

ENHANCING INDIGENOUS AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

A proposal for action In the framework of CCD's community exchange and training programme

1. Background and antecedents

Over the past two decades, the problems of land degradation in dryland regions has continued to worsen. Over cultivation, overgrazing, deforestation and poor land and water use practices lead to desertification, degradation of soil fertility, loss of bio-diversity, reduction of productivity and livelihood systems. These problems are spread over the globe but are especially affecting Africa. People suffer from scarcity of water and food shortages. Famine, poverty, diseases, migration, conflicts and war are often the result. The international community is now well aware of these problems and a number of initiatives have been taken. The United Nations have adopted conventions on Bio-diversity (CBD), Desertification (CCD), Climate Change (CCC) and water management (RAMSA). Also bilateral donors, research organisations and NGOs focus their attention on environmental issues. Participatory approaches and attention to Indigenous knowledge systems play an important role in these initiatives.

This proposal builds on ongoing activities in the SADC region and proposes to establish a link with the CCD programme, specifically with the Community Exchange Programme. It takes into account article 13.b that states *"that co-operation mechanisms will be used which better enable support at local level, including actions through NGOs in order to promote the replicability of successful pilot programmes."*

CCD initiatives and plans

The Convention to Combat Desertification addresses these problems. National and regional programmes are being launched to prevent and reverse them. In these programmes the local communities have been put in the same position with other actors in development. Communities and their leaders, as well as NGOs, experts and government officials work closely together to formulate action programmes.

Local communities are active in designing and carrying out projects.

In CCD it is recognised that small farmers, pastoralists, nomads and other local land users have the most intimate contact with the land and their knowledge and management systems are a key to sustainable development. Local leaders, village elders, traditional chiefs and spiritual leaders play a key role here. Government agents, NGOs and researchers are needed to bring complementary skills and expertise. Activities must originate at the local level, but sometimes additional encouragement may be needed.

The participatory process is time consuming and labour intensive.

CCD recognises the importance of local and traditional technologies and the need to protect them. Article 17 states that activities shall be supported that protect, integrate, enhance and validate traditional knowledge. Article 18 elaborates this by stating that *"the parties shall undertake to (a) make inventories of traditional knowledge and practices and their potential uses with the participation of local populations and disseminate such information where appropriate in co-operation with relevant intergovernmental and non governmental organisation; (b) ensure that such technology, knowledge and practice are adequately protected and that local people benefit directly from any commercial utilisation of them; (c) encourage and actively support the improvement and dissemination of such technology, know how and practices or the development of new technology based on them (d) facilitate the adaptation of such technology and practices to wide use and integrate them with modern technology as appropriate."*

The Community Exchange and Training Programme of CCD is aiming at mobilising and dissemination of available traditional technology and knowledge on sustainable management of natural resources and alternative livelihoods in areas prone to land degradation.

This proposal will be presented during the strategic workshop of RIOD/CETP of CCD in February 2001 in Zambia.

2. Experiences of ENIAKA

In line with these policies and agreements, the approaches used for rural development in Africa have been subject to changes. In the last decade increasingly initiatives have been taken to address environmental issues: Desertification, loss of bio-diversity and reduction of soil fertility and productivity have been major concerns of

governments, international agencies, NGOs and CBOs. The relevance of participatory approaches and of indigenous knowledge is now widely accepted.

The Association of Zimbabwean Traditional Environmental Conservationists (AZTREC) has been a pioneer in addressing conservation issues using indigenous knowledge systems. Since its inception in 1985 AZTREC has supported the establishment and management of a total of 10.000 ha of woodland. The nature of the woodlands range from burial places, sacred woodlands, ordinary woodlands and shrines. Also 42 different wetlands have been conserved and rehabilitated. In these efforts close co-operations with the traditional custodians of the land have taken place. Village chiefs, spirit mediums and war veterans are the constituting traditional institutions. They play an active role in the management of AZTREC as an NGO as well as in the field based activities oriented towards environmental conservation. The experience is that people must identify themselves with the socio-cultural values and myths embedded in bio-diversity management before they take the preservation and rehabilitation of denuded environments seriously. Once the communities and their cultural leaders agree on what needs to be done in order to promote and conserve their cultural identity and natural environment, the project ceases to be seen as an outsider driven initiative and is perceived as one driven by their ancestral spirits and traditional leadership.

