Knowledge Management and M&E

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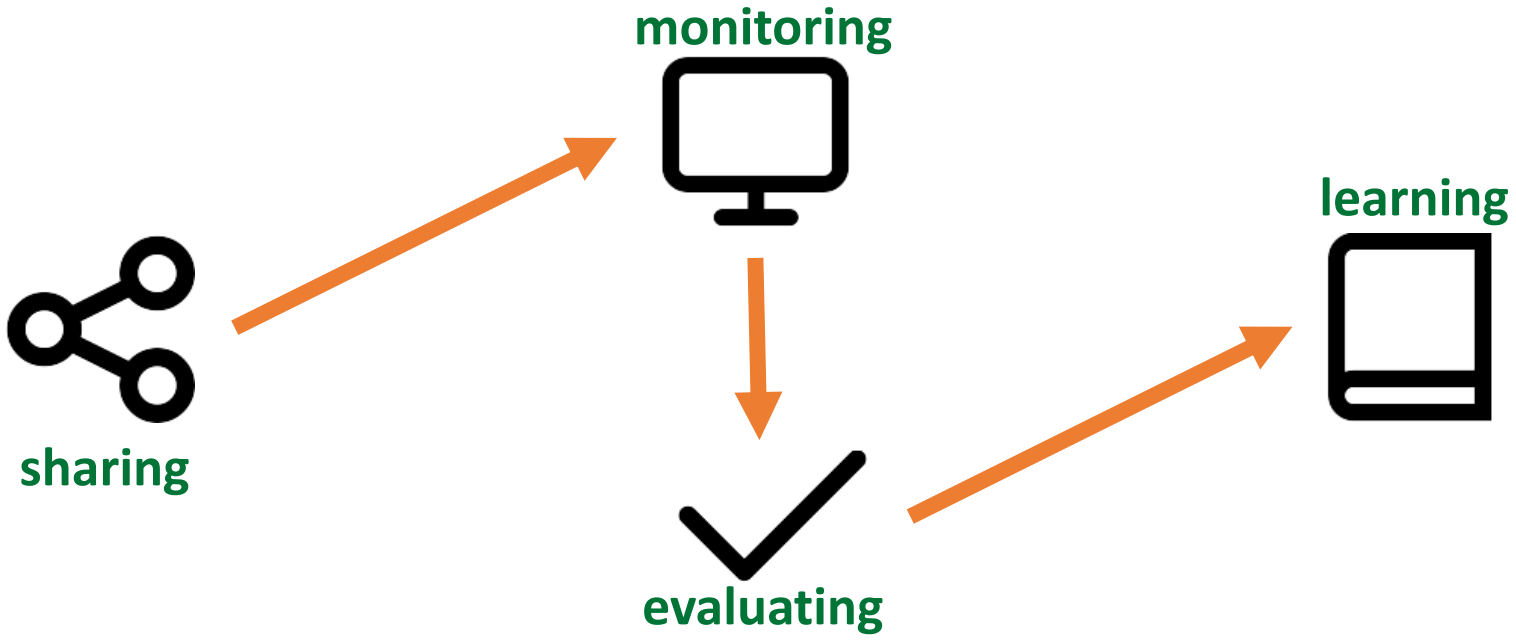
The Value of Knowledge Management

Knowledge Management means more than optimizing the data flow within an institution, itself an essential and valuable asset, it also means enabling and foster post-research impact over time, through:



Knowledge Management Cycle

1. ***Monitoring*** *activities, institutions and media resonance…*
2. ***Evaluating*** *progress through indexes and metrics…*
3. ***Learning*** *from indicators in frameworks for institutional awareness…*
4. ***Valuing*** *impact through policy informing, innovations generation and best practices adoption…*
5. ***Partnership*** *building for research alliances, innovation platforms and science-policy interfaces…*
6. ***Research*** *on-field and in laboratory for scientific advancement, capacity development, gender equality and opportunities for youth…*
7. ***Sharing*** *the results through information products publication and dissemination…*

