

International Meeting on Food Security, Earth Observations and Agricultural Monitoring

Nov. 21 , 2013
Brussels, Belgium

Agriculture Monitoring: African Perspective

By :

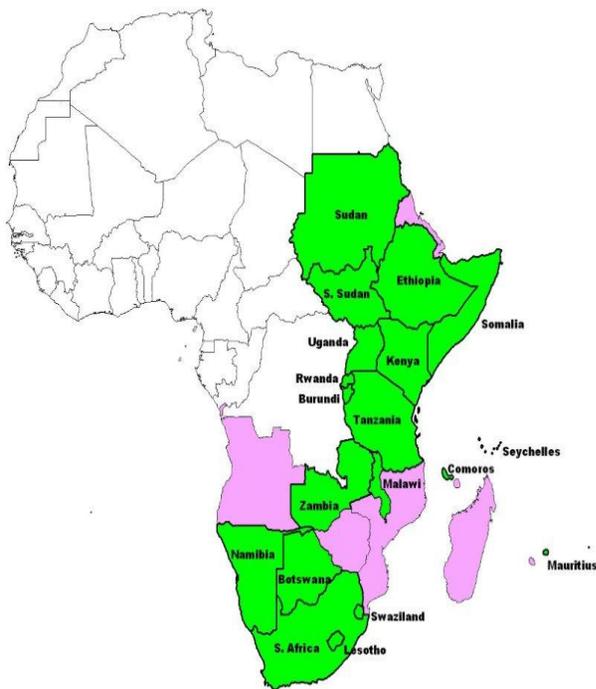
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RCMRD, Nairobi-Kenya

I. About RCMRD:

- Is Intergovernmental Organization
- Established in 1975, in Nairobi Kenya by five founding countries
- Currently has 20 member States



REGIONAL CENTRE FOR MAPPING OF RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT



Our Vision

To be a premier Centre of Excellence in provision of Geo-information services.

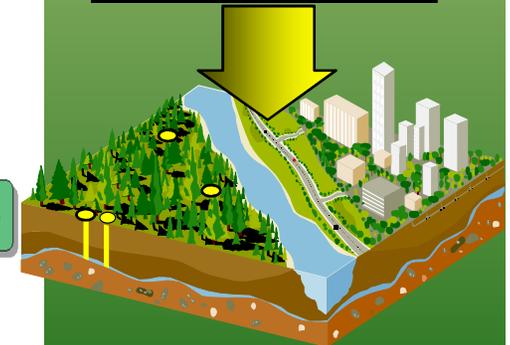
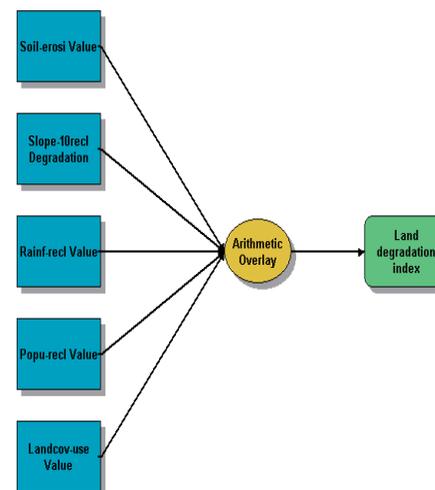
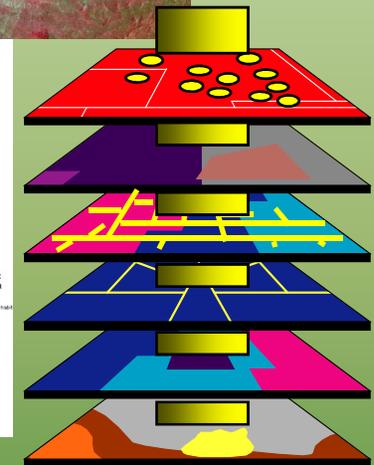
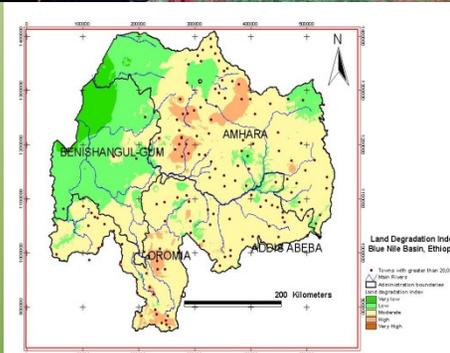
Our Mission

Promote sustainable development through generation, application and dissemination of geo-information and allied ICT services and products in the Member States and beyond.



Major Activities of RCMRD

- A. Advisory services
- B. Training
- C. Project implementation
- D. Research and Development
- E. Data and information Dissemination
- F. Disaster Early Warning
- G. Servicing and Calibration of Mapping Equipment



II. Agricultural Mapping and Monitoring in Africa

- Issues of Concerns as Compared to other Regions
 - Agricultural Statistics in Africa
 - Not up-to-date and not good enough for decision making for food security
 - Expensive exercise to undertake in a regular manner
 - List-frame surveys based
 - Vast land mass to cover
 - Area frame survey is not being used operationally
 - No data and expertise
 - Crop Acreage and Mapping
 - Land parcels are fragmented and too small
 - Cropping pattern
 - Mixed Cropping , difficult for aerial survey as well



III. Current Efforts and Initiatives in Agricultural Mapping and Monitoring in Africa

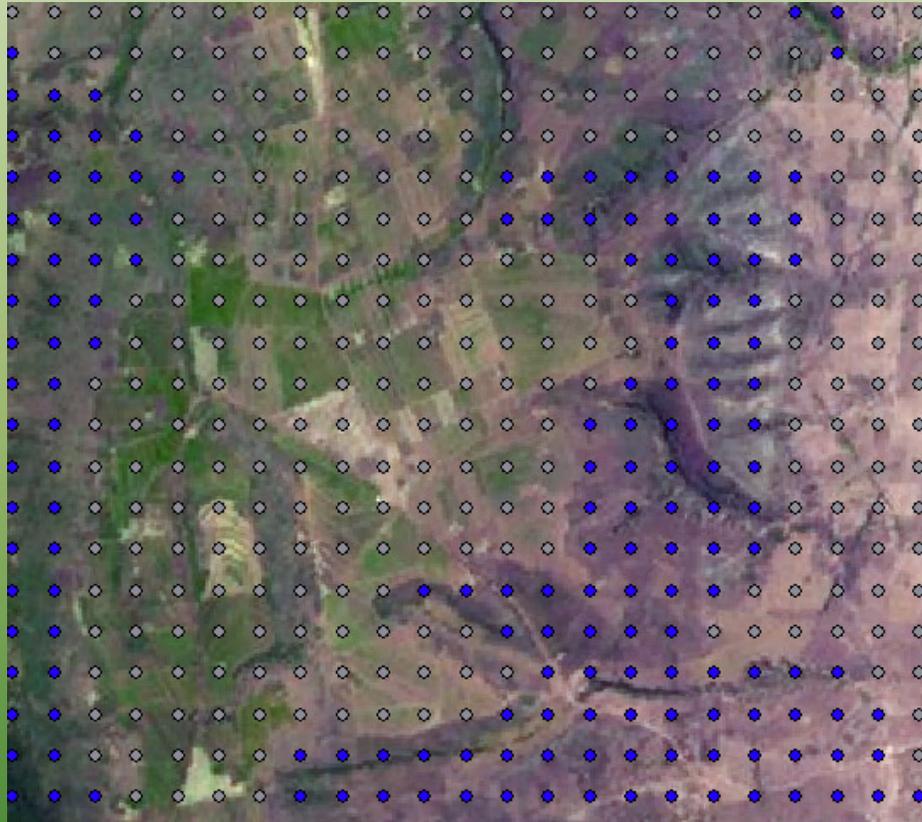
- Arable Land identification and Mapping
 - Detailed land use and land cover Mapping and assessment
 - Land use planning
 - Land suitability analysis and mapping
- Monitoring of plant health and growth
 - Plant nutrition monitoring
 - Plant health monitoring
 - Viral diseases
 - Pest infestation and control
- Yield estimation and forecast
 - Crop acreage mapping
 - Yield estimation



