Strengthening Systems for Regional Knowledge Management and Sharing for CSA

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❖ Way forward
 Situation Analysis in SADC

➢ The SADC region is extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

➢ Agriculture sector most affected, whereby 70 % of the region’s population depend on agriculture for food, income and employment.

➢ Extreme weather events like floods and droughts are increasing as well as the average temperatures.

➢ Already yields are decreasing, heavily impacting on regional food security.

* All data from SADC regional update on El Nino induced drought, Report 1, May 2016
Situation analysis – SADC region II

- Regional drought disaster declared in July 2016.
- Climate induced crop failures: cereal deficit: 9.3 Million tons
- 643,000 cattle perished in the drought
- Food insecure population increased by 31% since 2015
- 40 Million people in SADC are food insecure (2016-2017 marketing year) and will need humanitarian assistance.
Data from the SADC region – 2016

- 2015 cropping season was the driest in the SADC region in 35 years.
- 13 out of 15 countries in the SADC region declared national drought disaster.
- Angola: up to 75% crop losses in the southern part
- Botswana: 50% increase in livestock feeds
- Lesotho: 80% harvest losses
- Madagascar: 80% of the population in the 7 most affected districts food insecure
- Malawi: 2.8 Mio people food insecure, expected maize deficit 2016: 1.07 tones
Mozambique: 1.5 Mio people food insecure in southern and central regions, 64% reduction in maize harvest.

Namibia: 370,000 people at risk of food insecurity

South Africa: Maize harvest 25% reduced (compared to 2015, 40% compared to 5 year average), cereal deficits in maize and wheat,

Swaziland: 64% reduction in maize harvest (2016), 320,000 people in need of food assistance, 64,000 cattle perished

Tanzania: some flooding events, not affecting the performance of the country agriculture in general

Zambia: Good harvest, agricultural production not negatively affected

Zimbabwe: Extensive crop failure and food insecurity, 2.8 Mio people food insecure
2016/2017

- Extraordinary rainfalls. Excess of water, floods, fields washed away, damages in agriculture through too much water
- Increased emerging of pests and diseases (army worm, locust, leaf diseases and other)
- Climatic conditions are getting harsher and more unpredictable
- Extreme weather events are increasing
- Climate Change has come to stay, its not going to disappear
Every one has the challenge to varying degrees

- We need mechanisms inform farmers and ensure preparedness.
- Inform policy makers to influence positive development of policies.
- Share experience of how we have alleviated impact of CC and avoid duplication of efforts.
- Modern ICTs play a role in quickly and cheaply addressing these.
- When used as a broad tool for providing farming communities with scientific knowledge ICTs herald the formation of knowledge societies in rural areas of the developing world (Shaik. N. Meera, Anita Jhamtani, and D.u.M. Rao, 2004).
CCARDESA Focus Areas

- Farmer Empowerment and Market Access
- Technology Generation and Farmer demand-driven Advisory Services Research
- Knowledge, Information and Communication
- Institutional Development and Capacity Building

Regional Knowledge Broker
SADC Adaptation to Climate Change in Southern Africa (ACCRA)

A  
Regional knowledge dissemination on climate smart agriculture

B  
Climate proofing of agricultural value chains
Regional knowledge dissemination on climate smart agriculture

- Creation and/or strengthening of the CCARDESA knowledge management system – online platform for all 15 SADC countries, access free of charge, possibility for all MS to up- and download information

- Disseminate knowledge products on climate relevant topics in agriculture

- Develop user friendly knowledge products on:
  - Climate smart best practices and technologies for agricultural production systems in SADC
  - Climate information for agricultural production (in collaboration with institutions from the climate sector)
Knowledge platforms
Southern African Agricultural Information and Knowledge System (SAAIKS)

- Developed by people for people
- Focuses on knowledge products (457 products shared to date)
- Driven by a team of focal people and volunteers

How can one take part??
- Volunteer to be a knowledge contributor
- Meet other contributors online and physically for knowledge sharing
WHY SAAIKS?

- The region hungers for quality information (*who is doing what, where, best practices etc*)
- Information gathering dust on shelves and not shared
- One stop shop for the regional knowledge products (Not statistics)
- Harnessing the power of numbers and willingness to share
- If we don’t have we at least show you were it is
How do you contribute?

