Using Knowledge Management Techniques to Enhance the Role of African Politicians to Access and Use Climate Change Information

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Problem statement 1/2

• Increasing realization of climate change role in development and poverty reduction
• Experiences from UNFCCC - post Kyoto regime and SDGs
• Availability and accessibility of information and knowledge – Not the same
• Ability to access information and knowledge for policy makers and planners

28-30 Oct. 2015, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe
Problem statement 2/2

• Africa on emission reduction - sustainable development path. learning from others – Ref Article 2
• There will be a knowledge requirement
• CC issues and concepts seem complicated. visualization of its intangible elements – enabling access of available.
  – Access to information and knowledge at physical, social and intellectual levels
• Storytelling Presentation (STP) has the potential to make the connection
• contribution of information presentation techniques in enhancing access and sharing of climate change information and knowledge to politicians and communities
Methods

• Members of Parliament (MPs) meetings (40)
• Researchers (97)
  – Reactions observed and recorded
• Content analysis - coded → storytelling/conventional
• Community level 855 in 21 villages and a community network. A manual prepared in conventional and storytelling techniques. Read both, then responded to the questionnaire
• Descriptive statistics + Structural Equation Model (SEM) → degree of relationship
Key Findings — National level

- 27 Interventions, 1 storytelling only, 15 a combination of both and 11 conventional only
- Storytelling alone had a bigger impact → meeting objectives
- STP stimulated the interest of participants leading to enhancement of level 2 or social access (Burnett et al. 2008) Relate concepts with their needs and knowledge of social lives
- Researchers and Policy makers.
  - 92.6% showed preference for storytelling
- Guest of Honour and participants were able to share common grounds of the topic and their subsequent use by enabling actively participation
### Key Findings - community level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Conventional</th>
<th>Storytelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PKFRs</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>69.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAME</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>68.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJUMITA</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>64.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) was 0.051, which is less than 0.06 suggesting a good model fit – strong relationship between presentation of CC components and KM elements access/share/remember.

STP → social and intellectual access power → Interest, relationship, visualization, remembering.
Conclusions/Recommendations

• The use of STP proved to be a useful complement to the conventional presentation by and to politicians
• Communities have shown higher preference of STP than conventional technique for access and sharing
• Organizers of national level CC events with politicians should use STP to enhance their knowledge sharing and access
• STP Enhances social and intellectual info access better. It is higher knowledge conductor than conventional mode
• STP should be used to enhance access and sharing of CC info and knowledge within and between politicians, communities and the international community
• Presentation of information for and from COP 21 should utilize the power of STP