

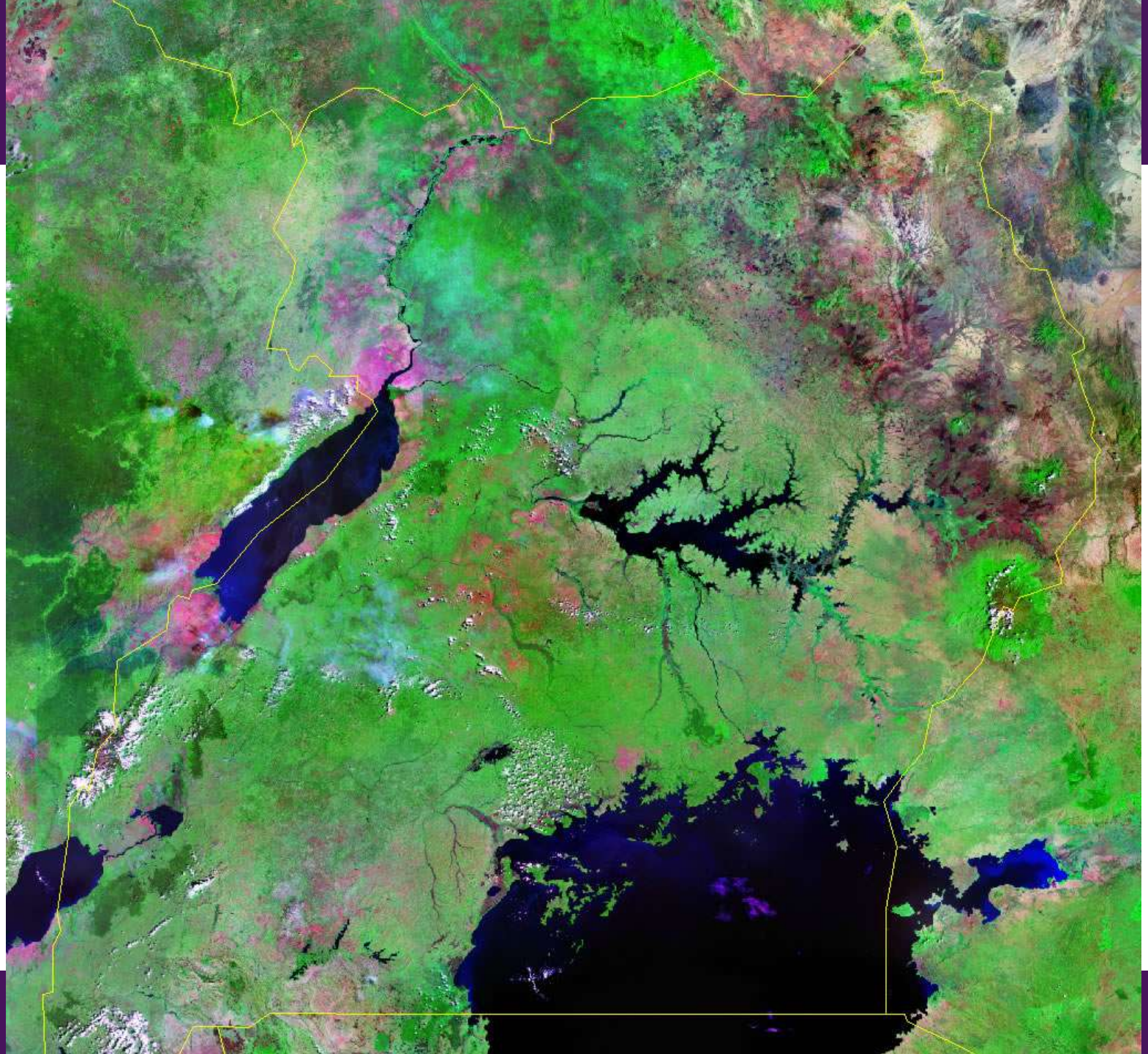


Food security & Satellite information services



Mark Loos

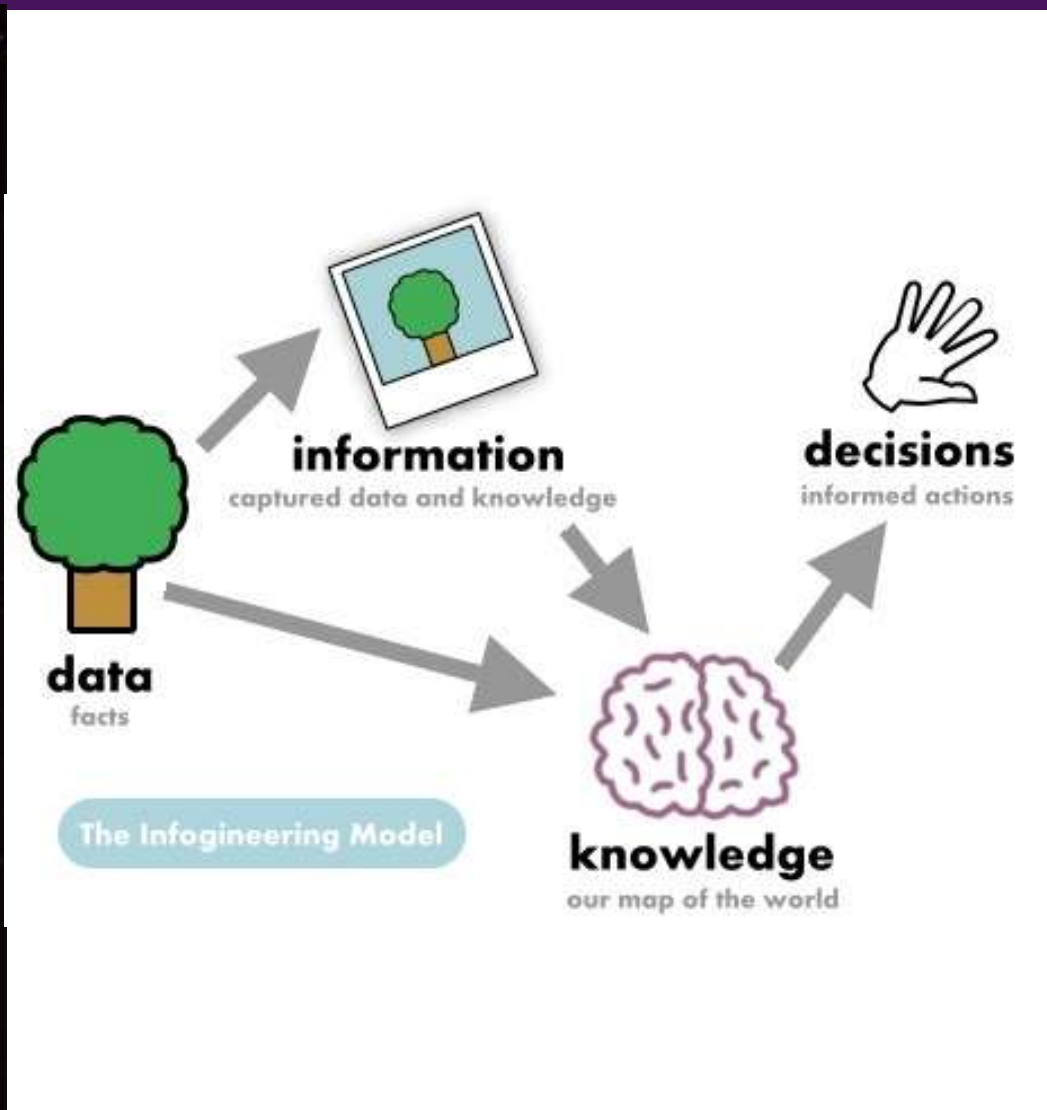
Netherlands Space Office (NSO)

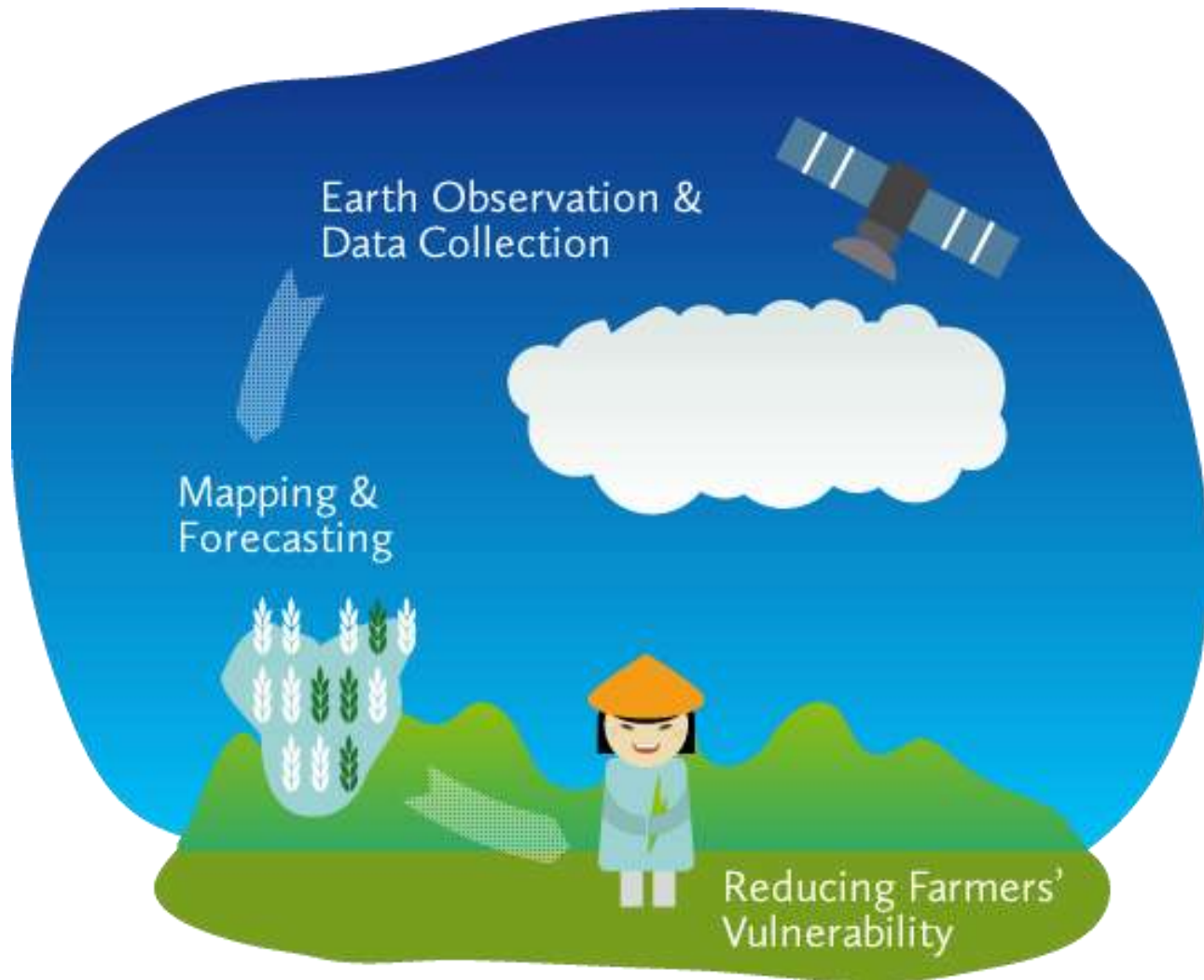




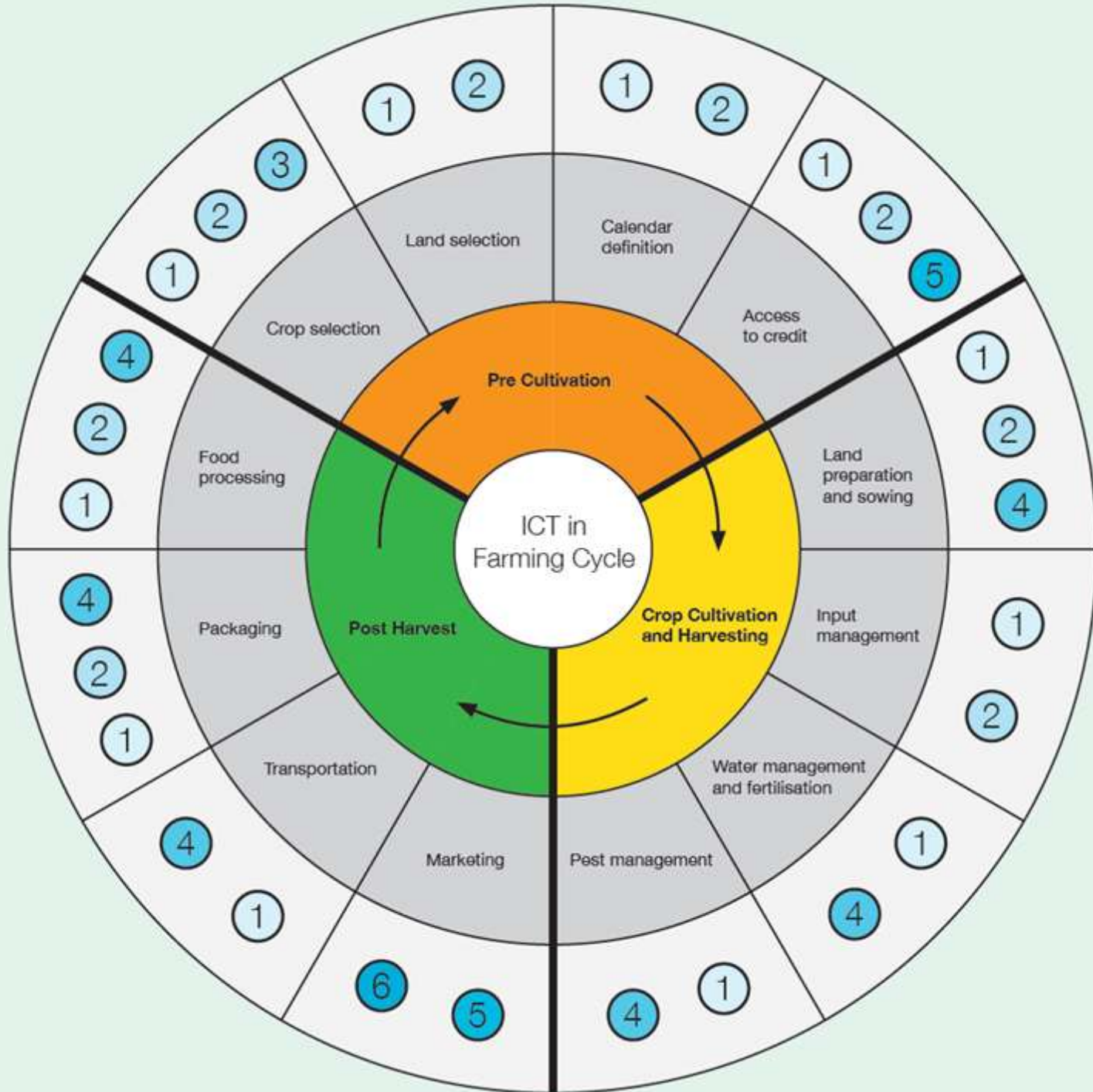
Effects of climate change on
Food & water security





