

Evidences

Study #2956

Contributing Projects:

- P1590 - Enabling institutions and policies for sustainable climate change governance in agriculture
- P255 - [Regional Program Leader] WA: Regional/National synthesis, engagement and support

Part I: Public communications

Type: EPIA: Ex-post Impact Assessment

Status: Completed

Year: 2021

Title: Assessing the impact of weather and climate information services on technical efficiency and productivity of smallholder farmers in northern Ghana

Commissioning Study: CRP

Part II: CGIAR system level reporting

Links to the Strategic Results Framework:

Sub-DOs:

- Increased household capacity to cope with shocks
- Enhanced capacity to deal with climatic risks and extremes (Mitigation and adaptation achieved)
- Enhanced adaptive capacity to climate risks (More sustainably managed agro-ecosystems)

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Yes

SRF 2022/2030 targets:

- Increased rate of yield for major food staples from current 1%/year
- # of people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty

Description of activity / study: This study evaluates the impacts of climate information services (CIS) on technical efficiency (TE) and sorghum productivity (Y) in the Upper West Region of Ghana. Overall, the findings were robust to the different methodologies with strong evidence that the adoption of CIS has a substantial positive effect on improving TE and Y in the study area. Our empirical results consistently estimate approximately 6% increase in TE and 35% sorghum yield improvement corresponding to 150 Kg/Ha increased productivity among CIS users.

Geographic scope:

- National

Country(ies):

- Ghana

Comments: <Not Defined>

Links to MELIA publications:

- <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/116354>