



Strengthening Systems for Regional Knowledge Management and Sharing for CSA



Zengenene. D, Advisor: Information Communication and Knowledge Management (ICKM)
Email: dydimus.zengenene@giz.de

Co-Authors: Foerch. W. wiebke.foerch@giz.de, Podisi. B bpodisi@ccardesa.org



Contents

- ❖ Realities of climate change in SADC
- ❖ CCARDESA mandate and ICKM actions
- ❖ The ACCRA project and the ICKM component
- ❖ The SAAIKS platform (Conception and development)
- ❖ Lessons learnt
- ❖ 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.



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
- Morden 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

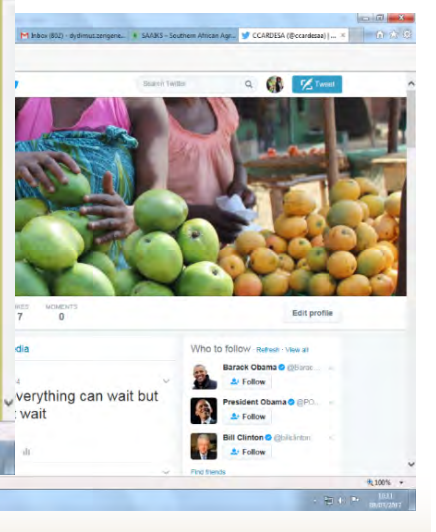
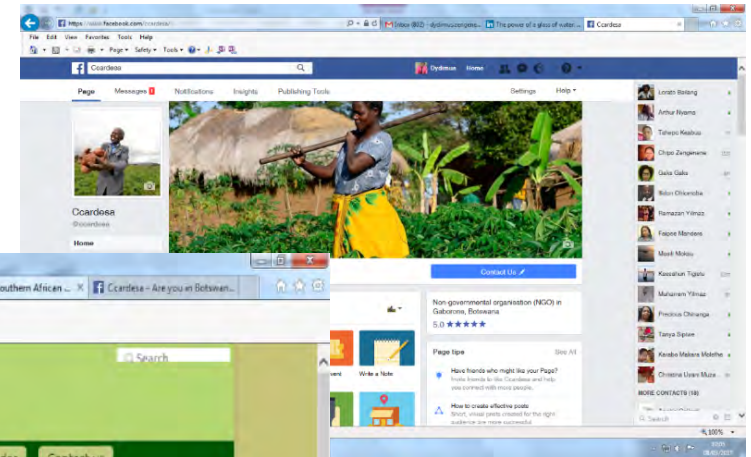
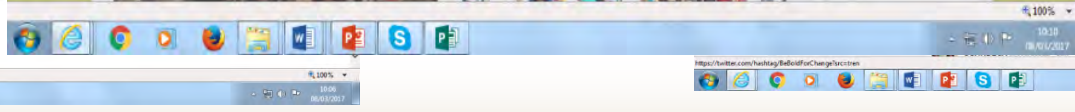
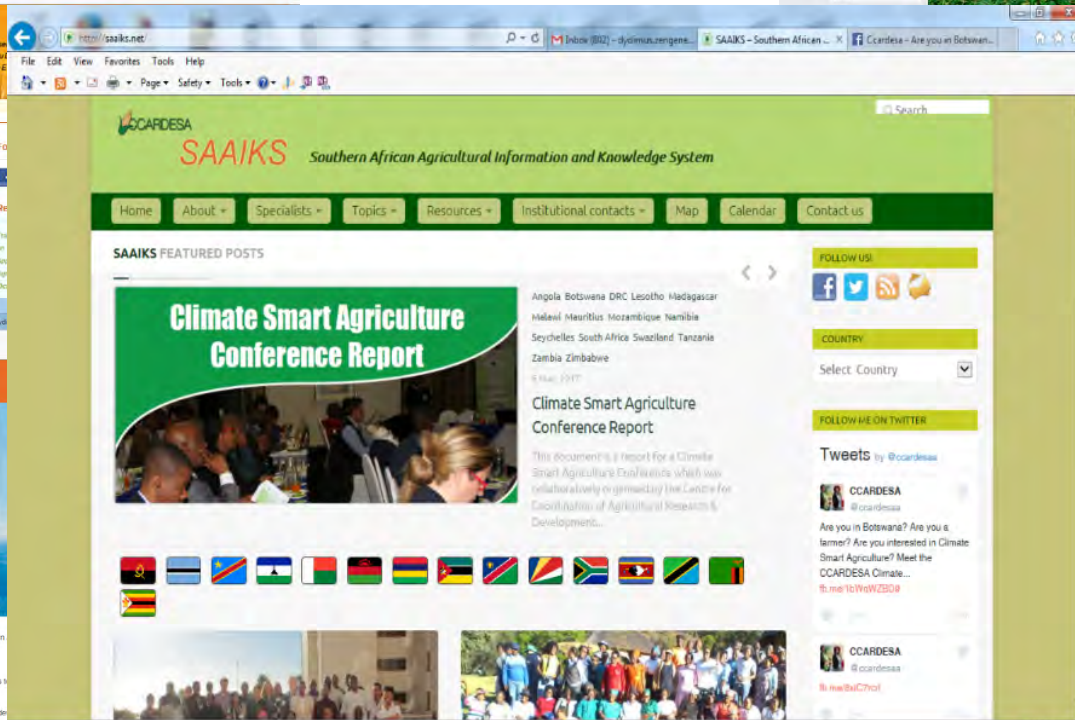
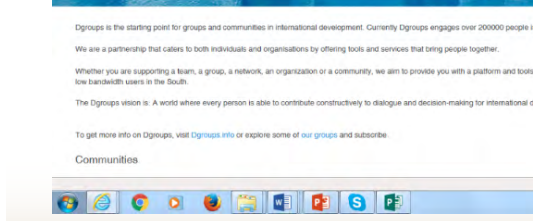
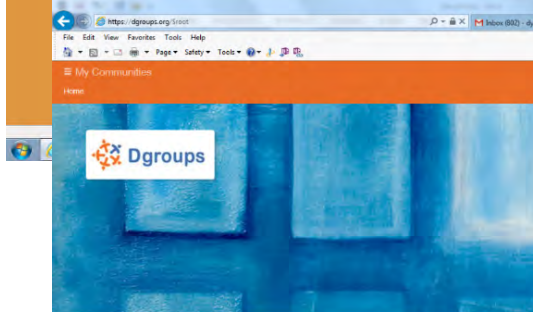


