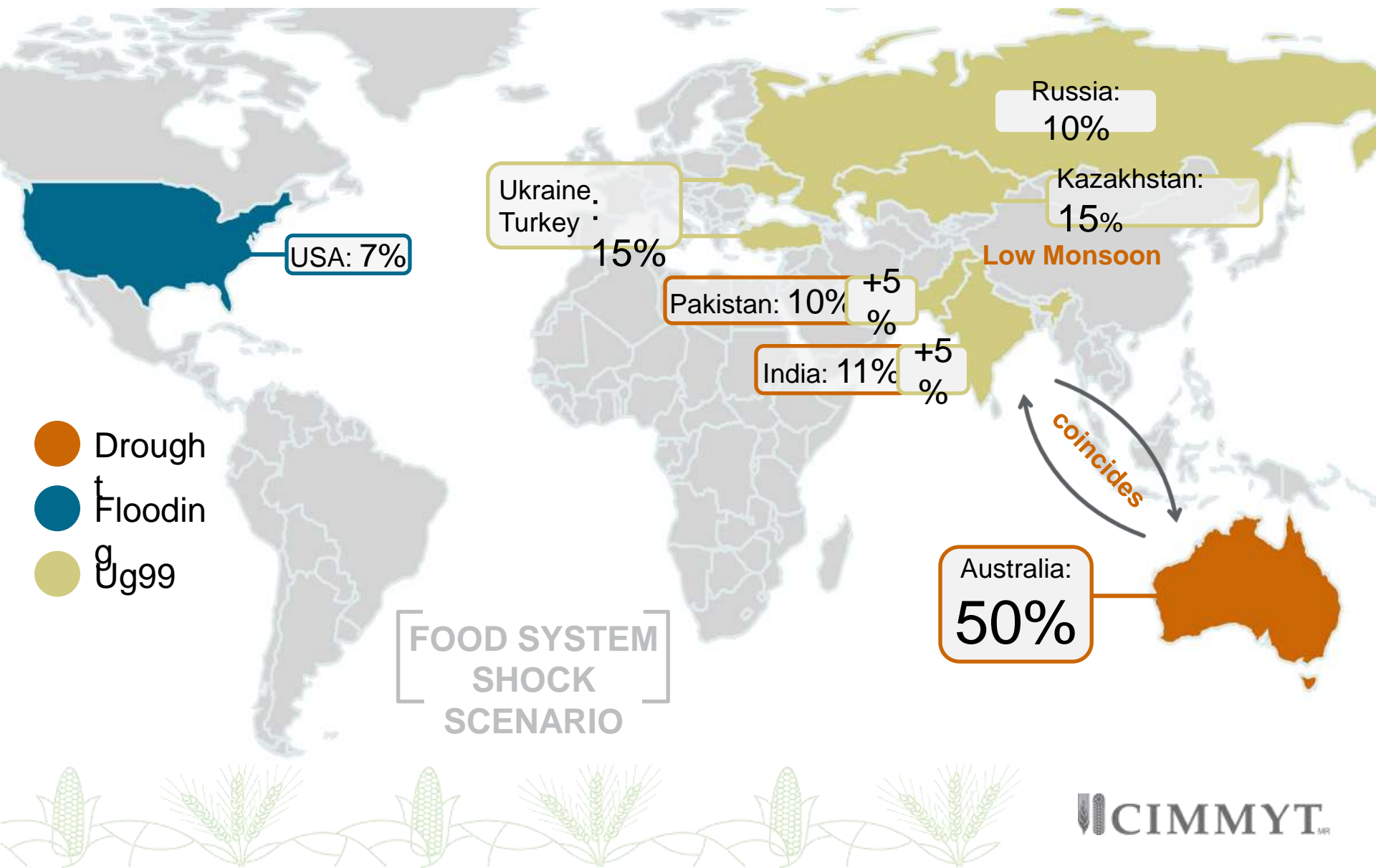
Wheat losses



Wheat losses

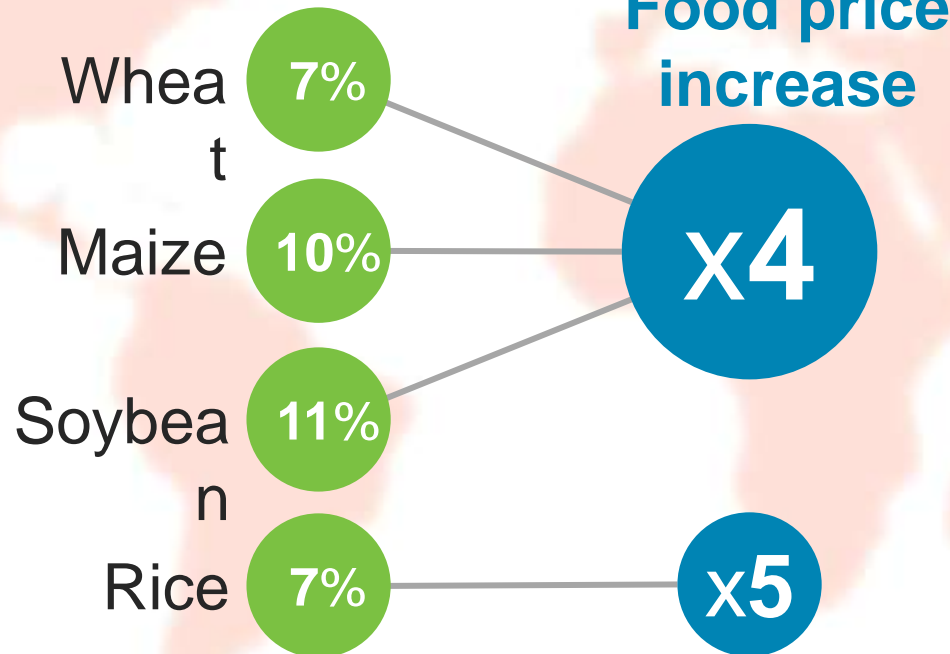


Wheat losses



Impacts

Global losses



Social cost

+ Humanitarian crisis

✦ Revolts

↓ Market losses

10% in EU
5% in US

... CIMMYT exists to deliver the best seed, agronomy, and agricultural research to farmers in the developing world. As each farm is unique, CIMMYT has created a mix of products and services, or tools, for farmers ...

