

# Network Approach for Understanding Rural Farmers Access to Climate Adaptation Knowledge: Ghana Case Study

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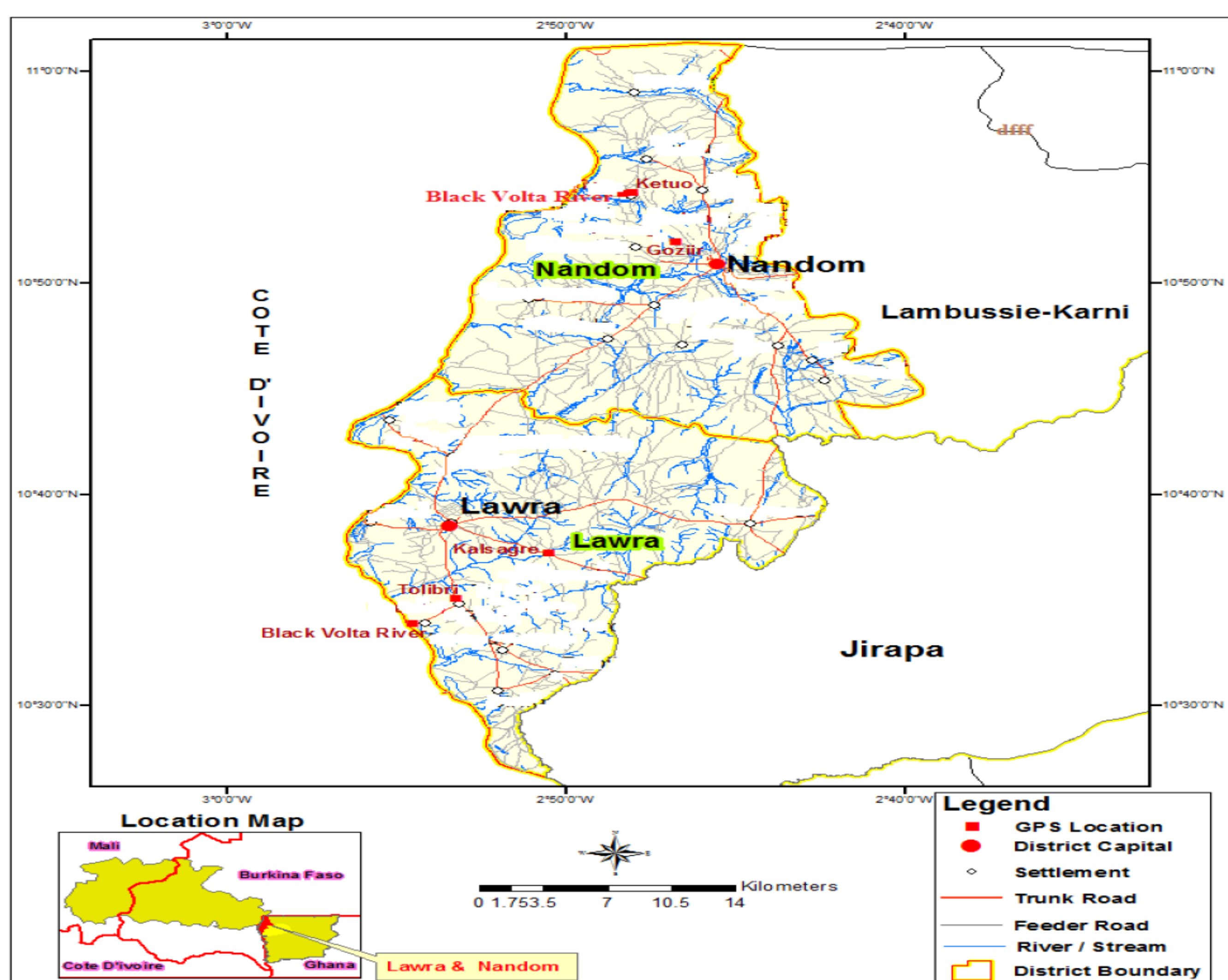
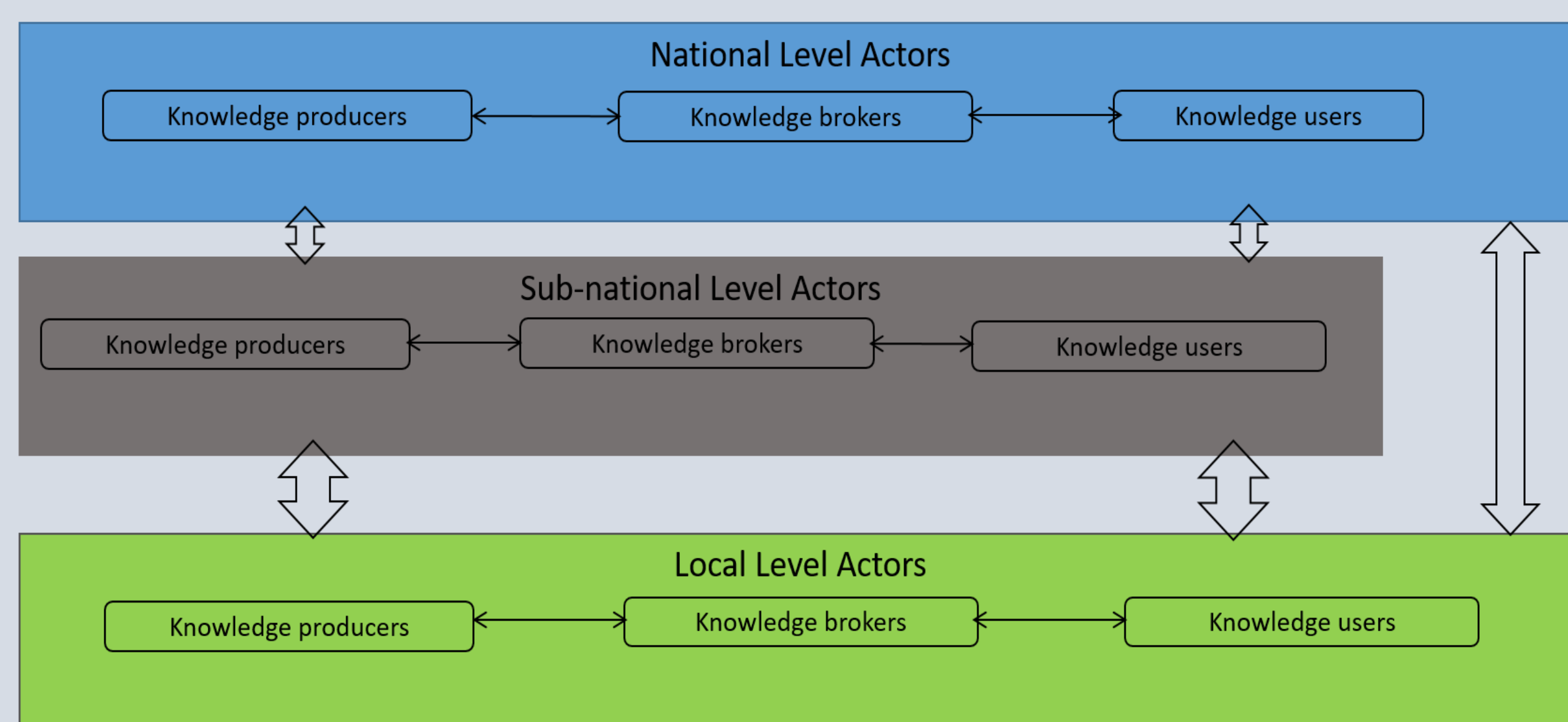
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## Introduction

