



# CRP Dryland Systems Data Management and Open Access

a quick overview with spatial focus

Chandrashekhar Biradar, PhD







Security

Role of Geospatial Science, **Technology and Applications** (GeSTA) in Agro-Ecosystems



Integrated agroecosystems: innovative approaches and methods for sustainable agriculture, while safeguarding the

environment

oun size systems

Red. Vul.

A/Ss TAs

#### Youth & Capacity Dev.

**Engaging and** empowering young gen. by creating opportunities



■ Remote sensing ■ missions in orbit°

Sensors potential in CRPs/IRPs, etc.

**>**6 are free

Mapping present, emerging & future land use /land cover dynamics, cropping patterns, forage, intensities, water use, pest & diseases, climate change & Reducin

impacts

Quantification of existing agricultural production systems

Characteristics of

agricultural and

livestock production in

small holder farming

systems and rural

livelihoods

ood production

potential sources

21%

Regions

1) The West African Sahel and dry savannas, 2) East and Southern Africa, 3) North Africa and West Asia 4) Central Asia, and 5) South Asia.

Characterization of vulnerable areas for increasing resilience and assist in identifying mitigation pathways with biophysical, socioeconomic and stakeholder feedback as well as specific needs & constraints



Cooperative Research and **Partnerships** 

Specific

mutual-interaction

& synergies

between plant and

animal species and

management

practices

#### Gender

Address social inequities, greater roles and priorities

Geospatial

commons,

KM sharing,

stakeholder

feedback

**CGIAR** 

41% Earth's

land area

Measuring the impact at spatial scales, rate, CRPs, cross-regional

Farmers, stakeholders, policymakers, mobilization, & marketing

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON **Dryland Systems** 

synthesis

Assessing the impact of outcomes in Action Sites, post-project implementation, & M&F



Status & trends of existing

patterns,



#### Health

<u>Uryland</u>

Changing diet nutrition and health



systems

Improved
ivelihoods

# **Cropping Intensity**

**Biodiversity** 

Spatial enrichment and its role in food security, risk mitigation, & sustainability

Mapping the extent of existing & traditional practices, indigenous knowledge, diversity, potential areas for modern & improved, productive, profitable, and diversified dryland agriculture, & linkages to markets



**豊2.5b** Live in **□** Drylands

Livestock

Assessment of present, emerging & future droughts, floods, pests & diseases, extreme events, infrastructure, migration



Measuring Inpacts Systems 72% Sustainable Int **Agricultural** magnitude, synergy Increase in Intensification among the systems, **Arable Land** 



# Data Generation



### **Getting Started**



Consortium

# Shifting the goalposts—from high impact journals to high impact data

Anja Gassner<sup>1</sup>, Luz Marina Alvare<sup>2</sup>, Zoumana Bamba<sup>3</sup>, Douglas Beare<sup>4</sup>, Marichu Bernardo<sup>5</sup>, Chandrashekhar Biradar<sup>6</sup>, Martin van Brakel<sup>7</sup>, Robert Chapman<sup>8</sup>, Guntuku Dileepkumar<sup>9</sup>, Ibnou Dieng<sup>10</sup>, Sufiet Erlita<sup>11</sup>, Richard Fulss<sup>12</sup>, Jane Poole<sup>13</sup>, Mrigesh Kshatriya<sup>11</sup>, Guvener Selim<sup>14</sup> Reinhard Simon<sup>14</sup>, Kai Sonder<sup>12</sup>, Nilam Prasai<sup>2</sup>, Maria Garruccio<sup>8</sup>, Simone Staiger Rivas<sup>14</sup>, Maya Rajasekharan<sup>14</sup>, Chukka Srinivasa Rao<sup>9</sup>

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World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), United Nations Avenue, Gigiri, PO Box 30677 Nairobi 00100 Kenya with agronorestry Centre (ICRAF), united nations avenue, uight, 10 dox 3007/ Nation 00100 Kenya. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), 2033 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20006-1002 USA.

HITETHATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRODERIC AGRICULTURE (1114), HQ-PMB 552U, (BAGAR, U90 STATE NIGETA 4 WorldFish, Jalan Batu Maung, Batu Maung, 11960 Bayan Lepas, Penang, Malaysia, PO Box 500 GPO, 10670 Penang,

очанауэлы s International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), DAPO Box 7777 Metro Manila 1301, Los Baños, Philippines \* International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA, "Dalia Building 2nd Floor, Bashir El Kassar

7 International Water Management Institute (IWMI), P. O. Box 2075, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 127, Sunil Mawatha, Pelawatte,

\* Bioversity International, "HQ- Via dei Tre Denari 472/a 00057 Maccarese (Fiumicino) Rome, Italy" \* BIOVERSITY INTERNATIONAL, HQ- VIA GET 1 TE DEMAN 4/4/a UUUS/ MACCARESE (FIUMICINO) KOME, ITAIY
\* International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru 502 324 Andhra Pradesh, India

10 Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice) 01 B.P. 2031, Cotonou, Benin

it Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), HQ- Jalan CIFOR, Situ Gede bogor (Barat, 1011), ingonesia, маніпд-г.о. вох 0113 воські водог 16000, ingonesia 12 International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (СІММҮТ), Кт. 45, Carretera, México-Veracruz, El Batán, Texcoco

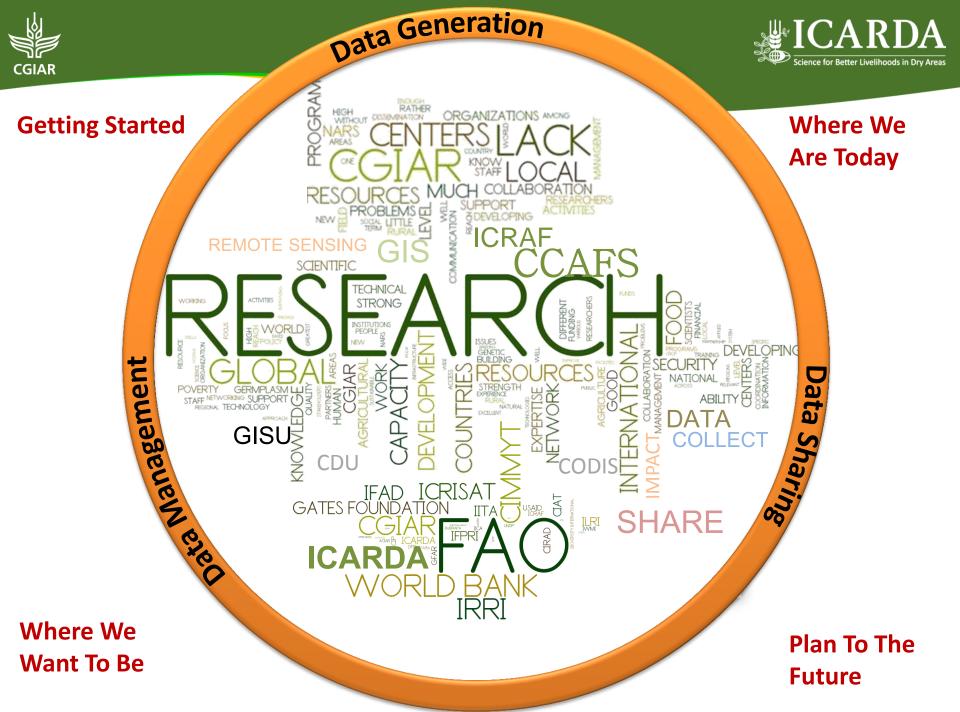
Lr 301.50, Edo. de Mexico, Apdo. Postal 0-041, UDDUU MEXICO, D.F., MEXICO
13 International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), HQ-PO Box 30709, Nairobi, 00100, Old Naivasha Road, , Nairobi, 14 International Potato Center (CIP), Avenida La Molina 1895, La Molina, Apartado Postal 1558, Lima, Peru