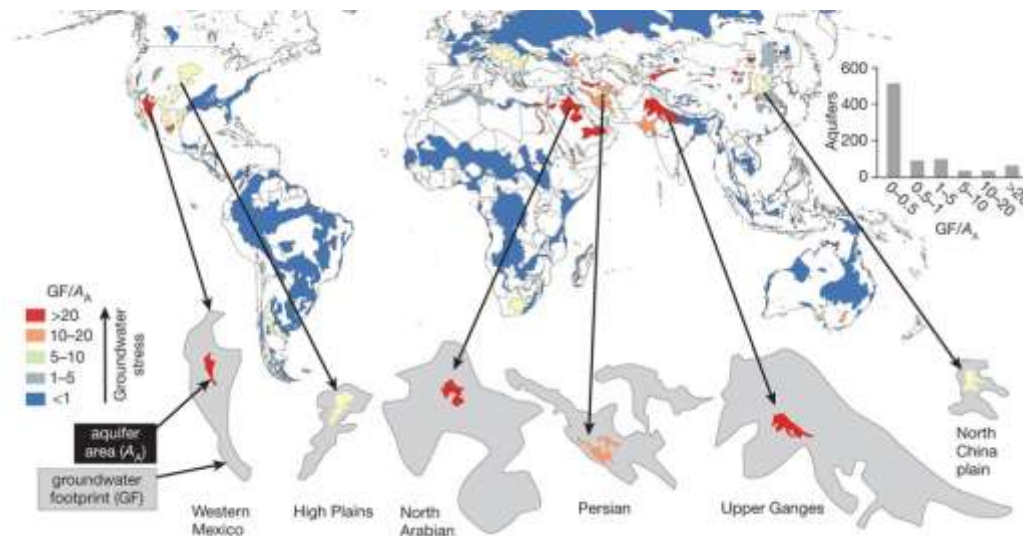


South Asia



A. Development of an irrigation Scheduling Advisory System for the Delta Region of Bangladesh

- Ground water levels are being depleted at an alarming rate. Most of the water is being used for irrigation.
- Ground water footprint of aquifers that are important to agriculture are significantly larger than their geographic areas.



