



VITAL SIGNS

A monitoring system for agriculture,
nature and human well-being

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MAIN FUNDERS

- The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- The MacArthur Foundation
- The Barr Foundation
- The Schooner Foundation
- The Global Environment Facility
- The Africa Biodiversity Collaboration Group
- The Mulago Foundation
- **etc**



BACKGROUND-WHY VITAL SIGNS?

- Agriculture is the most important sector in Africa accounting for 65% of Africa's workforce and 32% of the continent's GDP. In some countries more than 50% of GDP.
- Agricultural landscapes are the single most important solution space for achieving the SDGs.
- African agriculture is diverse and complex – needs **site specific solutions**.
- We need the **data at that site level to get the solutions right**



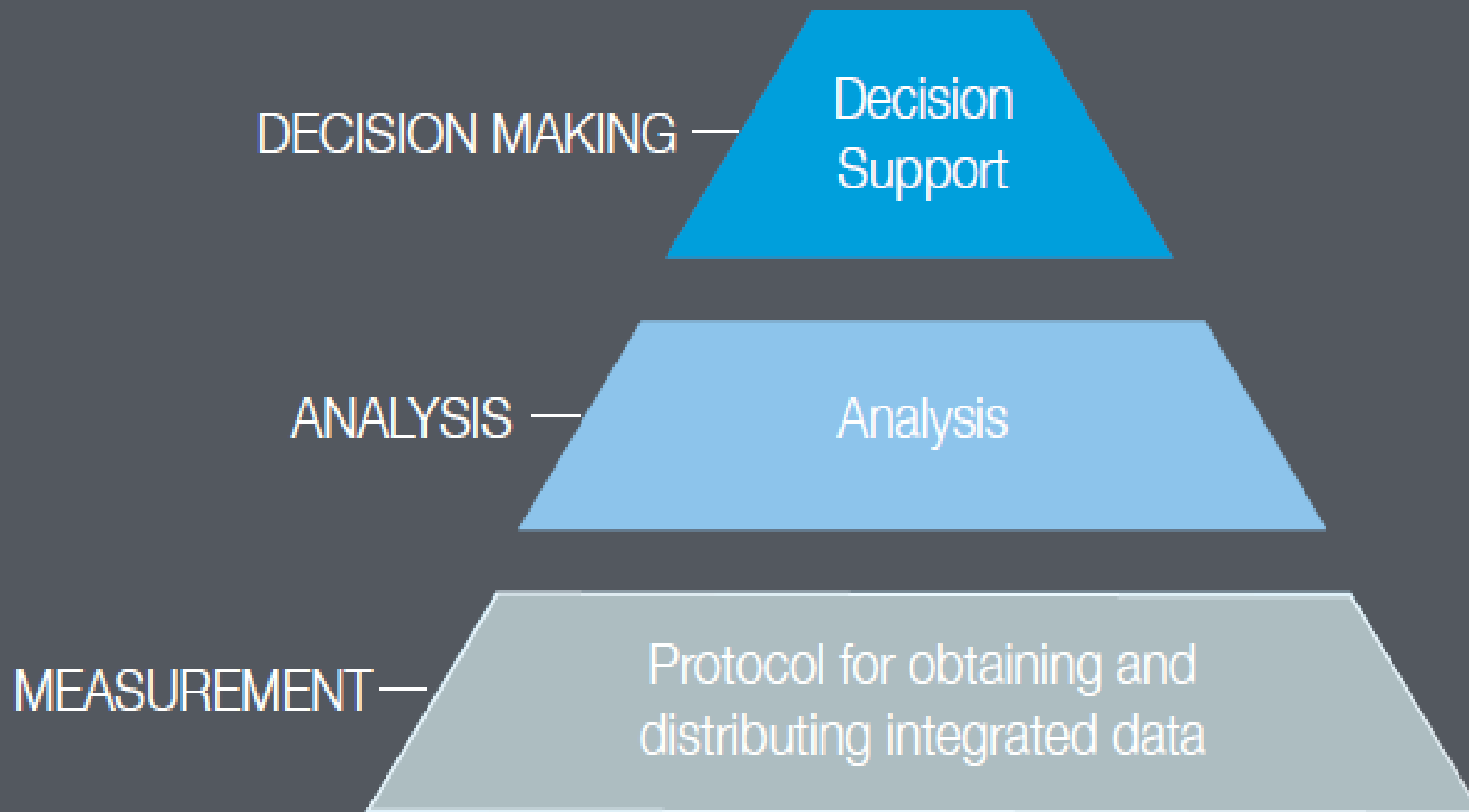
VITAL SIGNS



VITAL SIGNS

- The ***Vital Signs*** monitoring system collects and integrates data using standardized protocols and methods including household surveys, vegetation plot measurements, and remote sensing.
- The data analyzed together aims to communicate the importance of ecosystem services for small holder agriculture and the complex trade-offs between agriculture, ecosystems and human wellbeing.
- The goal is to ensure that agricultural development does not undermine conservation and ecosystem services critical to human well-being.

VITAL SIGNS SYSTEM



QUESTIONS VITAL SIGNS AIMS TO ANSWER

- What is the value of nature to farmers?
- What interventions will increase the resilience of agricultural production to climate variability and shocks?
- Which ecosystems (and where) should we conserve to ensure that agricultural production can be sustained?
- Where should agriculture be intensified to maximize yields while sustaining healthy ecosystems?



