From Big Data to Big Evidence to Big Impact

a) Landstajos Sea le





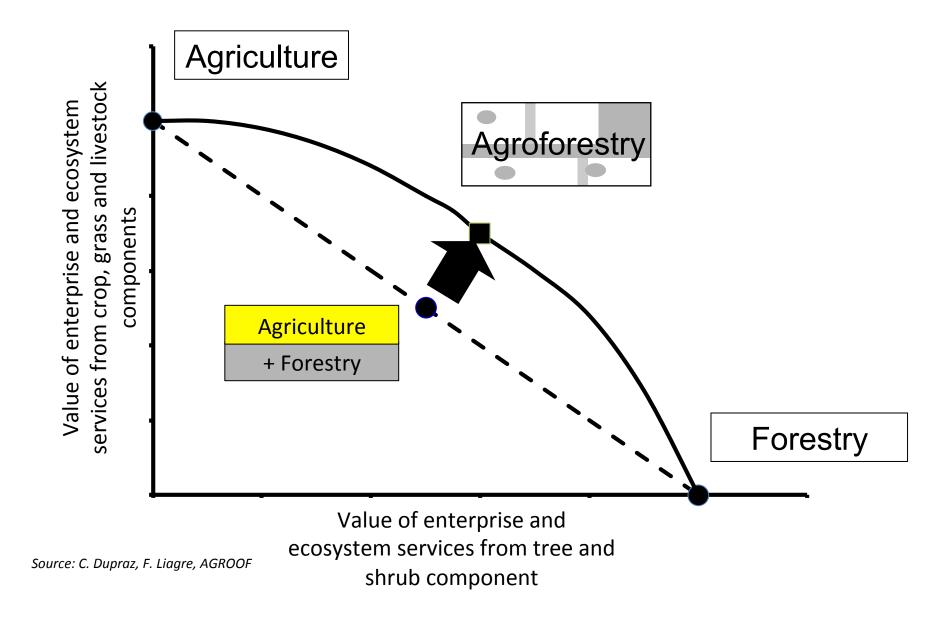
Tony Simons, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) IGNITE Session, FC14, Washington, Nov 2015

Big Data, Evidence and Impact

- 1. Cocoa Landscapes (PPP)
- 2. Greening India (Policy)
- 3. Data to Decisions (Land Use)



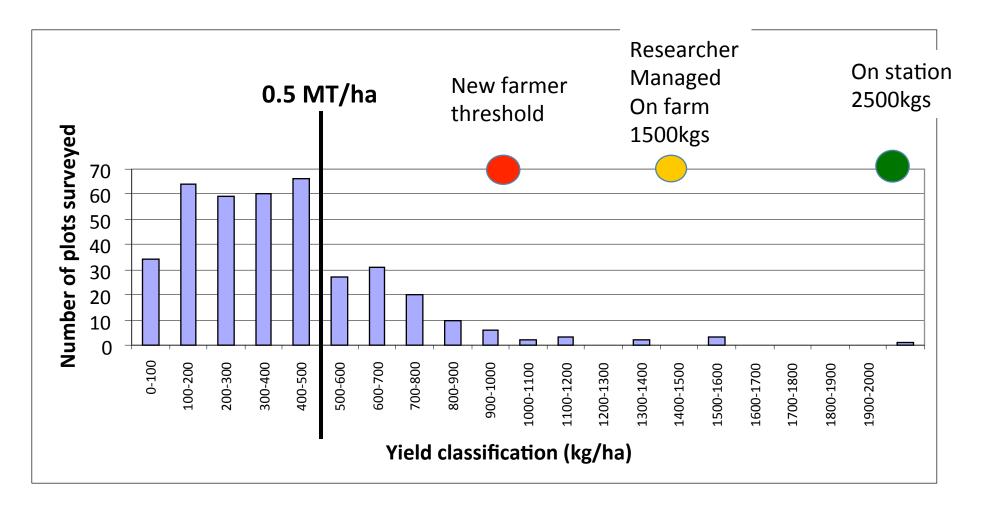
Land Equivalent Ratios (LERs)