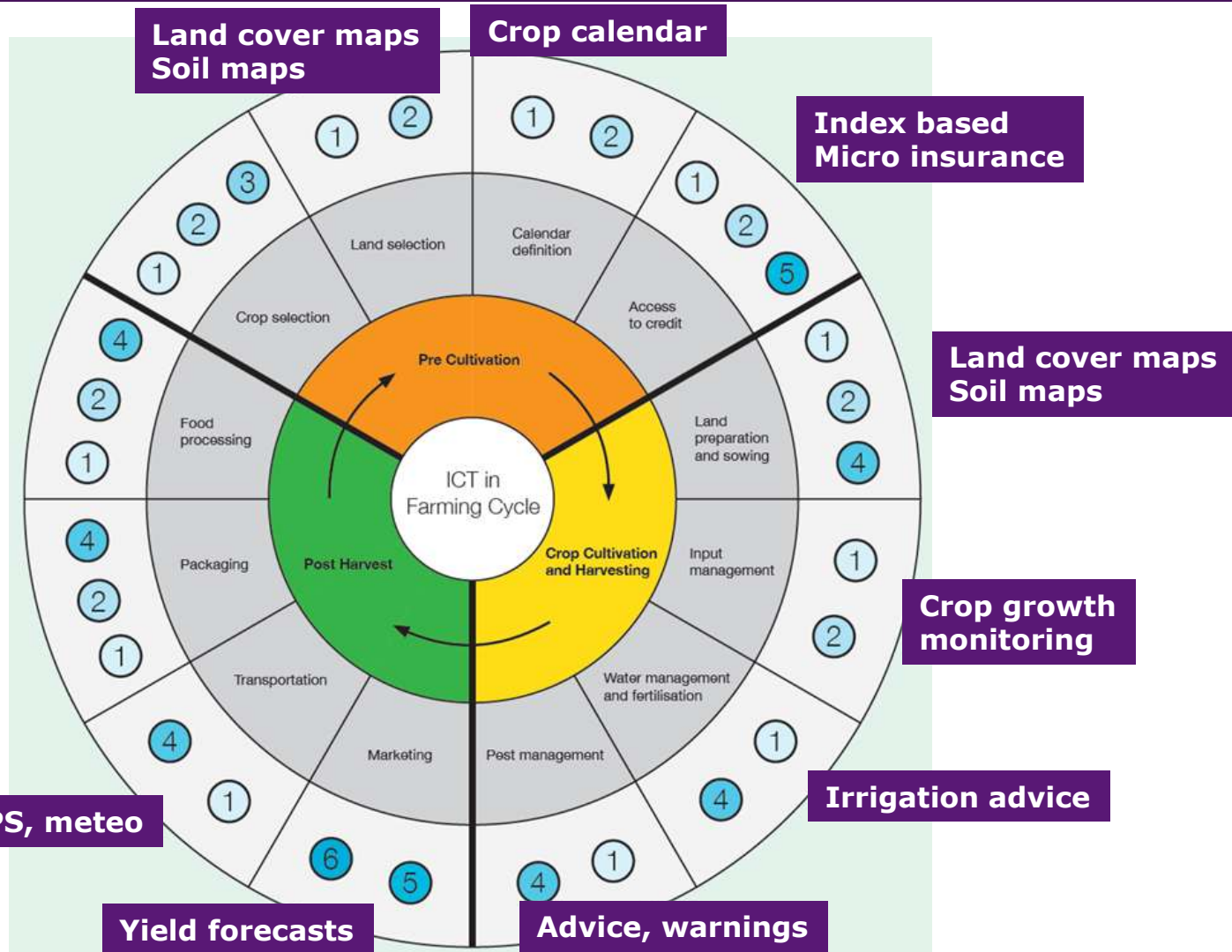


- ① Information systems including DSS/MISS/GIS etc
- ② ICT-enabled learning and knowledge exchange
- ③ Modelling solutions
- ④ Sensory and proximity devices
- ⑤ ICT-enabled networking solutions
- ⑥ Online commerce tools (eCommerce/mCommerce)





- 1 Information systems including DSS/MISS/GIS etc
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G4AW

Geodata for Agriculture and Water

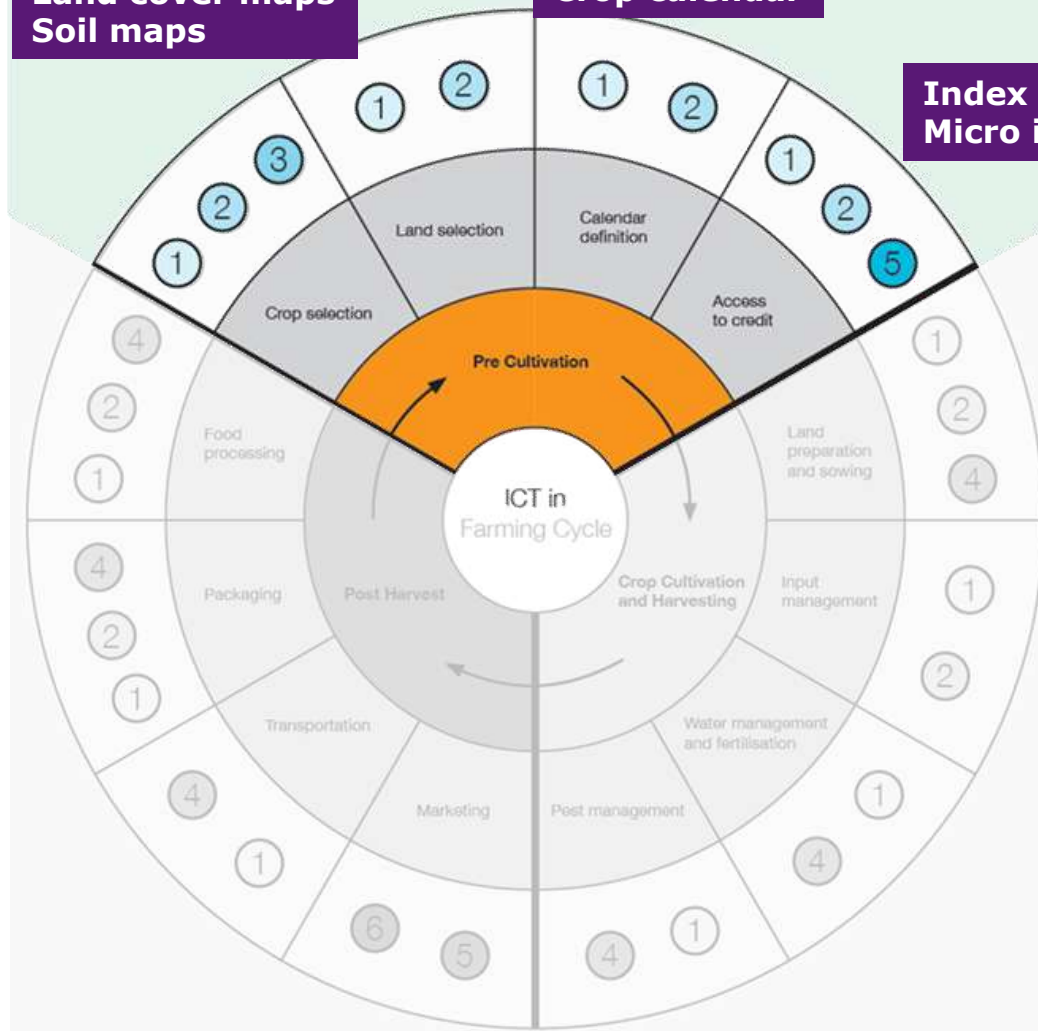


Land cover maps Soil maps

Crop calendar

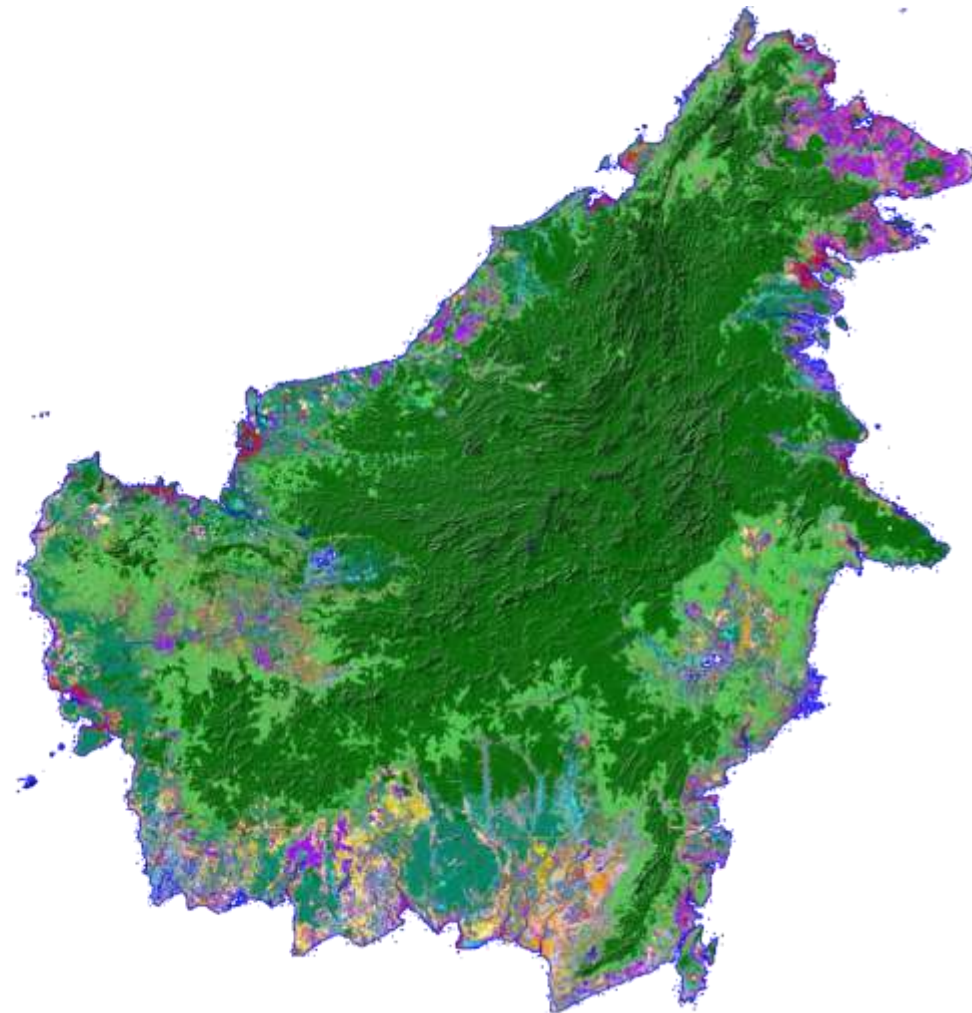
Index based Micro insurance

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Kalimantan Land cover map (radar) (SarVision)





Crop calendar - a crop production information tool for decision making

english français español

crop calendar

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

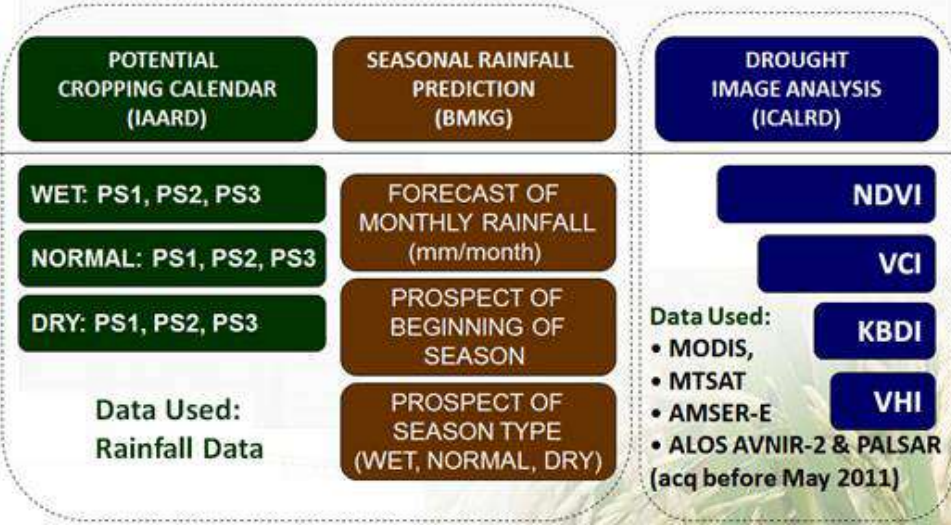
rehabilitation activities following natural or human-led disasters. Furthermore, the Crop Calendar can serve as a quick reference tool in selecting crop varieties to adapt to changing weather patterns accelerated by climate change.

