



Regional Knowledge, Information & Data Capture Guidelines Regional Workshop: CCARDESA Data Capture Guidelines & Strategies **22nd November 2021**

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Overview

- Objectives of the assignment
- Development of the guidelines and strategies
- Findings
- Challenges
- Recommendations

Objectives of the Assignment

- Develop KM knowledge/information capture guidelines at regional level;
- Establish linkages with national institutions responsible for collecting agricultural information;
- Support NARES on the development and implementation of knowledge capture strategies;
- Capacity building of focal points on the use of the knowledge and information capture guidelines;
- Support Knowledge and information capturing in the selected countries and;
- Document regional information and knowledge needed to meet the SDGs and commitments of the Malabo Declaration.

Methodology

- The study targeted 7 CAADP-XP4 Countries
- A mixed methods research approach was used when collecting the data.
- Qualitative and quantitative data was collected.
- The qualitative data was collected through key informant interviews and focus group discussions with focal point persons from all participating countries.
- In addition, qualitative and quantitative content analysis of various agricultural and communication policy documents and institutional websites for all the participating countries as well as CCARDESA website and documents was conducted.
- Following the research phase, a stakeholder consultation meeting was conducted in four countries (Eswatini, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia) as part of triangulating the research results.
- COVID-19 related challenges led to failure to conduct stakeholder consultation workshops in Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe due to COVID-19 lockdowns.

Findings

- CCARDESA has a structure and support in place that is required in promoting KM among the member states
- The presence of committed and hardworking focal point persons provides an opportunity for establishment of a vibrant KM system in each country and in the region.
- CCARDESA has more knowledge products on addressing its thematic areas but little information on the Malabo
- Ministries of agriculture in the 4 countries was coordinating the collection of information from public institutions but not the private sector.
- National websites of targeted countries were not functional thereby making it difficult to assess their information

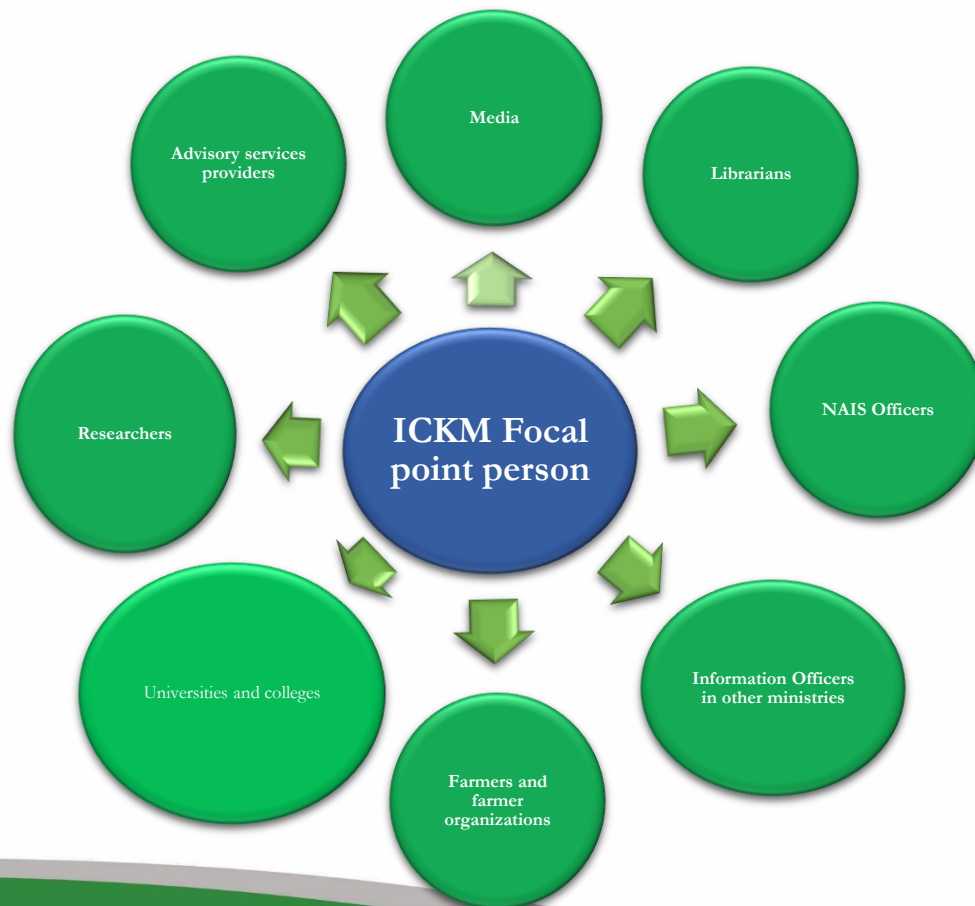
Findings

- Despite the presence of several agricultural stakeholders in Capturing Information and Knowledge Products, for most countries the data collected does not sufficiently assist reporting on the Malabo Declaration commitments and SDGs.
- This is because data capture for this purpose is often perceived as an ad hoc activity, undertaken as part of the biennial review reports submitted to the Africa Union
- KM is not institutionalized
- Limited support to enable focal point persons to carry out KM activities by the Ministry of Agriculture and other stakeholders in their countries.

Recommendations

- Institutionalize KM in each country,
- Train focal point person in KM and Malabo Commitments and SDGs
- Increase budget related KM activities and,
- Set up community of practice in country to facilitate sharing of Malabo related information and SDGs

Proposed CoP to strengthen information collection



Challenges

- COVID19 restrictions hampered 3 countries to hold physical meetings.

Outcomes

- 4 Draft national strategies for Eswatini, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia
- 4 KM status factsheets for the countries
- Information, Knowledge & Data Capture guidelines

Acknowledgements

