SKIM

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



Scaling Readiness of
Natural Resource Governance Framework &
Sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihood Programme
in Sudan

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Concepts, Practices, and Implementation



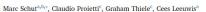
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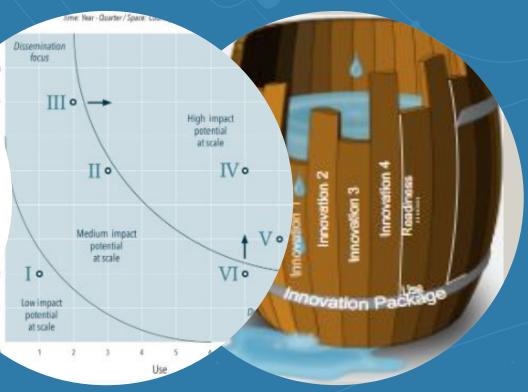


Innovation Group, Wageningen University, P.O. Box 8130, 6700 EW Wageningen, the Netherlands pical Agriculture, Kozyiru, KG 563 Street #3, Kigali, Rwanda Roost, Tubers and Bannan (RTB) 1558, Av. la Modina 1895, La Molina 15023, Peru

iey requirement for addressing societal challenges in sectors such as health, agriculture, and the environment. Research for development in other interventions struggle in onsile particular innovations go to scale. Current conceptualizations of scaling are often too simplistic; nensional perspectives, frameworks and measures are needed. There is a gap between new complexity-aware theories and perspectives on pproaches that can improve strategic and operational desicion-making in Rell Interventions that aim to scale innovations. This paper aims loping the key concepts and measures of Scaling Readiness. Scaling Readiness is an approach that encourages critical reflection on how scaling and what appropriate actions could accelerate or enhance scaling. Scaling Readiness provides action oriented support for (1) stion and innovation system; (2) diagnosing the current readiness and use of innovations as a proxy for their readiness to scale; (3) ecrose bottlenecks for scaling; (4) dicilitating and negatising multi-stackholder innovation and scaling processes, and (5) navigating and nation process to allow for adaptive management. Scaling Readiness has the potential to support evidence-based scaling strategy design, autotring, and –if applied across multiple interventions – can be used to manage a portfolio of involation and scaling inventements.

and professional interest in how innovations spread in long historical roots, going back to the work of Ryan and A33 and Rogers (1962) on the adoption and diffusion of ings. Today, such processes of adoption or diffusion are generally the scaling of innovations. Innovations can be technologies, reviews and practices, but also organizational and instituents. Scaling is in the context of global investments in research in the context of global investments in research the context of global investments in research in the context of global investments in search in the context of global investments of the context of global investments

extension officers or health educators) and then diffuse within comnumities of individual beneficiaries (Rogens, 1962) has been largelrefuted (Rolling, 1988); Lecuvis, 2004). Historians of technology, 'example, argue that scaling of innovation involves competition betw supporters of different technological solutions, and those who interests and sunk investment associated with incumbent techsystems (Geoka and Schot, 2007). Schot and Geoks, 2008). O' that the scaling of one innovation (e.g., using a new see pends on the simultaneous upscaling of other complex (e.g., weeding, pesticide-use, distribution of inpuand the downscaling of existing practices (e.g., seed variety) (Vijgboldus et al., 2016). This existence of interdependencies among these practices (Lecuvis and 3)argue persusively that so

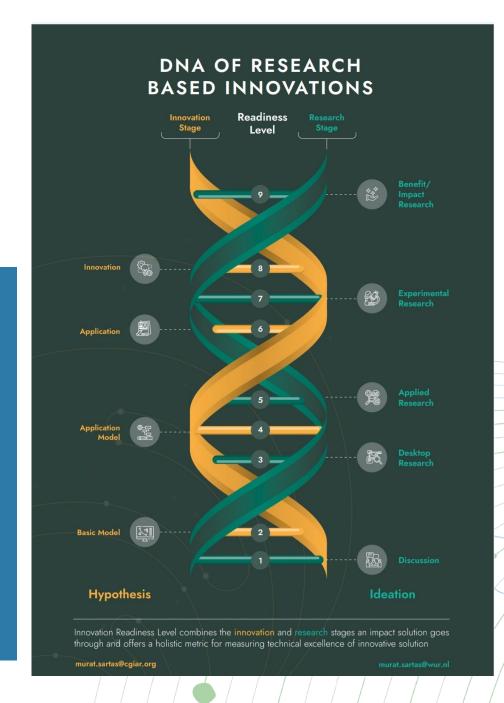


Scaling Readiness Basics

Why Scaling Readiness?