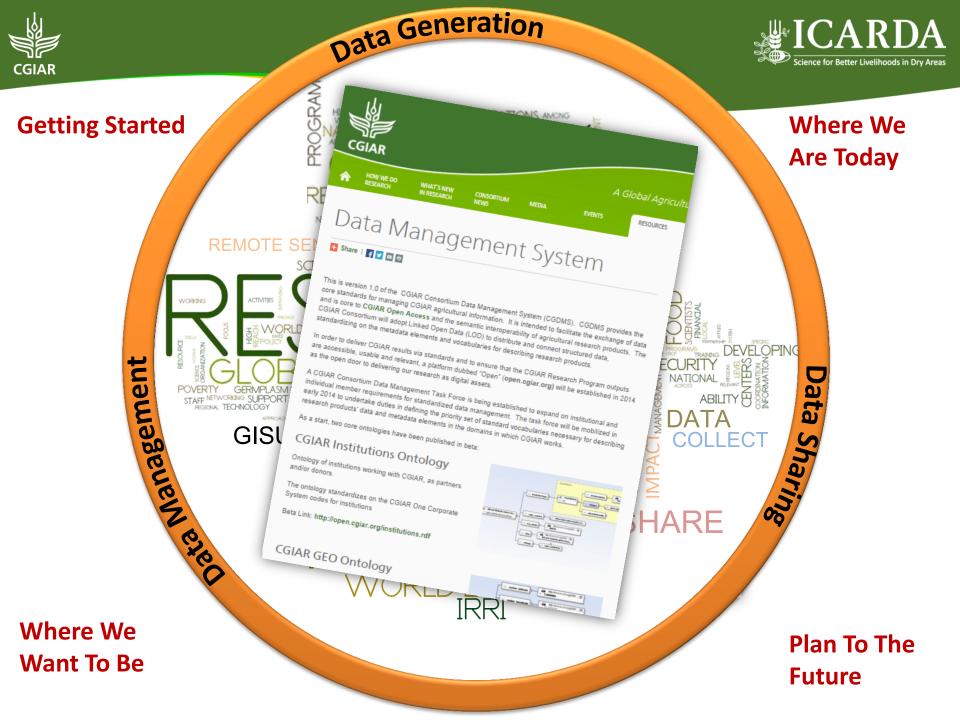
Where We **Are Today** 

Data Sharing

Where We **Want To Be** 

Plan To The **Future** 

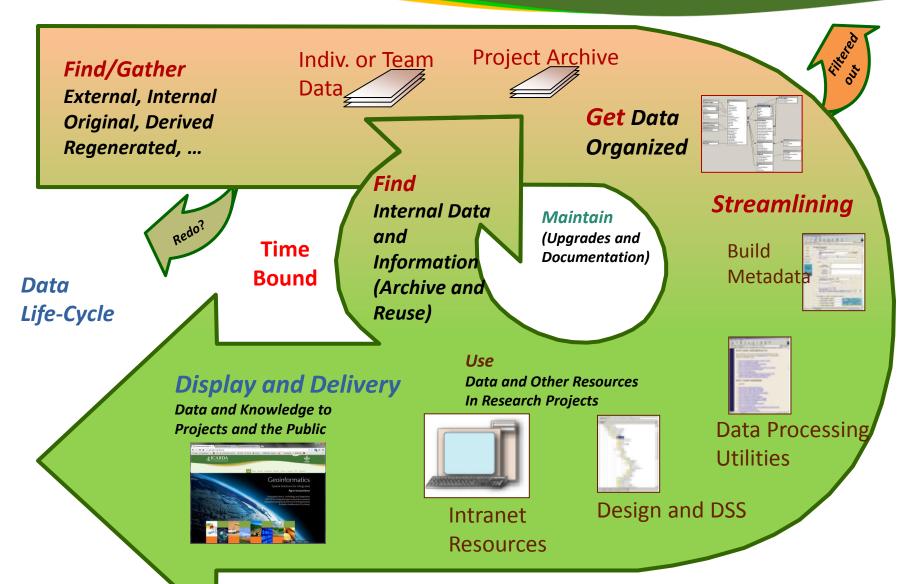






# **Data (Management) Life Cycle**



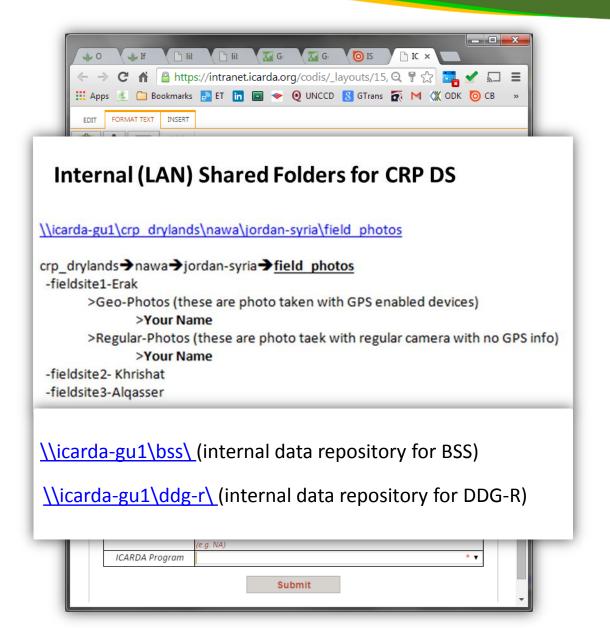




## Getting data? incentive driven but what?



what encourages them?



When we publish the paper, submit the publication to center or CRPs publication repository inline with annual appraisal process...

Does authors can submit the data used for publishing that particular paper(s)?

will this address?

- -authorship
- -citation
- -quality

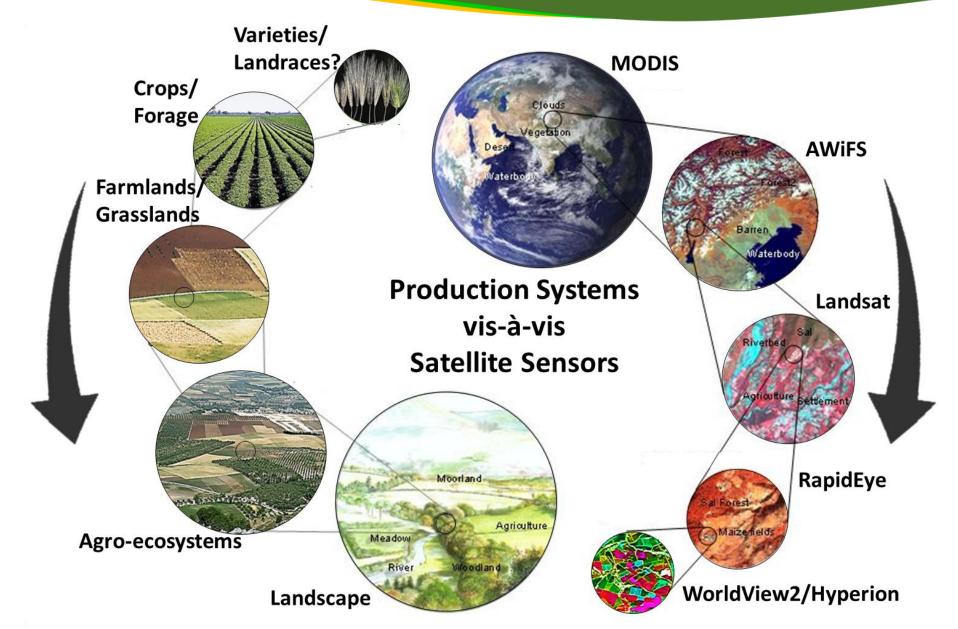
ICRAF data policy
WWW.nature.com/s
data/data-policies



