

# Coping with climatic uncertainties with ICT services



**Location and context specific appropriate information is one of the primary requisite to enhance resilience and build a climate smart farming community. ICT based agro-climatic services one of the major component to build capacity and self-reliance.**

**BISA-CIMMYT is disseminating agro-climate ICT services to 30,000 tribal farmers in Maharashtra state of India to enhance resilience and maintain sustainable productivity.**

Photo: Prasun Gangopadhyay / BISA-CIMMYT



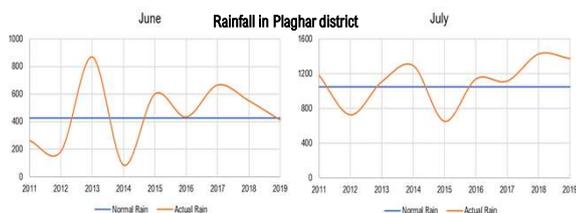
# Coping with climatic uncertainties with ICT services

## THE SITUATION

Climatic risks contribute to food insecurity, poverty and vulnerabilities. Climate information is the key to manage present and prepare for future climatic conditions. Access, interpretation and timely decision are the path to resilience. However, socially backward classes, tribal community farmers in remote areas do not have adequate access to climate information and agro-advisory services.

## THE DRIVERS

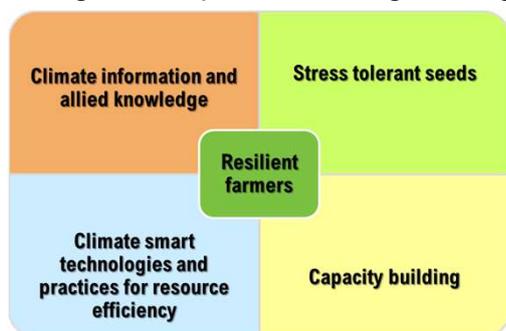
Due to climate change, long-term rainfall pattern is changing and impacting yield so the livelihood of farmers.



Primarily relied on agriculture, the tribal community often faces severe crop losses. This agro-climatic information is helping them to take timely decision such as sowing and became essential service to them.

## THE INNOVATIONS

Climate Smart Village Program (CSVP) provides holistic solutions to enhance resilience and maintain productivity. By involving govt. and private partners CSVP tests, validates and scales up CSA technologies and practices for greater good.

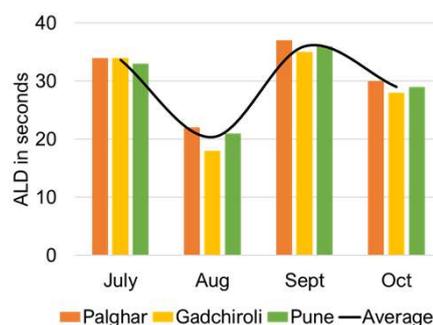


## THE CHALLENGE

Albeit ICT services are preparing them for adverse climatic conditions, literacy and lack of proper interpretation of delivered information laying some limitations. Constrains related to infrastructure, e.g. network coverage was also reported by the farmers.

## THE IMPACTS

ICT based agro-climatic advisories proven to be effective as many farmers are managing their farms with the inputs from this services. An example of their reliance on this service is average listening duration (ALD) of automated voice services. The delayed monsoon in 2019 and mid-season irregularities triggered farmers to listen to this service more than average.



Along with agro-climatic advisories, market related information and different govt. programs and schemes related to agriculture are also being disseminated.

*This program is being implemented since 2016 in Maharashtra state of India by Borlaug Institute for South Asia (BISA), International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) with technical collaboration of CGIARs Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) and financial support by Govt. of Maharashtra.*

