

Strengthening Knowledge Management for Greater Development Effectiveness in the Near East, North Africa, Central Asia and Europe (SKiM) Project Overview

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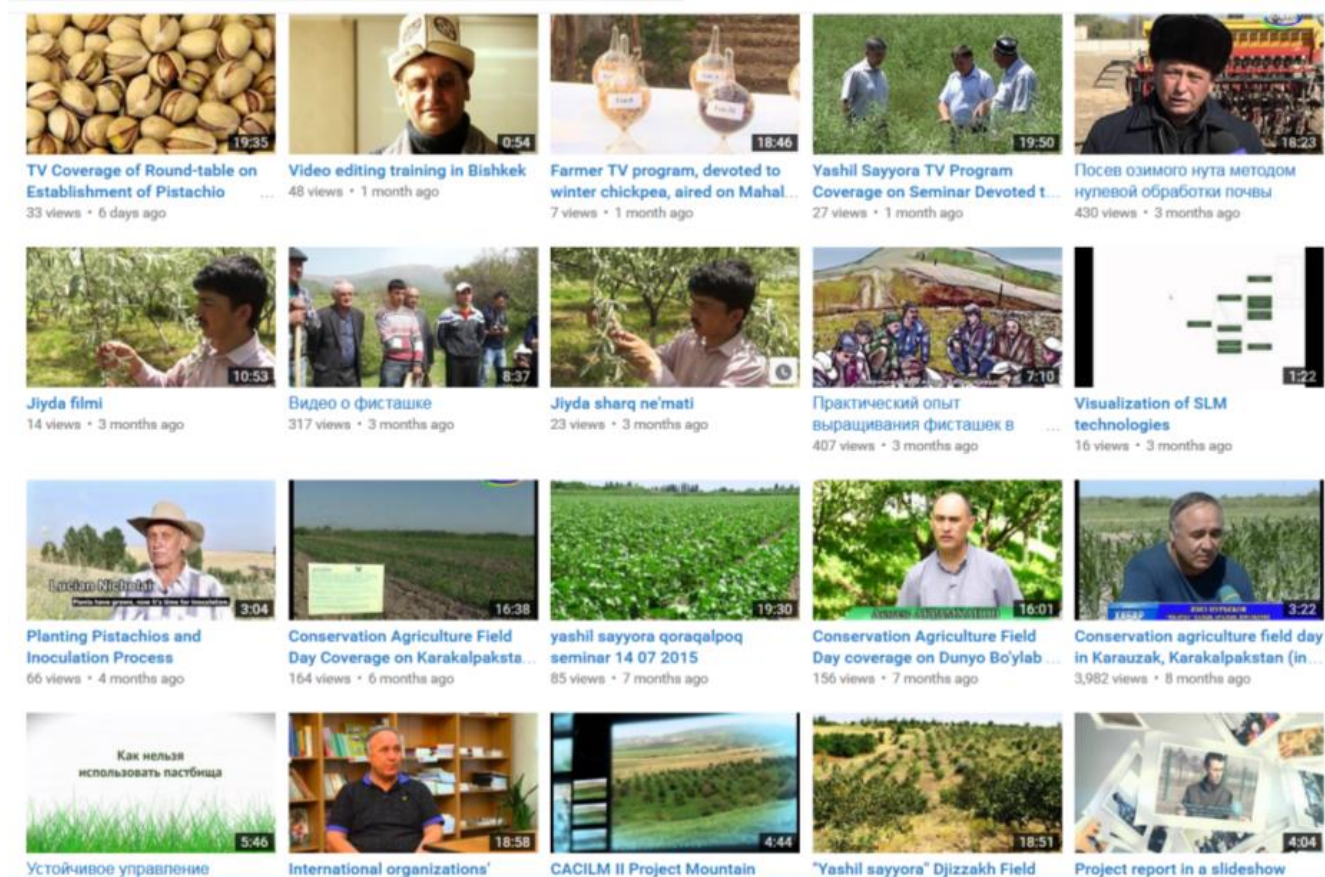
Strengthening Knowledge Management for Greater Development Effectiveness in the Near East, North Africa, Central Asia and Europe

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Why Knowledge Management?

- Improve development
 - ✓ to better inform (policy/decision makers, producers, farmers, households etc.)
 - ✓ to be better informed ourselves (within organization, other organizations, our target communities)
- Learn and adapt to changing environment / i.e. climate change, migration etc.



