

Climate Information for Crop Risk Management in the SAT

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Major risks for smallholder farmers



- Cost of inputs, pests and diseases, storage and market risks
- New challenges on integration of value chains; Liberalization and globalization effects
- Barriers to learn new farming techniques
- Adaptation to climate variability and change; Crop insurance issues
- Women farmers face lack of access to resources as their male counterparts



Climate Risks becoming more pronounced

Coping with Climate Risk



Tactical	Strategic
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Timing of planting• Selection of crop types and varieties• In-season adjustment of inputs• Crop insurance• Forward selling, contracts	<p data-bbox="985 282 1758 339">Re-designing farming systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historical and future climate analyses and modelled scenario analysis• Co-design of the farm system (s) for resilience and market opportunities• Infrastructure and institutions to enhance adaptive capacity

More risks in Semi-Arid Tropics (SAT)

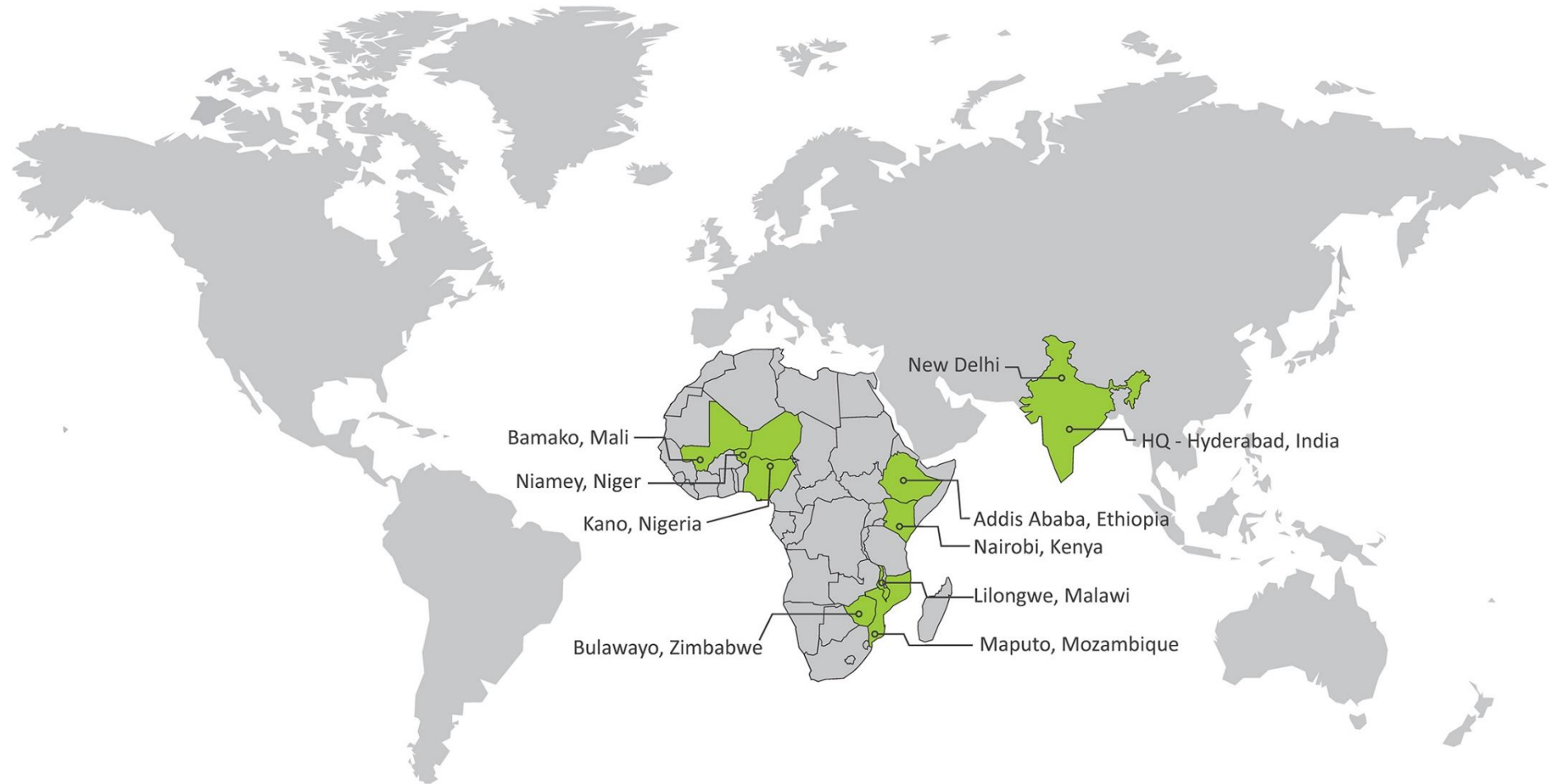
Semi-Arid Tropics



Covers **6.5 million** sq. km.
Across **55** countries
with **2 billion** people
of which **644 million**
are the poorest of the poor