iii

Cocoa Yields are too low



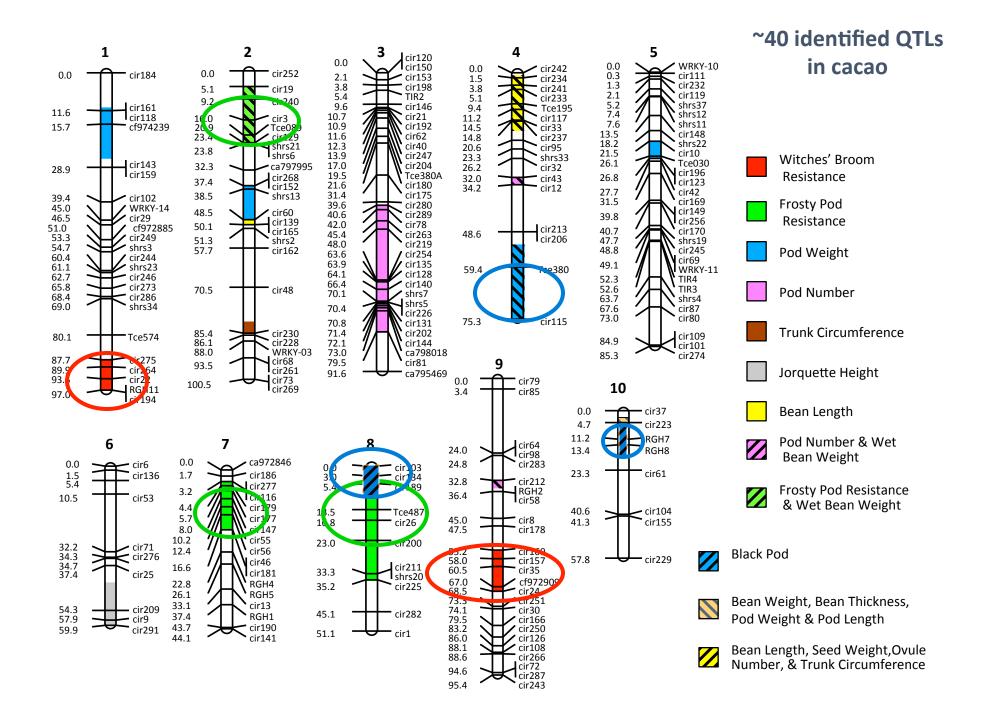
Source: *Etude sur les revenus et les investissements des producteurs de café et de cacao en Côte d'Ivoire,* Agrisystems Consortium, 2008

MARS-ICRAF-CDI Government Public Private Partnership

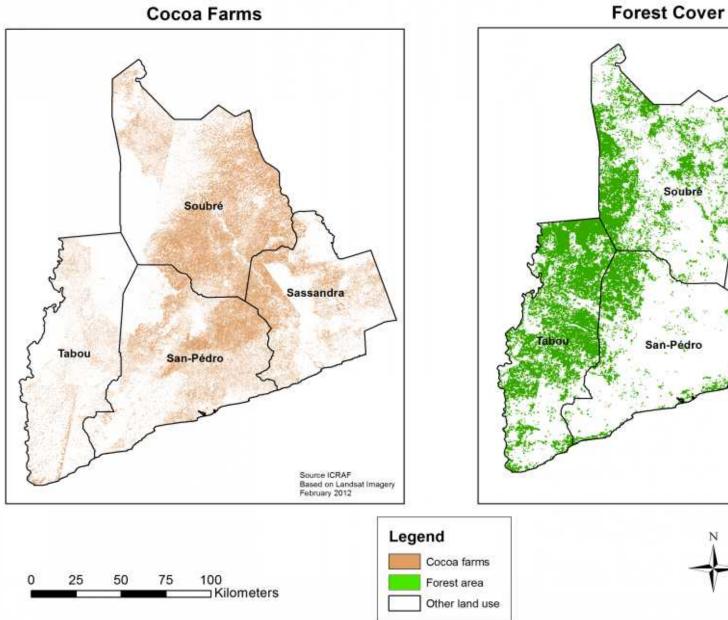
STAR

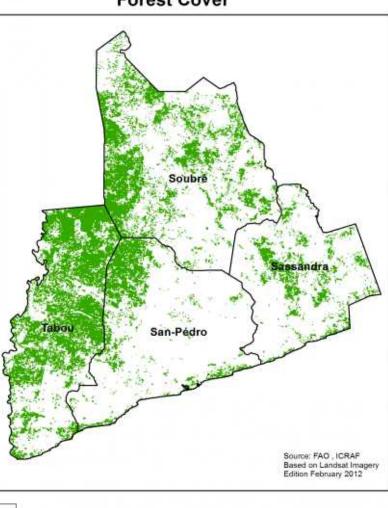
Vision for Change (V4C) project

MARS ()

