

SKiM

**Strengthening Knowledge Management
for Greater Development Effectiveness
in the Near East, North Africa,
Central Asia and Europe**



**Science of KM for Development Effectiveness
and
Effective Community of Practices for
Enhancing KM Performance**

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17th December 2020, SKiM 2020 Steering Committee Meeting



Procasur



Overview

1. 2020 Progress

- Science of KM
- Effective CoP

2. 2021 Plans

- Science of KM
- Effective CoP

3. Questions and Answers

2020

Science of KM - 2020 – Approach Papers

- IFAD Evaluation Synthesis
- A Science Based Protocol for Synthesizing Evidence
- Waiting for IFAD feedback
- Will be submitted December 2020



Approach Paper

Evaluation Synthesis on The Effectiveness of Knowledge Management Interventions on Agricultural Innovations

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November 2020
Document of the International Fund for Agricultural Development



Approach Paper

Strengthening Knowledge Management For Greater Development Effectiveness In The Near East, North Africa, Central Asia And Europe

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December 2020
Document of the International Fund for Agricultural Development

- Programming KM Grants
- Structured highlights on How SKIM works
- Will be Submitted December 2020

Science of KM - 2020 – Systematic Review

- The first paper linking KM interventions to agricultural Innovation Pipelines
- First Review Using Semantic (Network) Analysis in a review in KM in international development
 - Pseudo Randomized Reference Set Collection (LinkedIn, ResearchGate)
 - Frequency analysis on 40 Documents to identify a query
 - Using the queries in 7 major databases with a 30+ secondary databases
 - Screening 2075 Documents
 - Extracting 936 Full Texts
 - Analyzing (Coding, Classifying) 5.7 million words
- The protocol to be submitted December 2020

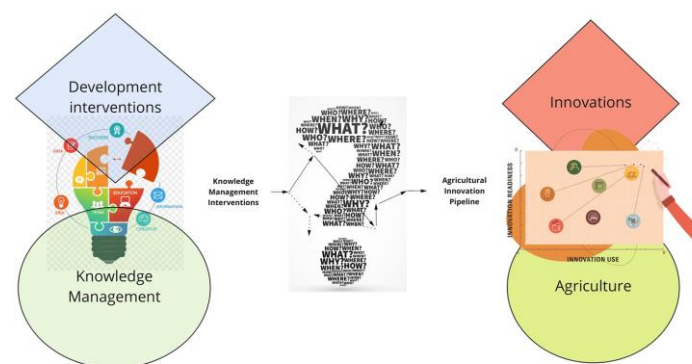
What Works in Improving Knowledge Management Systems in Low and Middle Income Countries?

A Systematic Review of Knowledge Management Interventions and Their Contributions to Agricultural Innovations

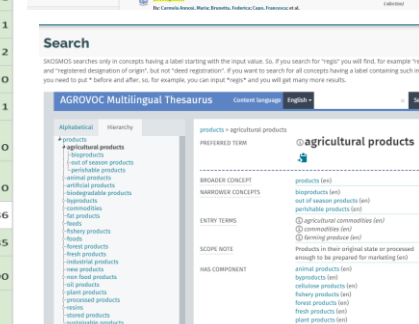
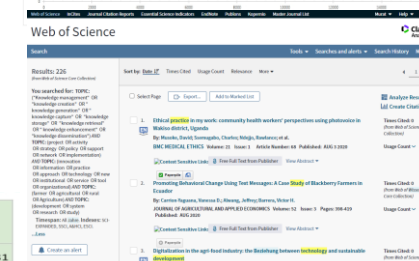
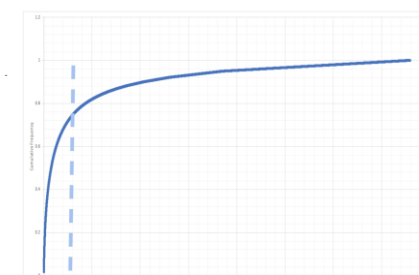
Murat Sartas^{1,2}, Akmal Akramkhanov¹, Valerio Graziano¹ and Enrico Bonaiuti¹

¹International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Beirut, Lebanon

