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Sources of Information on Climate Change among Arable Crop Farmers, Edo State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT: The study assessed the sources of information on climate change among arable crop farmers in Edo state, Nigeria using appropriate standard methods. Result revealed that, 42.4% of the respondents were below the mean age (45 years). Majority of them (58.8%) were males and 64.0% 69% were married, Majority (58.3%) of the total population of the study have secondary education. Majority (36.7%) had farming as their source of labour. Friends, relations and fellow farmers were the most frequent sources of information on climate change among the respondents. The study showed that of all the socio-economic characteristics examined, ues of information sources is significantly related to house hold size (r = 0.000, P< 0.05) but not significant related to Age (r = 0.479, P< 0.05), level of education (r = 0.329, P< 0.05), income (r = -0.080, P< 0.05), labour (r = 0.296, P< 0.05) , sex (r = 0.353, P< 0.05) marital status (r = 0.125, P< 0.05), It is recommended that, Extension providers should intensify the provision of extension services by insuring increased interaction between arable crop farmers and extension agents to complement indigenous knowledge from fellow farmers and friends and relation.

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Climate is the fundamental factor determining agricultural production, regardless of the crops and farmland. Climate change will have a significant impact on Nigeria, particularly on agriculture, land use, energy, biodiversity, health, and water resources. It is highly probable that Nigeria, as well as all other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, will be affected by the impacts of Climate Change. (IPCC 2007; NEST 2004). Apata *et al.,* (2009) noted that Nigeria should be particularly concerned about climate change due to its high vulnerability resulting from its 800 km long coastline that is susceptible to sea-level rise and the danger of intense storms. Due to its 800 km long coastline that is vulnerable to sea-level rise and fierce storms, Nigeria should be particularly concerned about climate change. Additionally, food crop farmers in South Western Nigeria not only provide the majority of locally consumed arable crops, but also supply major food crops to other regions of the country. Apata and Adeola (2009) reported that even though the local farmers have not considered the deeper implications, they are still experiencing climate change. In order to appropriately address the issue of climate change among crop farmers, it is important to consider the strategies that have been adopted and used, despite the different information that has been disseminated

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through extension and related services. Notably the role of information in farming is significantly meant to reduce the influences of risk and uncertainty-related factors such as production risk which is derived from the uncertain natural growth processes of crops, price or market risk which refers to uncertainty about the prices producers will receive for commodities or the prices they must pay for inputs, institutional risk which results from uncertainties surrounding Government actions (Dohlman, *et al.*, 2020).