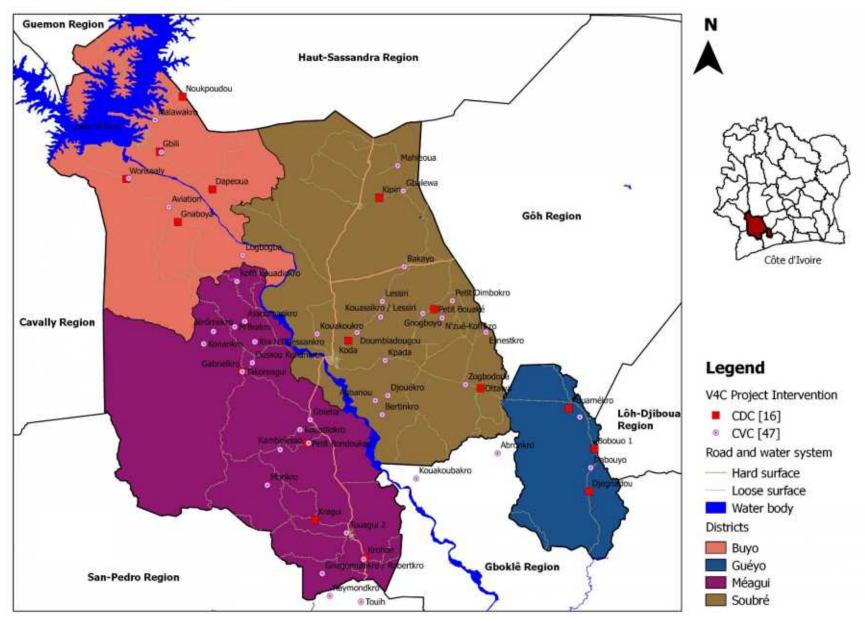


<u>Robust Evidence</u> for targeting in cocoa landscapes





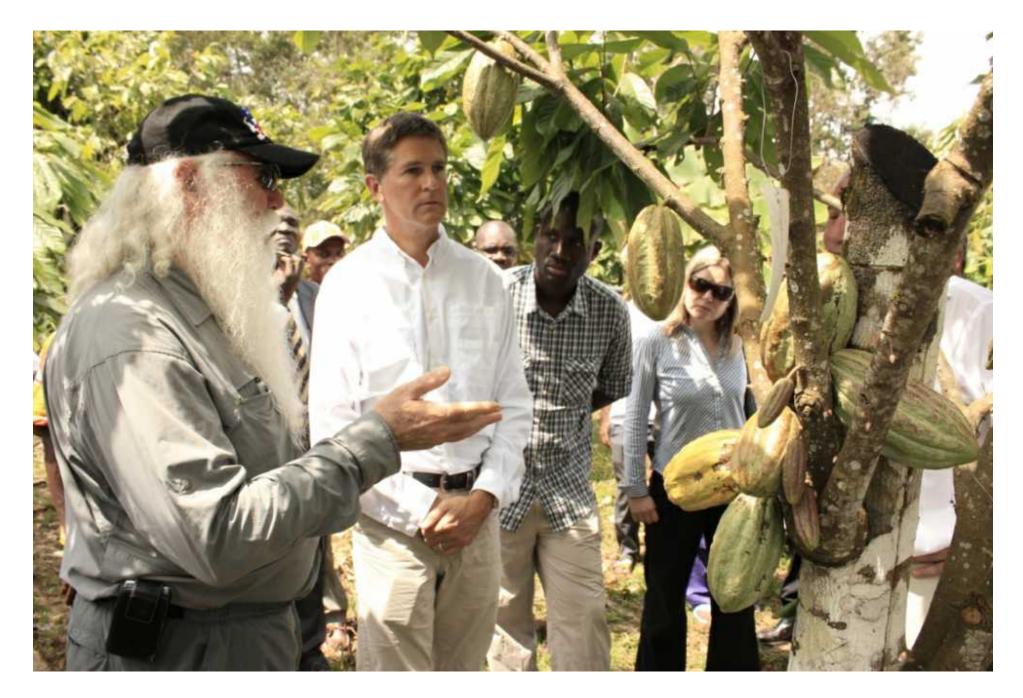
V4C project implementation area with the 16 Cocoa Development Centres and 47 Cocoa Village Centres