- Access SAAIKS and share what you find interesting
- Follow us of Facebook and Twitter
- Share CCARDESA fb posts and retweet twits
- Mention CCARDESA in your Agriculture, CSA tweets
- Volunteer to be a contributor on SAAIKS
- Report malfunctions of the system
Experience sharing: SAAIKS Development process

- Seeking funds
- Consultation of partner
- Building a CoP
- Consulting member states
- Interpretation of outputs
- Building a proof of concept
- Testing the concept
- Implementing improvements
- Popularising improved version

GIIZ support
- Recommendations to proceed
- Evaluation data
- Proof of concept
- What could have been better?
- How is it working
- Lets try it
- So what?
- Status + expectations
- What situation + needs?
- Who to work with
- Low hanging fruits
- Appointment of focal people
- FARA CORAF ASARE CA

CTA support
Low hanging fruits

- Set up ICKM people for SADC (regional champions)
- Interact with member states to establish current status
- Create ownership of the entire process from beginning
- Advocate for use of social media and possible training
- Use traditional media to link to people as you build ICT systems
Situation as contributed by MS

• Available institutions

• Information and knowledge sharing mechanisms in

• What ICT infrastructure and tools being used to facilitate information and knowledge sharing

• Key challenges in availability and accessibility of agricultural information

• Current ICKM initiatives in the agricultural sector, that can serve as an entry point

• Areas of intervention which CCARDESA should pursue to improve agricultural information sharing within and among member states?
Situation (Challenges)

- Affordability of ICT Hardware
- Infrastructure challenges
- Sustainability challenges (initiatives not going beyond project levels)
- Availability, accessibility, confidentiality and usability of information
- Capacity challenges on the demand side (literacy of farmers) supply side- information exceeding the capacity of infrastructure
- Repackaging and segmentation in the dissemination of information
## Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functionality</th>
<th>Tools/Actions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy and visibility</td>
<td>Communication and visibility tools, eg blogs, newsletters and social media</td>
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<td>Collaboration</td>
<td>Discovery and connection of researchers in the region. Platform</td>
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<td>Digitisation and Doc Management</td>
<td>Digitise content and build digital repositories in MS. Consider standards and interoperability</td>
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<td>Information sharing</td>
<td>Directories of stakeholders documents and people supporting collaboration, linkages to regional and global initiatives</td>
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<td>Internal interaction</td>
<td>Connect focal people and let them communicate regularly</td>
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<td>Coordination and Strategy</td>
<td>Adopt working models of coordination and engaging champions</td>
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Needs: focus subject areas

- Climate Change and Climate Smart Agriculture
- Gender and Youth in Agriculture
- Technology development and Transfer
- Discussions on CAADP pillar (iv)
- GMO information
Responding to needs

From recommendations to technical specifications

- System Development
- Country level content mobilisation
- Graphics and Architecture + Coordination of regional content
- International content mobilisation
Proof of concept
Climate Smart Agriculture Conference Report

This document is a report for a Climate Smart Agriculture Conference which was collaboratively organised by the Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research & Development...
The importance of post-harvest management

Contribution From: CCARDESA
Author: GIZ, CCARDESA
Date Issued: 2016
Category: Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Downloadable Resources
Country: Angola Botswana DRC Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Mauritius Mozambique Namibia Other Seychelles South Africa Swaziland Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe
Geographical Scope: International
Target Audience: Donor/Policy Farmers/Producers Researchers
Topic: Crop Production
Crop Type: Vegetables crops
Tag: sustainable agriculture Yield
Downloadable document

This resource is a presentation on the importance of post-harvest management by Sipho Sibanda of ARC South Africa.
Evaluation Data

Critical issues

• Information quality assurance
• Intellectual property
• Metadata
Model issues

Individual level

- Focal point credibility
- Intellectual property rights
- Identifying information holders
- Resources (Transport and communication)

Institutional level

- Internet connectivity
- Bureaucracies (know guiding policies for information sharing beyond national systems)
- Unclear policy of CCARDESA engagement with governments
Way forward

- Reviewing models of operation including stakeholder engagement
- Solicit user perceptions and new expectations
- Finalise and implement ICKM strategy
- Implement recommendations
Way forward

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