Initiatives for Building on Capacity for African Agricultural Monitoring in Africa

- Research projects in Crop Modeling
 - SERVIR (NASA JPL Team, FEWSNet)
 - Sites in Kenya and Tanzania
 - FEWSNet activities
 - In Most of African Countries
 - FP7 Projects (GMFS, AFRICAB, SIGMA,..)
 - Ethiopia, Sudan, Malawi, Kenya , Mozambique
 - JRC -MARS activities

A. RAPID Cropped Area Assessment using Satellite image (Naivasha area, Kenya), RLCM

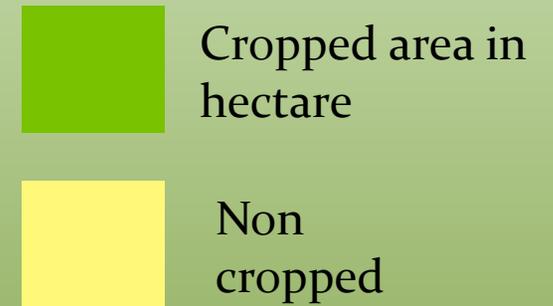
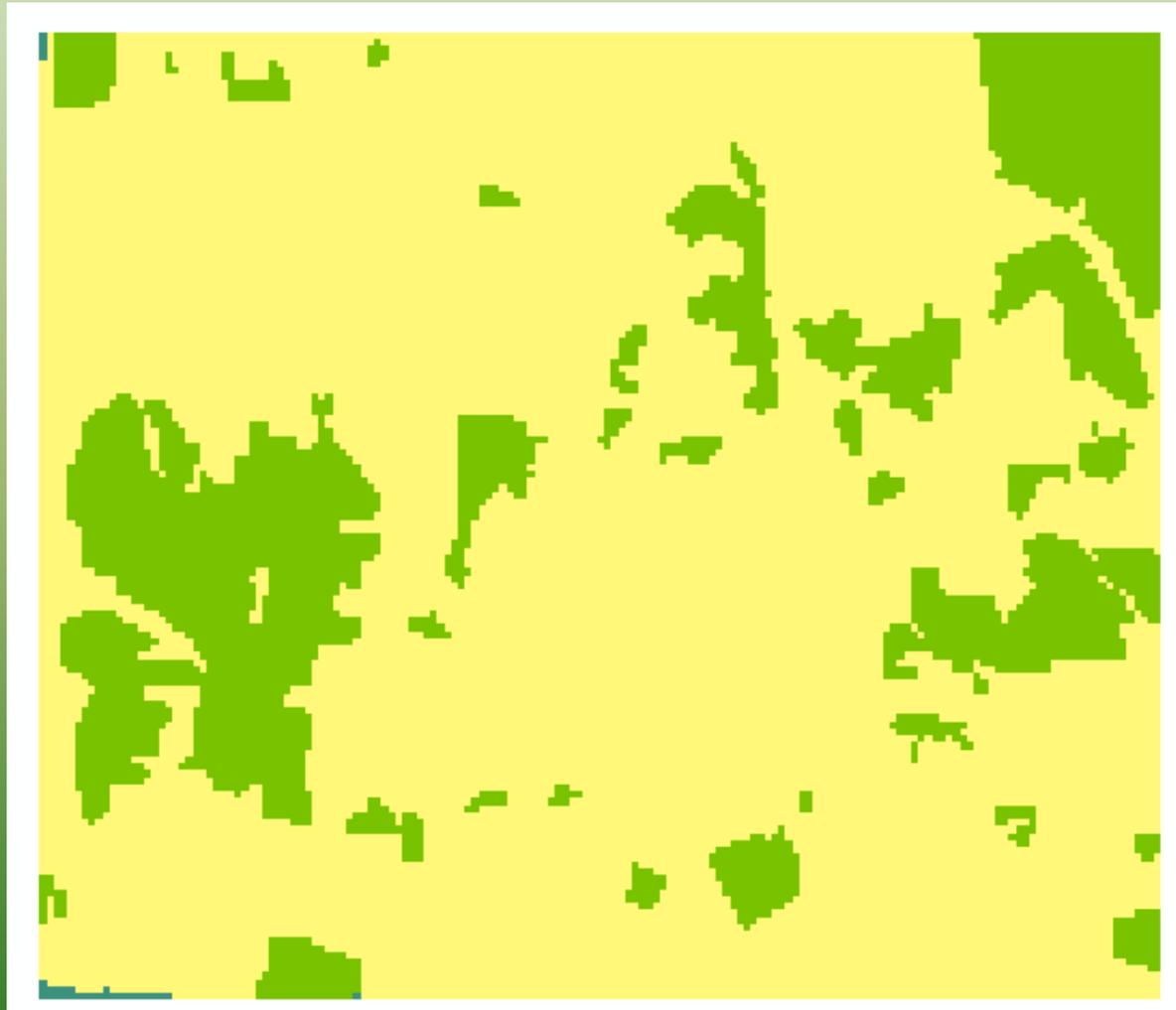


Two Classes:

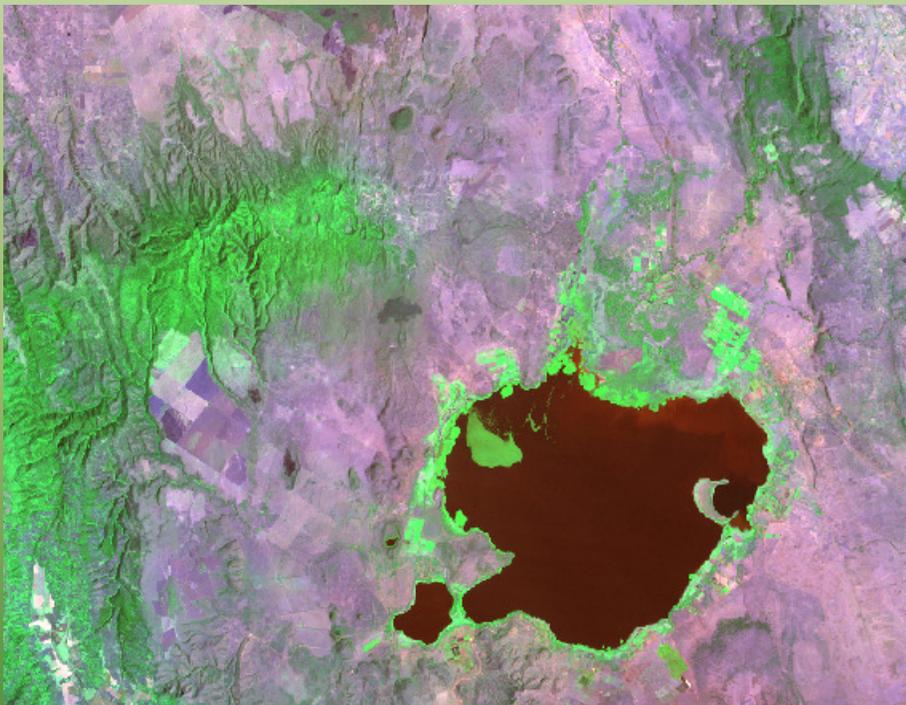
- Cropped
- Non Cropped



Cropped area in Raster format for Naivasha



High Resolution Satellite images of Lake Naivasha, Kenya for land use and crop area change