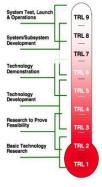
Need for integrating Research and Innovation Processes

- CGIAR focus (and comparative advantage) is science-based innovations
- There is substantial learning generated by NASA and EU on how to manage innovations and innovation portfolios





NASA/DOD Technology Readiness Level



Actual system "flight proven" through successful

Actual system completed and "flight qualified"

Component and/or breadboard validation in labora

Analytical and experimental critical function and/o characteristic proof-of-concept

Technology concept and/or application formulated



Technology Readiness Levels

TRL 0: Idea. Unproven concept, no testing has been performed

Basic research. Principles postulated and observed but no experimental proof available

Technology formulation. Concept and application have been formulated.

Applied research. First laboratory tests completed; proof of concept.

Small scale prototype built in a laboratory environment ("ugly" prototype)

Large scale prototype tested in intended environment.

Demonstration system operating in operational environment at pre-commercial scale.

TRL 8: First of a kind commercial system. Manufacturing issues solved.

TRL 9: Full commercial application, technology available for consumers

Strengthening Knowledge Manageme in the Near East, North Africa,

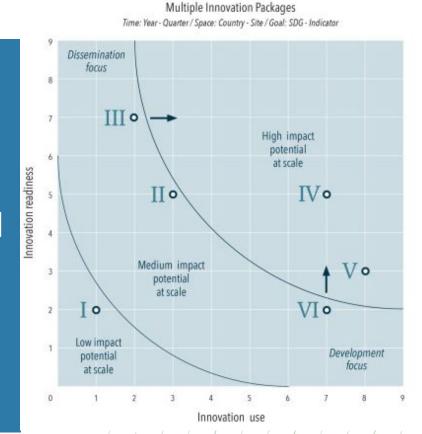
Scaling Readiness Assessments from A Livestock Initiative

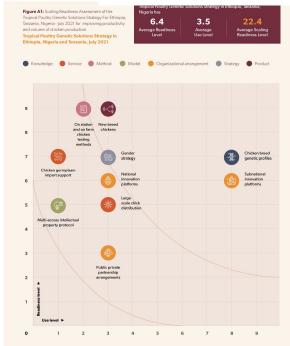
(SAPLING)

Why Scaling Readiness?

Need for measures combining technical excellence with actual use

- Technical excellence does not imply use at scale
- "Innovation Readiness" and "Innovation Use" need to be simultaneously identified for right context-specific scaling and impact strategies











What does Scaling Readiness help with?

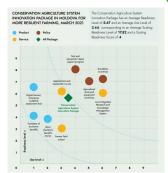
Project Management





Portfolio Management

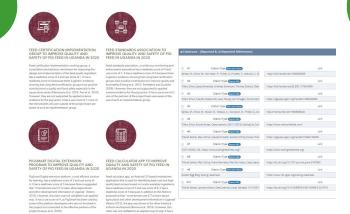




Innovation Prioritization



Evidence Management



Stakeholder Management



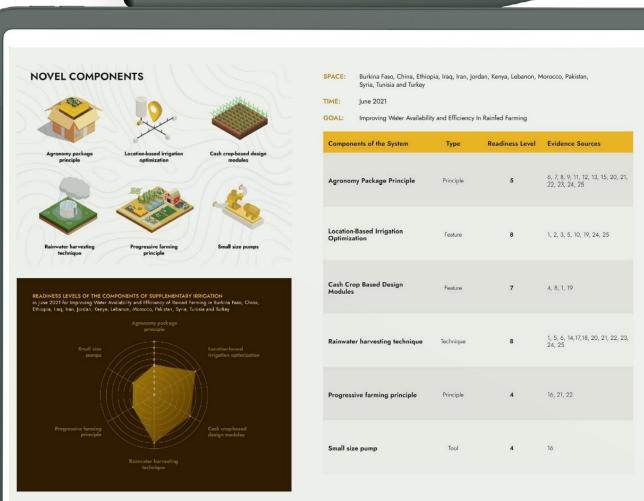
Innovation Science





INNOVATION PROFILES and PRIORITIZATION

- Dashboards and hardcopy innovation profiles
- Seeing the components and their readiness
- Seeing the locations, impact areas, SDGs and ...