# **Integrated System Approach**



across the scale/domains

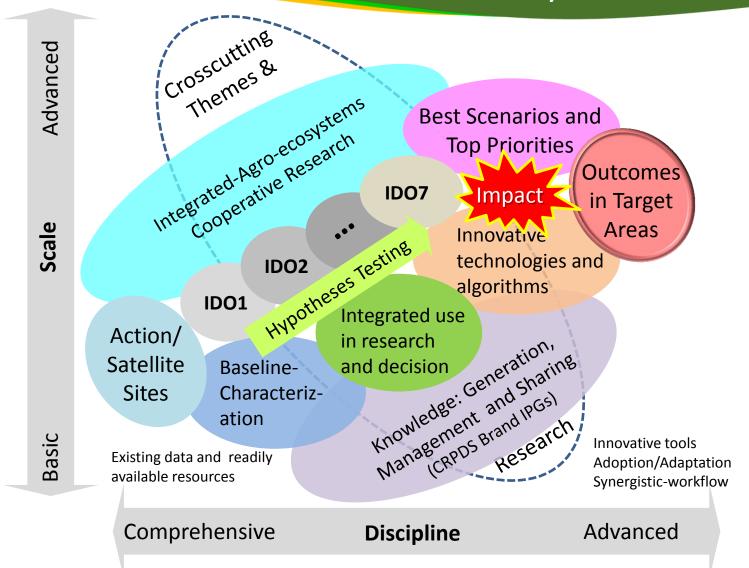




# Data genesis in cross cutting themes



**Pathway of Genesis** 

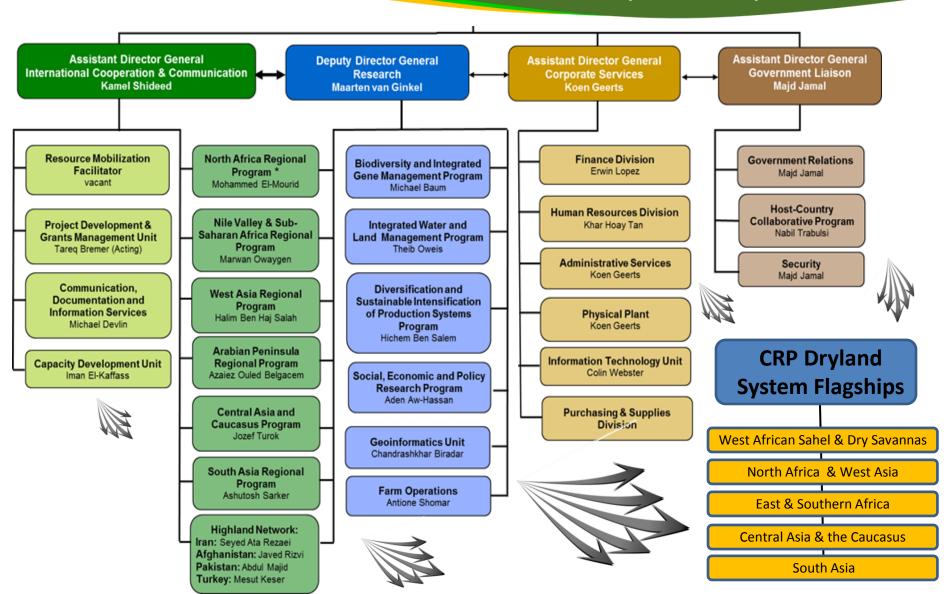




# Data flow in the cross cutting themes [ICARDA]



#### Internal (institutional) level

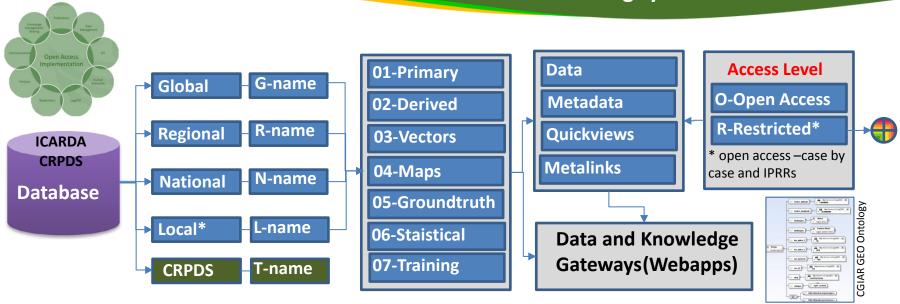




## **Structure of Centralized Data Warehouse**



#### existing systems



**Open Access data:** These are published, released to public domain as international public goods (IPGs), which has no objection from the creator(s) for redistribution of the data and its derived products. Anyone can access to these data while adhering to IPRs, ensuring proper credits, citations and acknowledgements to use of the data.

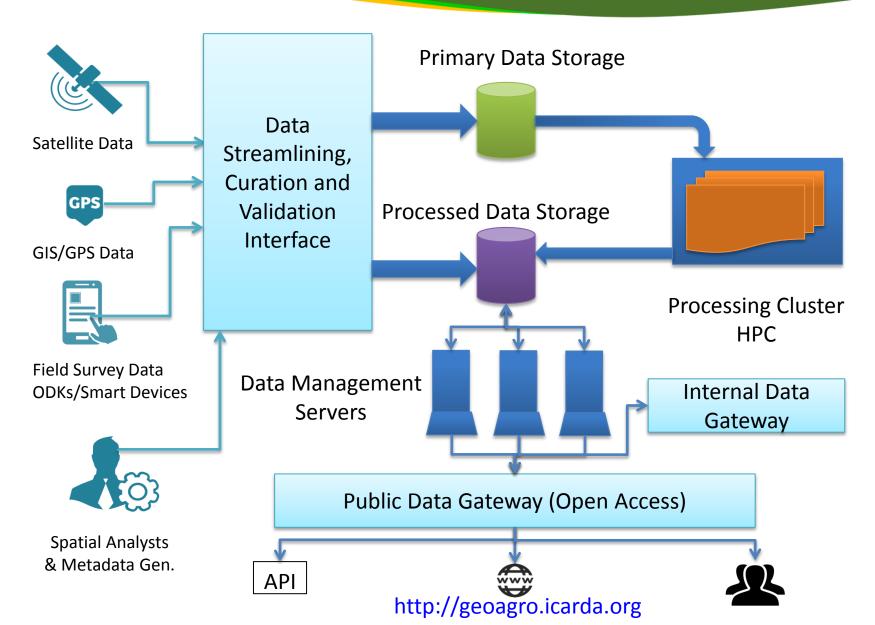
**Restricted data:** These are under imposed of various restriction levels viz., individual scientist, within research group/programs/projects, within CRPDS, within CGIAR, etc based on the restriction imposed by the creator(s) and owner (s) and purchased (licensed). These data will be released to requested end users on case by case. For example, when user request data after looking the metadata (data about data, not actual data) on web applications and centralized knowledge warehouse, after reading its basic info decided to click on the getdata, system will send the request to creator, its creator who decides whether to approve 'access' or 'deny'...



