Knowledge Management

KM Needs Survey Report

Africa Adaptation Programme

www.undp-aap.org

AAP KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT NEEDS SURVEY REPORT 2012

COORDINATION

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ABOUT THE AAP

The Africa Adaptation Programme was launched in 2008 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) and with US$92.1 million support from the Government of Japan. The AAP was established under the Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa, which was founded at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in May 2008.

The AAP's goal is to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable countries, promote early adaptation action and lay the foundations for long-term investment to increase resilience to climate change across the African continent. The overall objective of the programme is to see 20 countries in the African continent adjust their national development processes to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Africa Adaptation Programme
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
IRTSC	Inter-Regional Technical Support Component
KM	Knowledge Management
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PMU	Project Management Unit
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate change presents a global problem, which requires global action. In order to adapt to our changing environment we need a greater understanding and confidence in the way the world is changing and how we should respond to it. In order to do that collectively, we need to be sharing technologies, identifying problems and celebrating successes. Appropriate management of adaptation knowledge is at the frontline of these efforts.

Launched in 2008 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP), the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) is working to enhance adaptation knowledge and action. The AAP has a strategic focus to create an environment where more informed and appropriate adaptation decisions and practices can be undertaken.

Spanning 20 African countries and covering multiple sectors, there is a wealth of knowledge within the Africa Adaptation Programme that can be captured and shared to enhance the collective impact of this significant regional programme. How you capture and share knowledge is instrumental in making this happen.

In order to support AAP participating countries capture, share and capitalise on the wealth of this knowledge, the AAP regional office launched a knowledge management needs survey. This survey was designed to:

1. Identify the knowledge needs and gaps to further the understanding of climate change impacts, adaptation barriers and innovative adaptation approaches;
2. Identify what type of knowledge products would be most useful for facilitating knowledge exchange on current adaptation practices and lessons learned.

BACKGROUND ON SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The target audience for this survey was the national team in each of the 20 AAP countries and the Inter-Regional Technical Support Component (IRTSC) team, based in Dakar, Senegal. The survey was made available to a designated contact list for each country. Respondents for each country included the entire project management unit, UNDP Environment Unit, government officials from relevant departments, members of the Steering and Technical Committees, national consultants and other relevant stakeholders.

IDENTIFYING KNOWLEDGE NEEDS

Knowledge management is about capturing and sharing information. It's also about making sure that you are receiving the information you need in order to develop appropriate targeted solutions. The AAP knowledge needs survey focused on the need among all respondents for knowledge resources in the following areas relevant to CCA: phases of development, climate change impacts, cross-cutting issues and barriers to climate change adaptation.

Based on the findings, there was a uniform high need for knowledge resources on overcoming barriers, especially financial and technological barriers. In absolute terms, the highest need in the entire questionnaire was reported for climate change risk/impact assessments. Nearly as much need was reported for climate data [e.g. climate scenarios, results of integrated modelling], and within specific programmatic phases, the need for evaluation-related information was similarly strongly expressed.

IDENTIFYING KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

Results of the survey will be used to inform AAP Project Management Units (PMUs), partners and others in the adaptation field about knowledge needs and gaps; support institutional learning and enhance informed decision-making related to building climate resilience; and further guide the production of AAP knowledge products in 2012 and beyond.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The AAP's 2012 Knowledge Management Needs Survey Report represents the first attempt to quantify specific project-wide and country-level knowledge management needs and plans. Going forward, projects can now be data driven and confident that these suggestions reflect a general consensus within the PMUs.

Based on the survey findings, the AAP countries can work to meet their respective country-level knowledge needs as well as regional knowledge needs through specific actions.

Countries should direct resources towards the knowledge products identified in the report.

Countries should clarify in advance the most effective dissemination channels for the designated knowledge products.

Clearly delineating knowledge management roles within existing project staff, or hiring dedicated knowledge management consultants, is an important part of this process.

Identify opportunities for intra- and inter-country collaborations grouped both by knowledge product type and focus area.

Utilise online tools where travel and cost have been identified as barriers. The relative lack of use of online knowledge sharing platforms represents a clear opportunity for coalescing around one or more platforms for collaboration and dissemination.

Harness the ability of online platforms to reach an inter-regional and international audience as well as cater to the multitude of knowledge products that are intended to be produced.

The implementation of these actions will help to address the knowledge needs identified by respondents through the 2012 AAP knowledge needs survey, as well as seek to preserve the wealth of knowledge and experience within the AAP projects.

1
INTRODUCTION

1.1
CONTEXT

The Africa Adaptation Programme was launched in 2008 by the United Nations Development Programme in partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) and with US$92.1 million support from the Government of Japan. The AAP was established under the Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa, which was founded at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in May 2008.

The AAP is not a traditional climate change adaptation programme—it has a more strategic focus aimed at creating the environment in which more informed and appropriate adaptation decisions and practices can be undertaken within the context of sustainable development.

Under the AAP, development is considered the key to poverty reduction, and therefore development must be sustainable, and to be sustainable it must be resilient to all manner of threats, both climate and non-climate in origin.

This is why 20 African countries have joined UNDP's Africa Adaptation Programme; they want to strengthen their abilities to deliver a development agenda that makes steady and secure progress towards the MDGs.[1]

1.2
RATIONALE

Success in strengthening institutions and processes depends ultimately on the skills, knowledge and leadership of the people involved. Central to the AAP methodology is helping the participants from the 20 AAP countries develop the professional capabilities they need to succeed in their challenging work of bringing about change within their countries.

1 http://www.undp-aap.org/about-us

The AAP focuses on strengthening five capacities that are crucial to designing and implementing a resilient development agenda[2]:

1. Data and Information Management
2. Institutions and Leadership
3. Analysis and Implementation
4. Innovative Finance
5. Knowledge Management

In the context of adaptation as a necessary component of national development planning, knowledge management is fundamental for institutional learning and for informing national, regional and local decision making on adaptation policies and programmes.

Identifying needs for information and gaps in the understanding of climate change impacts, related vulnerabilities and effective adaptation approaches is a crucial step in this knowledge-sharing process. The AAP's 2012 Adaptation Knowledge Needs Survey was designed to contribute to this process by identifying knowledge needs and gaps among a broad target group in the field of climate change adaptation.

As UNDP strengthens its outreach and knowledge management support to UNDP country offices and government representatives, these survey results will be used to guide UNDP's knowledge management efforts for building climate resilience in the 20 participating AAP countries.

1.3
SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The survey was designed to increase understanding on how AAP participating countries can capture and share the wealth of adaptation knowledge in the region.

The primary objectives of AAP's 2012 Adaptation Knowledge Needs Survey were dual fold:

1. Identify the knowledge needs and gaps to further the understanding of climate change impacts, adaptation barriers, and innovative adaptation approaches;
2. Identify what type of knowledge products would be most useful for facilitating knowledge exchange on current adaptation practices and lessons learned.

2 Ibid.

1.4
TARGET AUDIENCE OF SURVEY

In order to meet the above objectives, the survey was targeted toward a broad range of actors involved with AAP's efforts: national teams in each of the 20 AAP countries (with each team being led by the host government and assisted by the UNDP office in the respective country), and the Inter-Regional Technical Support Component (IRTSC), based in Dakar, Senegal. Respondents for each country included representatives of all AAP project stakeholders, including (i) UNDP CO environment staff, (ii) Project Management Unit staff, (iii) government partners, (iv) members of steering committees, (v) members of technical committees and (vi) stakeholders of civil society.

1.5
STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

Following the introduction, this report is organised into three main sections. First, the report presents the methodology for administering AAP's 2012 Adaptation Knowledge Needs Survey and background for its content. Next, the results and analysis section is structured to provide a brief overview with detailed information on the survey sample and the types of knowledge resources and knowledge-sharing services respondents expressed interest in. The subsequent sections are devoted to country-level reports offering insight for each of the participating AAP countries.

The format for each of the country-level reports mirrors the main survey sections: background and demographics, identifying knowledge needs and knowledge management products. Each country-level report will conclude with recommendations for the knowledge management (KM) actions that could be performed in 2012 by each of the countries. These reports are designed to offer some recommendations for AAP knowledge management activities in the coming year that will increase the understanding of climate change impacts, facilitate knowledge exchange on current adaptation practices and lessons learned, and ensure replicability of the innovative adaptation approaches being used in the Africa Adaptation Programme.

2
METHODOLOGY

2.1
SURVEY FORMAT AND STRUCTURE

The survey was administered online via SurveyMonkey (www.surveymonkey.com) and took advantage of "skip logic" to allow the presentation of follow-up questions to targeted respondents based on their response to previous items.[3]

Questions included multiple choice (multiple and single response), matrix and open-ended questions. A question matrix includes multiple rows with a single answer allowed per row. Multiple-choice questions asked respondents to rate their need for more knowledge resources on a particular topic using a five-point Likert-scale (from 'no need or very little need' to 'very high need') in order to allow respondents to indirectly rank multiple response options if desired. Rating was used over direct ranking so that respondents did not necessarily have to compare response options against each other. Most multiple choice questions provide an option of other and space to comment with greater specificity.

Throughout the survey, KM terminology and ambiguous terms were explained via the integration of 'hover-text' definitions.[4] This means that for highlighted text or words that may be left open to interpretation, a definition was provided at mouse-over. This clarification was designed to more appropriately address AAP KM needs and to facilitate knowledge sharing.

The bulk of the analyses were completed using SPSS statistical analysis software. Most country-specific reports utilised the country of work/focus[5] as the dependent variable, and knowledge needs/products as independent variables. Correlations are reported by strength and significance. If there is a positive correlation between two variables, when one variable increases, the other will increase too. For example, there is a positive correlation between the amount of coastline a country has and the likelihood respondents will report a need for information on coastal zone management. The more coastline a country has, the more likely they are to need information on coastal zone management. If there is a negative correlation between two variables, when one variable increases, the other will decrease. For example, there is a negative correlation between the distance to an ocean and the likelihood respondents will report a need for information on coastal zone management. The greater the distance a respondent is to an ocean, the less likely he/she is to need information on coastal zone management.

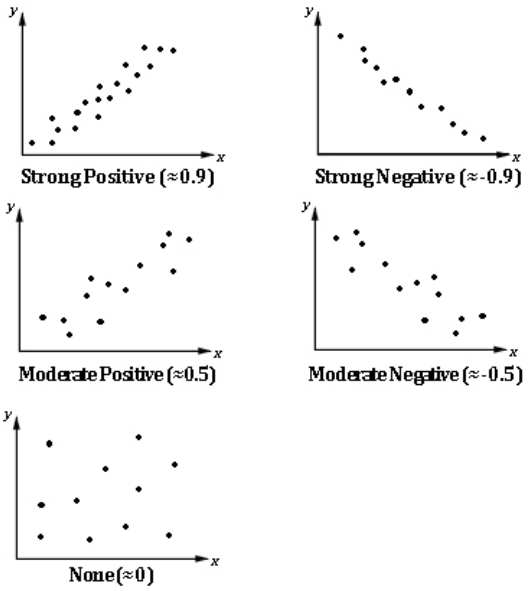
3 For example, follow up options were presented for the question on dissemination. If 'Online knowledge sharing platform' was chosen, a multiple choice, drill-down menu was available to allow specification of which knowledge sharing platform is used. See survey questions in Annex 1.

4 The AAP Hover-text terms are provided in Annex 2.

5 The term "work/focus" is taken from the survey questions: 3. In which region do you work/focus? and 4. In which country do you work/focus? This was done purposefully to include people who may live outside of the country/region in which their work is focused. 'Work/focus' will hereinafter be referred to as 'work' for ease of reference.

Most country-specific figures are reported using correlation coefficients, which can range from 1 to -1. If the correlation coefficient is positive, the correlation is positive. If the correlation coefficient is negative, the correlation is negative. A coefficient of 0.9 means the two variables are more closely related than a coefficient of 0.5. In the other direction, a coefficient of -0.9 means the two variables are more closely related than a coefficient of -0.5. Basically, a higher number (closer to 1 or -1) means that there is a strong relationship between the variables (either positive or negative). A coefficient of 0 means there is no relation between the two variables. These relationships are shown graphically to the right:

Degree of Correlation



2.2 LANGUAGE

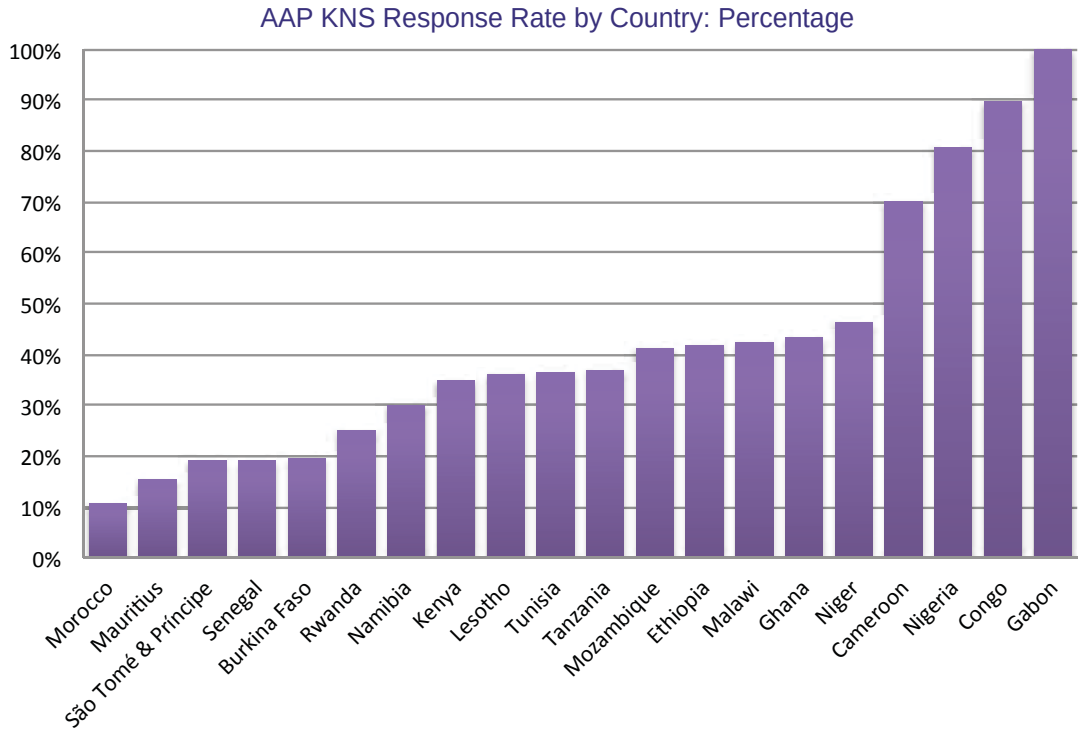
The survey was delivered in both English and French. Links to both language versions of the survey were provided in all survey dissemination announcements. The majority of responses were in English (61%), and the plurality of respondents (49%) reported working primarily in English. French (41%), Portuguese (4%) and 'Other' languages (3%) [including Amharic, Swahili, and indigenous languages] were also reported as primary working languages. Reported results are based on responses from both French and English versions.

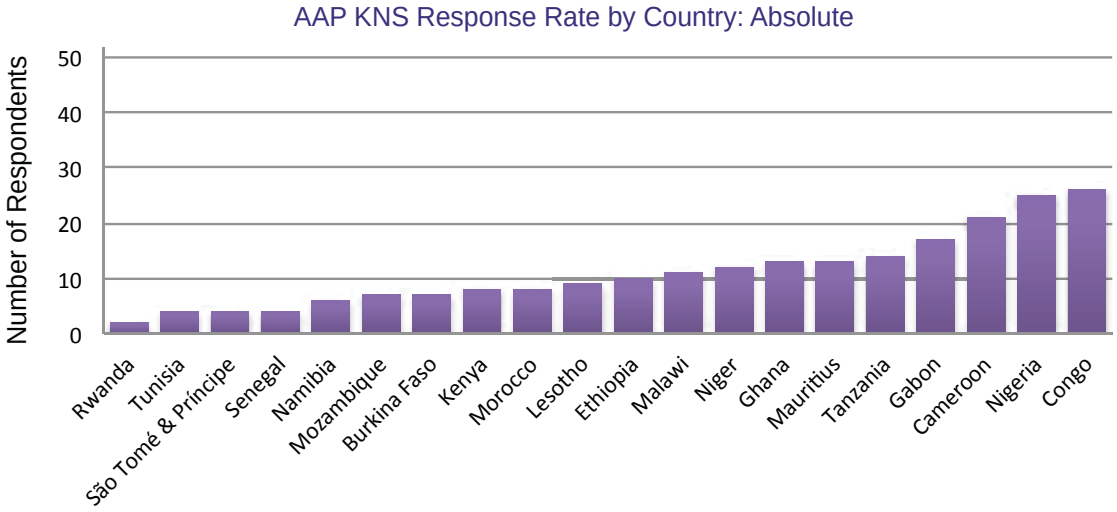
2.3 SAMPLE, DISSEMINATION AND TIMING

The survey was conducted from 16 November 2011 to 12 December 2011 (with an extension to 15 December 2011 for select countries). A generous response period was designed to allow for the highest number of respondents. Paper based options were made available via email (e.g. a .pdf version was sent to countries that were experiencing online access difficulties).

2.4
RESPONSE RATE

Graphs for response rate in both absolute numbers, and by percentage of responses against viable e-mail addresses are included in the figures below.





3
RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

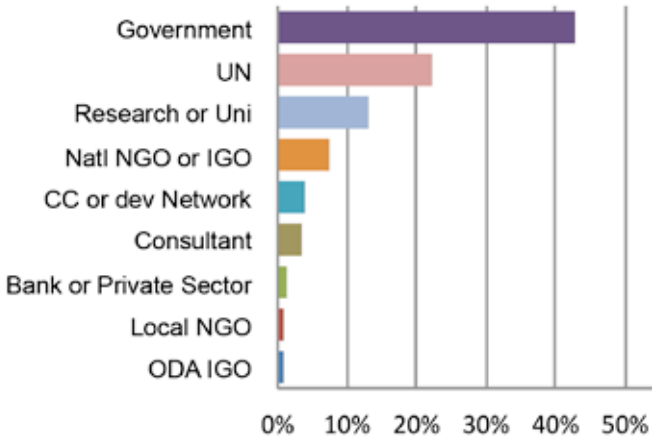
3.1
BACKGROUND OF SURVEY SAMPLE

Survey results are based on responses provided by 229 respondents, out of a total of 593 viable e-mail addresses, for an overall survey response rate of 38.6%. In light of the survey medium and logistical complications of delivering such a survey in countries with limited internet access, the response rates can be considered average to good[6]. Among the designated geographic regions, Central Africa [Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe], Eastern Africa [Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Tanzania], Northern Africa [Morocco, Tunisia], Southern Africa [Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia], and Western Africa [Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal], response rates varied. Central and Western Africa had response rates above 40%, Eastern, Southern, and Northern Africa had response rates below 30%. At the country level, some had superlative response rates (>70%), as with Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, and Cameroon. All other countries had rates below 50%.

3.2
PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATION

Amongst respondents, 22% reported serving a United Nations agency. The most frequent professional affiliations reported in the survey sample – aside from the aforementioned UN-affiliated respondents – were government employees (43%), universities and research institutions (13%), and

Professional Affiliation of Respondents



6 University of Texas at Austin. 2007. "Determining an acceptable response rate" [accessed on 16 Jan 2012]. Available at: http://www.utexas.edu/academic/ctl/assessment/iar/teaching/gather/method/survey-Response.php.

national NGOs or Inter-Governmental Organisations [IGOs] (7%). All other affiliations (climate change or development network, multilateral bank/private sector, independent consultant, other development agencies, and local NGOs) were reported by less than 5% of respondents.

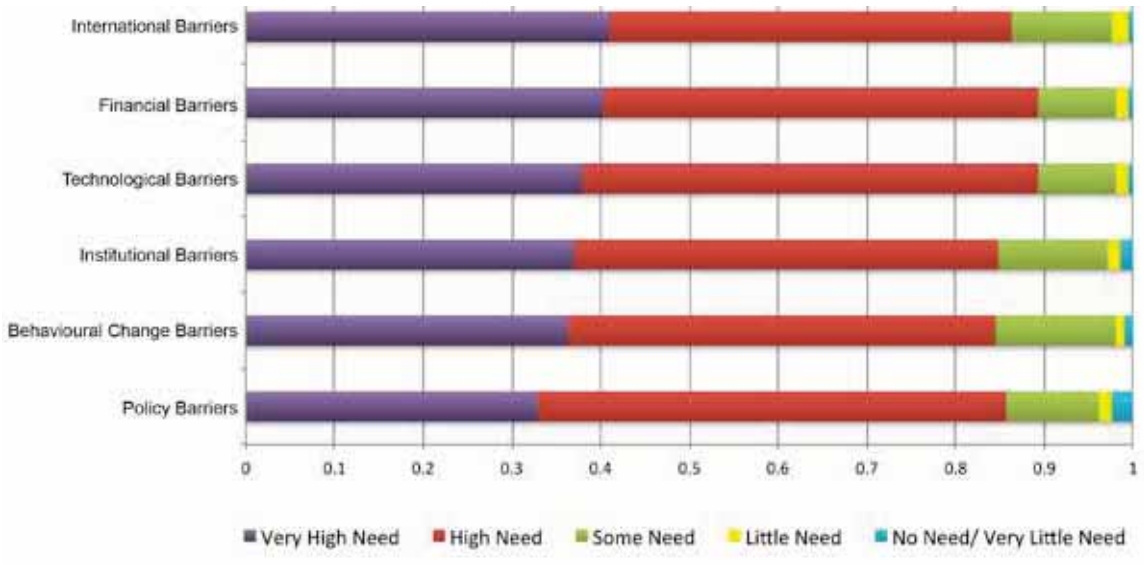
3.3
PROFESSIONAL ROLE RELEVANT TO ADAPTATION

Respondents' most common professional role relevant to climate change adaptation work was at the project co-ordinator/field office level (20%), followed by technical advisors (18%), researchers and analysts (12%), and development planners (7%). More finely parsed findings can be found in the country-level reports.

3.4
IDENTIFYING KNOWLEDGE BARRIERS

The survey was intended to ascertain knowledge needs. As such, questions about knowledge needs were constructed across six types of barriers. Perceived knowledge needs were rather high, with the median and mode for all six types being a report of 'high' needs. In ranked order with percentage reporting 'high' or 'very high' needs, knowledge needs were greatest for surmounting: financial barriers (89%), technological barriers (89%), informational barriers (86%), institutional

Knowledge Needs for Overcoming Barriers to Adaptation



barriers (85%), behavioural change barriers (84%), and policy barriers (84%). With perceived need this grave, it is unsurprising that there was little variance across organisational affiliation or professional role.

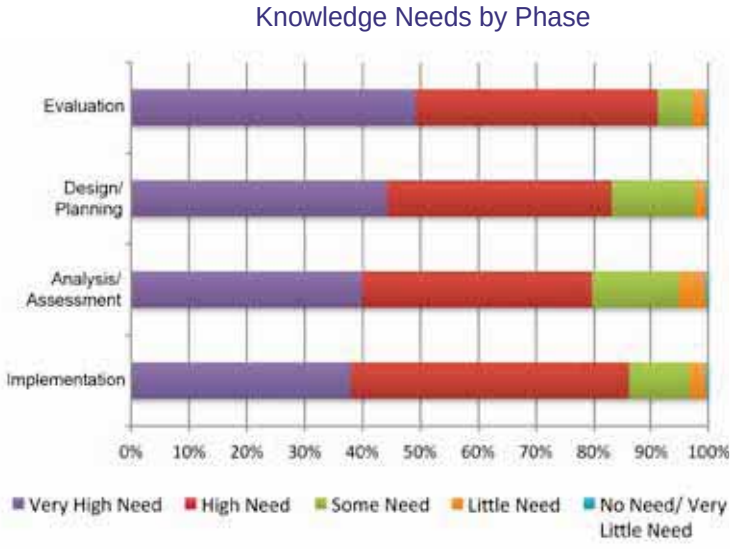
Analysis by primary professional role regarding useful knowledge products showed that project co-ordinators and field officers were most likely to report a need for case studies. Technical advisors were most likely to report a need for workshop materials. Researchers and analysts were likeliest to report needs for climate data and country reports/syntheses. Development planners were likeliest to report a need for teaching and training materials.

3.4.1

PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

Further questions looked into the phase in the programmatic cycle where needs were felt most intensely. As with overcoming barriers, reported need was serious, with the minimum frequencies of reports of either 'high' or 'very high' need approaching 80% across all four phases. Nevertheless, some differentiation is possible. For two phases, design/planning and evaluation, the most frequent response was 'very high' need. For the other two phases, analysis/assessment and implementation, 'high' need was the most frequent response.

Analysis by professional affiliation regarding the knowledge products desired revealed a statistically significant positive correlation between UN affiliation and reporting a need for case studies, and a statistically significant negative correlation with reporting a need for workshop materials. Government affiliation was positively correlated with reporting a need for development programming, and negatively correlated with reporting a need for teaching and training materials. Perhaps unsurprisingly, a statistically significant positive correlation was found between academic affiliation and a need for teaching and training materials. Affiliation with national-level NGOs or IGOs was positively correlated with reporting a need for guidance manuals and tools.



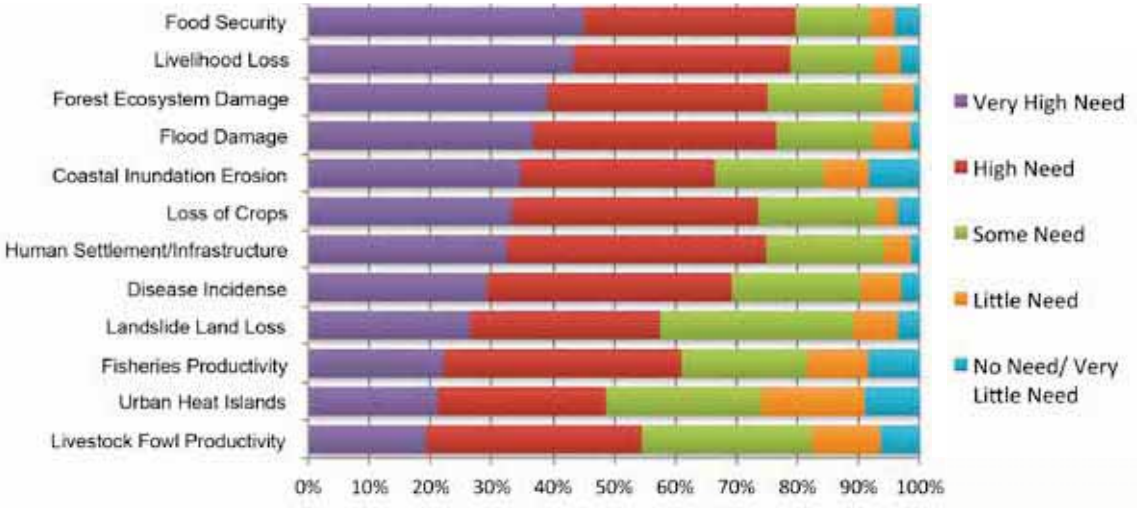
3.4.2

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

With respect to specific climate change impacts, respondents reported the highest needs for knowledge resources on addressing (in decreasing order): water shortages, decreased food security, and loss of livelihoods. The lowest reported needs for knowledge resources (in increasing order) related to the addressing of urban heat islands/heat waves, low survival/productivity of livestock and poultry, and low productivity of fisheries. The apparent discrepancy between a high need for knowledge resources on decreased food security and a low need for knowledge resources on low survival/productivity of livestock/poultry and fisheries perhaps reflects a minimal dependence on animal sources of food, or minimal concerns about climate change thereon. This may be further supported by the fact that the need for knowledge resources relating to the impact of loss of crops was lower than water, food, and livelihood, but higher than the need for knowledge resources relating to the impact of low productivity of livestock and fisheries.

An analysis by language showed that English speakers were likeliest to report infrastructure or public health as the primary theme[s] of their work. French speakers were likeliest to report coastal zone management as the primary theme of their work.

Knowledge Needs by Climate Change Impact



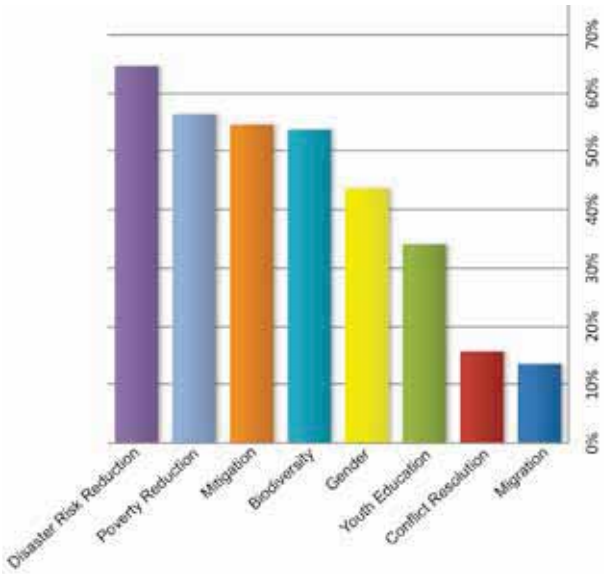
More finely parsed findings can be found in the country-level reports since it is noted that different countries have distinct climate impacts and defining the particular needs of each is important in order to prepare for future climate impacts.[7]

7 United Nations Development Programme, Africa Adaptation Programme: Capacity Building Experiences: Improving Access, Understanding and Application of Climate Data and Information, Discussion Paper, Series Vol. 2, June 2011, p.3.

3.4.3
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Among cross-sectoral issues, disaster risk reduction was the most frequently reported as currently dealt with by respondents' projects (64%). Poverty reduction (56%), mitigation (55%), and biodiversity (54%) were the other cross-sectoral issues dealt with by the majority of respondents' projects. Migration (14%) and conflict resolution (16%) were the least frequently reported cross-sectoral issues dealt with by respondents' projects.

Knowledge Needs re: Cross-Sectoral Issues in Climate Change Adaptation



3.5
PREFERRED KNOWLEDGE-SHARING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

In order to identify what products and services would best help the adaptation learning community gain needed knowledge, respondents were asked to indicate whether they would use or participate in various knowledge-sharing services, rate their need for specific types of knowledge products that could be made available through some of these services, and report what obstacles they face in accessing these resources and tools.[8]

3.5.1
TYPES OF KNOWLEDGE RESOURCES

The following paragraphs in this section deal with distribution methods, which are an elaboration of knowledge products. E.g. if a desired knowledge product is 'radio docs', but people don't have access to radios, the distribution method relates to the knowledge product, not a knowledge need.

Based on the findings, there was a uniform high need for knowledge resources on overcoming barriers, especially financial and technological barriers. The fact that this is reported is unsurprising, and calls

8 The questions in this section were modified from the Adaptation Learning Mechanism: 2010 Adaptation Knowledge Needs Survey: A Synthesis Report, August 2011.