Vital Signs Design



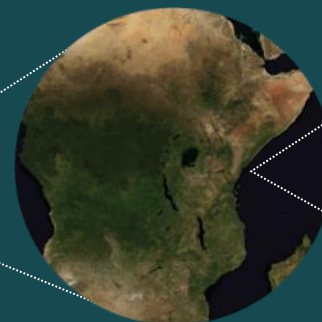
HOUSEHOLD



PLOT



LANDSCAPE



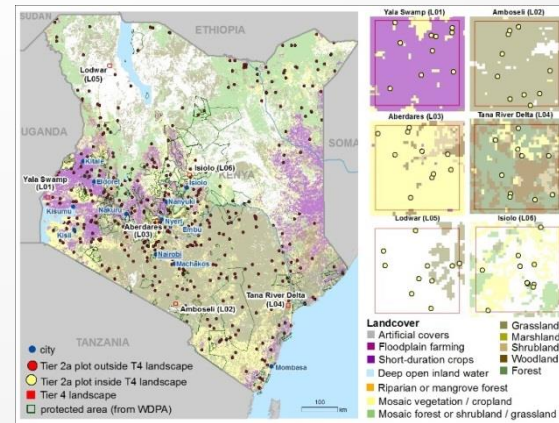
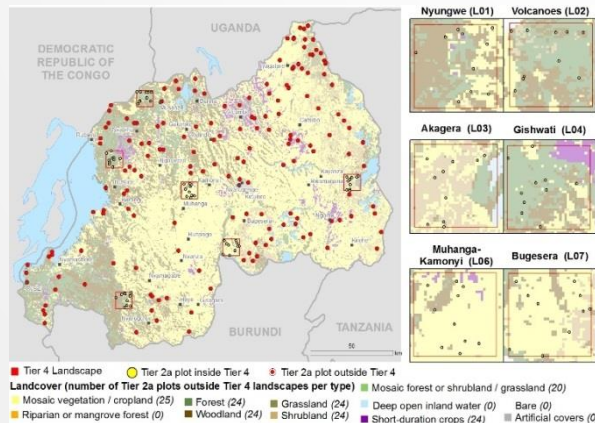
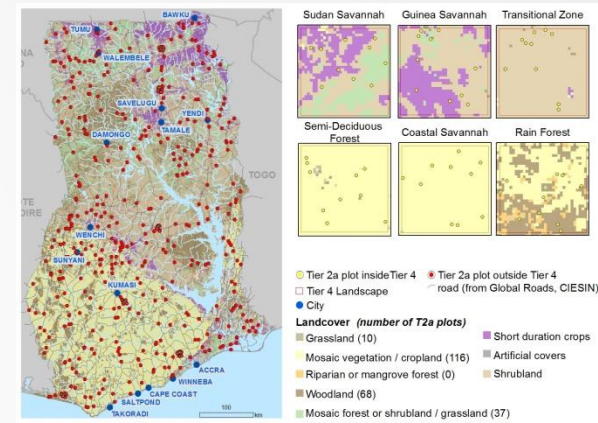
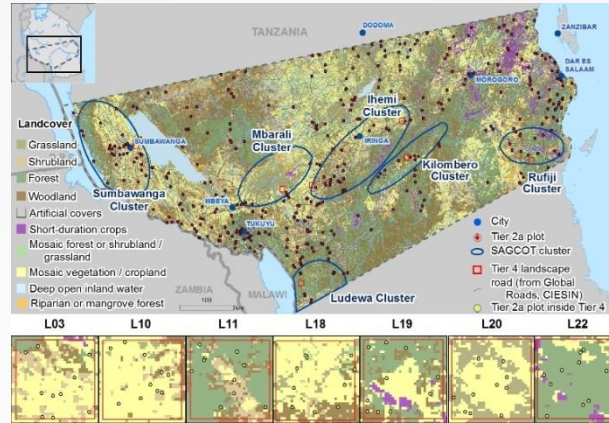
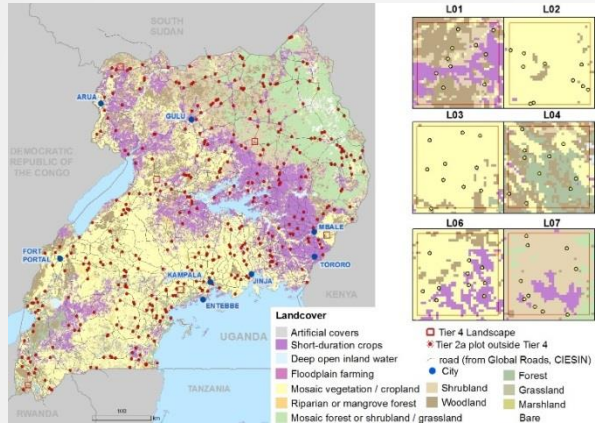
NATION