As a result most interventions in environmental rehabilitation have had good successes.

After a decade of dedicated and concerted efforts to demonstrate the applicability and to enhance IK/P in Zimbabwe, AZTREC, through IUCN-ROSA was accorded an opportunity to replicate its experiences in other countries of the SADC region. IUCN provided funding to establish partnerships in the SADC countries in 1997. An inventory of like minded institutions was made. AZTREC visited these organisations in South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Namibia and Botswana. This was followed up by a first regional workshop of traditional institutions comprising chiefs, spirit mediums, traditional medical practitioners, war veterans and NGOs. During this workshop a regional network of traditional institutions engaged in environmental conservation was launched under the name of ASATREC, the Association of Southern African Traditional Environmental Conservationists. AZTREC was appointed as the regional focal point.

In 1998 AZTREC was invited by the RIOD as a resource person to the CCD regional workshop held in South Africa and was subsequently selected to be the SADC regional focal point on capacity building of traditional institutions in the promotion of IK/P.

AZTREC also joined the Compas programme. Compas is an international programme on supporting and enhancing endogenous development. Its 26 partners are NGOs and or universities in 14 different countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe, engaged in documenting IK/P, assessing and improving their effectiveness. The partners are developing a methodology for participatory documentation, assessing and improving IK/P. It provides in-service training for the field staff of the partners, has its own documentation center, produces regular publications and organises and takes part in international workshops and conferences on IK/P.

In the context of Compas a Pan African network for Enhancing Indigenous Agricultural Knowledge in Africa (ENIAKA) was formed in order to build strategic alliances with like minded organisations in Africa and to enhance indigenous agricultural knowledge.

ENIAKA started with an inventory of existing knowledge and practices in Africa. Case studies were carried out for Ghana and Zimbabwe, Zambia, South Africa and Swaziland. These case studies were assessed by experts and community leaders in these countries as well as during a pan African workshop in Masvingo in 1999. This workshop was attended by representatives of 14 different African countries. It formulated proposals for follow up for Southern Africa, East Africa and West Africa. The present project proposal is a follow up of that planning workshop. An institutional structure for its implementation has been established. AZTREC has been appointed as Pan African co-ordinator, and together with Compas was mandated to formulate fundable proposals.

In Southern Africa ENIAKA has subsequently integrated in the ASATREC structure.

Achievements of ENIAKA initiative

- The experiences of AZTREC with endogenous development such as the establishment of ecocultural villages and rehabilitation of forest areas and wetlands have been positive. It has led to positive reactions of rural people and raised the interest of other ENIAKA partners in Africa. There is a need to upscale the experiences and to adjust them to the specific situations in the other SADC countries.
- The ASATREC/ENIAKA regional council is composed of two traditional institution representatives from the 9 countries is in place and is functioning.
- The national NGO focal points have created special departments within their structures to facilitate the strategic objectives of ENIAKA.

- The national focal points of ENIAKA have facilitated the pilot projects which are owned and managed by traditional leaders and their communities.
- Desk top research has been carried out on traditional knowledge and management practices on crop production, animal husbandry, forest ecosystem management, food processing, soil and water management and health practices.
- Training manuals on IK/P are in place in Zimbabwe and are being used on IK/P demonstration centers.
- Regional co-ordinators have been appointed for Southern, East Africa and West Africa.
- AZTREC has been appointed as the Pan African co-ordinator of ENIAKA.
- The ENIAKA initiative has been given a follow up in East Africa. In Uganda a national inventory of IK/P has been made and was assessed during a national workshop in 2000. Activities for enhancing IK/P have been planned.
- Similar initiatives are underway in Tanzania and Kenya.
- AZTREC/ENIAKA was accredited to UNCCD as an NGO expert on IK/P in 2000.