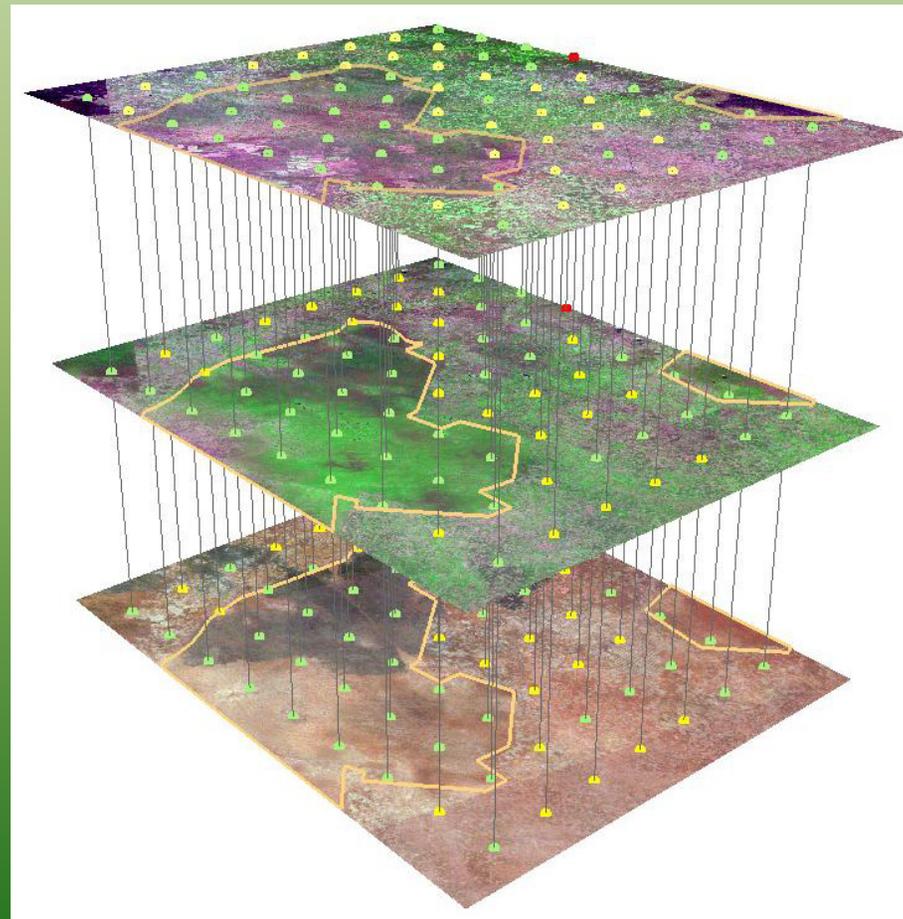


Jan, 1986
Landsat-TM



Feb. 2009
(ASTER)

Multi-temporal land use mapping using RLCM



2009

2000

1986

B. Cropped Area and Crop - type Mapping GMFS Approach



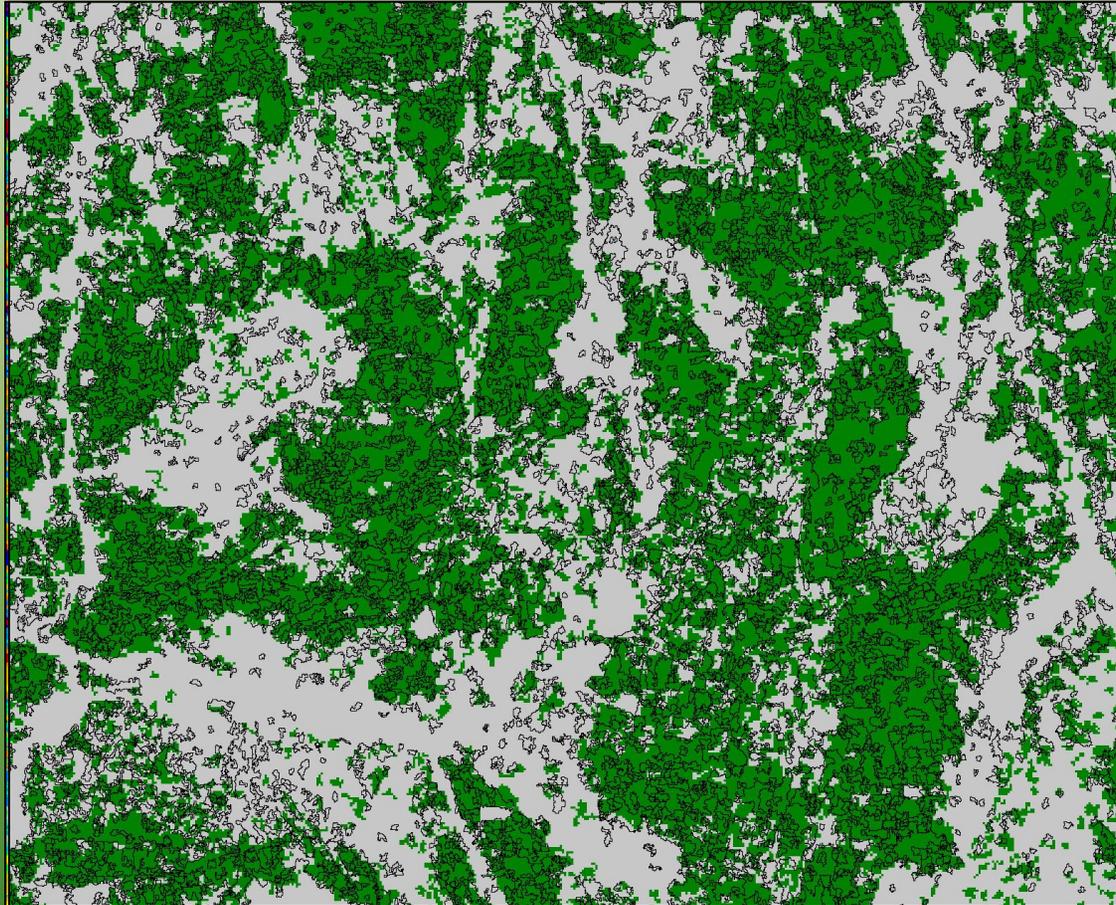
FOODSECURITYscape® – The GMFS approach

	<p>Multi-temporal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENVISAT ASAR or • ALOS PALSAR-1 or • Radarsat-2 <p>or</p> <p>Single-date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landsat TM-5 or • SPOT-4/5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interferometric Cosmo-SkyMed StripMap or • RapidEye or • Ikonos or • QuickBird 	<p>Multi-temporal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENVISAT ASAR and/or • Cosmo-SkyMed SS and/or • TerraSAR-X SS and/or • Radarsat-2 and/or • RapidEye
Potential crop extent prior to the start of crop season	PotCropExt once every n years		
Potential cultivated area at start of crop season		PCA-SoS once every m years	
Crop growth extent			CropGrowthExt every crop season

Cultivated Area = PotCropExt ∩ PCA-SoS ∩ CropGrowthExt

Cultivated Area (Acerage)