Regional knowledge dissemination on climate smart agriculture

- 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)



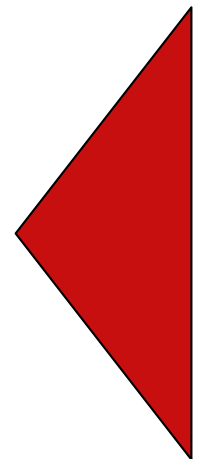
Knowledge platforms





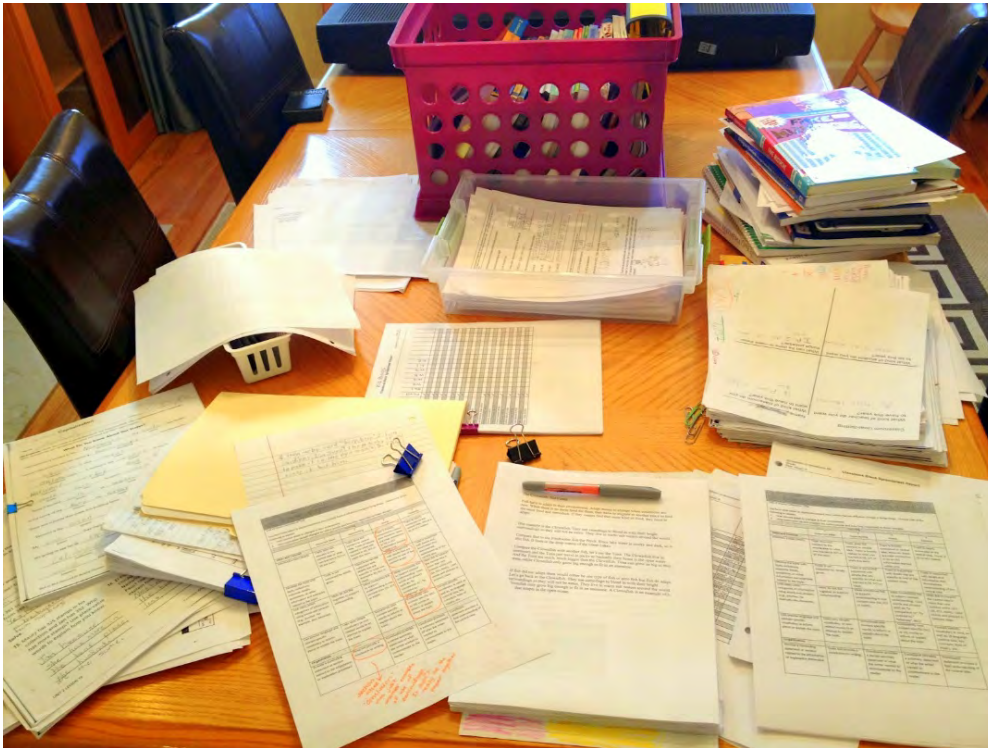
Southern African Agricultural Information and Knowledge System (SAAIKS)

- 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?