There have been short-comings of traditional print and library based methods of providing such agricultural information to arable crop producers whom are likely low standard and relatively remote from access to information (e.g. extension stations, libraries). In the past decades, Nigeria's agricultural sector has experienced steady decline in productivity, but in recent time, indices has showed that the sector have started witnessing a gradual but slow growth Ani *et al.*, (2022). Today, it is generally concurred by established researchers that climate change is now a reality. Over the previous century, surface temperatures affect physical and natural frameworks are progressively being noticed [Eze, 2017]. Science lets us know that climate change will bring about slow changes, like ocean level ascent, and movements of climatic zones due to expanded temperatures and changes in precipitation designs. Likewise, climate change is probably going to increase the recurrence and greatness of outrageous climate occasions like dry spells, floods, and tempests. While there is vulnerability in the projections concerning the specific extent, rate, and local examples of climate change, its results will change the destiny of numerous ages to come and especially affect the poor people if no suitable measures are taken. In Nigeria, a wide range of arable crops are grown (yam cassava corn e.t.c), all of which are dependent on rainfall, sunshine, and other climatic elements, thus where rain is plentiful (for example, from the coast to the middle belt), rain-dependent crops are planted. Despite this clear reality, there is a need for greater information, as well as a higher level of awareness and knowledge about the effects of climate change on rural farmers' farming activities. Eze, (2017) stated that further reliance of agricultural production on sunlight, heat, water and other climatic factors, the subordinate of much of the world's populace on agrarian activities, the critical size and rapid rates of conceivable climate change, all combine to make the need for a Comprehensive thought of the potential impacts of climate on worldwide agriculture. Based on this background, the objective of this study was to evaluate the sources of information on climate change among arable crop farmers in Edo State, Nigeria.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Area and Scope of Study: Edo State is located in Nigeria's South-South Zone. Benin-city is the regional capital. The state was formed in 1991 from the old Bendel state, it lies on 05° 44′ N to 07° 34′ N latitudes and 05° 04′ E to 06° 45′ E longitudes. It has a land mass of 19,794km^2 and is bordered to the north by Kogi State, to the east and south by Delta State, and to the west by Ondo State (Edo State Government, 2010). Farmers make up the majority of the population of the state. Agriculture thrives in the state because of its favorable ecological and climatic conditions. As a result, numerous agricultural goods such as yam, cassava, cocoyam, maize, millet, guinea corn, palm produce, and others can be produced. The ability of the state to produce cash crops like maize, cassava, and cashew reflects its vast agricultural resources. Cattle, small ruminants, and poultry are the most common types of livestock in the state. Akoko-Edo, Egor, Esan Central, Esan North-East, Esan South-East, Esan West, Etsako Central, Etsako East, Etsako West, Igueben, Ikpoba-Okha, Orhionmwon, Ovia North-West, Ovia North-East, Owan East, Owan West, and Uhunmwonde are among the state's eighteen LGAs. Benin City (the state capital), Abudu, Ekpoma, Uromi, Auchi, and Sabongida-Ora are also major towns in the state. The research was carried out in Edo State's Ovia North East Local Government, where the fertile soil and abundant water supply provide great opportunities for livestock husbandry. Small farmers, marginal farmers, and agriculture laborers all benefit from arable crop production as a source of income and employment. Only twelve districts make up the Local Government Area: Adolor, Iguoshodin, Isiuwa, Kokhuo, Oduna, Ofunm-Wengbe, Oghede, Okada, Oluku, Uhen, Uhiere, and Utoka. Because farming is the major activity of the people in Ovia North East, it was chosen as the local government. Edo State has a long history of agriculture, commerce, and rich historical virtues. The locals are traders and farmers whose livelihoods are inextricably linked to the land. The overall population is expected to exceed 3.4 million persons, according to the State Strategic Health Development Plan (2010-2015). The majority of the residents in the area work in agriculture. Yam, cassava, maize, and rice are the principal food crops grown.

Population of the Study: In this case, the research population includes arable crop farmers in Edo State. For this study, twelve districts from the Ovia North East Local Government Area were chosen. Adolor, Iguoshodin, Isiuwa, Kokhuo, Oduna, Ofunm-Wengbe, Oghede, Okada, Oluku, Uhen, Uhiere, and Utoka are the districts, with twenty (20) farmers chosen at random from each.

Sample Technique and Sampling Size: For the purpose of selecting respondents for the study, a three-stage sampling approach was adopted.
First stage: The first stage of the selection process entailed choosing Ovia North East L.G.A. from among all of Edo state's local governments.
Second stage: The selection of all districts in the local government area was the second stage.
Third stage: The third stage was the selection of 14 farmers at random from each district, for a total of 139 farmers (respondents).
Final stage: The fourth stage of the selection was the selection of maize farmers, hence the study was focused on maize and cassava from all the arable crops grown in Ovia North East L.G.A.

Data Collection: Primary and secondary data were used to conduct this research. A structured questionnaire is the technique used to acquire primary data;

Information sources used by arable crop farmers: This was measured by asking the respondents to indicate the information source been used from the list of sources made available. This was measured using a 2 point likert scale of Yes (1) and No (2). The mean responses was calculated and this was used to categorize respondents on the information source been used.

Constraints associated with the use of information sources: The usage of a three-point likert type scale of serious constraints (3), Mild constraints (2), and No constraints (1) is used to determine the limitations connected with the utilization of information sources. The weighted mean was used to rank the restrictions of the respondents.