-  Pot Crop Area 1
-  Pot Crop Area 2
-  Pot Crop Area 3

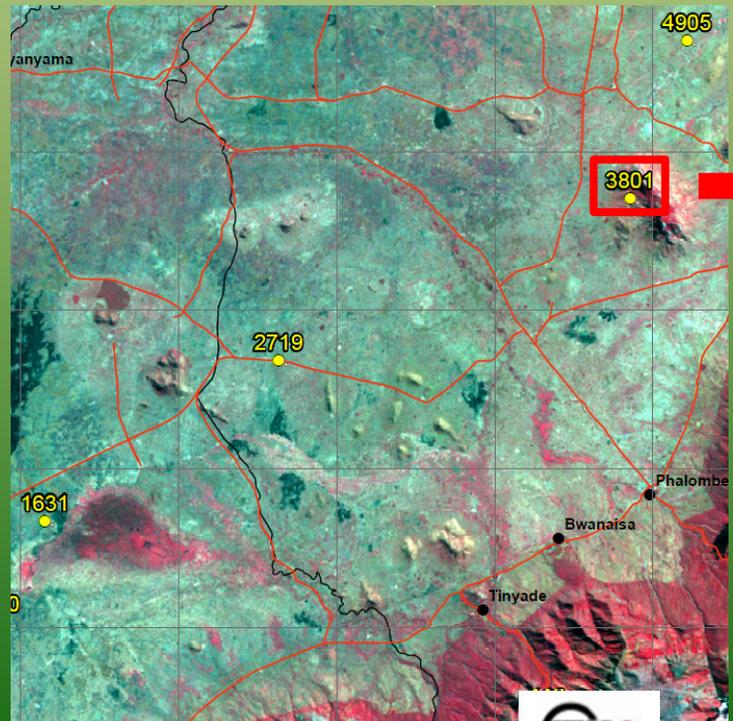


Polygons in green areas represent the cultivated areas

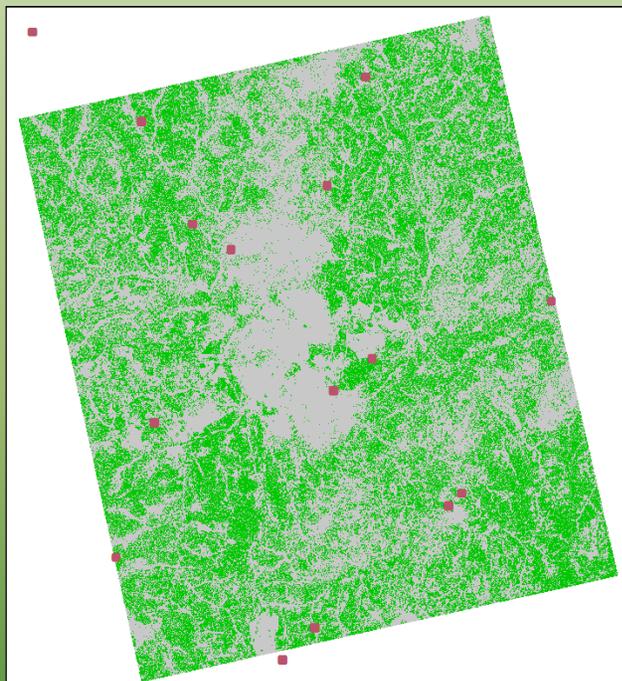
Malawi Cultivated Area validation

Field work:

Sampling units: predefined POINTS
Systematic grid: representative and well distributed samples for any kind of application
Clustering: reduced travelling time and costs



Malawi 2010/11 – Lilongwe

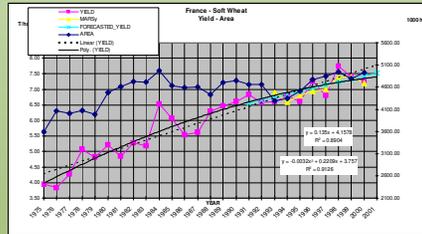


	Other	Crop	Total	Omission error (%)
Other - A	32	0	32	0
Crop - B1-6	8	94	102	8
Other - B7	4	0	4	0
Other - C	0	0	0	0
Other - D	4	0	4	0
Other - E	0	0	0	0
Other - F	15	1	16	6
Other - G	0	0	0	0
Other - H	13	0	13	0
Total	76	95	171	K-coeff 0.9
Commission error (%)	11	1	Overall accuracy 95%	

Field work performed by MoAFS and EFTAS

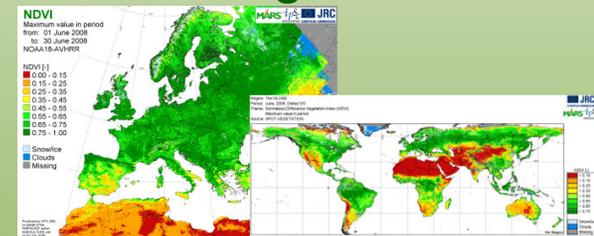
C. Crop Yield Forecasting System from GMFS and MARS

Statistical infrastructure



time series regression, similarity analyses

Remote Sensing infrastructure



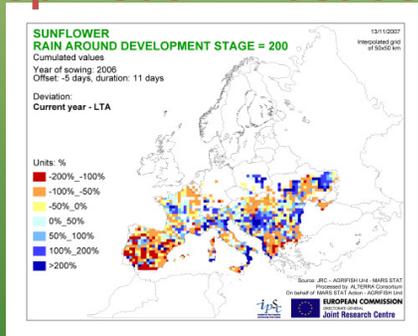
Vegetation state & meteo indicators since 1981 Europe, 1998 worldwide

Yield forecasts
Crop assessment

MARS Yield Forecasts at national level - End of August 2007

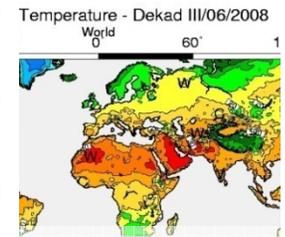
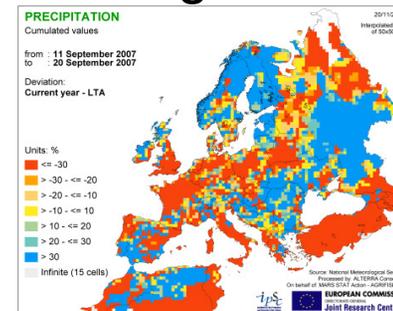
Country	Yield (kg/ha)	Area (ha)	Yield (kg/ha)	Area (ha)
AT	7.5	74	4.3	5.0
BE	5.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
BG	7.5	0.1	7.5	0.1
CH	6.1	0.3	6.1	0.3
CY	6.7	0.4	6.7	0.4
DE	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
DK	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
EE	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
ES	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
FI	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
FR	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
GR	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
HR	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
IE	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
IT	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
LU	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
LT	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
LV	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
MT	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
NL	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
PL	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
PT	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
RO	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
SE	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
SI	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
SK	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
UK	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2
US	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.2

Crop Model infrastructure



Agrometeo indicators derived from crop growth model – WOFOST / LINGRA / WARM and GWSI

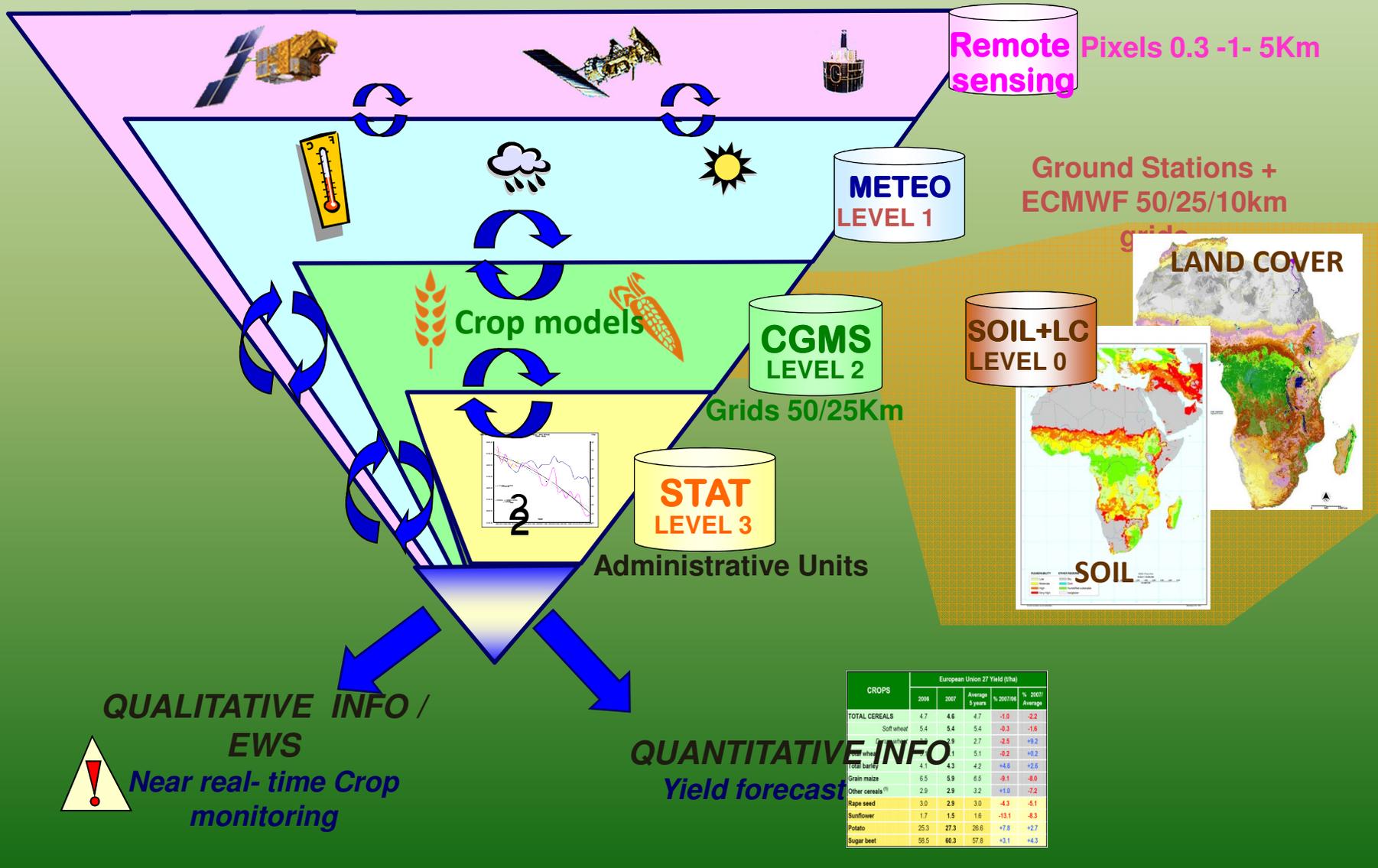
Meteorological infrastructure



observed data since 1975 Europe under construction for Africa worldwide ECMWF data + archive

Crop Monitoring and Yield forecast Systems

MARS Crop Growth Monitoring and Yield forecast Systems (CGMYS)



Quantitative yield forecasts (GMFS)

Statistical models combining best predictors from EO (NDVI, LAI, DMP) or Agromet model and trend.