²Wageningen University, PO Box 8130, 6700 EW Wageningen, Netherlands



Database Name	Literature Found	Duplicates	Has PDF	Has No PDF	Journal Article	Book	Book Chapter
Scopus	657	55	313	289	312	207	81
WoS	225	78	145	2	116	2	1
AGRIS	290	113	139	38	48	12	2
PubMed	75	0	72	3	72	0	0
AgEcon	10	0	10	0	4	0	1
Cab Abstracts EBSCOHOST	618	14	433	171	453	0	0
Cab Abstracts OVID	200	16	121	63	180	0	0
Total V2.	1715	556	554	873	837	226	86
Total v3.	2075	276	1233	566	1185	221	85
Overall - Cutpoint	1539	0	1001	538	910	230	90
After Final Curation			936				

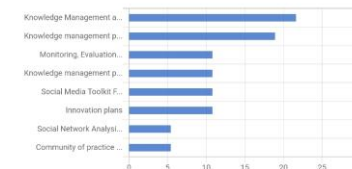


Effective CoPs - 2020 - Organizational Capacity

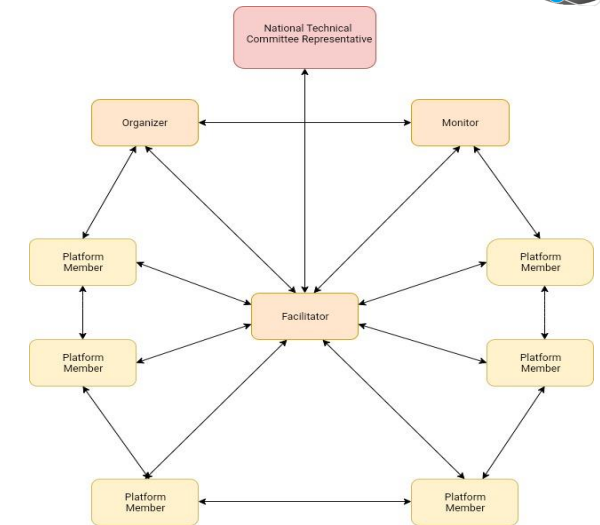
- Terms of Reference for Knowledge Management Platform
- ODK Survey Event Log for SKIM to monitor and study the engagement with partners
 - Types of Events
 - Interaction Format
 - Utilization of SKIM KM tools
 - Utilization of other KM tools
 - Participation Trends



Please select names of all SKIM tools used in the event
TYPE: SELECT, MULTIPLE: 13 out of 37 respondents answered this question. (24 view without data.)



Value	Frequency	Percentage
Knowledge Management and Capacity Development Best Practices	8	21.62
Knowledge management portal	7	18.92
Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning platform	4	10.81
Knowledge management presentation series (tools, best practices etc.)	4	10.81
Social Media Toolkit For Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA)	4	10.81
Innovation plans	4	10.81
Social Network Analysis Guidelines	2	5.41
Community of practice management guidelines	2	5.41



Event Log for SKIM

Event Registry Module for SKIM

PLEASE SPECIFY THE EVENT NAME INCLUDING SUBJECT OF THE EVENT

PLEASE SELECT THE FOCUS OF THE EVENT

- ☐ General task management (Proposal writing, planning activities, activity reports)
- ☐ Financial management (Budgeting, accounting, financial reporting)
- ☐ Human resource management (Terms of reference planning, interviews)
- ☐ Organization and logistics
- ☐ Monitoring and evaluation
- ☐ Content/technical work on research and learning (Data collection, analysis, writing, technical reporting, research platform or community of practice events on research)
- ☐ Content/technical work on Designing products, services or approaches (design sprints)
- ☐ Content/technical work on development, testing, validation of products, services or approaches (development sprints, innovation platform or community of practice events on innovations)
- ☐ Communication with current and potential donors and sponsors (advocacy)
- ☐ Communication with current and potential implementation partners
- ☐ Communication with general public including beneficiaries and other stakeholders on the activities of own project (dissemination, disclosure, promotion activities)
- ☐ Capacity building of partners and beneficiaries on the content of own projects, programs
- ☐ Backstopping of partners and beneficiaries on the content of the activities outside of own project

PLEASE SELECT THE INTERACTION (ACTIVITY) FORMAT

- ☐ Email
- ☐ Call
- ☐ Meeting
- ☐ Visiting a place
- ☐ Radio program
- ☐ Video Broadcast
- ☐ SMS Campaign
- ☐ Social Media Campaign
- ☐ Workshop
- ☐ Writeshop
- ☐ Conference
- ☐ Other events

IS THE EVENT (PARTIALLY) VIRTUAL?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

PLEASE SPECIFY THE START DATE OF THE EVENT

yyyy-mm-dd

PLEASE SPECIFY THE END DATE OF THE EVENT

yyyy-mm-dd

Effective CoPs - 2020 – Individual Capacity

- Presentations on Social Network Analysis (Conference, SKIM-IFAD Learning Event to IFAD, FAO, SKIM Teams and Partners)
- Presentation how to network in international R4D world to Extensionist
- Presentation on basic of multi-stakeholder processes (CoP, IP etc.) to SKIM teams and partners
- Presentation on Knowledge Sharing for Systems Transformation to ICARDA Key Staff and ACIAR Experts
- ...