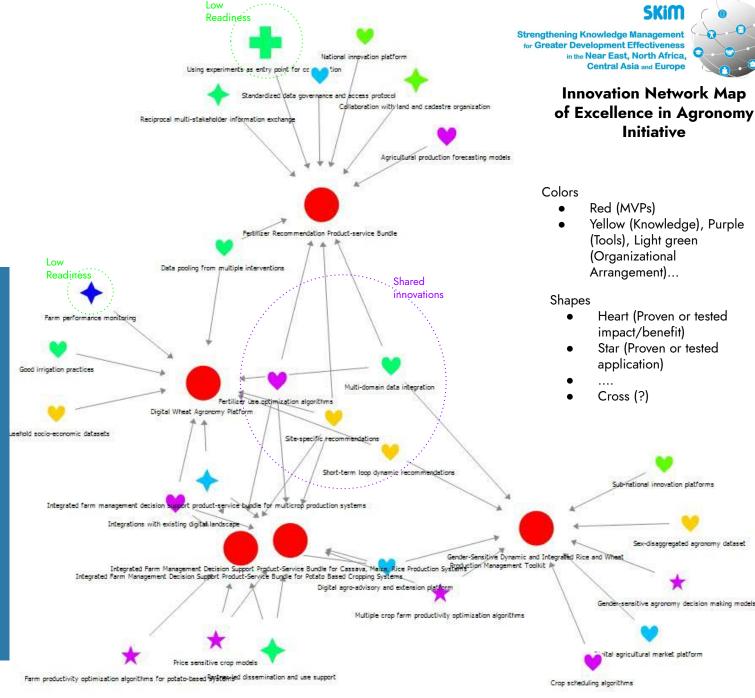


PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Combining innovation packages at the country, initiative and center levels

- Innovation packages combines technologies with tools and arrangements
- Innovation packages share some innovations
- Not all innovations have same readiness

So we can holistically see what we innovate and how to synergize learnings and investments and what to prioritize



Scaling Readiness Up to Now



Innovation Types Based on CGIAR Definition

	Policy	Capacity Building	Technolog
Policy	Ø	0	
Tool		0	0
Approach omas Wilt	0	0	0
			©
sava		0	Ø
aterial		0	0
ment For		9	0
er OFSP	0	0	0
r		0	0
ogram For	0	0	0
Feed		0	0
Technology			0000
		0	0
Potate Plant		0	0
gram For	0	0	0

Cambodian Cassava National

Potato Late Blight Management Single Disease Stem Removal

For Managing Banana Xanthon

Cassava Agronomy At Scale **Decision Support Tool For Cass**

Triple 3 + Sweetpotato Plant Ma

Cassava Peel Processing Equip

Sectoral Collaboration For Bette

Supplementary Irrigation Water

Community Based Breeding Pr

Cactus Based Complementary Mechanized Raised Seedbed 1 Multi-Functional Lentil Varieties Apicul Cuttings Technique For