The Crop Calendar database is being maintained at a regional level and is based on inputs from member countries. The Crop Calendar database currently covers 43 African countries and contains information on more than 130 crops, located in 283 agro-ecological zones.

select a crop

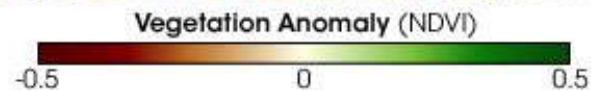
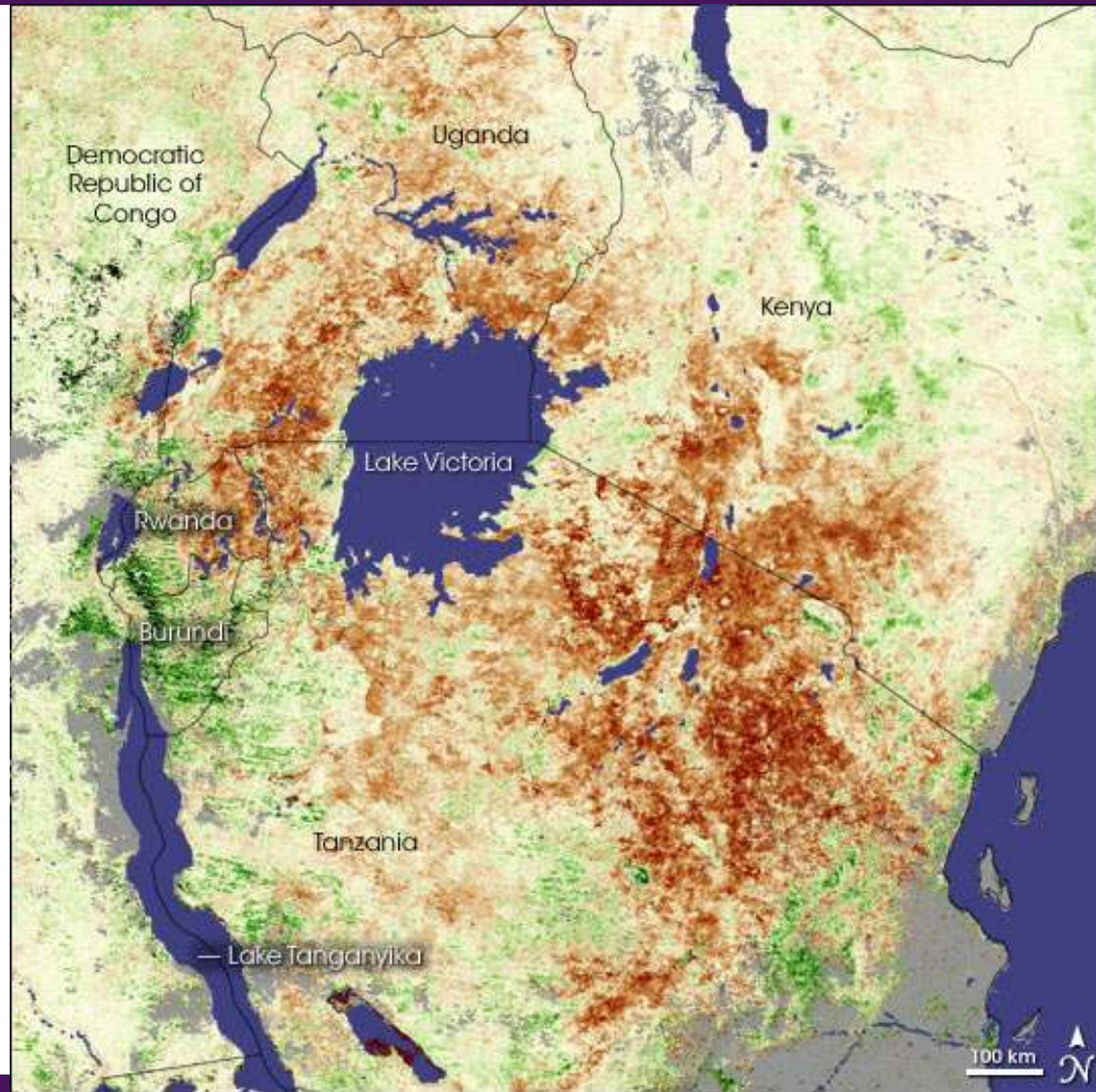
- Amaranthus
- Artichoke
- Asparagus
- Aubergine
- Bambara groundnut
- Banana
- Banana, Abyssinian
- Barley
- Bean common, dry
- Bean, Lima
- Bean, broad
- Bean, broad green
- Bean, faba
- Bean, green
- Beet, red
- Beet, table
- Benniseed
- Bitterweert

INTEGRATION OF CROPPING PATTERNS, SEASONAL RAINFALL AND SATELLITE IMAGE ANALYSIS





Drought in Uganda, 2005





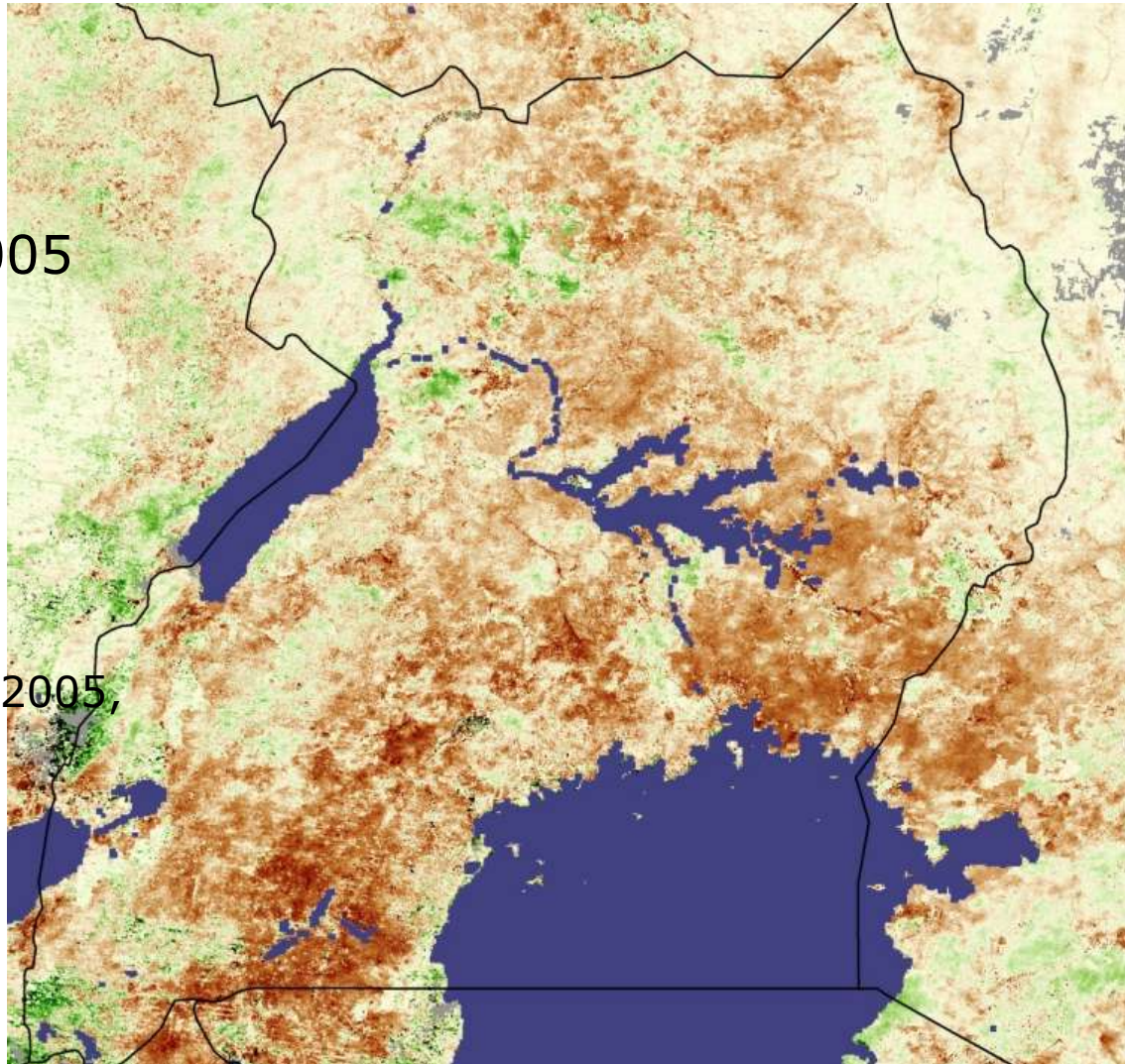
Drought in Uganda, 2005

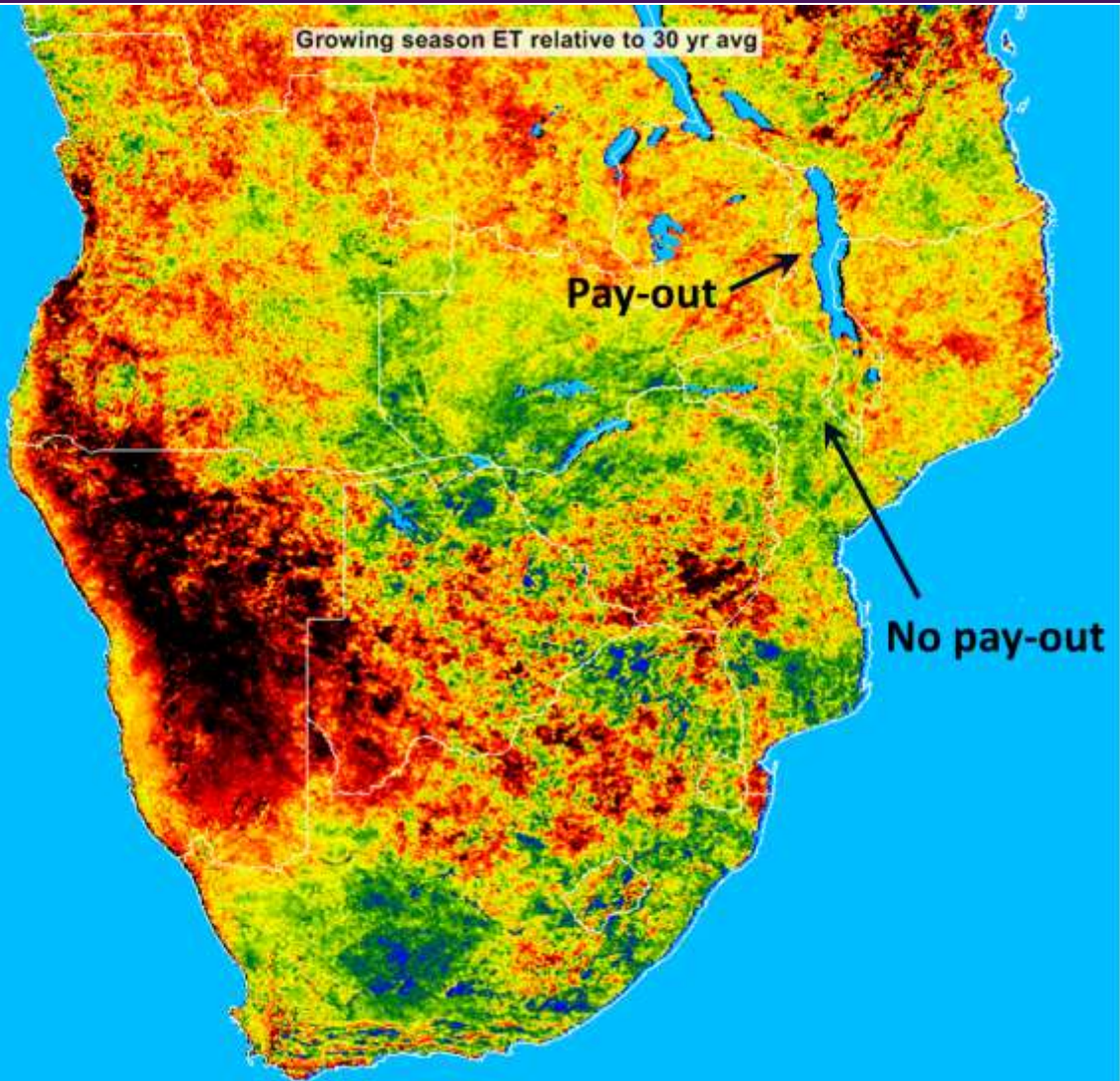
Vegetation anomaly of 2005 compared to 2000-2004