Data Analysis: Data collected was analyzed using frequency counts and percentage for organization and description of the demographic characteristics of respondents. it was also used in analyzing the respondents. Descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, percentage mean and standard deviation were used as analytical techniques. Pearson correlation was used to present specific objectives, while inferential statistics such as **chi square** was used to test the hypothesis of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents: Table 1 present the data of the sex of the respondents of this study. The result indicates that 79 respondents which make up for 58.8% of the total population used in the study are Male, while 60 respondents which make up for 43.2% of the total population used in the study are Female. This finding goes to show that majority of the respondents are Male, the reason for this can be traceable to the fact that men engage in farming more than the women because they have the strength to carryout farm work and also because the financial burden on the men to provide for the family push them into extra income activities like farming. On the other hand, the female folks prefer to engage in other kinds of activities like buying and selling rather than the direct farm work itself. This is in line with Kimaro *et al.* (2015) who reported more male than females in their studies. Table 1 show the age distribution of the respondents of this study. From the table it is clear that 8 respondents which make 5.8% of the total number of respondents of the study are between the ages of 20 - 30 years, 36 respondents which make 25.9% of the total number of respondents of the study are between the ages of 31 - 40 years, 59 respondents which make 42.4% of the total number of respondents of the study are between the ages of 41 - 50 years, 28 respondents which make 20.1% of the total number of respondents of the study are between the ages of 51 - 60 years, 8 respondents which make 5.8% of the total number of respondents of the study are between the ages of 61years and above. This finding show that majority of the respondents fall between the ages of 41 - 50 years which make up 42.4% of the total respondents of the study. This may mean that the people between this age group are very energetic for farm work hence they engage in farm work. Supporting this view is that fact that just 8 persons that are 61 years and above were found to engage in farm work because this age grade already lost the strength for such activity. This is in line with Ibidapo *et al.* (2018). the result showed that the mean age of the respondents was 42.6±4.2 year which is within the economic active age .In table 1, the marital status of the respondents were revealed, it was found that 89 respondents which make up for 64.0% of the total population of the study are married. 22 respondents which make up for 15.8% of the total population of the study are Single. 26 respondents which make up for 18.7% of the total population of the study are widowed. 2 respondents which make up for 1.4% of the total population of the study are Divorced. This result show that majority of farmers in the study area are married people. The result in Table 1 shows that 25 respondents which make up for 18.0% of the total population of the study have primary education, 81 respondents which make up for 58.3% of the total population of the study have secondary education, and 27 respondents which make up for 19.4% of the total population of the study have tertiary education. While 6 respondents which make up for 4.3% of the total population of the study have other form of education. This result reveal that majority of the respondents stopped at secondary level of education. However,

access to education increases the chances of accessing a number of economic activities, information and adoption of agricultural technologies to cope with climate change and adaptation practices on the farm. Table 1 reveals that 78 respondents which make up for 56.1% of the total population of the study have a house hold size of 1 to 5 persons. 58 respondents which make up for 41.7% of the total population of the study have a house hold size of 6 to 10 persons. Respondents which make up for 41.7% of the total population of the study have a house hold size of 6 to 10 persons. 2 respondents which make up for 1.4% of the total population of the study have a house hold size of 11 to 15 persons. While only 1 respondent which make up for 0.9% of the total population of the study have a house hold size of 16 to 20 persons. It was revealed in table 1 that 72 respondents which make up for 51.8% of the total population of the study have 1 to 10years of farm experience. 59 respondents which make up for 42.4% of the total population of the study have 11 to 20years of farm experience. 7 respondents which make up for 5.0% of the total population of the study have 21 to 30years farm experience. 1 respondent which make up for 0.7% of the total population of the study have 31years above of farm experience .Table 1 presents the monthly income of the respondents where it was revealed that 28 respondents which make up for 20.1% of the total population of the study earn a monthly income that is below ₦ 50,000, 73 respondents which make up for 52.5% of the total population of the study earn between ₦ 50,000 – ₦ 100,000, 35 respondents which make up for 25.2% of the total population of the study earn between ₦ 101,000- ₦ 200,000, while 3 respondents which make up for 2.2% of the total population of the study earn Above ₦ 200,000. In table 1, the Source of Labour of Respondents is presented, it revealed that 51 respondents which make up for 36.7% of the total population of the study generate their labour from the family That 48 respondents which make up for 34.5% of the total population of the study generate their labour from Hired personnel, while 40 respondents which make up for 28.8% of the total population of the study generate their labour from the Self. This indicate that majority of the farmers get their labor from family members. It has been proven that labour from family is the cheapest available available to the farmer. Farmers adopt this labour because it makes them to maximize profit by cutting down on cost of managing their farm business.