Training And Certification Prog

High Quality Pig Feed

Production

Feed Production

Management System

Small Ruminants

Puree Use



DIVERSE INNOVATION TYPES

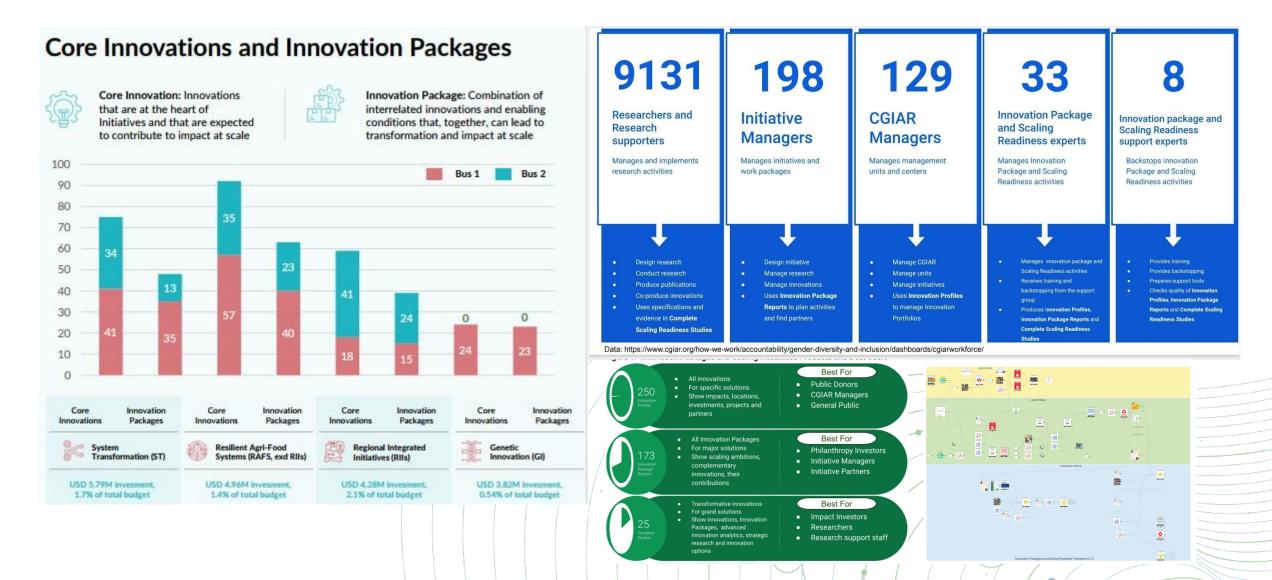
GLOBAL EXPERIENCE ON

Scaling Readiness Countries

- Design (2017-2018)
- Development (2018-2019)
- Full Implementation (2019-2021)
- Partial Assessment (2020-2021)
- Full Assessment (2020-2021)

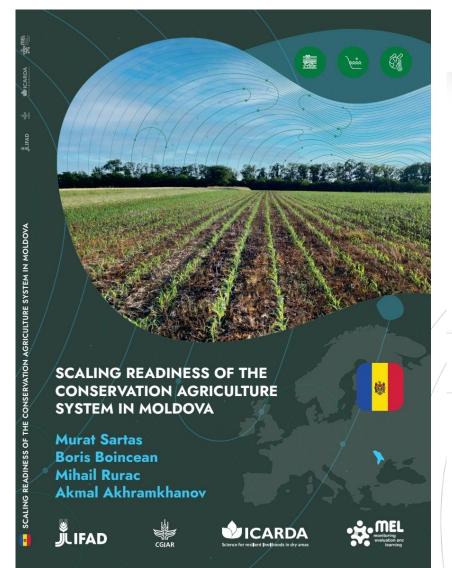


CGIAR INNOVATION PACKAGES AND SCALING READINESS FRAMEWORK (Under development)



Scaling Readiness with IFAD

Scaling Readiness of Conservation Agriculture System in Moldova

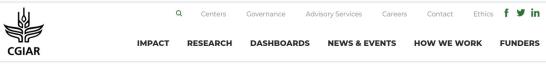




An innovation perspective to IFAD impact investments: how ready is the conservation agriculture system in Moldova for impact at scale?

The Importance of Understanding and Measuring Innovations

The Financial Times' late 2018 Report on Impact Investing showed that impact investing could help small-scale farmers in rural areas improve their livelihoods. However, investing ventures and enterprises that practice this type of investing -that produces positive social or environmental benefit in addition to returns on investment- often face funding barriers to scale up good practices.



Home News & Events News

An Innovation Perspective to IFAD Impact Investments: How Ready is the Conservation Agriculture System in Moldova for Impact at Scale?



Scaling Readiness Sudan



Scaling Readiness of NRGF and SNRLP in Sudan

- Reviewing 49 Evidence Sources from Sudan and beyond
- Including Qualitative and Quantitative Studies
- First systematic Scaling Readiness Deep Dive Study on Natural Resource Governance





sub-national innovation platforms.

