Agriculture Management Information System (AMIS) in order to cater information gaps on climate change & its effects to minimize the climatic hazards in agricultural activities through a high-tech ICT tool as well as facilitate in disseminating climate related information among the farmers, farming communities and other stakeholders as EWS.



# **Objectives of AMIS**

The prime objectives of this component is to provide critical and timely agro-climate and weather information to farmers and farming communities in order to increase the productivity and at the same time reduce the losses triggered by the climatic hazards.

### **Project Management**

The technical committee of the project is chaired by the Joint Secretary, Agribusiness Promotion & Statistics



Division, Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD). Fully dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) has established to implement, facilitate and coordinate project activities in 25 selected pilot districts.

### **Environment and Social Management**

During the operation of project, social and environmental impact will be identified according to the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The possible impact will be addressed by the better means. The positive impact will be enhance and adverse impact will be mitigated. The project will not operate on the area where chances of severe environmental impact is envisioned.

#### **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

Project will address all project related grievances during the operation. GRM will be set up at the district level and will deal with the issues related to the project and provide decision as needed.

## **For Details**



Government of Nepal

Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD)

Project Management Unit (PMU)

PPCR/BRCH/AMIS

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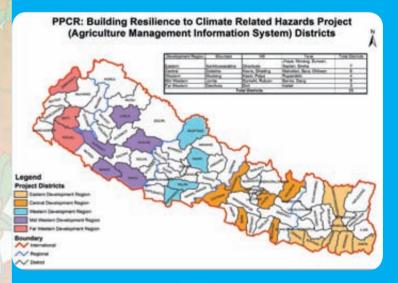


Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

Building Resilience to Climate – related Hazards Project (BRCH)



# Agriculture Management Information System (AMIS)





Government of Nepal

Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD)

Project Management Unit (PMU)
PPCR/BRCH/AMIS
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

# **Background**

Nepal is one of the fourth most vulnerable countries in the world to the impact of climate change and variability. Projected climate change poses additional challenges. Extreme weather vagaries as a result of variable monsoon,

fragile geology, agriculture-based economy and poor coping capacity of the people have been contributing towards the poor adaptive capacity in Nepal. Nepal is a predominantly agricultural country from which gains more than one third of its GDP from agriculture sector. The agricultural sector alone employs two-thirds of the total population for their livelihoods. However, only about 20% of the total land in Nepal is arable and of which only 40% is irrigated with modern means. The major portion of the arable land, i.e. 60% is still rainfed, whose productivity is dependent on the monsoonal activities. Recent records in Nepal shows increasing incidents of frequent occurrence of heavy rain, hailstorm, droughts, floods, heat waves, cold waves and crop disease. Climate variability affect agricultural productivity and poses challenges to food security and often disproportionately impact women and vulnerable groups. The rational use of early warning system of weather and effective management of soil and water are important to minimize the impacts of climatic hazards.

Nepal is selected for Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in 2009. Launching PPCR in Nepal is one of the major opportunities to develop its capacity to deal with climate-related issues. The pilot program, which is a country-led program based on National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), is administered by the multilateral financial supports of Climate Investment Fund (CIF), World Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Building Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards (BRCH) project is one of the five projects under PPCR. The project aims at developing weather, climate and water related multi-hazard information

and early warning system (EWS) with particular emphasis on building climate resilience at community levels. The BRCH project has four sub components. Components A, B and C are being implemented by the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE) and component D is being implemented by the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD). The total bugdet for the component-D is 6 million USD granted by World Bank and duration of the project is 5 years (2013-2018).

#### **The BRCH Components**

The project has following four sub components at implementation level.

- A. Institutional strengthening, capacity building and implementation support of DHM;
- B. Modernization of observation networks and forecasting of DHM;
- C. Enhancement
  of the service
  delivery system
  of DHM and
- D. Creation of an Agriculture Management Information System (AMIS).

The component
-D merely focused
on creation of
Agriculture
Management



Information System (AMIS), which has further subsectored into four other components.

The AMIS acts to deliver timely agro climatic and weather information under early warning system (EWS) to farmers and farming community in order to increase agricultural productivity and reduce losses from climatic hazards. The AMIS portal organizes the digitized data in a uniform format and





agricultural other obtain Agromet-advisory, data which establish two way communications to address the voice of farmers on agricultural issues. Agro climatic and weather information disseminated through the Infromation Communication Technology

(ICT) linking the AMIS web portal in all over the country and world as well into http://www.wamis.org/
(World Agriculture Management Information System).

# **Agriculture Management Information Systems (AMIS)**

The main target of this component is to establish