GLOBE

VITAL SIGNS SAMPLING FRAMEWORK

UGANDA, TANZANIA, GHANA, RWANDA & KENYA



DATA COLLECTED TO DATE

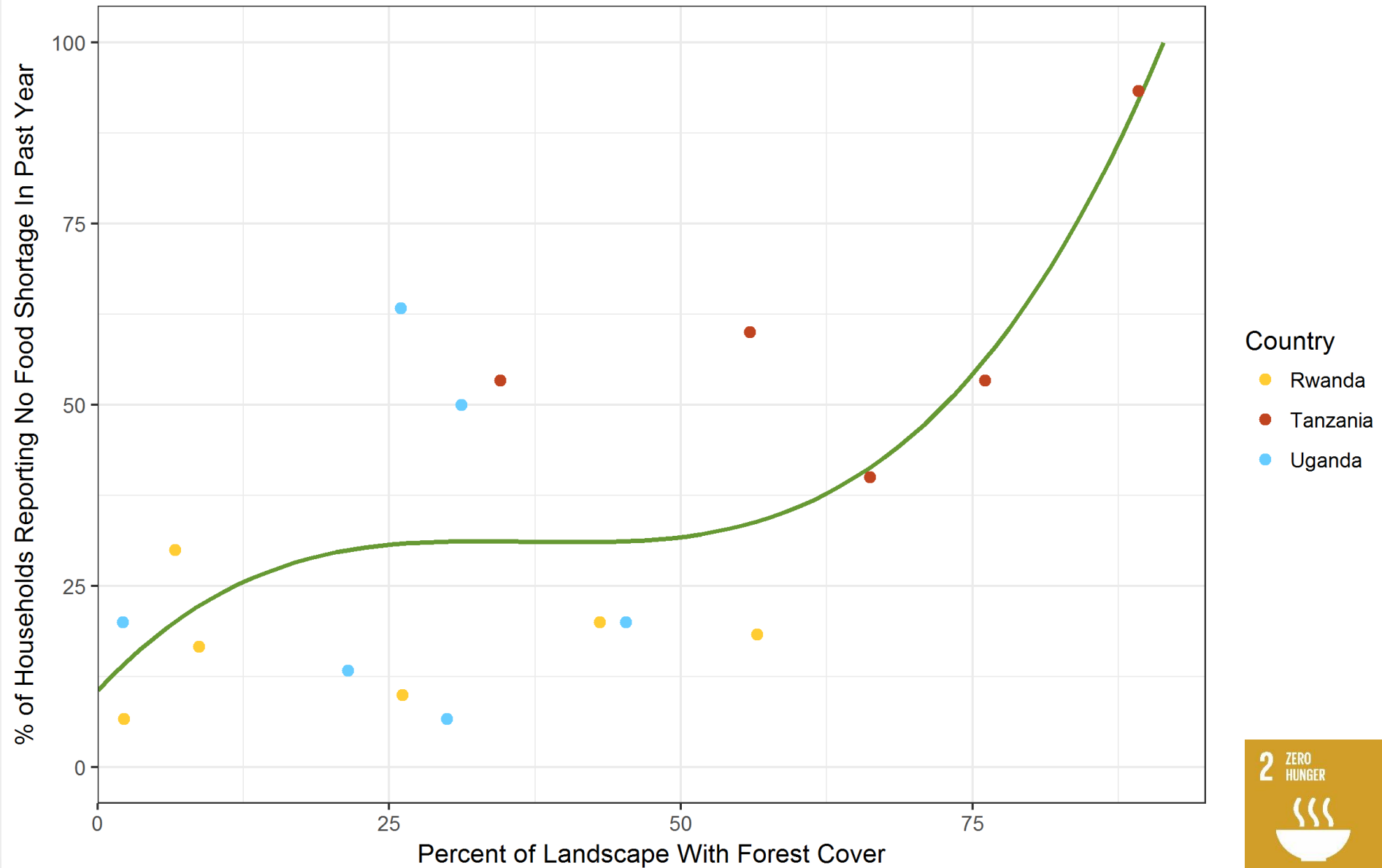
- **830** household surveys covering **7,197** individuals
- **2,272** agricultural fields surveyed
- **212** verified yield samples
- **4,980** soil samples from biophysical plots
- **999** soil samples from farmer's fields
- **49,661** trees measured and identified
- **6,810** subplots assessed for erosion
- **2,764** unique plant species identified
- **6733** georeferenced land cover points recorded for ground-truthing classifications
- **8** weather stations constantly collecting data and transmitting to database every half hour