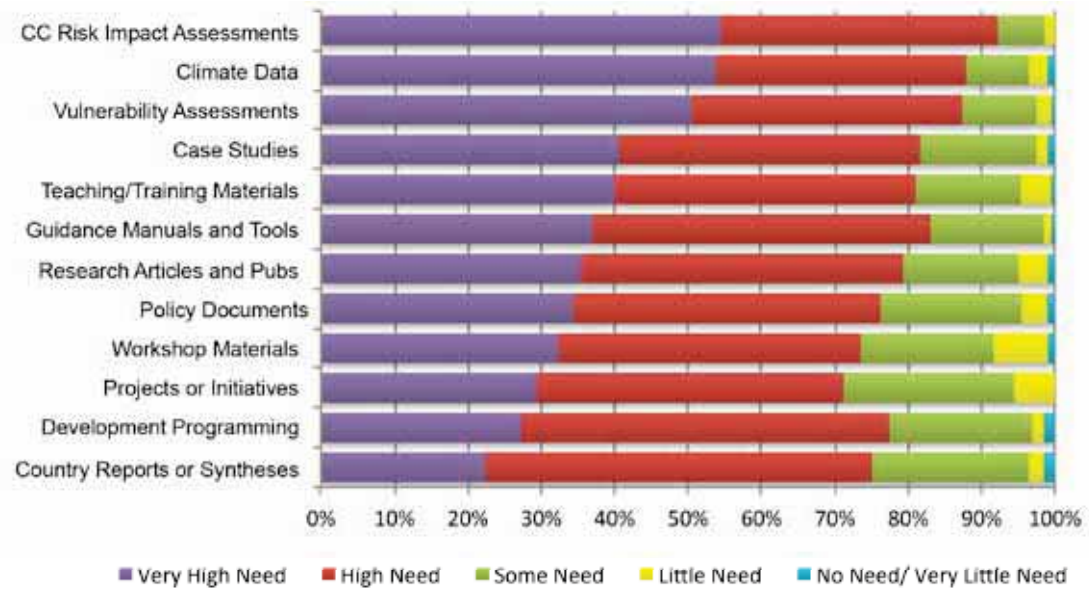
for a series of initiatives and innovations which take into account the facts on the ground. To some degree, cues can be taken from the practitioners in the field. Respondents manifested the 'technological leapfrogging'[9] the region is known for: internet access (82%) was reported by more respondents than access to computers (79%); mobile phone access (75%) was reported by more respondents than land line access (43%). Low bandwidth ICT options for dissemination and communication are clearly a necessity, as are low-cost mechanisms for information sharing and knowledge management.

In absolute terms, the highest need in the entire questionnaire was reported for climate change risk/ impact assessments. Among respondents, 92% reported either 'high' or 'very high' need for these assessments. More than half (54%) reported a 'very high' need; not a single respondent reported 'no' need.

Nearly as much need was reported for climate data [e.g. climate scenarios, results of integrated modelling]. Among respondents, 88% reported either 'high' or 'very high' need; a majority (54%) reported 'very high' need.

Among types of knowledge resources relating to specific programmatic phases, the need for evaluation-related information was similarly strongly expressed. The ability to perform programmatic evaluation may be more difficult to distribute through knowledge management tools; trainings and workshops may be necessary to provide the critical mass for these skill sets to be accessible to respondents.

Needs for Knowledge Products by Type



3.5.2
KNOWLEDGE-SHARING SERVICES

Both types of information require some measure of technical sophistication to produce, but should theoretically be accessible to the large majority of respondents as and when respondents

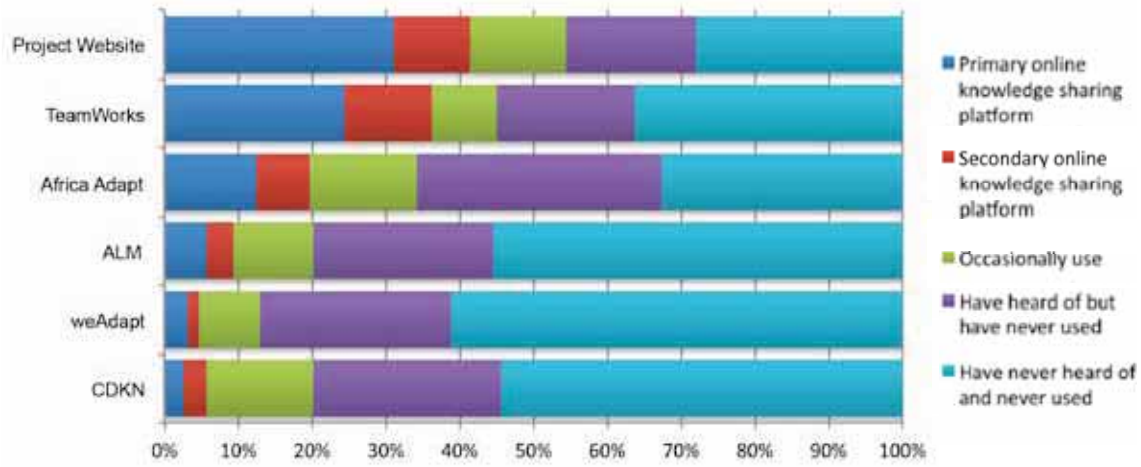
9 Steinmueller, W. E. 2001. "ICTs and the possibilities for leapfrogging by developing countries." International Labour Review 140(2): 193-210.

coalesce around specific climate change adaptation knowledge management resources. This may be complicated by the fact that the most frequently utilised online knowledge management platforms reported were the individual programmatic sites – a situation which may render region-wide knowledge management coordination difficult.

Regional or global knowledge management platforms do exist, and respondents were queried on their use. After individual programmatic sites, the UN's proprietary Teamworks[10] was the most frequently reported platform utilised. This platform is available to non-UN-affiliated respondents by invitation and has been the object of much promotion within the community of respondents to this survey. Expanded access to Teamworks is recommended. Following individual sites and Teamworks, AfricaAdapt[11] and UNDP's ALM[12] were reported as the next most commonly utilised sites. It would be useful if a single, freely-accessible knowledge management platform was designated and utilised regionally, in order to achieve economies of scale in information management and dissemination, as well as to share skills across countries with low travel budgets.

Given the current distribution of the use of online knowledge sharing platforms, Teamworks is the likeliest candidate for serving as the AAP knowledge management platform (as individual project websites are too diffuse to serve as the continent-wide platform). A mechanism to secure invitations for all AAP participants will be an important step in making Teamworks viable as the AAP knowledge management platform.

Use of Online Knowledge Sharing Platforms



10 Teamworks [https://undp.unteamworks.org] is a global UNDP Knowledge Management platform that brings together UNDP core and project staff—as well as staff from participating UN entities and, by invitation, partners worldwide. Teamworks is designed to provide a secure online collaboration platform for development practitioners to share their knowledge and expertise.

11 AfricaAdapt [http://www.africa-adapt.net] is an independent bilingual network (French/English) focused exclusively on Africa. The Network's aim is to facilitate the flow of climate change adaptation knowledge for sustainable livelihoods between researchers, policy makers, civil society organisations and communities who are vulnerable to climate variability and change across Africa.

12 UNDP's Adaptation Learning Mechanism [www.adaptationlearning.net] is an open-source knowledge sharing platform that allows users to share their project information thereby increasing the availability of tailored cca information at the national and sub-national level.

3.5.3
GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

To build adaptive capacity and resilience to new climate risks we need direct access to quality information on low-emission climate-resilient development. Climate change transcends national borders and sectoral categories – information needs to cross boundaries and sectors in order to quickly reach rapidly growing numbers of people. With a focus on reducing vulnerability, building resilience and promoting low-emission climate-resilient development, knowledge management efforts are an integral part of this process.

A significant body of information already exists within the Africa Adaptation Programme, with considerable amounts of data available from a variety of sources. However, these valuable resources are often not shared in a coordinated manner. A key concern in the coming year is to a) ensure that the most relevant knowledge products are being created and b) establish the ability to access this information in a timely manner and in a useable form.

This report represents the first attempt to quantify specific project-wide and country-level knowledge management needs and plans. Going forward projects can now be data driven and confident that these suggestions reflect a general consensus within the PMUs.

Based on the survey findings, the 20 participating AAP countries can help to meet their respective country-level knowledge needs as well as regional knowledge needs through specific actions :

- **Countries should direct resources** towards the knowledge products identified and seek to clarify the most effective dissemination channels; the data from this survey helps clearly inform the direction that countries should consider for 2012 and upcoming years.
- **Clearly delineating knowledge management roles within existing project staff, or hiring dedicated knowledge management consultants**, is an important part of this process.
- **Identify opportunities for intra – and inter-country collaborations** grouped both by knowledge product type and focus area; countries addressing specific environmental issues should seek to collaborate, and countries producing certain knowledge products could also explore the potential for collaboration.
- **Utilise online tools where travel and cost have been identified as barriers.** Multiple countries referenced plans to utilise time/cost/labour intensive knowledge dissemination techniques (e.g. community meetings and workshops); the relative lack of use of online knowledge sharing platforms represents a clear opportunity for coalescing around one continent wide platform for collaboration and dissemination.
- **Harness the ability of online platforms** to reach an inter-regional and international audience as well as cater to the multitude of knowledge products that are intended to be produced.

Adequate knowledge management will help ensure project sustainability, enhance replicability, and share the valuable knowledge generated is shared nationally, regionally and internationally; the implementation of these actions will help to address the knowledge needs identified by respondents through the 2012 AAP Knowledge Needs Survey, as well as seek to preserve the wealth of knowledge and experience within the AAP projects.

4
COUNTRY-LEVEL REPORTS

The following are the country-level reports. The format for each of the country-level reports mirrors the main survey sections: background and demographics, identifying knowledge needs and knowledge management products. Each country-level report concludes with recommendations for the knowledge management actions that could be performed in 2012 by each of the countries.

The responses for a number of surveyed countries (Rwanda, Tunisia, Sao Tome and Principe and Senegal) were relatively low. A decision was initially made not to present the analysis of these countries on the report as the number of responses did not seem representative. It was later decided to keep the analysis of these countries in the report. Readers are requested to proceed with caution if this is to be used for decision making. Equal caution is to be taken for certain aspects of the survey that may provide a specific picture at a certain time in a country. In certain cases, such as in issues related to availability of professionals of knowledge management, the picture may change in the next moment.

Each country-level report is followed by two graphs. The first graph, **Identified Knowledge Needs**, details in descending order the most frequently expressed knowledge needs. On the left are the strongest positive correlations (matching the most often cited climate change impact to the country), and the strongest negative correlation (meaning that there is little to no reported need) to the right. Correlation coefficients are on the Y axis, and knowledge needs are on the X axis. The higher the correlation coefficient, the higher the number of respondents who identified the issue as a specific knowledge need.

Negative correlations, or downward pointing columns, reflect a lack of need (e.g. landlocked countries often have a negative correlation with coastal zone management).

The information from the **Identified Knowledge Needs** graph should help inform consensus about knowledge resources needed to address climate change impacts within each country.

The second graph, **Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas**, sheds light on the possible and planned knowledge products for 2012 and beyond. This graph is created to help form consensus within the PMUs of each respective country for what products would be best. The graph also may help to identify commonalities between countries in the types of knowledge products that will be created. Hopefully, this information will spur intra—and inter-country collaboration between project sites creating the same knowledge products (e.g. a fact sheet template could be shared across all 20 AAP countries, or a consultant hired to create a radio documentary at one project site could coordinate with other project sites as well to achieve economies of scale).

4.1
BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

In 2012 Burkina Faso should focus on creating teaching and training materials and guidance manuals and tools. Investing in training for project staff on how to use an online platform would also be valuable—especially to ensure that there is wider dissemination for the knowledge products created.

The most significant knowledge needs for Burkina Faso were in the design and planning phase of the project. Sharing climate data, teaching and training materials and guidance manuals and tools will help future projects in the country.

Background and demographics

Burkina Faso is part of the Western Africa Region, along with Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal. There were 36 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Burkina Faso, of whom seven ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 19.4%. This response rate was below the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and below the Western Africa Regional response rate of 42.4%. All 7 respondents reported French as their primary working language.

Most respondents from Burkina Faso listed their professional affiliation as 'Government' or 'Climate change or development network'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Community stakeholder' or 'Project co-ordinator/field office'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the theme most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported was 'Natural resource management', followed by 'Agriculture/food security'.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried, with 'Design/Planning' the only response for which a 'high' or 'very high' need was mentioned by the majority of respondents.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'water shortages' and 'loss of livelihoods' were the most frequently mentioned needs. Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, none were positively correlated with work in Burkina Faso.

Dedicated Knowledge Management officers and Communications officers were reported not to exist in the majority of offices.

Notably, work in Burkina Faso was positively correlated with dealing with Conflict & Conflict Resolutions as a cross-sectoral issue. This relationship also held for the expression of a need for knowledge resources on the climate change impacts of water shortages, and a primary role as a stakeholder.

Work in Burkina Faso was negatively correlated with reporting a need for help surmounting policy barriers via enhanced flexibility in policies. This relationship also held for reporting a need for help overcoming institutional barriers via technical and managerial capacity building, as well as a reported need for help overcoming informational barriers relating to the complex landscape of climate change actors, agencies and programmes.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Burkina Faso, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Teaching and training materials', followed by 'Climate data [e.g. climate scenarios, results of integrated modelling]' and 'Guidance manuals and tools'.

Burkinabe reported 'Newsletters' and 'Fact sheets' as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via 'Community meetings' and 'Online knowledge sharing platforms'.

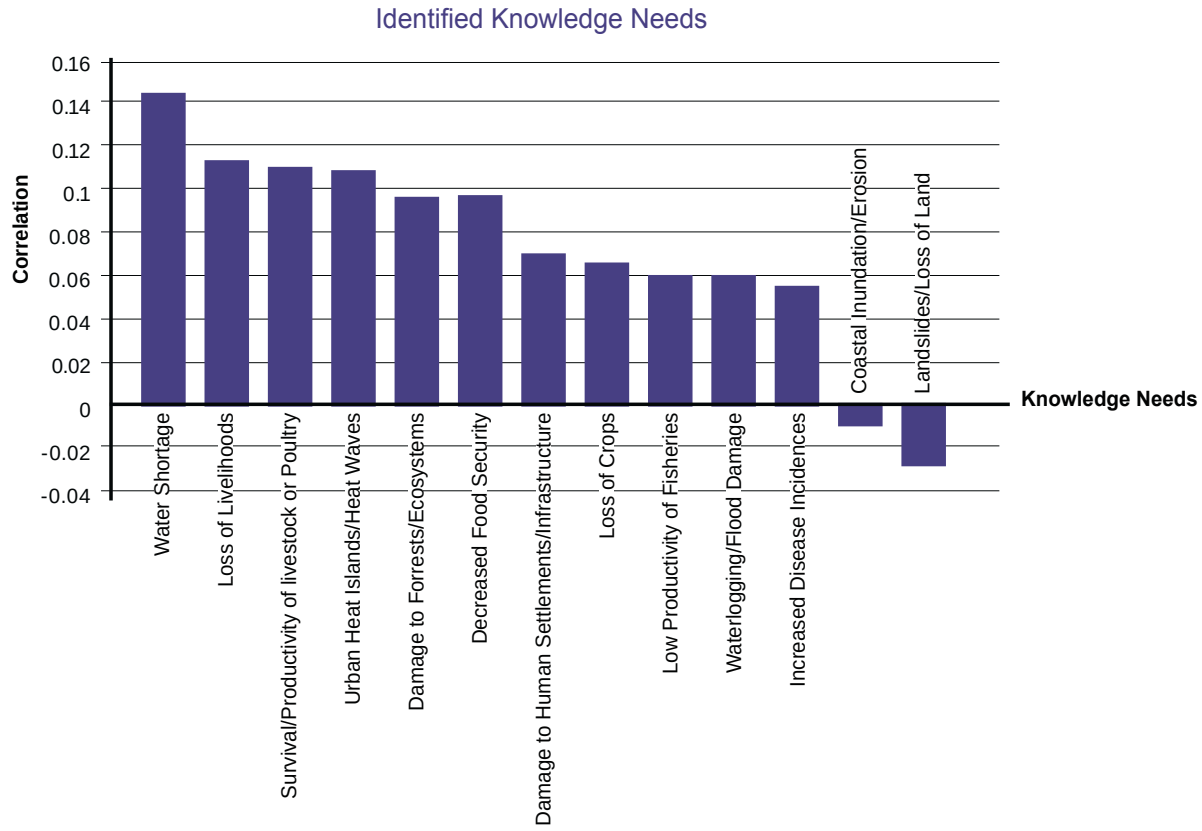
There was a negative correlation between respondents hailing from Burkina Faso and the use of online knowledge sharing platforms, although the most frequently mentioned platforms utilised were weAdapt and UNDP-ALM.

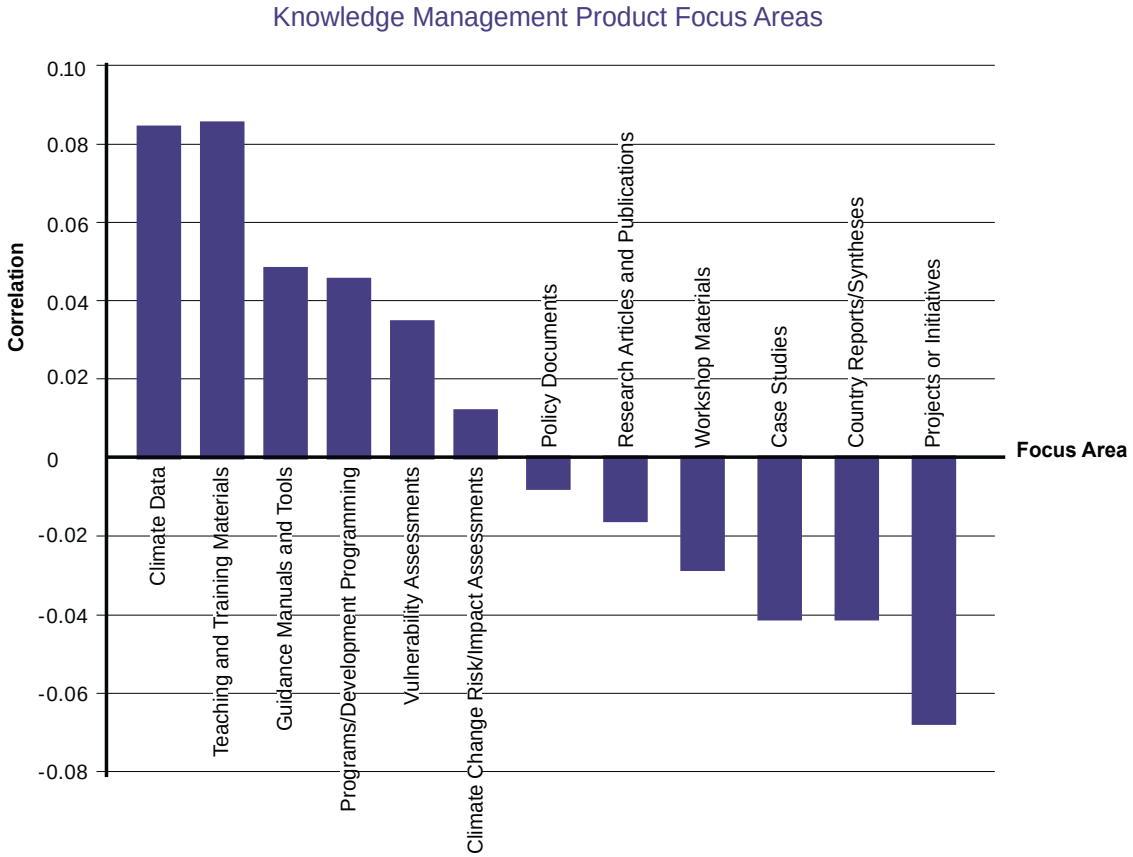
A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

The most significant knowledge needs relate to natural resource management and agriculture/food security. The design/planning phase was the period in which need was most frequently identified. Water shortages and loss of livelihoods represented the major climate change impacts anticipated for which knowledge needs were required.

These subject areas should be addressed via the production of teaching and training materials and guidance manuals and tools. The use of online knowledge sharing platforms at this stage appears to be primarily aspirational (as evidenced by current rate of use). It would behove the country to concentrate on the production of knowledge products which can be distributed via online platforms, potentially after training on the medium.


Identified Knowledge Needs
Correlation
0.16
0.14
0.12
0.1
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0
-0.02
-0.04
Water Shortage
Loss of Livelihoods
Survival/Productivity of livestock or Poultry
Urban Heat Islands/Heat Waves
Damage to Forrests/Ecosystems
Decreased Food Security
Damage to Human Settlements/Infrastructure
Loss of Crops
Low Productivity of Fisheries
Waterlogging/Flood Damage
Increased Disease Incidences
Coastal Inundation/Erosion
Landslides/Loss of Land
Knowledge Needs


Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas
Correlation
0.10
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0
-0.02
-0.04
-0.06
-0.08
Climate Data
Teaching and Training Materials
Guidance Manuals and Tools
Programs/Development Programming
Vulnerability Assessments
Climate Change Risk/Impact Assessments
Policy Documents
Research Articles and Publications
Workshop Materials
Case Studies
Country Reports/Syntheses
Projects or Initiatives
Focus Area

4.2
CAMEROON

Cameroon Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

With the support of their dedicated communications officers, Cameroon should focus its 2012 knowledge management efforts on creating case studies, radio documentaries and fact sheets. These knowledge products can then be distributed via widely-accessible online platforms, SMS or radio. Training for project staff on how to best utilise these dissemination options (the preferred mode, or all three of them) is suggested.

Gender sensitivity and gender awareness is important to consider in the creation of knowledge products. Furthermore, specific information on understanding weather processes and sustainable livestock production (i.e. vulnerability assessments, case studies, fact sheets) would be helpful for future projects in Cameroon to learn from the knowledge that the AAP project has gathered.

Background and demographics

Cameroon is part of the Central Africa region, along with Gabon, Republic of Congo, and Sao Tome and Principe. There were 30 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Cameroon, of whom 21 ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 70%. This response rate was above the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and almost exactly the same as the overall Central Africa Regional response rate of 70.1%. Over 90% of respondents reported French as their primary working language.

Most respondents from Cameroon listed their professional affiliation as ‘Other development agency or intergovernmental organisation’ or ‘Government’. The most frequently reported primary role was ‘Policy maker/elected representative’ or ‘Policy advisor’.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the theme most relevant to respondents’ climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported was ‘Agriculture/food security’, followed by ‘Water resources’.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; ‘Design/Planning’ was most frequently mentioned as the phase associated with the highest need.

With respect to climate change impacts, ‘Urban heat islands/heat waves’ and ‘Low survival/productivity of livestock or poultry’ were the most frequently mentioned needs. The wide variance in type of need reflects a broad spectrum of need in Cameroon, spanning urban and rural domains. Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, policy and financial barriers were positively correlated with work in Cameroon.

Dedicated Knowledge Management officers were reported not to exist in the majority of offices,

but dedicated communications officers were reported.

Work in Cameroon was positively correlated with dealing with Gender as a cross-sectoral issue. Work in Cameroon was negatively correlated with the cross-sectoral issue of disaster risk reduction.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Cameroon, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Vulnerability assessments', followed by 'Case studies [i.e. experiences and lessons learned] ' and 'Climate data [e.g. climate scenarios, results of integrated modelling]'.

Cameroonians reported 'Radio documentaries' and 'fact sheets' as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via and 'Online knowledge sharing platforms' and SMS.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Cameroon and the use of online knowledge sharing platform; the most frequently mentioned platforms utilised were Teamworks and CDKN.

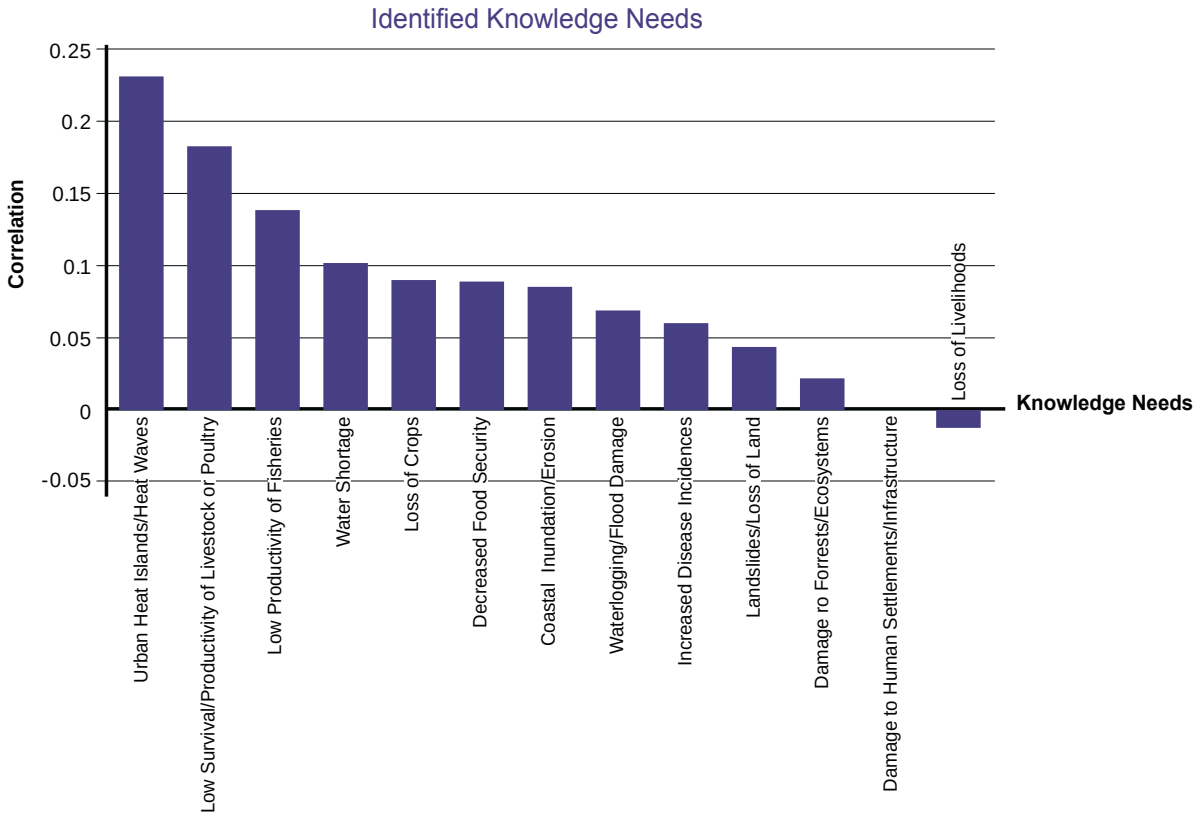
A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

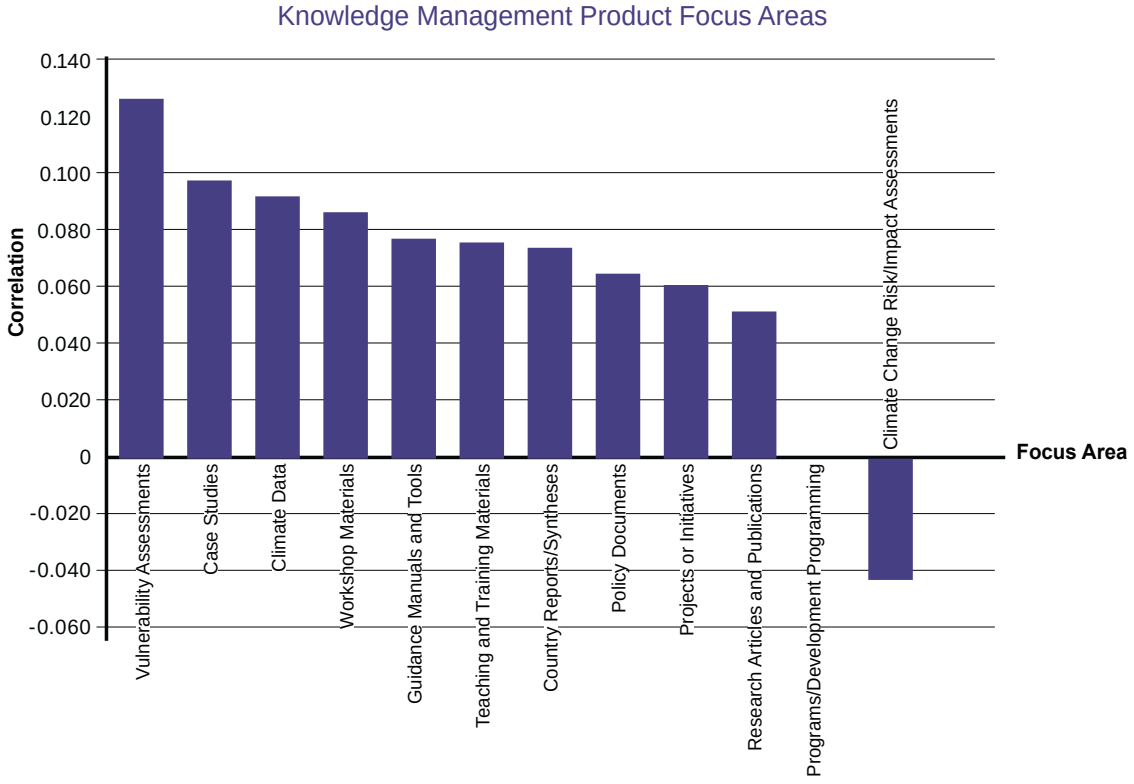
Recommendations

The most significant knowledge needs relate to urban heat islands/waves and low productivity of livestock and poultry. The design/planning phase was the period in which need was most frequently identified. Vulnerability assessments and case studies were the knowledge management products most frequently mentioned. Cameroon has a relatively high reported need for Gender-related knowledge products.

These subject areas may be best addressed via the production of radio documentaries and fact sheets, as befits the local environment. The use of online knowledge sharing platforms appears to be relatively high in Cameroon, although some platforms (e.g. Teamworks) are not accessible to all. Expanded access to Teamworks is recommended. It may behove the country to concentrate on the production of knowledge products which can be distributed via widely-accessible/open online platforms and SMS, potentially after training in either or both media.

Given the lack of dedicated knowledge management officers, but in light of the presence of dedicated communications officers at the majority of sites in Cameroon, it may prove useful to task communications officers with some knowledge management responsibilities.


Identified Knowledge Needs
Correlation
0.25
0.2
0.15
0.1
0.05
0
-0.05
Knowledge Needs
Urban Heat Islands/Heat Waves
Low Survival/Productivity of Livestock or Poultry
Low Productivity of Fisheries
Water Shortage
Loss of Crops
Decreased Food Security
Coastal Inundation/Erosion
Waterlogging/Flood Damage
Increased Disease Incidences
Landslides/Loss of Land
Damage ro Forrests/Ecosystems
Damage to Human Settlements/Infrastructure
Loss of Livelihoods


Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas
Correlation
0.140
0.120
0.100
0.080
0.060
0.040
0.020
0
-0.020
-0.040
-0.060
Focus Area
Vulnerability Assessments
Case Studies
Climate Data
Workshop Materials
Guidance Manuals and Tools
Teaching and Training Materials
Country Reports/Syntheses
Policy Documents
Projects or Initiatives
Research Articles and Publications
Programs/Development Programming
Climate Change Risk/Impact Assessments

4.3
ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

In addition to the planned fact sheets and project briefs, Ethiopia should focus its 2012 knowledge management efforts on creating case studies and guidance manuals. Where available, dedicated knowledge management officers and project staff should be tasked with creating these products—with a special focus on infrastructure and natural resource management (forest ecosystems).