Use of clones and hybrid seeds

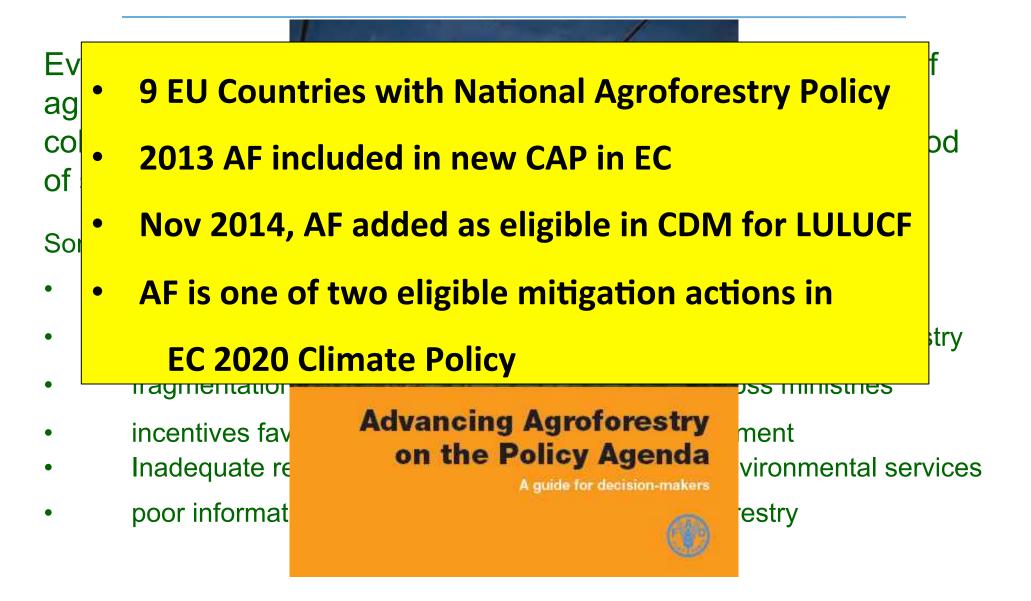


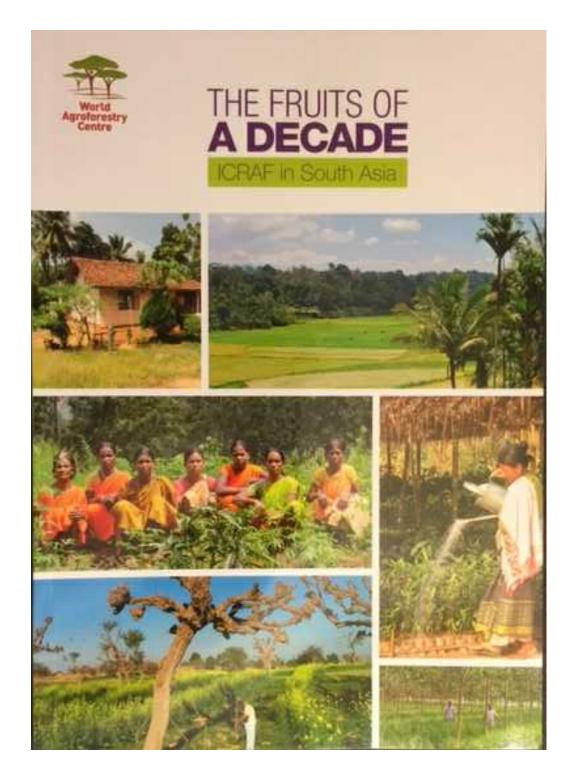
Seedlings of improved cocoa varieties produced in V4C nursery at Soubre Newly grafted seedlings for the establishment of clonal gardens