T Gleeson *et al. Nature* **488**, 197-200 (2012) doi:10.1038/nature11295

nature

OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Use of surface water to increase land use intensity in the delta region of Bangladesh
- ✓ Analysis at the macro- (regional watershed) and meso- (sub-regional watershed) scales to determine safe operation space and best bet areas for technology targeting.
- ✓ Development of an irrigation scheduling service for 4 major crops: Maize, Wheat, (Rice), Mungbean



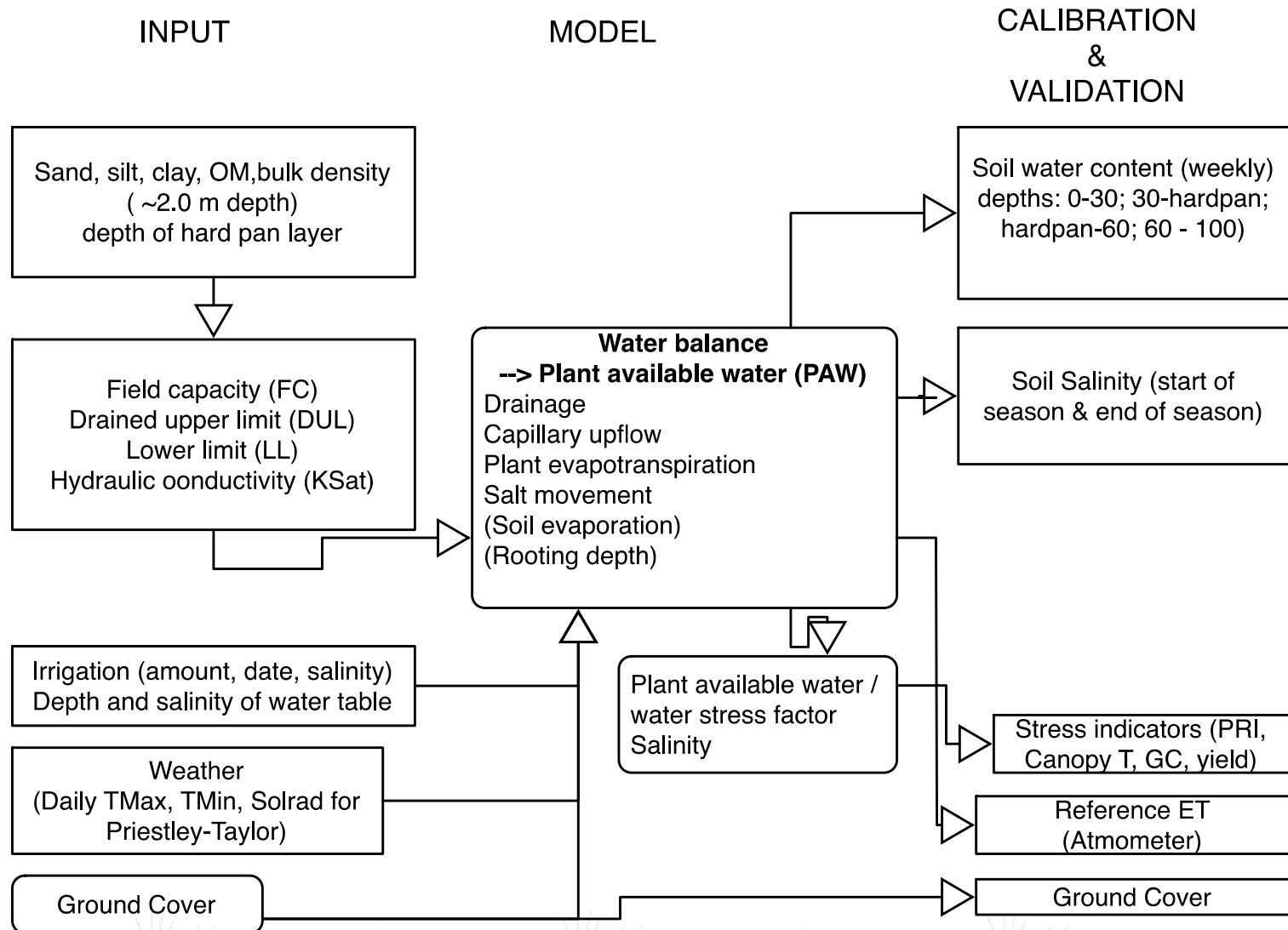
SPURRING A
TRANSFORMATION FOR
AGRICULTURE THROUGH
REMOTE SENSING



CIMMYT_{MR}

Irrigation scheduling

Input parameters collected under field conditions to predict plant available



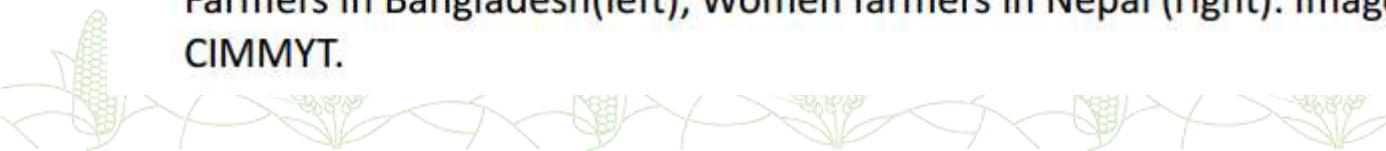
B. Landscape Crop Assessment Tool (LCAT)

Purpose:

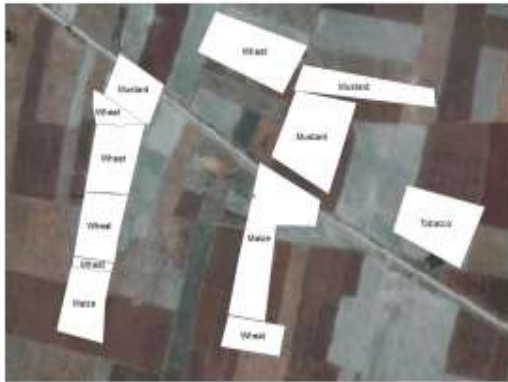
The Landscape-scale Crop Assessment Tool (LCAT) will provide support for accessing and analyzing large amounts of crop data for south Asia. Satellite images will be used in combination with ground truth data to identify croplands, crop type, phenology, and assess vegetation health. This information can then be used in algorithms to help predict future crop yields.