It is planned that these knowledge products will be shared via online social media platforms ('Twitter/Facebook') and workshops. Expanded use of online knowledge sharing platforms (e.g. UNDP-ALM and Teamworks) would enhance dissemination. Hiring dedicated knowledge management consultants to draft and disseminate project information is suggested.

Background and demographics

Ethiopia is part of the Eastern Africa region, along with Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda and Tanzania. There were 24 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Ethiopia, of whom 10 ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 41.7%. This response rate was above the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and above the Eastern Africa Regional response rate of 27.9%. A strong majority (80%) of respondents reported English as their primary working language; the remaining 20% reported Amharic as their primary working language.

Most respondents from Ethiopia listed their professional affiliation as 'Government' or 'Climate change or development network'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Policy advisor' or 'Development planner'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the theme most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported was 'Infrastructure', followed by 'Agriculture/food security'.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Analysis/assessment [understanding the problem]' was most frequently mentioned as the phase associated with the highest need.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Damage to human settlements/infrastructure' and 'Damage to forests/ecosystems' were the most frequently mentioned needs. The wide variance in type of need reflects a broad spectrum of need in Ethiopia, spanning urban and rural domains. Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, institutional and financial barriers were positively correlated with work in Ethiopia, whilst technological and behavioural change barriers were not reported as issues.

Dedicated Knowledge Management and/or communications officers were reported not to exist in

the majority of offices, although knowledge management officers were more frequently available than communications officers.

Work in Ethiopia was positively correlated with dealing with Gender and poverty reduction as cross-sectoral issues. Work in Ethiopia was negatively correlated with the cross-sectoral issues of disaster risk reduction and youth education.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Ethiopia, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Guidance manuals and tools', followed by 'Case studies [i.e. experiences and lessons learned]' and 'Country reports/syntheses'.

Ethiopians reported 'fact sheets' and 'project briefs' as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via 'Twitter/Facebook' and workshops.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Ethiopia and the use of online knowledge sharing platform; the most frequently mentioned platforms utilised were UNDP-ALM and Teamworks.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

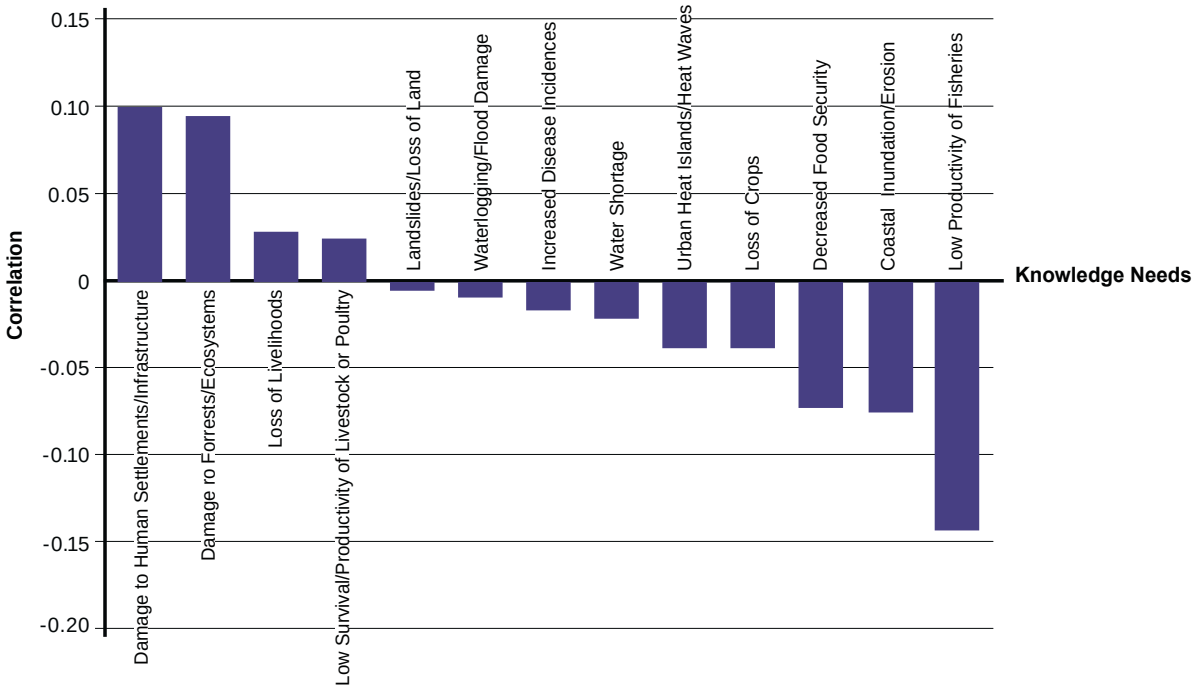
Recommendations

The most significant knowledge needs relate to infrastructure and damage to forests/ecosystems. The analysis/assessment phase was the period in which need was most frequently identified. Guidance manuals and tools and case studies were the knowledge management products most frequently mentioned. Ethiopia has a relatively high reported need for knowledge products relating to 'Damage to human settlements/infrastructure'.

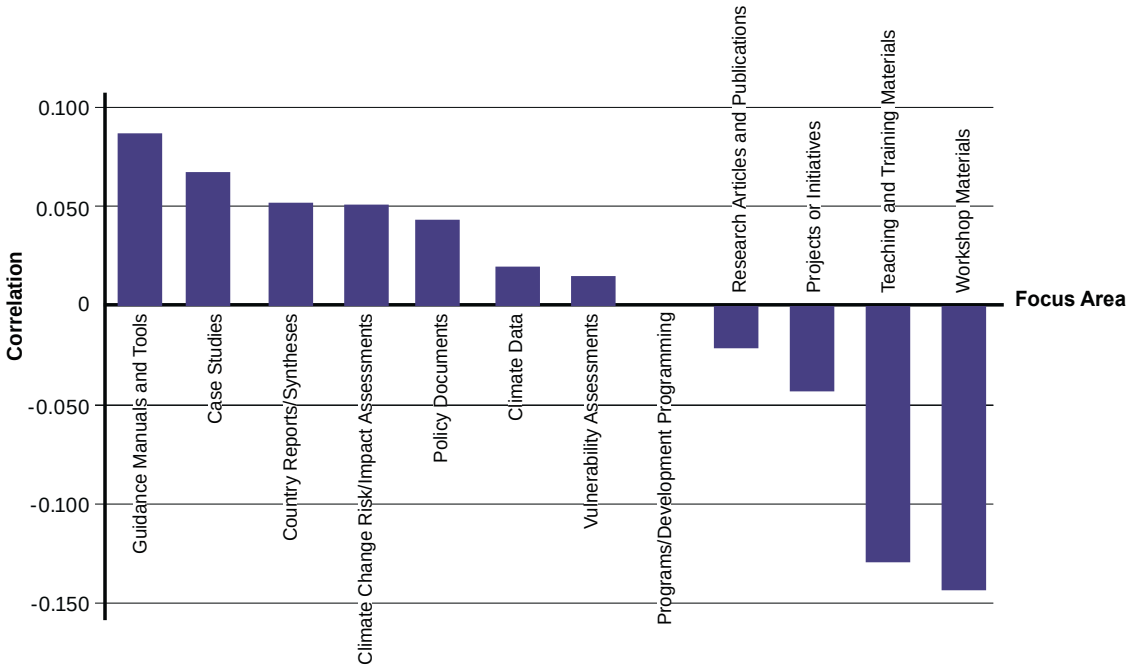
These subject areas may be best addressed via the production of guidance manuals and case studies, as befits the local environment. The use of online knowledge sharing platforms appears to be relatively high in Ethiopia, although some platforms (e.g. TeamWorks) are not accessible to all. A mechanism to secure invitations for all AAP Ethiopia participants will be an important step in making Teamworks viable. Additionally, it may behove the country to concentrate on the production of knowledge products which can be distributed via widely-accessible/open online platforms and Twitter/Facebook, potentially after training in either or both media.

Given the lack of dedicated communication management officers, but in light of the presence of some dedicated knowledge management officers at the sites in Ethiopia, it may prove useful to task knowledge management officers with some communications management responsibilities.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.4
GABON

Gabon Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

In Gabon, fact sheets and radio documentaries are the planned knowledge products for 2012. The stated dissemination modes for the knowledge products will primarily be via 'Media/Press' and SMS. Training for project staff in either or both modes—widely-accessible/open online platforms and media/press (especially radio)—would be valuable.

Additionally, based on the Gabonese knowledge needs, the creation of climate data, teaching and training materials and vulnerability assessments would also be of great value. Thematically, knowledge products relating to Coastal Zone Management would be highly useful.

Background and demographics

Gabon is part of the Central Africa region, along with Cameroon, Republic of Congo, and Sao Tome and Principe. There were 17 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Gabon, all of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 100%. This response rate was the highest of all 20 countries surveyed. As such, it was above the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and above the Central Africa Regional response rate of 70.1%. All respondents reported French as their primary working language.

Most respondents from Gabon listed their professional affiliation as 'Research institution/university' or 'Multilateral bank/Private sector'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Technical advisor', 'student', or 'Researcher/analyst'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the theme most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported was 'Coastal zone management', followed by 'Infrastructure'. A secondary theme of public health was identified; infrastructure was identified as a secondary theme by those who had identified any other issue as their primary theme.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Evaluation [i.e. effectiveness, success and challenges of strategies, lessons learned]' was most frequently mentioned as the phase associated with the highest need, but the level of need was characterised as only 'some' or 'little'. In short, phase-specific knowledge needs were not conclusively identified in Gabon.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Coastal inundation/erosion' and 'Landslides/loss of land' were the most frequently mentioned needs. This concentration in type of need reflects a clear focus and opportunity for specialisation and collaboration in Gabon. Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, behaviour change and informational barriers (especially language barriers) were positively correlated with work in Gabon, as was 'Addressing absence of appropriate institutional

arrangements, governance and identification of roles/responsibilities and mandates' as an institutional barrier. Financial and policy barriers were not reported as issues.

Dedicated Knowledge Management officers were reported not to exist in the majority of offices, but dedicated communications officers were reported.

Work in Gabon was positively correlated with dealing with mitigation and disaster risk reduction as cross-sectoral issues. Work in Gabon was negatively correlated with the cross-sectoral issues of gender and Conflict & Conflict Resolution.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Gabon, the materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Climate data [e.g. climate scenarios, results of integrated modelling]', followed by 'Teaching and training materials' and 'Vulnerability assessments'.

Gabonese reported 'fact sheets' and 'radio documentaries' as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via 'Media/Press' and SMS.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Gabon and the use of an online knowledge sharing platform. However, the platform most frequently mentioned by respondents was their own respective project websites.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

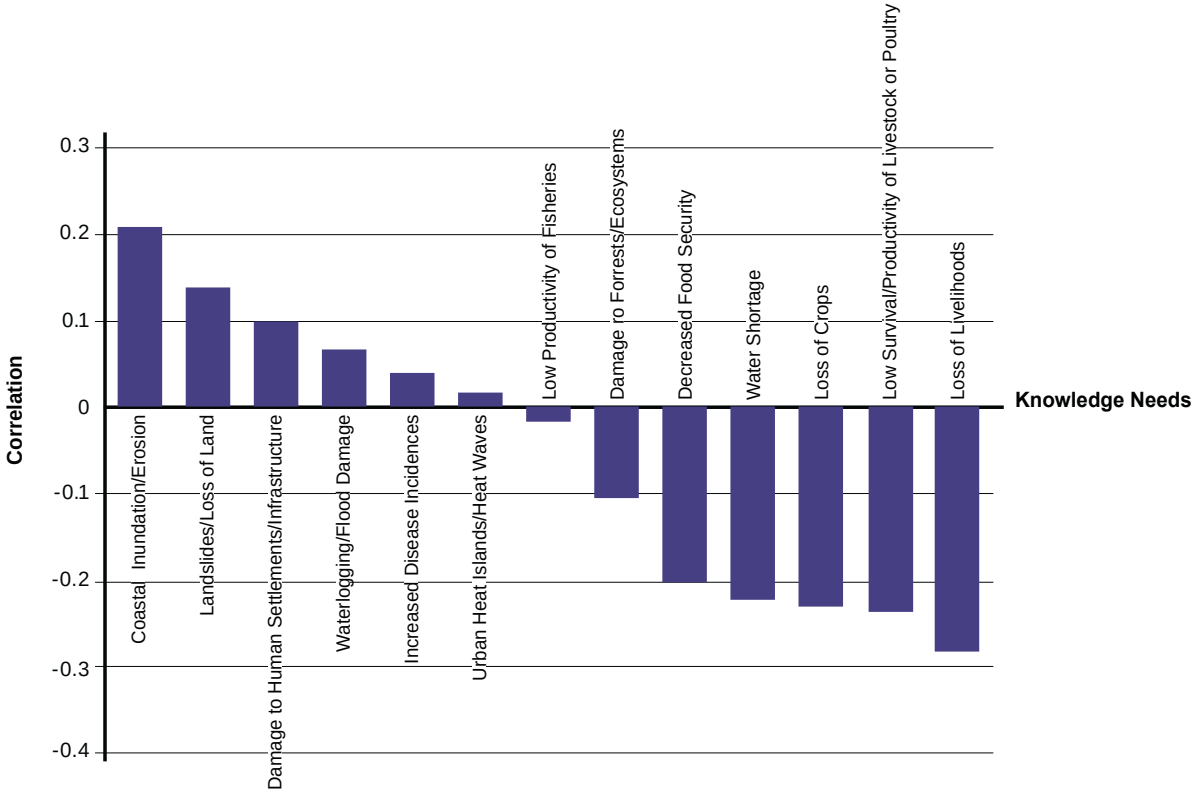
Recommendations

The most significant knowledge needs relate to erosion, either along coastlines or via landslides. The evaluation phase was the period in which need was most frequently identified, although this was mentioned by the minority of respondents. Climate data [e.g. climate scenarios, results of integrated modelling] and teaching/training materials were the knowledge management products most frequently mentioned. Gabon has a relatively high reported need for knowledge products relating to Coastal Zone Management.

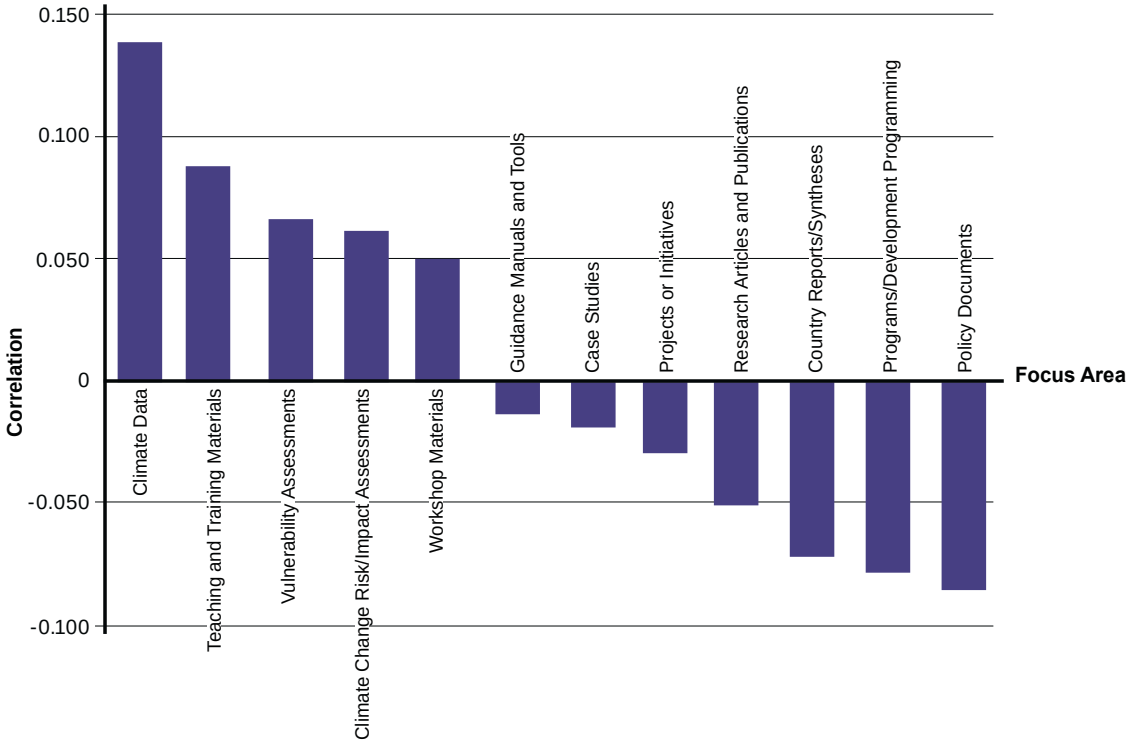
These subject areas may be best addressed via the production of radio documentaries and fact sheets, as befits the local environment. The use of online knowledge sharing platforms appears to be relatively high in Gabon, although this usage is dispersed across respondents' respective project websites. It may behove the country to concentrate on the production of knowledge products which can be distributed via widely-accessible/open online platforms and media/press (especially radio), potentially after training in either or both media.

Given the lack of dedicated knowledge management officers, but in light of the presence of dedicated communications officers at the majority of sites in Gabon, it may prove useful to task communications officers with some knowledge management responsibilities.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.5
GHANA

Ghana Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

'Research and publications', shared at conferences and workshops, are the planned knowledge products for Ghana in 2012. In addition, Ghana should explore the possibility of creating teaching and training materials, climate data and policy documents. Thematically, knowledge products that address agriculture/food security and infrastructure issues would be most relevant to address respondents' needs.

Due to the lack of a clearly defined knowledge management/communications role, the project would benefit from either hiring a dedicated knowledge management consultant, or more clearly delineating roles within existing project staff.

Once the designated knowledge products are decided on and the creation of the products clearly outlined, investing in training for project staff to expand the use of online platforms (e.g. AfricaAdapt) would be valuable. This is especially important to ensure that there is wider dissemination for the knowledge products created (regionally and internationally). With a high number of academics, and good availability of computers and internet access, for Ghana the informational infrastructure is largely in place.

Background and demographics

Ghana is part of the Western Africa region, along with Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal. There were 30 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Ghana, 13 of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 43%. This was above the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and above the Western Africa Regional response rate of 42.3%. All respondents reported English as their primary working language.

Most respondents from Ghana listed their professional affiliation as ‘Research institution/university’ or ‘Government’. The most frequently reported primary role was ‘Trainer’, ‘Academic teacher/ professor’, or ‘Development planner’.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the theme most relevant to respondents’ climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported was ‘Agriculture/food security’, followed by ‘Infrastructure’. Secondary themes of ‘water resources’ and ‘coastal zone management’ were also identified.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; ‘Analysis/assessment [understanding the problem]’ was most frequently mentioned as the phase associated with the highest need; all other phases were negatively correlated with work in Ghana.

With respect to climate change impacts, ‘Low productivity of fisheries’ and ‘Loss of livelihoods’

were the most frequently mentioned needs. The potential relationship in type of need reflects an opportunity for specialisation and collaboration in Ghana.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, when considered in general, all were negatively correlated with work in Ghana. However, elements of these barriers were singled out as representing needs, particularly 'Strengthening compliance measures and accountability for policies and actions taken to adapt to climate change', 'Modifying technological innovations or adaptation measures for local site conditions and replication/up-scaling', and 'Designing or strengthening social policies to reduce poverty in the face of climate change'.

Dedicated Knowledge Management and/or communications officers were reported not to exist in the majority of offices. An even greater proportion of respondents reported that they did not know whether or not their office even had a dedicated knowledge management officer, suggesting a murky knowledge management picture.

Work in Ghana was positively correlated with dealing with poverty reduction and gender as cross-sectoral issues. Work in Ghana was negatively correlated with the cross-sectoral issues of youth education and biodiversity.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Ghana, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Teaching and training materials', followed by 'Climate data [e.g. climate scenarios, results of integrated modelling]' and 'Policy documents'.

Ghanaians reported 'Research and publications' as the only knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These are planned to be disseminated primarily via conferences and workshops.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Ghana and the use of an online knowledge sharing platform. CDKN was the most frequently mentioned knowledge sharing platform, followed by Africa Adapt.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

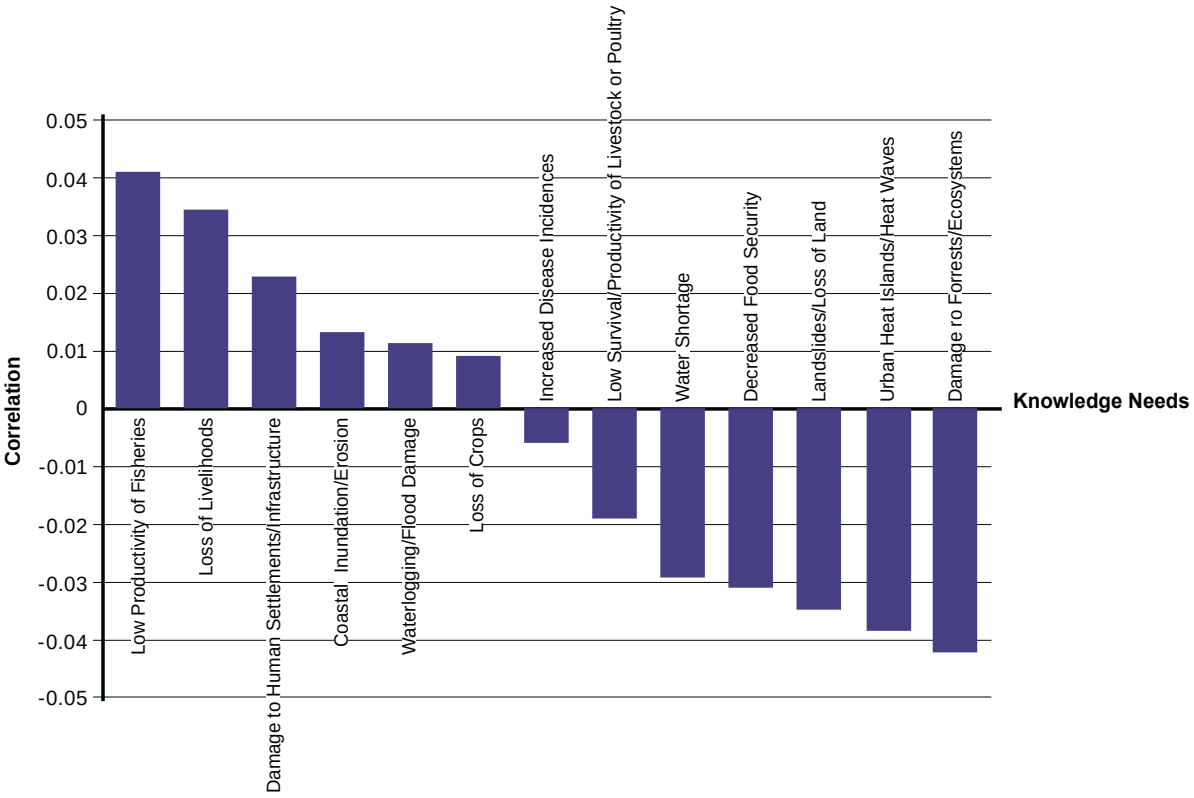
The most significant knowledge needs relate to food, either via agriculture or fisheries. The analysis/assessment phase was the period in which need was most frequently identified. Teaching/training materials and climate data [e.g. climate scenarios, results of integrated modelling] were the knowledge management products most frequently mentioned. Ghana has a relatively high number of academics or researchers, and a higher proportion of respondents reporting academic affiliations.

The above subject areas may be best addressed via the production of research publications, as befits the local environment. The use of online knowledge sharing platforms appears to be relatively high in Ghana, and is distributed across only two major platforms: CDKN and Africa Adapt, both of

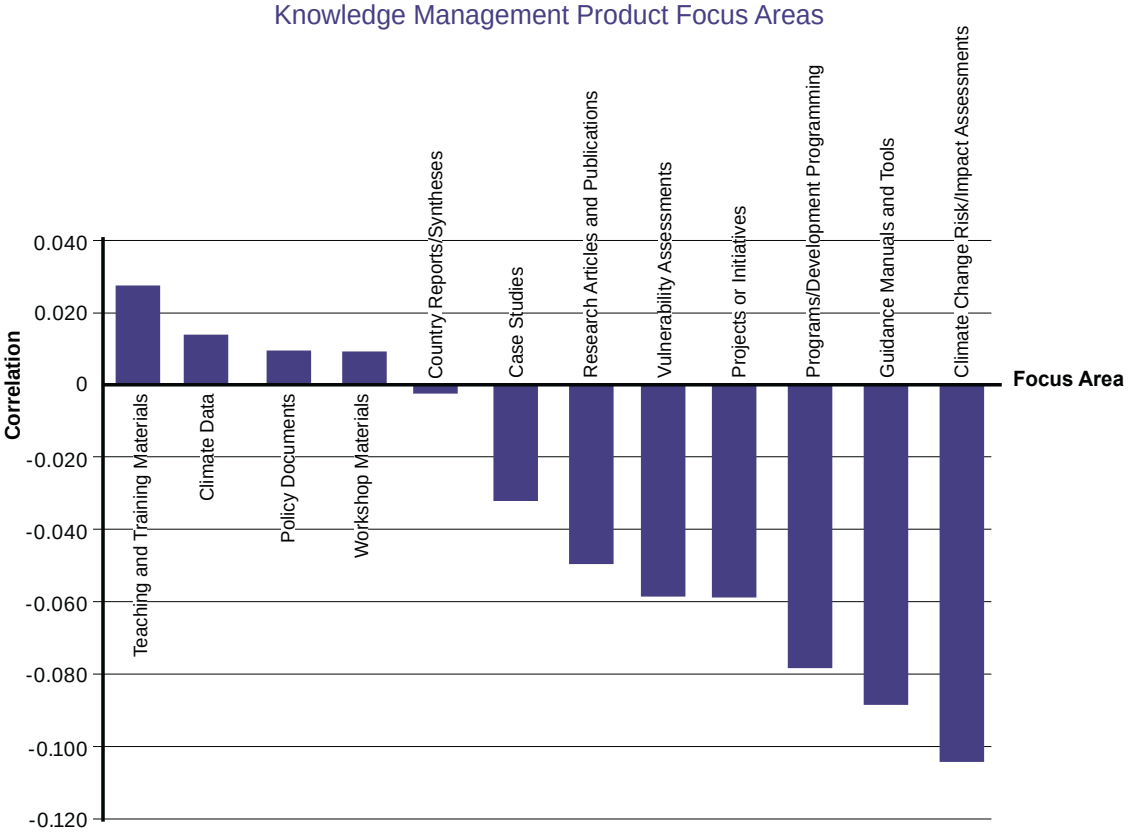
which are widely-accessible/open online platforms. In light of the high number of academics, and good availability of computers and internet access, it appears that the informational infrastructure is largely in place.

However, given the lack of dedicated knowledge management or communications officers, it may prove useful to coalesce around a single knowledge management platform, and to assign the knowledge management/communications role to existing users of knowledge sharing sites.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.6
KENYA

Kenya Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

In 2012 Kenya should focus on creating not only the planned project briefs, but also policy documents. Policy documents emerged as the most clearly needed knowledge product and natural resource management (water shortages and loss of livelihoods) the most significant thematic sector.

It is planned that Kenya's knowledge products will be shared via online social media platforms ('Twitter/Facebook'). Since there is a high number of well-connected and technologically savvy employees in Kenya, expanded use of online knowledge sharing platforms (e.g. CDKN and weAdapt) is suggested and would enhance inter-regional and international dissemination. Furthermore, hiring dedicated knowledge management consultants to draft and disseminate policy documents is suggested since there is a high need, but a lack of dedicated knowledge management or communications officers within the project.

Background and demographics

Kenya is part of the Eastern Africa region, along with Ethiopia, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, and Tanzania. There were 23 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Kenya, eight of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 34.8%. This was below the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, but above the Eastern Africa Regional response rate of 27.9%. All respondents reported English as their primary working language.

Most respondents from Kenya listed their professional affiliation as 'Multilateral bank/Private sector' or 'United Nations agency'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Project designer' or 'Technical advisor'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the theme most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, Kenya was unique in that the majority of respondents chose none of the pre-selected six themes. Instead, the respondents designated their own themes, including 'policy planning', 'National Climate Change Action Plan[s]', and 'renewable energy'. Of the minority of respondents who reported primary themes from among the six pre-selected ones, natural resource management and water resources were the most frequently identified. Natural resource management was also identified as a secondary theme by those who had identified any other issue as their primary theme.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Analysis/assessment [understanding the problem]' was most frequently mentioned as the phase associated with the highest need; all

other phases were negatively correlated with work in Kenya.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Water shortage' and 'Loss of livelihoods' were the only two needs positively correlated with work in Kenya.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, financial barriers and technological barriers (especially modifying technological innovations or adaptation measures for local site conditions and replication/up-scaling) were positively correlated with work in Kenya. Further, elements of these barriers were singled out as representing needs, particularly 'Piloting/implementing climate-resilient soft and hard technologies and community based adaptation measures [e.g. efficient irrigation systems, drought resilient seeds, and improved livestock management]', 'Identifying and improving access to innovative financial and risk transfer options', and 'Increasing awareness/ understanding/capacity at the individual and community level'.

The greatest proportion of respondents reported that they did not know whether or not their office had either a dedicated knowledge management officer or a communications officer, suggesting a murky knowledge management picture.

Work in Kenya was positively correlated with dealing with mitigation and poverty reduction as cross-sectoral issues. Work in Kenya was negatively correlated with the cross-sectoral issues of youth education and migration.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Kenya, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Policy documents', followed by 'Programs/development programming' and 'Guidance manuals and tools'.