22 months after side grafting, from 4-5 pods to 20-30 pods per tree

2. Why an Agroforestry Policy Initiative?





Privileged to be invited by India to work with them on an Agroforestry Policy

Related to several other GOI processes

Table 1: Forest and Tree cover of India in 2013						
Class	Area (km²)	% of Geographical Area				
Forest Cover						
Very Dense Forest	83,502	2.54				
Moderate Dense Forest	318,745	9.70				
Open Forest	295,651	8.99				
Total Forest Cover*	697,898	21.23				
Tree Cover	91, 266	2.78				
Total Forest and Tree Cover	789,164	24.01				
Scrub	41,383	1.26				
Non Forest	2,547,982	77.51				
Total Geographical Area	3,287,263	100.00				

India set a goal of moving from 24% tree cover to 33% tree cover by 2030 Now part of India INDC NATIONAL AGROFORESTRY POLICY

2014

ICRAF is the only Non-State Actor included

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & COOPERATION MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE NEW DELHI



42% of all Government Tax Revenue to States \$85 billion p.a. total

7.5% (\$6 billion) weighted by tree cover

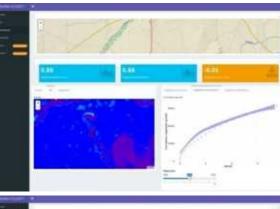
One of largest PES in world (\$120 per ha p.a.)

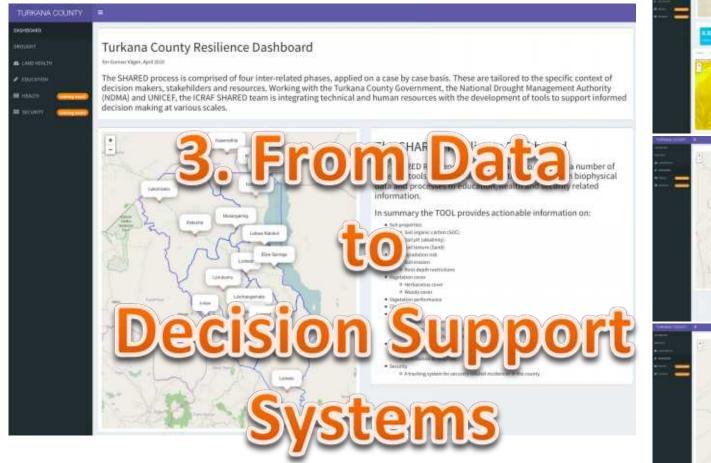
Supported by an Agroforestry Mission (\$160 m)

ceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them under this Chapter and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds.....

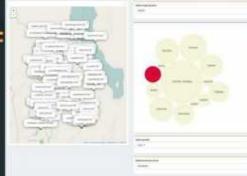
















Review of the Evidence on Indicators, Metrics and Monitoring Systems

Commissioned by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) Conducted by the CGIAR Program on Water, Land & Ecosystems Coordinated by the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)