What are the innovative components of the NRGF in Sudan?

NRGF is an innovative framework introducing novelties to governance in Sudan

- increasing effectiveness, efficiency, <u>inclusivity</u> and sustainability of NR use
- Our study has identify 23 components critical for the success of NRGF
- 10 of these are innovations introduced to Sudan NRG
- NRGF combines approaches, processes, platforms, teams, digital systems

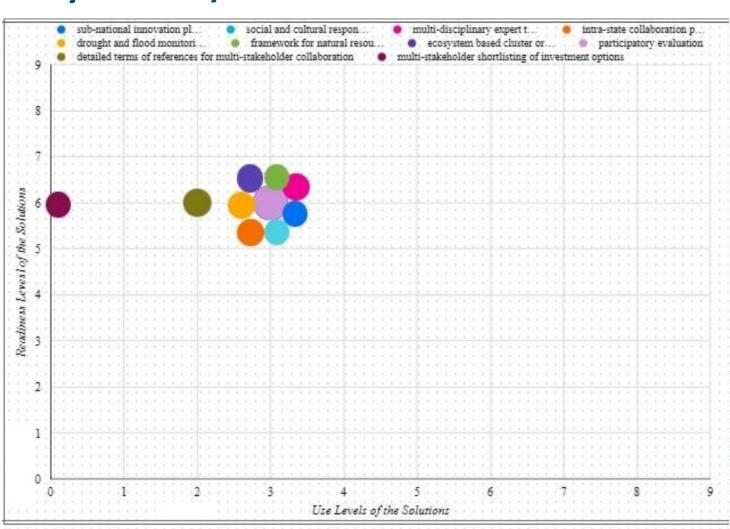




How Ready and Used (Adopted and by Whom?) is NRGF?

NRGF has worked outside Sudan but needs to be validated in Sudan.

- Readiness levels of all the novel critical components of NRGF is at the level of 6, implying that each of them shown to influence the impact performance of NRGFs across the world, but there is no systematic evidence about their performance in Sudan.
- Use levels of most of the components are 3, which implies that many stakeholders are involved in their implementation and use them. However, all the documented users of the critical novel components are part of the IFAD and government interventions.



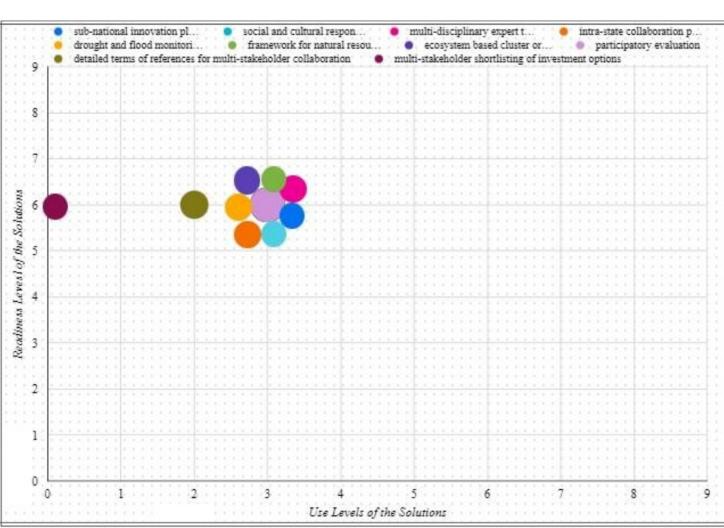
natural resource governance framework in Sudan has an Average Readiness level (vertical axis) of 6 and Average Use Level (horizontal axis) of 2.6, corresponding to the Average Scaling Readiness Score of 15.6



What is the first step to address current bottleneck for the impact at scale potential of NRGF?

A mechanism for co-prioritization of high return investment options with broad consultation with various stakeholders so that public and private investment on NR

- multi-stakeholder short listing investment options can be considered a bottleneck for improving the impact at scale of the natural resource governance framework in Sudan
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What are the innovative components of the SNRLP in Sudan?