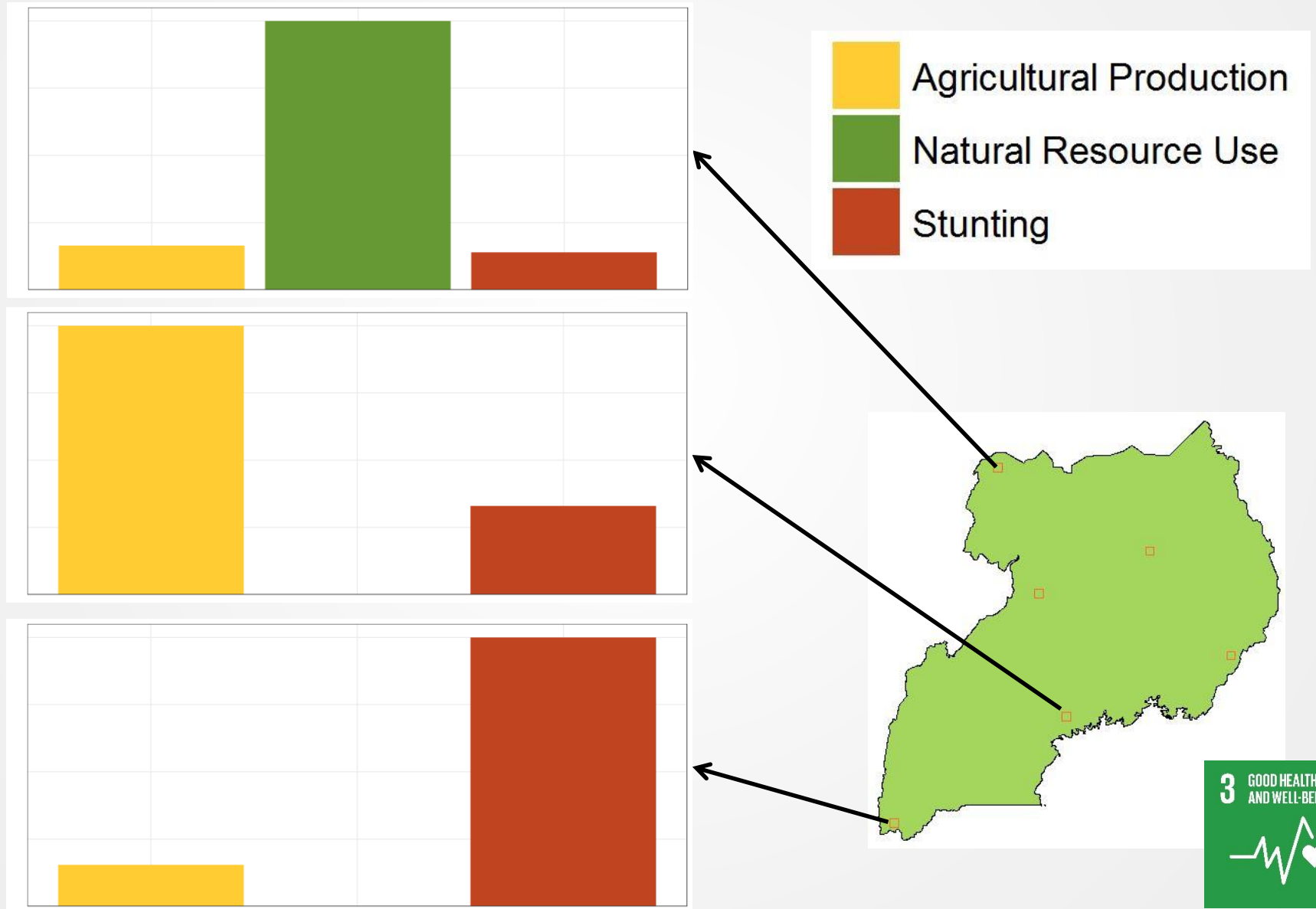


PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

NATURE PLAYS A KEY ROLE IN FOOD SECURITY



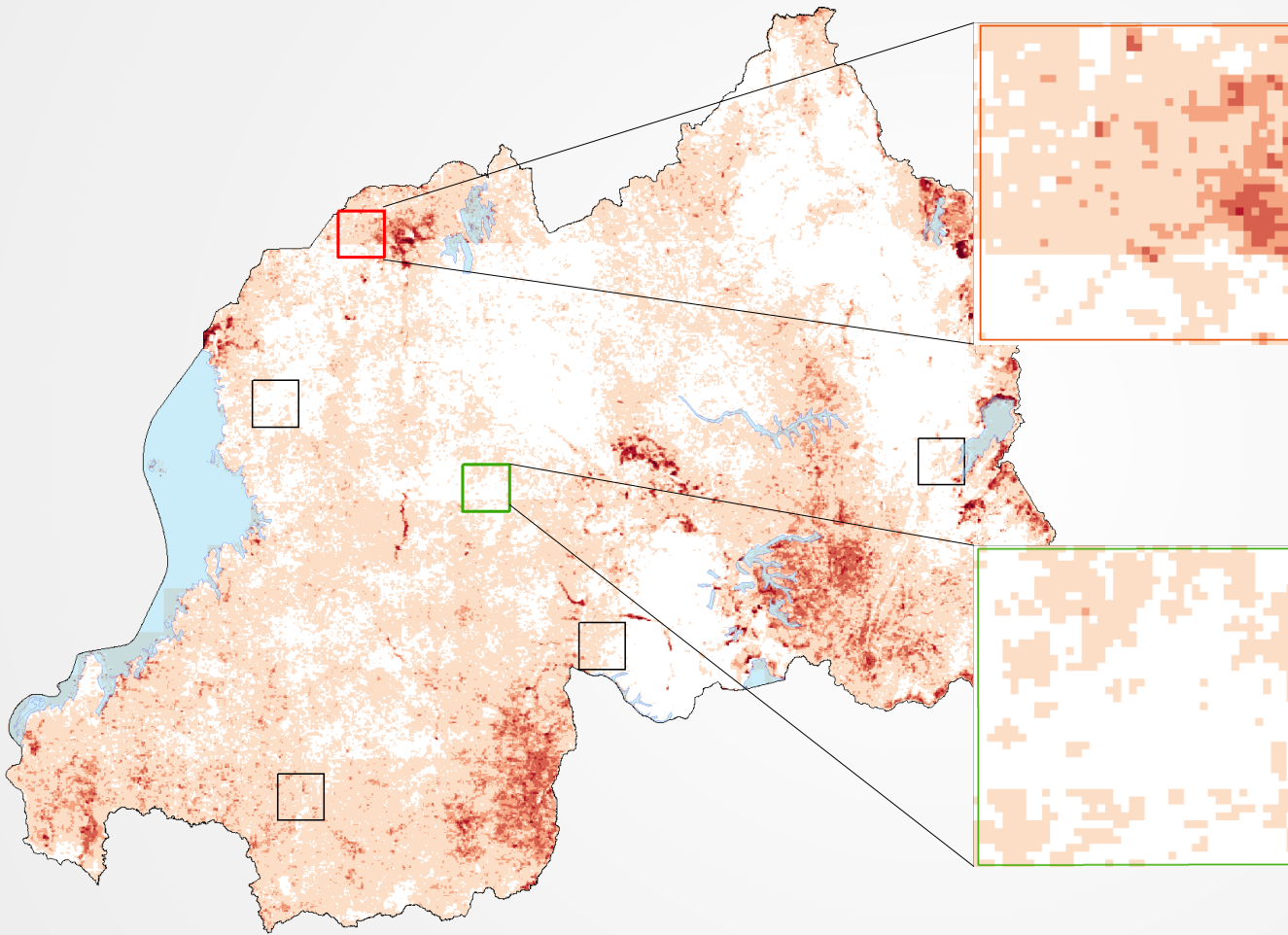
UGANDA: FORESTS CAN BUFFER AGAINST MALNUTRITION WHERE AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT IS LOW



A young boy in a blue shirt is shown from the chest up, focused on sorting through a large metal bowl. He is surrounded by an abundance of different types of grains, including red lentils, green lentils, yellow corn, and white rice, which are stored in large colorful bowls and sacks. The scene is set in a rustic, possibly outdoor or semi-outdoor, storage area for agricultural products.

LOW RETURNS ON INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE DUE TO LAND DEGRADATION

RWANDA: LOW RETURNS ON INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE DUE TO LAND DEGRADATION



42% degraded:
farmers get **\$4**
for every \$1
spent on
Agriculture.