# **Structure of Centralized Data Warehouse**



example of spatial data

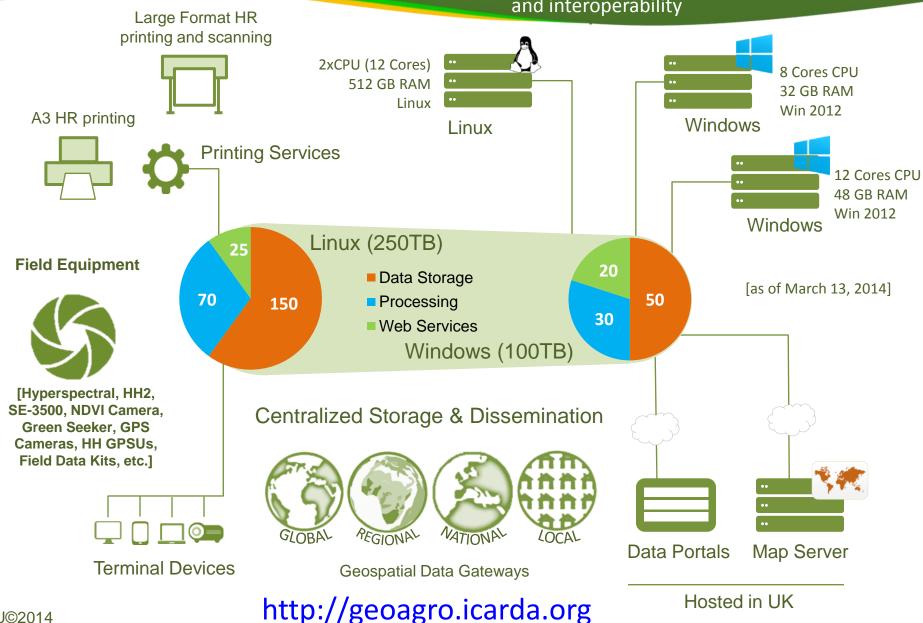




### **Centralized Archiving System**



Enterprise level, high fidelity and interoperability









Atlas of Action Sites
CRP Dryland Systems (1.1)



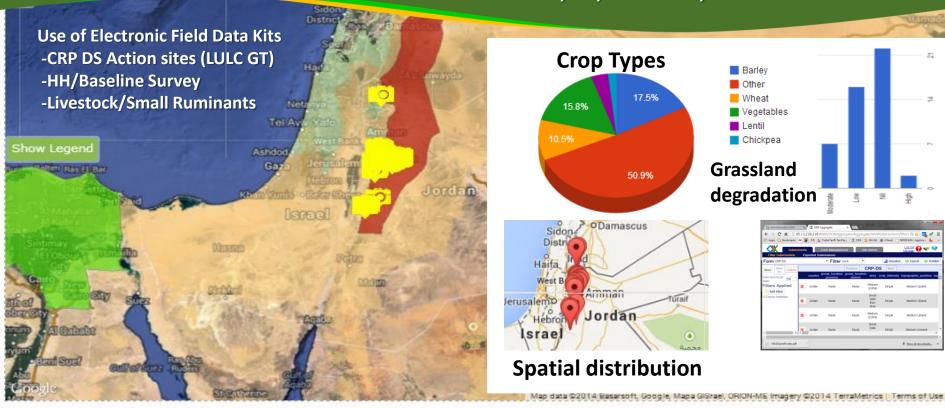
http://issuu.com/crpds/



# **Electronic Field Data Collection**

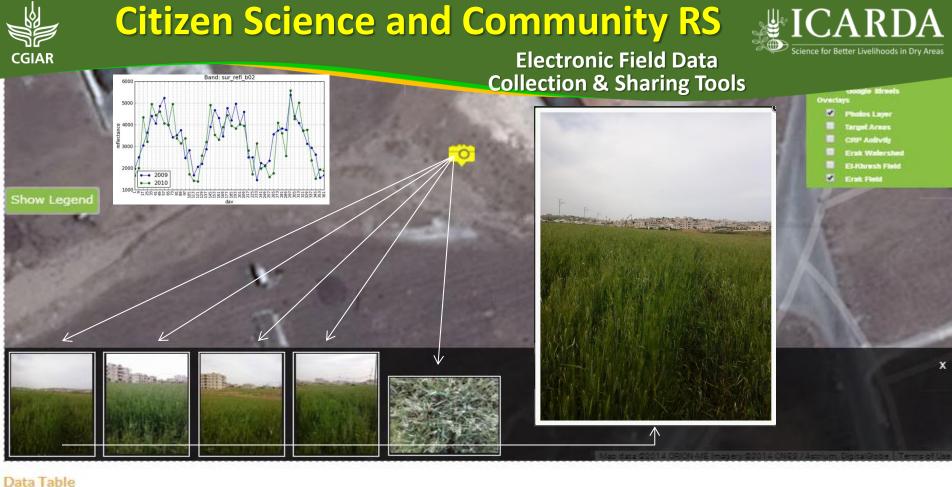


ODKs-HH, GT, Livestock, etc.



#### Data Table

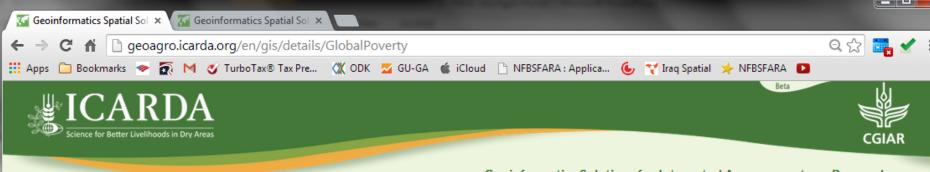
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#### Geoinformatics Solutions for Integrated Agro-ecosystems Research

Home About Datasets Visualization Research Services Outreach FAQ My Account

#### **GIS** Data

#### Global

Climate

Soils

#### Poverty

Agriculture

Similarity

**Dryland Systems** 

Regional

**National** 

#### Global - Poverty



#### Global drylands and agriculture resource poverty

Agricultural resource poverty is a structural component of environmental poverty, which is principally determined by climatic, topographic and soil constraints, as well as lack of water resources for irrigation, where needed. This global map shows a quantified estimate of the constraints to agriculture as imposed by the biophysical environment, using an index approach, scaled to a range 0-100, with 100 expressing the highest degree of resource poverty. The map has been compiled as a synthesis of individual thematic resource poverty maps (climate, topography, soils and irrigation water resources).