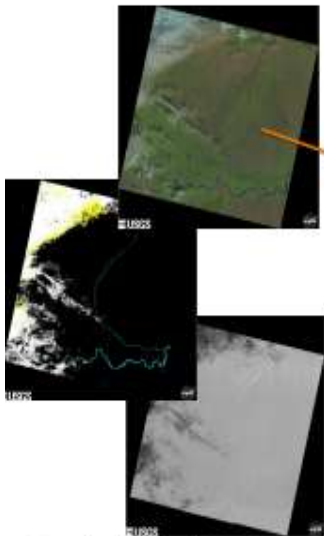
Farmers in Bangladesh(left), Women farmers in Nepal (right). Images courtesy of CIMMYT.



B. Landscape Crop Assessment Tool: Process (2)



Researchers collect ground truth data of crop classification which is then used to make polygons for shapefiles. These will be the training tool for new images to determine information such as crop classification where there is no ground truth.



These Landsat images are from the same tile in the Landsat Worldwide Reference System (WRS-2). For cataloging, the world is divided into tiles, and this particular tile is identified as Path 140, Row 42. These numbers correspond to the tile in India where the ground truth data was recorded. From these images and correlated ground truth, algorithms will be made to analyze crop phenology at locations where there is limited information. One issue with this region is the intense cloud cover often blocks the land out of picture. To combat this, a filter was used to exclude images that contain >60% cloud cover.

Analysis:

Crop phenology data will be correlated with ground truth and weather data to understand what is affecting crop health



Results:

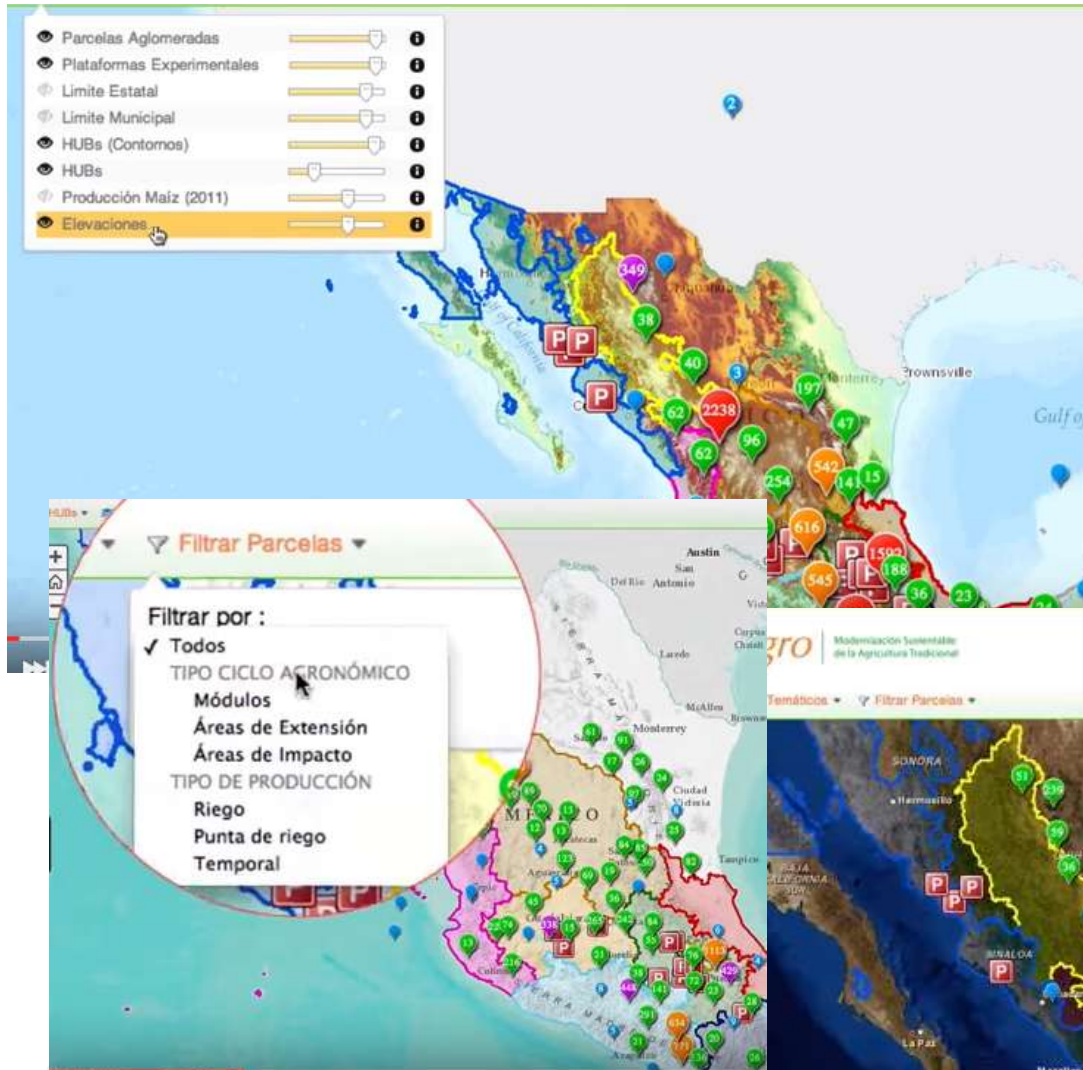
Scientists will develop algorithms that utilize this data to forecast future crop productivity. Farmers will determine how much fertilizer to use, how drought resistant a crop is, and sustainably increase the productivity of their crops.

Natural color, quality, and thermal images. January 1, 2015.
Landsat images provided by the U. S. Geological Survey.