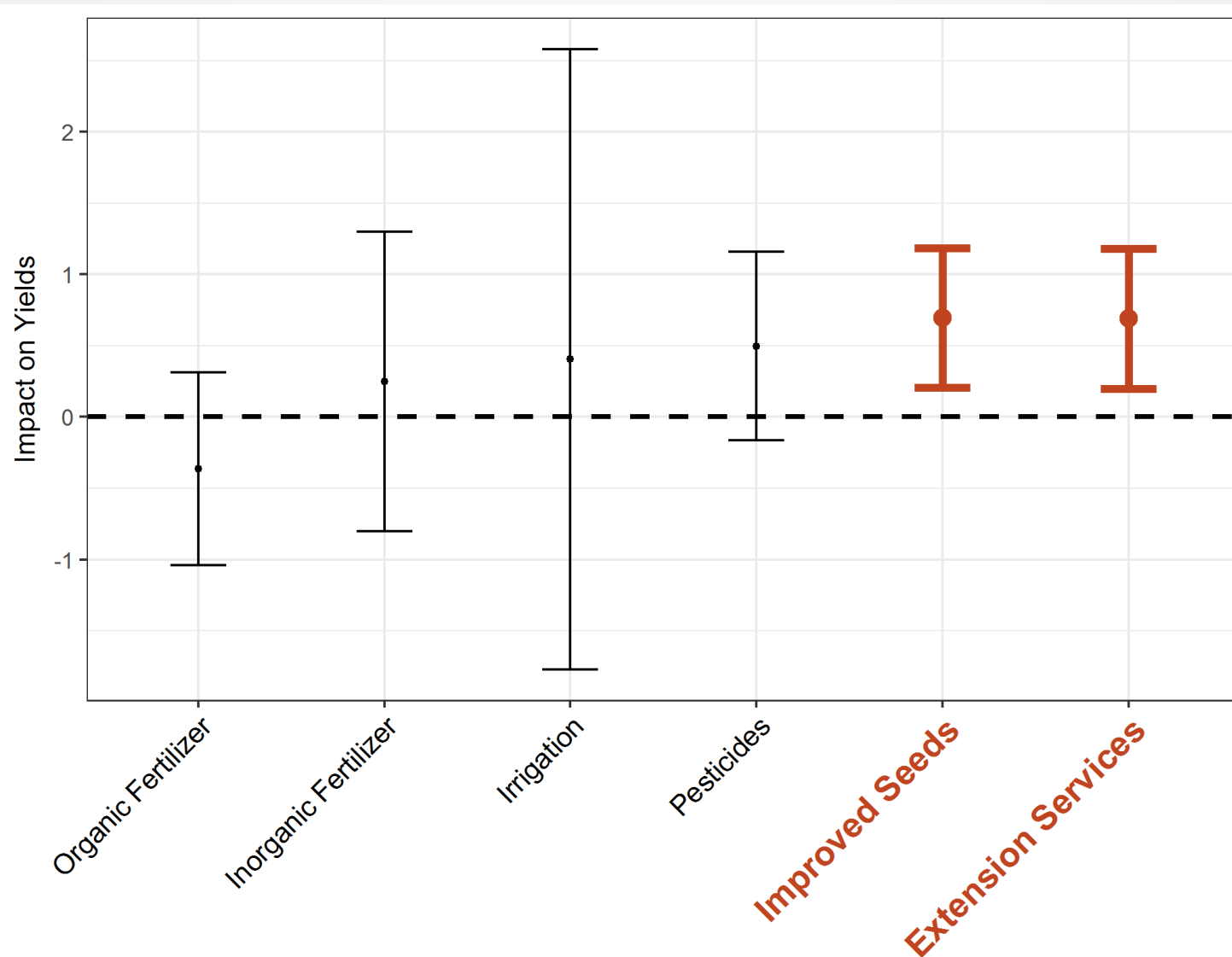
2.6% degraded:
farmers get **\$34**
for every \$1
spent.