KENYA

Estimation of the National maize production during the "Long rain" crop season 2009 and comparison with the FOOD SEC 2008 estimates.

Province	Estimated yield 2009	Wf*	Estimated maize area 2009	Maize production 09 MT	Maize production 08 MT	Variation % (2009 vs 2008)	Absolute difference MT
Central	1.60	0.07	84,890	136,129	134,312	1	1,817
Coast	0.71	0.04	48,508	34,348	49,975	-31	-15,627
Eastern	0.11	0.18	218,287	24,072	114,365	-79	-90,293
Nyanza	1.61	0.13	157,652	254,402	252,361	1	2,041
Rift Valley	1.80	0.43	521,465	939,715	1,085,765	-13	-146,050
Western	2.39	0.15	181,906	435,431	418,706	4	16,725
National	1.50		1,212,708	1,824,097	2,335,886	-22	-511,789

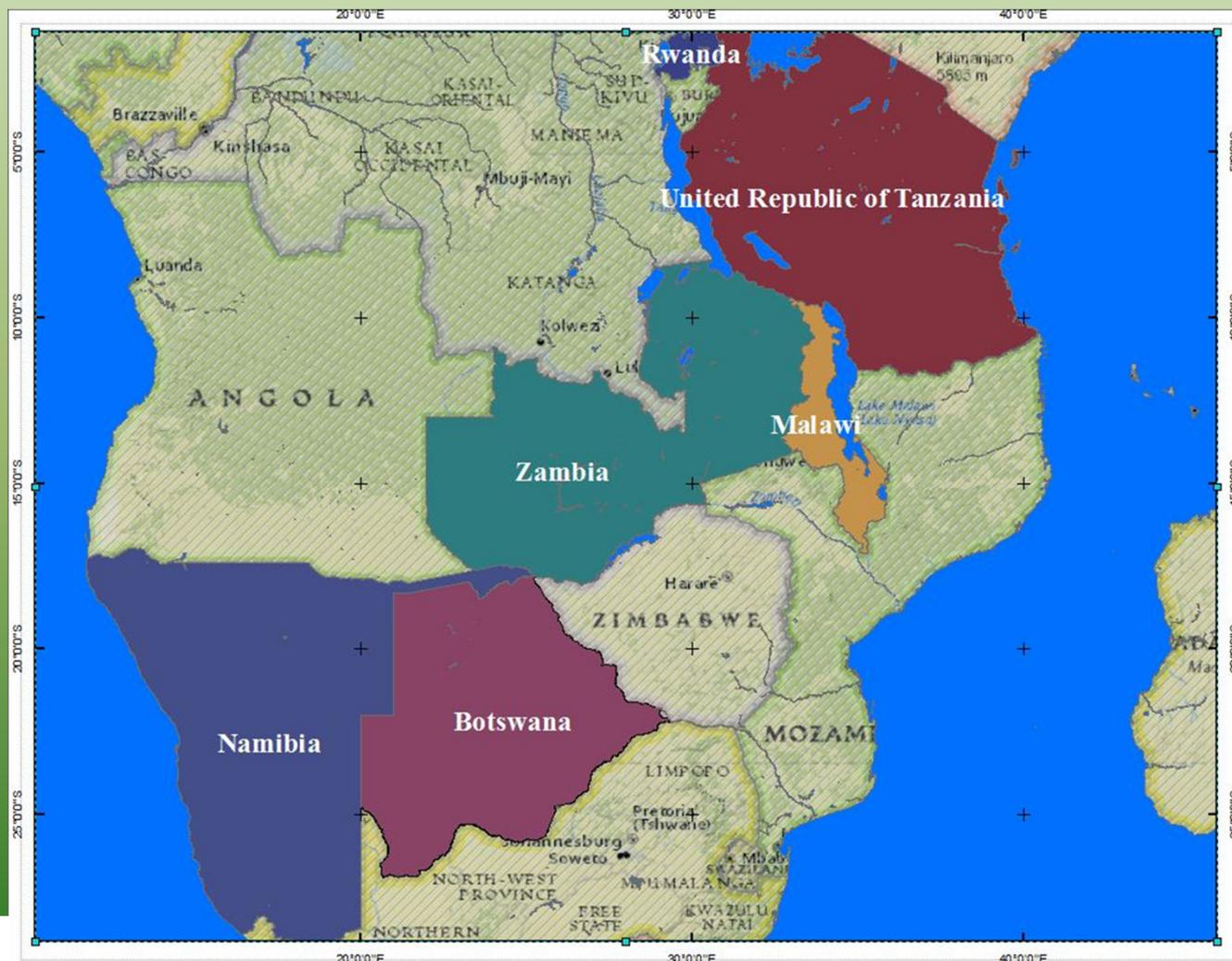


IV. National Scale Land Use Land Cover Mapping (Crop land is one of the classes)



Countries participating in the project

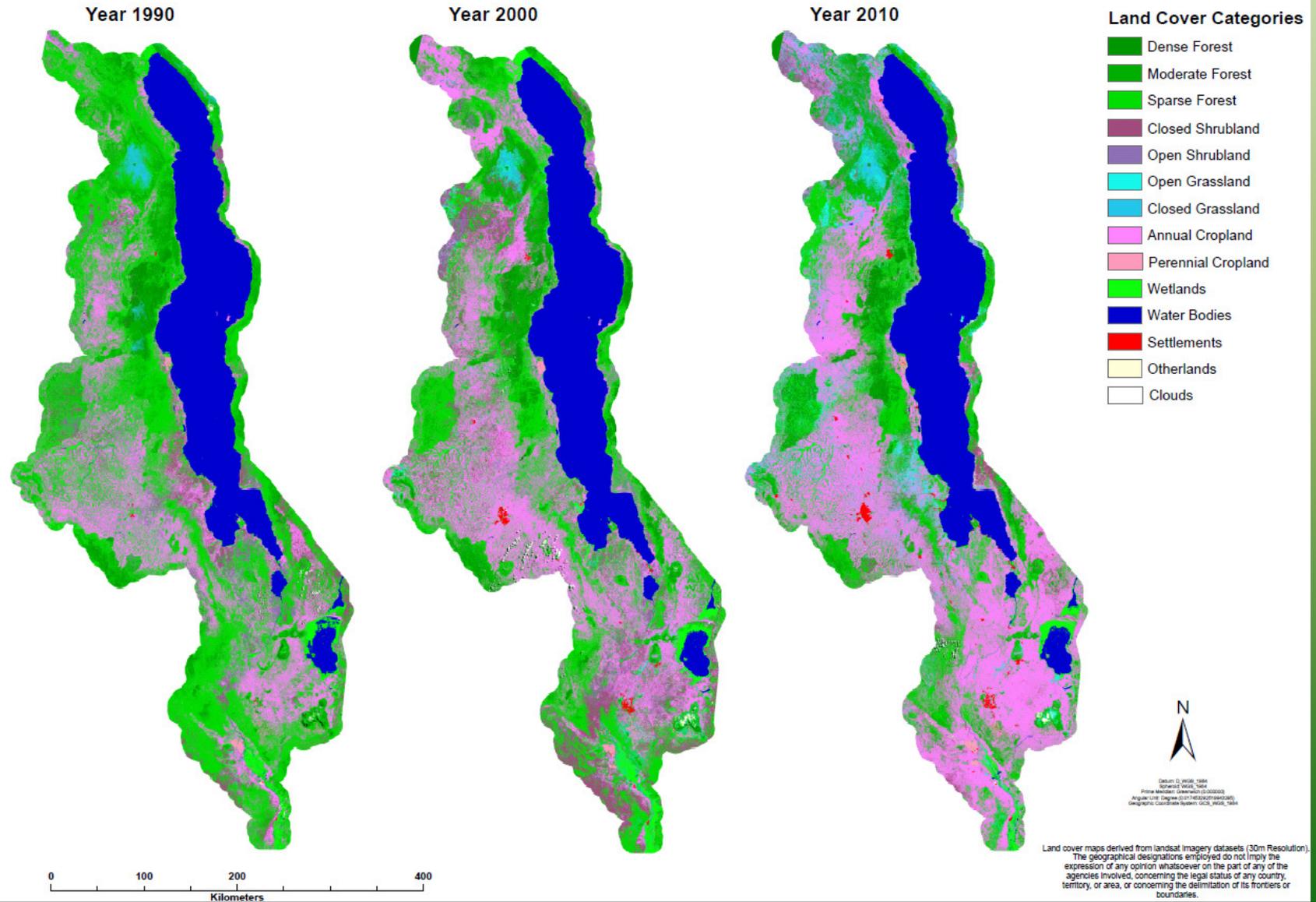
1. *Malawi*
2. *Rwanda*
3. *Tanzania*
4. *Zambia*
5. *Namibia*
6. *Botswana*