High levels of **poverty, malnutrition** and
environmental degradation

ICRISAT Locations





Specialization in crops suitable for the **drylands**



Sorghum



Pearl millet
& Finger millet



Groundnut



Chickpea



Pigeonpea



Good for you

Good for the planet

Good for smallholder farmers

Climate Smart Crop Cultivars: Super Early Chickpeas



Effects of high temperatures on pod set in chickpea



Sensitive

Tolerant

Pigeonpea hybrids with high yield potential



On-farm demonstration of hybrid pigeonpea ICPH 2740

Year	State	No. of Farmers	Mean yield (Kg/ha)		% Gain
			ICPH 2740	Control	
2009	Maharashtra	22	1791	1494	20
2010	Maharashtra	55	1380	1167	18
2011	Maharashtra	102	2144	1651	30
2009	Madhya Pradesh	13	1814	1217	49
2011	Andhra Pradesh	47	1999	1439	39
2011	Gujarat	40	1633	1209	35
Total/Mean		279	1794	1362	32



ICPH 2740, Raver, Jalgaon, Maharashtra



Super Early Variety ICPL 11255

- **Extra Early Pigeonpea:**
ICPL 88039: 110-130 days maturity
- **Super Early Determinate (DT) Pigeonpea:**
ICPL 11255, ICPL 20338: 90-100 days maturity

Farmer-centric Watershed as an Entry Point for Sustainable Livelihood Improvement



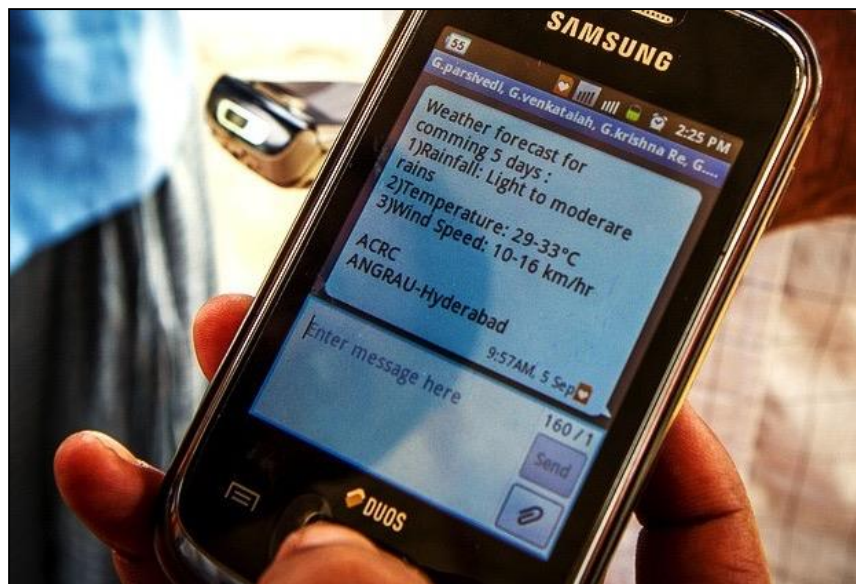
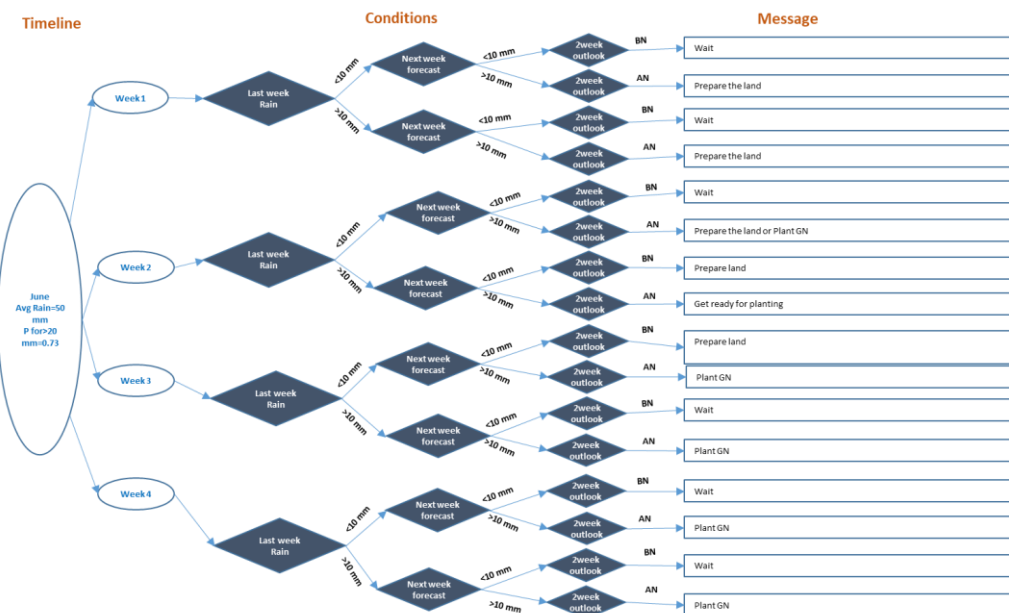
- Integrated Genetic and Natural Resources Management
- Science-based consortium approach
- Profitability and sustainability
- Empowerment and knowledge sharing
- Social inclusion (equity, gender and youth)