Brown: drier

Green: thicker, healthier

Image: February 18 - March 5, 2005, before the rains started

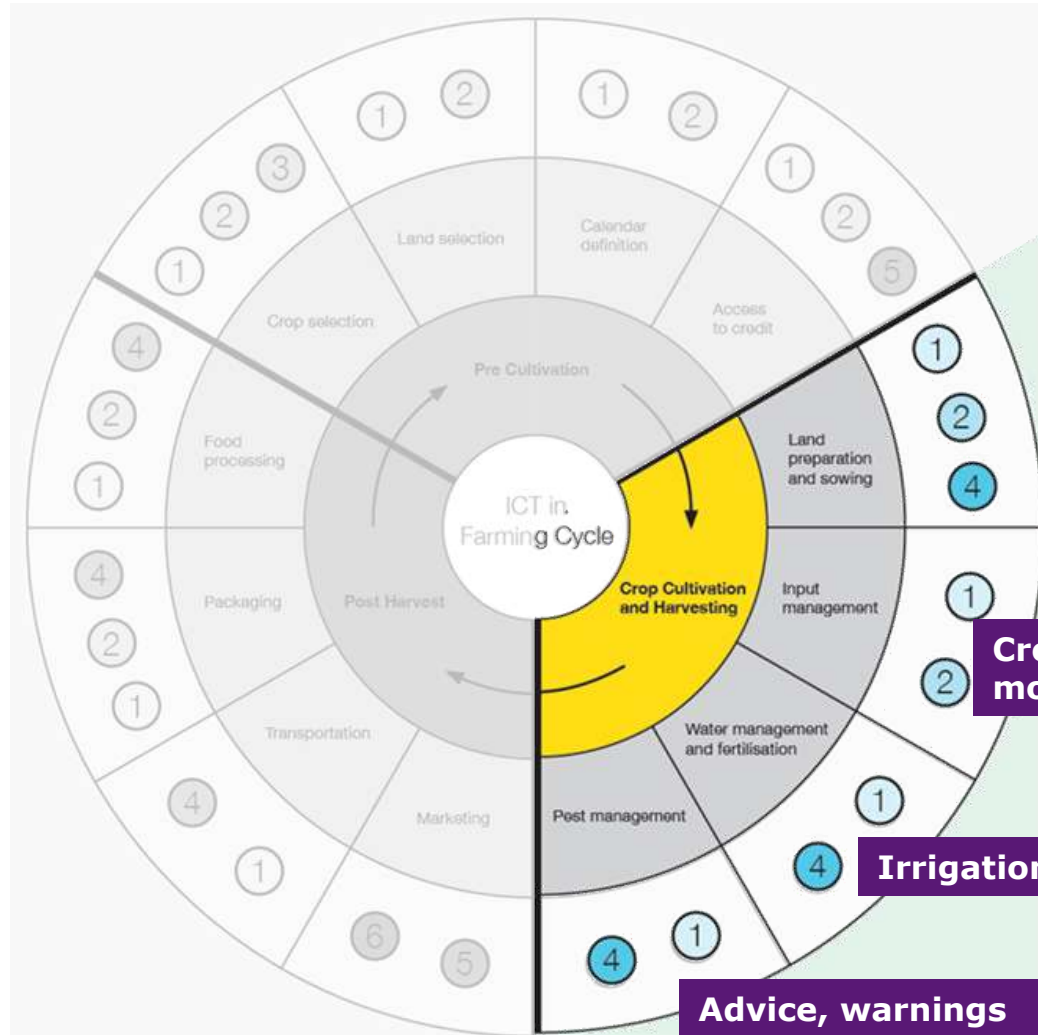




Malawi:
Maize index
insurance
(EARS)



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Land cover maps
Soil maps

Crop growth
monitoring

Irrigation advice

Advice, warnings



• Growth

- biomass production (kg/ha)
- CO2 intake (kg/ha)
- leaf area index LAI (m2 leaf/m2 ground)
- vegetation index NDVI

• Moisture

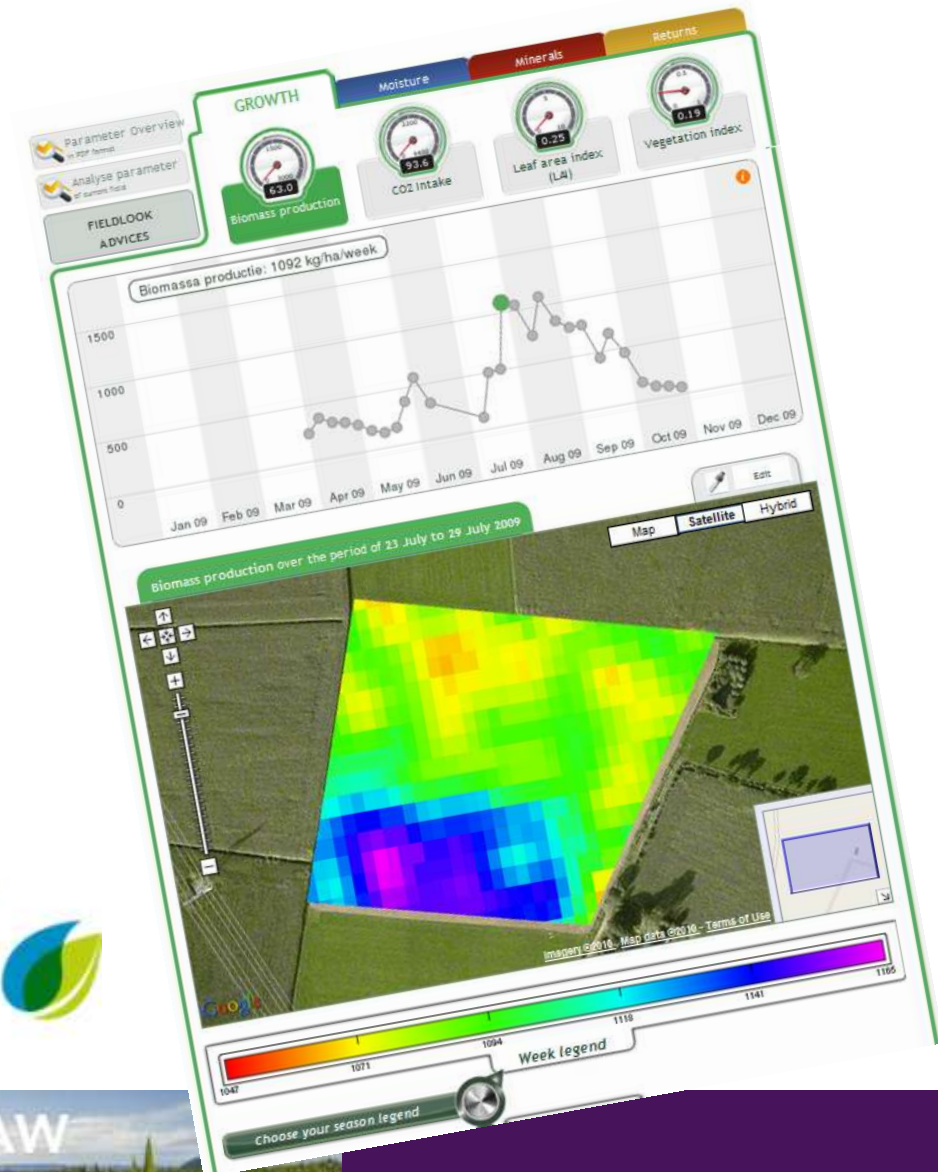
- evaporation shortage (mm/week)
- current evaporation (mm/week)
- surplus rain (mm/2 weeks)
- reference evaporation

• Minerals

- Nitrogen content in the top leaf layer (kg/ha)
- Nitrogen content in all leaves (kg/ha)