Knowledge Management: Profiles

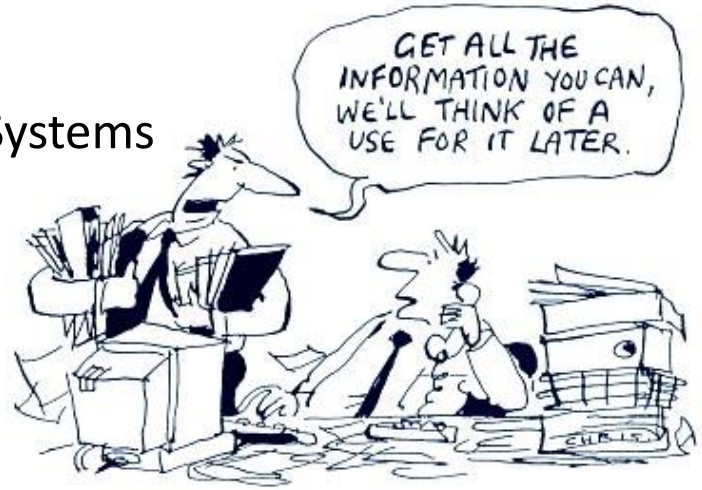
Researcher

Farmer

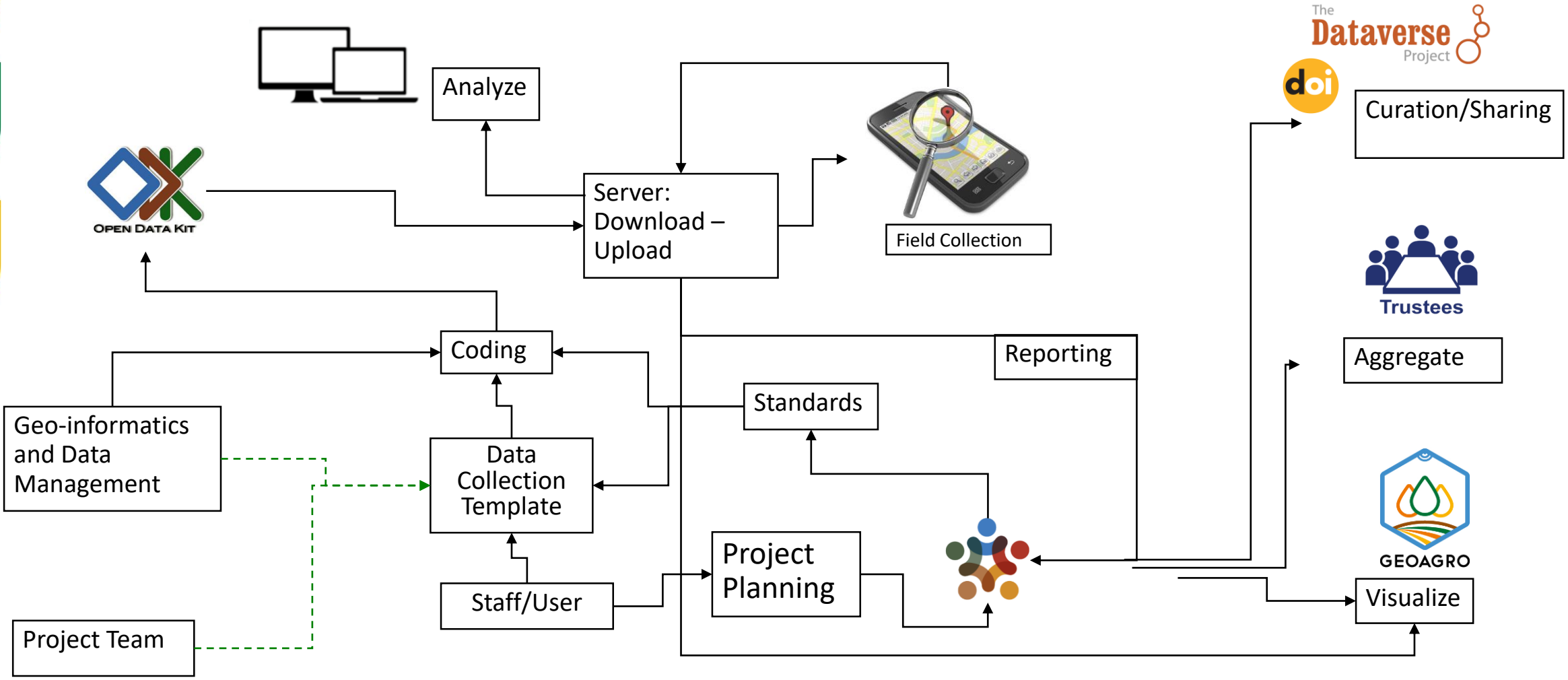
Policy Maker

Knowledge Management Areas: Systematization & Transfer Mechanism

1. **Data collection tools** (off/online functionality)
2. **Knowledge production**: Baseline, Targeting and Indicators
3. **Knowledge Sharing**: Printed (Package Profiles ), Online Platform, Tools (GIS/SMS), Radio, Videos
4. **Capacity Development**: Field Training, Demonstrations, Service Providers
5. **Knowledge Exchange**: Traveling Workshop, Groups, Symposia
6. **Evidence Based Recommendations**: Data and Decision Support Systems