Kenyans reported 'Project briefs' as the only knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These are planned to be disseminated primarily via Media/press and Twitter/Facebook.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Kenya and the use of an online knowledge sharing platform. CDKN was the most frequently mentioned knowledge sharing platform, followed by weAdapt and individual project websites.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

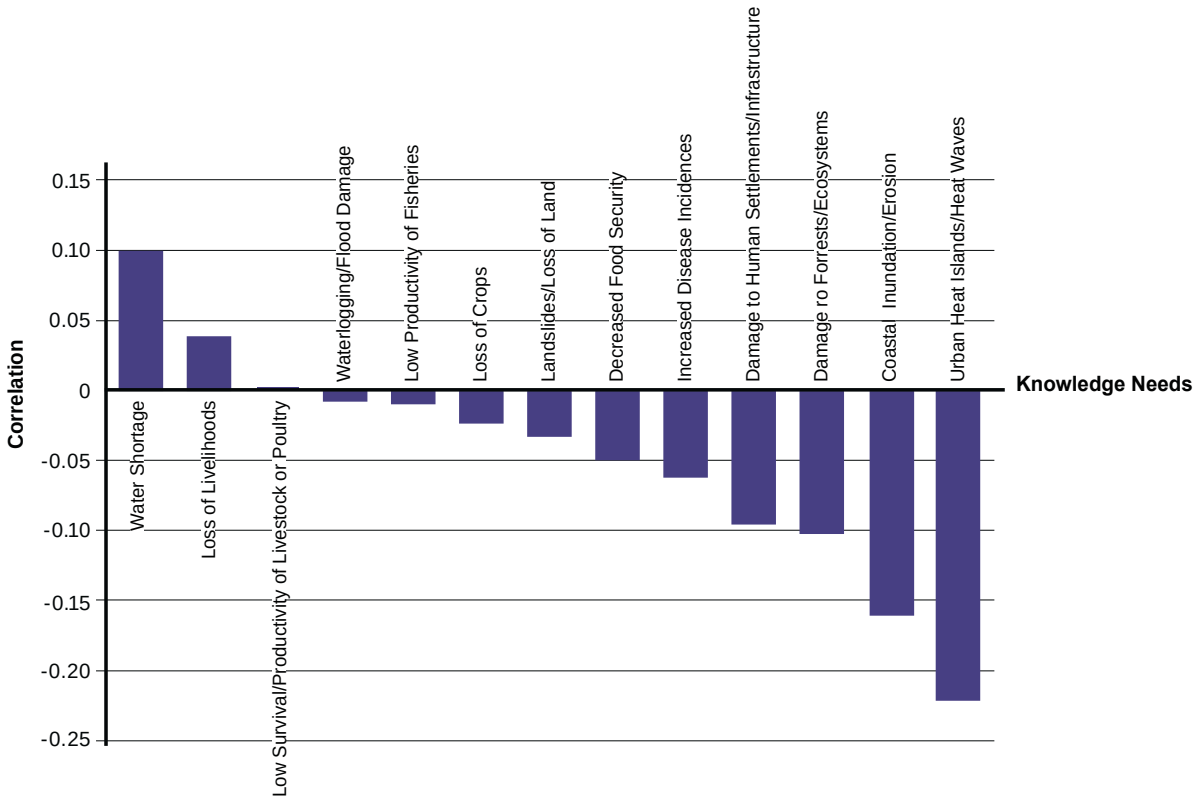
The most significant knowledge needs relate to natural resource management, with a special focus on the creation of knowledge products such as policy planning and national climate change action plans. The analysis/assessment phase was the period in which need was most frequently identified. Project briefs were the only knowledge management products for which a need was mentioned. Kenya has a relatively high proportion of respondents reporting affiliations with multi-

lateral banks, and the highest number percentage of respondents who reported using LinkedIn, suggesting a technologically savvy and well-connected cohort.

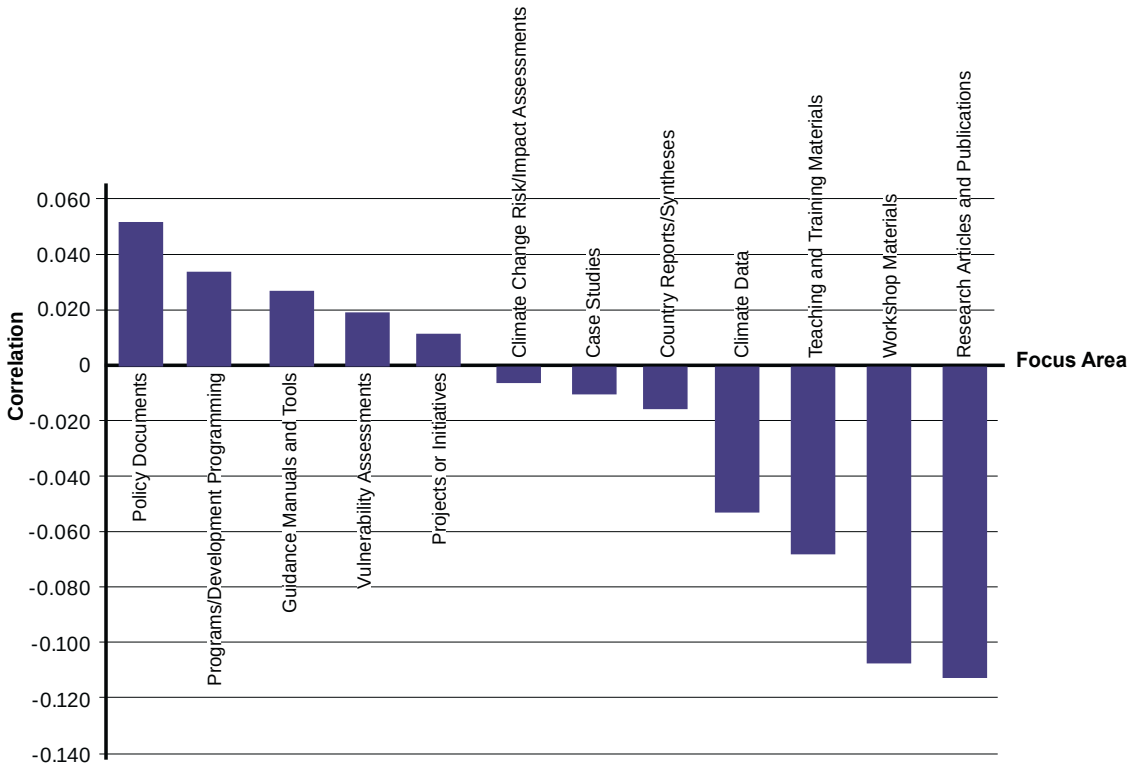
The aforementioned subject areas may be best addressed via the production of project briefs, as befits the local environment. The use of online knowledge sharing platforms appears to be relatively high in Kenya, and is distributed across only two major platforms: CDKN and weAdapt (plus individual project websites), the first two of which are widely-accessible/open online platforms. In light of the high number of well-connected and technologically savvy employees in Kenya, and good availability of computers and internet access, it appears that the informational infrastructure is largely in place.

However, given the lack of dedicated knowledge management or communications officers, it may prove useful to coalesce around a single knowledge management platform, and to assign the knowledge management/communications role to existing users of knowledge sharing sites.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.7
LESOTHO

Lesotho Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

In Lesotho the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Case studies'. As such, Lesotho should ensure that case studies are included in their planned knowledge products for 2012.

In terms of thematic sectors, the most significant knowledge needs relate to public health and energy. The creation of case studies examining the public health or energy issues in the project may be a good way to address both needs.

The current planned knowledge products for Lesotho include videos, teaching and training materials, and radio documentaries. With this strong cohort of multi-media knowledge products, dissemination will be very important.

However, there is a noted lack dedicated knowledge management or communications officers within the project. Hiring dedicated knowledge management consultants to support and disseminate planned knowledge products is suggested. Furthermore, trainings on the use of online knowledge sharing platforms would enhance inter-regional and international dissemination.

Background and demographics

Lesotho is part of the Southern Africa region, along with Mozambique, and Namibia. There were 25 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Lesotho, nine of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 36%. This was below the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and below the Southern Africa Regional response rate of 38.7%. All respondents but one reported English as their primary working language; the remaining respondent reported Sesotho as his/her primary working language.

Most respondents from Lesotho listed their professional affiliation as 'Local/Community NGO' or 'Climate change or development network'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Policy advisor' or 'Project co-ordinator/field office'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the theme most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported was 'Public Health'. The next most frequent response was outside of the pre-selected six themes; respondents designated 'energy'. Public health and energy were also identified as secondary themes by those who had identified any other issue as their primary theme.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Implementation [i.e. process, due diligence, application/modification]' was most frequently mentioned as the phase associated with the highest need; all other phases were negatively correlated with work in Lesotho.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Loss of livelihoods' and 'Waterlogging/flood damage' were the only two needs positively correlated with work in Lesotho.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, institutional and informational barriers were positively correlated with work in Lesotho. Further, elements of these barriers were singled out as representing needs, particularly 'Strengthening compliance measures and accountability for policies and actions taken to adapt to climate change', 'Piloting/implementing climate-resilient soft and hard technologies and community based adaptation measures [e.g. efficient irrigation systems, drought resilient seeds, and improved livestock management]', and 'Addressing absence of appropriate institutional arrangements, governance and identification of roles/responsibilities and mandates'.

The greatest proportion of respondents reported that they had neither a dedicated knowledge management officer nor a communications officer. The next highest proportion of respondents did not know whether or not a dedicated officer of either type was in their office, suggesting a murky knowledge management picture.

Work in Lesotho was positively correlated with dealing with gender and mitigation as cross-sectoral issues. Work in Lesotho was negatively correlated with the cross-sectoral issues of biodiversity and conflict resolution.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Lesotho, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Case studies', followed by 'Research articles and publications' and 'Climate change risk/impact assessments'.

Lesotho reported several multi-media knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012: videos, teaching and training materials, and radio documentaries. These are planned to be disseminated primarily via Twitter/Facebook [or other social media] and community meetings.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Lesotho and reporting a need for additional training in order to utilise knowledge-sharing platforms as a means of sharing project information. Teamworks was the most frequently mentioned knowledge sharing platform currently utilised in Lesotho, followed by CDKN and UNDP-ALM.

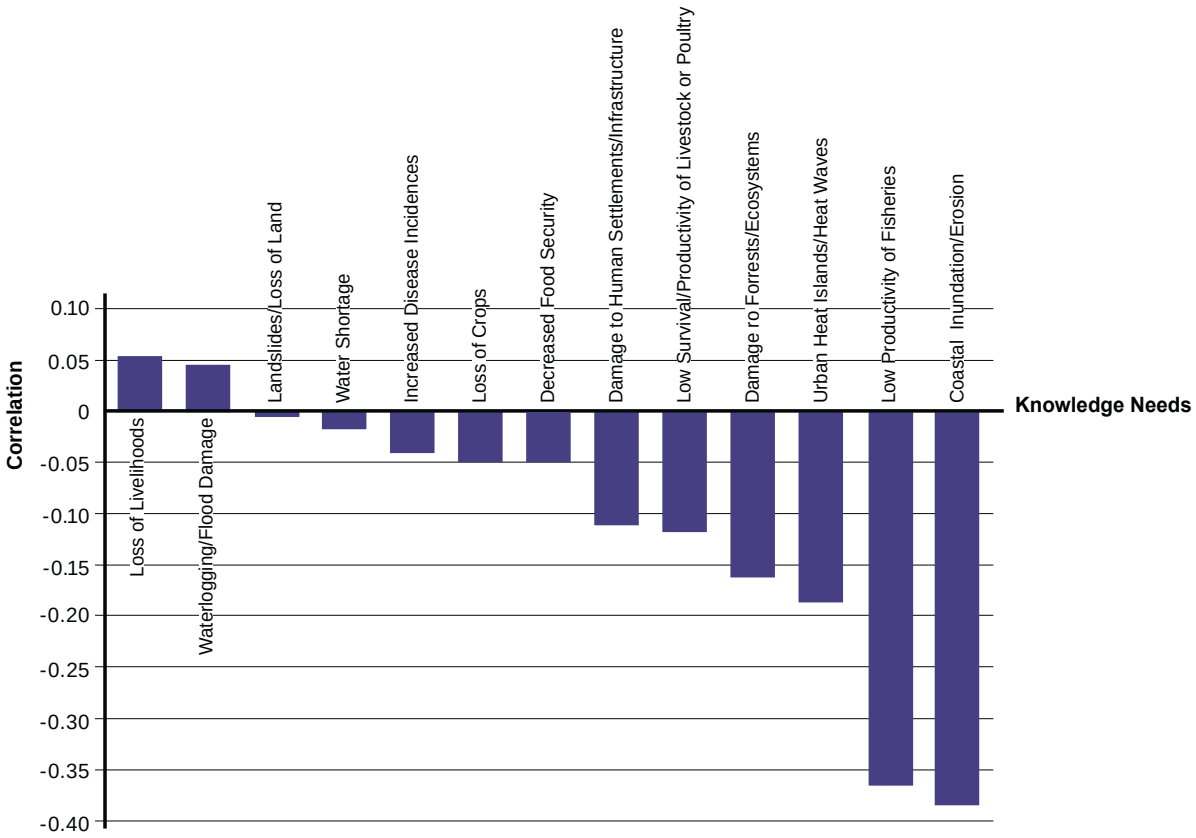
A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

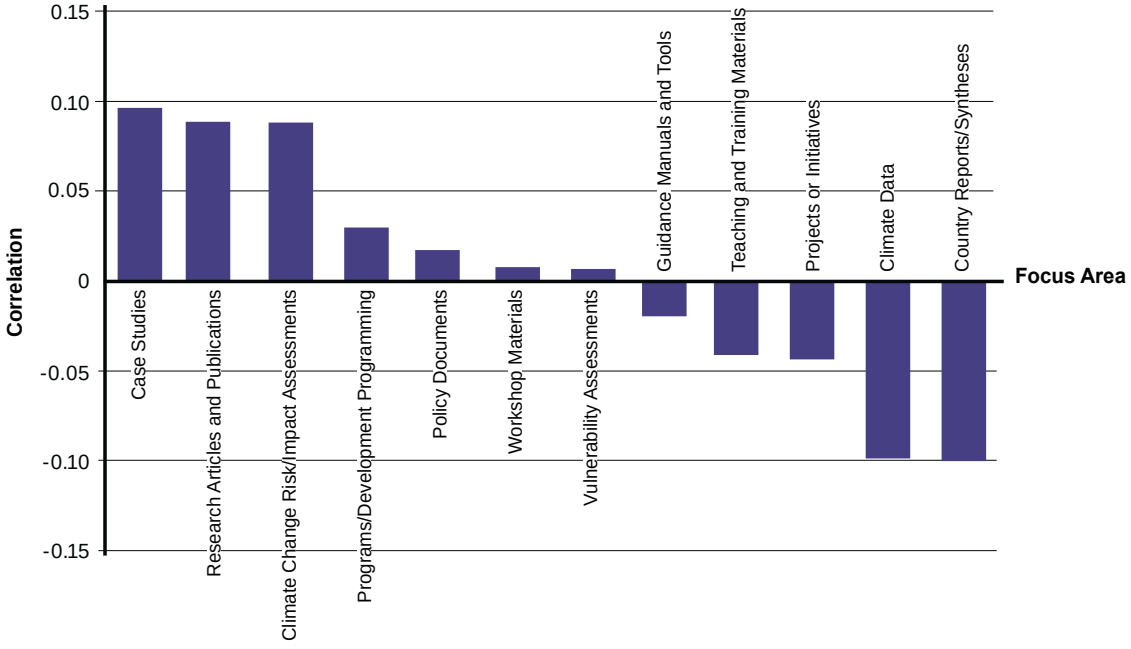
The most significant knowledge needs relate to public health and energy, with a special focus on the creation of multi-media knowledge products such as videos and radio documentaries. The implementation phase was the period in which need was most frequently identified. Lesotho has a relatively high proportion of respondents reporting affiliations with local/community NGOs and climate change or development networks.

The distribution of professional affiliation suggests a minor conflict with the primary knowledge sharing platform used [Teamworks] which is proprietary. This issue may be obviated if invitations are extended. Given the specific request for trainings on the use of online knowledge sharing platforms, it may prove useful to provide such trainings in order to cheaply and effectively disseminate knowledge products. Workers in Lesotho mentioned a high degree of usage of social media such as Twitter and Facebook, which suggests that the technical capacity and infrastructure are sufficient to ensure that knowledge management trainings would be useful, especially given the multi-media propensities of workers in Lesotho.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.8
MALAWI

Malawi Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

In 2012 AAP Malawi has several multi-media knowledge products planned: radio documentaries and videos are the two most frequently mentioned. These are planned to be disseminated primarily via community meetings, online knowledge sharing platforms, and media/press. Producing 'climate change risk/impact assessments' and 'Research articles and publications' are other useful knowledge products to consider.

As guiding issues in the designated knowledge products, the themes most relevant to survey respondents' were 'Natural resource management' and 'Infrastructure'.

Additional training in order to utilise knowledge-sharing platforms as a means of sharing project information has been requested by respondents and is highly suggested. It is also recommended that the dedicated communications officers ensure that private project websites are linked to broader dissemination tools (this will ensure longevity and availability of the information beyond the project lifespan).

Background and demographics

Malawi is part of the Eastern Africa region, along with Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Rwanda and Tanzania. There were 26 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Malawi, 11 of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 42.3%. This was above the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and above the Eastern Africa regional response rate of 27.9%. All respondents reported English as their primary working language.

Most respondents from Malawi listed their professional affiliation as 'Research institution/ university' or 'United Nations agency'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Academic teacher/professor' or 'Policy maker/elected representative'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the themes most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported were 'Natural resource management' and 'Infrastructure'. 'Agriculture/ food security' was identified as a secondary theme; 'Natural resource management' was mentioned as a secondary theme by those who had identified other issues as their primary theme.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Design/planning' was most frequently mentioned as the phase associated with the highest need, but all other phases [Analysis/ assessment, Evaluation, and Implementation] were also positively correlated with work in Malawi. The phases have been listed in order of level of reported need.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Decreased food security' and 'Loss of livelihoods' were

the most significant reported in Malawi, but all 13 queried impacts [with the exception of Coastal inundation/erosion] were mentioned by respondents as a source of needs.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, all were correlated with work in Malawi. The two most serious reported were institutional and informational barriers. In addition, elements of these barriers were also singled out as representing needs, particularly 'Engaging local stakeholders (particularly at early stages of adaptation)', and 'Understanding the complex landscape of multiple climate change actors, agencies and programmes'.

Dedicated Knowledge Management officers were reported not to exist in the majority of offices, but dedicated communications officers were reported.

Work in Malawi was positively correlated with dealing with mitigation and disaster risk reduction as cross-sectoral issues. Work in Malawi was negatively correlated with the cross-sectoral issues of biodiversity and youth education.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Malawi, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Climate change risk/impact assessments', followed by 'Projects or initiatives' and 'Research articles and publications'.

Malawians reported several multi-media knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012: radio documentaries and videos were the two most frequently mentioned. These are planned to be disseminated primarily via community meetings, online knowledge sharing platforms, and media/press.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Malawi and reporting a need for additional training in order to utilise knowledge-sharing platforms as a means of sharing project information. Private project websites were the most frequently mentioned knowledge sharing platform currently utilised in Malawi, followed by CDKN and Africa Adapt.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

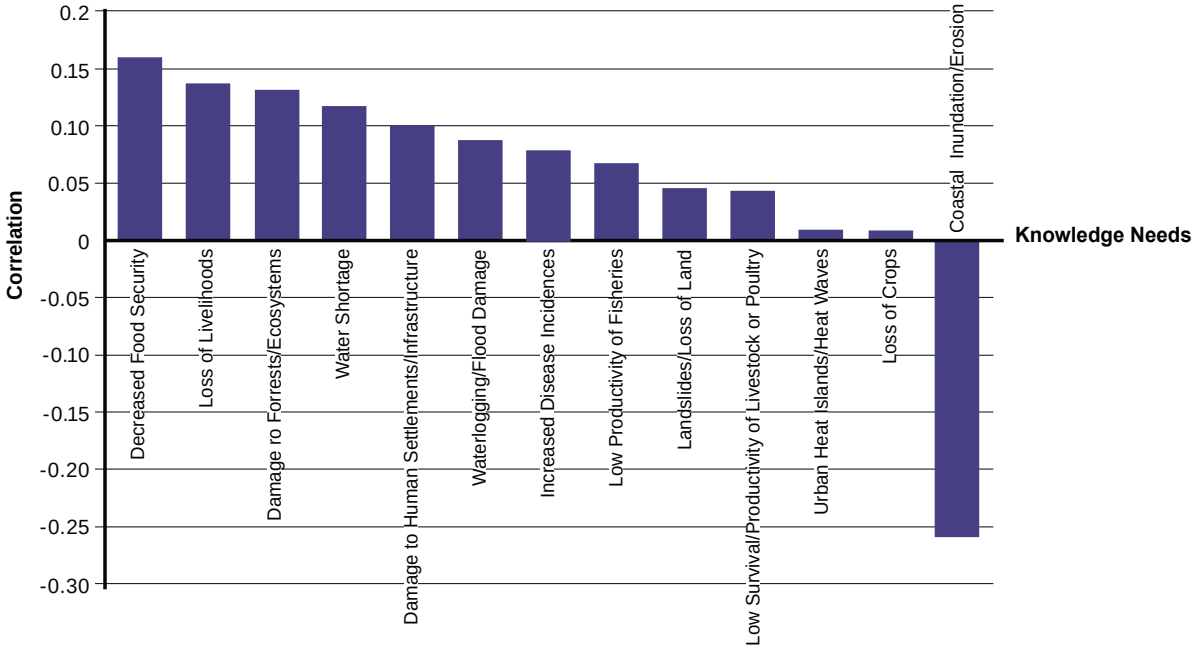
The most significant knowledge needs relate to natural resource management, with a special focus on the creation of multi-media knowledge products such as videos and radio documentaries. The design/planning phase was the period in which need was most frequently identified. Malawi has a relatively high proportion of respondents reporting affiliations with research institutions or UN agencies.

Given the specific request for trainings on the use of online knowledge sharing platforms, it may prove useful to provide such trainings in order to cheaply and effectively disseminate knowledge products. It may prove useful to coalesce around a single, open knowledge management platform.

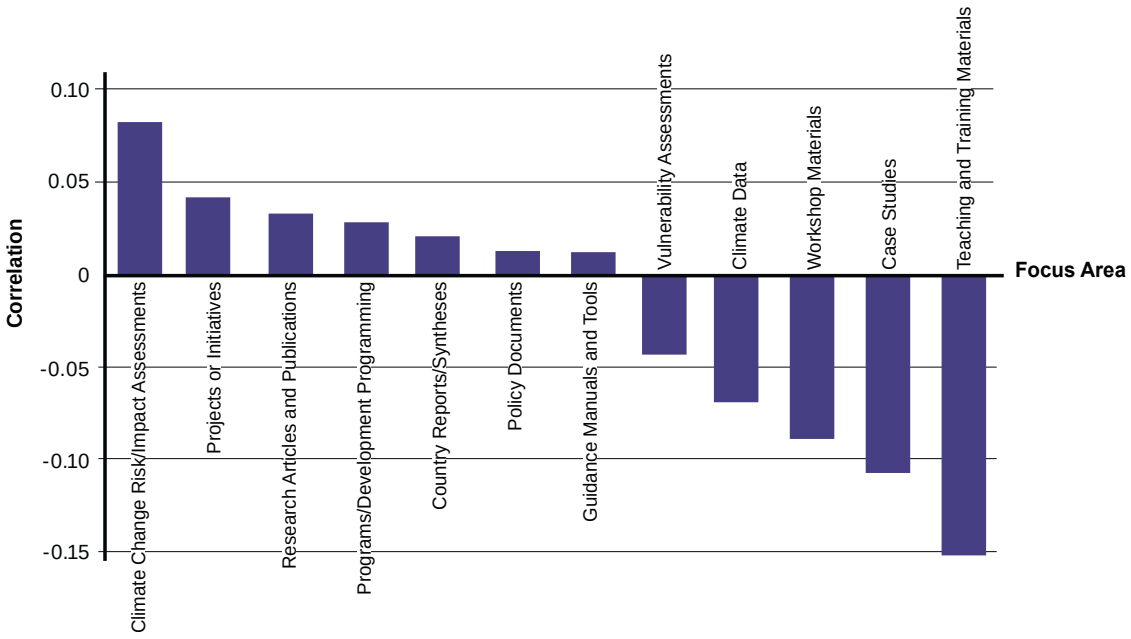
However, it should be noted that a significant correlation between work in Malawi and reports of challenges due to 'Limited computer access (e.g. low bandwidth, limited computer literacy, lack of offline and paper-printable options)' was observed. Given the concentration on videos and radio documentaries, another potential route for knowledge product dissemination could be these offline multimedia avenues, depending on local capacity.

Given the lack of dedicated knowledge management officers, but in light of the presence of dedicated communications officers at the majority of sites in Malawi, it may prove useful to task communications officers with some knowledge management responsibilities.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.9
MAURITIUS

Mauritius Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

In Mauritius, the planned knowledge products for 2012 are 'Research and publications' and 'Project briefs'. Additional knowledge products for which there was a reported need were 'Teaching and training materials', followed by 'Workshop materials'. With respect to themes, 'Coastal zone management' and 'Water resources' were the most frequently reported.

Knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via workshops and conferences. Expanded dissemination via online knowledge sharing platforms appears to be possible since use of these platforms is already relatively high (e.g. UNDP-ALM and Africa Adapt). This expanded knowledge sharing would make AAP Mauritius project information available on an inter-regional and international level.

There were a host of stated needs regarding the six major barriers to adaptation. One of which was the need to create incentives at the individual and community level to adapt to climate change. There are a host of multi-media knowledge products that may be valuable in raising community awareness and addressing this need (e.g. radio documentaries, videos, posters, promotional brochures).

Neither dedicated Knowledge Management officers nor communications officers were reported to exist in the majority of offices in Mauritius. Therefore it is recommended that part of the project budget should be reserved for this purpose.

Background and demographics

Mauritius is part of the Eastern Africa region, along with Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda and Tanzania. There were 85 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Mauritius, 13 of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 15.3%. This was below the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and below the Eastern Africa regional response rate of 27.9%. All respondents reported English as their primary working language, which is surprising given the history of French language use.

Most respondents from Mauritius listed their professional affiliation as 'Research institution/university' or 'Government'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Policy Advisor' or 'Researcher/analyst'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the themes most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported were 'Coastal zone management' and 'Water resources'. 'Infrastructure' was identified as a secondary theme; 'Water resources' was mentioned as a secondary theme by those who had identified other issues as their primary theme.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Implementation' and 'Evaluation' were

most frequently mentioned as the phases associated with the highest need. All other phases were negatively correlated with work in Mauritius.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Coastal inundation/erosion' and 'Water shortage' were the most significant reported in Mauritius, followed by 'Landslides/loss of land', and 'Low productivity of fisheries'. All other impacts were negatively correlated with work in Mauritius.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, all were negatively correlated with work in Mauritius. However, elements of these barriers were singled out as representing needs, particularly 'Building/coordinating partnerships across institutions, agencies and sectors (e.g. public-private partnerships, coordination between environment and public works ministries)', 'Enhancing flexibility in policies to ensure the ability to adapt to unforeseen impacts', 'Building technical and managerial capacity of staff in key institutions', and 'Creating incentives at the individual and community level to adapt to climate change'.

Neither dedicated Knowledge Management officers nor communications officers were reported to exist in the majority of offices in Mauritius.

Work in Mauritius was positively correlated with dealing with youth education and disaster risk reduction as cross-sectoral issues. Work in Mauritius was negatively correlated with the cross-sectoral issues of poverty reduction and mitigation.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Mauritius, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Teaching and training materials', followed by 'Workshop materials'. All other types of knowledge products were negatively correlated with work in Mauritius.

Mauritians reported 'Research and publications' and 'Project briefs' as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via workshops and conferences.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Mauritius and the use of an online knowledge sharing platform. UNDP-ALM was the most frequently mentioned knowledge sharing platform, followed by Africa Adapt.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

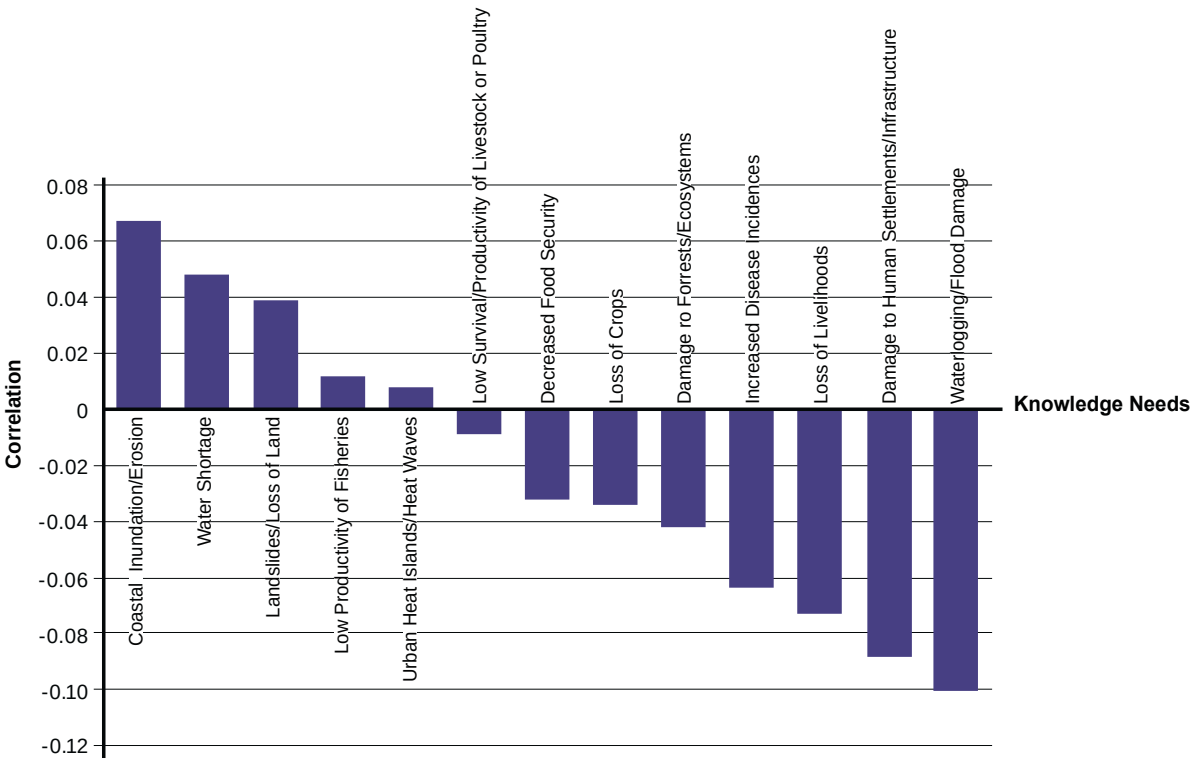
The most significant knowledge needs relate to the relationship between Mauritius and the ocean—either via coastal zone management or concerns regarding coastal erosion or the productivity of fisheries. A related concentration on the theme of water resources represents the other major focus in Mauritius. The implementation and evaluation phases were the periods in which need was most frequently identified. Mauritius has a relatively high proportion of respondents

reporting access to ICT infrastructure (especially landlines). Mauritius was noteworthy for the percentage of respondents who reported not facing 'any challenges with accessing knowledge resources, services or tools'. In addition, respondents reported a notable lack of financial barriers to adaptation.