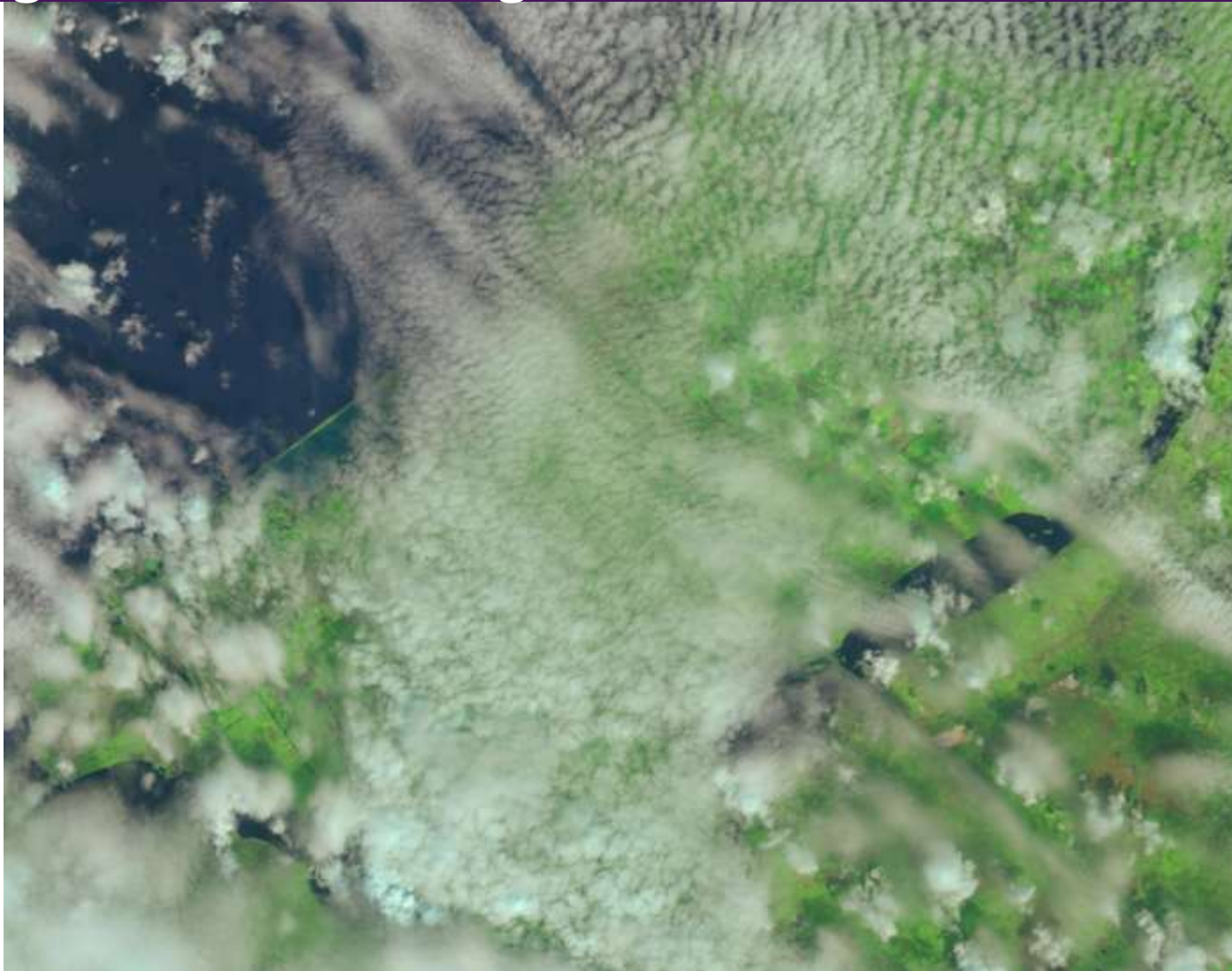
• Yield

- Fruit Yield
- Root Yield
- Dry matter content
- Sugar Yield
- Protein content





Crop growth monitoring



Typical
optical
satellite
image



Crop growth monitoring



Cloud
free
radar
image



Crop growth monitoring

Sugar beet at 25m resolution every
24 days

22/04/2012



Radar analysis

Bare soil



Crop growth monitoring

Sugar beet at 25m resolution every
24 days

16/05/2012



Radar analysis

Bare soil
Emergence



Crop growth monitoring

Sugar beet at 25m resolution every
24 days

09/06/2012



Radar analysis

Bare soil
Emergence
Increment



Crop growth monitoring

Sugar beet at 25m resolution every
24 days

03/07/2012



Radar analysis

Bare soil
Emergence
Increment
Closure



Crop growth monitoring

Sugar beet at 25m resolution every
24 days

07/10/2012



Radar analysis

Bare soil
Emergence
Increment
Closure
Harvest



Crop growth monitoring

Rice at 5m resolution every 5-11 days

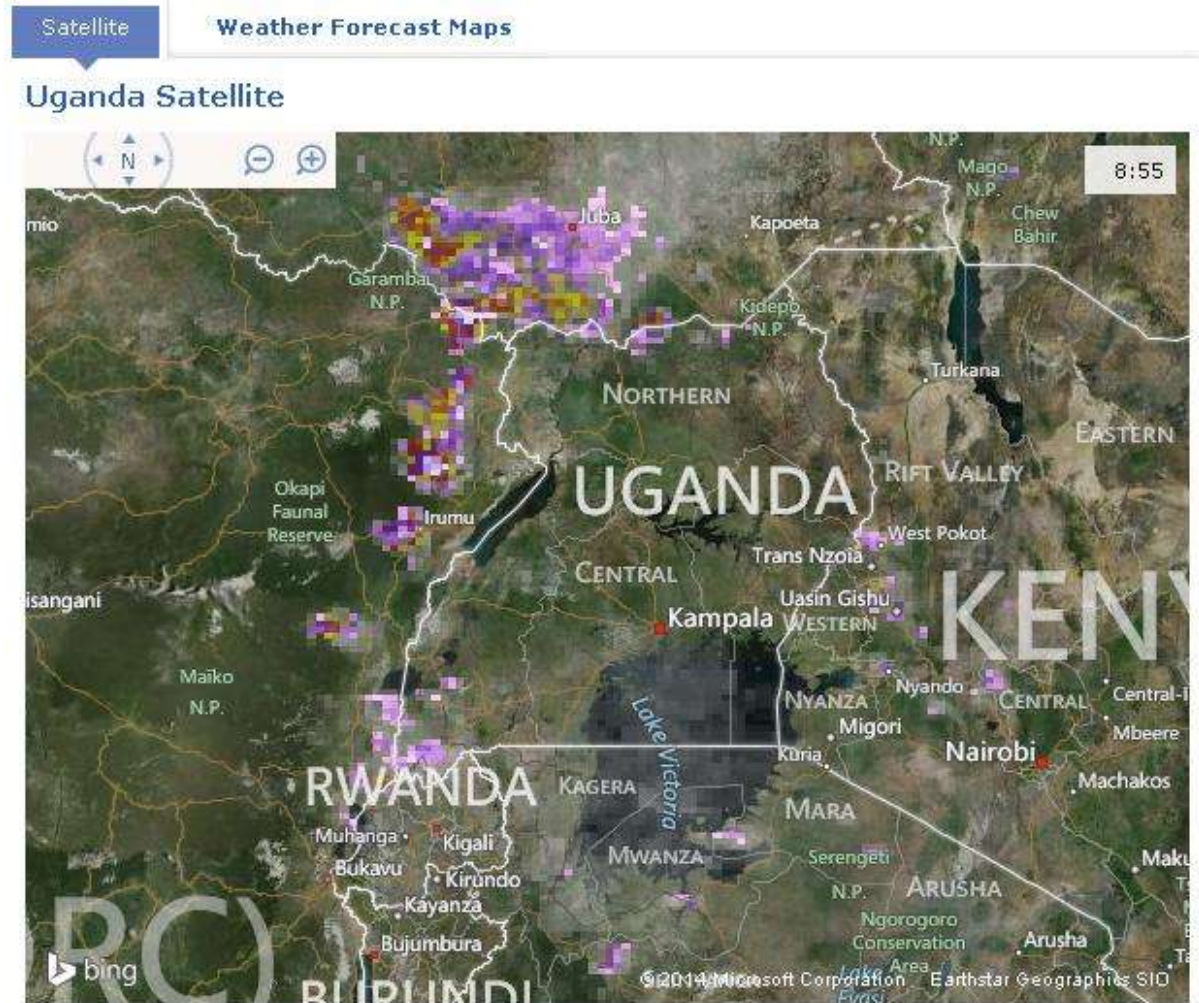


Sharp results: Multi-temporal filtering

5m detail suitable for monitoring of small farms