Intelligent Agricultural Systems Advisory Tool (ISAT)



- Developed a pre-season decision tree to inform crop planning
- Developed a weekly decision tree **integrating** forecasts, crop and soil scenarios and systems information – messages sent via SMS
- Piloted with 700 farmers in Anantapur in 2017





Groundnut Crop Sowing Advisories

Devanakonda
Mandal,
Kurnool District
Andhra Pradesh
Kharif 2016

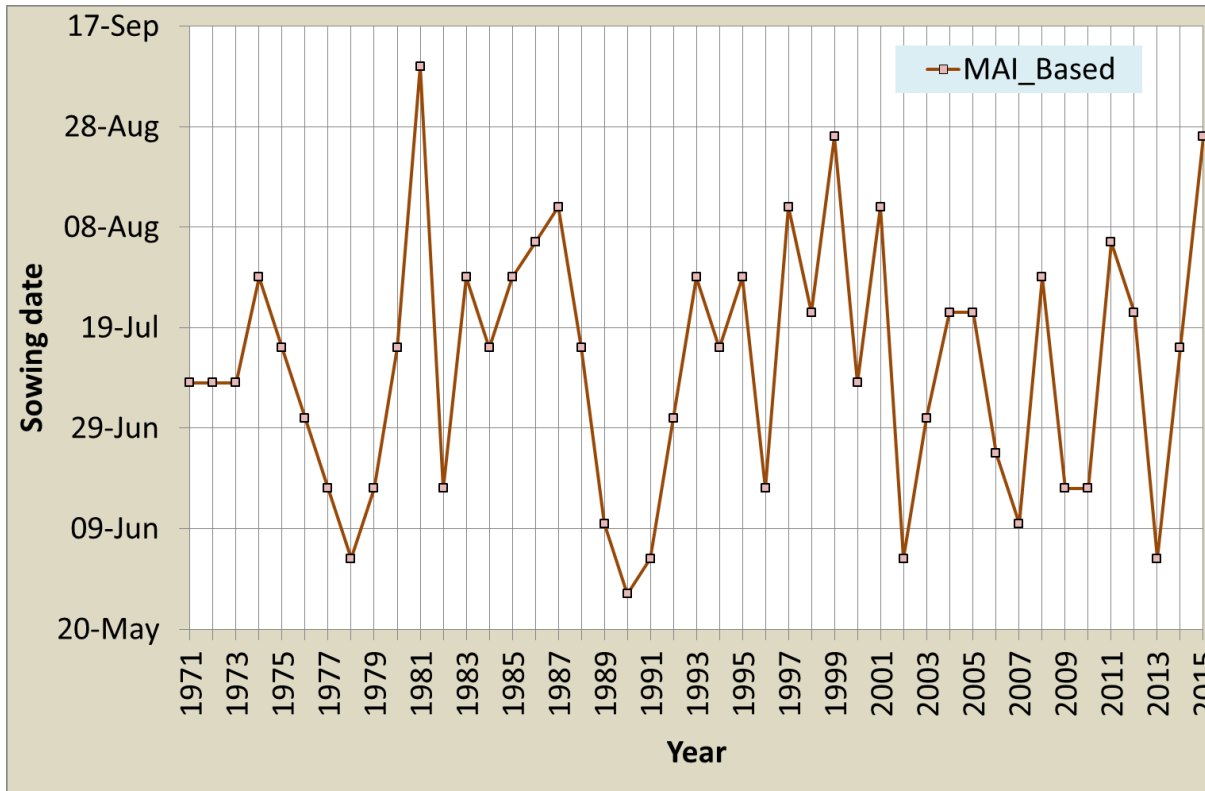


ICRISAT, Microsoft, Government, NGOs and Farmers

Sowing period variability at Devanakonda

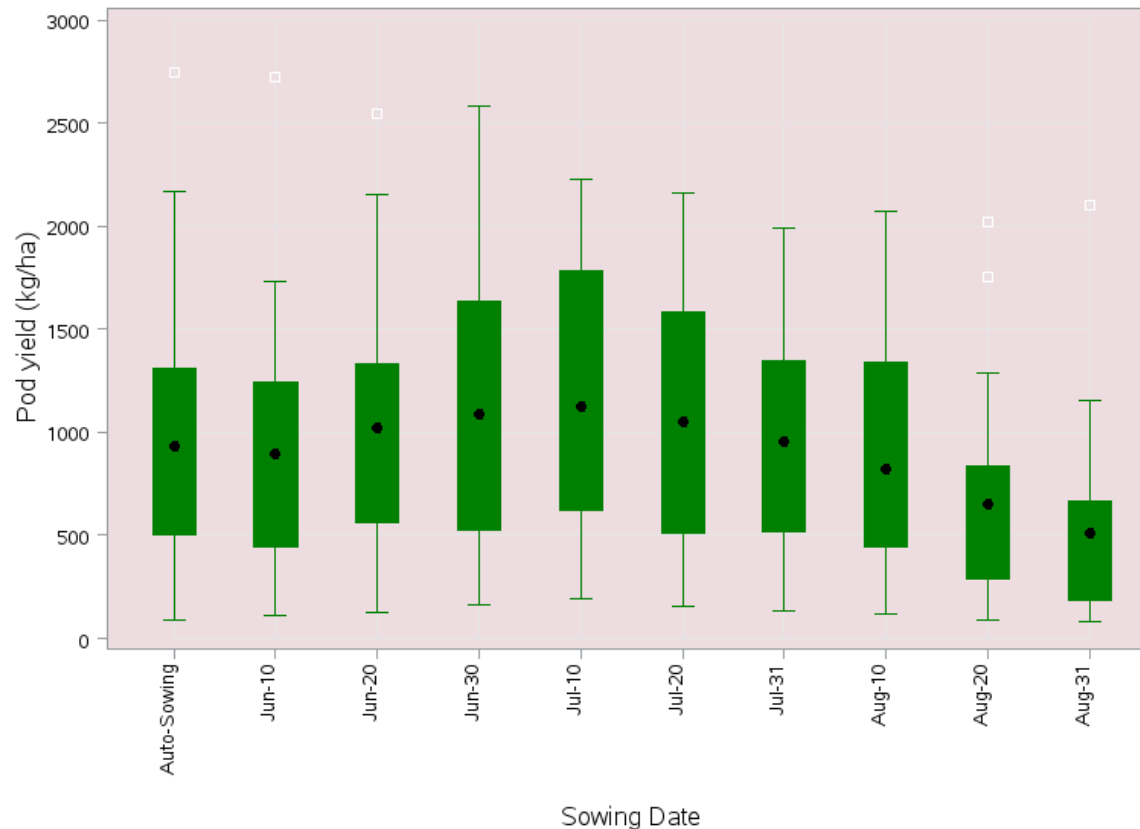


Great year-to-year variability exists, making rainfed cultivation, *a challenge*



Water Balance approach (MAI) and simulation models along with 5-day rain forecasts helped in identifying successful sowing window