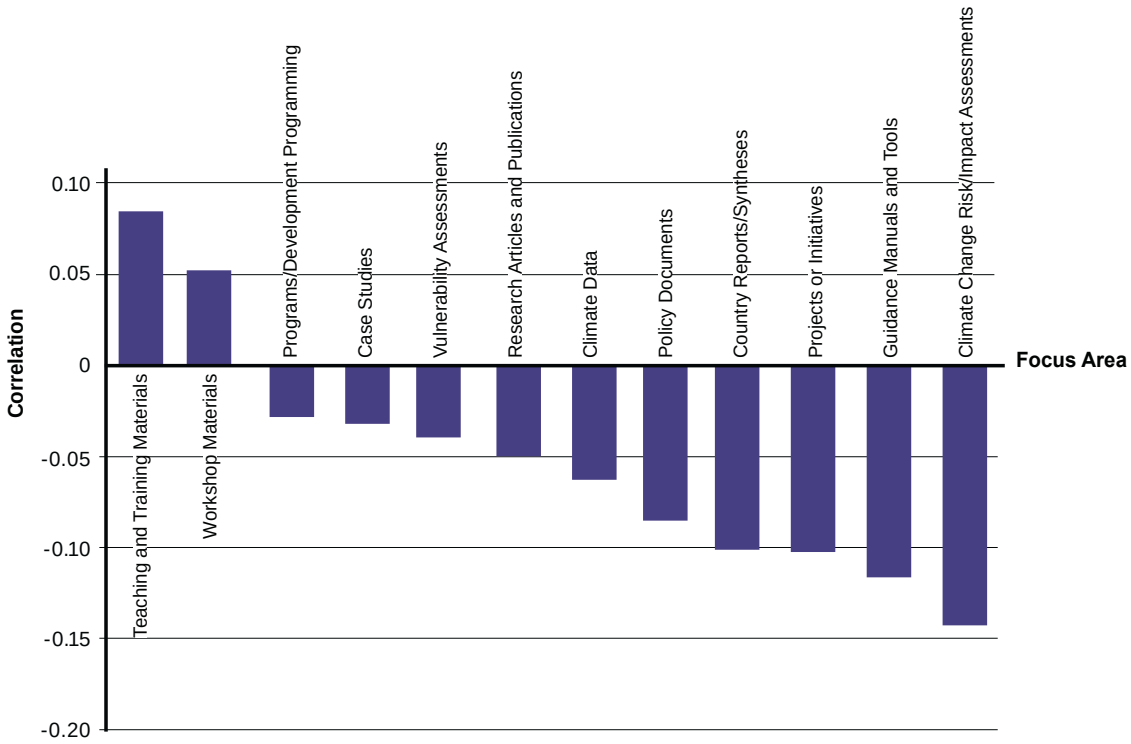
The use of online knowledge sharing platforms appears to be relatively high in Mauritius, and is distributed across only two major platforms: UNDP-ALM and Africa Adapt, both of which are widely-accessible/open online platforms. In light of the high number of academics and good availability of computers and internet access, it appears that the informational infrastructure is largely in place.

However, given the lack of dedicated knowledge management or communications officers, it may prove useful to coalesce around a single knowledge management platform, and to assign the knowledge management/communications role to existing users of knowledge sharing sites.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.10
MOROCCO

Morocco Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

For 2012, AAP Morocco has planned to produce 'Case studies' and 'Project briefs' as their designated knowledge products. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via Twitter/Facebook [and other social media] and conferences. Given the high need from the survey results, producing research articles and publications is another useful knowledge product for Morocco to consider.

The broader concentration on the theme of water resources and public health, with the cross-sectoral issue of migration, is unique to Morocco. Case studies, project briefs, and research articles and publications could incorporate these issues. Additionally, and since there are dedicated communications officers in the majority of offices of respondents, it would be valuable to clearly task knowledge management responsibilities.

Background and demographics

Morocco is part of the Northern Africa region, along with Tunisia. There were 75 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Morocco, eight of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 10.7%. This was below the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and below the Northern Africa regional response rate of 14%. One respondent reported Arabic as his/her primary working language; all others reported French as their primary working language.

Most respondents from Morocco listed their professional affiliation as 'Other development agency or intergovernmental organisation' or 'United Nations agency'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Community stakeholder' or 'Project co-ordinator/field office'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the themes most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported were 'Water resources' and 'Public health. 'Agriculture/food security' and 'Infrastructure' were identified as secondary themes.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Implementation' and 'Evaluation' were most frequently mentioned as the phases associated with the highest need. All other phases were negatively correlated with work in Morocco.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Water shortage' was the most significant reported in Morocco. Lesser needs were mentioned for climate change impacts relating to 'Waterlogging/flood damage', 'Loss of crops', and 'Coastal inundation/erosion'. All other impacts were negatively correlated with work in Morocco.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, only one, behaviour change, was correlated with

work in Morocco. However, elements of these barriers were singled out as representing needs, particularly 'Building technical and managerial capacity of staff in key institutions', 'Enhancing political and institutional leadership on climate change', 'Designing or strengthening social policies to reduce poverty in the face of climate change' and 'Risk-based decision making'.

Dedicated Knowledge Management officers were reported not to exist in the majority of offices, but dedicated communications officers were reported to exist in the majority of offices of respondents.

Work in Morocco was positively correlated with dealing with migration, biodiversity, and disaster risk reduction as cross-sectoral issues. Work in Morocco was negatively correlated with the cross-sectoral issues of poverty reduction and mitigation.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Morocco, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Research articles and publications', followed by 'Projects or initiatives'.

Moroccans reported 'Case studies' and 'Project briefs' as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via Twitter/Facebook [and other social media] and conferences.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Morocco and the use of an online knowledge sharing platform. Private project websites were the most frequently mentioned knowledge sharing platforms utilised, followed by Africa Adapt.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

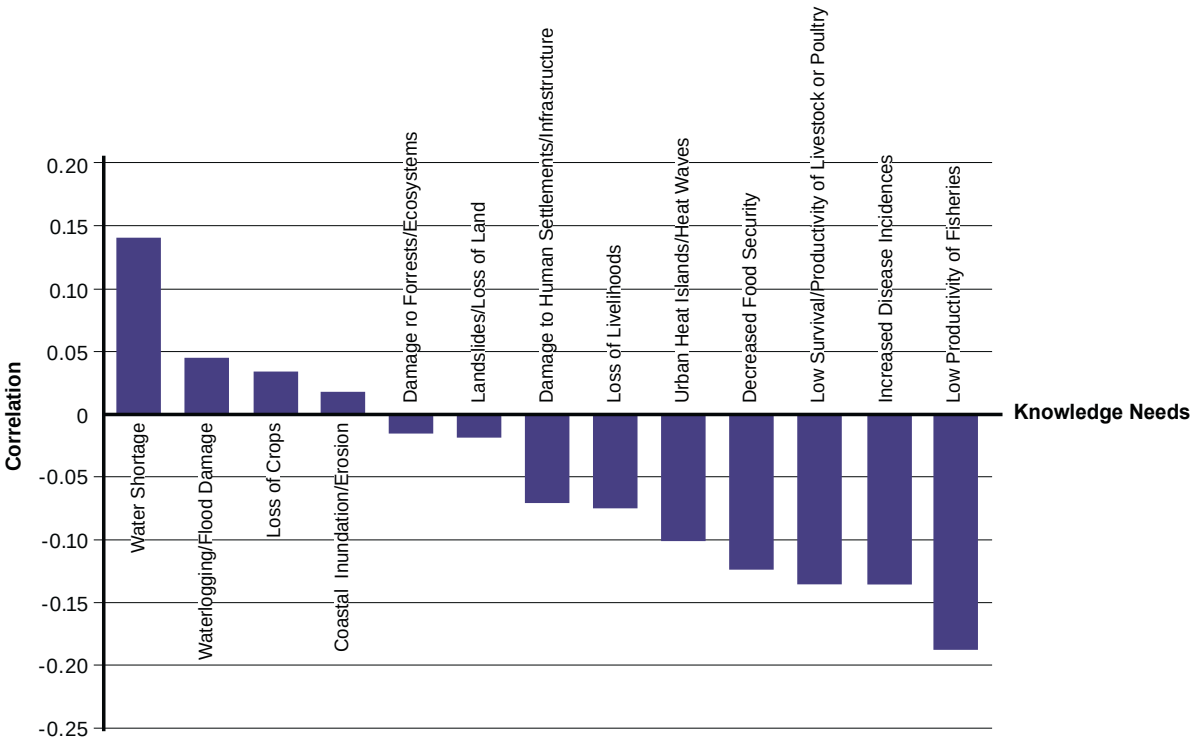
The most significant knowledge needs relate to the relationship between Morocco and water—either via the climate change impacts of water shortages or floods on erosion or agriculture/crop productivity. The broader concentration on the theme of water resources, alongside the theme of public health is unique to Morocco. The implementation and evaluation phases were the periods in which need was most frequently identified. Morocco was also noteworthy for the attention it pays to the cross-sectoral issue of migration, to a degree not observed in other AAP countries.

The aforementioned subject areas may be best addressed via the production of case studies and project briefs, as befits the local environment. The use of online knowledge sharing platforms appears to be relatively high in Morocco, and is distributed across only two major platforms. However, one of these platforms [private project websites] is not broadly accessible, and is too widely disbursed to be of use to practitioners throughout the country. The other platform, AfricaAdapt is a widely-accessible/open online platform. In light of the high number of well-connected and technologically savvy employees in Morocco, especially given the planned dissemination via Twitter/Facebook, it appears that the necessary informational infrastructure is

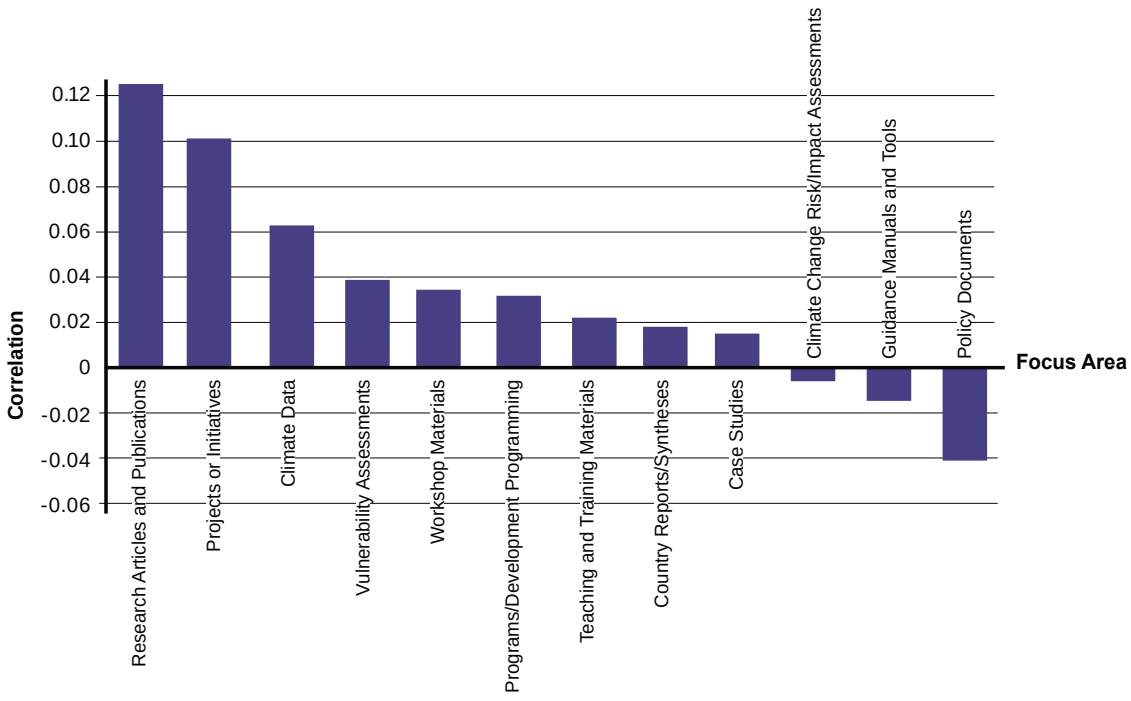
largely in place. It may be useful to coalesce around a single knowledge management platform, in order to most efficiently disseminate knowledge products nationally and regionally.

Given the lack of dedicated knowledge management officers, but in light of the presence of dedicated communications officers at the majority of sites in Morocco, it may prove useful to task communications officers with some knowledge management responsibilities.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.11
MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

For 2012, AAP Mozambique reported 'Teaching and training materials' and 'Project briefs' as the knowledge products they plan to create. These knowledge products are consistent with Mozambique's knowledge needs, but the greatest need was for 'Case studies'. As such, Mozambique, should add case studies to its planned knowledge products for 2012.

Planned dissemination for knowledge products will be primarily via workshops, SMS and online knowledge platforms. With dedicated knowledge management officers at the majority of sites in Mozambique, clear tasks for the creation and active dissemination of the planned knowledge products will serve this project well.

Background and demographics

Mozambique is part of the Southern Africa region, along with Lesotho, and Namibia. There were 17 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Mozambique, seven of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 41.2%. This was above the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and above the Southern Africa regional response rate of 38.7%. All respondents listed Portuguese as their primary working language.

Most respondents from Mozambique listed their professional affiliation as 'United Nations agency' or 'Research institution/university'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Technical Advisor' or 'Project co-ordinator/field office'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the theme most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, Mozambique was unique in that the majority of respondents chose none of the pre-selected six themes. Instead, the respondents designated their own themes, including planning and tertiary education. Of the minority of respondents who reported primary themes from among the six pre-selected ones, infrastructure and water resources were the most frequently identified. Coastal zone management and Agriculture/food security were identified as secondary themes by the majority of respondents.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Analysis/assessment' and 'Evaluation' were most frequently mentioned as the phases associated with the highest need. All other phases were negatively correlated with work in Mozambique.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Increased disease incidences' was the most significant reported in Mozambique, along with 'Damage to forests/ecosystems'. Lesser needs were mentioned for climate change impacts relating to 'Coastal inundation/erosion', 'Decreased food

security', 'Loss of crops' and 'Low productivity of fisheries'. All other impacts were negatively correlated with work in Mozambique.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, only one: behaviour change, was correlated with work in Mozambique. However, elements of these barriers were singled out as representing needs, particularly 'Building/coordinating partnerships across institutions, agencies and sectors (e.g. public-private partnerships, coordination between environment and public works ministries)', 'Building capacity to access/transfer innovative technologies [e.g. low-emission technologies]', 'Creating incentives at the individual and community level to adapt to climate change', and 'Building scientific and technical capacity to coordinate, manage and monitor technologies'.

Dedicated Knowledge Management officers were reported to exist in the majority of offices, whilst dedicated communications officers were reported not to exist in the majority of offices of respondents.

Work in Mozambique was positively correlated with dealing with mitigation, disaster risk reduction, and Gender as cross-sectoral issues. Work in Mozambique was negatively correlated with the cross-sectoral issues of conflict resolution and migration.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Mozambique, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Case studies', followed by 'Teaching and training materials'.

Mozambicans reported 'Teaching and training materials' and 'Project briefs' as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via workshops, SMS and online knowledge platforms.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Mozambique and the use of an online knowledge sharing platform. Teamworks was the most frequently mentioned knowledge sharing platforms utilised, followed by the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

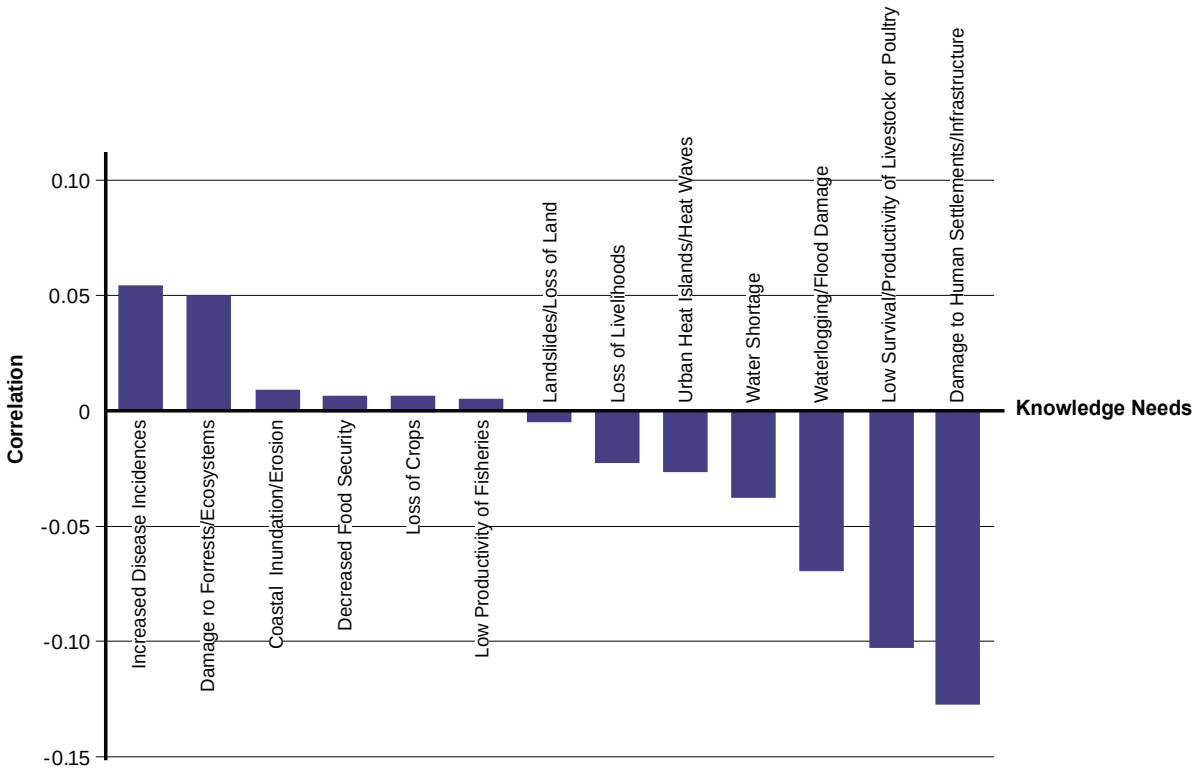
The most significant knowledge needs related to specific knowledge products (especially case studies and teaching/training materials, mentioned above). The concentration on reporting reflects a focus on the analysis/assessment and evaluation phases.

Given the relatively clear call for specific knowledge products, the larger knowledge management question relates to dissemination in a manner which befits the local environment. The use of online knowledge sharing platforms appears to be relatively high in Mozambique, and is distributed across only two major platforms. However, Teamworks needs to be made more broadly accessible by extending invitations to additional project participants. The other platform, the Regional Climate

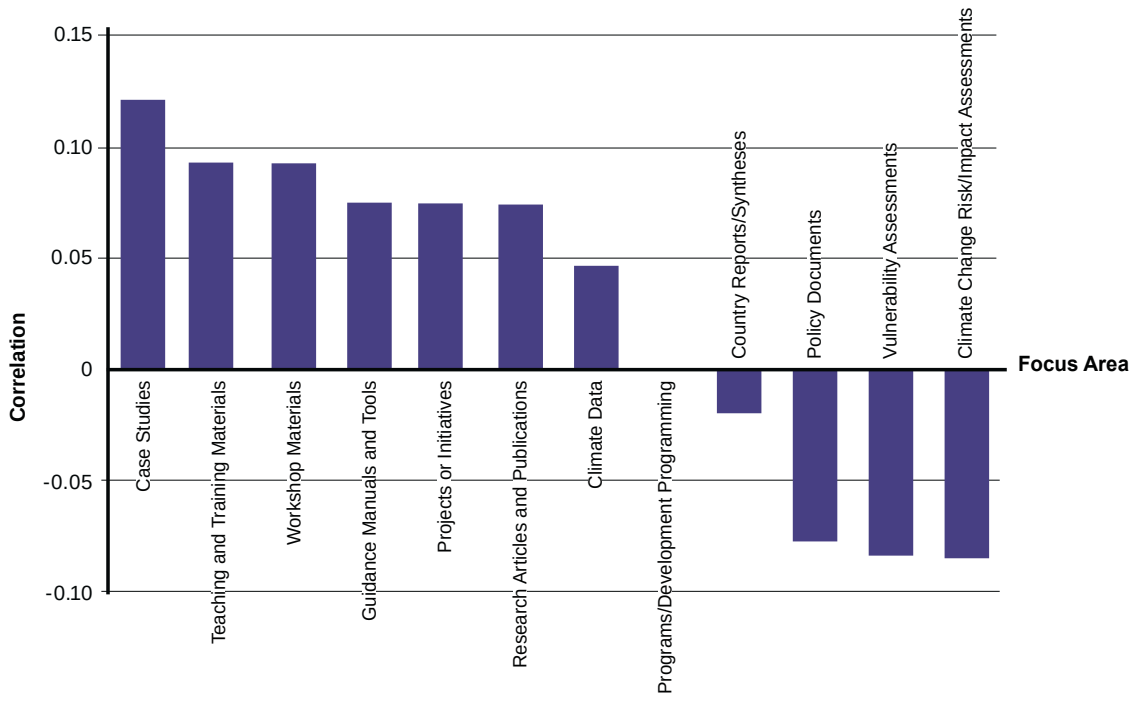
Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia is a widely-accessible/open online platform. It may be useful to coalesce around a single knowledge management platform, in order to most efficiently disseminate knowledge products nationally and regionally.

Given the lack of dedicated communications officers, but in light of the presence of dedicated knowledge management officers at the majority of sites in Mozambique, it may prove useful to task knowledge management officers with communications responsibilities.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.12
NAMIBIA

Namibia Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

In addition to AAP Namibia's planned posters, brochures, pamphlets' and videos, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Programs/development programming', followed by 'Research articles and publications'. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via conferences and community meetings.

Unique in reporting both a dedicated Knowledge Management and a dedicated communications officer in the majority of offices of respondents, Namibia has a broad cohort of knowledge products planned.

Based on survey responses, it is suggested that research articles and publications, especially as they relate to agriculture/food security and infrastructure issues, be added to the 2012 knowledge products. Also to consider, if videos are planned for a national audience, it may be possible to hire consultants to edit the footage for an international audience. Submitting a video to a film festival may also be a good way to highlight the project.

In addition to conferences and community meetings, it is suggested that these knowledge products be disseminated online to enhance regional, inter-regional and international dissemination.

Background and demographics

Namibia is part of the Southern Africa region, along with Lesotho and Mozambique. There were 20 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Namibia, 6 of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 30%. This was below the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and below the Southern Africa regional response rate of 38.7%. All respondents listed English as their primary working language.

Most respondents from Namibia listed their professional affiliation as 'Government'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Researcher/analyst' or 'Project designer'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the themes most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported were 'Agriculture/food security' and 'Infrastructure'. 'Natural resource management' and 'Public health' were identified as secondary themes.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Evaluation [i.e. effectiveness, success and challenges of strategies, lessons learned]' was most frequently mentioned as the phase associated with the highest need, but the level of need was characterised as only 'some' or 'little'. In short, phase-specific knowledge needs were not conclusively identified in Namibia.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Low survival/productivity of livestock or poultry' was the

most significant reported in Namibia, along with 'Waterlogging/flood damage'. Lesser needs were mentioned for climate change impacts relating to 'Loss of livelihoods', and 'Loss of crops'.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, technological and financial barriers were most positively correlated with work in Namibia.

Namibia was unique in reporting both a dedicated Knowledge Management and a dedicated communications officer in the majority of offices of respondents.

Work in Namibia was positively correlated with dealing with youth education and biodiversity as cross-sectoral issues. Work in Namibia was negatively correlated with the cross-sectoral issues of conflict resolution and migration.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Namibia, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Programs/ development programming', followed by 'Research articles and publications'.

Namibians reported 'Posters / Brochures / Pamphlets' and 'Videos' as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via conferences and community meetings.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Namibia and the use of the UNDP-ALM online knowledge sharing platform.

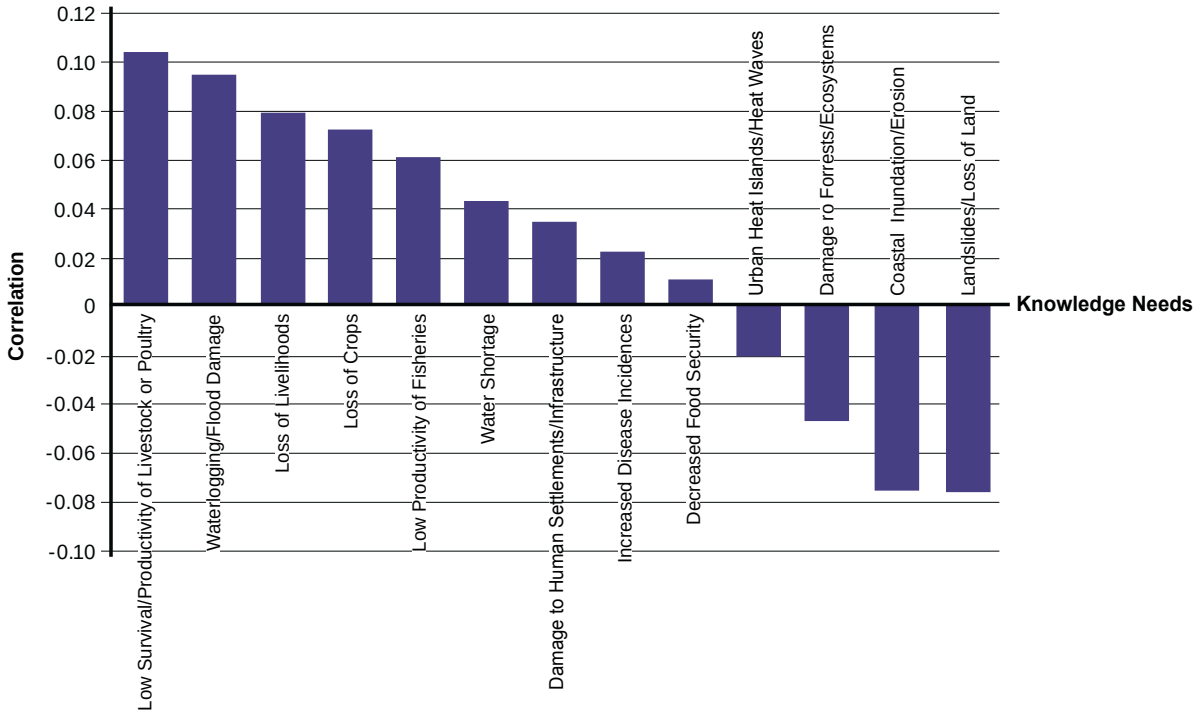
A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

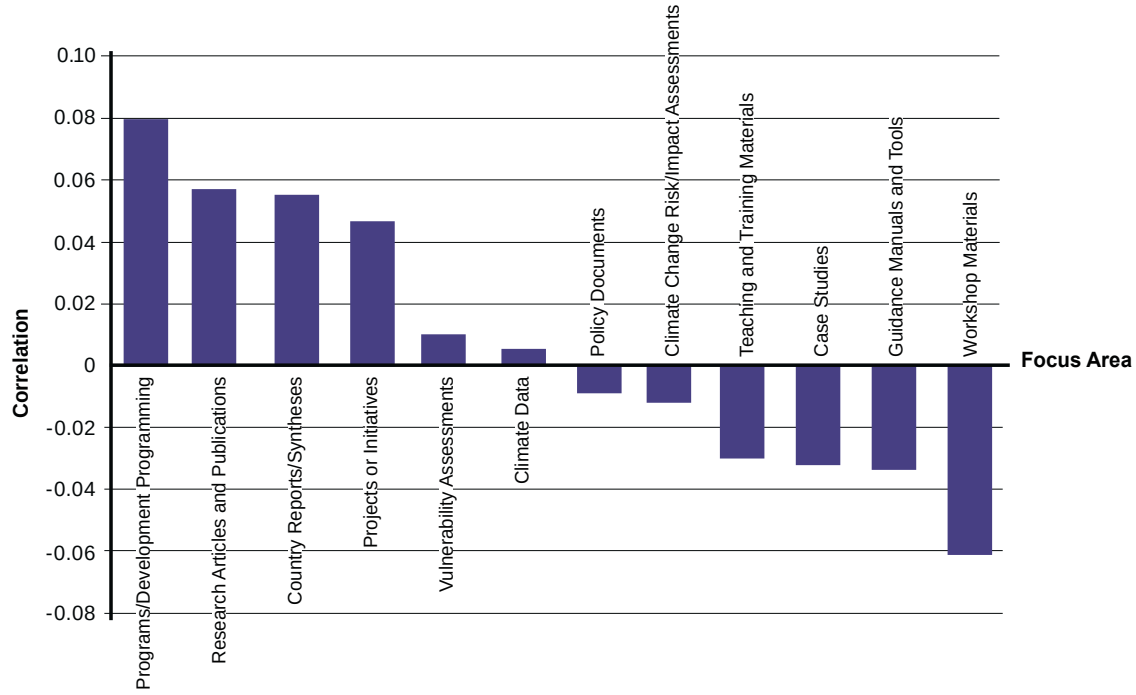
The most significant knowledge needs related to specific knowledge products (especially development programming and research articles and publications, mentioned above). The concentration on technical knowledge products may reflect the focus on the evaluation phase.

Given the relatively clear call for specific knowledge products, the larger knowledge management question relates to dissemination in a manner which befits the local environment. The use of online knowledge sharing platforms appears to be quite high in Namibia, and is concentrated on UNDP-ALM. Considering the professed desire to create videos, some training or assistance in the production of such materials may be desirable. Namibia has the unique luxury of dedicated communications and knowledge management officers at the majority of respondents' work sites. As such, it seems that the information architecture is relatively well established. The final recommendation is to disseminate knowledge materials through a knowledge platform with video capabilities, as an alternative to more expensive or time-intensive delivery methods.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.13
NIGER

Niger Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

For 2012, the planned knowledge products for Niger are: 'Fact sheets' and 'Newsletters'. Based on survey responses, it is suggested that policy documents, especially as they relate to agriculture/ food security and public health issues, be added to the list.

With dedicated communications officers in the offices of the majority of respondents, the creation and dissemination of the designated knowledge products should be clearly outlined in early 2012.

Currently, the knowledge products are planned to be disseminated via workshops and media/ press. Investing in training for project staff on how to use an online platform would also be valuable - especially to ensure that there is wider dissemination for the knowledge products created.

Background and demographics

Niger is part of the Western Africa region, along with Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal. There were 26 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Niger, 12 of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 46.2%. This was above the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and above the Western Africa regional response rate of 42.4%. All respondents listed French as their primary working language.

Most respondents from Niger listed their professional affiliation as 'Government' or 'Climate change or development network'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Technical advisor' or 'Development planner'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the themes most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported were 'Agriculture/food security' and 'Public health'. 'Water resources' was identified as a secondary theme; 'Public health' was mentioned as a secondary theme by those who had identified other issues as their primary theme.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Analysis/assessment' and 'Design/ planning' were most frequently mentioned as the phases associated with the highest need. All other phases were negatively correlated with work in Niger.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Loss of crops' was the most significant reported in Niger, along with 'Low survival/productivity of livestock or poultry' and 'Decreased food security'.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, informational and technological were most positively correlated with work in Niger. Additionally, specific elements of these barriers were also singled out as representing needs, particularly 'Language barriers (for print/online resources,

online discussions, in-person workshops/trainings, etc.)', and 'Enhancing political and institutional leadership on climate change'.