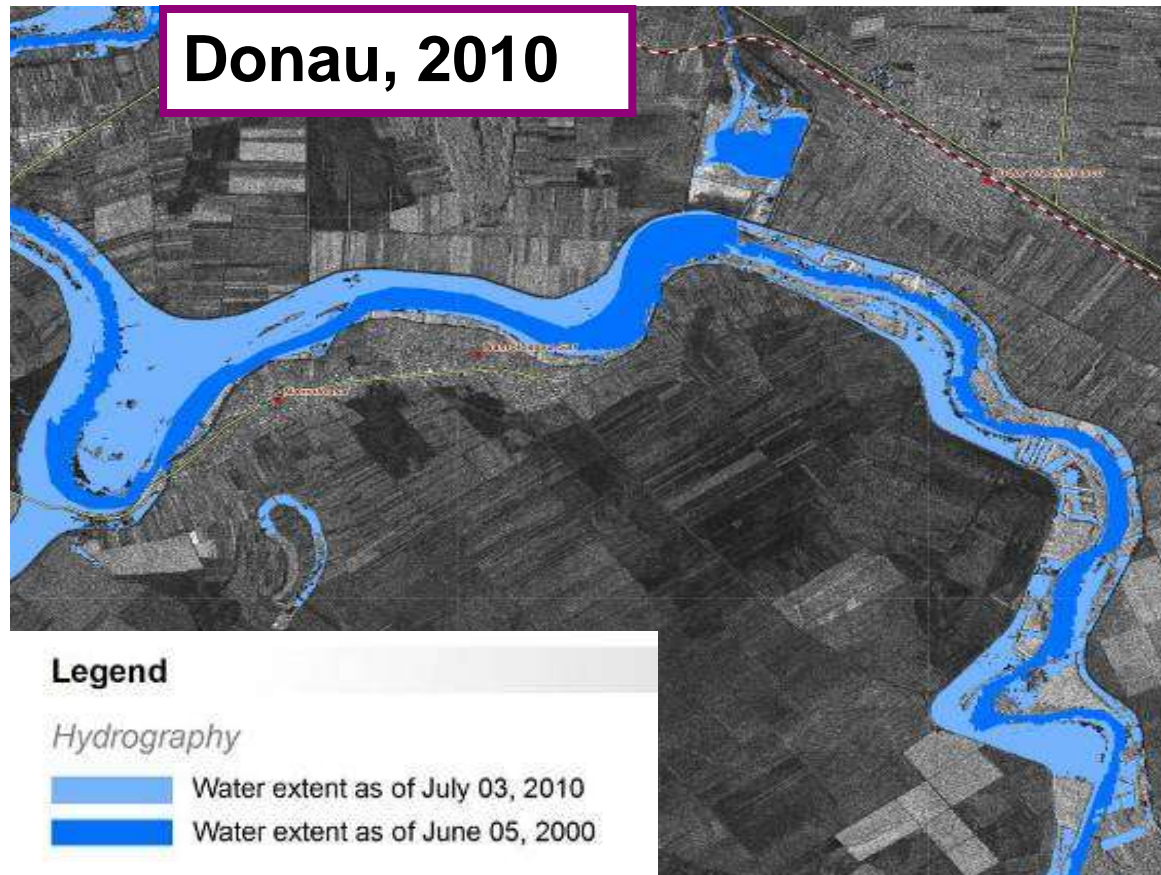
Rain radar



Source: AccuWeather.com



Flood monitoring





Hazard & Risk Analysis



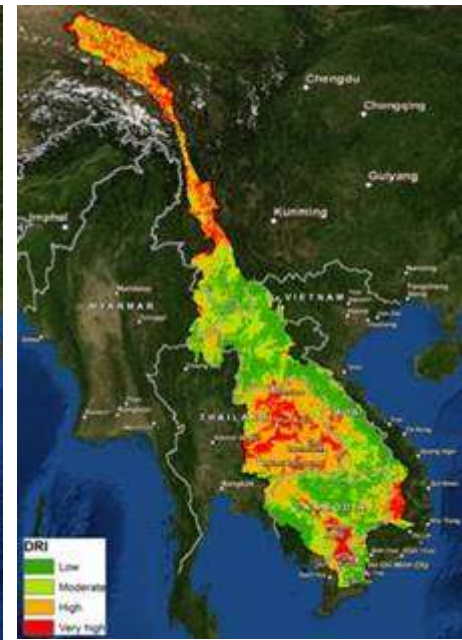
Vulnerability Index
Distance
to river



Vulnerability Index
Population density



Vulnerability Index
Precipitation



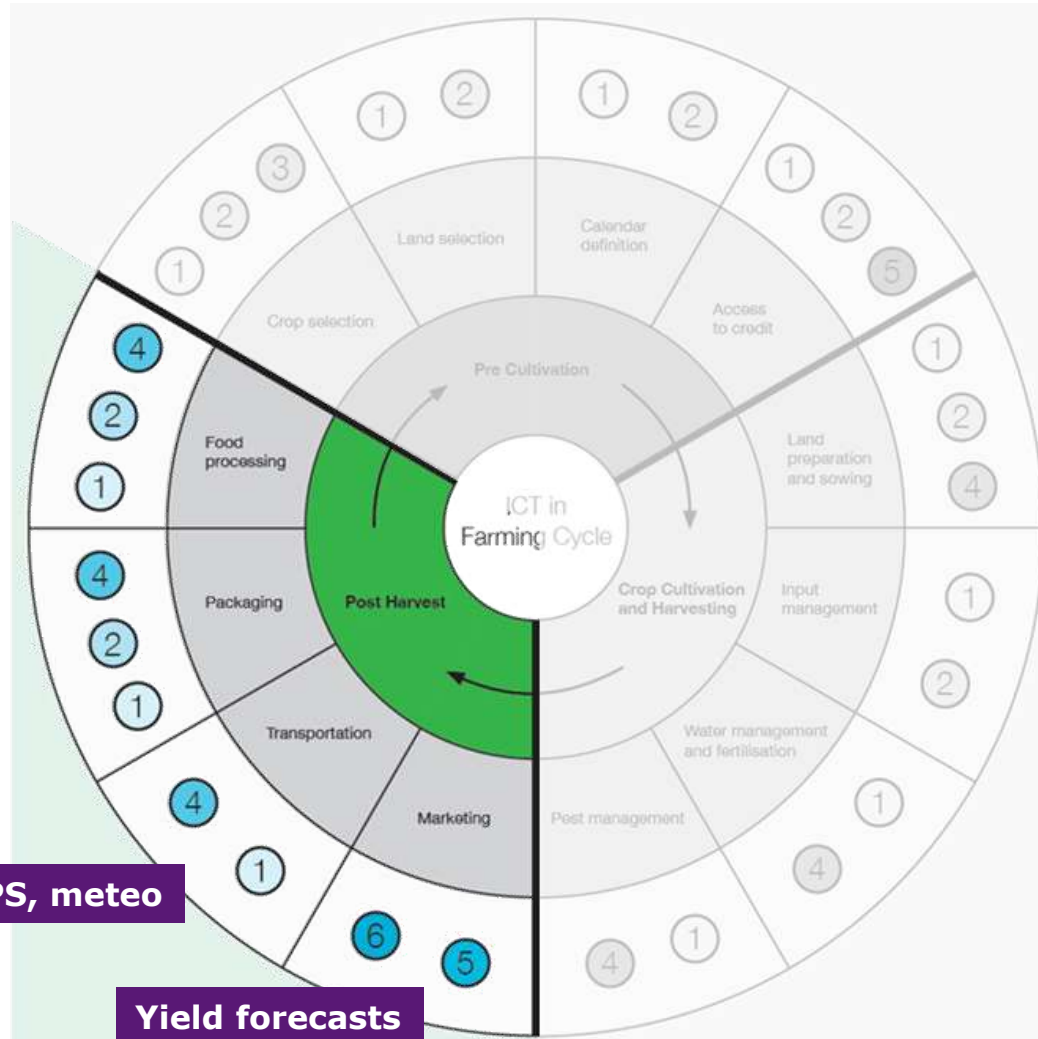
Drought
Risk Map

FutureWater



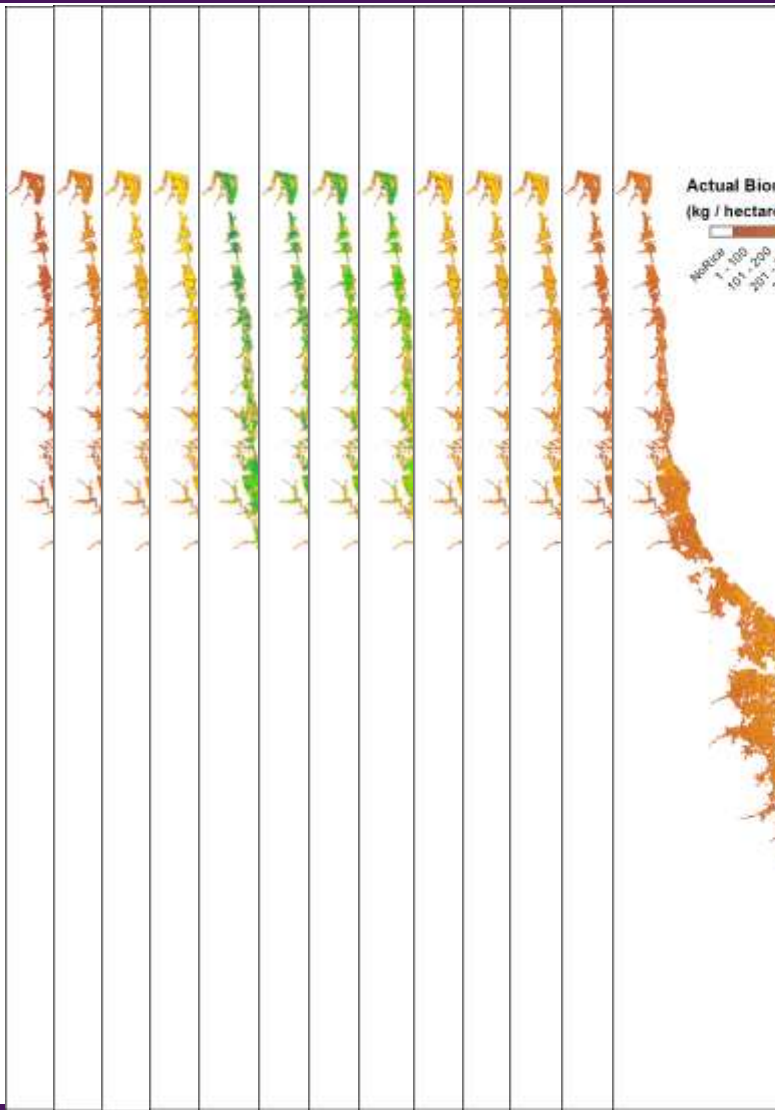


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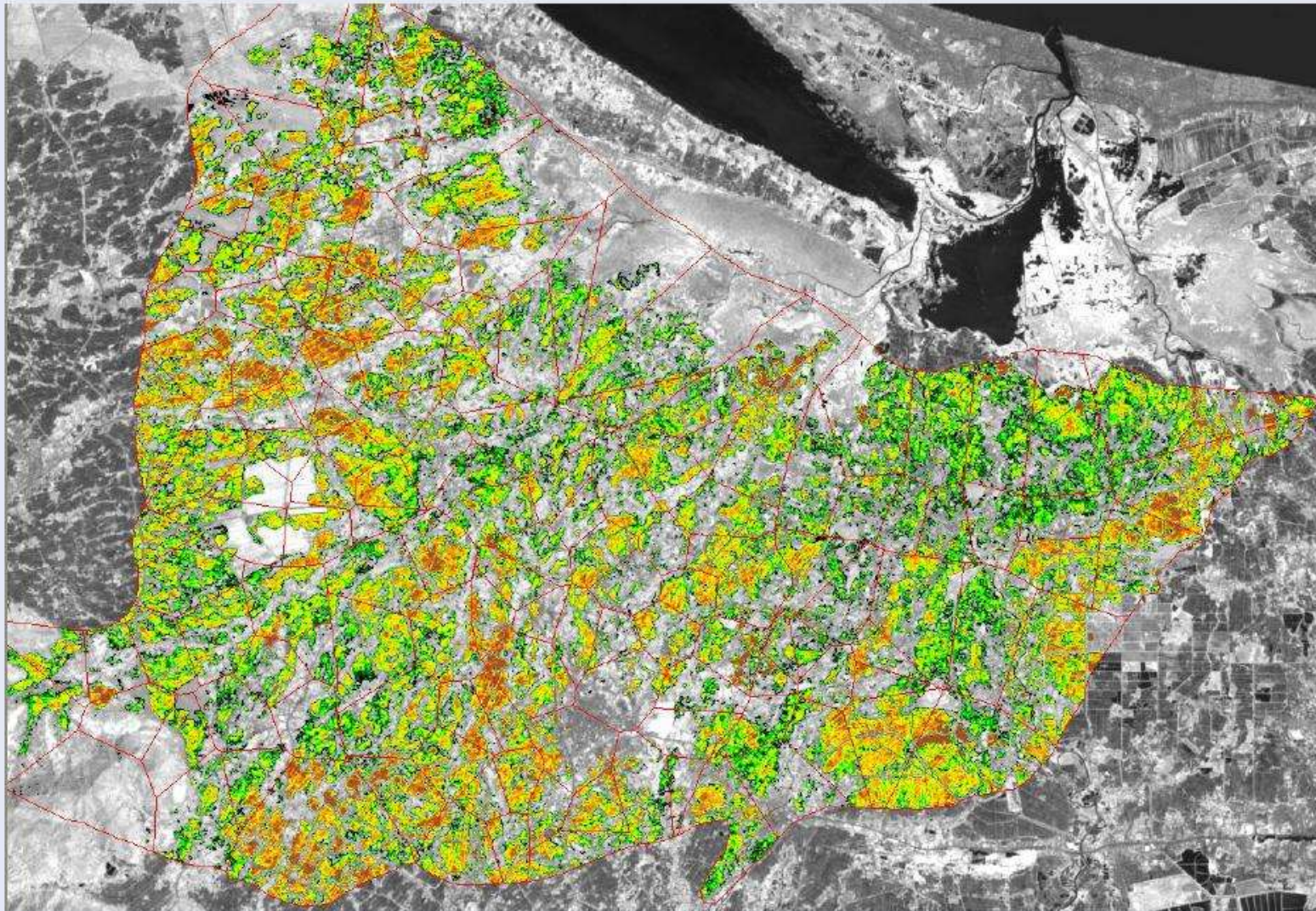


Yield forecast



GSM: Actual Biomass Production

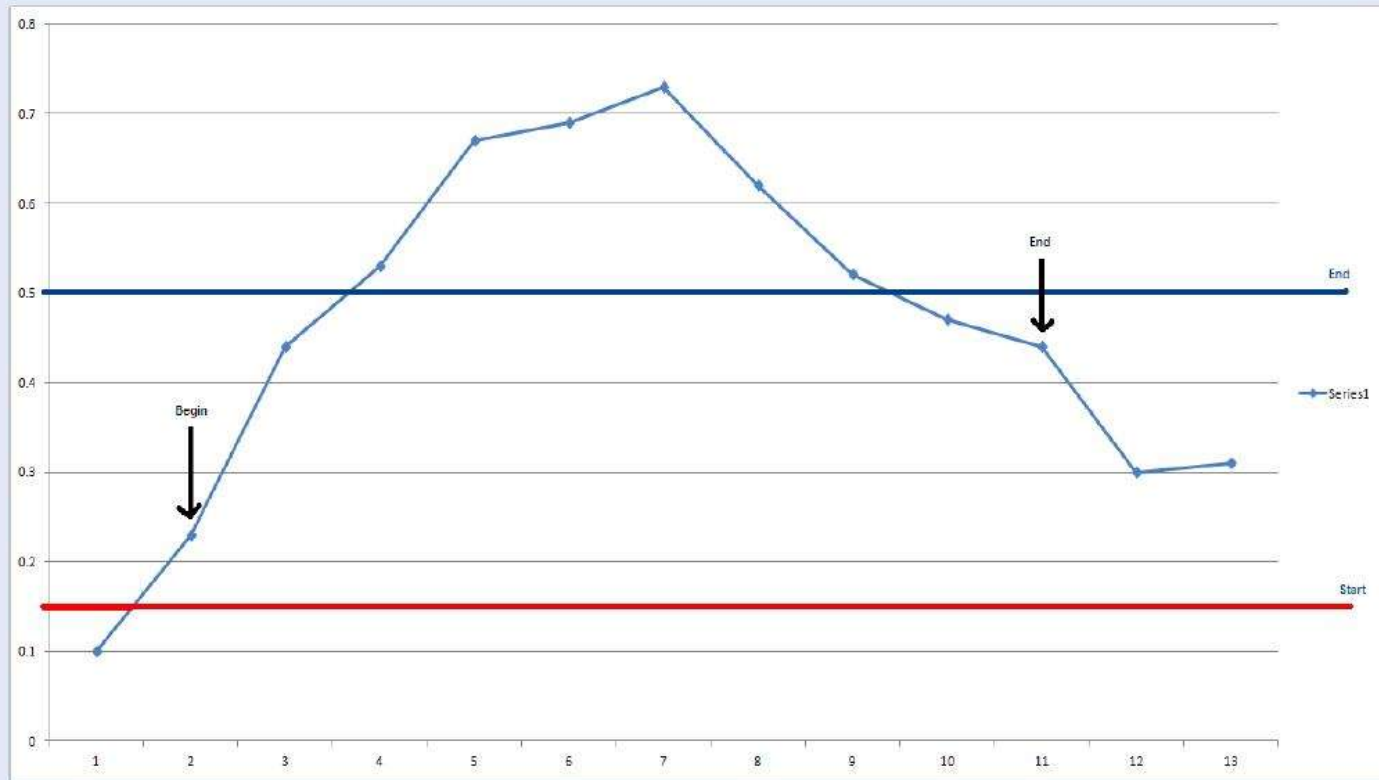
Rice Yield maps





Yield forecast

Rice yield monitoring example using remote sensing





Why based on satellite data?

- Objective, consistent, cross border, frequent
- Sparse (local) ground monitoring infrastructure
- 25+ years time series (geostationary satellite, Landsat)
- Many new satellites (to be) launched, no or low cost



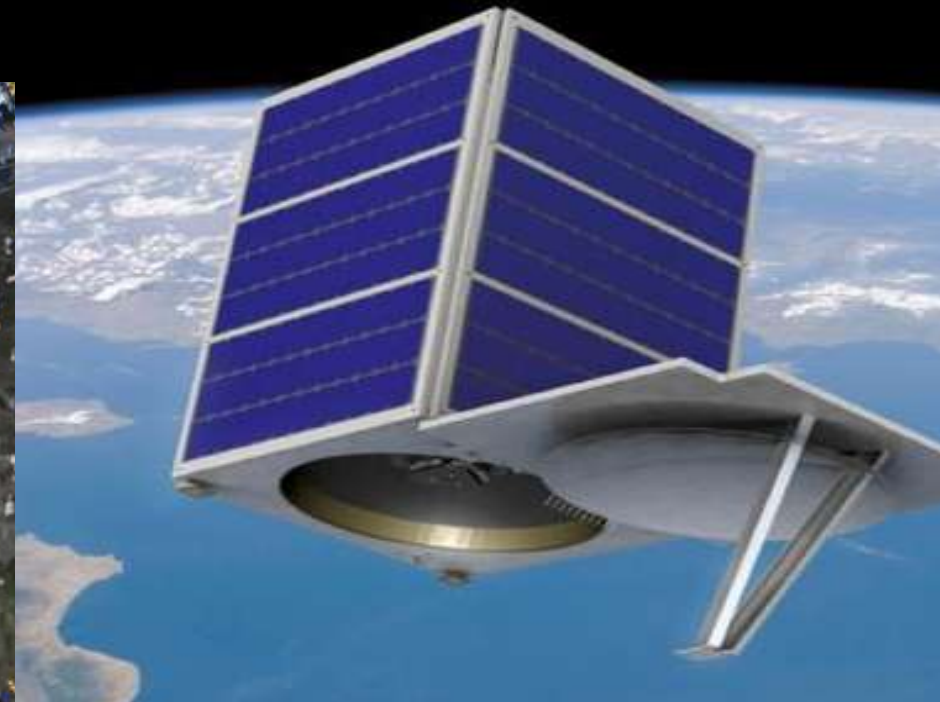




Landsat 8 (US, 2013)
No cost

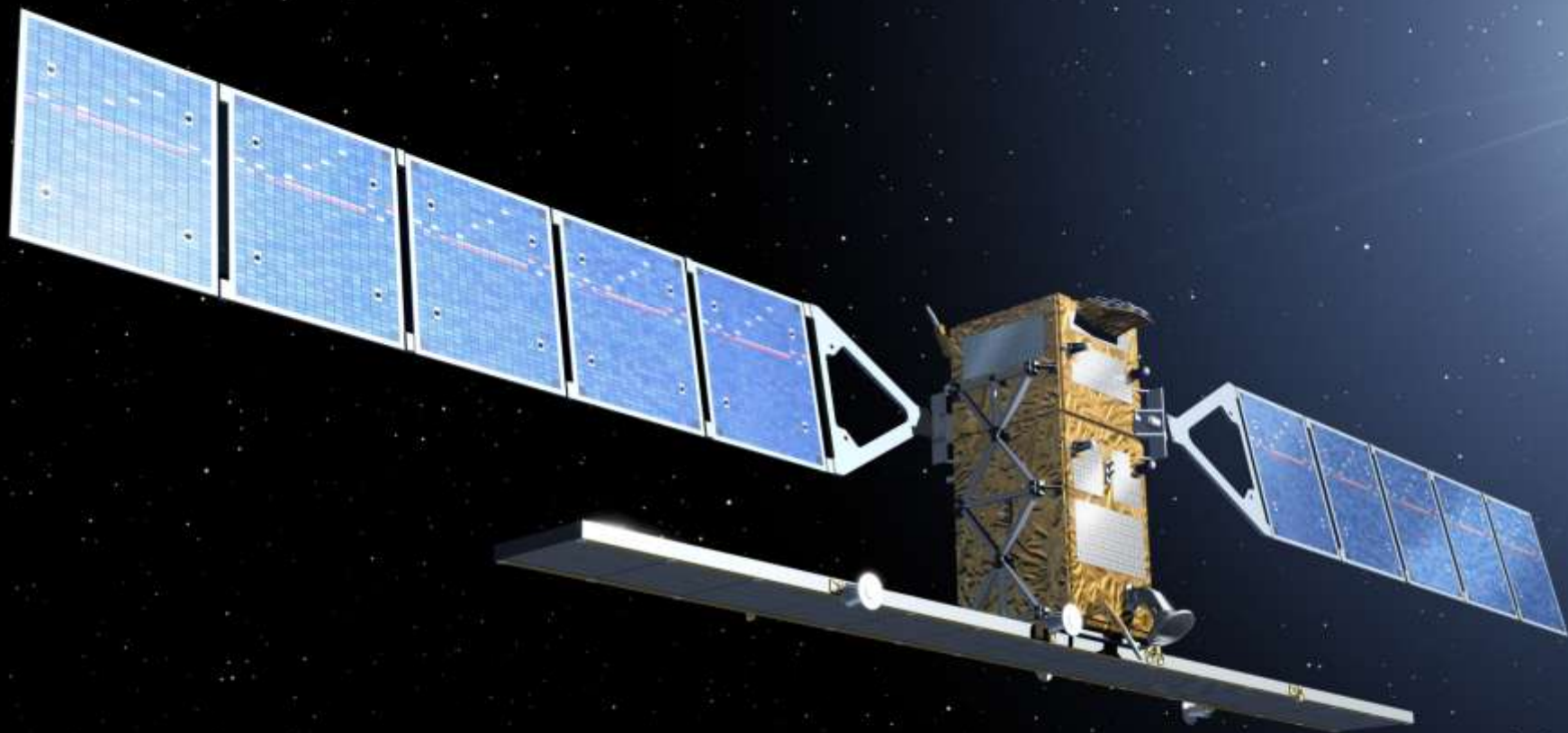


Planet Labs (2014)