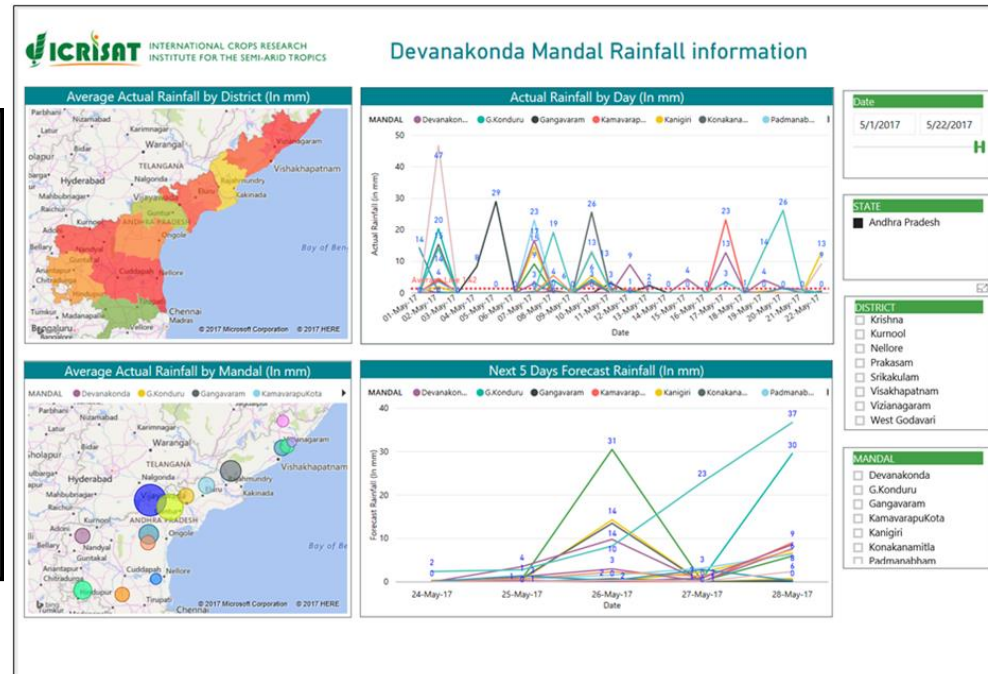
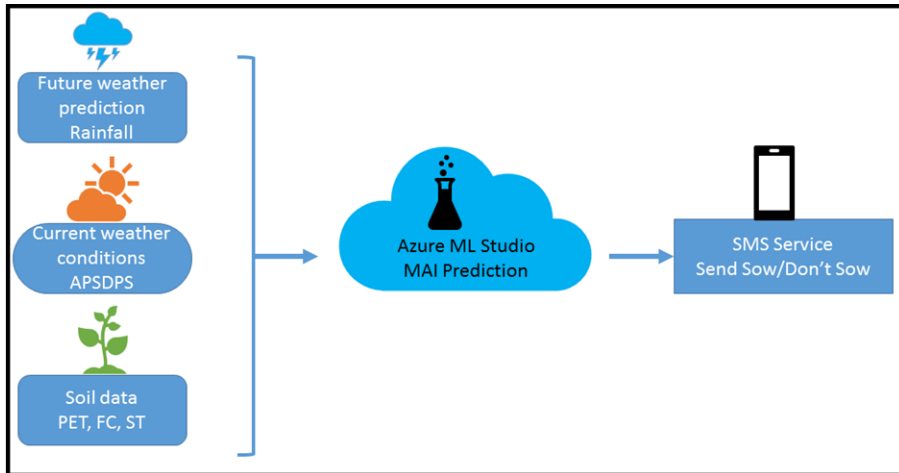
Groundnut yield simulations at Devanakonda



