

# GovClimServices



## The Governance of Climate Services: Improving Knowledge Networks for Resilient and Socially Just Societies (GovClimServices)

### About the Project

GovClimServices is a **multi-disciplinary research project** that analyses conditions for effective **governance** of climate services in India. The focus of the project is on **coordination** and **knowledge-transfer issues in climate services**. The focus is on climate services for the **agriculture** and **disaster risk management sectors**

The project studies both **public and private climate service systems**. It compares these different systems and the outcomes for different types of farmers and user groups (analyzing the provider-user interface).

The **analysis will help overcome some of the barriers identified in earlier climate research** related to various disconnects in knowledge, action and policy amongst public, private and civil society actors.

The project is a joint collaboration between **The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)**, the **Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR)**, the **Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA)** and the **University of Oslo (UiO)**. The project is funded by the **Research Council of Norway (RCN)**. It is built on the joint research that NIBR, NIVA, and TERI have previously conducted in Maharashtra state on climate change adaptation ([www.teriin.org/projects/eva](http://www.teriin.org/projects/eva)).



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The Energy and Resources Institute  
[www.teriin.org](http://www.teriin.org)

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The Norwegian Institute for Water  
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NIBR

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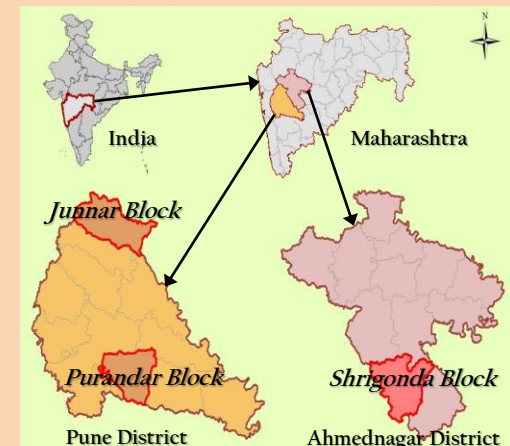
Project Funded by

Research council of Norway  
[www.forskningradet.no](http://www.forskningradet.no)

### Study Area

Empirically the project is situated in the **semi-arid region of Pune** within the **Monsoon belt of India (Maharashtra)**.

Field-level research is undertaken in selected villages in **Pune and Ahmednagar Districts** within which we found high subscription rates to **climate- and weather based services among the local farmers**.



## Research Questions

1. How can public and private climate service providers become more effective in meeting the needs and demands of small and large farmers and local authorities in socially just manners?
2. What are some new, possibly “good practice” service providers and public-private-civic partnerships and what are their success factors?
3. What kind of climate change relevant knowledge and information are local authorities/extension workers most aware of and use actively?
4. How do the climate services and related knowledge/ learning networks operate as interpretation and translation arenas?
5. How do different types of farmers access weather information and related advisory services and translate knowledge into action?

## Research Framework

GovClimServices project analyses two key relationships identified as key challenges to the governance of climate services in Maharashtra/India and elsewhere; i) the coordination between multiple public and non-public actors; and, ii) the translation and transfer challenge of climate knowledge to local users.

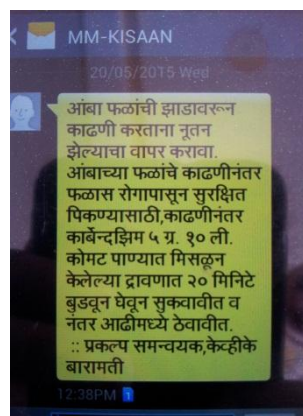
Regarding the first issue, the project focuses on how the climate services are structured and coordinated between different hydro-metrological service agencies (public, private, civil society) and various, fragmented sector agencies at multiple levels (agriculture, disaster risk management and communities) and how these service providers interact with various end-users in policy and everyday service provision (farmers and herders, local authorities).

This will allow us to understand the policy linkages and possible ‘disconnects’ between how diverse institutional and policy frameworks (public vs. private) operate “top down” in their encounters with local actors “bottom up”.

Regarding the second issue, the project analyses how and what type of relevant scientific knowledge and information on climate/weather risk and vulnerability is translated and transferred through the different institutions and knowledge networks, and how these networks condition the processes of local learning and local risk analysis within the different tiers of the climate services structure.

This will contribute to a better understanding of the ‘knowledge’ disconnect, and the ‘participation’ and ‘trust’ disconnect observed in earlier research between service providers and their framing (and reframing) of scientific climate knowledge in encounters with the farmers’ more experience-based and tacit knowledge.

## Glimpses from the project



## Anecdotes

*“The advisory should be further tailored, customized at plot level.” – Grape Farmer*

*“Weather stations should be put up at village level for micro weather information for generating advisory.” - Grape Farmer*

*“We use to rely on Nakshatra, Panchang and it use to work well. Back then the rainfall was consistent.” – Elderly Women Farmer*

*“We have a Whatsapp group and we share our agriculture problems and solutions with each other, including the advisories we get.” – Informal Leader and Farmer*

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