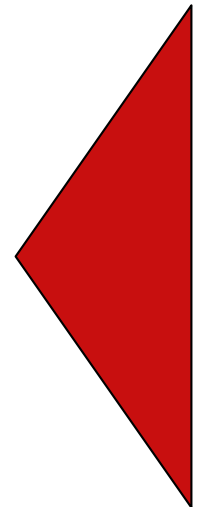


- The region hungers for quality information (*who is doing what, where, best practices etc*)
- Information gathering dust on shelves and not shared
- One stop shop for the regional knowledge products (Not statistics)
- Harnessing the power of numbers and willingness to share
- If we don't have we at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

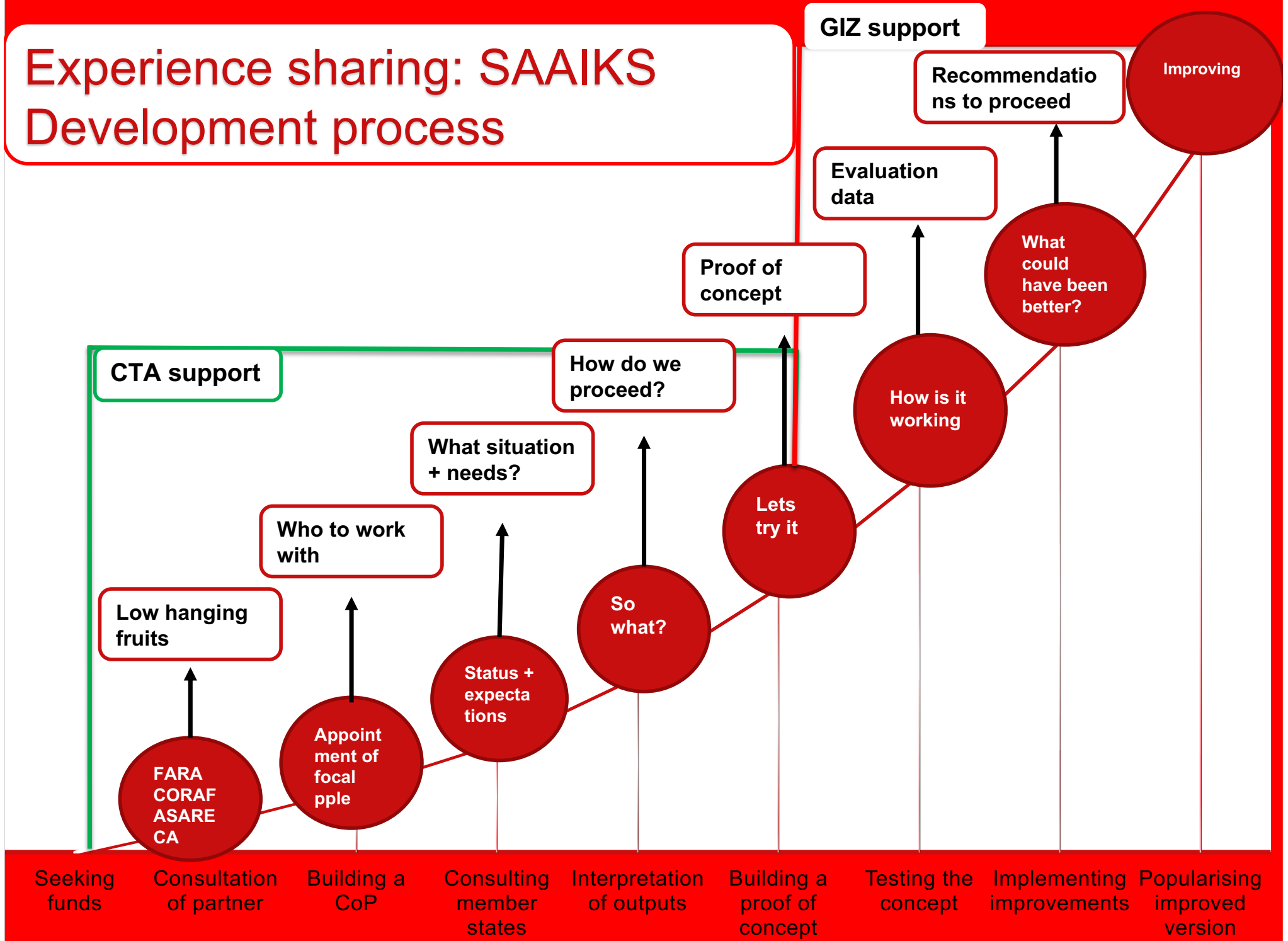


How do you contribute?