7. **Policy Briefs for Decision Makers**



Field Data Collection & Data harmonization



Geo-Informatics Option x Context

National and International Actors **target** their **investment** for Agricultural **Technologies** & Natural Resources Management **Practices**

Context-specific **evidence** available to support sound **investment decisions**

Promote **scaling** of Technologies and Practices for **socio-economic impact**

Shareable **global knowledge** applicable at **local dimension**

Spatio-temporal linkages for **evaluation** and dissemination

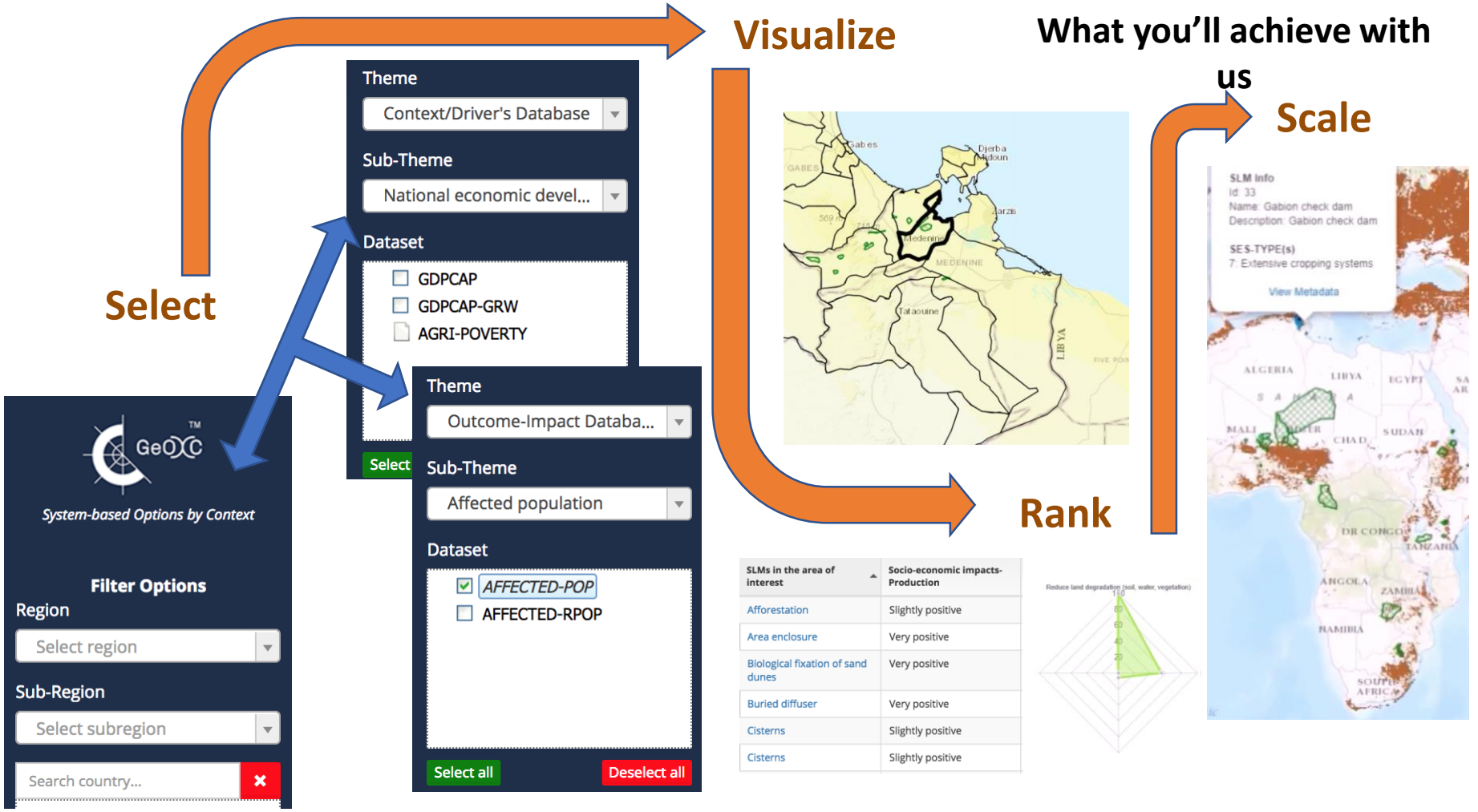
Flexible entry points to accommodate **users requirements**