Download



#### Global drylands and soil resource poverty

The Soil Resource Poverty Index is the percentage of each grid cell occupied by problem soils. Problem soils include the following categories: saline soils, soils with high sodium content, shallow soils, sandy soils, soils with very poor profile development, soils with severe soil structural and/or textural limitations, soils with severe acidity, infertility or Al-toxicity problems, wetland soils, acid sulphate soils.

Download

### Global Level Database



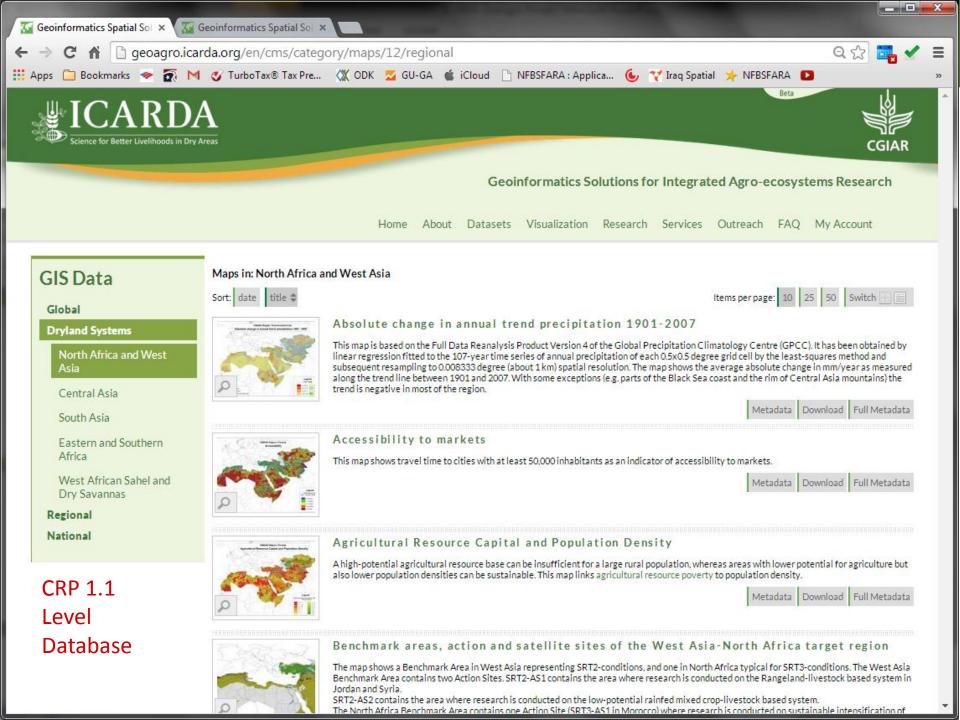
#### Global drylands and topographic resource poverty

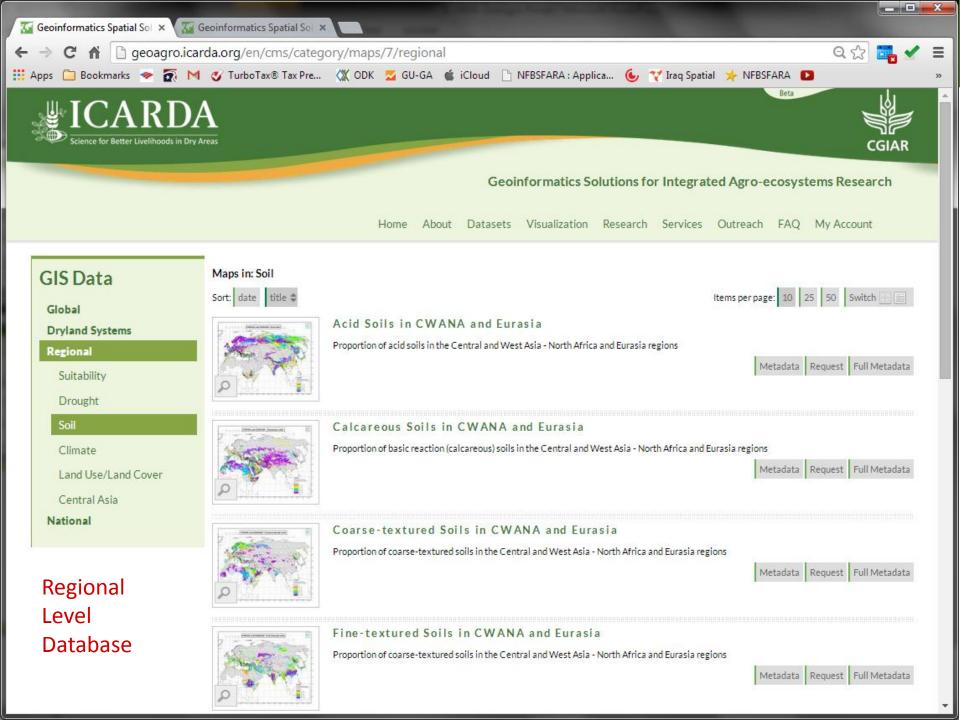
Landscapes that are strongly dissected, i.e. with high elevation differences, contain little land with agricultural value. Where such land exists, it is mostly located in narrow, often disconnected and poorly accessible valleys. On the other hand, flat landforms (plains and plateaux) in general have little land with unsuitable topography. Of course, even in flat areas unsuitable soils or even rock outcrops may occur, but these can be identified from the soil maps and will result in a high Soil Resource Poverty Index. Given the strict separation between topographic and soil resources, the methodology does not allow double counting.

The Topographic Resource Poverty Index (TRPI) is the percentage of each grid cell with slopes above 15%.

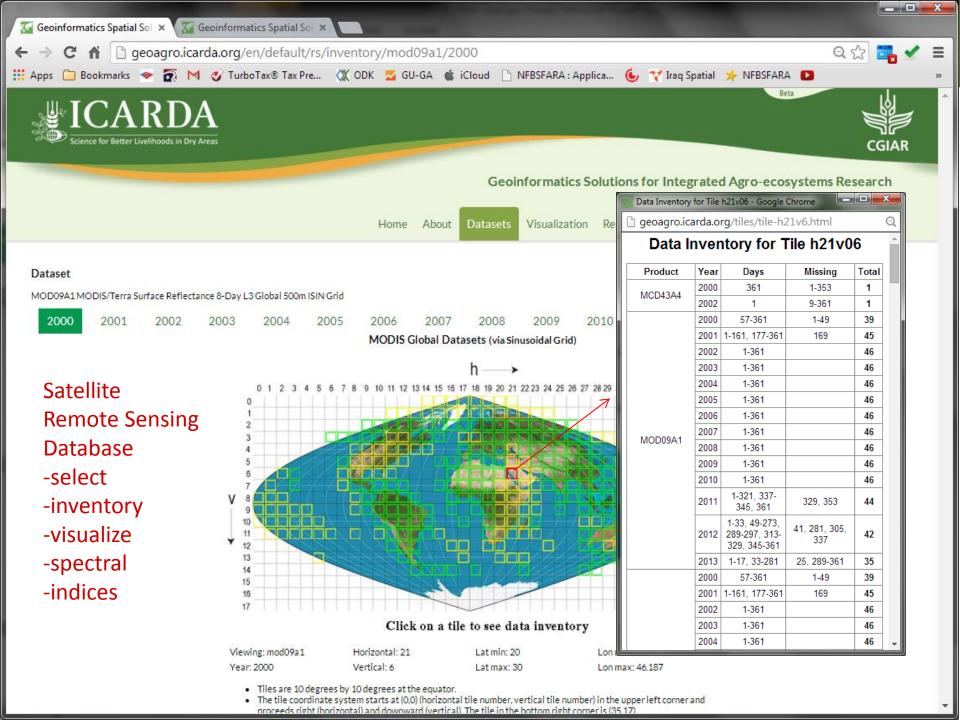
For areas between 60° N and 60° S, TRP is obtained from the SRTM DEM by first identifying those areas with slopes > 15%, followed by aggregation of the result raster to a cell size of SRTM30 DEM (0.008333 decimal degrees), using summation as aggregation technique.