Constraints of ENIAKA

- The approach of ENIAKA is relatively new in Africa and there is a need to get support from other parts in Africa and the world in order to set up research, training, establishment of a database, information exchange and policy development.
- The ENIAKA partners in the SADC region need to develop their skills and put in place an implementing capacity for ENIAKA.
- Follow up activities in Southern Africa, Uganda and Tanzania are slowed down due to scarcity of funding.
- Co-operation with West African partners has been difficult due to language and communication problems. This had slowed down the operationalization of the ENIAKA initiative in West Africa difficult.

3. Methodology

CEPT mentions that *“Experience and theory on adult education have learned that people learn and accept changes what is practically relevant to their survival and well being and do so from those with whom they have a relationship of trust. Learning that can lead to positive changes take place in a conducive environment where people are at ease physically, emotionally and culturally.”*

This is in line with the practical experiences of AZTREC, Compas and ENIAKA. On the basis of their work in Zimbabwe, Africa and elsewhere they concluded that indigenous knowledge and practices can not be considered as a technical phenomenon only. Traditional practices play a role in a traditional society with its own cosmovisions, worldview, values, norms, leadership structure and social and spiritual practices. This traditional social and cultural context determines the way people understand and explain their world, their interpretation of causes and effects, the concepts they use as well as the way they teach, accumulate and innovate their experiences. In the traditional knowledge systems a wide range of persons and institutions play role.

Therefore traditional knowledge can only be understood, and its dynamics can only be enhanced if the social, cultural and economic contexts are understood. For this the traditional technical experts as well as political and spiritual leaders have to be involved in the process of documentation, assessment, improving and dissemination.

The methodology proposed is building on the knowledge and expertise of the traditional leaders as well as on their position and influence in the communities. In consultation with them the different knowledge and practices will be identified, documented, assessed and on the basis of the outcome actions be taken on dissemination and or improvement and possible combination with modern technology.

In this process traditional forms of communication will be identified and used.

Staff of NGOs will be trained in methods of participatory technology development, communication within the cultural context of the rural people and in dissemination methods that address these.

4. Target groups

The target groups shall be

- Community Based Organisations and groups of rural people in the SADC countries and other African countries that are affected by desertification and involved in activities to combat this.
- Traditional institutions who play an important role in the local management of natural resources and in guiding the community in their learning and experiments towards combating desertification.
- The ENIAKA national focal points in the SADC countries.
- Government agencies, Research organisation and NGOs in the SADC countries who collaborate in the programme.

- Government agencies, Research organisation and NGOs in other parts of Africa and in other areas affected by desertification and erosion of indigenous knowledge.

5. Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries are the rural people and communities in the dry lands.

These beneficiaries will contribute to the programme by sharing their knowledge and insights, by assessing these and by co-operation in the experiments to test and improve the technologies and procedures of learning, testing and innovating their practices and knowledge.

6. Implementing organisations

The implementing organisations are registered NGOs. They include:

- AZTREC as the lead organisation representing the ENIAKA initiative and co-ordinator of the Regional Co-ordination Unit composed of National Focal Points in the SADC countries.
- Regional and national RIOD members.
- Compas as the international ENIAKA counterpart.

Types of projects

The project will contribute to combating desertification and improving the bio-diversity and soil productivity through participatory documentation, assessment, dissemination and improvement of traditional knowledge and practices related to the use of land. It will include activities in the domains of soil and water conservation, crop production, animal production systems, tree and forest management and processing of food and fibres. The emphasis will be on the documentation, dissemination and improvement of technologies that make optimal use of the resources available to the rural people.

Exchange visits among RIOD members, rural communities and traditional leaders as well as national co-ordinating bodies will share experiences.