Dedicated knowledge management officers were reported not to exist in the majority of offices, but dedicated communications officers were reported to exist in the offices of the majority of respondents.

Work in Niger was positively correlated with dealing with disaster risk reduction and conflict resolution as cross-sectoral issues, as well as migration. Work in Niger was negatively correlated with the cross-sectoral issues of poverty reduction and biodiversity.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Niger, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Programs/development programming', followed by 'Policy documents'.

Nigeriens reported 'Fact sheets' and 'Newsletters' as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via workshops and media/press.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Niger and reporting a need for 'additional training in order to utilise knowledge-sharing platforms as a means of sharing… project information'. There was a negative correlation between a Niger work and the use of any existing knowledge management platform.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

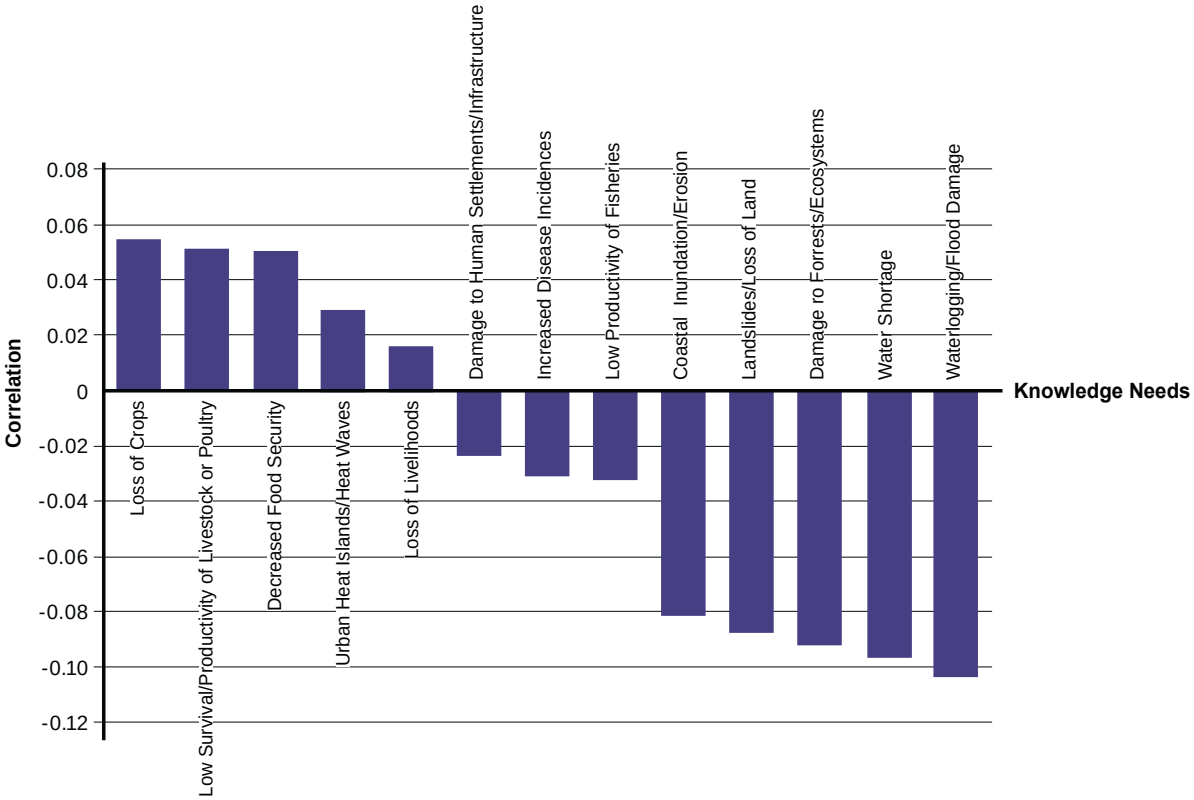
Recommendations

The most significant knowledge needs related to specific knowledge products (especially development programming and policy documents, as mentioned above), in the subject areas of agriculture/food security and public health. The concentration on development planning knowledge products seems to reflect the focus on the analysis/assessment and design/planning phases.

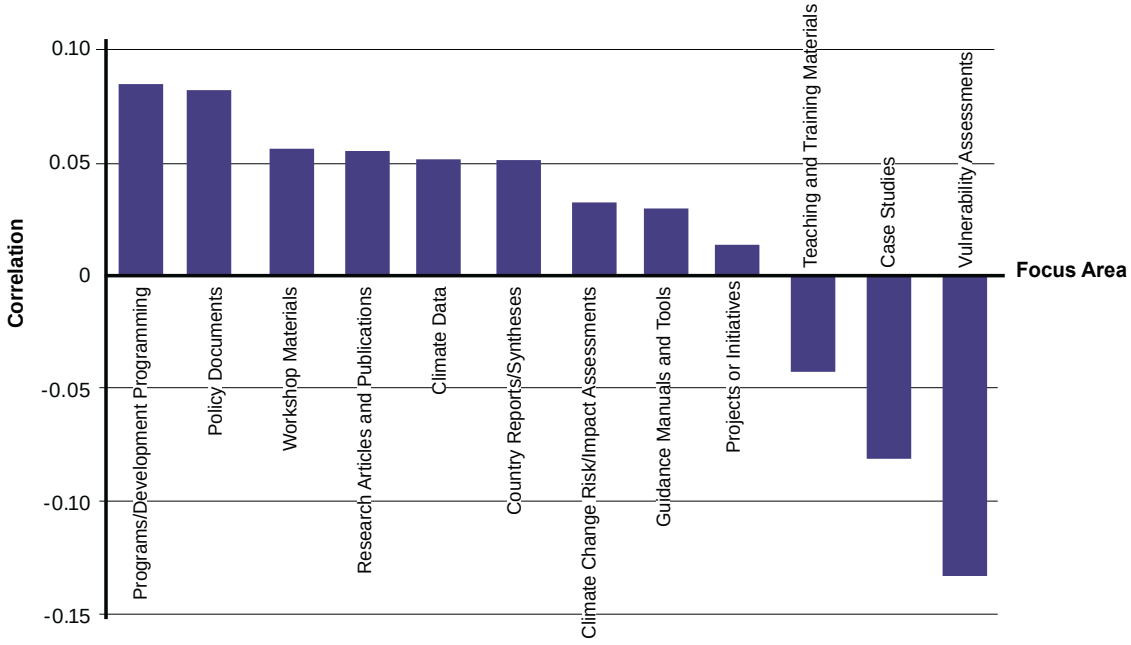
Given the relatively clear call for the production of specific knowledge products, the larger knowledge management question relates to dissemination in a manner which befits the local environment. The use of online knowledge sharing platforms appears to be quite low in Niger, and trainings in the use of same were specifically requested. Considering the professed desire to utilise such a platform, some training or assistance may be desirable.

Given the lack of dedicated knowledge management officers, but in light of the presence of dedicated communications officers at the majority of sites in Niger, it may prove useful to task communications officers with some knowledge management responsibilities.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.14
NIGERIA

Nigeria Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

For 2012, AAP Nigeria has planned to produce research articles and publications and teaching and training materials. Once created these knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via conferences, workshops and SMS or Twitter/Facebook.

Given the high need from the survey results, producing climate change risk/impact assessments and case studies are additional knowledge products for Nigeria to consider.

With both a dedicated Knowledge Management officer and a dedicated communications officer in the majority of offices of respondents, Nigeria is unique in its ability to create meaningful knowledge products. Nigeria also had the highest reported use of online knowledge management platforms out of the 20 AAP countries queried.

Themes specific to AAP Nigeria (i.e. 'basic education, WASH [water, sanitation, and hygiene]', 'community based adaptation', and 'policy coherence' or 'government policies') could serve as the basis for the knowledge management products.

Background and demographics

Nigeria is part of the Western Africa region, along with Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger and Senegal. There were 31 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Nigeria, 25 of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 80.6%. This was above the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and above the Western Africa regional response rate of 42.4%. All respondents listed English as their primary working language.

Most respondents from Nigeria listed their professional affiliation as 'National or International NGO' or 'Local/Community NGO'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Development planner' or 'Academic teacher/professor'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the theme most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, Nigeria was unique in that the majority of respondents chose none of the pre-selected six themes. Instead, the respondents designated their own themes, including 'basic education, WASH [water, sanitation, and hygiene]', 'community based adaptation', and 'policy coherence' or 'government policies'. Secondary themes of 'Agriculture/food security' and 'Water resources' were identified by the majority of respondents.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Implementation' was most frequently mentioned as the phase associated with the highest need.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Loss of livelihoods' was the most significant reported in Nigeria, along with 'Damage to human settlements/infrastructure' and 'Urban heat islands/heat waves'.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, policy barriers was the only one positively correlated with work in Nigeria. However, specific elements of additional barriers were also singled out as representing needs, particularly 'Creating regulatory and financial incentives to promote low-emission, climate-resilient growth', and 'Building/coordinating partnerships across institutions, agencies and sectors'.

Nigeria was unique in reporting both a dedicated Knowledge Management officer and a dedicated communications officer in the majority of offices of respondents.

Work in Nigeria was positively correlated with dealing with conflict resolution, migration, and gender as cross-sectoral issues.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Nigeria, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Climate change risk/impact assessments', followed by 'Case studies'.

Nigerians reported 'Research and publications' and 'Teaching and training materials' as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via conferences, workshops and SMS or Twitter/Facebook.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Nigeria and reporting the use of any existing knowledge management platform. Nigeria had the highest reported use of online knowledge management platforms out of the 20 countries queried.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

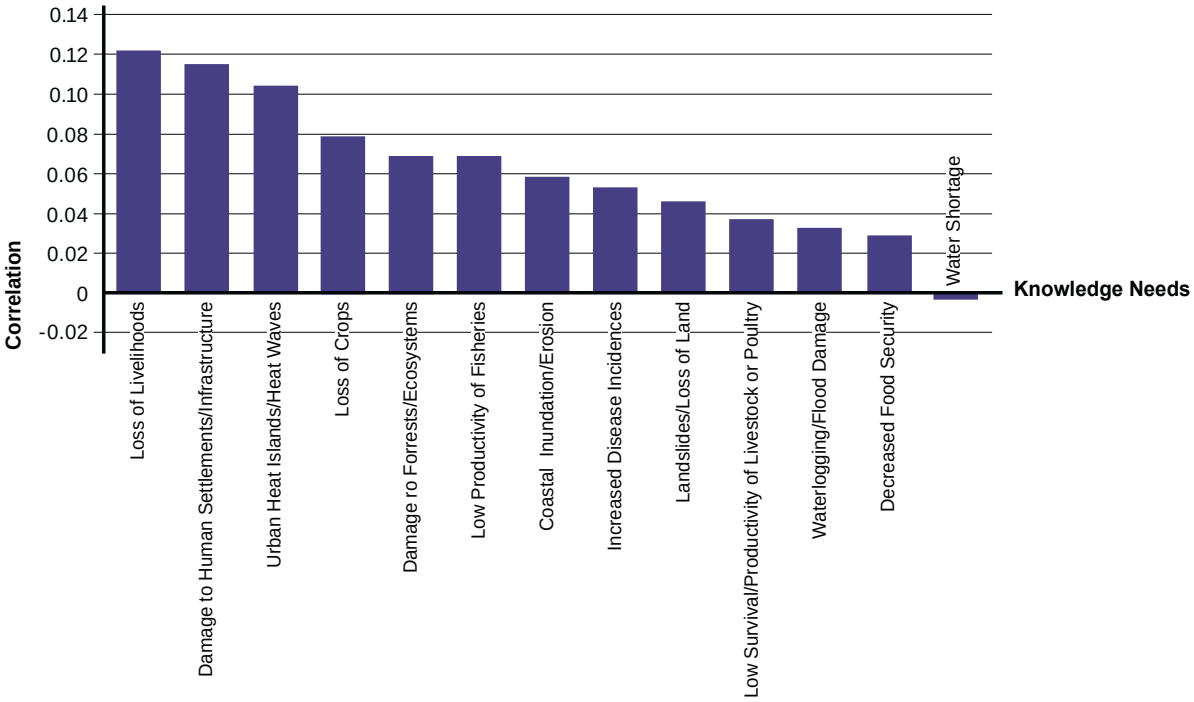
The most significant knowledge needs related to specific knowledge products (especially climate change risk/impact assessments and case studies, as mentioned above), along a broad spectrum of themes. The concentration on producing technical knowledge products should be tailored to focus on the implementation phases.

Given the relatively clear call for the production of specific knowledge products, a larger knowledge management question relates to dissemination in a manner which befits the local environment. Nigeria had a very high reported usage of online knowledge management platforms, as well as the desire to disseminate findings via SMS and social media.

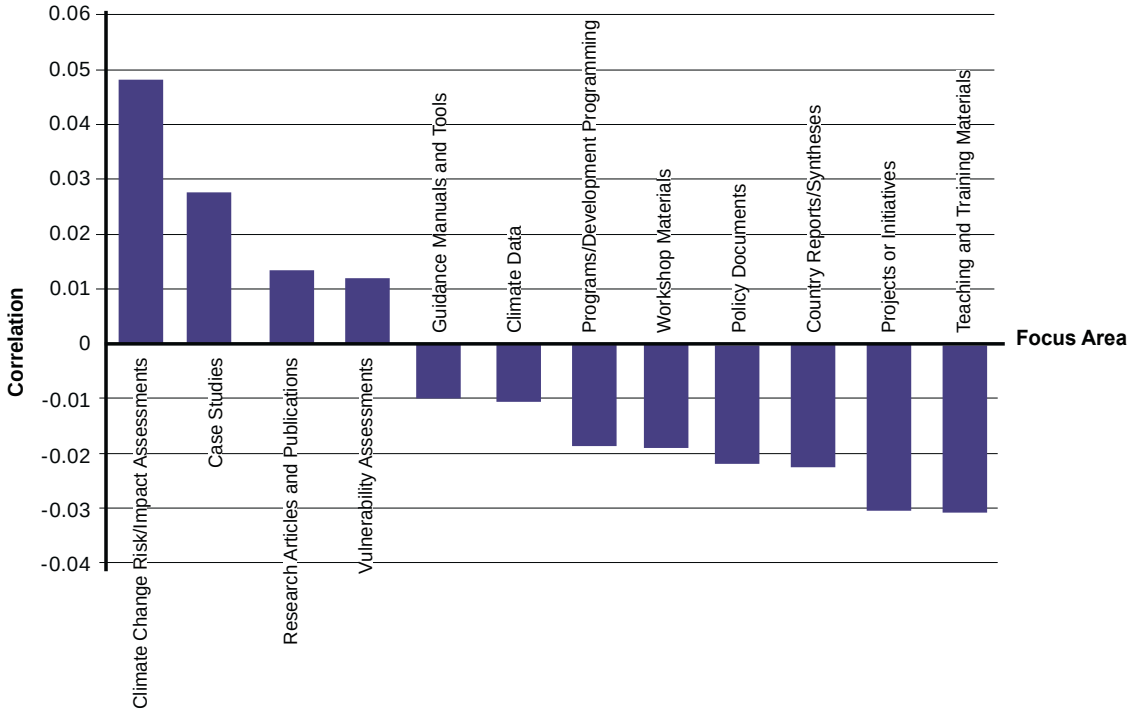
The presence of the technical skills and informational infrastructure is encouraging, but the use of platforms seems to be quite diffuse. At present, weAdapt, CDKN, and the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia were the most frequently mentioned by respondents, but

the use of all seven common online knowledge platforms was positively correlated with work in Nigeria. It may prove useful to coalesce around a single knowledge management platform and to co-ordinate this decision at the national level. The presence of both dedicated knowledge management officers and dedicated communications officers at the majority of sites in Nigeria should facilitate this task.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.15
REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Republic of Congo Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

In 2012, the Republic of Congo AAP project is planning to create 'Newsletters' and 'Radio documentaries' to highlight their work. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via Twitter/Facebook, online knowledge sharing platforms, and SMS.

Additional knowledge products should include the creation 'Workshop materials'. Thematically, a focus of 'Natural resource management' and 'Coastal zone management' would be most useful.

The Republic of Congo had a very high reported usage of online knowledge management platforms, as well as the desire to disseminate findings via radio, Twitter/Facebook, and SMS. Therefore it is suggested to conduct trainings for project staff on how to best utilise media outlets as well as online platforms and work to ensure that there is wider dissemination for the knowledge products created.

Background and demographics

The Republic of Congo is part of the Central Africa region, along with Cameroon, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe. There were 29 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from the Republic of Congo, 26 of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 89.7%. This was above the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and above the Central Africa regional response rate of 70.1%. All respondents except for one listed French as their primary working language; the lone exception listed two indigenous languages as his/her primary working language[s].

Most respondents from the Republic of Congo listed their professional affiliation as 'Independent consultant' or 'United Nations agency'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Researcher/analyst' or 'Community stakeholder'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the themes most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported were 'Natural resource management' and 'Coastal zone management'. 'Coastal zone management' was also mentioned as a secondary theme by those who had identified other issues as their primary theme.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Implementation' and 'Analysis/assessment' were most frequently mentioned as the phases associated with the highest need.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Coastal inundation/erosion' was the most significant reported in the Republic of Congo, along with 'Low productivity of fisheries' and 'Urban heat islands/heat waves'.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, informational and technological barriers were the main two positively correlated with work in the Republic of Congo. Specific elements of additional barriers were also singled out as representing needs, particularly 'Modifying technological innovations or

adaptation measures for local site conditions and replication/up-scaling', and 'Language barriers (for print/online resources, online discussions, in-person workshops/trainings, etc.)'.

A large majority of respondents reported a dedicated Knowledge Management officer, but communications officers existed in only half of the offices of respondents.

Work in the Republic of Congo was positively correlated with dealing with biodiversity and poverty reduction as cross-sectoral issues.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In the Republic of the Congo, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Projects or initiatives', followed by 'Workshop materials'.

Congolese reported 'Newsletters' and 'Radio documentaries' as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via Twitter/Facebook, online knowledge sharing platforms, and SMS.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from the Republic of Congo and reporting the use of any existing knowledge management platform. The Republic of Congo had the highest reported number of minutes spent on online knowledge management platforms out of the 20 countries queried. Teamworks and the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia were the only two platforms positively correlated with work in the Republic of Congo.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

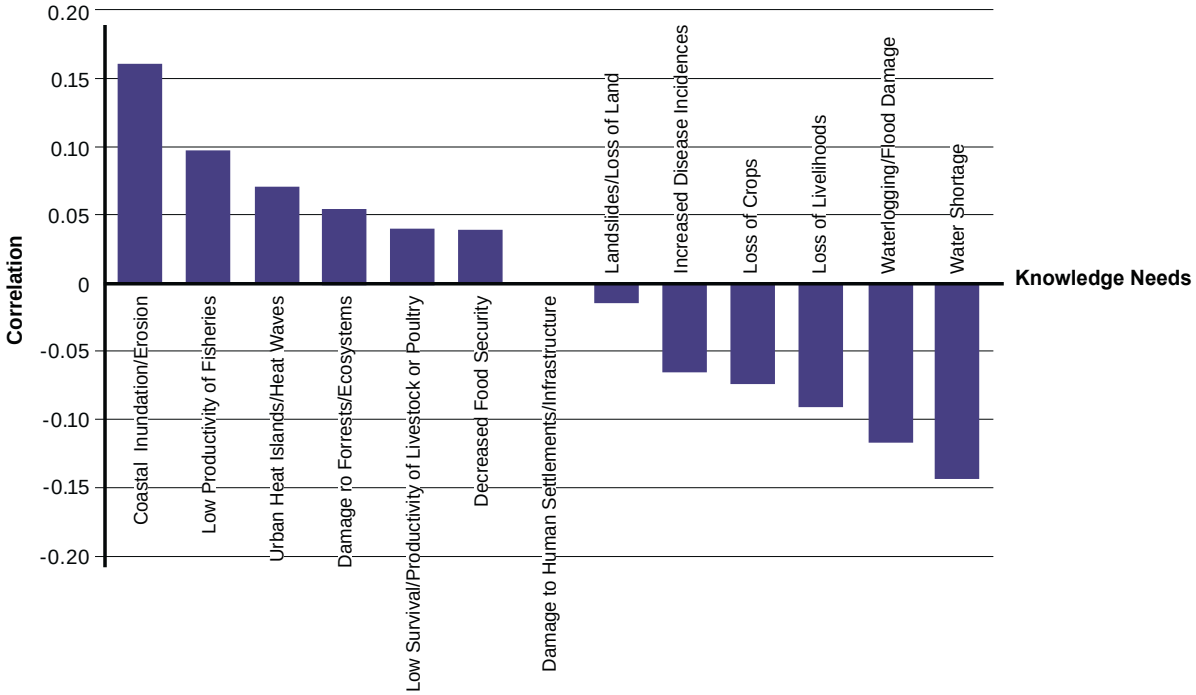
The most significant knowledge needs related to the creation of specific knowledge products (especially dealing with workshop materials and projects/initiatives, as mentioned above), dealing with themes focussed on natural resource and coastal zone management.

Given the relatively clear call for the production of specific knowledge products, a larger knowledge management question relates to dissemination in a manner which befits the local environment. The Republic of Congo had a very high reported usage of online knowledge management platforms, as well as the desire to disseminate findings via radio, Twitter/Facebook, and SMS.

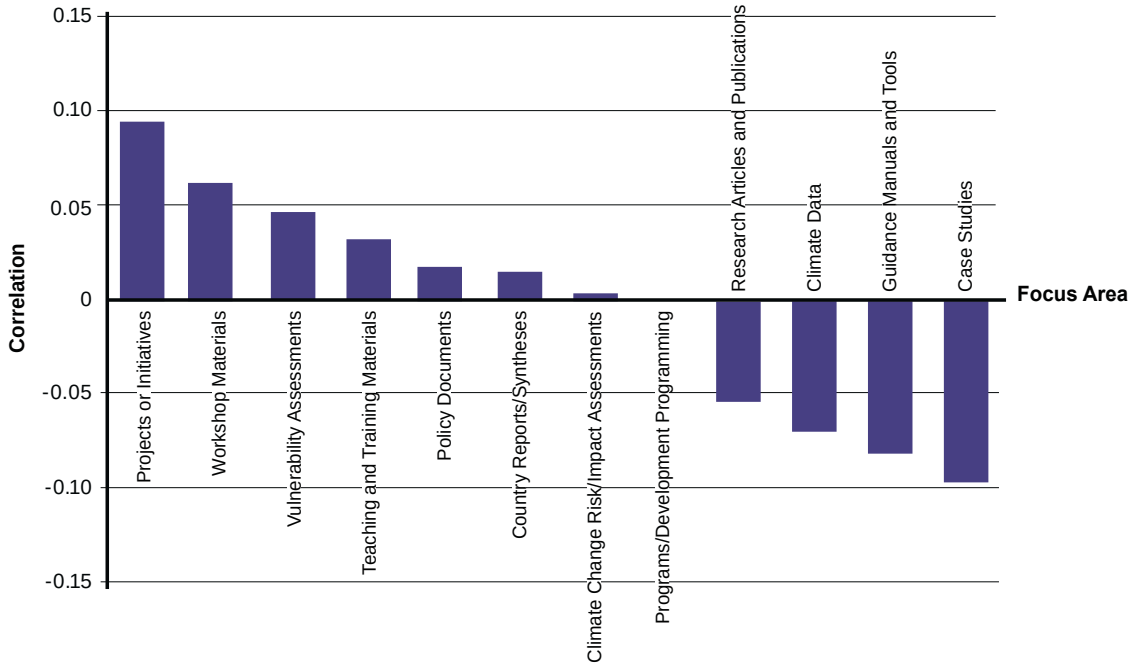
The presence of the technical skills and informational infrastructure is encouraging, and the use of online knowledge management platforms was exceptionally high. However, one of the two platforms (Teamorks) is partially closed/proprietary, therefore expanded access to Teamworks is recommended. It may prove useful to coalesce around a single, open knowledge management platform, and to co-ordinate this decision at the national level.

Given the lack of dedicated communications officers, but in light of the presence of dedicated knowledge management officers at the majority of sites in the Republic of Congo, it may prove useful to task knowledge management officers with communications responsibilities.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.16
RWANDA

Rwanda Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

AAP Rwanda reported 'Videos' and 'Radio documentaries' as the 2012 designated knowledge products. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated via online knowledge sharing platforms and media/press. Trainings or facilitation on the production of videos and radio documentaries should be made available if desired by staff in Rwanda.

Also, since the main knowledge products (videos and radio documentaries) that AAP Rwanda has identified require a significant investment of time and resources, platforms for dissemination and collaboration are critically important. Additionally, if videos are planned for a national audience, it may be possible to hire consultants to edit the footage for an international audience. Submitting a video to a film festival may also be a good way to highlight the project.

For Rwanda, the highest need for information was during the design/planning phase. Therefore, it logically follows that the most useful materials ('Research articles and publications', followed by 'Vulnerability assessments' and 'Climate data') would support design and planning.

Expanding the knowledge products that are planned for 2012 to include publications, vulnerability assessments, and climate data would support future projects. Sharing information from the AAP Rwanda project, especially dealing with agriculture/food security and coastal zone management, would enhance replicability in the country and the region.

Background and demographics

Rwanda is part of the Eastern Africa region, along with Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius and Tanzania. There were eight viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Rwanda, two of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 25%. This was below the overall survey response rate of 38.6% and below the Eastern Africa regional response rate of 27.9%. Both respondents listed English as their primary working language, although Kinyarwanda and French are also official languages of the country.

Both respondents listed their professional affiliation as 'Government', and both listed their primary role as 'Project co-ordinator/field office'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

The themes most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project were 'Agriculture/food security' and 'Coastal zone management'. Secondary themes of 'Natural resource management' [or 'ecosystem management' were mentioned by both respondents, as were 'Water resources'. Finally, 'Agriculture/food security' was reiterated as a secondary theme by one respondent.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Design/planning' was the only phase

mentioned as associated with high needs. All other phases were negatively correlated with work in Rwanda.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Decreased food security' was the most significant reported in Rwanda, along with 'Landslides/loss of land', 'Increased disease incidences', and 'Loss of crops'.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, none were positively correlated with work in Rwanda. However, specific elements of additional barriers were singled out as representing needs, particularly 'Modifying technological innovations or adaptation measures for local site conditions and replication/up-scaling', and 'Implementing national and sectoral budgets and systems that incorporate climate change risk reduction'.

Respondents reported not having a dedicated knowledge management officer in their offices, but reported having a dedicated communications officer in their offices.

Work in Rwanda was positively correlated with dealing with youth education and mitigation as cross-sectoral issues.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Rwanda, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Research articles and publications', followed by 'Vulnerability assessments' and 'Climate data'.

Rwandans reported 'Videos' and 'Radio documentaries' as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated via online knowledge sharing platforms and media/press.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Rwanda and reporting the use of any existing knowledge management platform. Teamworks and CDKN were the two platforms most positively correlated with work in Rwanda.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

The most significant knowledge needs related to the creation of specific knowledge products (especially dealing with country reports/syntheses and case studies, as mentioned above), dealing with themes focussed on agriculture/food security and ecosystem management.

Given the relatively clear call for the production of specific knowledge products, a larger knowledge management question relates to dissemination in a manner which befits the local environment. Rwanda had a relatively high reported usage of online knowledge management platforms for dissemination and collaboration, but the main knowledge products (videos and radio documentaries) require a significant investment of time and resources.

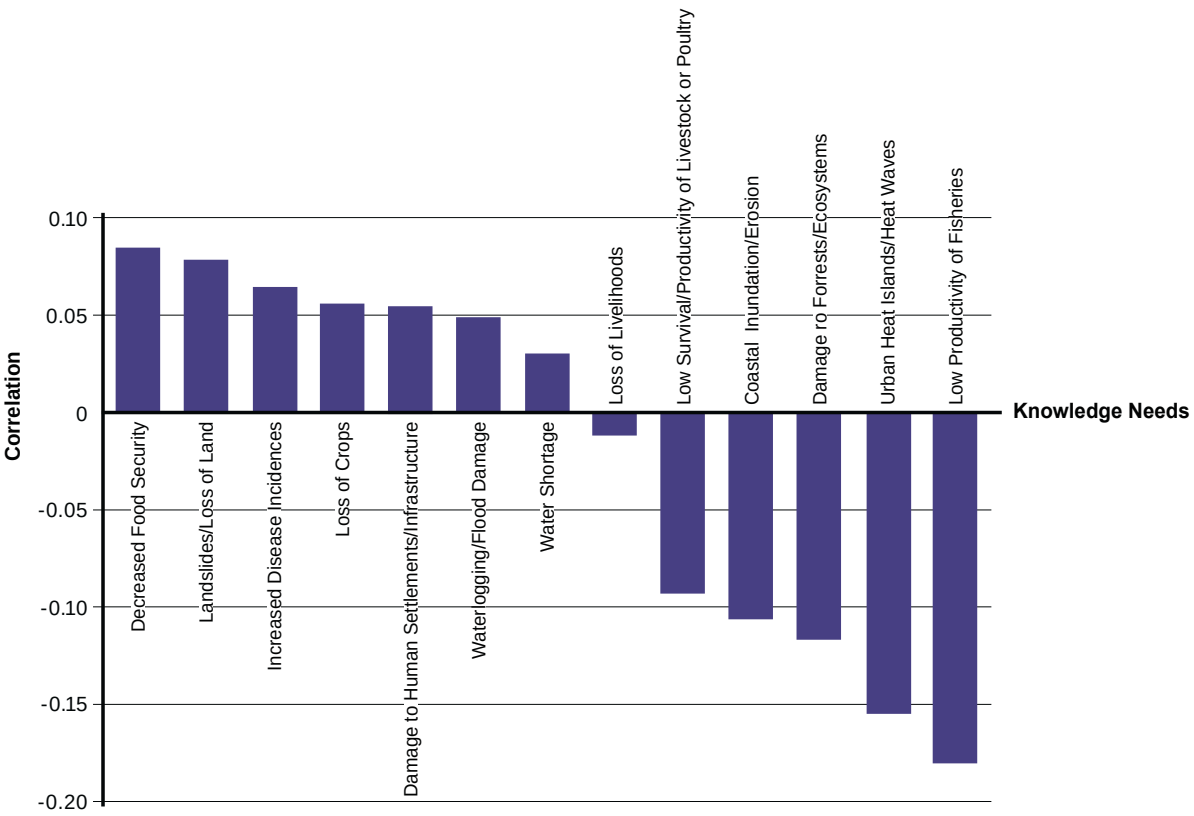
The presence of the technical skills and informational infrastructure is encouraging, and the

use of online knowledge management platforms was high. However, one of the two platforms (Teamworks) is partially closed/proprietary. It is necessary to ensure that an invitation to participate on Teamworks is extended to all project staff. Further, it is important that information is made available beyond Teamworks to ensure that inter-regional, and external knowledge sharing may occur. It may prove useful to coalesce around a single, open knowledge management platform, and to co-ordinate this decision at the national level.