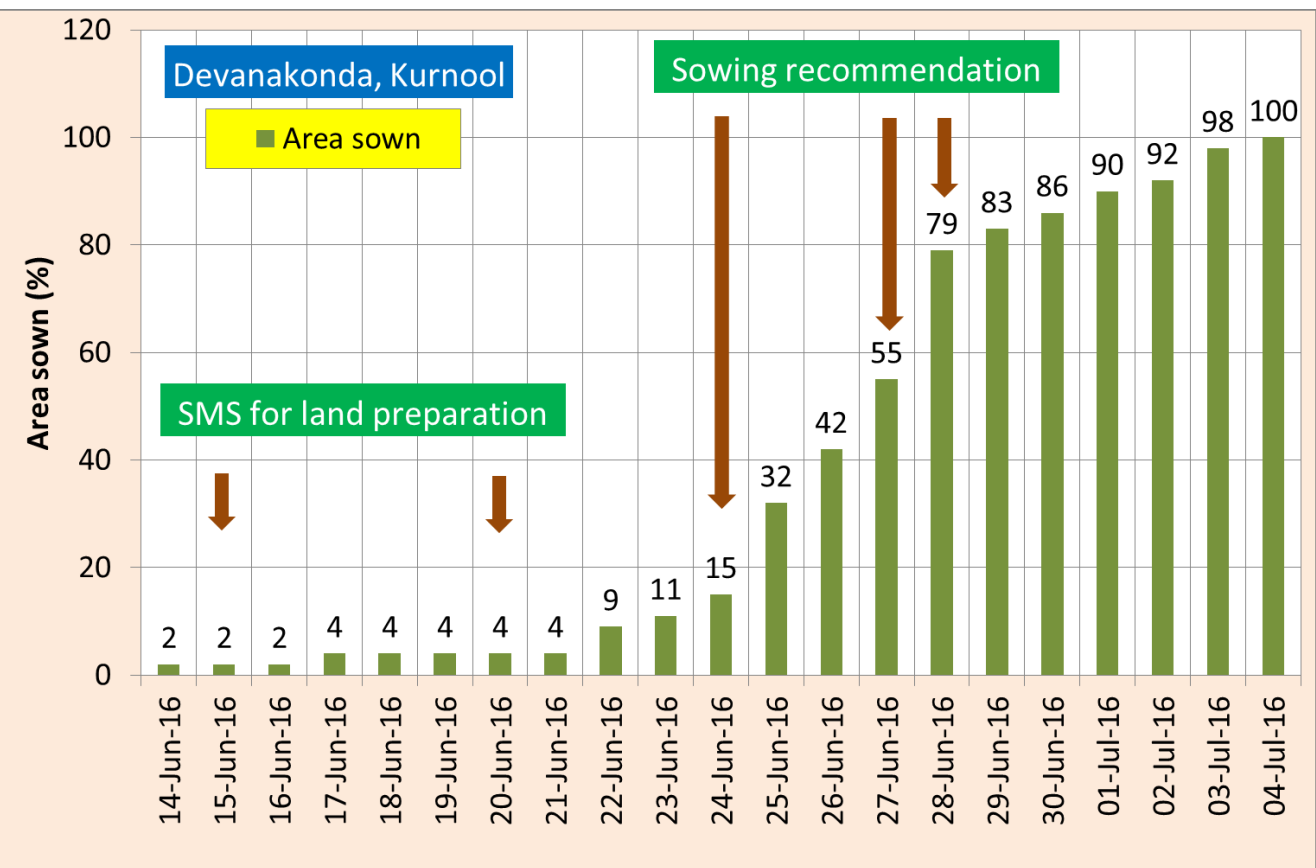
DSSAT Crop-growth simulations based on past 30 years' climate data indicated optimum sowing window as the period between **20 June to 20 July**