Table 1: Socio – economic characteristics of Respondents

Socio economic characteristics	Description	Frequency	%
Sex of Respondents	Male: 79	79	58.80%
	Female: 60	60	43.20%
Age of Respondents	20 - 30 years: 8	8	5.80%
	31 - 40 years: 36	36	25.90%
	41 - 50 years: 59	59	42.40%
	51 - 60 years: 28	28	20.10%
	61 years and above: 8	8	5.80%
Marital Status	Married: 89	89	64.00%
	Single: 22	22	15.80%
	Widowed: 26	26	18.70%
	Divorced: 2	2	1.40%
Educational Qualification	Primary Education: 25	25	18.00%
	Secondary Education: 81	81	58.30%
	Tertiary Education: 27	27	19.40%
	Other: 6	6	4.30%
Religion of Respondents	Christian: 126	126	90.60%
	Muslim: 5	5	3.60%
	Other Religion: 8	8	5.80%
Household Size	1 - 5 persons: 78	78	56.10%
	6 - 10 persons: 58	58	41.70%
	11 - 15 persons: 2	2	1.40%
	16 - 20 persons: 1	1	0.90%
Farm Experience	1 - 10 years: 72	72	51.80%
	11 - 20 years: 59	59	42.40%
	21 - 30 years: 7	7	5.00%
	31 years and above: 1	1	0.70%
Monthly Income	Below N 50,000: 28	28	20.10%
	N 50,000 – N 100,000: 73	73	52.50%
	N 101,000 - N 200,000: 35	35	25.20%
	Above N 200,000: 3	3	2.20%
Source of Labour	Family: 51	51	36.70%
	Hired Personnel: 48	48	34.50%
	Self: 40	40	28.8

Field survey, 2023

Information Sources Used by Arable Crop Farmers: Result shows in Table 2 that 87.8% of the respondents indicated that they get their information from Personal experience, while 12.2% of the respondents indicated that they do not get their information from Personal experience. 90.6% of the respondents indicated that they get their information from Fellow Farmers, while 9.4% of the respondents indicated that they do not get their information from Fellow Farmers. 36.7% of the respondents indicated that they get their information from Internet, while 63.3% of the respondents indicated that they do not get their information from Internet. 64.0% of the respondents indicated that they get their information from Radio, while 36.0% of the respondents indicated that they do not get their information from Radio. 79.9% of the respondents indicated that they get their information from Television, while 21.1% of the respondents indicated that they do not get their information from Television. 43.9% of the respondents indicated that they get their information from Social Organizations, while 36.0% of the respondents indicated that they do not get their information from Social Organizations. 64.0% of the respondents indicated that they get their information from Religious Organizations, while 34.0% of the respondents indicated that they do not get their information from Religious Organizations. 77.0% of the respondents indicated that they get their information from Mobile telephone, while 33.0% of the respondents indicated that they do not get their information from Mobile telephone. 77.7% of the respondents indicated that they get their information from Village and market meeting, while 22.3% of the respondents indicated that they do not get their information from Village and market meeting, 33.8% of the respondents indicated that they get their information from Newspaper, while 66.2% of the respondents indicated that they do not get their information from Newspaper. 55.4% of the respondents indicated that they get their information from Extension agents, while 44.6% of the respondents indicated that they do not get their information from Extension agents. This finding reveals that majority of the farmers get their information Fellow Farmers and the television which make up 126 respondents (90.6%) and 111 respondents (79.9%) of the total population respectively. This result also goes to show that there is a system of very close relationship among the farmers in the study area to the point that they engage in sharing of information, this why fellow farmers makes the most used source of information among the respondents. The findings seem to contradict the claim that mass media such as radio, television, telephone, Internet, and newspaper/ bulletin played significant role in the dissemination of agricultural technologies among Farmers in Danbatta Local government area, Kano State, Ibrahim *et,al.* (2020). Conventionally, extension agents are expected to be one of the major sources of information for the farmers. It suggests limited involvement of extension agents in creating awareness and building capability of farmers for climate change adaptation, which can be attributed to several factors including inadequate number of extension agents and poor funding. Reliance on fellow farmers and neighbours for information on climate phenomenon is inadequate for high literacy and innovative response by the farmers.