Through the training of field staff in the bottom up approaches for handling traditional knowledge and working within the cultural context of the rural people, the field staff will improve their effectiveness and impact on rural livelihoods in dry land areas.

Through the dissemination and policy dialogues the effects of the programme will be up scaled for use in other dry land areas in Africa or elsewhere

7. Funding mechanism

The funding mechanism includes the use of funds made available by current donors, GM, independent donors, National Development Funds and private sectors.

The funds would be channelled

- to communities' project management committee through the ENIAKA National Focal Points**
- to National Focal Points for covering their national expenses**
- to the ENIAKA Regional Co-ordination Unit for the expenses of regional coverage such as training and dissemination**
- to Compas for activities of technical support and international exchange and co-operation.**

The financial relationships between the different parties can be organised in such a way that disbursement can be done through these different levels.

The management of funds may vary according to the source of funds. The funds from NAP and NDF would be determined by NCB's. Management of funds from other donors would be negotiated between ENIAKA National Focal Points, the ENIAKA regional co-ordination unit, Compas and respective donors as the case may be. (Annex one)

8. Supervision

Supervision of the ENIAKA initiative shall be carried out at different levels.

The community based activities will be supervised by ENIAKA focal point field staff and government extension staff operating in that area.

The project management committee will supervise the project activities.

At national level the ENIAKA initiatives will be supervised by the ENIAKA co-ordinator of the focal point in close co-operation with NAP co-ordinators and RIOD national focal points.

The activities at regional level will be supervised by the ENIAKA regional co-ordinating unit in co-operation with RIOD sub-regional focal point and SADC ELMS. Pan African and other international activities will be supervised by the ENIAKA Pan African co-ordination unit in co-operation with RIOD-regional and OAU.

9. Accountability

- At community level, the project management committee will be accountable for the funds entrusted to the community by the donors.
- The ENIAKA National focal points will be accountable for funds entrusted to them directly by the donors or the national co-ordinating bodies or the ENIAKA regional co-ordinating unit or RIOD regional focal points for them to carry out national activities.
- ENIAKA regional co-ordination unit will be accountable for the funds entrusted to it directly by donors, Global Mechanism or by the RIOD regional focal point or by SADC-ELMS.
- Compas will be accountable for the funds entrusted to them by donors and Global Mechanism.
- Financial reports will be made at each level and be sent to the respective donors according to signed contracts.

10. Reporting

Reporting will be done on a six monthly basis. Each level is reporting to each level above it. After completion of the programme a final report will be made.

Reports will include information on:

- The technologies, knowledge and practices documented.
- The process of documentation and experiences gained during collaboration with the community leaders.
- The responses of the communities on the documentation, assessment and experiments.
- The methods of testing and improving existing practices.
- The topics and methodology of training and capacity building used in the process.
- The exchange activities such as cross visits, newsletters, international exchanges and the mechanisms and results of these exchange activities.
- Results of policy and lobby activities.
- Cost of project activities in relation to the budgets.
- Progress of the programme in relation to the targets and time frame.
- Experience gained in collaboration with RIOD at regional and national levels and with National Co-ordinating bodies and National Action Programmes and SADC-ELMS positive or negative.
- Various funding sources that contributed to the implementation of the set objectives.
- Proposed way forward.

Copies of progress reports will be sent to all networking partners (see networking chart).

The regional Co-ordination Unit of ENIAKA will monitor the different activities and ensure proper reporting of the different actors involved.

11. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation will be in accordance with the reporting structure above, except that external evaluators and auditors will be involved as per contract signed.

Monitoring of the programme will be the responsibility of the GM and of the ENIAKA regional co-ordination unit, in consultation with the RIOD working group.

Together they will establish indicators to measure the success of the programme and establish a system to monitor progress and impact in terms of these indicators.

