



AAP Mauritius National Workshop on Capitalization of Experiences on Climate Change Adaptation

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Knowledge Management

- Inclusive concept that refers to all initiatives that can contribute in enabling an organization to manage and enhance the flow of knowledge it creates or acquires from outside.
- All organizations need to set mechanisms for knowledge generation and use .
- Knowledge management is not an end in itself: changing behaviors, improving project performance, changing policies, practices, etc.

Knowledge Management

Knowledge management therefore refers to:

- Ability to engage in a process of learning and innovation
- Ability to transform individual knowledge into an institutional competence
- Ability to capture the experiential capital of an organization to strengthen its internal dynamics and its impact on its environment

Capitalization of experiences

- Capitalization of experience is a process of identification, collection, organization, analysis and validation of knowledge (based on a given CC adaptation experience)
- It is a knowledge management process which results in an action of communication

Communication

- All the resources and techniques for the dissemination of message (knowledge) to a targeted audience to influence their perception, attitude or behavior
- Need for a good communication strategy to plan, implement, and monitor (the impact of) the knowledge dissemination process

Traditional Knowledge

- Specific to a community (and not universal)
- Basis of local decision process
- Practical knowledge
- Rather tacit than explicit
- Often transmitted orally or by observation,
- Knowledge learned by repetition,
- Dynamic and constantly evolving

Traditional Knowledge in Climate Change Adaptation

- Rainfall forecast
- Proposals on the technical choices to be made depending on forecast results
- Incantations to cause rain
- Adaptation of agro-forestry techniques
- Techniques of water conservation and soil
- Other examples?

Challenges related to the value of Traditional Knowledge

- ***Protection and safeguarding of knowledge:***
- ***maintaining biodiversity :***
- ***traceability of the diffusion process:***
- ***enhancement of local cultural heritage***
- ***Understanding the adaptation mechanisms of TK against the changing of contexte***

Importance of traditional knowledge in adaptation programmes

- Greater adaptability of adaptation programmes
- Enhanced participation of affected communities
- Empowerment of people in the decision process
- Better understanding of the situation and local practices by external agents
- Potential for replicability (use of local resources)

Vulnerability

- Level of susceptibility or likelihood of being affected by climate change effects

It depends on the degree of:

- Exposure to risk
- Sensitivity to risk

Exposure factors and sensitivity

- Dependence on rain-fed agriculture
- The type of occupation of space (eg: flood risk)
- Low soil quality
- Low income to allow investment in improving technology
- Weakness of human capital
- Weakness of social capital

Resilience

- Ability of a system to overcome the shocks caused by climate change : that is the ability to bounce back to previous state ("passive"resilience)
- "TransformationalResilience : Ability to transform the system so that is is more pro-active to anticipate future shocks

Adaptive Capacity

- Ability to identify, plan, implement and monitor CC adaptation measures.
- This ability depends on the availability of and access to key Assets/capitals : human, social, financial, technical, natural
- Access to these assets/capitals varies from one system to another
- For each system it is important to identify the key asset with the highest leveraging capacity to positively impact the mobilisation of the other assets/capitals

Determinants of adaptive capacity

		Examples from AAP projects	
Human Capital	Labor force Level of education professional Skills Knowledge, etc..		
Social Capital	social networks associations and other solidarity mechanisms		
Natural Capital	land resources forest resources Water resources etc..		
Financial Capital	financial resources Sources of income; Access to financial services		
Technical Capital	•Equipment Available technologies, etc.		
	GOVERNANCE		

Facilitation of Process

- **After**
 - Facilitate an assessment of the capitalization process
 - Reporting on the evaluation process

CHOICE OF CAPITAL IZATION THEMES

List of initiatives	Potentials capitalization themes	Elements that could justify the choice	Prioritize
Initiatives developed by Project	Potential Documentation themes	Why are they relevant and important to document?	Prioritize

Factors to be considered in selecting

- At what stage of the project cycle, the process goes on capitalization?
capitalization topics
- Depending on the stage of the project cycle of capitalization what should be the strategic objective of the exercise?
- What is the relevance of the capitalization exercise in relation to the goal / vision of the project?

Factors to consider in selecting capitalization topics

- What involvement potential / partnership?
- What potential impact the dissemination of results can generate?
- What are the capacities and available resources?

THE MOZAMBIQUE MORINGA PROJECT

Objective

To influence decision makers to replicate the project results to other drought-prone areas in Mozambique

Ask the Question:
What will be the key determinants for policy makers behavior change

Define your criteria and indicators

Examples of criteria/guiding questions

Is the technology accessible/affordable to poor communities?

Is it socially acceptable?

Is it environmentally sustainable

Show evidence of positive impact on social adaptation
Show evidence of constraining factors

Tools
TEES
DRI
Matrix
4R's

Important to think about the analytical framework when you start planning the documentation process

TEES Analysis tool

CRITERIA	Describe key achievements	What strengths?	What limitations?
Technically adapted			
Economically viable			
Environmentally sound			
Socially acceptable			
Summary of key conclusions and lessons learnt			

Analysis Matrix

	Scoring scale: from high achievement (5) to low achievement (1)					Key Comments
	1	2	3	4	5	
Criteria						
Criteria						
Criteria						
Criteria						

Comments: give reasons which explain scores and provide details of strengths and weaknesses

DRI (Durabilité, Reproductibilité, Inclusion) Applied to social innovat

	DURABILITE/ SUSTAINABILITYions	REPRODUCTIBILITY	INCLUSION
Describe strengths/achievements			
Describe key limitations			
Summary of key conclusions and lessons learnt			

Documentation tools are multi-purpose

Example: the 4 R's

From Description: the What

	Rights	Responsibilities	Relations	Returns
Actor 1				
Actor 2				
Actor 3				
Actor 4				

Description of key actors rights, roles, responsibilities, expected returns from the implementation of the project

To analysis: the How and why?

	Rights	responsibilities	Relations	Returns
Actor 1				
Actor 2				
Actor 3				
Actor 4				

Analysis: To what extent the project implementation has taken into account the expression of the rights of the actors? How effective were actors in fulfilling their responsibilities? To what extend their expectations(returns) have been met? Etc.