Table 2: Information Sources used by Arable crop farmers

Information Sources		**Frequency**	**%**
Personal experience	No	17	12.2
	Yes	122	87.8
	Total	139	100
Fellow Farmers	No	13	9.4
	Yes	126	90.6
	Total	139	100
Internet	No	88	63.3
	Yes	51	36.7
	Total	139	100
Radio	No	50	36
	Yes	89	64
	Total	139	100
Television	No	28	20.1
	Yes	111	79.9
	Total	139	100
Social Organizations	No	61	43.9
	Yes	78	56.1
	Total	139	100
Religious	No	50	34
Organizations	Yes	89	64
	Total	139	100
Mobile telephone	No	32	33
	Yes	107	77
	Total	139	100
Village and market			
meeting	No	31	22.3
	Yes	108	77.7
	Total	139	100
Newspaper	No	92	66.2
	Yes	47	33.8
	Total	139	100
Extension agents	No	62	44.6
	Yes	77	55.4
	Total	139	100

Field survey, 2023

Constraints Associated with the use of Information Sources: The result shows in Table 3 the challenges the farmer encounter when trying to use the available information sources. The study found that 41.0% of the respondents indicated that Lack of access to extension workers was a Very Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. 40.3% of the respondents indicated that Lack of access to extension workers was a Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, 12.2 % of the respondents indicated that Lack of access to extension workers was not a Serious Constraint to use of information sources

by farmers. 6.5% of the respondents indicated that Lack of access to extension workers is not a Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. Adding to this, 48.9% of the respondents indicated that Inefficiency of information source was a Very Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. 35.3% of the respondents indicated that Inefficiency of information source was a Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, 13.7 % of the respondents indicated that Inefficiency of information source was not a Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, while 2.2% of the respondents indicated that Inefficiency of information source is not a Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. Furthermore, 34.5% of the respondents indicated that restricted access to information source was a Very Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. 52.5% of the respondents indicated that Restricted access to information source was a Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, 10.1 % of the respondents indicated that Restricted access to information source was not a Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, while 2.9% of the respondents indicated that Restricted access to information source is not a Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. Again, 0.7% of the respondents indicated that Complexity of information source was a Very Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. 40.3% of the respondents indicated that Complexity of information source was a Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, 48.2 % of the respondents indicated that Complexity of information source was a not Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, while 7.2% of the respondents indicated that Complexity of information source is not a Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. On the other hand, 36.7% of the respondents indicated that Illiteracy was a Very Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. 44.4% of the respondents indicated that Illiteracy was a Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, 9.4% of the respondents indicated that Illiteracy was a not Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, while 9.4% of the respondents indicated that Illiteracy is not a Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. More so, 12.9% of the respondents indicated that Cultural Barriers was a Very Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. 23.0% of the respondents indicated that Cultural Barriers was a Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, 40.3% of the respondents indicated that Cultural Barriers was a not Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, while 23.7% of the respondents indicated that Cultural Barriers is not a Constraint to use of information sources by farmers.

Table 3: Constraints Associated With the Use of Information Sources

Information Needs	Response	Frequency	%
Lack of access to extension workers	Very Serious	57	41.0
	Serious	56	40.3
	Not Serious	17	12.2
	Not a Problem	9	6.5
	Total	**139**	**100.0**
Inefficiency of information source	Very Serious	68	48.9
	Serious	49	35.3
	Not Serious	19	13.7
	Not a Problem	3	2.2
	Total	**139**	**100.0**
Restricted access to information source	Very Serious	48	34.5
	Serious	73	52.5
	Not Serious	14	10.1
	Not a Problem	4	2.9
	Total	**139**	**100.0**
Complexity of information source	Very Serious	1	0.7
	Serious	56	40.3
	Not Serious	67	48.2
	Not a Problem	10	7.2
	Total	**139**	**100.0**
Illiteracy	Very Serious	**51**	**36.7**
	Serious	**62**	**44.4**
	Not Serious	**13**	**9.4**
	Not a Problem	**13**	**9.4**
	Total	**139**	**100.0**
Cultural Barriers	Very Serious	18	12.9
	Serious	32	23.0
	Not Serious	56	40.3
	Not a Problem	33	23.7
	Total	**139**	**100.0**
High Cost	Very Serious	80	57.6
	Serious	41	29.5
	Not Serious	9	6.5
	Not a Problem	9	6.5
	Total	**139**	**100**
Frequency of use among other farmers	Very Serious	**61**	**43.9**
	Serious	**35**	**19.4**
	Not Serious	**27**	**25.2**
	Not a Problem	**16**	**11.5**
	Total	**139**	**100.0**