Social Network Analysis for Improving Design and Practice of Knowledge Management

Dr. Murat SARTAS (ICARDA)
murat.sartas@cgmel.org

3rd July 2020, SKIM Learning Week



How to make Uzbek researchers known
and appreciated in Agricultural Research
and development community?

Murat SARTAS

2020-03-12

icarda.org
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas



5W1H of Multi-stakeholder (Innovation) Platforms

Murat Sartas
Innovation Performance and Delivery
Scientist

November, 2019
Rabat, Morocco



DryArc – Australia Dialogue

Accelerating Knowledge Sharing
on Global Dryland Solutions
For systems transformation

Murat Sartas (PhD.)^{1,2,3}

¹ International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) - Central Africa Hub, Rwanda
² International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA): MEL Team, Uzbekistan
³ Wageningen University & Research (WUR) - Knowledge Technology and Innovation Team, Netherlands

2021

Science of KM - 2021 – Journal Publications

- Finalizing the analysis
 - Big Picture of what works where
- A part of the review submitted to Nature Sustainability as a scoping review
- A possibility for full review submitted to another High ranking journal
- Dissemination of the learning

nature sustainability **ARTICLES**
https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-020-00621-2
Check for updates

OPEN
A scoping review of market links between value chain actors and small-scale producers in developing regions

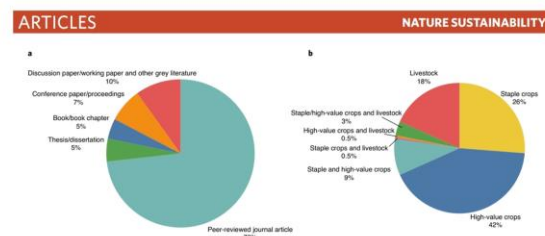


Fig. 2 | Distribution of included studies. **a**, Studies can be classified either by type of publication (**a**) or by product category (**b**). The observation level is the included study; thus, $N=202$. High-value crops are defined here to include horticulture and cash crops.

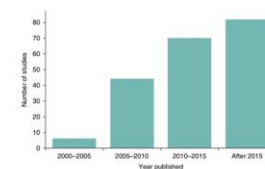


Fig. 3 | Distribution of studies by year published. The observation level is the included study; thus, $N=202$.

(19% for processors) that purchased products from small-scale producers, the buyer also offered some sort of training (OM2A in Fig. 1), while in 25–30% of interactions with these focal actors, inputs were provided.

Compared with traders and cooperatives, supermarkets are less likely to provide credit and inputs but not less likely to arrange for transportation of the product. We refer to these logistics services (such as transport) as OM2C in Fig. 1. Purchase agreements can involve farmers being included on a buyer's lists or, less formally, repeated transactions between a farmer and an output market channel (Table 1). For supermarkets and traders, the provision of purchase agreements (informal but consistent interactions) was prevalent, provided in 50% and 25% of links with farmers, respectively. This indicates that there is some effort to formalize the relationship and guarantee repeated interactions in these market channels.

We consider that three levels of formality can govern relations between output market channels and farmers. The first includes written contracts and/or contract farming arrangements—which we exclude from this scoping review. The second includes oral or unwritten contracts such as a farmer being included on a supplier's lists, which suggests some degree of formality. The third includes repetition of transactions between a farmer and buyer. For traders,

we assume that purchase agreements fall into category 3 (the least formal interaction). For processors, since over 90% of them were identified as small, we also consider purchase agreements to be in category 3. For supermarkets and government programmes captured in this scoping review, we consider purchase agreements to be in category 2 or 3. These less formal arrangements are quite common in modern value chains in developing countries.

The 'other modern' market channels (agro-export companies, marketing platforms and high-value chains) also tend to provide services for farmers in addition to an output market. Inputs were provided to farmers in 38% of links with these modern market channels. Extension and credit were provided in 25% and 19% of the interactions, respectively. Almost 31% of these interactions involved a purchase agreement, while transportation arrangements (OM2C) were made in 19% of these interactions. These modern market channels are therefore similar to the main output market channels in providing these additional services.