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



Experience sharing: SAAIKS Development process





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

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

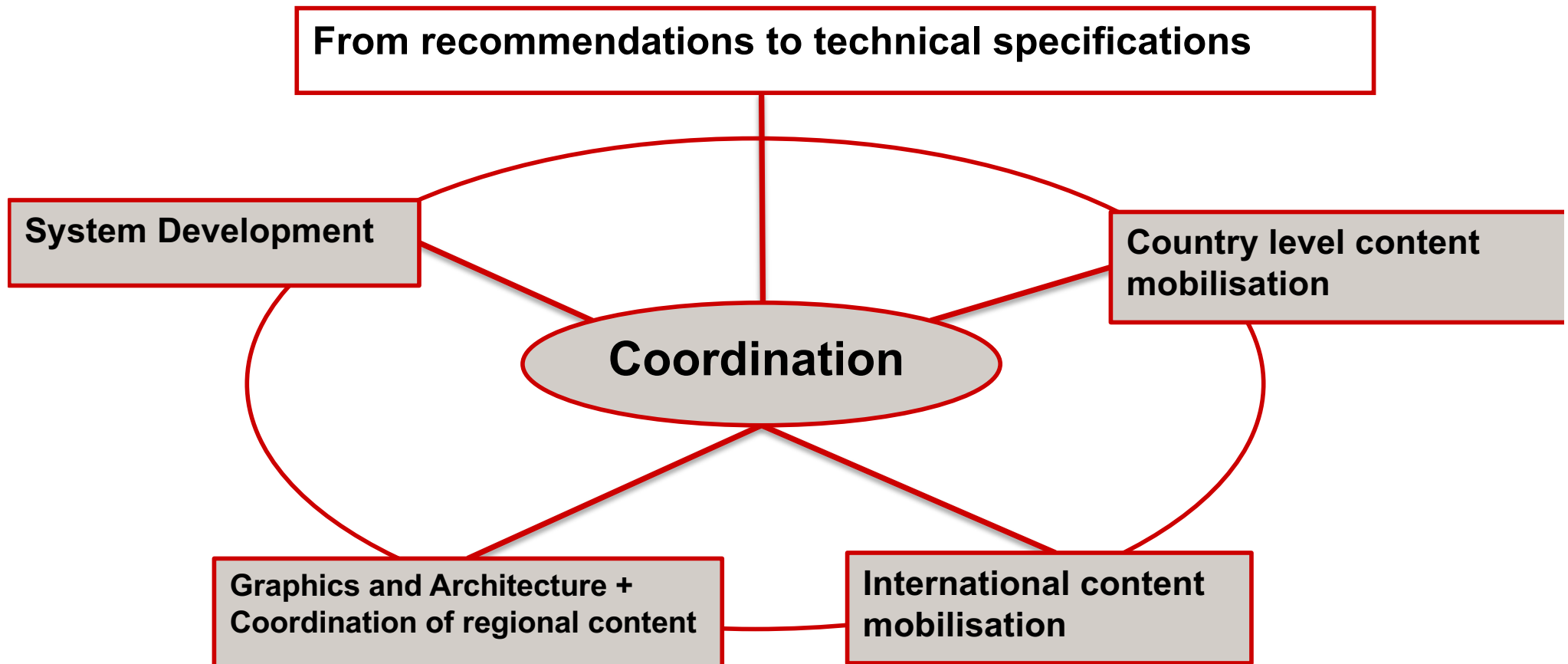


Needs: focus subject areas

- **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





Proof of concept



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SAAIKS FEATURED POSTS



6 Mar, 2017

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...



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- Malawi Mauritius
- Mozambique Namibia
- Seychelles South Africa
- Swaziland Tanzania
- Zambia Zimbabwe

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- Zimbabwe

CSA 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...

Climate Smart Agriculture and Gender
 This resource is a presentation on Climate Smart Agriculture and Gender by Luis Waldmüller during SADC Climate

The importance of post-harvest management
 This resource is a presentation on the the importance of post-harvest management by Sipo Sibanda of ARC South Africa

Climate - Smart Agriculture
 Presentation on Climate - Smart Agriculture by L. Waldmüller of GIZ

Role of Livestock in Smallholder Adaptation and Climate Smart Agriculture
 This resources is a presentation made by Dr Baitsi Podisi during the training workshop held

CCARDESA @ccardesaa
 Are you in Botswana? Are you a farmer? Are you interested in Climate Smart Agriculture? Meet the CCARDESA Climate...
<fb.me/1bWqWZBD9>

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<fb.me/8xiC7rcrl>

CCARDESA Retweeted

FAOKnowledge @FAOKnowledge
 #Foodsecurity is dependent on seed security. #Seeds are primary basis for human sustenance.
<bit.ly/2luGWMc>



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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 presentaion on the the importance of post-harvest management by Sipho Sibanda of ARC South Africa

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FAOKnowledge



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