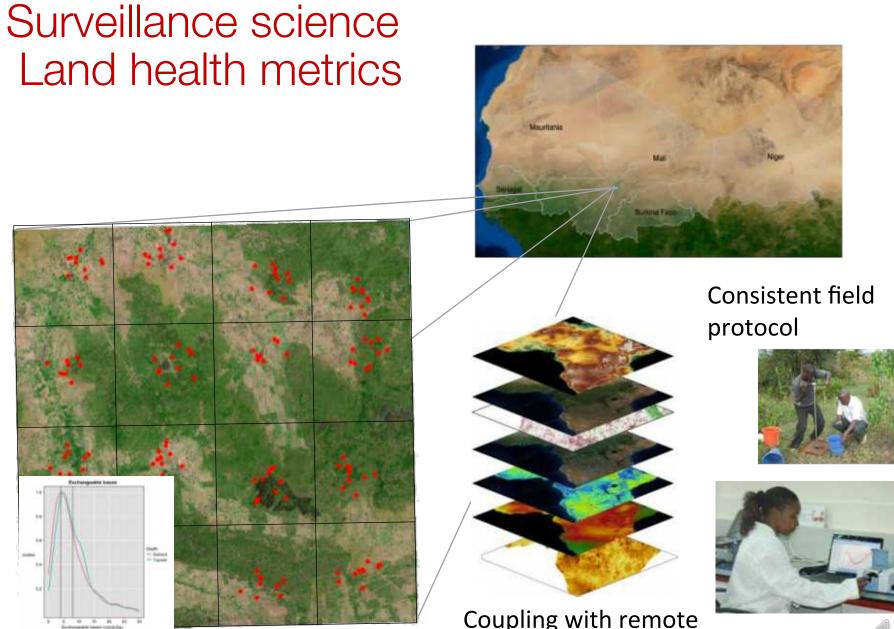


Authors: Keith D Shepherd¹, Andrew Farrow², Claudia Ringler³, Anja Gassner¹, Devra Jarvis⁴

- ¹ World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
- ² Consultant for World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
- ³ International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- ⁴ Bioversity International







Prevalence, Risk factors, Digital mapping





Coupling with remote Soil spectroscop sensing



SIGN IN | HELPO | FEEDBACK

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RESOURCES -

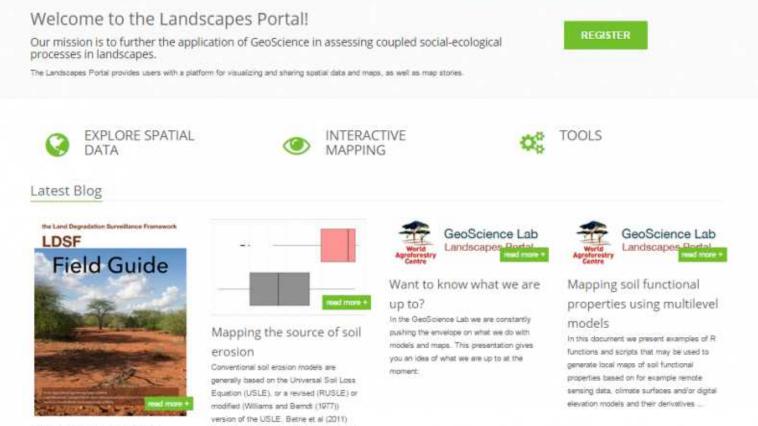


HOME	ABOUT	LAYERS	MAPS	TOOLS



PROJECTS -

BLOG

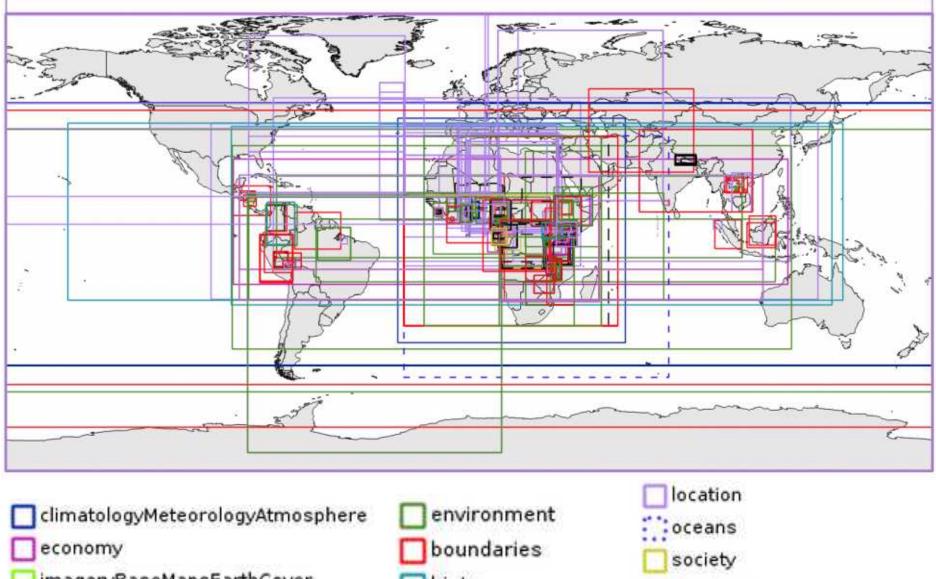


used the Soll and Water Assessment Tool

(SWAT).