12. Logical framework: Goals, objectives, results, indicators and objectives for enhancing indigenous agricultural knowledge in Africa

12.1. The overall goal of the ENIAKA initiative in the SADC region

To research, document, revitalise, validate, test, improve, integrate and disseminate the traditional knowledge and practices related to land use and agricultural production with its technical, social, political, cultural,

economical and developmental aspects and through this, contribute to combating desertification and attain sustainable livelihoods.

This programme will be implemented during five years, starting 2001.

12.2. Specific objectives, expected results, indicators and activities of the ENIAKA initiative

Objective 1

To carry out in-depth research on the agricultural and environmental knowledge and practices, with its technical, social, political, cultural, spiritual, economical dimensions in order to document, assess, test and improve them and make the results available to other potential users in the area.

Results

- Desk studies on pre-colonial, colonial and post colonial knowledge and practices related to the use of natural resources carried out for each of the SADC countries.
- The results of the studies are shared by interested parties particularly the interested participating communities, RIOD members, Government agencies, national focal points, COPs and donors.
- For each of the 14 SADC countries at least 7 traditional practices will be documented in the domains of:
 - crop production and pest management
 - animal production and health
 - forestry and watershed ecosystem management
 - soil and water ecosystem management
 - processing of food and fibers
 - human health practices
 - rural industrial technology development.
- For each of these practices the main actors and resource persons will be identified.
- Criteria for assessing the practices are
 - the gender balance in labour, benefits and responsibilities
 - the impact on labour requirements
 - the effect on food production
 - income generation and
 - the environmental impact (e.g. soil fertility, vegetation and bio-diversity).

On the basis of this assessment each practice will be assessed as fit for dissemination or fit for further testing and improving. Each participating NGO, partner of the ENIAKA will carry out a number of village based dissemination activities on IK/P. Depending on the subject and the traditional communication background of the population a location specific method will be chosen: oral histories, demonstrations, rituals, festivals, video. Active participation of traditional leaders will be encouraged.

The conclusion of each village meeting on IK/P will be that rural people conclude to test and possibly adapt the IK/P in their conditions. Possible follow up activities will be agreed upon.

Each participating NGO will test and improve a number of traditional practices. These tests will take place in the village, under the supervision of the rural leaders, and monitored by the NGO.

Indicators

- Number of desk studies carried out: one per participating country.
- Number of meetings to discuss the results of desk studies with
 - communities
 - Staff of NGOs of RIOD and national focal points
 - Government agencies
- Conclusions drawn during these meetings with respect to the importance attached to IK/P.
- Number of traditional practices documented and assessed according to the criteria given: 7 divided over seven different domains as mentioned under results.
- Number of traditional practices fit for dissemination.
- Number of dissemination activities carried out and the response of the recipients as to their adoption or adaptation.
- Number of tests designed and started.
- Number of successful experiments and adoptions by rural people of improved traditional practices.

Activities

- The existing literature will be scrutinised in the different SADC countries as well as in the northern based data bases in order to find existing documents and case descriptions on traditional knowledge and practices. A differentiation will be made in pre-colonial, colonial and past colonial data. The country studies will be carried out by the national focal points and the international study by Compas. The results of the literature survey will be presented to the traditional leaders and communities as well as to staff of development programmes of GOs and NGOs and assessed as to their relevance and correctness. The effect will be an increased awareness of the role and relevance of traditional practices and a revitalisation of the process to take into account, test and improve traditional practices and traditional institutions.
- Based on the literature studies an assessment will be made of the state of the art of IK in each of the participating countries and the key issues for further documentation and further development be identified during a regional workshop.
- Building on the initial inventories and case studies the existing practices will be further described. Practices related to crop production, animal production, tree management, soil and water management and food processing will be documented. The technologies involved will be described and the main actors and resource persons be identified. Specific attention will be given to the gender roles and responsibilities, the impact on labour, the effect on food production and income generation and the environmental impact (e.g. soil fertility, vegetation and bio-diversity).
- In co-operation with the resource persons for specific technologies the strong and weak points of each technology will be determined and possibilities for strengthening be identified.
- In consultation with the rural people a priority will be given for a number of technologies that have a potential for dissemination and for improvement.
- The information on technologies and practices that have been identified as fit for dissemination will be spread through local communication mechanisms such as publication in local languages, drama, rituals and festivals.
- For a number of practices that need further testing and improvement in consultation with the resource persons the locations and conditions for testing and improving will be determined, plans will be made and carried out in a participatory way.
- The criteria for failure or success, the indicators to be used, the way the experiments are to be set up in terms of location and number of replications will be determined in consultation with the leaders of the community.
- The results of the experiments will be assessed by the communities and disseminated to other communities during exchange visits and training sessions for their adoption.