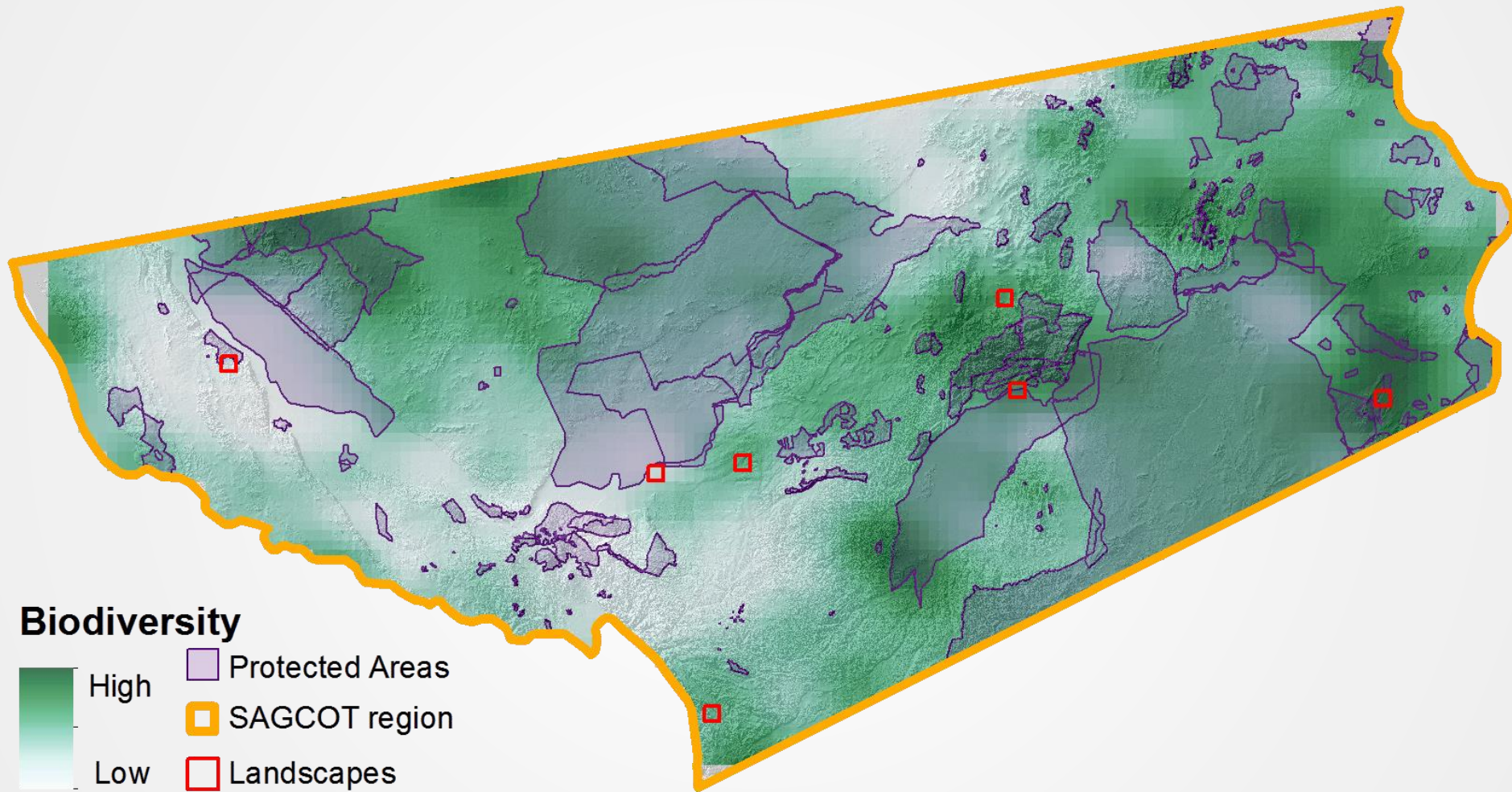
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IMPROVED SEEDS AND EXTENSION SERVICES ARE CRITICAL FOR HIGHER YIELDS



TANZANIA: MAPPING AND PROTECTING NATURAL CAPITAL



A low-angle photograph of a woman in a rural setting, carrying a large, heavy log on her head. She is wearing a yellow and green patterned headscarf and a light-colored, short-sleeved shirt. Her expression is one of determination and physical strain as she looks upwards. The background is filled with the thick, gnarled branches of trees, suggesting a forest or a wooded area. The lighting is bright, indicating it is daytime.

**WOMEN FARMERS CARRY THE
BIGGEST BURDEN**

FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS ...

Buy less seed



Use less pesticide



Use less herbicide



Farm smaller areas



Have less diverse diets



Eat fewer meals



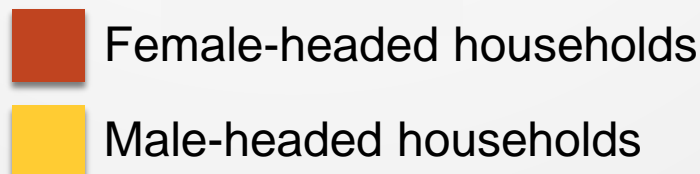
Are less likely to own a toilet



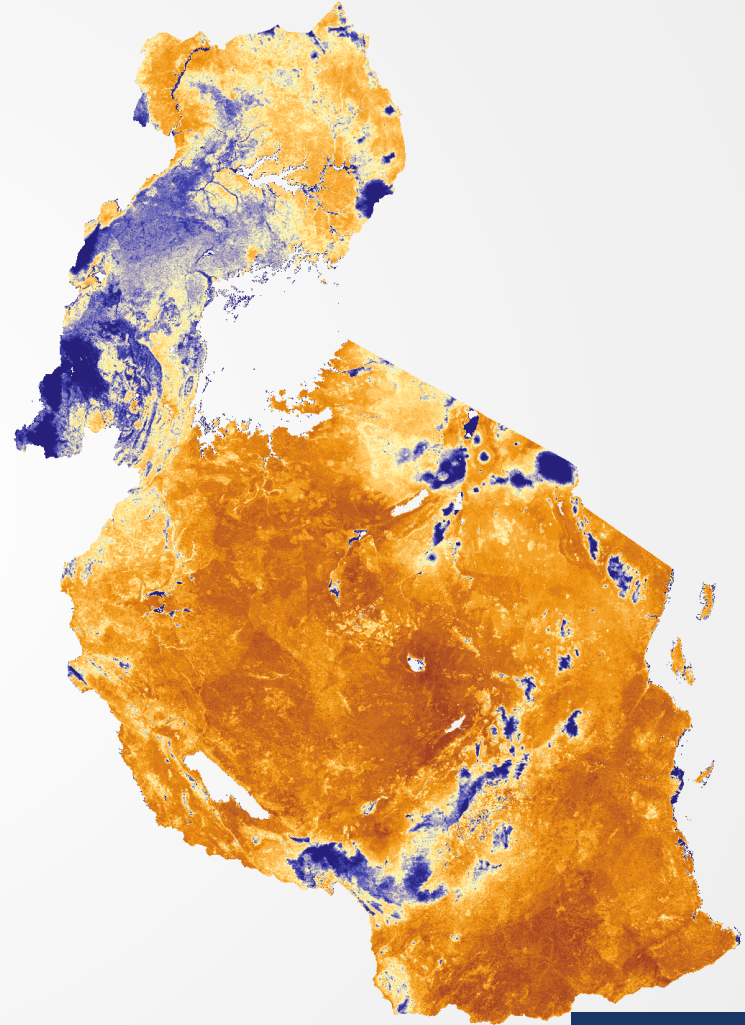
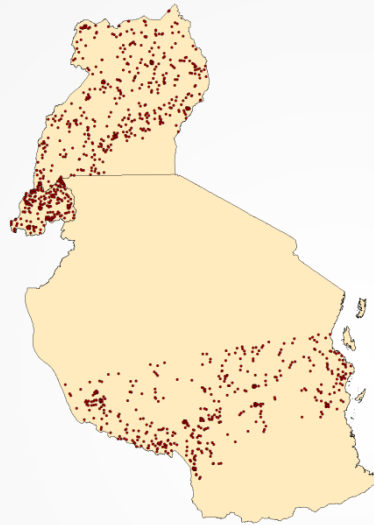
Ensure safe drinking water