Latin America



A. Conservation Earth: Online Geographical Information Platform

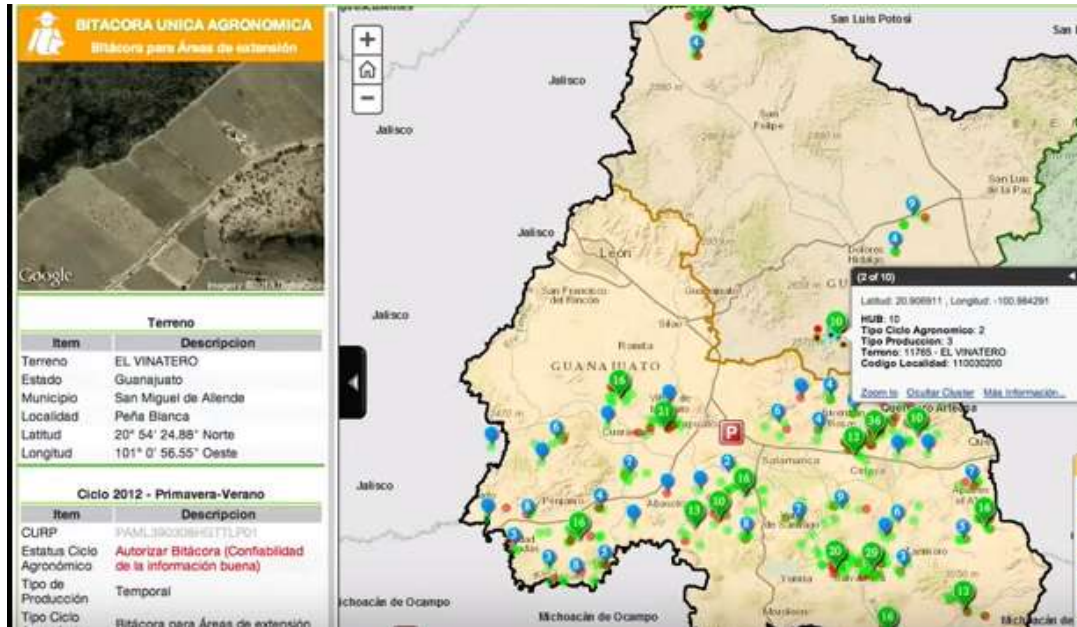


FEATURES:

- ✓ Geospatial information layers management
- ✓ Base cartography data
- ✓ Fast information filtering system (per plot, water regime)



A. Conservation Earth: Online Geographical Information Platform (2)



FEATURES:

- ✓ Specific information per plot and HUB (agro-ecological region)



<http://gismaps.cimmyt.org/>

<http://gismaps.cimmyt.org/CE/MasAgro/GTO/>



B. GreenSat

Current situation in the Yaqui Valley and many irrigated wheat production regions in Mexico:

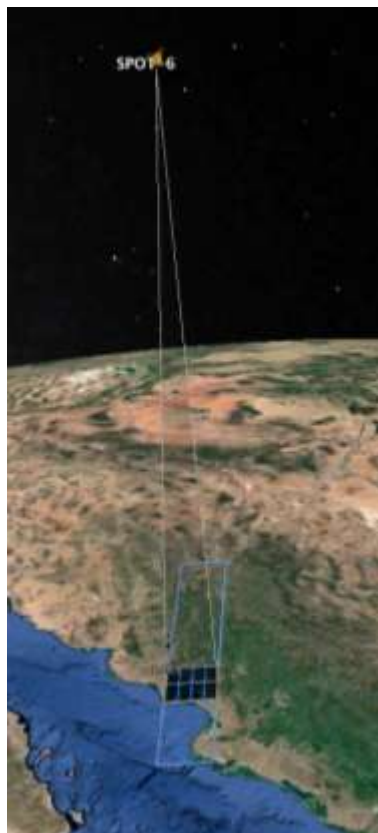
- Almost all N fertilizer is applied before sowing
 - High N loss (50 – 70%)
 - Problems with grain quality (yellow berry)

Objectives

Regular monitoring of the development of the plant stand with remote sensing

- Visualization of the variability within fields
- Better N management decisions
 - **Increase N use efficiency**
 - **Less pollution**
 - **Better grain quality**
 - **Higher profits**

Close Collaboration between SIAP and CIMMYT



SIAP tasks 2 SPOT satellites to acquire images during the winter seasons. It also does the image processing and hosts the GreenSat website: <http://www.cmgs.gob.mx/GreenSat>



▼ Leyenda

NDVI

0,00 - 0,05
0,05 - 0,1
0,1 - 0,125
0,125 - 0,15
0,15 - 0,2
0,2 - 0,25
0,25 - 0,3
0,3 - 0,35
0,35 - 0,4
0,4 - 0,45
0,45 - 0,5
0,5 - 0,55

N-rich strip

▼ Calculadora de Nitrógeno

Región Valle del Yaqui

Trigo de Primavera

Rendimiento Máx: (kg/ha)	<input type="text" value="10000"/>	?
Fecha de siembra	<input type="text" value="12-01-2014"/>	?
Fecha, medidas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="text" value="01-20-2015"/>	?
Franja Rica con N	<input type="text" value="0.767"/>	?
Práctica del Agricultor	<input type="text" value="0.719"/>	?
NUE anticipado	<input type="text" value="0.35"/>	?