The Land Degradation Surveillance Framework

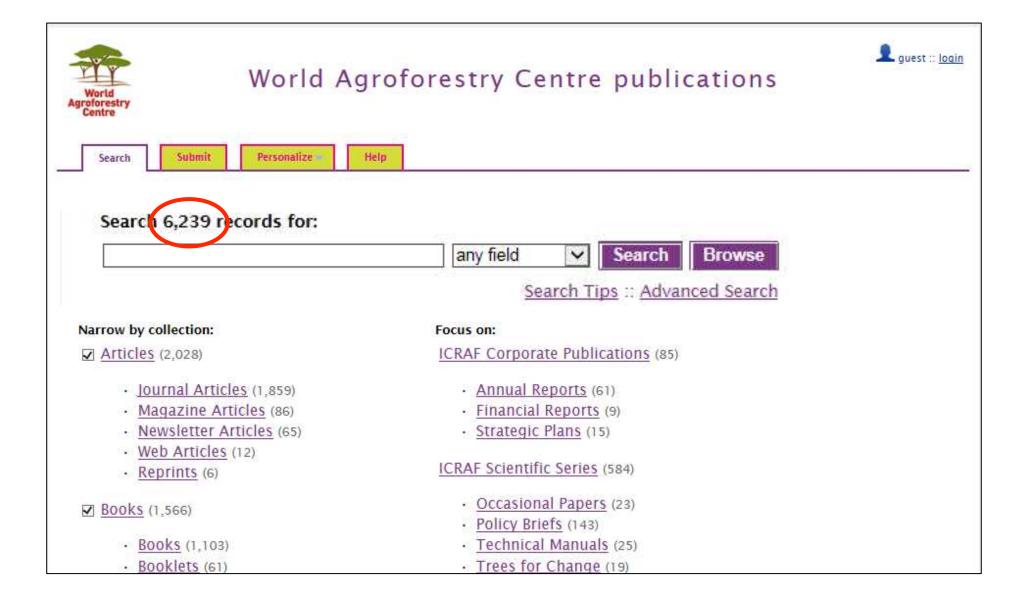
Over 1800 Datasets



imageryBaseMapsEarthCover

biota

society structure transportation



8 Datav	rerse			Q, Abou	t Guides +	Support Sign	Up Log Ir
World Agrofores Centre Harvard D	itry		(World Agroforestry Centre)	Transforming lives a	nd landscapes wit	th trees	
						¢.	6
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🐱 🗞 Dat	taverses (12)	1 to 10 of 330 Results					11 Sort -
Dataverse	Datasets (318) Priles (1,953) Research Project (12)						
Publicati 2014 (124)		The first survey of vascular e	piphytes was conducted using groun uangbanna, China. Results indicated	d based inventory assisted t	by single rope techn	tique in the recently e	

the decision-making hub

PHASE 1

Facilitate stakeholder discussions to understand decision-making context

Clarify actors and 'owners' of decisions and rationalize desired outcomes

Understand context, establish desired outcomes and engagement plan

PHASE 3

Integrate evidence and knowledge inputs

Ouerv knowledge sources and interpret evidence

Interactive. collaborative learning and testing of decision options

00

Intended output: Interactive learning to allow for selection of decisions options towards desired outcome

> Facilitate multi-way structured interaction to test options

Intended outputs:

vision and outcomes

Stakeholder

engagement strategy

Anticipated success

indicators

Collectively identify

development success

Embedded learning and capacity

for the decision making cycle

context relevant

indicators of

Desired development

PHASE 2

Gather evidence and identify applicable analysis tools

ΪT Utilize appropriate tools to generate trends, causal relationships, scenarios, risks and tradeoffs

Continuous evaluation and review



Create action

and tools

plan and finalize

implementation strategy - supporting

information, resources

Action plan. implementation strategy and accompanying support structure



Gather.

integrate and

analyze evidence

Y Intended outputs: · Generate evidence from data and experience · Tailored tools for decision application Integration among knowledge sources