Although our sample size is limited for input suppliers, we find that they also provide additional services, such as credit and training (Extended Data Table 1). In over 40% of interactions with cooperatives (where their primary role was as an input provider), training/extension was offered. This was also the case for 31% and 33% of farmer interactions with other input suppliers and logistics service providers, respectively (IS2A and L2A in Fig. 1). Finally, logistics service suppliers (in 44% of their interactions with farmers) and cooperatives (in 25% of their interactions as input provider) purchased output from farmers. This is consistent with studies that have documented that some traders also serve as wholesalers or purchase output from farmers on behalf of traders²², and this underscores how the provision of complementary services in the midstream and downstream of input and output value chains is well recognized in the private sector.

Across product types, the share of focal actor cases where complementary services were provided is higher for links with livestock farmers compared with crop farmers (Extended Data Table 2). Among crop farmers, the particular type of assistance varies between interactions dealing with high-value crops compared with staple crops. For example, the percentage of cases where an output buyer provided a purchase agreement is much higher for high-value crops (34%) compared with staple crops (22%). However, provision of warehouse services is higher (at 6%) for staple crops than for high-value crops (at 2%).

ARTICLES **nature plants**
https://doi.org/10.1038/s41477-020-00786-w
Check for updates

OPEN
A scoping review of feed interventions and livelihoods of small-scale livestock keepers

ARTICLES NATURE PLANTS

Table 2 | Numbers of studies in different categories by level along the impact pathway

Categories	Items in category	Total	Adoption	Productivity	Livelihoods
Publication type	Peer-reviewed journal article	51	42	10	12
	Book chapter	1	1	1	1
	Conference proceeding	8	6	3	2
	Report	6	6	4	3
	Working paper	7	3	1	4
Year of publication	2016–2019	15	10	3	7
	2011–2015	21	19	7	6
	2001–2010	28	24	6	8
	Before 2001	9	5	3	1
Agro-ecological zone	Mixed systems	53	41	12	15
	Agro-pastoral systems	10	9	2	2
	Pastoral systems	3	1	2	1
	Multiple systems	1	1	1	1
	Other	2	2	2	1
	(Blank)	4	4	2	2
Regions	Horn of Africa	12	11	2	3
	East Africa	23	19	5	6
	Central Africa	1	1		
	West Africa	7	5	2	1
	Southern Africa	5	5	2	1
	South Asia	6	4	1	2
	Southeast Asia	12	7	3	8
	Southeast Asia	2	2	2	1
	Latin America	5	4	2	
Type of methods	Quantitative	45	40	14	13
	Qualitative	9	5		2
	Quantitative/qualitative	19	13	5	7
Duration of the experiment	>20 years	3	1	1	2
	10–20 years	4	4	1	1
	1–5 years	22	16	6	8
	6–10 years	8	6	3	5
	NA	36	31	8	6
Total		73	58	19	22

enterprises where nutritional benefits accrue over longer periods. Four papers mentioned difficult access to the technology or inputs. For some forage species, there may be limited systematic supply of seeds or planting material, and this is often a limit to sustained use after the withdrawal of project support. Many LMICs lack functioning forage seed systems. Four papers mentioned the complexity of the technology; as indicated, some feed technologies may require specific techniques, the training in which may not be available. Finally, competition with other land uses was mentioned in four papers. In land-scarce settings, priority may be given to food crops or to short-term cash crops such as seasonal vegetables, since these may represent a more profitable use of land. Likewise, some alternative land uses may be affected by subsidies and price control and may influence the relative returns from some feeding options.

Quality assessment. The research quality assessment was conducted using three indicators for all 73 papers (Table 4). In terms of study methodology, 17 papers scored high, and almost half of the papers (32) scored low. The quality assessment on the justification

of the study methodology was slightly better, with 31 papers being scored high. The scores for the overall quality were relatively evenly distributed, with 17 papers having the highest scores and 13 the lowest ones. Overall, the quality of the papers was judged to be average to low. Both the number and quality of studies that were included in this analysis are rather disappointing, given the role that improved feed options can and should play in enhancing livestock productivity and household livelihoods.



