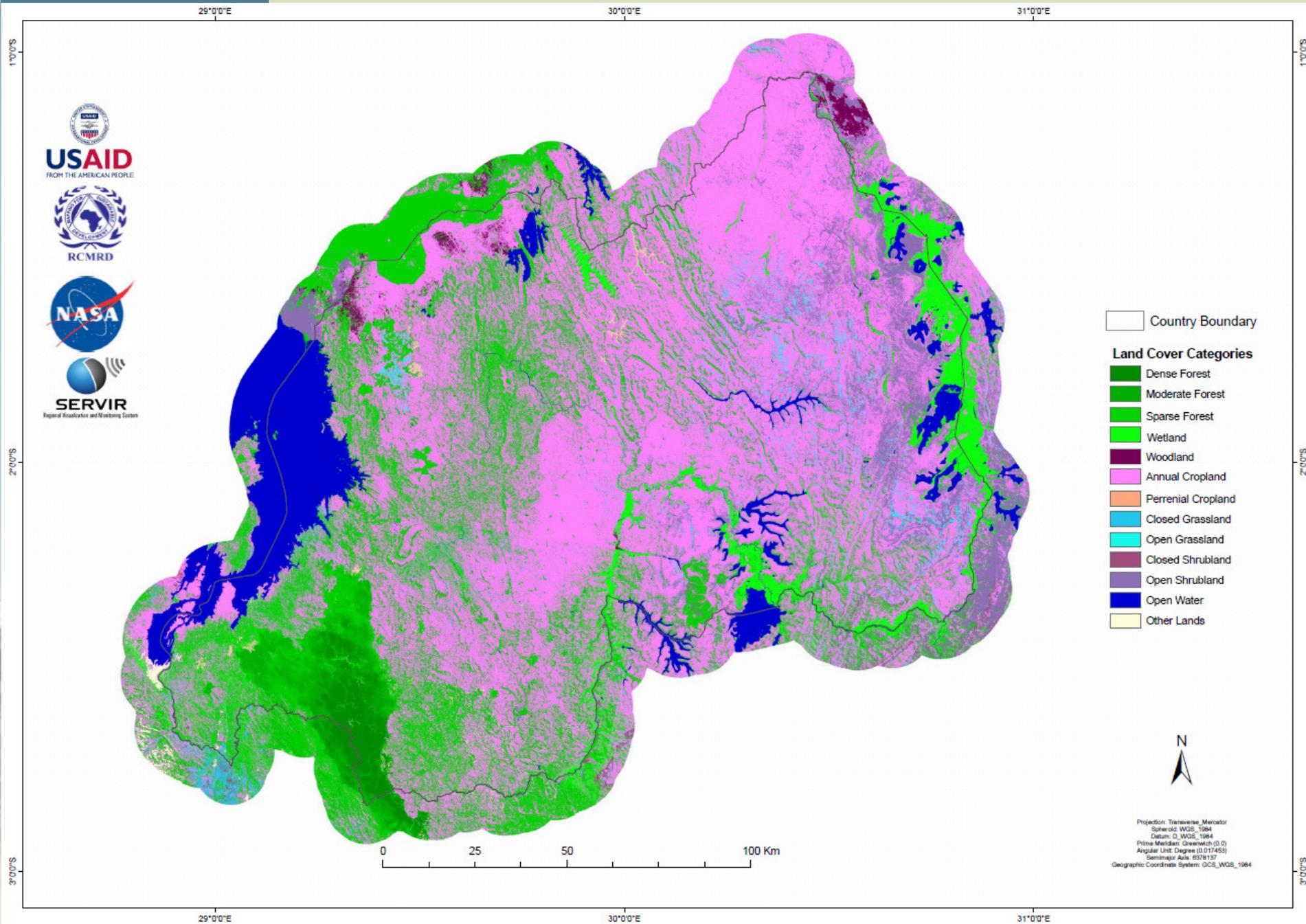
Malawi Land Cover Maps



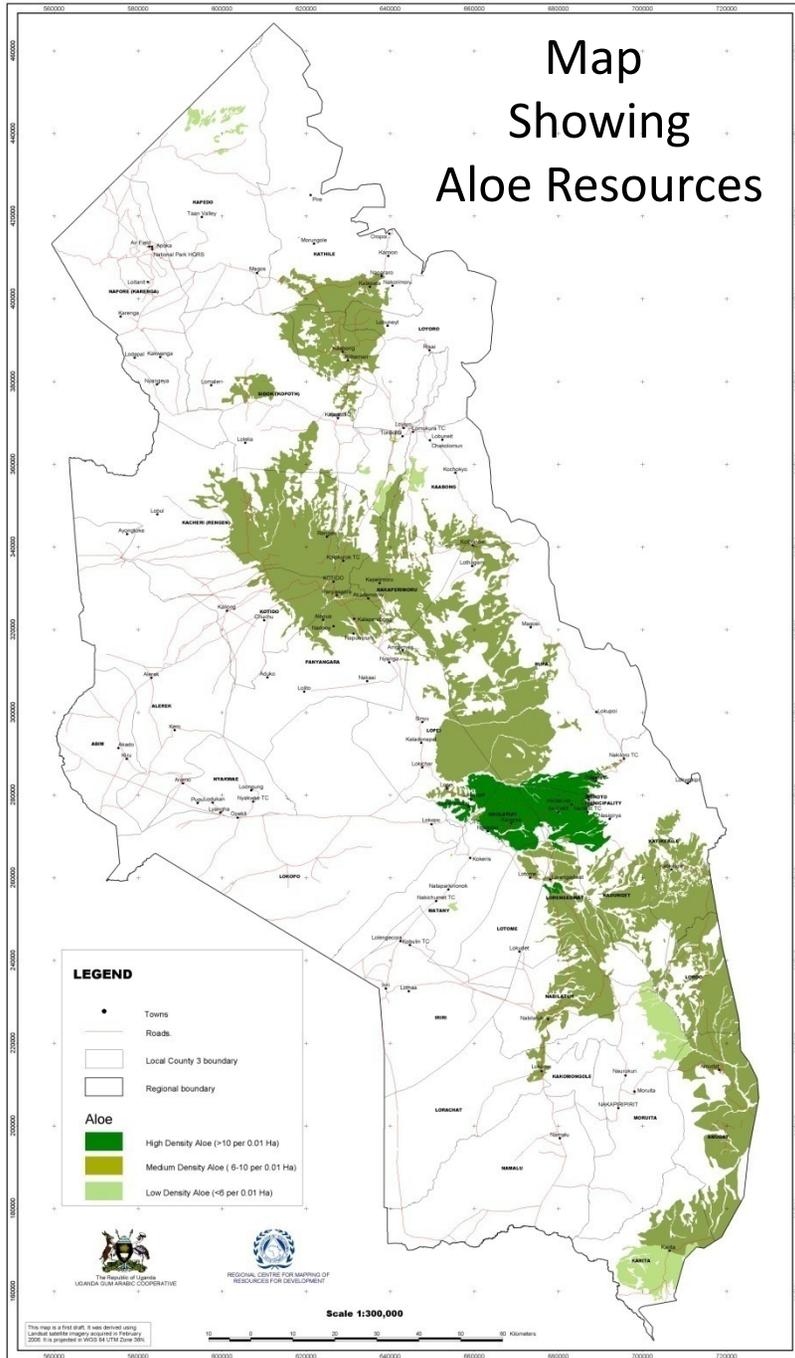
Malawi Land Cover Maps - Three Time Slices