Facilitate integration of evidence and knowledge domains

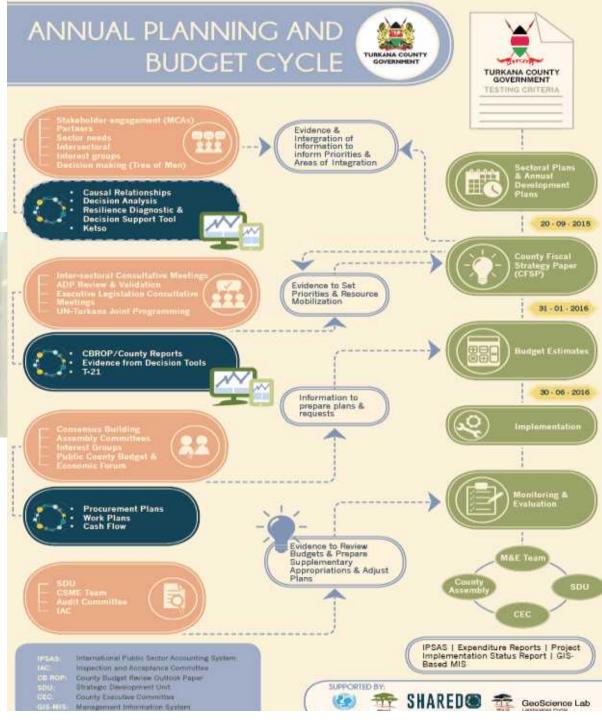
Intended outputs: Implementation strategy to achieve decision outcomes Monitoring plan based on success indicators and strategy for rapid response

Agree on response plan for monitoring success indicators

Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence Base Decision Making

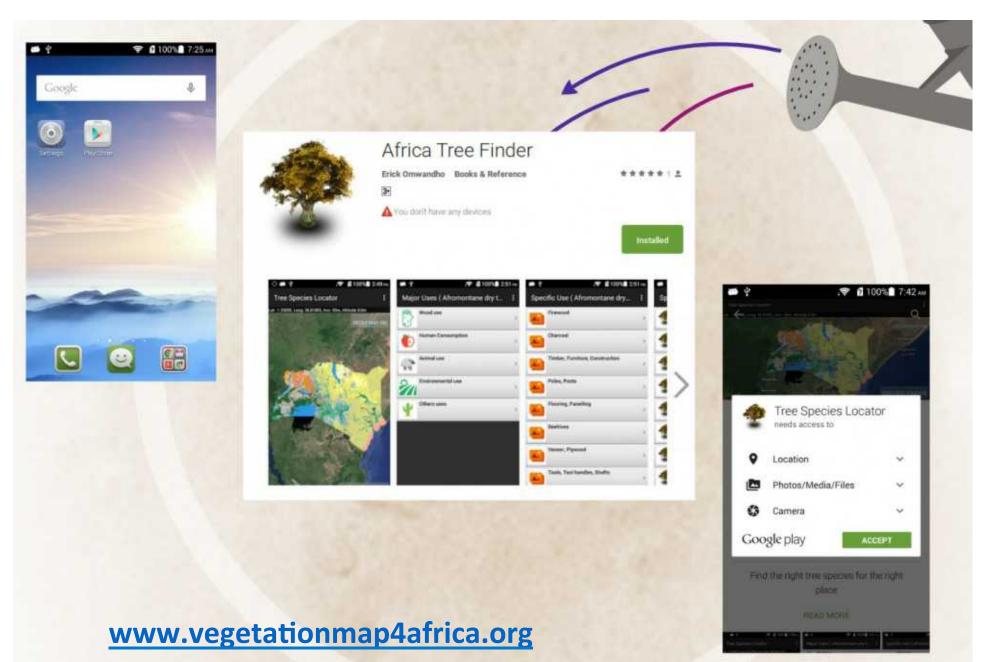
Turkana County Revised Decision Cycle







IUCN Mobile Phone App



The political Process versus Science

With COP21 and SDGs roll out up we have high aspirations, but it is a political process.

Whilst we look up to our politicians who do they look up to?

The CGIAR