Objective 2

To create and improve the capacity of technical staff of NGOs to carry out documentation, assessment, dissemination and testing and improving of IK/P.

Results

- Increased awareness of the potentials and limitations of IK/P and field staff motivated and equipped to carry out activities to enhance IK/P.
- Community leaders and project management committees trained on participatory research methods and capable of contributing to the research, documentation and dissemination programme.
- A training manual for field staff on documenting, testing and disseminating IK/P developed.
- 14 trainers trained in documenting, testing and disseminating IK/P
- Four regional Co-ordination Unit staff, 14 national focal point co-ordinators and their field staff trained in methods of documenting, testing and disseminating IK/P.
- Capacity of at least 14 traditional institution representatives and project management committees enhanced through workshops and training.
- A dynamic and self renewing team of trainers and field staff on documenting, testing, replicating and disseminating IK/P established.

Indicators

- Number of persons trained of each of the categories mentioned (community based, NGO based and management).
- Number of NGO trainers trained and the quality of their skills acquired.
- The presence of a training manual and its relevance in the training activities.

- Performance indicators for trained field staff such as number of activities related to documenting, assessing, disseminating and improving IK/P.
- Perception of the community leaders on the support activities received from the NGOs with respect to enhancing IK/P.

Activities

- Present and discuss the outcome of the literature survey on IK/P between staff of the different NGO and draw conclusions about the characteristics, relevance, strengths and limitations of IK/P in the areas concerned.
- Production of a training manual for enhancing Indigenous agricultural knowledge in Africa in the integration process discussed in liaison with other stakeholders.
- Training of 14 trainers in enhancing IK/P during a six week practical and theoretical training and skill development and follow up training and guidance.
- To carry out a theoretical as well as an on the job training for field staff of NGOs on documenting, assessing and improving IK/P. This training will be based on the existing experiences in AZTREC and Compas
- Yearly evaluation workshops and refresher training of field staff and trainers.
- Training needs of ENIAKA focal points both NGO staff and community management committee shall be assessed through interviews, meetings and workshops and a programme of action drawn.

Objective 3

Establish a network for exchange of information on IK/P with a living data base on IK/P

Results

- A functioning documentation centre on documenting, testing and integrating disseminating IK/P for SADC region with a data base and website established.
- A newsletter disseminating the results of documentation, assessing and improving IK/P to field and managers of NGOs and GOs in SADC countries established and functional.

Indicators

- Number of documents available in the documentation centre
- Number of issues, (8) number of subscribers (1000) and content of the ENIAKA newsletter.
- Electronic equipment for database installed at each national focal point
- Number of staff trained in managing documentation centre and production of newsletters and their skills acquired.
- Use being made of the documentation centre and newsletter and the effects on the work of different actors.

Activities

- Establish a documentation centre where the different case descriptions are properly documented, classified, stored and made retrievable.
- Regular publications of new information through a six monthly ENIAKA newsletter and on line website
- Train 8 staff in management of a documentation centre, production of newsletters and web site management.
- Install electronic equipment in each national focal point.

Objective 4

Have inter regional and international exchange of farmers, rural leaders and technical staff in order to maximise the effects of learning and to increase the interest for the approach of enhancing IK/P and to ensure scientific validation and support.