Sell more ag. byproducts



INTEGRATING AND AMPLIFYING



Partnering with ISRIC, Vital Signs has scaled up on-the-ground soil samples using Machine Learning to map soil nutrients across the continent at high resolution.



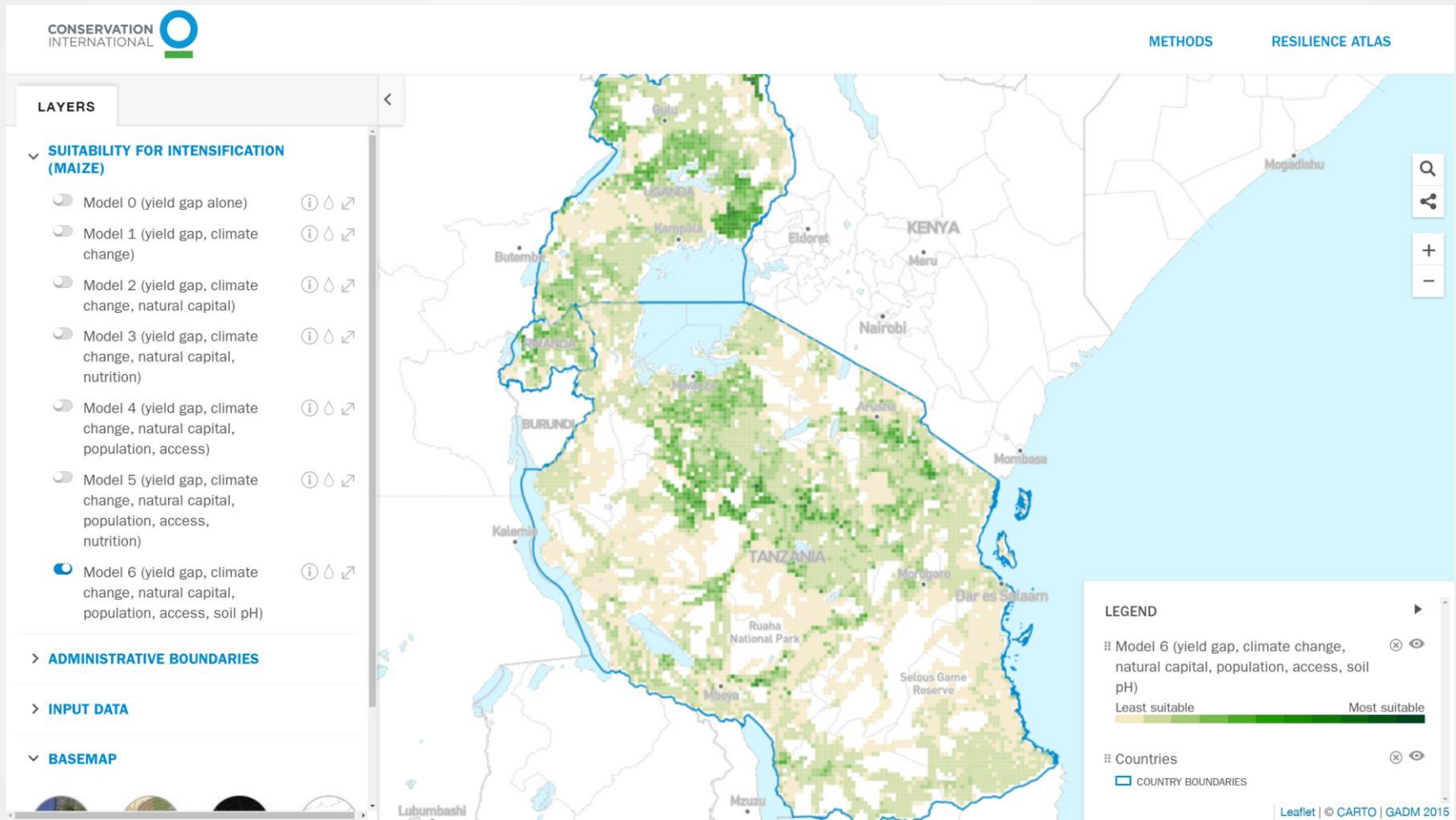
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17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