1. Farmers in Ghana are dependent on rain-fed agriculture in developing countries
2. Hence the need for generation and translation of forecasts into risk warning and risk response advisory information relevant to the context of rural farmers
3. Need for delivery of climate information in a timely manner to enable farmers anticipate risk, avoid disasters and take advantage of good conditions.

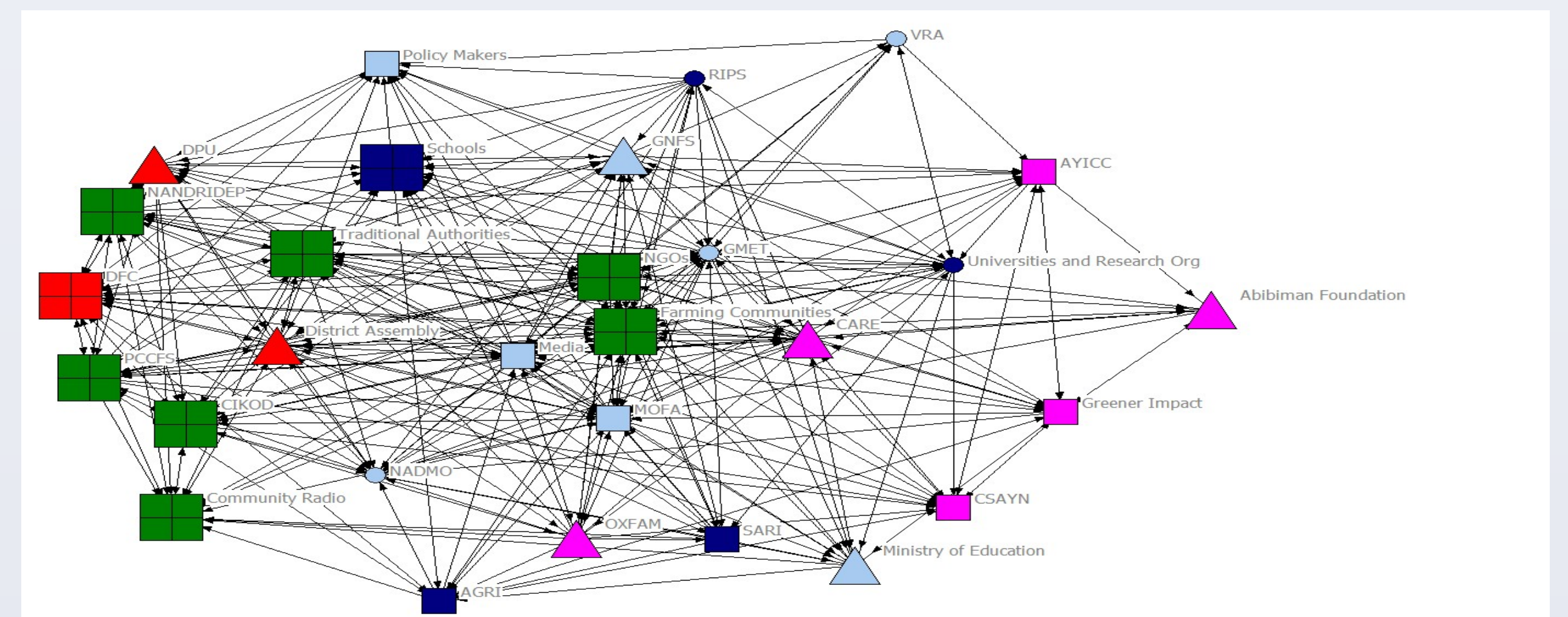
## Objectives

- ❖ To use the concept of knowledge system to investigate factors shaping the communication of weather and climate forecasts and the associated risk warning and advisory services to farmers in Ghana



## Conclusion

Both the knowledge production and dissemination networks showed low density and moderate cohesion. Both networks indicate the existence of a low flow of collaborative and exchange relations among the different organisations that make up the networks. Some disadvantages that could be attributed to low-density cohesion in the networks include low capacity for collective action and duplication of activities.



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