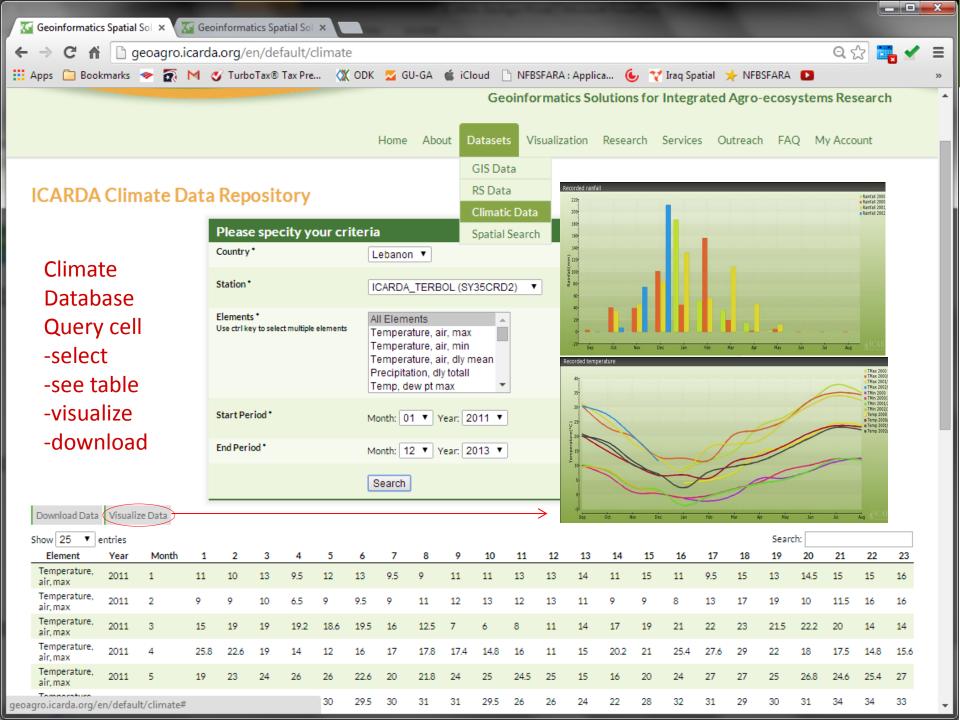
For areas above 60° N, SRTM data are not available and the TRPI was calculated by a relationship established between the TRPI and a low-resolution proxy indicator of slope, obtained from a 1-km DEM. The proxy indicator is the range, or the maximum elevation difference between neighbouring pixels, obtained from the global SRTM30 DEM. The range was for these areas converted into estimated values of TRPI by regression