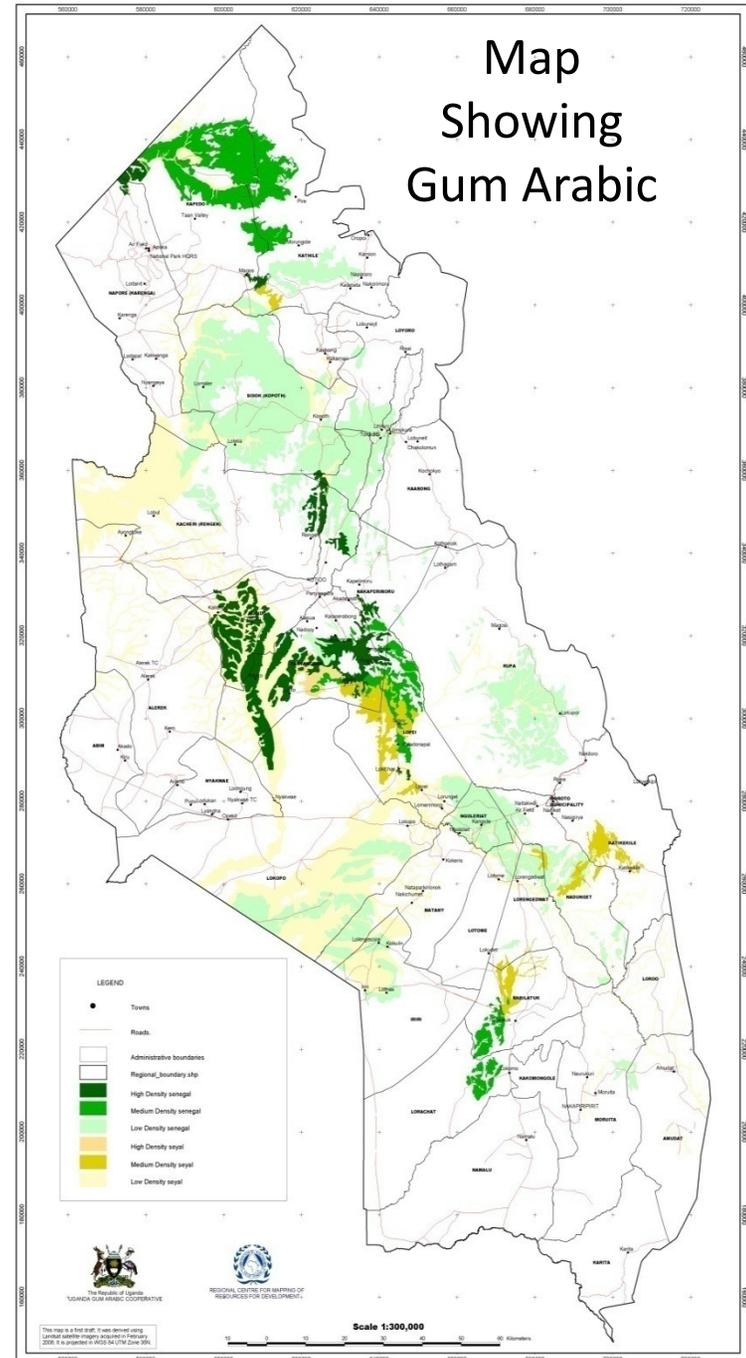
Rwanda Map – LC 2010



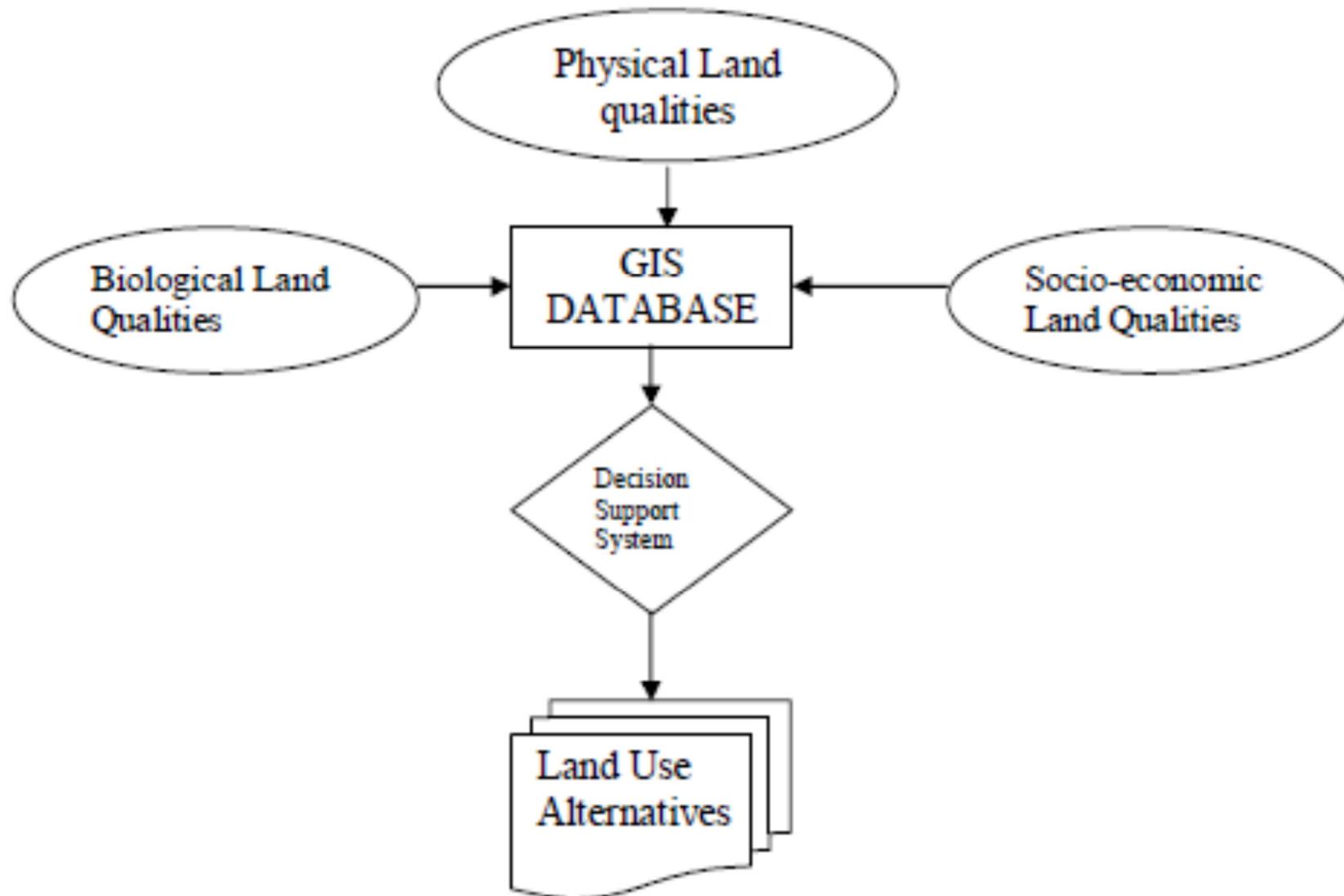
COMMERCIAL ALOE RESOURCE MAP OF KARAMOJA REGION - UGANDA



GUM ARABIC MAP OF KARAMOJA REGION- UGANDA



V. Land suitability determination (Physical Planning)



Proposed Land use Plan

THE INTERGRATED PLAN

THE NYIKA PLATEAU (LIVESTOCK PROMOTION ZONE)