The study also show that 57.6% of the respondents indicated that High cost was a Very Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. 29.5% of the respondents indicated that High cost was a Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, 6.5% of the respondents indicated that High cost was not a Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, while 6.5% of the respondents indicated that High cost is not a Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. It was also shown that 43.9% of the respondents indicated that Frequency of use among other farmers was a Very Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. 25.2% of the respondents indicated that Frequency of use among other farmers was a Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, 19.4% of the respondents indicated that Frequency of use among

other farmers was not a Serious Constraint to use of information sources by farmers, while 11.5% of the respondents indicated that Frequency of use among other farmers is not a Constraint to use of information sources by farmers. This finding show that the major constraint farmers faced in using information sources is High Cost, Inefficiency of information source, and restricted access to information source. This finding corroborates with earlier work by Asadu *et, al*. (2018), who reported that across African countries, lack of access to credit or saving, water, appropriate seeds varieties, security of property rights, market access and lack of adequate information about climate change are some of the major problems encountered by farmers in adapting to the effects of climate change. The farmers encountered both institutional, economic and production challenges in adapting to climate change.

Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents and the use of information sources: Table 4. Among the variable that determine the relationship between Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents and the use of information sources, a chi-square analysis was carried out. The result showed that of all the socio-economic characteristics examined, ues of information sources is significantly related to house hold size ($r = 0.000$, $P< 0.05$) but not significant related to Age ($r = 0.479$, $P< 0.05$), level of education ($r = 0.329$, $P< 0.05$), income ($r = -0.080$, $P< 0.05$), labour ($r = 0.296$, $P< 0.05$) , sex ($r = 0.353$, $P< 0.05$) marital status ($r = 0.125$, $P< 0.05$), . This reason for this can be ascribed to the fact that farmers tends to go for more information on farming so as they can maximize profit from the farming business for them to meet their large family needs. It is true to the fact that the larger the household size the large the financial needs, hence farmers with larger household size tends to sought information that can make them more financially productive.

Table 4: Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents and the use of information sources

Socio Economic Variable	X^2	Df	p-value	Decision
Sex	8.873[a]	8	.353	Not Significant
Age	320.684[a]	320	.479	Not Significant
Marital Status	32.095[a]	24	.125	Not Significant
Educational Qualification	26.491[a]	24	.329	Not Significant
Household Size	56.742[a]	24	.000	Significant
Monthly Income	34.284[a]	24	.080	Not Significant
Source of Labour	18.497[a]	16	.296	Not Significant

Significant at $p < 0.05$ (less than 0.05)
Field Survey (2023)

The study reveal the socioeconomic characteristics of the farmers who served as the respondent to the study in the study area. The study reveal that the major source of information utilized by farmers includes Fellow Farmers (90.6%), Personal Experience (87.8%), and the Television (79.9%). Finding of the study show that there are several Constraints Associated with the use of Information Sources of which High cost (57.6%) is the highest constraint. In a bid to maximize profit from the farming business, farmers thrive to reduce the cost incurred in seeking for information. It has been found that any business that must do well must continue to seek out ways to reduce cost of production while maximizing profit. This also applies to farmers. Hence high cost of information prevents farmers from seeking out information for the particular source. Adding to this, the study revealed that socio economic characteristics like Sex, Age, Marital Status, Educational Qualification, Religion, Farm Experience, Monthly Income, Source of Labour has no significant relationship with the use of information sources, while Household Size has a significant relationship with the use of information sources. On the other hand, it was revealed that Sex, Age, Marital Status, Educational Qualification and Farm Experience has no significant relationship with the constraint faced by arable farmers in their use of information sources, while Household Size, Religion, Monthly Income, and Source of Labour has a significant relationship with the constraint faced by arable farmers in their use of information sources

Conclusion: The study highlights the significant impact of climate change on arable crop farmers in Ovia North East, emphasizing their high interest in climate change information. However, a lack of access to adequate and formal education leaves farmers reliant on peer information, potentially leading to misinformation and reduced productivity. To address this, targeted efforts should be made to provide accessible, accurate, and comprehensive climate change education and resources to farmers, empowering them to make informed decisions and adapt to changing agricultural conditions effectively.

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