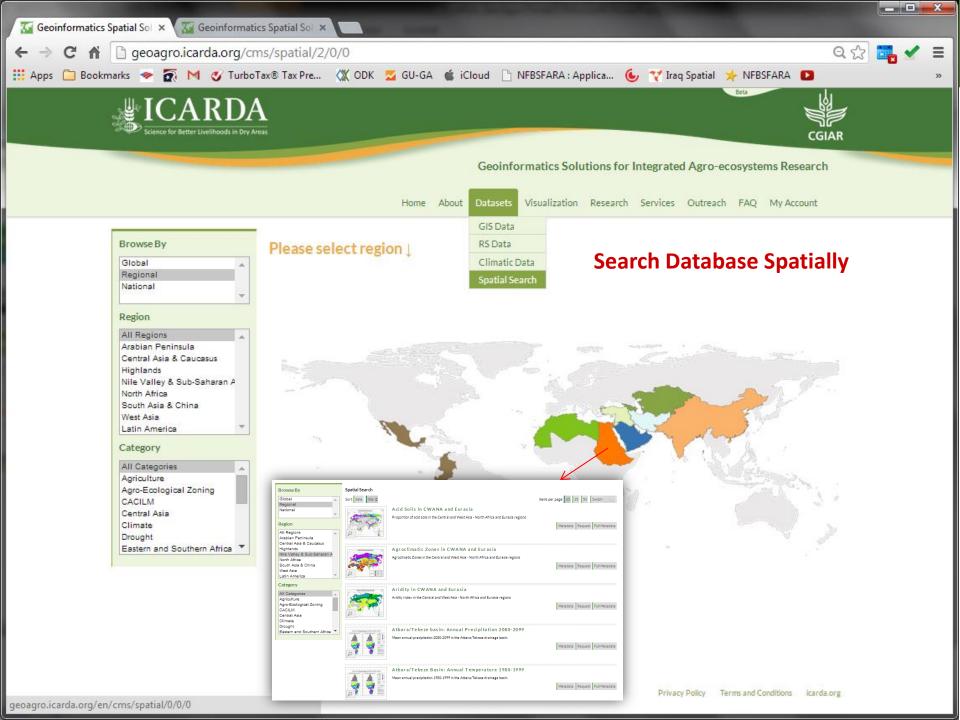


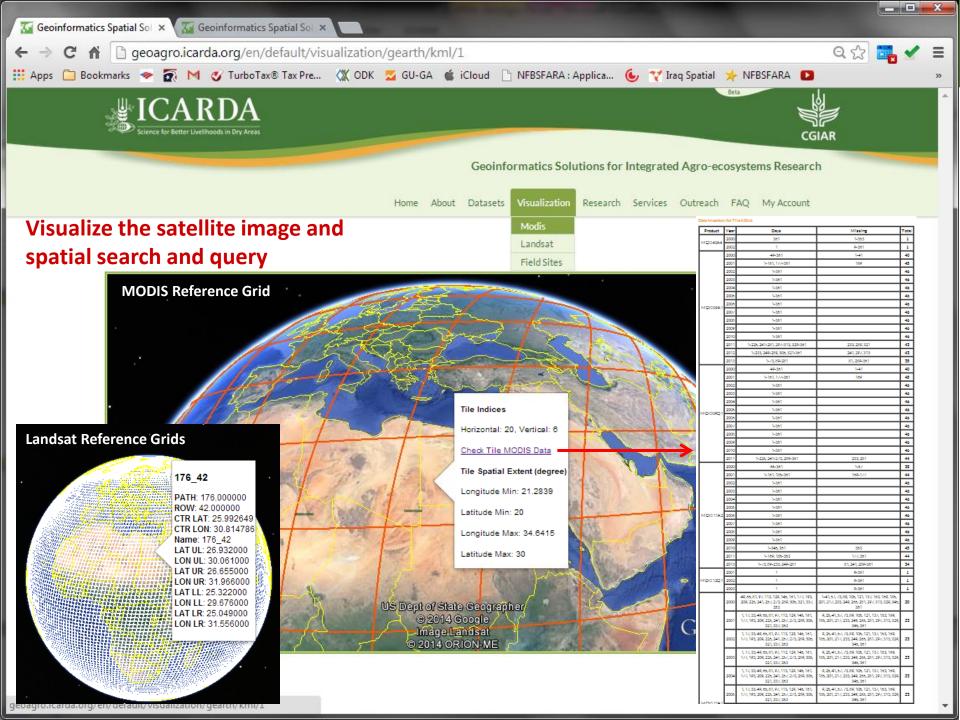


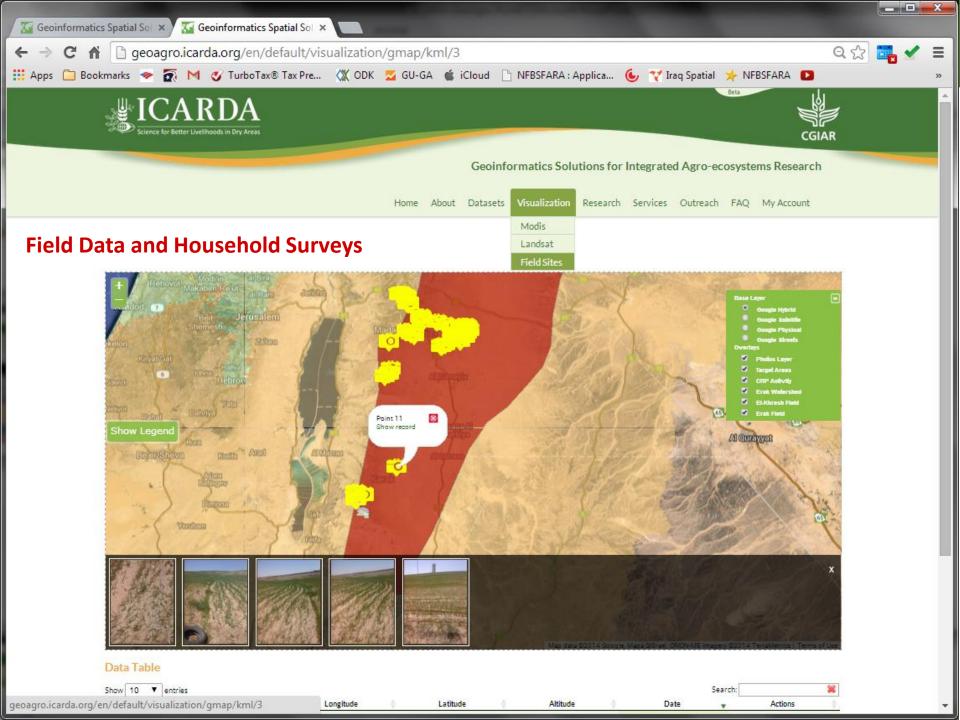


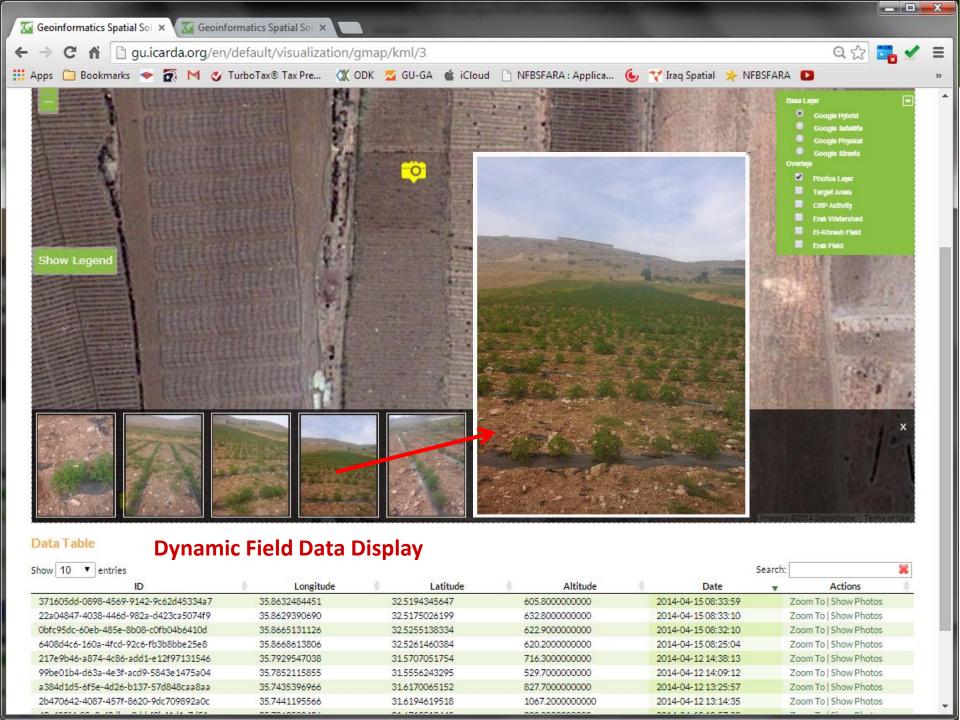














200/01/19

#### IWLM

SEPR

# DSIPS Projects

Coming soon

To assist the targeting of water saving technologies, the GISU is developing, in association with the IWLMP, methodologies for assessing the biophysical potential for water harvesting and supplemental irrigation. Map products are currently available for Syria (Fig. 1) but outscaling to the level of all dryland areas is planned in the case of micro-catchment water harvesting techniques.

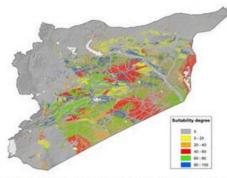


Fig.1. Suitability for water harvesting in Syria, micro-catchment systems, small-runoff basins, tree crops

In collaboration with the Plant Stress and Water Conservation Laboratory of the USDA Agricultural Research System in Lubbock, Texas, a geospatial tool, the ICARDA Agroclimate Tool, was developed, which predicts the risk of climatic stress (drought, heat,cold) for specific environments in CWANA (Fig.2).

Database specific to each research programs, and projects





#### Outreach

#### Tools & Apps

Methods & Models

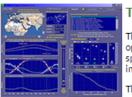
Techs & Tips

Conferences & Workshops

Useful Links

### Tools, Apps, Models, etc.

#### Tools



(http://www.fao.org/docrep/X0490E/x0490e00.htm)

coefficient method.