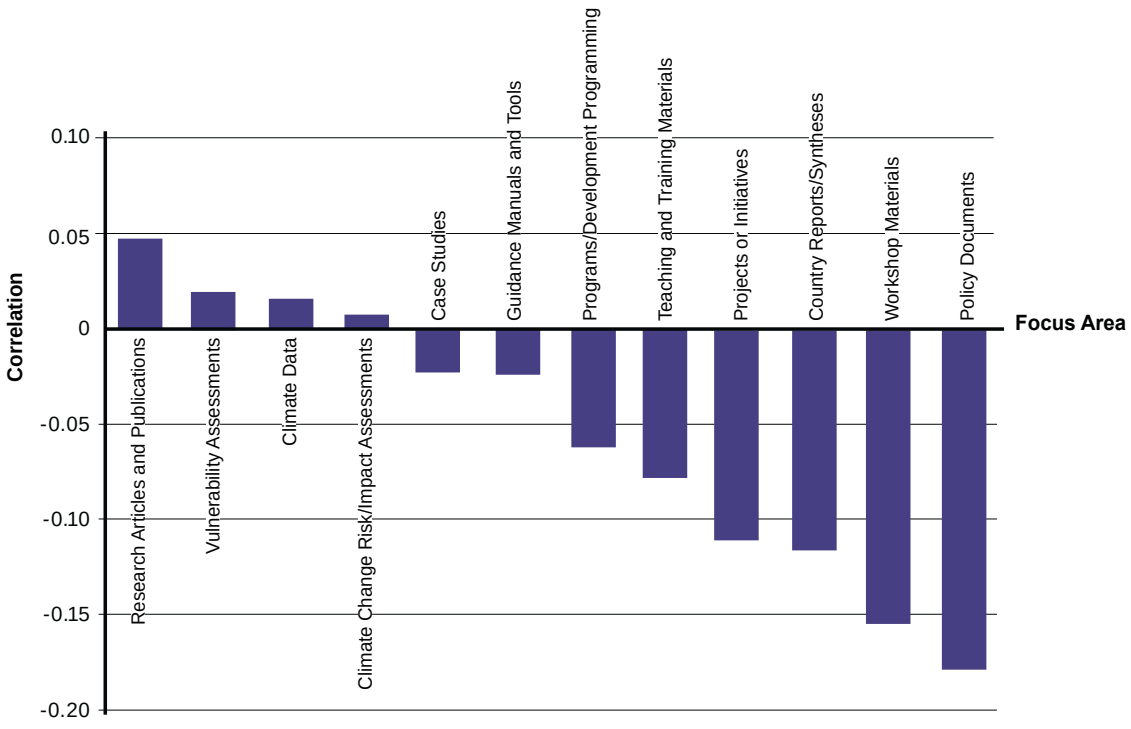
Given the lack of dedicated knowledge management officers, but in light of the presence of dedicated communications officers at the majority of respondents' sites in Rwanda, it may prove useful to task communications officers with knowledge management responsibilities.

Trainings or facilitation on the production of videos and radio documentaries should be made available if desired by staff in Rwanda.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.17
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

In 2012, Sao Tome and Principe is planning to create 'Project briefs', 'Videos', and 'Case studies'. Expanding the knowledge products that are planned for 2012 to include 'Policy documents' would be highly useful. Thematically, 'Agriculture/food security' and 'Coastal zone management' were most relevant to the project. Details that can be shared from these thematic sectors would be of value not only in Sao Tome and Principe, but also other projects regionally. In specific, information that could assist the country in dealing with climate change impacts (most notably damage to forests/ecosystems and coastal inundation/erosion), would be valuable.

The designated knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via media/press, workshops, and community meetings. However, Sao Tome and Principe reported an exceptionally high usage of online knowledge management platforms and should ensure that knowledge products are made available online. Clearly detailing how project staff can use online platforms for broader dissemination would be beneficial.

Videos are a powerful, but expensive medium. Since one of the planned knowledge products is to create a project video, it may be beneficial to detail dissemination and collaboration possibilities in advance. Additionally, if videos are planned for a national audience, it may be possible to hire consultants to edit the footage for an international audience. Submitting a video to a film festival may also be a good way to highlight the project

Background and demographics

Sao Tome and Principe is part of the Central Africa region, along with Cameroon, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo. There were 21 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Sao Tome and Principe, four of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 19%. This was below the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, and below the Central Africa regional response rate of 70.1%. All respondents except for one listed Portuguese as their primary working language; the lone exception listed English as his/her primary working language.

Most respondents from Sao Tome and Principe listed their professional affiliation as 'United Nations agency' or 'Government'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Project designer', 'Policy advisor' or 'Technical advisor'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the themes most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported were 'Agriculture/food security' and 'Coastal zone management'. 'Coastal zone management' was also mentioned as a secondary theme by those who had identified other

issues as their primary theme, along with 'Natural resource management' and 'Water resources'.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Design/Planning' and 'Evaluation' were most frequently mentioned as the phases associated with the highest need. All other phases were negatively correlated with work in Sao Tome and Principe.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Damage to forests/ecosystems' was the most significant reported in Sao Tome and Principe, along with 'Coastal inundation/erosion' and 'Low productivity of fisheries'.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, all were negatively correlated with work in Sao Tome and Principe. Despite the lack of reports of major barriers, specific subsets of these barriers were reported by respondents. 'Coordinating different streams of finance at the national level', 'Language barriers (for print/online resources, online discussions, in-person workshops/trainings, etc.)', and 'Implementing national and sectoral budgets and systems that incorporate climate change risk reduction' were the most frequently reported secondary barriers to adaptation.

The majority of respondents reported a lack of both dedicated knowledge management officers and dedicated communications officers in their offices.

Work in Sao Tome and Principe was positively correlated with dealing with biodiversity and youth education as cross-sectoral issues. Work in Sao Tome and Principe was negatively correlated with dealing with mitigation and conflict as cross-sectoral issues.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Sao Tome and Principe, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Programs/development programming', followed by 'Policy documents'.

Sao Tomeans reported 'Project briefs', 'Videos', and 'Case studies' as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via media/press, workshops, and community meetings.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Sao Tome and Principe and reporting the use of any existing knowledge management platform. AfricaAdapt, Teamworks, and private project websites were all platforms positively correlated with work in Sao Tome and Principe. Further, Sao Tome and Principe had the second-highest reported number of minutes spent on online knowledge management platforms out of the 20 countries queried.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

The most significant knowledge needs related to the creation of specific knowledge products (especially dealing with workshop materials and projects/initiatives, as mentioned above), dealing

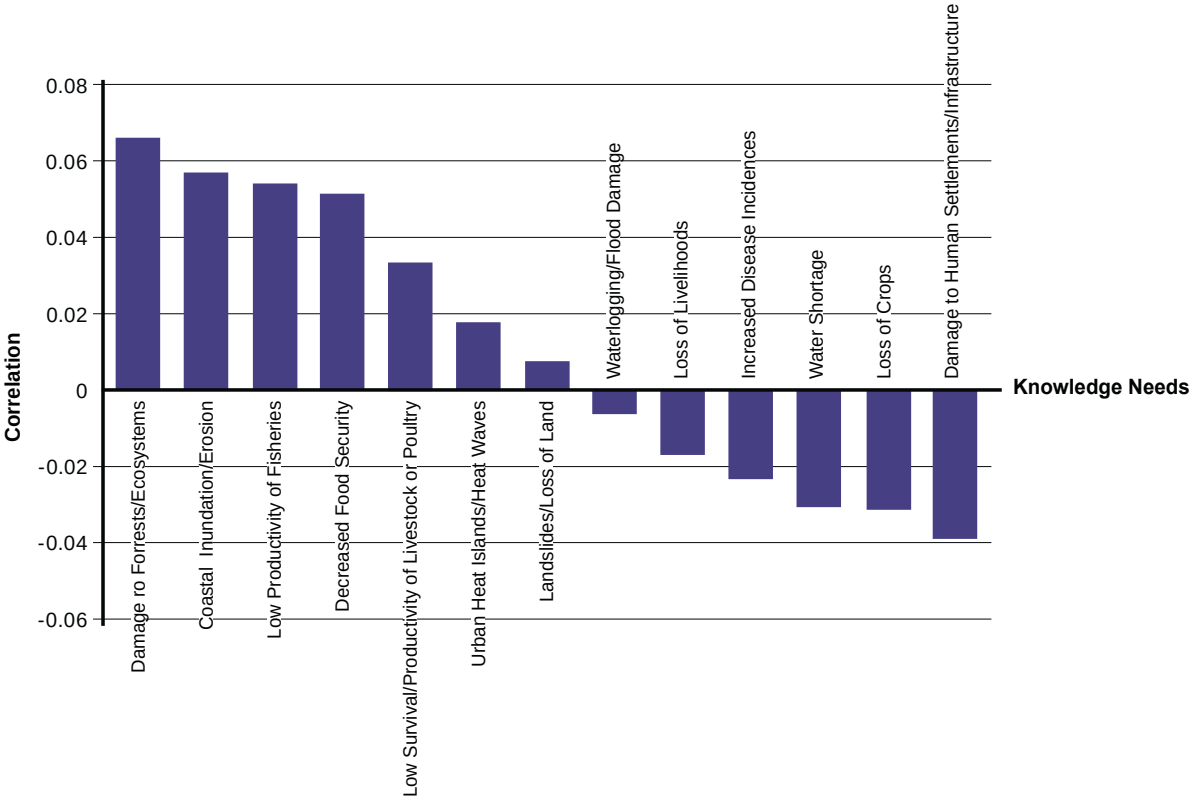
with themes focused on natural resource and coastal zone management.

Given the relatively clear call for the production of specific knowledge products, a larger knowledge management question relates to dissemination in a manner which befits the local environment. Sao Tome and Principe had a very high reported usage of online knowledge management platforms, but the main venues proposed for dissemination of knowledge products were time and resource intensive. It may behove Sao Tome and Principe to concentrate on more cost/time-effective dissemination methods (like online platforms), and to select dissemination methods for their appropriateness/relevance to the knowledge products produced. In light of plans to create project briefs, videos, and case studies, workshops and community meetings might be particularly cost/time-intensive.

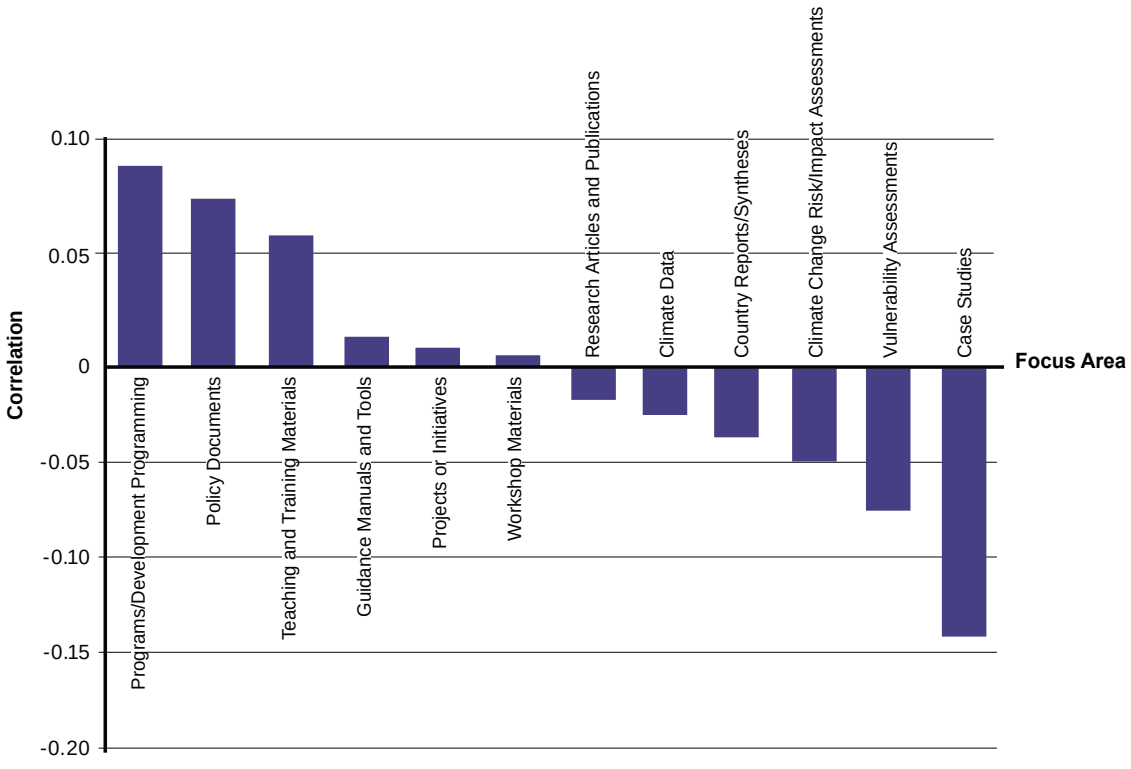
The presence of the technical skills and informational infrastructure is encouraging, and the use of online knowledge management platforms was exceptionally high. However, one of the two platforms (Teamworks) is partially closed/proprietary. It may prove useful to coalesce around a single, open knowledge management platform, and to co-ordinate this decision at the national level.

Given the lack of dedicated knowledge management or communications officers, it may prove useful assign the knowledge management/communications role to representatives of various work sites.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.18
SENEGAL

Senegal Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

Among others, AAP Senegal has outlined 'Fact sheets', 'Research and publications', and 'Newsletters' as the knowledge products planned for 2012. These knowledge products are consistent with Senegal's knowledge needs, but the greatest need was for 'Research articles and publications', followed by 'Guidance manuals and tools'. As such, Senegal should consider adding these knowledge products to their plans.

'Coastal zone management' is of primary importance in Senegal, with secondary themes of 'Agriculture/food security' and 'Water resources' also identified. These thematic sectors should be the guiding issues for the knowledge products.

Specific barriers regarding policy and behavioural change were highlighted. As such, knowledge products that will help address these barriers should be prioritised. For example, research and publications may help build partnerships across institutions; Fact sheets and newsletters may increase awareness at the individual and community level; Guidance manuals and tools, and case studies may help build capacity to access/transfer innovative technologies.

Once the knowledge products are created, they will be shared primarily via workshops, community meetings, and online knowledge sharing platforms. Investing in training for project staff on precisely they will use the different online platforms would also be valuable - especially to ensure that there is wider dissemination for the knowledge products created.

Background and demographics

Senegal is part of the Western Africa region, along with Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger and Nigeria. There were 21 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Senegal, 4 of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 19%. This was below the overall survey response rate of 38.6% and below the Western Africa Regional response rate of 42.3%. All respondents reported French as their primary working language.

Most respondents from Senegal listed their professional affiliation as 'Government' or 'United Nations agency'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Development planner', 'Policy advisor', or 'Technical advisor'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the theme most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported was 'Coastal zone management'. Secondary themes of 'Agriculture/ food security' and 'Water resources' were also identified.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Design/Planning' and 'Evaluation' were

most frequently mentioned as the phases associated with the highest need. All other phases were negatively correlated with work in Senegal.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Coastal inundation/erosion', 'Increased disease incidences', and 'Loss of crops' were the most frequently mentioned needs. All other impacts were negatively correlated with work in Senegal.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, policy and behaviour change barriers were most positively correlated with work in Senegal. Additionally, specific elements of other barriers were also singled out as representing needs, particularly 'Building/coordinating partnerships across institutions, agencies and sectors', 'Increasing awareness/understanding/capacity at the individual and community level', and 'Building capacity to access/transfer innovative technologies'.

Senegal was unique in reporting both a dedicated Knowledge Management officer and a dedicated communications officer in the majority of offices of respondents.

Work in Senegal was positively correlated with dealing with youth education and conflict as cross-sectoral issues. Work in Senegal was negatively correlated with the cross-sectoral issues of disaster risk reduction and migration.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Senegal, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Research articles and publications', followed by 'Guidance manuals and tools' and 'Climate data'.

Senegalese reported 'Fact sheets', 'Research and publications', and 'Newsletters' (among others) as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These are planned to be disseminated primarily via workshops, community meetings, and online knowledge sharing platforms.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Senegal and the use of an online knowledge sharing platform. weAdapt and Teamworks were the most frequently mentioned knowledge sharing platforms.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

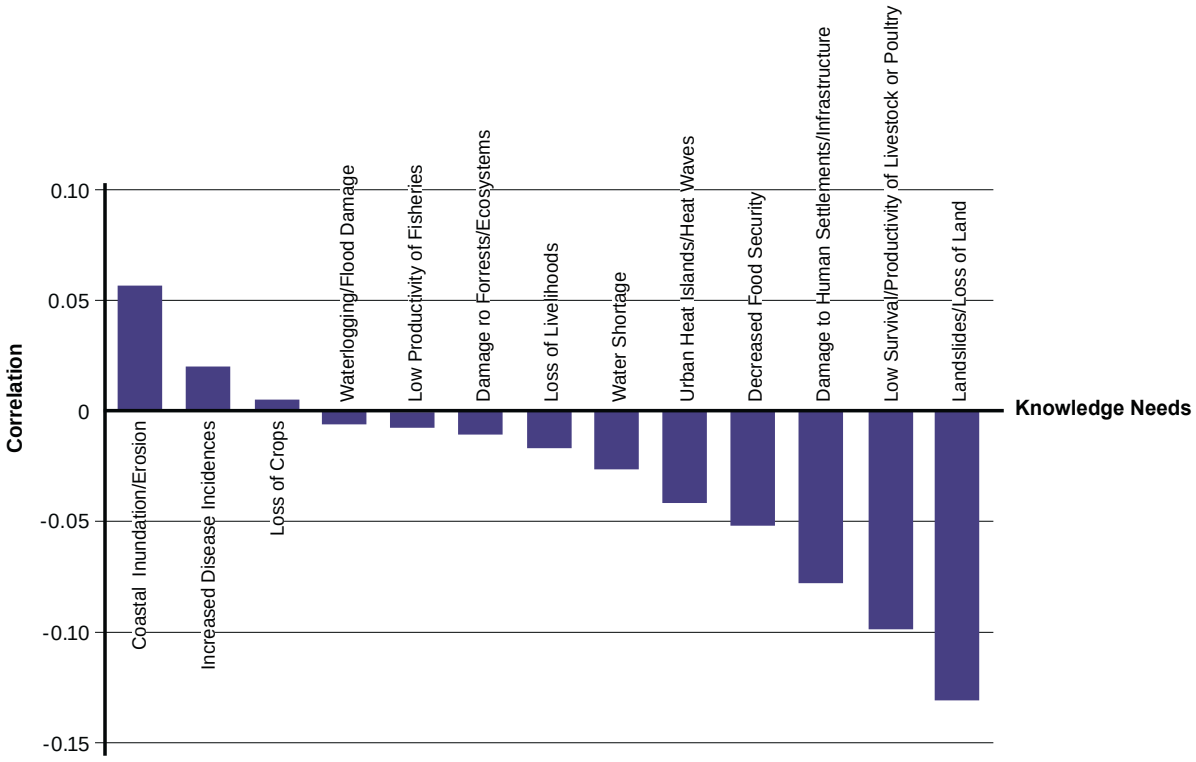
Recommendations

The most significant knowledge needs related to the creation of specific knowledge products (especially dealing with fact sheets, and research articles/publications, as mentioned above), dealing with themes focused on coastal zones and/or water resource management.

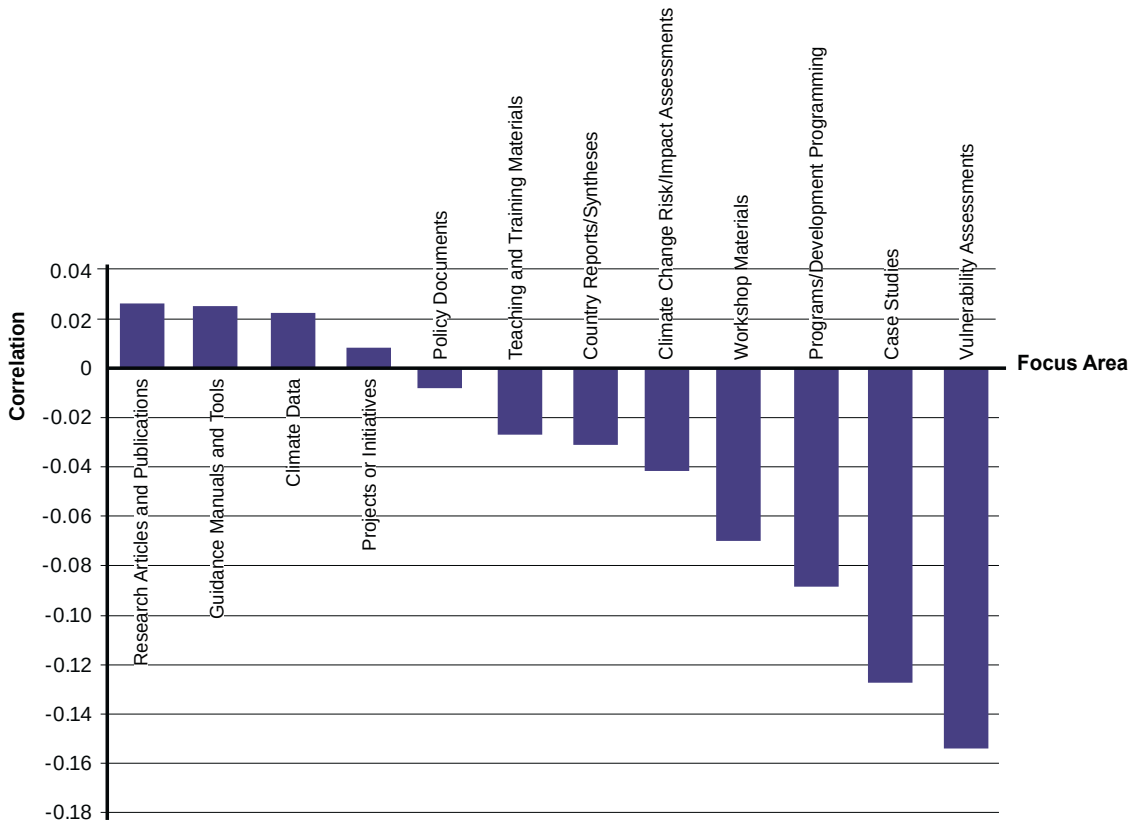
The above subject areas may be best addressed via the production of research publications, as befits the local environment. The use of online knowledge sharing platforms appears to be relatively high in Senegal, and is primarily distributed across only two major platforms: weAdapt and

Teamworks. The presence of the technical skills and informational infrastructure is encouraging, but the use of platforms seems to be somewhat diffuse. At present, weAdapt, and Teamworks were the most frequently mentioned by respondents, but the use of all CDKN and ALM were also positively correlated with work in Senegal. It may prove useful to coalesce around a single, open knowledge management platform and to co-ordinate this decision at the national level. The presence of both dedicated knowledge management officers and dedicated communications officers at the majority of sites in Senegal should facilitate this task.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.19
TANZANIA

Tanzania Knowledge Needs and Knowledge Management Products Report

AAP Tanzania reported 'Radio documentaries' and 'Posters / Brochures / Pamphlets' as the knowledge products to be created in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via community meetings and workshops.

A useful expansion of the designated knowledge products should include materials for which there was the greatest reported need: e.g.'Country reports/syntheses', followed by 'Case studies'. In specific, case studies dealing with themes focussed on water resources and coastal zone management would be highly useful.

Given the relatively clear call for the production of specific knowledge products, dissemination should be expanded beyond community meetings and workshops. For example, if radio documentaries are being created for a national audience, expanding the scope to include a regional or international audience could be done with little increase in costs or time. It may be beneficial to detail dissemination and collaboration possibilities in advance.

With dedicated knowledge management officers reported, it may prove useful to task them with communications responsibilities and/or hire consultants to ensure that the knowledge products reach a broad audience.

Background and demographics

Tanzania is part of the Eastern Africa region, along with Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius and Rwanda. There were 38 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Tanzania, 14 of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 36.8%. This was below the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, but above the Eastern Africa regional response rate of 27.9%. The majority (78.6%) of respondents listed English as their primary working language. Swahili was reported as the primary working language by 14.3% of respondents. One respondent reported using Arabic as his/her primary working language.

Most respondents from Tanzania listed their professional affiliation as 'Government'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Trainer' or 'Policy maker/elected representative'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the themes most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported were 'Water resources' and 'Coastal zone management'. 'Water resources' was also mentioned as a secondary theme by those who had identified other issues as their primary theme.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Design/planning' and 'Analysis/

assessment' were most frequently mentioned as the phases associated with the highest need.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Low productivity of fisheries' was the most significant reported in Tanzania, along with 'Coastal inundation/erosion'.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, technological and informational barriers were the main two positively correlated with work in Tanzania. Specific elements of additional barriers were also singled out as representing needs, particularly 'Building/coordinating partnerships across institutions, agencies and sectors (e.g. public-private partnerships, coordination between environment and public works ministries)', and 'Piloting/implementing climate-resilient soft and hard technologies and community based adaptation measures [e.g. efficient irrigation systems, drought resilient seeds, and improved livestock management]'.

The largest majority of respondents reported not knowing whether or not a dedicated communications officer existed in their office. A smaller majority reported the existence of a dedicated Knowledge Management officer.

Work in Tanzania was positively correlated with dealing with conflict and migration as cross-sectoral issues.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of 12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Tanzania, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Country reports/syntheses', followed by 'Case studies'.

Tanzanians reported 'Radio documentaries' and 'Posters / Brochures / Pamphlets' as the knowledge products they planned to create or be personally involved with in 2012. These knowledge products are planned to be disseminated primarily via community meetings and workshops.

There was a positive correlation between respondents hailing from Tanzania and reporting the use of any existing knowledge management platform. TeamWorks and CDKN were the two platforms most positively correlated with work in Tanzania.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

The most significant knowledge needs related to the creation of specific knowledge products (especially dealing with country reports/syntheses and case studies, as mentioned above), dealing with themes focussed on water resources and coastal zone management.

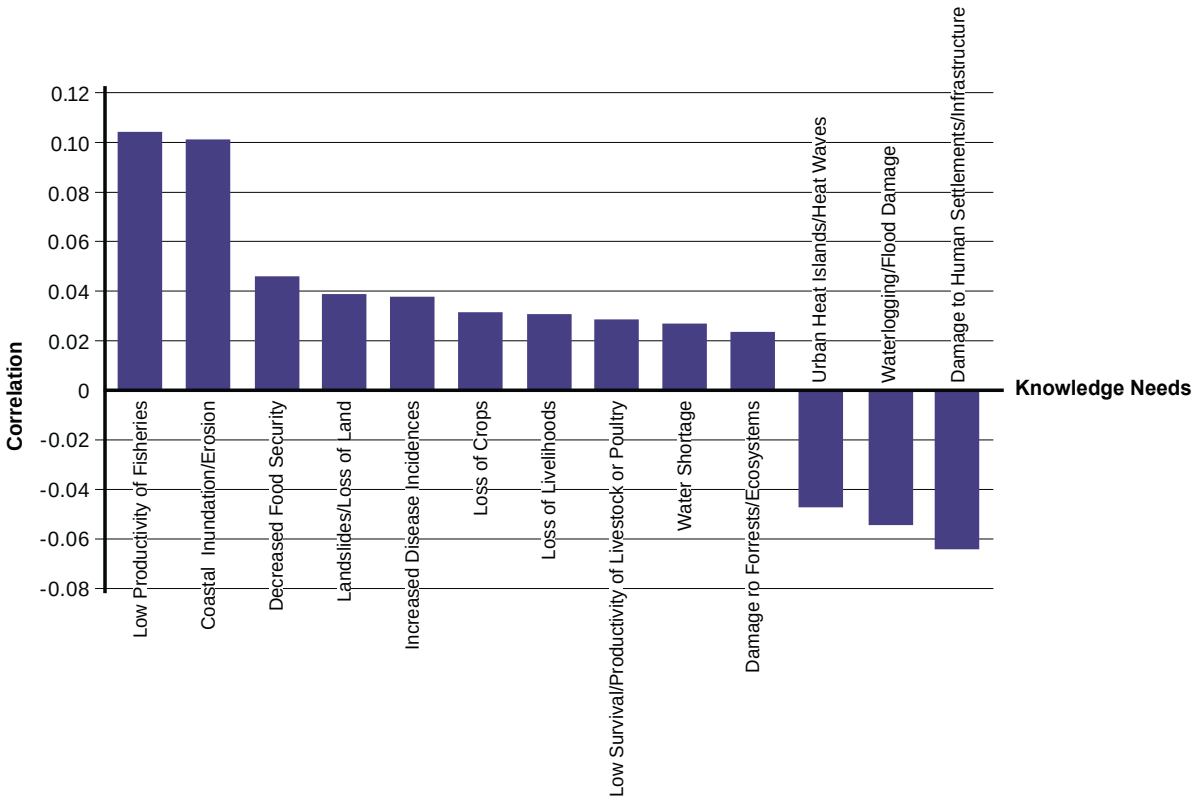
Given the relatively clear call for the production of specific knowledge products, a larger knowledge management question relates to dissemination in a manner which befits the local environment. Tanzania had a relatively high reported usage of online knowledge management platforms, but the main dissemination strategies (community meetings and workshops) required a significant

investment of time.

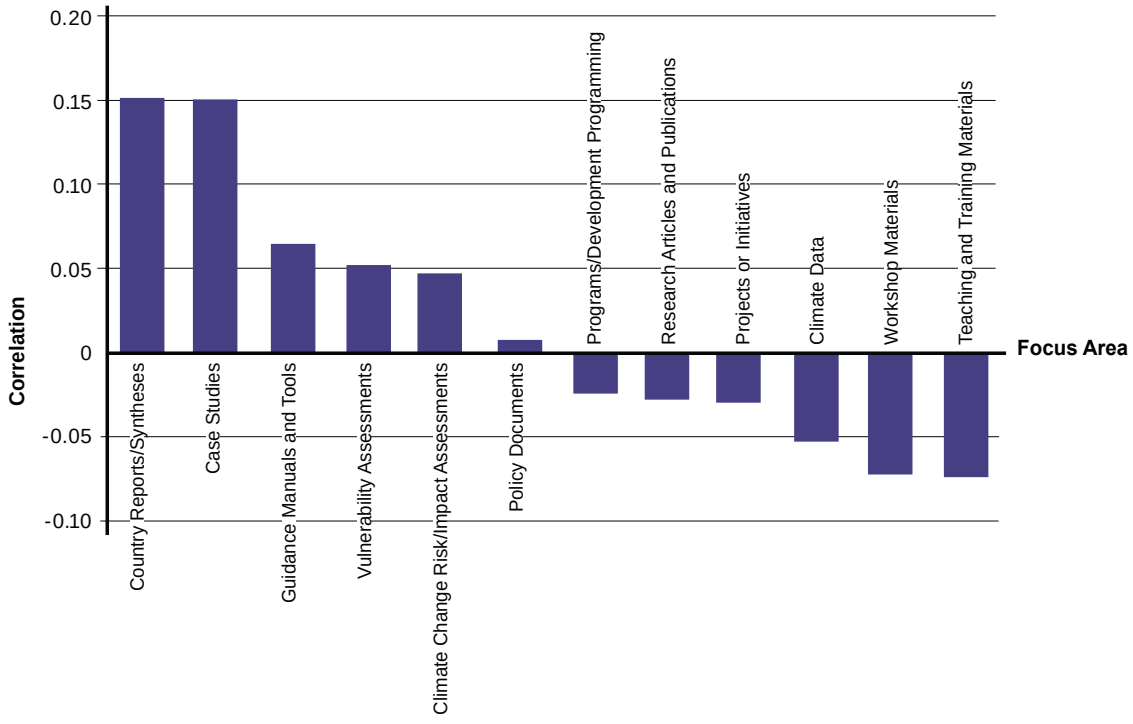
The presence of the technical skills and informational infrastructure is encouraging and the use of online knowledge management platforms was high. However, expanded access to Teamworks is necessary. It may prove useful to coalesce around a single, open knowledge management platform and to co-ordinate this decision at the national level.