Medir NDVI



- ☐ Automatic
☐ N rate map

[Buscar parcela por coordenadas geográficas](#)





Knowledge Systems for Sustainability

To equip humanity with the ability to manage the complex risks emerging from mounting pressures on Earth's food, water, and energy systems, by mobilizing science and technology across multiple disciplines and across public, private and civil sectors to provide system-oriented, scale-appropriate, actionable solutions.



THE EARTH INSTITUTE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



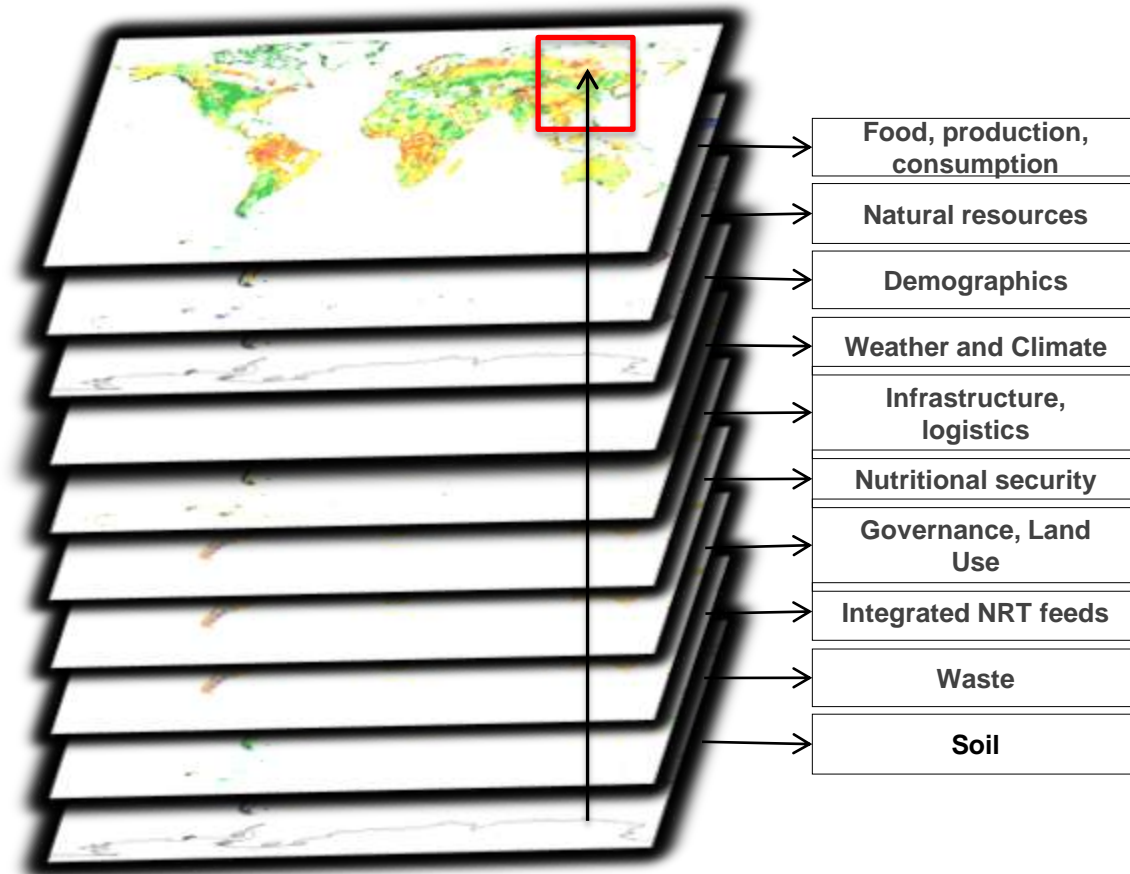
Battelle
