Climate Services for Resilient Development in South Asia

Farmers in South Asia supply food to over 1.8 BILLION PEOPLE from less than 15% of the world’s agricultural land.

Climate Challenges
- Climate change: Rising temperatures and seasonal heat stress
- Low irrigation: Increasing energy costs for irrigation, Competition for water resources, Degradation of water quality
- Unpredictable weather and variable climate
- Risk of reduced crop production negatively affecting food security

Climate Services
- Nearly half of South Asia’s population remains poor, while farm sizes are decreasing.
- New and increasingly problematic diseases and pests: Wheat and rice blast, Diseases of pulse crops

Uncertainty over the impact of climate leads to poorly informed farming decisions that can lower yields and increase risks to farmers’ livelihoods.

CSRD’s Approach
1. Applied Science Partnerships: Bringing together national and international research institutes and the public and private sector to translate climate research into tools for practical action.
2. Forecast informed irrigation scheduling
3. Improved weather and long-range forecasting
4. Disease forecasting and early warning systems
5. Leveraging climate data and participatory methods to improve farmers’ decision making capacity

Global Partners
- CGIAR
- USAID
- UKAID
- NetOxfam
- ADB
- IDB
- esri
- Google
- American Red Cross

Strategic Alignment

Funding Partners
- CGIAR
- Australian Government
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- USAID
- UKAID

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