INTENSIFICATION PRIORITY SETTING

INTENSIFICATION.RESILIENCEATLAS.ORG



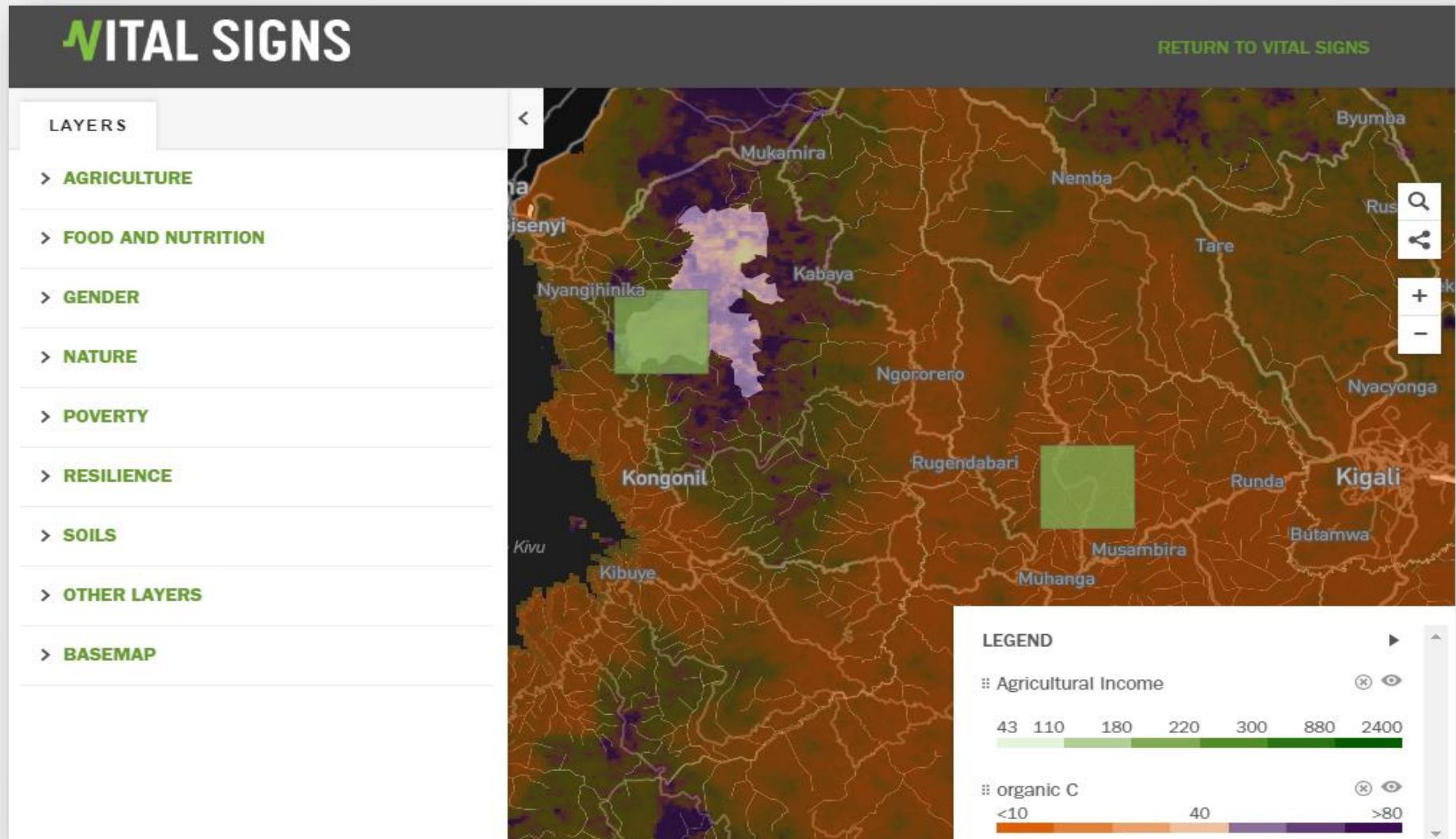
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12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



VISUALISING THE VITAL SIGNS INDICATORS

INDICATORS.VITALSIGNS.ORG



VITAL SIGNS

Vital Signs & Technology



Space Based Sensors



Ground Sensors



Social Surveys



Scalable Data Integration
and Insights Platform



PARTNERSHIPS

- LSMS – ISA
- National Statistics and Meteorological Agencies
- NASA & ESA
- Land PKS
- AGRA
- Lund University



LUND UNIVERSITY



OTHER EXCITING OPPORTUNITIES!

- **University of Washington – Data Science for Social Good program** – 16 students and 2 Data Scientists made available to work on our data for 10 weeks
- **Monitoring Framework for the GEF Integrated Approach Pilot on Sustainability and Resilience for food Security in Sub Saharan Africa** – 12 countries
- **UNECA** – Signed MOU to provide data for their various programmes
- **SDG Interlinkages working group** – support countries to better understand how the SDG targets and indicators link together for easier reporting
- **Future Earth (futureearth.org)**—opportunity to share the best science with the wider society in Africa

IN SUMMARY

- Natural resources are playing a **key role in** complementing food security and nutrition
- Limited returns on investment from agriculture especially due to land degradation
- High levels of malnutrition remain despite increase in intensification
- Female headed households still bear most of the burden





NEXT STEPS – RENEWING OUR PARTNERSHIP

NEXT STEPS- 5 TO 10 YEAR TIMEFRAME?

- **2nd Phase of Data Collection:** VS Established strong baseline but needs to continue data collection to better understand trends, causality and trade offs (at various scales).
 - Focus on a smaller number of key indicators
 - Larger sample sizes in key hotspots
 - Incorporate National data –Household surveys, agricultural data, etc
- **Identify key entry points for Data to support Policy Making :** e.g.
 - Tanzania: Village land use plans
 - Rwanda: Bonn Challenge-forest landscape restoration program;
 - Kenya-Integrated platform for planning and decision making
 - Uganda-Agricultural Zoning Policy

NEXT STEPS- 5 TO 10 YEAR TIMEFRAME?

- **Strengthen National Capacity** to analyze and use the results for better decision making at various scales (including extension workers)
- **Strengthen collaboration with key partners working in the same space** : The Regional Center for Mapping and Development, CIAT, ICRAF, European space agency, AFSIS, Land PKS, CGIAR Data Platform, etc
- **Respond to Emerging Requests for Data:** SDG 2 reporting, Planetary Health (Environment and Health/Climate change and Health)
- **Plan for Sustainability** – Integrate the data collection and monitoring system into either the Bureau of Statistics, or Planning Ministry – so that in 10 years countries have capacity to collect, analyze, interpret their own data and use it for better decisions

THANK YOU

Questions?

CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL



VITAL SIGNS