SNRLP advances the organizational and institutional innovation agenda of the NRGF and connects it with broader sectoral and socio-cultural systems

- SNRLP has 6 other innovations that were not systematically targeted by the NRGF. One of the six is a strategy, two are plans, two of them are arrangements and one of them are a set of practices
- it is important to ensure the engagement of non-governmental actors and representatives of international community engaging in supporting Sudan including international development community and the Sudanese

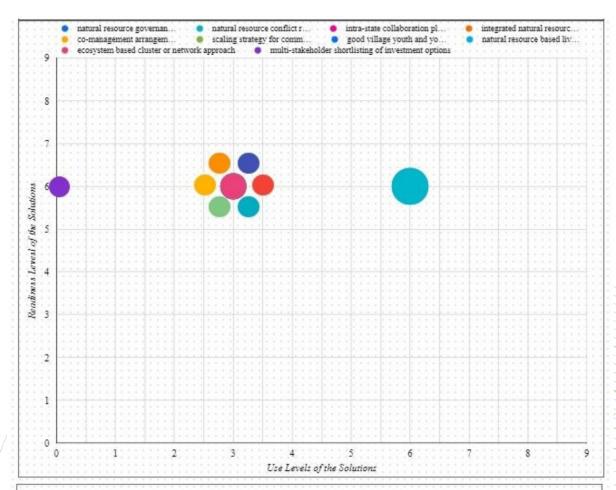
- ecosystem based cluster or network approach
- multi-stakeholder investment options shortlisting practices
- intra-state collaboration *platform*
- scaling *strategy* for community based natural resource management and busined practices
- integrated natural resource governance and land-use management *plans*
- co-management *arrangements* for open access common areas
- natural resource conflict resolution arrangements
- natural resource-based livelihood investment *plans*
- good village youth and young professionals' engagement practices



How Ready and Used (Adopted and by Whom?) Is NRGF?

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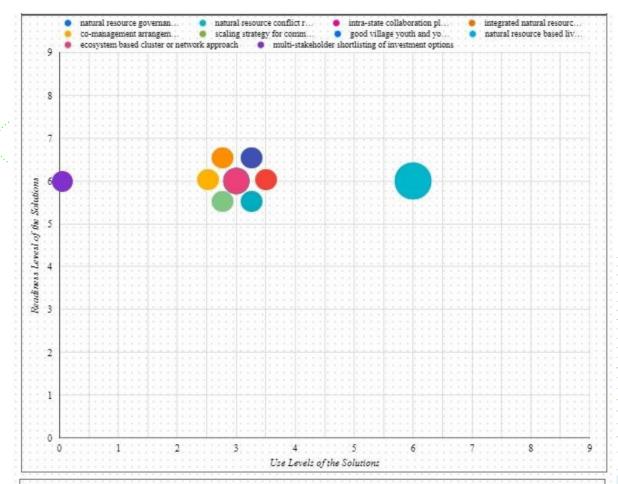
Sustainable Natural Resources And Livelihood Programme in Sudan has an Average Readiness level (vertical axis) of 6 and Average Use Level (horizontal axis) of 3, corresponding to the Average Scaling Readiness Score of 18



What is the first step to address current bottleneck for the impact at scale potential of SNRGF?

A mechanism for co-prioritization of high return investment options with broad consultation with various stakeholders so that public and private investment on NR

- multi-stakeholder short listing investment options can be considered a bottleneck for improving the impact at scale of the natural resource governance framework in Sudan
- NRM conflict resolution arrangements are more studied and used
- formally institutionalize the investment prioritization process together with private sector, civil society, diaspora and other investment stakeholders and establish an international forum on natural resource governance in Sudan



Sustainable Natural Resources And Livelihood Programme in Sudan has an Average Readiness level (vertical axis) of 6 and Average Use Level (horizontal axis) of 3, corresponding to the Average Scaling Readiness Score of 18



What did the Complete Scaling Readiness Study recommends?

It is critical to document the processes of NRGF and SNRLP and enable organizational and management researchers to rigorously analyze these documents so that the impact the NRGF and SNRLP can be sustained and improved in Sudan continuously

Establishing a systematic knowledge management architecture and incentivizing partnerships between Sudanese government, local universities and research units with international leaders of NRM governance can be important complementary interventions.

formally **institutionalize** the investment prioritization process together with private sector, civil society, diaspora and other investment stakeholders and establish an international forum on natural resource governance in Sudan.