Discussion

First, it is worth noting that the scoping review identified very few studies that answer our research question on the comparative impacts of various ruminant feed interventions on the livelihoods of livestock keepers. Indeed, the exercise yielded only 73 papers from a starting population of 22,981. We found many papers that studied the technical aspects of feed supply for ruminant livestock but were excluded because they did not assess the interventions' uptake by or usefulness to farmers. This points to a strong bias among the scientific community towards understanding the technical

Science of KM - 2021 – IFAD Synthesis



- Preparation of an Evaluation Synthesis for IFAD
- Dissemination of the Synthesis to IFAD
- Dissemination of the Synthesis to Knowledge Management for Development Community (KM4Dev)

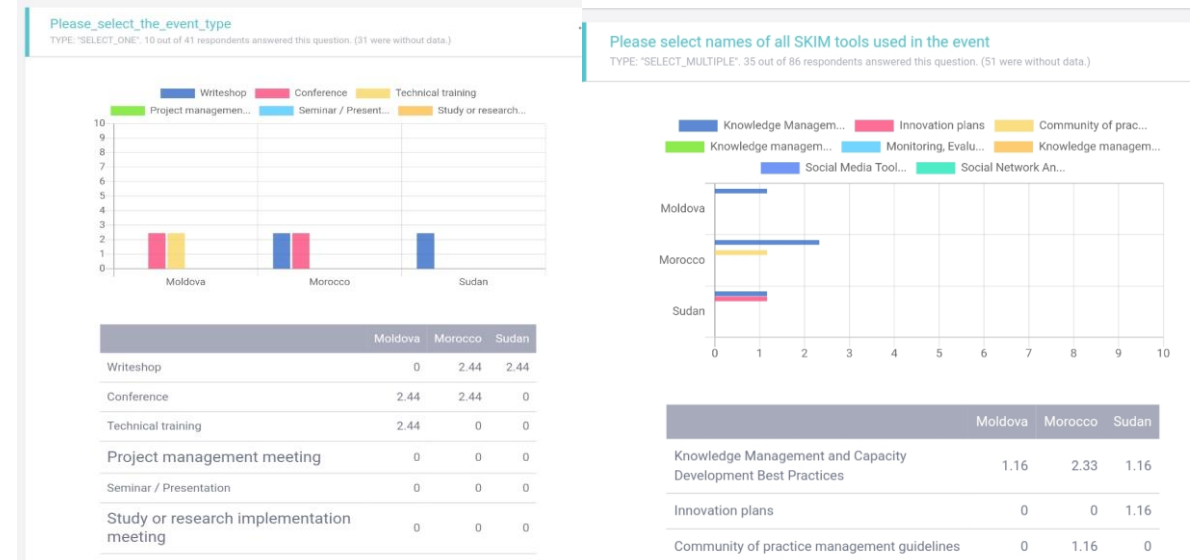
	IFAD 2014 Lessons learned on S...		
	IFAD 2014 Practitioner's guide - I...		
	IFAD 2016 Approach for SSTC E...		
	IFAD 2016 Approach Paper Evalu...		
	IFAD 2017 Approach Paper Impa...		
	IFAD 2018 Approach Paper PPE ...		

Approach Paper

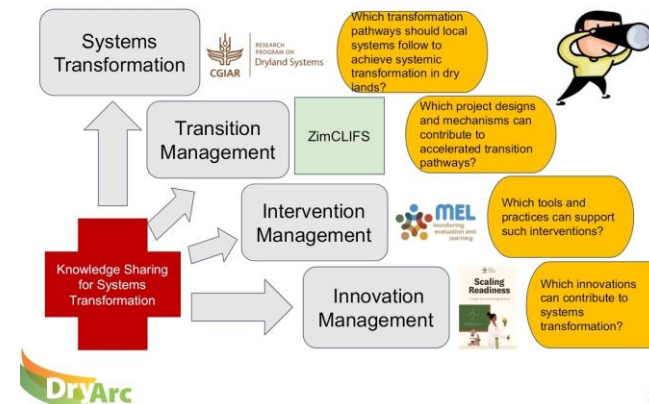
Evaluation Synthesis on The Effectiveness of Knowledge Management Interventions on Agricultural Innovations

Effective CoPs - 2021 - Analytics, Learning and Capacity Building

- Analysis of data and synthesizing the SKIM learning on CoP
- Backstopping ad hoc capacity building
- Preparation of presentations and other capacity building materials on KM
- Preparation of seminars and other trainings for ICARDA on KM and other specialized topics (Qualitative analysis, Semantic analysis, Social network analysis etc.)



System Transformation in Perspective



SKIM

**Strengthening Knowledge Management
for Greater Development Effectiveness
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Thank You!



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