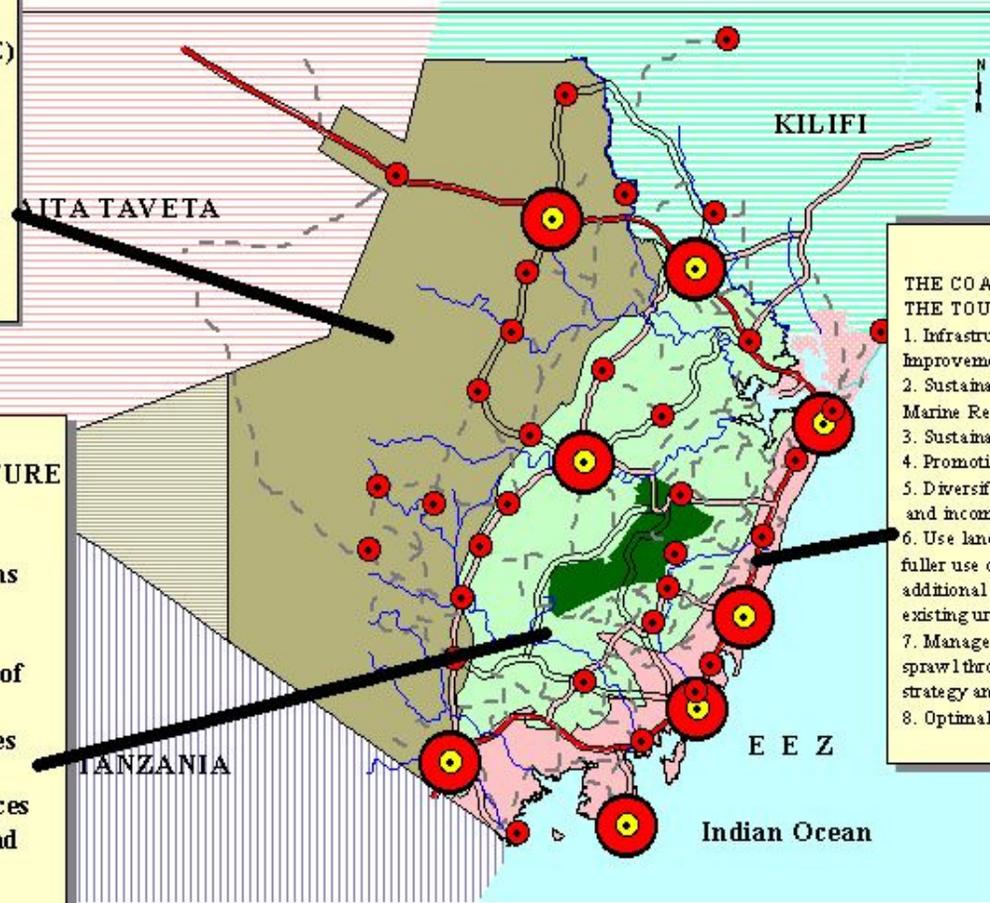
1. Promote Livestock production and Marketing
2. Promotion of the exploitation of earth resources
3. Enhance trade and commerce
4. Improve Access to Infrastructure and Services

THE FOOT PLATEAU AND THE COASTAL UPLANDS (AGRICULTURE PROMOTION ZONE)

1. Enhance food security systems
2. Improve extension delivery systems
3. Improve Access to Infrastructure and Services
4. Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources
5. Adopt a hierarchy of urban centres as basis for service provision
6. Protect and manage water resources
7. Institute Disaster preparedness and prevention programmes
8. Promote agro-based industries

THE COASTAL PLAIN OR CORAL RAG - THE TOURISM PROMOTION ZONE (AREA)

1. Infrastructure Development and Improvement
2. Sustainable use and Conservation of the Marine Resources
3. Sustainable Land use planning
4. Promotion of Indigenous Culture
5. Diversification of sources of employment and income generating opportunities
6. Use land resources efficiently by making fuller use of existing urban land to support additional residential development within existing urban areas
7. Manage urban growth to limit urban sprawl through a development staging strategy and other complementary techniques
8. Optimal utilization of E. E. Z.



VI. GEOGLAM and Africa

- Africa is given less priority (Observation)
 - Despite food security issue and dynamic land use and land cover changes,
 - Despite complex factors affecting Satellite based agricultural Monitoring ,
 - Despite lack of data (Satellite and in-situ) and knowledge
 - Governments are ready to embark on improving Ag. Monitoring in Africa

- JECAM Goal: to develop best practices guidelines through a network of study sites representative of many of the world's cropping systems
 - Support monitoring enhancements within operational agricultural monitoring systems
- JECAM Program Office is coordinated by AAFC, Canada and UCL

15 sites currently exist, at least 5 new in development

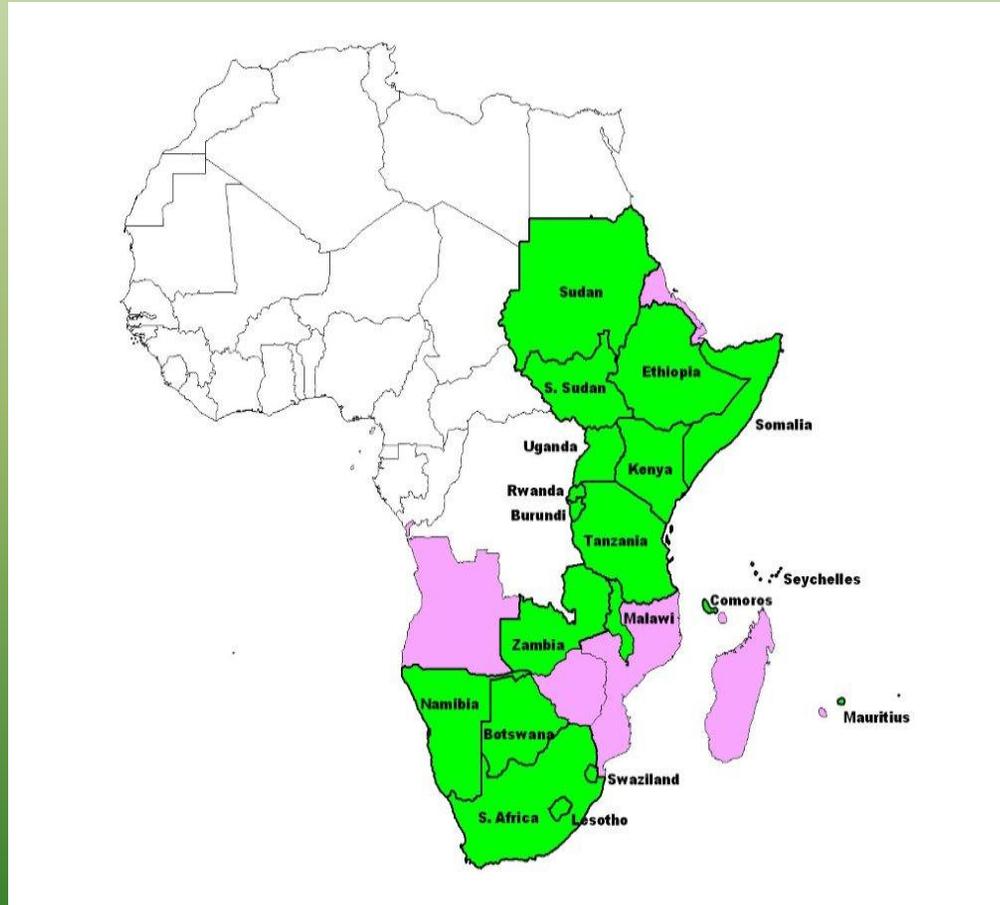


VI. Conclusion

- Need to establish more JECAM Sites in Africa
- Build capacity of African institutions so that there is a uniform and comparable Agricultural information
- Continue working with Regional and national institutions
- Need to bring together Statistics and Agriculture Sectors together
- National mapping institutions can play important role



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*Thank you very much!
Merci Beacoup!*

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