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



Why Scaling Readiness?

Need for Packaging (Bundling)
Technologies with Organizational
and Institutional Innovations

- "Innovation Packages"
 combining technologies with
 market, policy, capacity
 building and other
 complementary innovations
- The minimum of the innovation package determines what to work on



INNOVATION (MANAGEMENT) SCIENCE

Publishing the learning Scientific, Technical, Non-technical

- 5 Papers (2 upcoming)
- 3 Book Chapters
- 7 Complete Scaling Readiness Assessment
- 5 Innovation Package Reports
- 30 Innovation Profiles
- 7 Blogs
- 4 Newsletters
- 67 Presentations
- 150 + Social Media Posts

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Scaling Readiness: Science and practice of an approach to enhance impact of research for development



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CGIAR Research Program on Roots, Tubers and Banana (RTB) 1558, Av. la Molina 1895, La Molina 15023, Peru

ABSTRACT

Scaling of innovations is a key requirement for addressing societal challenges in sectors such as health, agriculture, and the environment. Research for developme (R4D) programs, projects and other interventions struggle to make particular innovations go to scale. Current conceptualizations of scaling are often too simplistic more systemic and multidimensional perspectives, frameworks and measures are needed. There is a gap between new complexity-aware theories and perspectives or innovation, and tools and approaches that can improve strategic and operational decision-making in R4D interventions that aim to scale innovations. This paper aims to bridge that gap by developing the key concepts and measures of Scaling Readiness. Scaling Readiness is an approach that encourages critical reflection on how ready innovations are for scaling and what appropriate actions could accelerate or enhance scaling. Scaling Readiness provides action-oriented support for (1) characterizing the innovation and innovation system; (2) diagnosing the current readiness and use of innovations as a proxy for their readiness to scale; (3) developing strategy to overcome bottlenecks for scaling; (4) facilitating and negotiating multi-stakeholder innovation and scaling processes; and (5) navigating and monitoring the implementation process to allow for adaptive management. Scaling Readiness has the potential to support evidence-based scaling strategy design implementation and monitoring, and - if applied across multiple interventions - can be used to manage a portfolio of innovation and scaling investments



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Effects of multi-stakeholder platforms on multi-stakeholder innovation networks: Implications for research for development interventions targeting innovations at scale

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A Human Machine Hybrid Approach for Systematic Reviews and Maps in International Development and Social Impact Sectors

Murat Sartas 1,2,*, Sarah Cummings 2, Alessandra Garbero 3 and Akmal Akramkhanov 10

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- Near Fast, North Africa, and Europe Division (NEN) Programme Management Department (PMD) International Fund for Agricultural Development, Via Paolo di Dono 44, 00142 Rome, Italy;
- * Correspondence: murat.sartas@wur.n

Abstract: The international development and social impact evidence community is divided about the use of machine-centered approaches in carrying out systematic reviews and maps. While some researchers argue that machine-centered approaches such as machine learning, artificial intelligence, text mining, automated semantic analysis, and translation bots are superior to human-centered ones, others claim the opposite. We argue that a hybrid approach combining machine and human-centered elements can have higher effectiveness, efficiency, and societal relevance than either approach can achieve alone. We present how combining lexical databases with dictionaries from crowdsourced literature, using full texts instead of titles, abstracts, and keywords. Using metadata sets can significantly improve the current practices of systematic reviews and maps. Since the use of machine-centered approaches in forestry and forestry-related reviews and maps are rare, the gains in effectiveness, efficiency, and relevance can be very high for the evidence base in forestry. We also argue that the benefits from our hybrid approach will increase in time as digital literacy and better ontologies

Gillian Petrokofsky and

Human Machine Hybrid Approach

https://doi.org/10.3390/f12081027

Academic Editors:

improve globally.

Keywords: effectiveness; efficiency; societal relevance; crowdsourcing; text mining; artificial intelligence; metadata



Social network analysis of multi-stakeholder platferms in agrinutural research for development: Opportunities and constraints for impovation and scaling

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