European Union

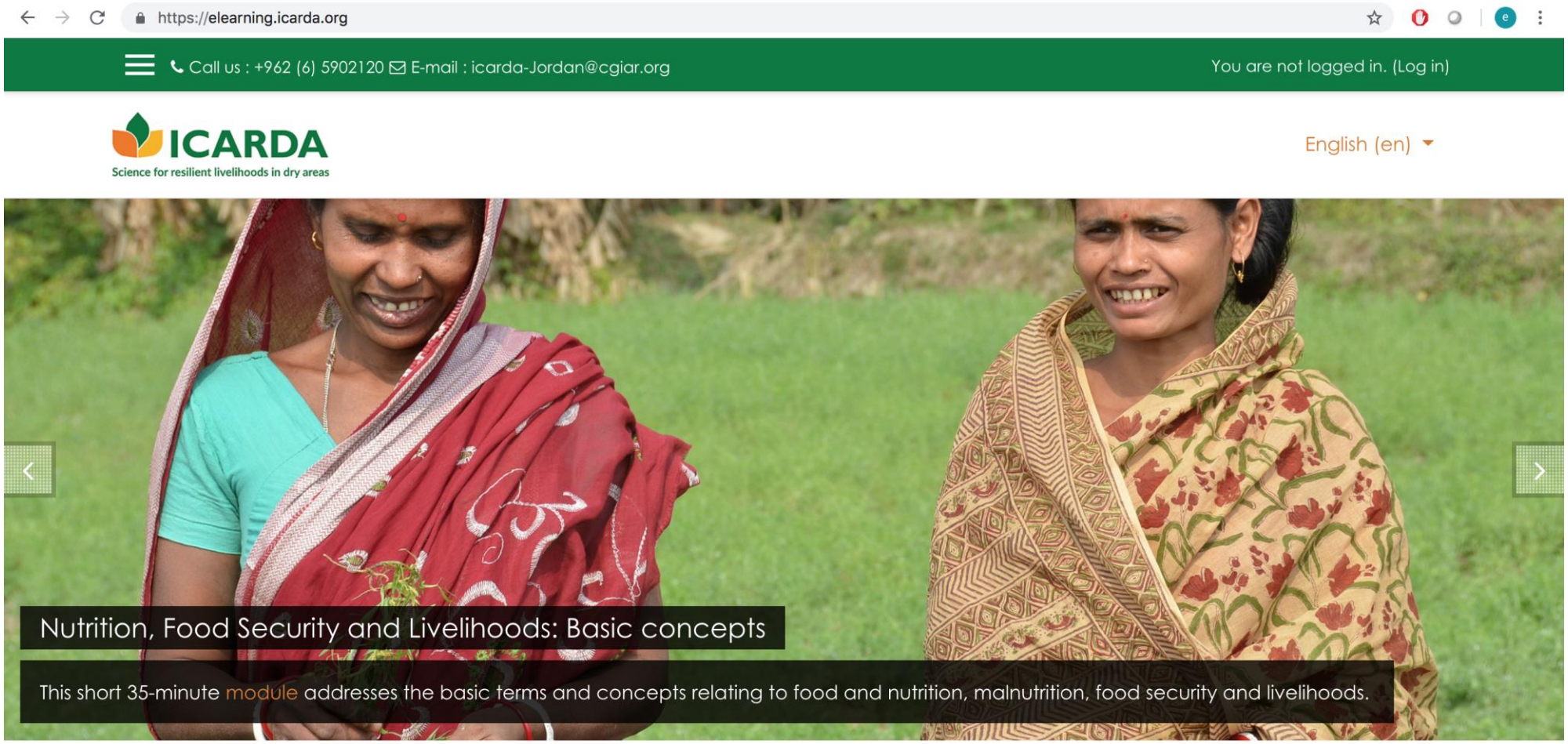
IFAD
Investing in rural people

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Geo-Informatics Option x Context