Results

- The ENIAKA Regional and national focal points in collaboration with the RIOD sub regional and national focal points and NAP co-ordinators would organise yearly exchange visits among target communities involved in the process, both nationally and cross borders.
- Rural people, leaders and technical staff are being informed about the results of the work of their colleagues and adjust their own work on the basis of this.
- ENIAKA executive committee is monitoring and adjusting the work programme on the basis of feed back from the field.

- The dialogue with the scientific community allows for adjustment of the conventional research programmes as well as of the programmes on IK/P.
- The Pan African ENIAKA co-ordination Unit in collaboration with the RIOD regional focal point would organise cross sub-regional exchange visits on a yearly basis.
- Exchange visits between rural communities, project management committees and staff of ENIAKA National Focal Points within the SADC countries and between SADC and IGAD.

Indicators

- Number of rural people and project staff participated in exchange visits.
- Effects of the cross visits in terms of adoption of practices and experiments from other areas shall be documented and disseminated.
- Interaction between experts of traditional knowledge and of modern knowledge and the impact on their respective work programmes shall be documented and disseminated.
- Numbers of exchange visits and the effect it has on adoption of IK/P and their testing.

Activities

- Every year a group of villagers will visit and will receive a visit of a like-minded village group to exchange the experiences.
- Yearly seminars of rural leaders for every country involved to exchange experiences and stimulate co-operation and co-learning.
- Yearly exchange workshop of technical staff at SADC level to exchange experiences related to documentation, assessment, testing and dissemination.
- Yearly evaluation and planning workshops of ENIAKA executive committee to evaluate results and plan for the future.
- Every second year a cross - sub-regional exchange visit will be organised between ENIAKA partners in other African regions.
- Every second year a scientific seminar to have a dialogue with the scientific community and look for synergies between modern technologies and traditional practices and their institutions.

Objective 5

To research and improve national policies on technology development and the role of traditional institutions so that traditional institutions and their communities are accorded a conducive platform for the enhancement of African IK/P

Results

- Increased policy support for bottom up approaches and documenting, testing and disseminating IK/P.
- Legislation and policies for technology development in the SADC countries are conducive for documenting, testing, improving and disseminating IK/P.
- The positions of traditional experts and leaders in the development of technologies for local management of natural resources has improved.

Indicators

- Number of studies on existing laws and policies on technology development.
- Number of recommendations for legal adjustments and policy reformulation.
- Cases of improved legislation and policies on technology development.
- New institutional arrangements that allow traditional institutions to participate in the policy formulations.