Download program here

Download Technical Description Here

Bibliography

#### The ICARDA Agro-Climate Tool

The ICARDA Agro-Climate Tool (hereafter 'the application') is a Visual Basic (6) program that can be run on Windows 98, 2000, and XP operating systems. It should be installed on a PC with a Pentium III or better microprocessor and at least 230 Mbytes of available hard disk space. Monitor screen resolution should be at least 1024 X 768 pixels but no more than 1920 X 1440 pixels. Once installed (download here), instructions for the application's up

About Datasets Visualization Research Services

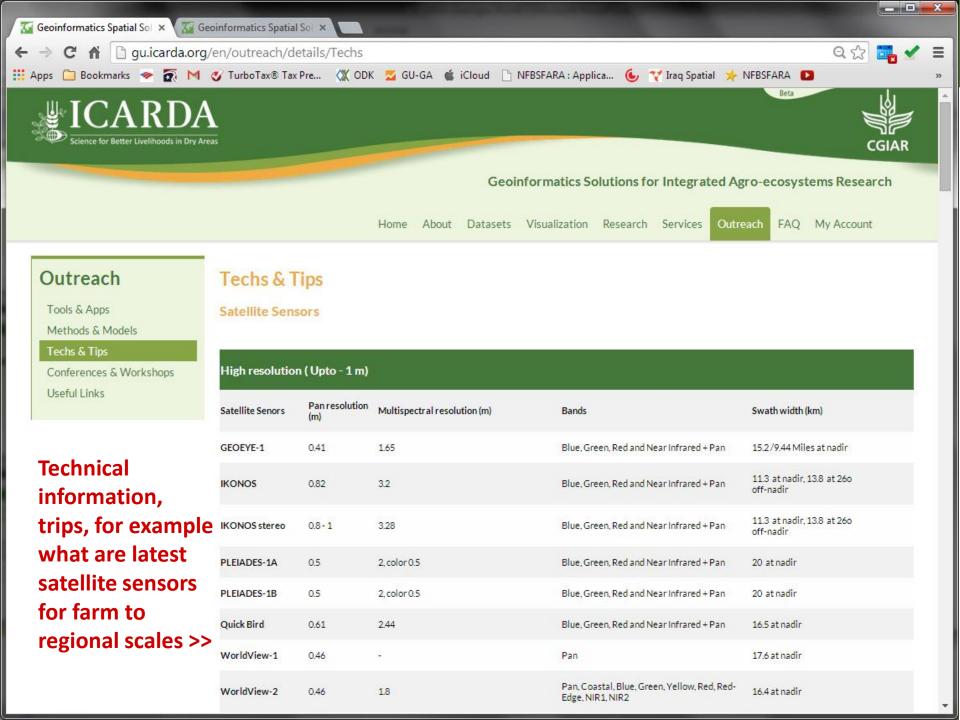
#### Short Description Tools The application's primary daily va part of ICARDA Geoinformatics Unit integrated systems research portfolio. This online resource provides comprehensive information encompassing all ospatial genres in a streamlined system: remote sensing, GIS, and spatial modeling. modified GEM6 (Hanson, et al., 19) ntranet Database stores all ICARDA climatic data, since 1979 till 2014, also it stores data collected from many other sources like FAOClim, GSOD, GHCN and net outgoing long-wave radiation, and reference grass evapotran METIS others, this system also provides a helpful tools in order to do search and to manage data repository. Computing Crop Water Requirements' (Allen et al., 1998). Crop et Soil Database Intranet Database used to store soil samples characteristics, these samples were collected from many location and later processes and analyzed in ICARDA The application's primary daily variables (daily minimum temperature, daily maximum temperature, precipitation) were generated by modified GEM6 AgroClimate lanson, et al., 1994) wather generator code. Secondary variables (daily dew point temperature, short-wave surface radiation, net outgoing long-wave radiation, and reference grass evapotranspiration) were derived from primary variables using algorithms drawn from the FAO's 'Guidelines for Computing Crop Water Requirements' (Allen et al., 1998). Crop evapotranspiration values were then derived from the reference grass ET values using the FAO-56 single crop coefficient method. Climatic data are usually provided in the form of station data, hence the information is very location-specific. However, in most cases, whether it conce Allen, R.G., Pereira, L.S., Raes, D., and Smith, M. 1998 Crop Evapotra CLIMAP & ICARDA Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. 300p Station Data App ArcGIS script used to do a simple downscaling process, this tool works based on Zonal Statistics and Raster Resample ArcGIS tools, and till now it's used in ArcCD order to generate more than 2000 downscaled surfaces. The Raster Calculator provides you a powerful tool for performing multiple tasks. You can perform mathematical calculations using operators and functions, set up selection queries, or type in Map Algebra syntax. Inputs can be raster datasets or raster layers, coverages, shapefiles, tables, constants, and numbers. Arc Tools (multiline Hanson, C.L., Cummings, A., Woolhiser, D.A., and Richardson, C.W. This toll provides easy way to clip multi layers based on specific mask, the tool advantage is that it accepts both feature and raster layers and call the raster calc, multiclip, Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, ARS-13 batch processing, etc.) Custom ODK forms and kit for various field and HH, baseline surveys based on the Google ODK and Android tabs ODKs/eFeild NetCDf is one of the most common formats for climatic data, and now all centers are distributing their data in this format, extracting surfaces from ArcGIS netCDF nultidimensional files used to be a challenging process for GIS people, this tool came to help people in extracting time series surfaces from netCDF file. In order to manage the increasing amount of similarity mapping requests, Geoinform **Similarity Mapping** process, this process consists of three parts: 1. Climate Similarity, 2. Soil Similarity, 3. Agriculture Workflows Landform Similarity Map Crop Type Map Crop Conditions ENVIU and IDL based automatic/semi-automatic Agriculture Workflows to map Ag Workflows Crop Types 2. Crop Health/Condition Biomass Estimation and 4. Ag suitability analysis Biomass Estimator

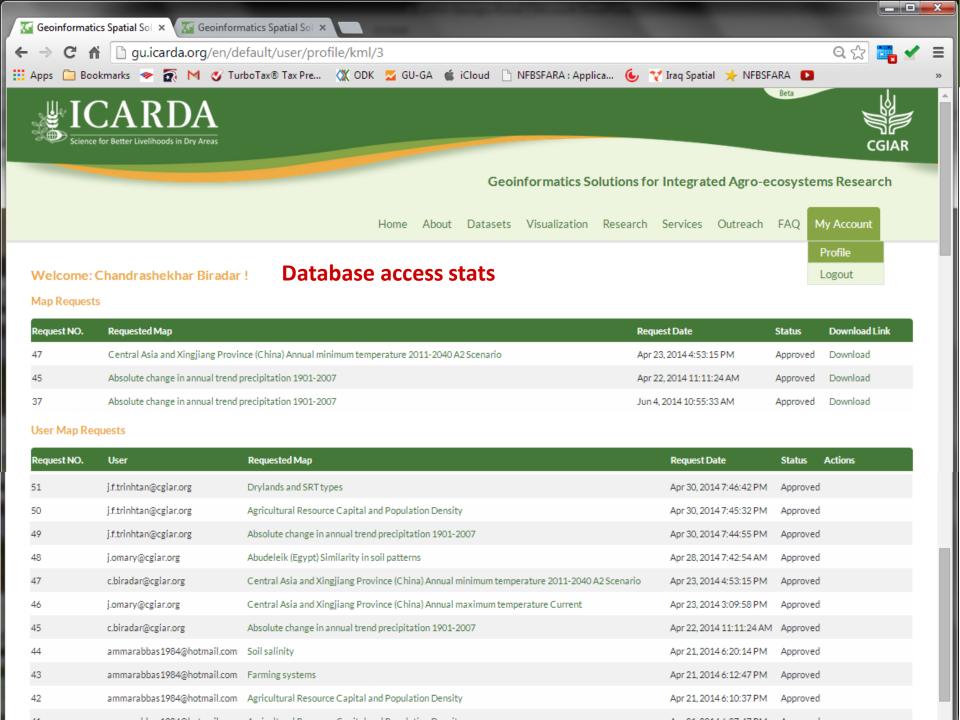
Outreach

FAO

My Account

Ag Site Suitability Analysis







# Thank you





# If you have good data, love it publish it and set it free!