E-Learning



Site announcements

Agricultural Research e-Seeker™

AReS is the first **Explorer** of Information Products across *DSpace repositories.*

AReS can currently visualize **75.000+** infoprod from CGSpace and MELSpace, providing extensive information in the form of *figures*, *graphics*, *tables* and a fully navigable *list of publications*.

Altmetric

MEL monitoring evaluation and learning

CGIAR CGSpace MELSpace

A Repository of Agricultural Research Outputs

DSPACE

ILRI INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ICARDA Science for resilient livelihoods in dry areas

CodeObia

The omni-tool incorporates **Alternative Metrics** (Altmetrics) data such as numer of *Mentions*, *Readers* and *Attention Score*.

AReS is completely **Open** and its content is *fully exportable*!

Agricultural Research e-Seeker™

Where does IFAD concentrates its effort during the last five year? And on which subjects?

Select Year «2013-2018» and Funder «International Fund for Agricultural Development» and find out!

Region and Countries are shown in the atlas, while the «Subject» filter will automatically sort for those available in the Info Products List of Results. The same list if sortable by Subject.

Agricultural Research e-Seeker™

How did ICARDA funded its work on gender and livestock in Tunisia? Which scientists took part in those projects?

Select Affiliaton «International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas», select Subject «Gender» and «Livestock», then select Country «Tunisia» and find out!

The top Funders and top Contributors are shown in the tables.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

MEL is an online platform for integrated management, monitoring, and reporting of projects, from planning to budgeting, risks assessment, knowledge sharing.

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Grain Legumes and Dryland Cereals

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Roots, Tubers and Bananas

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Fish

MEL™ monitoring evaluation and learning

World Agroforestry Centre

WorldFish

ICARDA
Science for resilient livelihoods in dry areas

powered by amazon web services

iMMAP

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Dryland Cereals

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Grain Legumes

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Dryland Systems

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Grain Legumes and Dryland Cereals

IFAD

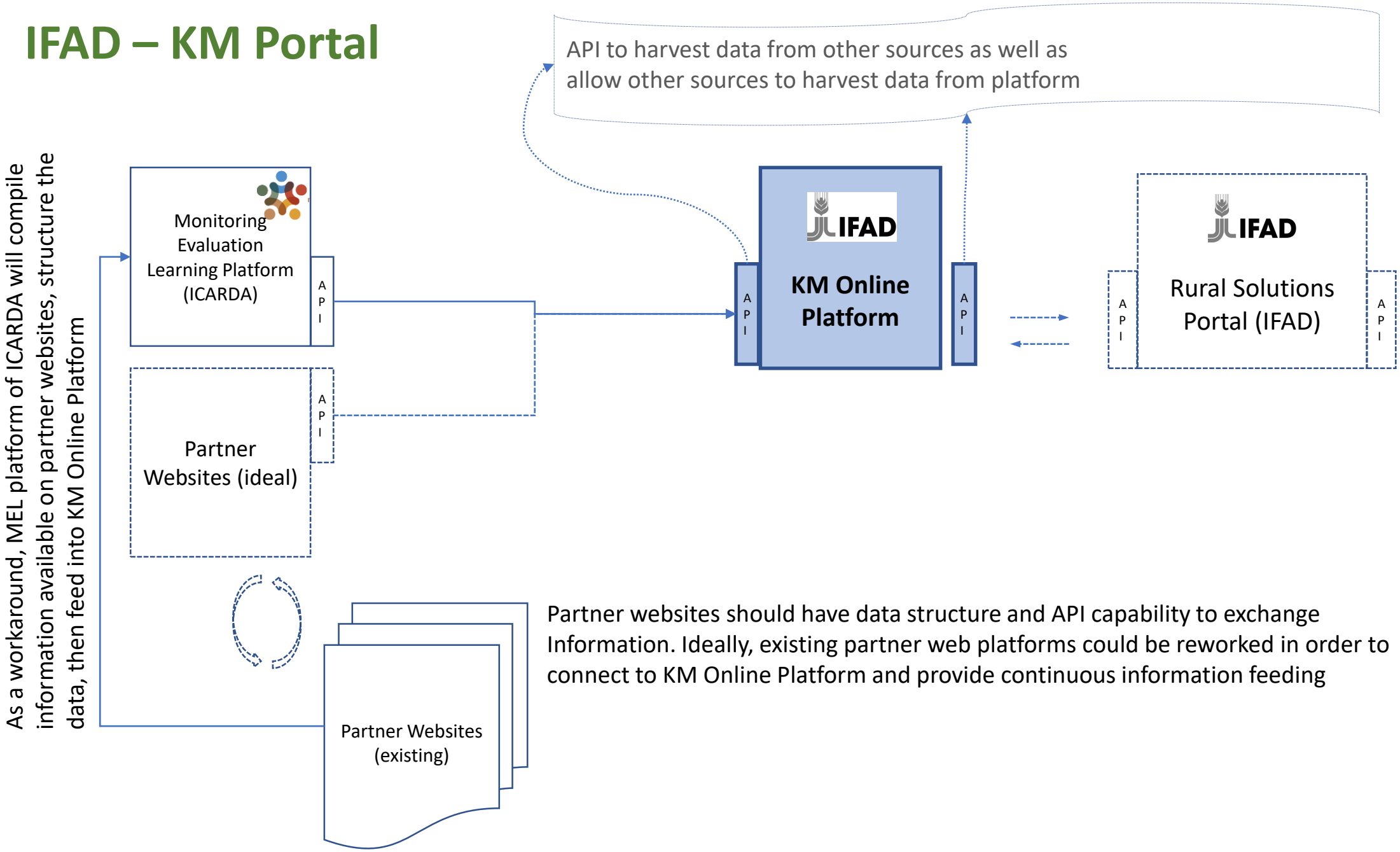
CIP INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
A CGIAR RESEARCH CENTER