Power BI dashboard for weather information

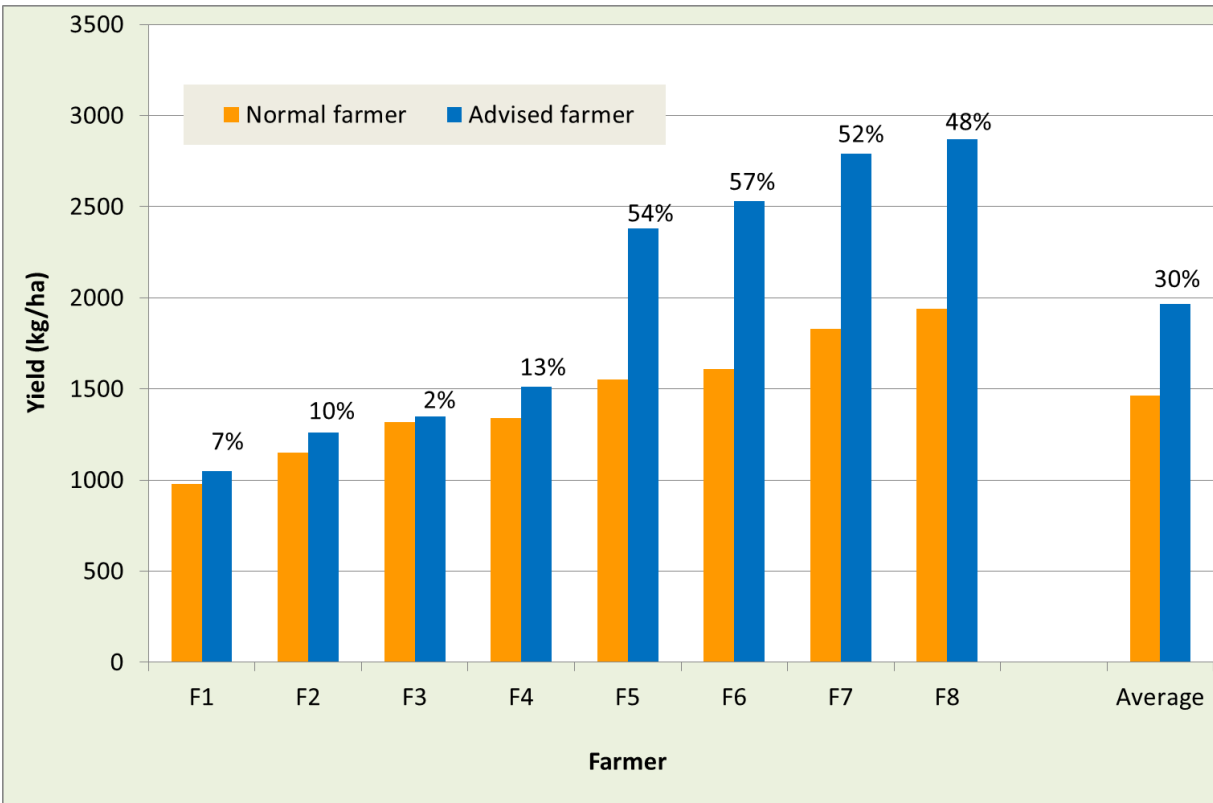


Weather-based sowing advisory for groundnut





Devanakonda, Kurnool district: Groundnut yields in Kharif 2016

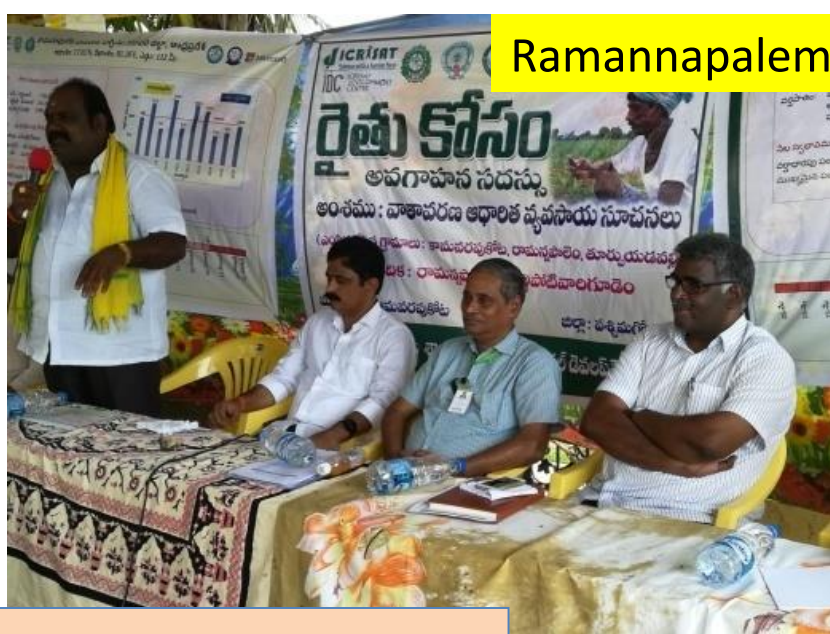


Figures above blue bars indicate percentage increase in yield

Settipalle



Ramannapalem



Interactive meetings at pilot villages in AP



Gummiredlapalle



Ranasthalam

AP's 'Rythu Kosam' ropes in ICRISAT



P. Aradhani

The effort by the ICRISAT in association with Microsoft and aWhere was to reduce expenditure by farmers

HELP AT FINGER TIPS



ICRISAT Agro-meteorology Scientist ANR, Keshava Rao explaining SMS-based service R introduced for Kamool farmers on a pilot basis in Andhra Pradesh... [micro.usda.us](#)

Villages in Devalakonda mandal: Devapalle, Gudiapalli, Karmool, Bhrawankonda and Settipalli

Villages in Sambagalla mandal: Dewasakonda and Velathalamuri and Singapuram

175 farmers of Dewasakonda and 200 from Sambagalla have been receiving advisories.