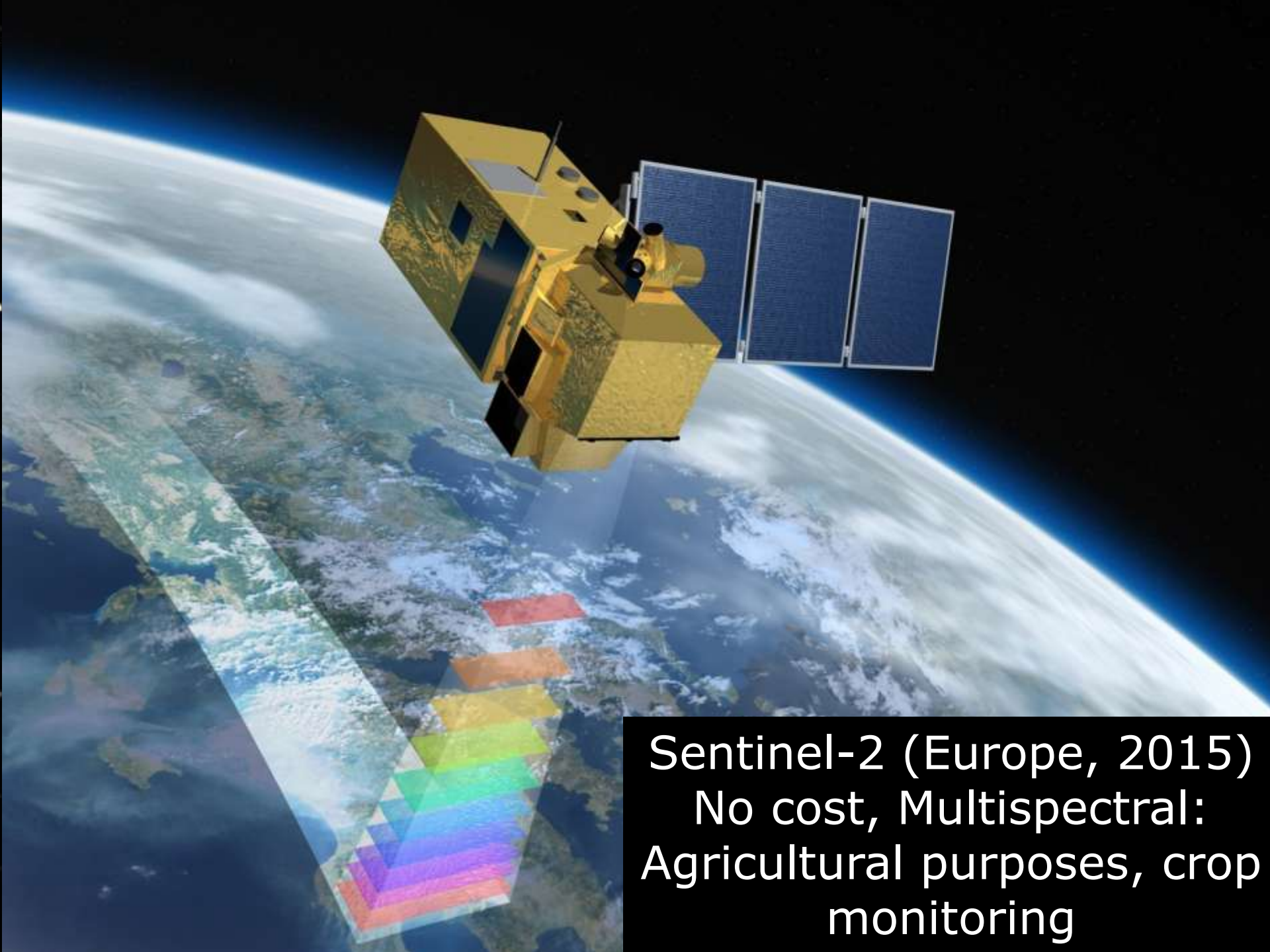


Skybox (2014)

Constellation
High revisit time
Commercial
Low cost



Sentinel-1 (Europe, 2014)
No cost
Looking through clouds, day & night



Sentinel-2 (Europe, 2015)
No cost, Multispectral:
Agricultural purposes, crop
monitoring