IITA
Transforming African Agriculture

CodeObia

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

IFAD – KM Portal



Partner websites should have data structure and API capability to exchange Information. Ideally, existing partner web platforms could be reworked in order to connect to KM Online Platform and provide continuous information feeding

M&E Actions

1. Final-Draft M&E Plan (incl. . Outline analysis of IFAD, CGIAR, UN Projects Indicators): June 2019
2. Consultation with National Partners (July-September)
3. Sharing Mid-term Review TOR for comments (August)
4. Implementation of Indicators Monitoring using MEL.CGIAR.ORG (October)

Mid-Term Evaluation: Apr-June 2020

Progress towards objectives and outputs
Relevance focussing on Project strategy and design, theory of change and logframe;
Effectiveness of the Project implementation;
Efficiency focusing on qualitative and quantitative outputs in relation to the inputs;
Impact focussing on positive and negative socio-economic and environmental changes induced by the project;
Sustainability including financial risks to sustainability, socio-economic risks to sustainability, institutional framework and governance risks to sustainability and environmental risks to sustainability;
Gender equality and women's empowerment focusing on the beneficiaries;
Innovation and scaling up focusing on co-learning;
Environment and natural resources management focusing on participatory approaches;
Adaptation to climate change in view of strengthening environmental vulnerability and resilience of local communities;
Partnership for knowledge management and co-learning based on best practices.

Project Log Frame (indicators)

Goal:

- Yield gaps of cereals, legumes and livestock are reduced by increased resources use efficiency (e.g. water and nutrients). **Crop yield gaps reduced by as much as 40% and livestock offtake rate by 30% in both rain fed and irrigated systems**.

Objectives:

1. Beneficiaries of existing and new IFAD as well as other government initiatives have been **exposed** and have applied technologies and practices promoted by the project through **4 country-based formative research and interactive KM models, tools and products**.
2. **Regulatory systems and policies** in four countries **have been informed** on newly gained knowledge via evidence based policy briefs and bottom-up information flow.
3. Four national innovation systems (one in each target countries) have been engaged in developing avenues for enhancing an enabling institutional and economic environment to facilitate broad uptake of CLCA technologies.
4. Farmers, men and women, **have adopted agronomic and biomass management practices** resulting in a better management of natural resources for more productive and sustainable use (relative increase of 3-5% of soil organic matter depending on soil type and aridity conditions and 10-20% increase in water use efficiency).
5. Farmers, men and women, have adopted fodder, cover crops, and alternative feed resources leading to increased feed availability with ultimate increases in livestock productivity.
6. Farmers, men and women, in the intervention areas of NA and LAC are **exposed** to an efficient, integrated and economically viable CLCA system **achieving increased productivity**, and most importantly, stabilization in cereal yields, as well as reduction in production costs (**20-40% reduction in energy cost, 15-20% reduction in other production costs**).