Given the lack of dedicated communications officers but in light of the presence of dedicated knowledge management officers at the majority of sites in Tanzania, it may prove useful to task knowledge management officers with communications responsibilities.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



4.20
TUNISIA

Background and demographics

Tunisia is part of the Northern Africa region, along with Morocco. There were 11 viable e-mail addresses supplied for participants from Tunisia, four of whom ultimately completed the survey, for a response rate of 36.4%. This was below the overall survey response rate of 38.6%, but above the Northern Africa regional response rate of 14%. One respondent reported Arabic as his/her primary working language; all others reported French as their primary working language.

Most respondents from Tunisia listed their professional affiliation as 'Climate change or development network' or 'Government'. The most frequently reported primary role was 'Project designer' or 'Technical advisor'.

Identifying Knowledge Needs

With respect to the themes most relevant to respondents' climate change adaptation project, the most frequently reported was 'Coastal Zone Management'. 'Natural resource management' and 'Infrastructure' were identified as secondary themes.

Needs for knowledge resources by phase were queried; 'Design/Planning' and 'Evaluation' were most frequently mentioned as the phases associated with the highest need. All other phases were negatively correlated with work in Tunisia.

With respect to climate change impacts, 'Coastal inundation/erosion' was the most significant reported in Tunisia, along with 'Low survival/productivity of livestock or poultry' and 'Urban heat islands/heat waves'. Interestingly, no climate change impacts were negatively correlated with work in Tunisia, perhaps speaking to a higher degree of need in Tunisia than in other countries surveyed.

Regarding the six major barriers to adaptation, however, all were negatively correlated with work in Tunisia. This may imply that knowledge needs are not related to specific barriers, but simply represent generalised demand for knowledge products.

The majority of respondents reported not knowing whether or not dedicated knowledge management or communications officers were in existence at their offices.

Work in Tunisia was positively correlated with dealing with Disaster Risk Reduction as a cross-sectoral issue. Work in Tunisia was negatively correlated with the cross-sectoral issues of poverty reduction and gender.

A graph of identified knowledge needs is at the end of this report.

Knowledge Management Products

Respondents were asked which types of knowledge products would be useful (out of a list of

12 possible types of knowledge products). After selecting the types of knowledge products, respondents were given a Likert-scale rating exercise to rank their need for the knowledge products deemed useful; the scale ranged from 0 'No Need/Very Little Need' to 4 'Very High Need'. In Tunisia, the most useful materials for which there was the greatest need were 'Programs/ development programming', followed by 'Climate change risk/impact assessments'.

Tunisians didn't report plans to create or be personally involved with any specific types of knowledge products in 2012. Furthermore, all dissemination methods for knowledge products were negatively correlated with work in Tunisia.

There was a negative correlation between respondents hailing from Tunisia and the use of an online knowledge sharing platform. In short, there is very little engagement with knowledge management products or methods at present in Tunisia.

A graph of identified knowledge management product focus areas is at the end of this report.

Recommendations

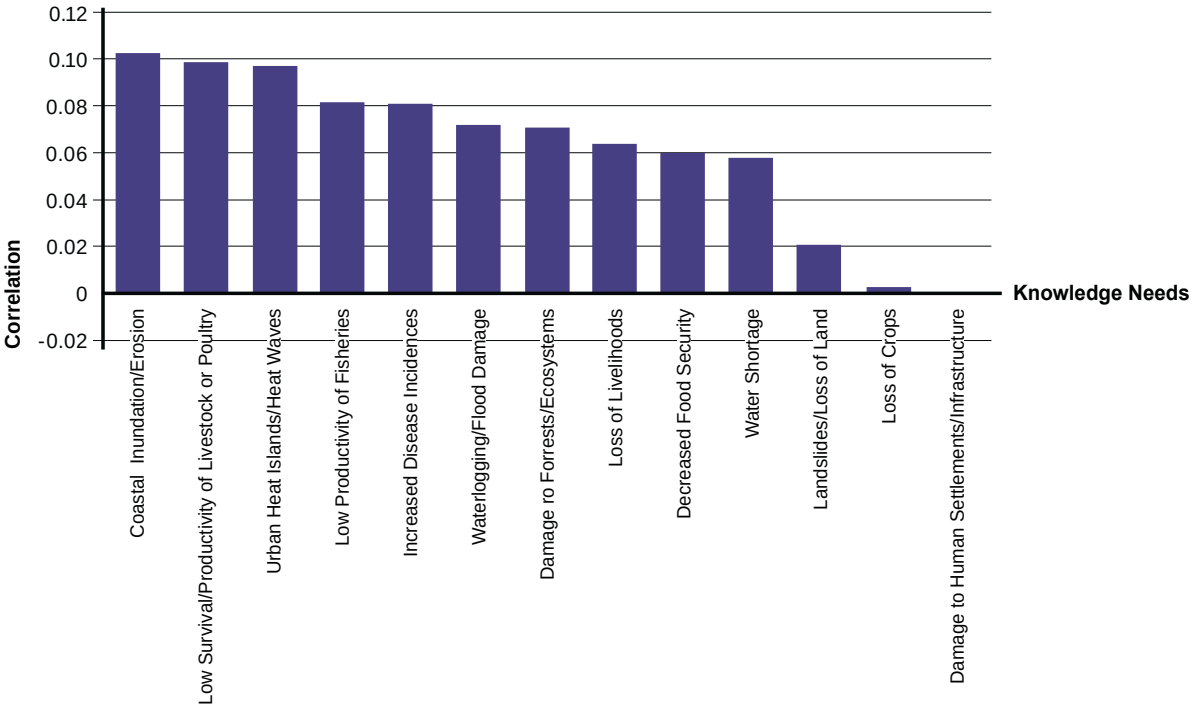
The most significant knowledge needs relate to the relationship between Tunisia and coastal zones, with secondary knowledge needs reported on the subjects of natural resource management and infrastructure.

Tunisia was unique for its lack of specified plans for the generation, dissemination, and management of knowledge products. At the same time, there was a dearth of reported barriers to climate change adaptation, suggesting that respondents were not experiencing hindrances to achieving knowledge-related climate change adaptation programmatic goals.

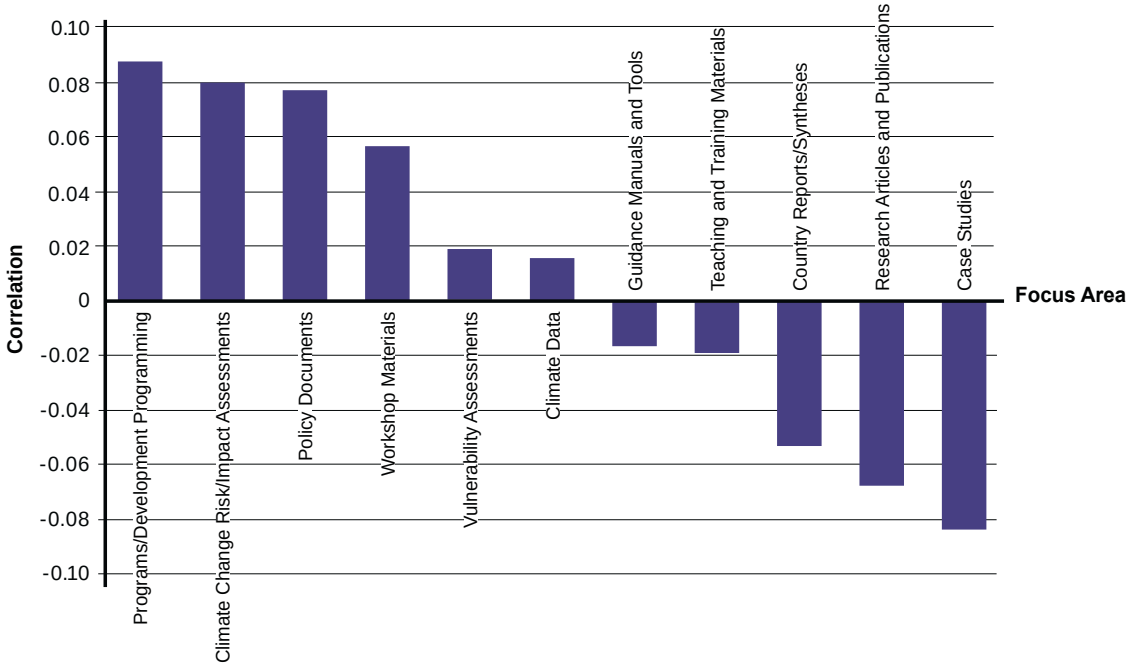
Given the lack of dedicated knowledge management or communications officers, it may prove useful to coalesce around a single knowledge management platform nationally (perhaps through a training or conference), and to assign the knowledge management/communications role to representatives of various work sites.

The subject areas of knowledge needs are reasonably well established, but the types of knowledge products to be produced require a good deal of further elaboration. It may be useful for those with work in Tunisia to have facilitated discussions, teleconferences, videoconferences, or meetings in order to address the types of knowledge products to be produced in 2012.

Identified Knowledge Needs



Knowledge Management Product Focus Areas



ANNEX 1: THE 2012 AFRICA ADAPTATION KNOWLEDGE NEEDS SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for participating in the Africa Adaptation Programme Knowledge Needs Survey!

Climate change presents a global problem which requires global action. In order to adapt to our changing environment, we need a greater understanding and confidence in the way the world is changing and how we should respond to it. In order to do that collectively, we need to be sharing technologies, identifying problems and celebrating successes. Appropriate management of adaptation knowledge is at the frontline of these efforts.

Also at the frontline is the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP). Launched in 2008 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Food Programme (WFP), AAP has a strategic focus to create an environment where more informed and appropriate adaptation decisions and practices can be undertaken. Spanning 20 African countries and covering multiple sectors, there is a wealth of knowledge within the Africa Adaptation Programme that can be captured and shared to enhance the collective impact of this significant regional programme. How you capture and share knowledge is instrumental in making this happen.

In order to better help the AAP participating countries capture, share and capitalise on the wealth of this knowledge, the AAP regional office has decided to launch a knowledge management needs survey. This survey has been designed to:

1. Identify the knowledge needs and gaps to further the understanding of climate change impacts, adaptation barriers, and innovative adaptation approaches;
2. Identify what type of knowledge products would be most useful for facilitating knowledge exchange on current adaptation practices and lessons learned.

The target audience for this survey is the national team in each of the 20 AAP countries. The survey is designed so that respondents for each country will include the entire project management unit, UNDP Environment unit, government officials from relevant departments, members of the Steering and Technical Committees, national consultants, and other relevant stakeholders.

Results of the survey will inform AAP Project Management Units (PMUs), partners and others in the adaptation field about knowledge needs and gaps; support institutional learning and enhance informed decision-making related to building climate resilience; and further guide the production of AAP knowledge products in 2012.

Your feedback is important in meeting these objectives and ultimately ensuring that the planned creation and dissemination of knowledge products best meets your needs. The survey should take approximately 15-20 minutes to complete and the answers will be strictly confidential.

All survey responses must be submitted by 14 November 2011. A summary of survey results as well as individual country-specific reports will be available in early 2012. If you have any questions, please contact Andrea Egan at andrea.egan@undpaffiliates for more information.

In order to progress through this survey, please use the following navigation links:

- Click the Next >> button to continue to the next page.
- Click the Previous >> button to return to the previous page.
- Click the Exit the Survey Early >> button if you need to exit the survey. (To resume the survey later, return to the URL using the same computer and browser; Cookies must be enabled.)
- Click the Done >> button to submit your survey.

SECTION I – Background and demographics

1. What is your current professional affiliation?

❒ United Nations agency
❒ Other development agency or intergovernmental organisation
❒ Government
❒ Research institution/university
❒ National or International NGO
❒ Local/Community NGO
❒ Climate change or development network
❒ Multilateral bankPrivate sector
❒ Independent consultant
❒ Other:

2. What is your primary role relevant to climate change adaptation work?

❒ Project co-ordinator/field office
❒ Policy maker/elected representative
❒ Development planner
❒ Project designer
❒ Technical advisor [any level]
❒ Policy advisor
❒ Academic teacher/professor
❒ Researcher/analyst
❒ Trainer
❒ Community stakeholder
❒ Student
❒ Donor/investor
❒ Other:

3. In which region and country do you work? [Single response allowed, forced choice, drill-down menus will require specification of individual countries].

- ❒ Central Africa [Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe]
- ❒ Eastern Africa [Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Tanzania]
- ❒ Northern Africa [Morocco, Tunisia]
- ❒ Southern Africa [Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia]
- ❒ Western Africa [Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal]
- ❒ Other:

4. What is your primary working language?

- ❒ Arabic
- ❒ English
- ❒ French
- ❒ Portuguese
- ❒ Other

5. Which theme[s] is/are most relevant to your climate change adaptation project? [Single response allowed, forced choice].

- ❒ Agriculture/food security
- ❒ Coastal zone management
- ❒ Infrastructure
- ❒ Natural resource management
- ❒ Public health
- ❒ Water resources
- ❒ Other

6. Which theme[s] is/are secondarily relevant to your climate change adaptation project? [Previous response disallowed, multiple responses allowed.]

- ❒ Agriculture/food security
- ❒ Coastal zone management
- ❒ Infrastructure
- ❒ Natural resource management
- ❒ Public health
- ❒ Water resources
- ❒ Other

7. Which cross-sectoral issues does your project deal with?

- ❒ Biodiversity
- ❒ Mitigation
- ❒ Disaster Risk Reduction
- ❒ Conflict & Conflict Resolution
- ❒ Poverty Reduction

- ❒ Migration
- ❒ Gender
- ❒ Youth Education
- ❒ Other

SECTION II – Identifying knowledge needs

Knowledge management is about capturing and sharing information. It's also about making sure that you are receiving the information you need in order to develop appropriate targeted solutions. Identifying your knowledge management needs can inform how you help share knowledge and lessons learned from your project.

8. What types of knowledge products would be useful to your work in climate change adaptation? [Will be rated on a 5-point Likert-scale, from 'no need or very little need' to 'very high need'.]

- ❒ Vulnerability assessments
- ❒ Climate change risk/impact assessments
- ❒ Case studies [i.e. experiences and lessons learned]
- ❒ Climate data [e.g. climate scenarios, results of integrated modelling]
- ❒ Country reports/syntheses
- ❒ Guidance manuals and tools
- ❒ Policy documents
- ❒ Programs/development programming
- ❒ Projects or initiatives [e.g. project documents, descriptions]
- ❒ Research articles and publications
- ❒ Teaching and training materials
- ❒ Workshop materials [i.e. resources from workshops and conferences]
- ❒ Other

9. Indicate your need [as it relates to your work in climate change adaptation] for more knowledge resources on each of the following phases of adaptation project, programme or policy development. [Will be rated on a 5-point Likert-scale, from 'no need or very little need' to 'very high need'.]

- ❒ Analysis/assessment [understanding the problem]
- ❒ Design/planning [i.e. methods, approach, short-term vs. long-term planning]
- ❒ Implementation [i.e. process, due diligence, application/modification]
- ❒ Evaluation [i.e. effectiveness, success and challenges of strategies, lessons learned]

10. Rate your need as it relates to your work or interest in climate change adaptation for more knowledge resources about addressing each of the following climate change impacts. [Will be rated on a 5-point Likert-scale, from 'no need or very little need' to 'very high need'.]

- ❒ Coastal inundation/erosion
- ❒ Damage to forests/ecosystems
- ❒ Damage to human settlements/infrastructure
- ❒ Decreased food security
- ❒ Increased disease incidences
- ❒ Landslides/loss of land
- ❒ Loss of crops
- ❒ Loss of livelihoods
- ❒ Low productivity of fisheries
- ❒ Low survival/productivity of livestock or poultry
- ❒ Urban heat islands/heat waves
- ❒ Waterlogging/flood damage
- ❒ Water shortage
- ❒ Other

Barriers

Adaptation barriers present challenges to various stakeholders in adapting to climate change and succeeding in relevant initiatives. These obstacles can exist at the systemic level, such as institutional, policy, behavioural and financial barriers, or at the discrete level, such as technological and informational barriers. Processes that address both systemic and discrete barriers to adaptation help to direct UNDP's adaptation programming.

According to the UNDP 2010 Annual Report, ***institutional barriers*** typically involve the absence of appropriate institutional arrangements; governance structures; mandates; technical and managerial capacity of staff in key institutions; and coordination and partnerships across various institutions, agencies, and civil society needed to create or contribute to an improved enabling environment for managing the uncertainties of climate change.

11. INSTITUTIONAL BARRIERS to adaptation may be a constraint to some of the AAP countries. To overcome them, on which of the following processes do you need more information? Select all that apply.

- ❒ Building/coordinating partnerships across institutions, agencies and sectors (e.g. public-private partnerships, coordination between environment and public works ministries)
- ❒ Engaging local stakeholders (particularly at early stages of adaptation)
- ❒ Addressing absence of appropriate institutional arrangements, governance and identification of roles/responsibilities and mandates
- ❒ Building technical and managerial capacity of staff in key institutions
- ❒ Enhancing political and institutional leadership on climate change
- ❒ I'm not sure
- ❒ Other:

12. Rate your need for more knowledge resources on overcoming INSTITUTIONAL BARRIERS to adaptation [Will be rated on a 5-point Likert-scale, from 'no need or very little need' to 'very high need'.]

Policy barriers typically concern national, sub-national and local regulations, policies, directives and other formal and informal declarations for managing key sectors and/or regions to support both planned and autonomous management of the uncertainties of dynamic climate change risks and opportunities.

13. To overcome POLICY BARRIERS to adaptation, on which of the following processes do you need more information? Select all that apply.

- ❒ Risk-based decision making
- ❒ Mainstreaming (integrating) adaptation practices into development and sectoral policies (i.e. revising or formulating policy to incorporate climate risks and opportunities)
- ❒ Enhancing flexibility in policies to ensure the ability to adapt to unforeseen impacts
- ❒ Designing or strengthening social policies to reduce poverty in the face of climate change
- ❒ I'm not sure
- ❒ Other:

14. Rate your need for more knowledge resources on overcoming POLICY BARRIERS to adaptation. [Will be rated on a 5-point Likert-scale, from 'no need or very little need' to 'very high need'.]

Barriers to ***behavioural change*** include lack of awareness, understanding, capacity and incentives at the individual and community level that hinders uptake of adaptive practices. Systemic behavioural adjustments are also concerned with compliance measures, accountability, organizational structures and procedures.

15. To overcome BARRIERS TO BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE for adaptation, on which of the following processes do you need more information? Select all that apply.

- ❒ Increasing awareness/understanding/capacity at the individual and community level
- ❒ Creating incentives at the individual and community level to adapt to climate change
- ❒ Strengthening compliance measures and accountability for policies and actions taken to adapt to climate change
- ❒ Enhancing organisational structures and procedures to adapt to climate change
- ❒ I'm not sure
- ❒ Other:

16. Rate your need for more knowledge resources on overcoming BARRIERS TO BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE relevant to adaptation. [Will be rated on a 5-point Likert-scale, from 'no need or very little need' to 'very high need'.]

Financial barriers typically involve the allocation of resources within national and sectoral budgeting mechanisms and systems to incorporate climate change risk reduction; regulatory and fiscal structures to promote low-emission, climate-resilient growth; access to innovative financial and risk transfer mechanisms; and sustainability of the financing sources that support long-term adaptation.

17. To overcome FINANCIAL BARRIERS to adaptation, on which of the following processes do you need more information? Select all that apply.

- ❒ Implementing national and sectoral budgets and systems that incorporate climate change risk reduction
- ❒ Creating regulatory and financial incentives to promote low-emission, climate-resilient growth
- ❒ Identifying and improving access to innovative financial and risk transfer options
- ❒ Increasing sustainability of financing that support long-term adaptation
- ❒ Coordinating different streams of finance at the national level
- ❒ I'm not sure
- ❒ Other:

18. Rate your need for more knowledge resources on overcoming FINANCIAL BARRIERS to adaptation. [Will be rated on a 5-point Likert-scale, from 'no need or very little need' to 'very high need'.]

Technological barriers include the absence or failure to use climate-resilient soft and hard technologies and practices such as efficient irrigation systems, drought resilient seeds and improved livestock management techniques. Lack of scientific and technical capacity also hinders access to and promotion of climate-resilient technologies and practices.

19. To overcome TECHNOLOGICAL BARRIERS to adaptation, on which of the following processes do you need more information? Select all that apply.

- ❒ Building capacity to access/transfer innovative technologies [e.g. low-emission technologies]
- ❒ Piloting/implementing climate-resilient soft and hard technologies and community based adaptation measures [e.g. efficient irrigation systems, drought resilient seeds, and improved livestock management]
- ❒ Modifying technological innovations or adaptation measures for local site conditions and replication/up-scaling
- ❒ Building scientific and technical capacity to coordinate, manage and monitor technologies
- ❒ I'm not sure
- ❒ Other:

20. Rate your need for more knowledge resources on overcoming TECHNOLOGICAL BARRIERS to adaptation. [Will be rated on a 5-point Likert-scale, from 'no need or very little need' to 'very high need'.]

Informational barriers involve the lack of access to the information necessary for the planning and management of climate change uncertainty, including climate scenarios; results of integrated (science, biophysical and economic) modeling; vulnerabilities; and risks. This includes barriers in technical capacity to generate and incorporate this information and in management and planning systems.

21. To overcome INFORMATIONAL BARRIERS to adaptation, on which of the following processes do you need more information? Select all that apply.

- ❒ Building technical capacity to generate and incorporate climate/adaptation data and assessment information in management and planning systems [i.e. mainstreaming adaptation]
- ❒ Understanding the complex landscape of multiple climate change actors, agencies and programmes
- ❒ Timely interpretation and dissemination of project/programme results and information from researchers to stakeholders
- ❒ Recording and distribution of experiences and lessons to facilitate replication and up-scaling of adaptation practice
- ❒ I'm not sure
- ❒ Other:

22. Rate your need for more knowledge resources on overcoming INFORMATIONAL BARRIERS to adaptation. [Will be rated on a 5-point Likert-scale, from 'no need or very little need' to 'very high need'.]

SECTION III – Knowledge management products

Now that we have identified some of your knowledge management needs, how are you planning to share the knowledge and lessons learned from your project? How can we keep track of knowledge and make better use of it?

A knowledge management officer generally works to develop knowledge management products, assess knowledge management needs, develops strategies to meet those needs, identifies and obtains required resources.

23. Is there a dedicated Knowledge Management Officer in the organisation/institution where you work?

- ❒ Yes
- ❒ No
- ❒ Do not know

24. Is there a dedicated Communications Officer in the organisation/institution where you work?

- ❒ Yes

- ❒ No
- ❒ Do not know

Content Generation and Content Dissemination: Workshops at the national and regional levels help AAP countries capture knowledge and document best practices, and then make them readily available. Follow-up assistance helps countries leave a knowledge legacy that can benefit the region, as well as decision-makers.

25. What knowledge products do you plan to create or be personally involved with in 2012? [Multiple responses allowed.]

- ❒ Case studies
- ❒ Fact sheets
- ❒ Project briefs
- ❒ Newsletters
- ❒ Research and publications
- ❒ Teaching and training materials
- ❒ Videos
- ❒ Radio documentaries
- ❒ Posters / Brochures / Pamphlets
- ❒ Other:

26. Please indicate what information and communication technologies you have access to:

- ❒ Radio
- ❒ TV
- ❒ Computer
- ❒ Internet
- ❒ Landline
- ❒ Mobile Phone

27. How do you plan to disseminate your knowledge products? [Multiple responses allowed. If 'Online knowledge sharing platform' is chosen, a forced choice, drill-down menu will require specification of which knowledge sharing platform is used].

- ❒ Online knowledge sharing platform
  - ❒ ALM
  - ❒ Africa Adapt
  - ❒ weAdapt
  - ❒ CDKN
  - ❒ Project website
  - ❒ Teamworks
- ❒ Conferences
- ❒ Workshops
- ❒ Media/Press

- ❒ Community meetings
- ❒ SMS
- ❒ Twitter/Facebook
- ❒ Other:

28. Do you currently access/use any of the following knowledge-sharing platforms?

- ❒ Teamworks [UNDP's web-based, globally-integrated extranet platform that enables UNDP and external partners to leverage the collective knowledge of communities, individuals, programmes and projects in the most useful, cost-effective manner]
- ❒ AfricaAdapt [an independent bilingual network focused exclusively on Africa, encourages the flow of climate change adaptation knowledge for sustainable livelihoods between researchers, policy-makers, civil society organisations and communities vulnerable to climate change].
- ❒ The Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) [a UNDP-facilitated platform, in close partnership with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank and other specialised UN agencies including FAO].
- ❒ Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) in the United Kingdom helps developing countries deliver climate-compatible development, offering advice and technical assistance, cutting-edge research, strategic knowledge sharing and partnership building.
- ❒ The Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia (Adaptation Knowledge Platform) shares information on climate change adaptation and helps build adaptive capacities in Asian countries.
- ❒ Other:

29. How many minutes do you spend per week [cumulatively] on the above knowledge-sharing platforms? (We do not want them to think FB is one of the options)

- ❒ 0
- ❒ 15-30
- ❒ 30-60
- ❒ 1-2 hours
- ❒ 3 hours or more

30. Do you need additional training in order to utilise knowledge-sharing platforms as a means of sharing your project information?

- ❒ Yes
- ❒ No

31. Which social media do you currently use?

- ❒ Facebook
- ❒ Twitter
- ❒ LinkedIn
- ❒ Other:

32. Please indicate any challenges you encounter with accessing existing knowledge resources, services or tools:

- ❒ Limited computer access (e.g. low bandwidth, limited computer literacy, lack of offline and paper-printable options)
- ❒ Language barriers (for print/online resources, online discussions, in-person workshops/ trainings, etc.)
- ❒ Limited access to travel (for in-person workshops/seminars/trainings)
- ❒ I don't face any challenges with accessing knowledge resources, services or tools.
- ❒ Other (please specify challenge)

33. Do you feel that you need a greater deal of support:

- ❒ For creation of knowledge management products
- ❒ For dissemination of knowledge management products
- ❒ Require support for both equally
- ❒ Do not require additional support; current level of support is sufficient

34. Please provide any other information about desired support for creating knowledge products: [open-ended question]

35. Please provide any other information about desired support for disseminating knowledge products: [open-ended question]

ANNEX 2: AAP TERMS FOR CLARIFICATION (VIA HOVER-TEXT)

Knowledge management: the practice of capturing, storing and sharing knowledge so that we can learn lessons from the past and apply them in the future. UNDP's approach to knowledge management focuses on connecting people with the knowledge they need.

Knowledge transfer: the act of transferring knowledge from one part of an organisation to another (or all other) part(s) of the organization. Like Knowledge Management, Knowledge transfer seeks to organize, create, capture or distribute knowledge and ensure its availability for future users. It is considered to be more than just a communication problem. If it were merely that, then a memorandum, an e-mail or a meeting would accomplish the knowledge transfer. Knowledge transfer is more complex because (1) knowledge resides in organizational members, tools, tasks, nd their sub-networks and (2) much knowledge in organisations is tacit or hard to articulate.

Knowledge sharing tools: usually refers to websites or software that support personal and group knowledge sharing. Such tools are often used with accompanying methods (e.g. websites, information packets).

Knowledge products: Knowledge products are designed to meet different needs and to reach different audiences—core knowledge products include concept notes (e.g. short discussion papers), lessons learned papers (e.g. case studies), etc.

Knowledge resources: The aim of these materials is to extract lessons from past and on-going projects that can be applied, and to replicate successes. In practice, this is realised in four ways, through: 1) the development of information systems; 2) the analysis and codification of lessons learned; 3) the dissemination of materials; 4) the use and application of knowledge generated.

Knowledge needs: In this context, the knowledge needs are the gaps that need to be filled in order to further the understanding of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and innovative adaptation approaches. Knowledge needs also relate to identifying the tools and services that would be most useful to enhance adaptation practices and successful project implementation.

ANNEX 3: DEFINITION OF BARRIERS TO ADAPTATION[1]

The UNDP 2010 Annual Report defines systemic and discrete barriers to adaptation as follows:

Systemic barriers

Institutional barriers typically involve the absence of appropriate institutional arrangements; governance structures; mandates; technical and managerial capacity of staff in key institutions; and coordination and partnerships across various institutions, agencies, and civil society needed to create or contribute to an improved enabling environment for managing the uncertainties of climate change.

Policy barriers typically concern national, sub-national and local regulations, policies, directives and other formal and informal declarations for managing key sectors and/or regions to support both planned and autonomous management of the uncertainties of dynamic climate change risks and opportunities.

Barriers to behavioural change include lack awareness, understanding, capacity and incentives at the individual and community level that hinders uptake of adaptive practices. Systemic behavioural adjustments are also concerned with compliance measures, accountability, organisational structures and procedures.

Financial barriers typically involve the allocation of resources within national and sectoral budgeting mechanisms and systems to incorporate climate change risk reduction; regulatory and fiscal structures to promote low-emission, climate-resilient growth; access to innovative financial and risk transfer mechanisms; and sustainability of the financing sources that support long-term adaptation.

Discrete barriers

Technological barriers include the absence or failure to use climate-resilient soft and hard technologies and practices such as efficient irrigation systems, drought resilient seeds and improved livestock management techniques. Lack of scientific and technical capacity also hinders access to and promotion of climate-resilient technologies and practices.

Informational barriers involve the lack of access to the information necessary for the planning and management of climate change uncertainty, including climate scenarios; results of integrated (science, biophysical and economic) modelling; vulnerabilities; and risks. This includes barriers in technical capacity to generate and incorporate this information and in management and planning systems.

1 As originally referenced in the United Nations Development Programme, Adaptation Learning Mechanism: 2010 Adaptation Knowledge Needs Survey: A Synthesis Report, August 2011.

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