The Business of Innovation



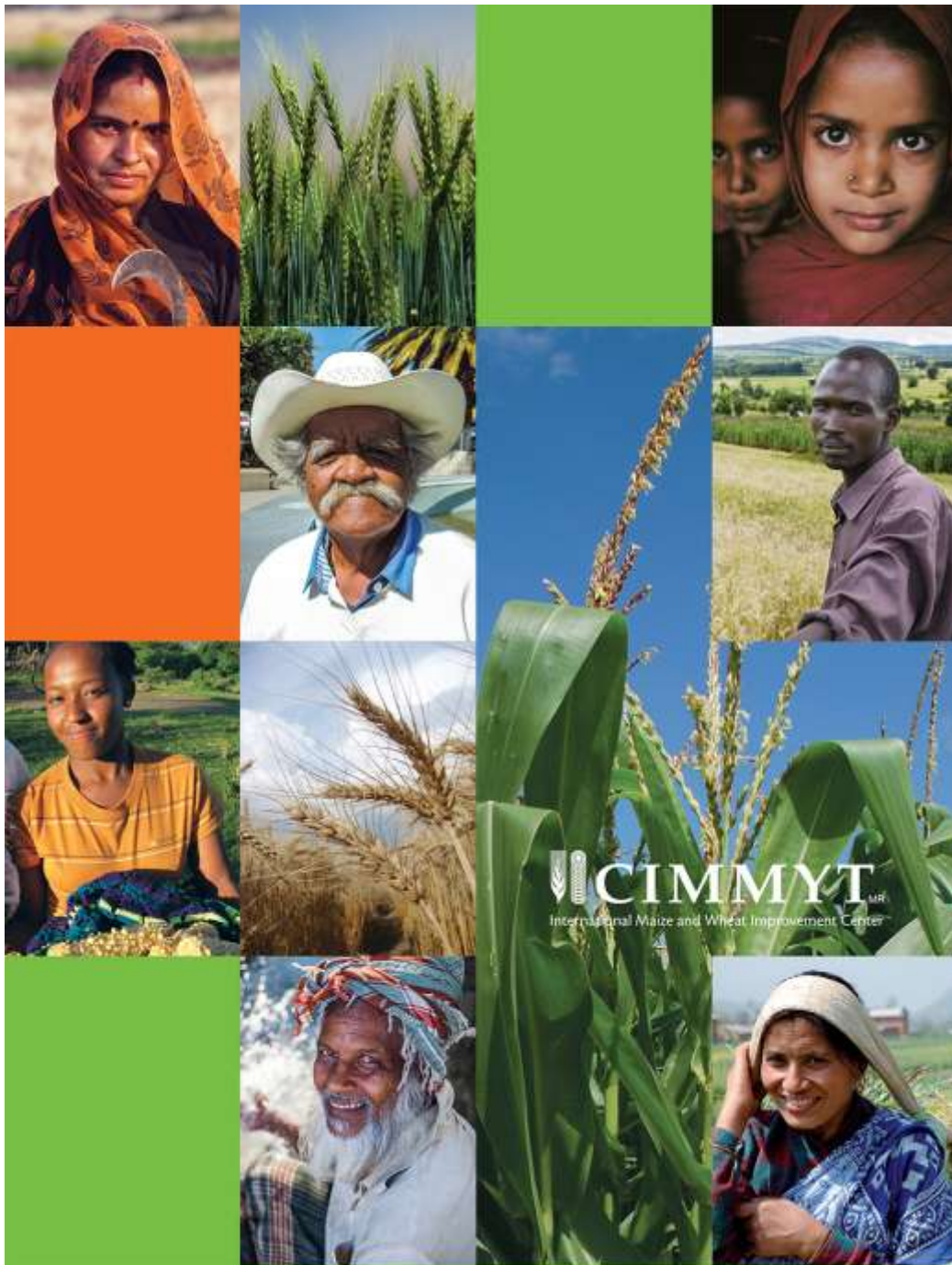
WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Core Product: Knowledge systems that allow us to scan for patterns, zero in on places, learn from our actions at scale

- *Data, information, and knowledge assets*
- *Modeling of complex systems*
- *Learning systems*
- *Decisions about management that advance securities*



Importable and exportable actionable insights shared between critical decision makers such that scalable, repeatable actions can be replicated



**Thank you
for your
interest!**