Project Log Frame (indicators)

Outcome 1: 3,000 smallholder farmers reached (at least 40% women and 20% youth below 35 years) and 2100 have directly adopted CLCA farming systems (in 4 target countries) with increased production and improved cost-benefits that are optimized by filling research and development gaps;

1. In NA, 20% increase in barley and wheat yields across a total area of 60,000 ha (11,000 irrigated) through effective integrated CA packages; 30 % increase of forage
   biomass which will support small-scale farm feedlots.
2. In NA at least 25% increase in live weight growth and 20% increase in fertility of sheep directly and indirectly impacting 220,000 heads.
3. In LAC grain and straw yield of cropping systems increased by 15% through CA management, including agroforestry and soil and water conservation practices. Fodder and cover crops adopted by farmers leading to 25% increased fodder availability with ultimate increase of livestock productivity by 15%.
4. In both regions, 25% of total beneficiaries (900 farmers), 50 extension staff, and 30 scientists participate in knowledge sharing on CLCA practice management.
5. A suite of pertinent soil and water conservation practices (SWC) (including no-till and residue management) identified and promoted for different agro-ecologies in LAC countries and appropriate for different types of farming systems.

Project Log Frame (indicators)

Outcome 2*:* At least 6 NARES, in addition to decision makers, NGO's and IFAD loan project partners in the 4 target countries have adopted tools and methodologies for reliable decision making and guide investments on contextually appropriate CLCA systems.

1. Detailed analysis of costs, benefits, and market viability of CLCA options.
2. Farm level models for multi-criteria assessment and trade off analysis for different farm types and agro-ecologies, one in each target countries of NA and LAC developed, calibrated and available for use by NARES.
3. Simplified simulation tools of optimised CLCA systems for wider use by IFAD loan projects and local development partners.
4. ITC-based M&E tools developed and used by NARES and collaborators. Algorithms for data storage, classification and analysis developed.
5. 4 qualitative studies on farmers' (men and women) existing knowledge, attitudes and practices are carried out with 150 participants in each country.
6. 4 participatory evaluations are conducted with 150 farmers (men and women) in each country.
7. Feedback indicators from decision makers and private market actors are collected via survey monkey on a national level and shared between the countries.

Project Log Frame (indicators)

Outcome 3: At least 4 effective agricultural innovation systems - 1 in each implementation area of the 4 target countries - are coalesced in order to foster broad uptake of conservation agriculture practices within integrated dryland crop-livestock production systems

1. Context relevant knowledge and learning centred structures are facilitated (innovation systems, learning centres, multi-stakeholder workshops) – at least two in each country of engagement – within which IFAD's toolkits on household methodologies (HHMs) are tested for proof of concept and adaptation in context.
2. Extension/advisory services providing efficient and effective support to the beneficiaries allowing for a successful implementation of the framework.
3. CLCA guidelines for extension and advisory services are developed with partner organizations.
4. Private machinery service providers are supported through facilitation in access conventional finance sources, and where required through public-private partnerships in order to foster investment in machinery required to facilitate broad uptake of CA.
5. 500 farmers, 50 extension staff, 20 scientists, 2 NGOs, and 2 traders per country participating in courses, workshops and field days in relation to CLCA
6. At least 1 training platform and 10 validation sites and 10 scaling partners using methodologies and knowledge generated in the project per country.
7. At least 2 research questions per country formulated that feed back to Component 1.

Thank you!

Which is the primary form of knowlege we should focus?

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Which are the tools we currently use for knowledge management (…and sharing) and is knowledge accessible?

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How can me measure the impact of good knowledge management?

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Is knowledge management included in our organizational processes and do we have an officer willing to work with the project?

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Which knowledge areas we should invest?

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Do policies and regulations at a national or institutional level facilitate adequate knowledge sharing? …any constraints?

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