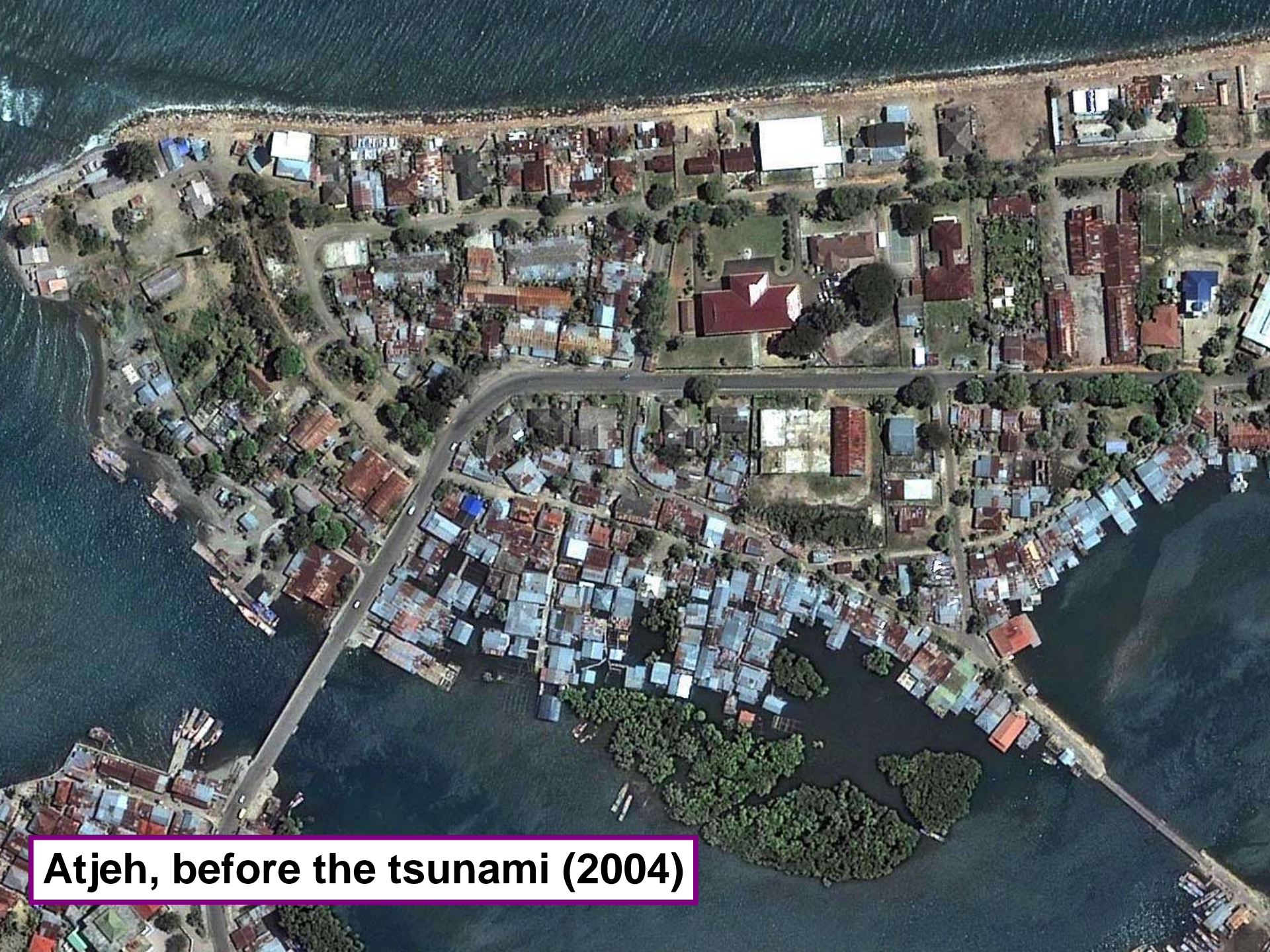
High resolution
VNIR satellites

Worldview-2

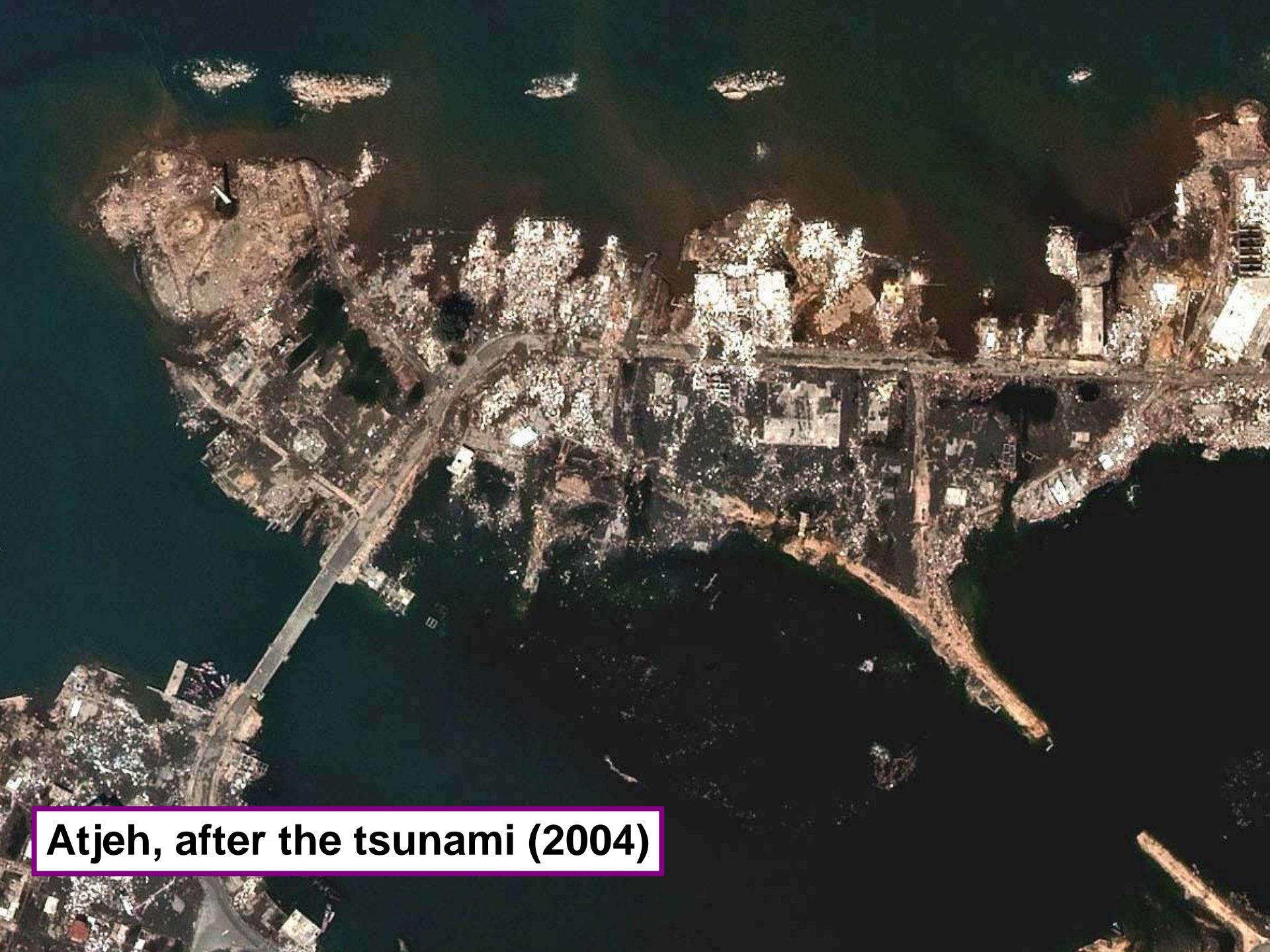




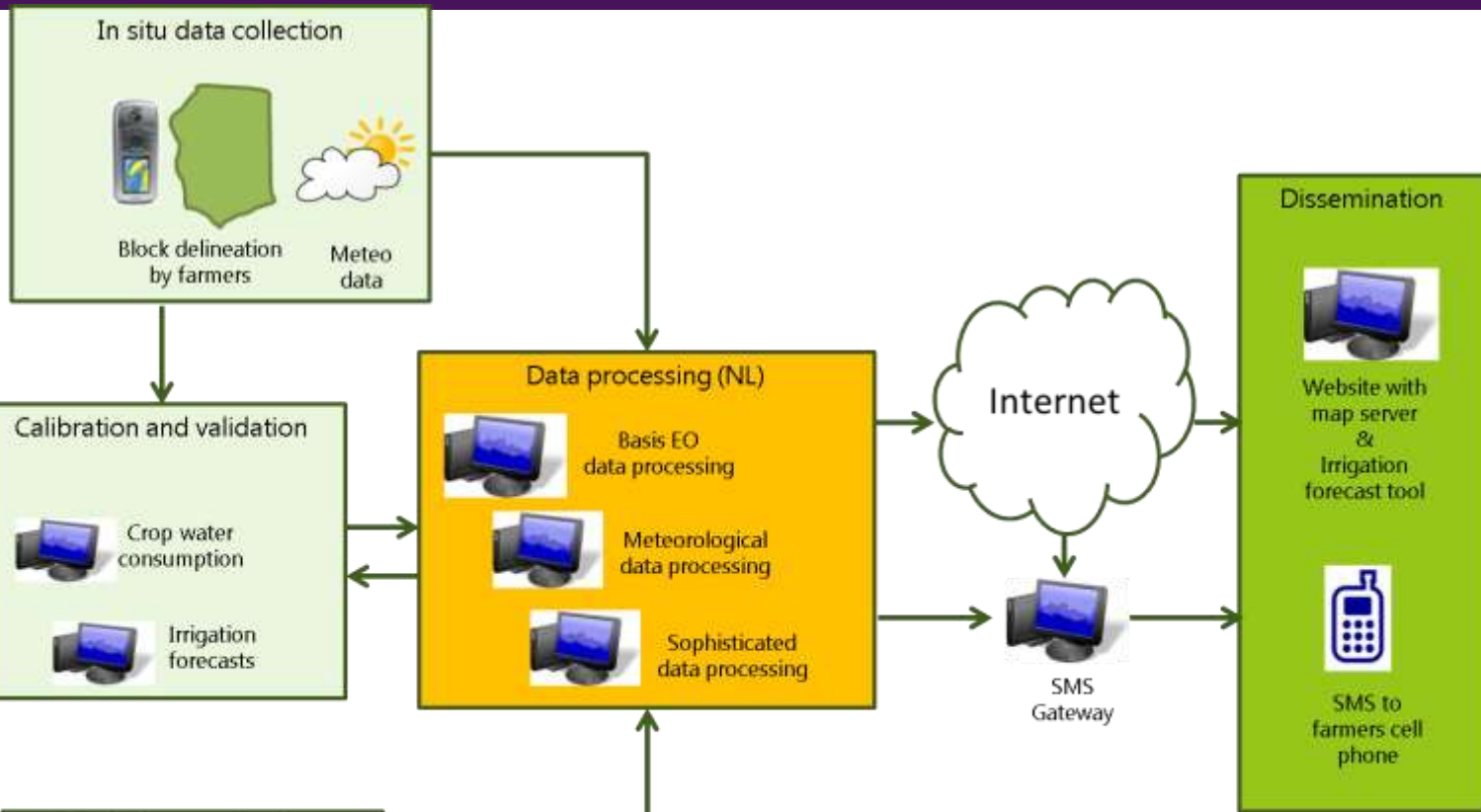
Optical images : 50 cm resolution



Atjeh, before the tsunami (2004)



Atjeh, after the tsunami (2004)



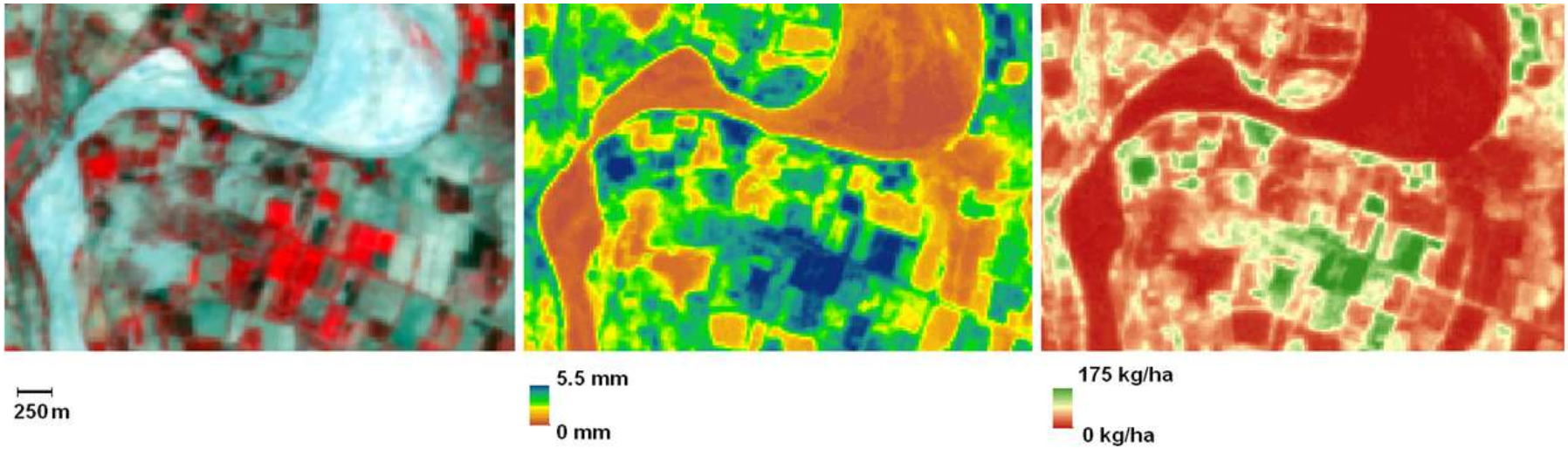
Smart ICT infrastructure





Thank you for your attention





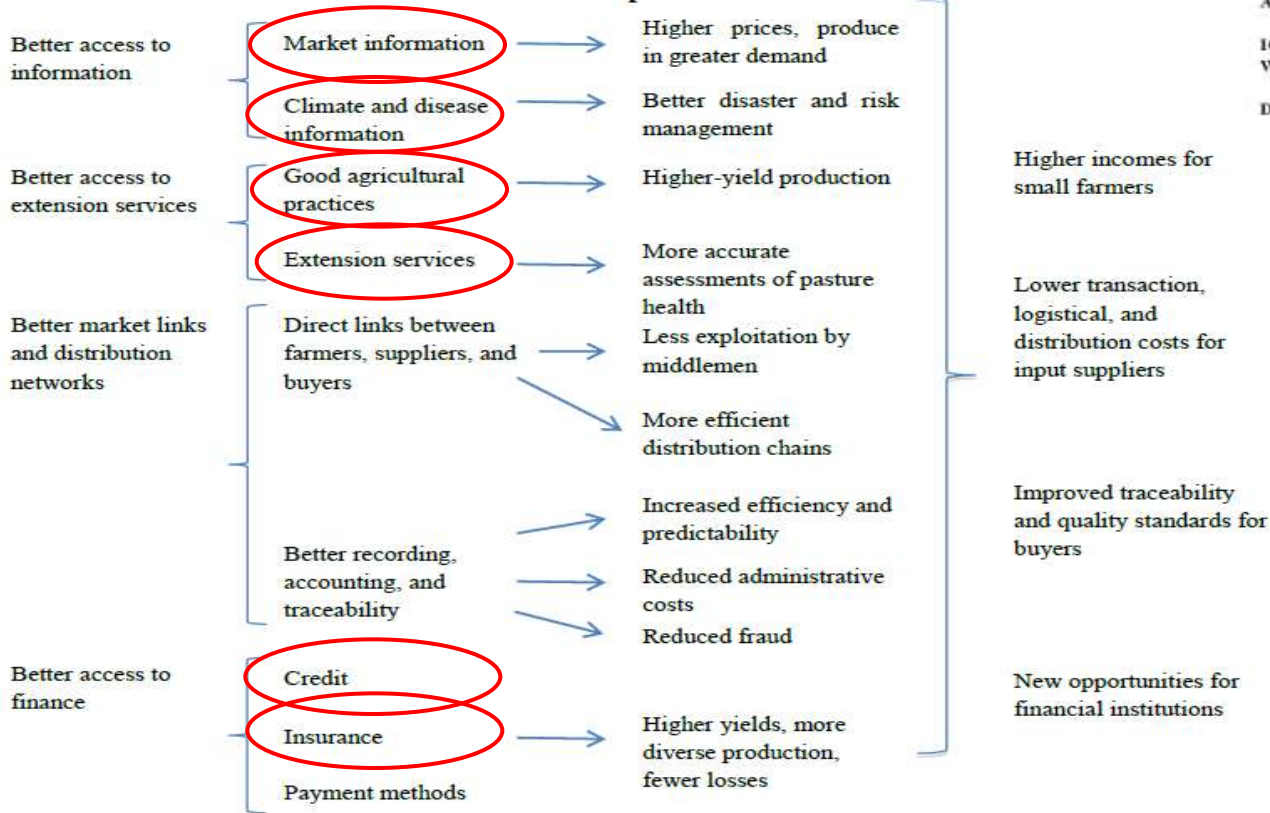
Example: Raw satellite data (L), derived daily evapotranspiration (M) and biomass production (R).





Mobile/ICT applications

Figure 1. Results Generated by Mobile Applications for Agricultural and Rural Development



Mobile Applications for Agriculture and Rural Development

Christine Zhenwei Qiang, Siou Chew Kuek*, Andrew Dymond and Steve Esselaar

ICT Sector Unit
World Bank

December 2011



Advisory



Insurance/finance



Possible service provision – financial

Possible financial services may include, e.g.:

Index-based insurance

Credit/loans

- Weather information
- Climate information
- Soil mapping
- Crop yields
- Monitoring (e.g. vegetation growth)
- Crop forecasts



Weather Index-based Insurance
in Agricultural Development
A Technical Guide



World Food
Programme



IFAD
Enabling Rural Development
to 2025

http://www.ifad.org/ruralfinance/pub/W11_tech_guide.pdf





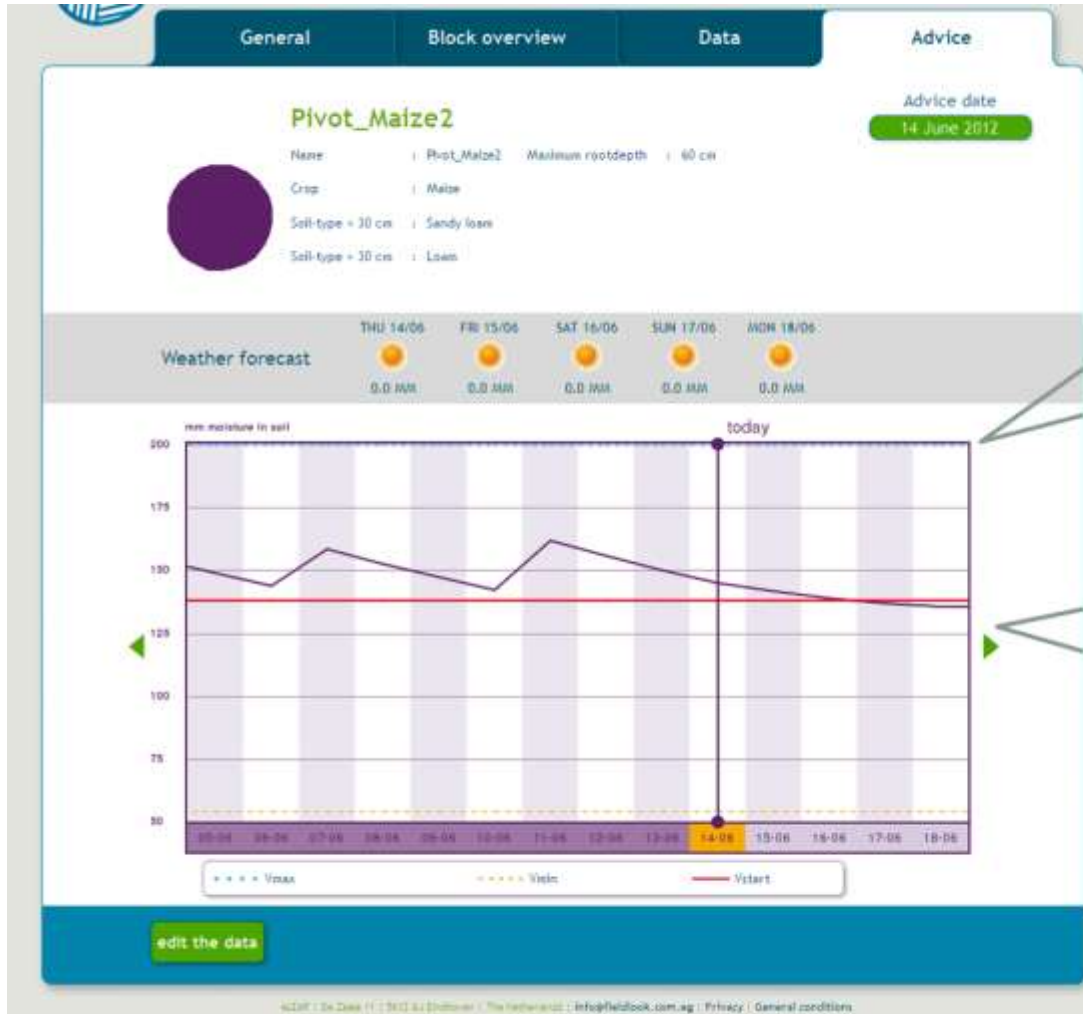
Possible service provision – advice

Possible advisory services may include, e.g.:

- Crop calendars
- Weather information
- Mapping
- Monitoring (e.g. vegetation growth)
- Irrigation / nutrient supply advices

- Stand alone
- Integrated in value chain services
- Complementary to micro-insurance





The crop has no water stress when the soil moisture is above the critical level and below the field capacity

When the soil moisture drops below the critical line, irrigation is advised

Irrigation advice



G4AW

Geodata for Agriculture and Water