Activities

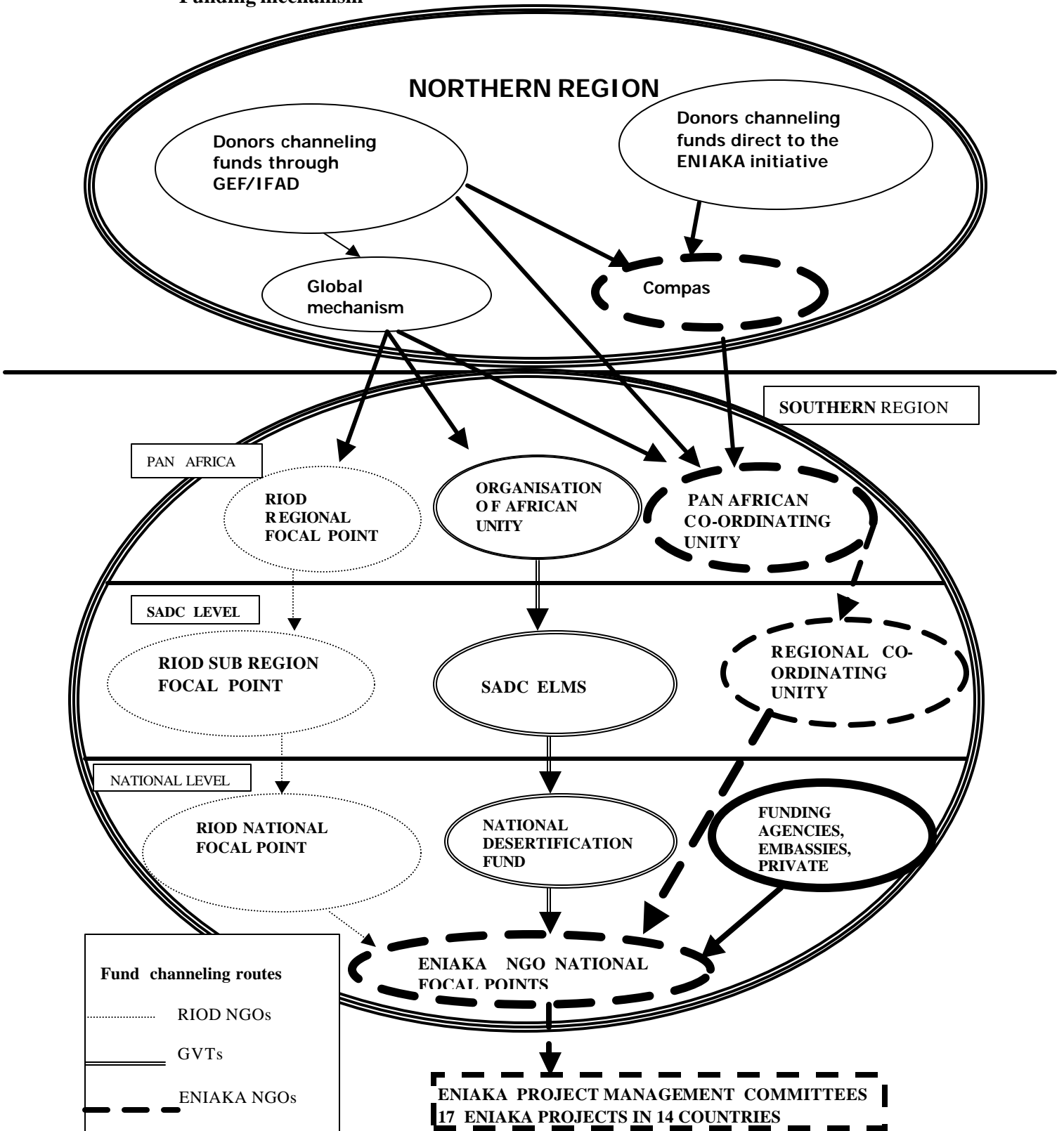
- Take stock of the existing laws and policies of each of the participating country and analyse them in view of its impact on the dynamics of IK/P.
- Take stock of the existing policies for technology development, Research policy, training and education policy, extension policy, policies of NGOs and international agencies and analyse them in view of its impact on the dynamics of IK/P.
- Identify ways and means to improve policies and legislations to enhance IK/P.
- Present options to policy makers for laws and regulations that will enhance K/P, protect the IPR and Traditional Institutions and improve the positions of traditional practitioners in health and agriculture.
- Organise yearly policy seminars for different topics at SADC level.

- To establish a networking forum of traditional institutions, as authentic custodians of flora and fauna, that would enable them to dialogue, exchange knowledge and insights with a view of remoulding an African identity.

13. Institutional capacity required for implementing the programme

Most of the activities mentioned in the logical framework of para 12 above are presently already being carried out by Compas, ENIACA regional and national focal points. However, the scope and coverage of these activities need to be up scaled in order to increase its impact on combating desertification.

Funding mechanism



ORGANOGERAM :- ENIAKA INITIATIVE (SADC REGION)

ASATREC REGIONAL COUNCIL

Two from each of the 17 projects

REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING UNIT

Six members. Three from information management personnel, one research manager, one training manager and a co-ordinator

14 NGO FOCAL POINTS

One National co-ordinator appointed by a focal point NGO

NETWORKING MECHANISM IN SADC REGION GOVERNMENTS, RIOD NGOs & ENIACA NGOs