ICRISAT, Microsoft and aWhere join hands for Rythu Kosam programme taken up by Andhra Pradesh Primary Sector Mission (APPSM) on pilot basis.



Coverage on 01 Oct 2016

The screenshot shows the 'ఈనాడు కర్నూలు' website interface. At the top, it says '4వ ఎడం' and 'ఈనాడు వార్త'. The main content area features a headline: 'వాలావరణంలో మార్పుపై అవగాహన' (Awareness about changes in Valavarana) and a sub-headline: 'వాలావరణంలో మొదటిసారిగా వైకుంఠ కేసు' (First time in Valavarana, Venukatha case). Below this is a photo of a meeting. To the right, there is a 'జిల్లా సమాచారం' (District Information) menu with links for different regions like 'రేణా ఉత్తరం', 'బాన్సులూరు', etc. At the bottom, there is a table with categories like 'ఈనాడు' and 'ఈనాడు'.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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New App Promises to Tell Indian Farmers When to Sow Crops



By Vibhuti Agarwal
Jun 17, 2016 5:00 pm IST

Monsoon season in India has just begun, but farmers in Andhra Pradesh, a southeastern coastal state of India, won't need to look to the skies to know when to sow their crops. A new mobile application launch earlier this month and developed by a local agricultural





Weather advisories via SMS are nothing new

Integration to

- Delivery in real-time
- Context specific advice
- Based on ground reality and need
- Digital Strategy

are the essential ingredients

Agri-entrepreneurship can :

- Attract youth to agriculture
- Foster entrepreneurial spirit and accelerate increases in rural incomes
- Our Innovation - Incubation and research in Digital Agriculture



A creative platform for innovations that change the lives of farmers

ICRISAT ihub launched on February 13, 2017 to accelerate opportunities for Agri-entrepreneurs in India and beyond





Outreach and engagement



- Keynote address in CII regional events (2) and invited speakers/panelists at GFIA, ICPP, IRC, GDI (Univ of Manchester), GBC, ICT4D
- Knowledge partners (Ag track co-lead) of the annual ICT4D conference
- Nurtured strong partnerships with Microsoft, Cyient, Source Trace, aWhere, CRS, CGIAR BDP, CG centers, NABARD, State Governments
 - **3 training programs in 2018/19 on IOTs in agriculture for senior officers of NABARD**

A few concerns of small holder farmers



- Rainfall forecasts are not specific to their locations
- Crop management recommendations are mostly generalized for all soils and seasons
- Several players offering advisories with conflicting content
- Contingency planning recommendations do not consider market information





Points for consideration

- Need to address the **Challenge of Scaling** – requirement for context specific information
- Capacity enhancement of stakeholders on probabilistic nature of weather forecasts
- Climate analysis results - integral part of decision support system for preparing advisories
- Knowledge of the farming systems
- Crop-growth simulation models for monitoring, yield prediction and fine tuning advisories
- Enhancing skill for seasonal forecasts to help make better decisions on crop acreage, availability of seeds and inputs
- Climate-Smart Agriculture Practices

Climate-Smart Agriculture



Conditions

1. Sustainably increase agricultural productivity and incomes in order to meet national food security and development goals
2. Build resilience and the capacity of agricultural and food systems to adapt to climate change
3. Seek opportunities to mitigate emissions of greenhouse gases and increase carbon sequestration

These three conditions (**food security, adaptation and mitigation**) are referred to as the **“triple win”** of climate-smart agriculture

Monsoon Mission Project 2018-21



Enhancing Groundnut Productivity in AP and Karnataka through Farmer Acceptable Climate Smart Strategies and Weather Based Crop Management Advisories





Generating crop genetic coefficients for up-coming new groundnut cultivars



Climate-Smart Village Approach



Brings together

farmers

extension personnel

scientists

local NGOs and

policy makers

to work on a portfolio of practices to adapt agriculture to both climate variability and climate change





Thank You

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