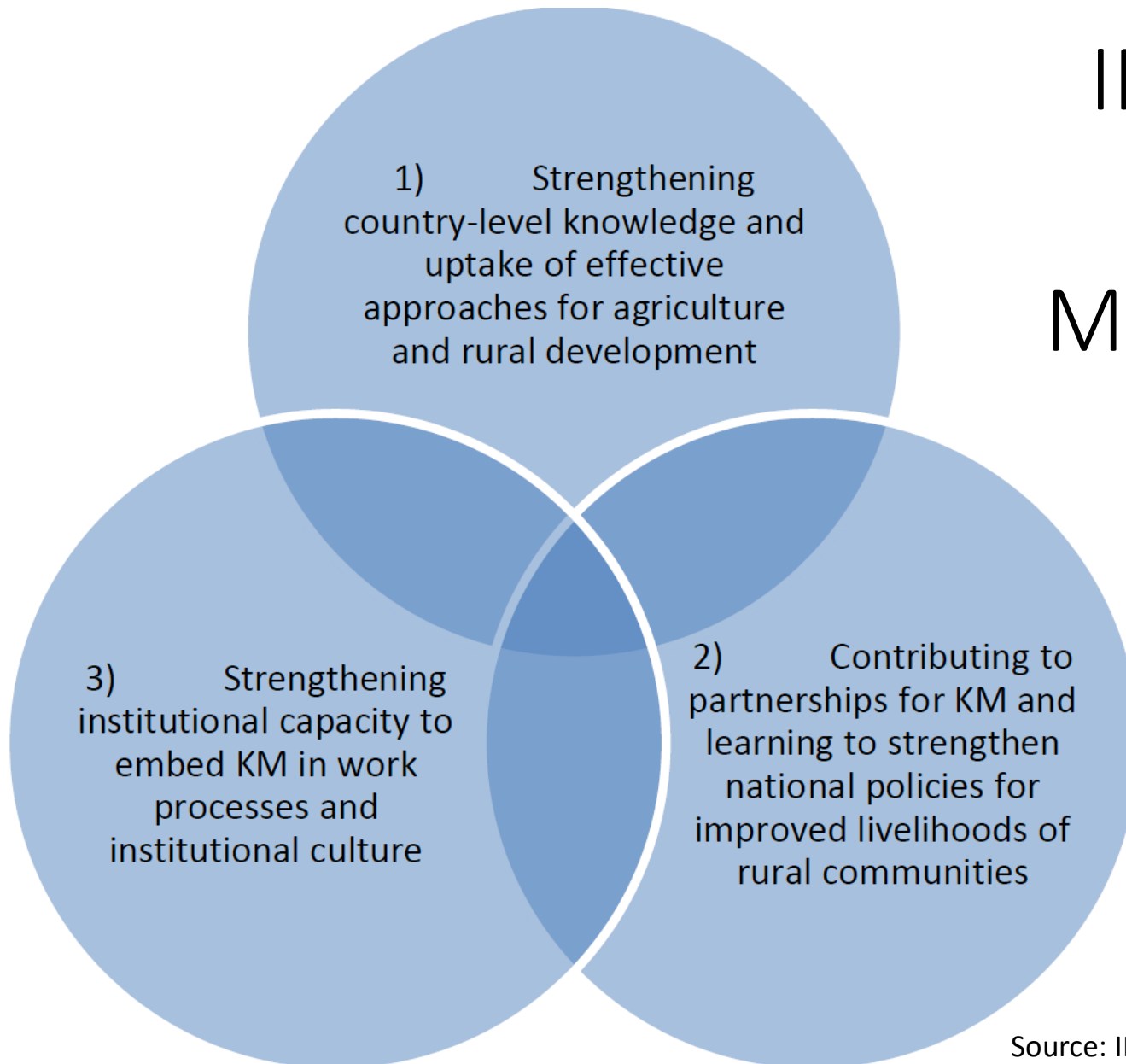
What is Knowledge Management?

Systematic approach to:

- Creation/generation
- Capture
- Storage
- Retrieval
- Enhancement
- Dissemination



IFAD Sudan Country Programme Knowledge Management Strategy



Focus countries

- **Moldova**
- **Morocco**
- **Sudan**
- **(+2 from year 2)**



Project objectives

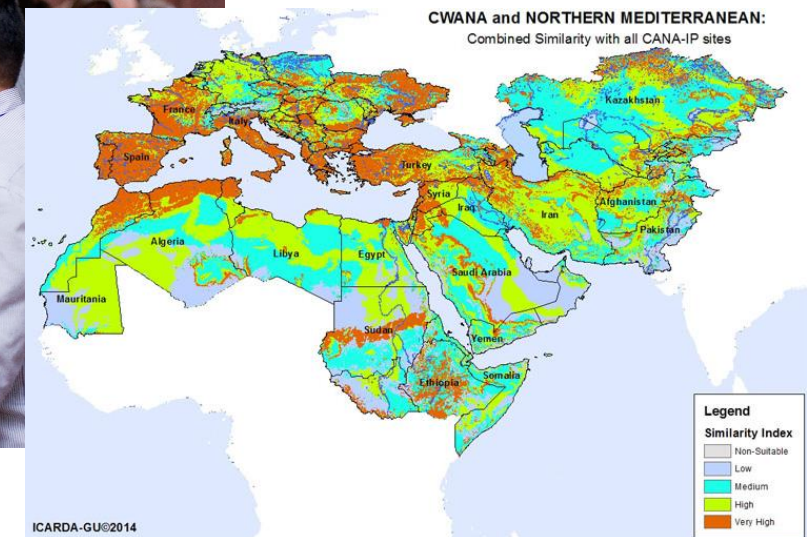
- Assess capacity and enhance knowledge management skills of key rural development institutions and other stakeholders in Moldova, Morocco, Sudan;
- Foster and promote knowledge exchange within countries, across countries and between regions to foster knowledge uptake, transfer and management.

Thematic areas

i. Financial inclusion of rural women and youth



ii. Natural resource management and climate resilience



Thematic areas

iii. Productive agricultural technologies (e.g. water management technologies, conservation agriculture, drought-resilient crops)



Traditional Irrigation

ET-based Irrigation



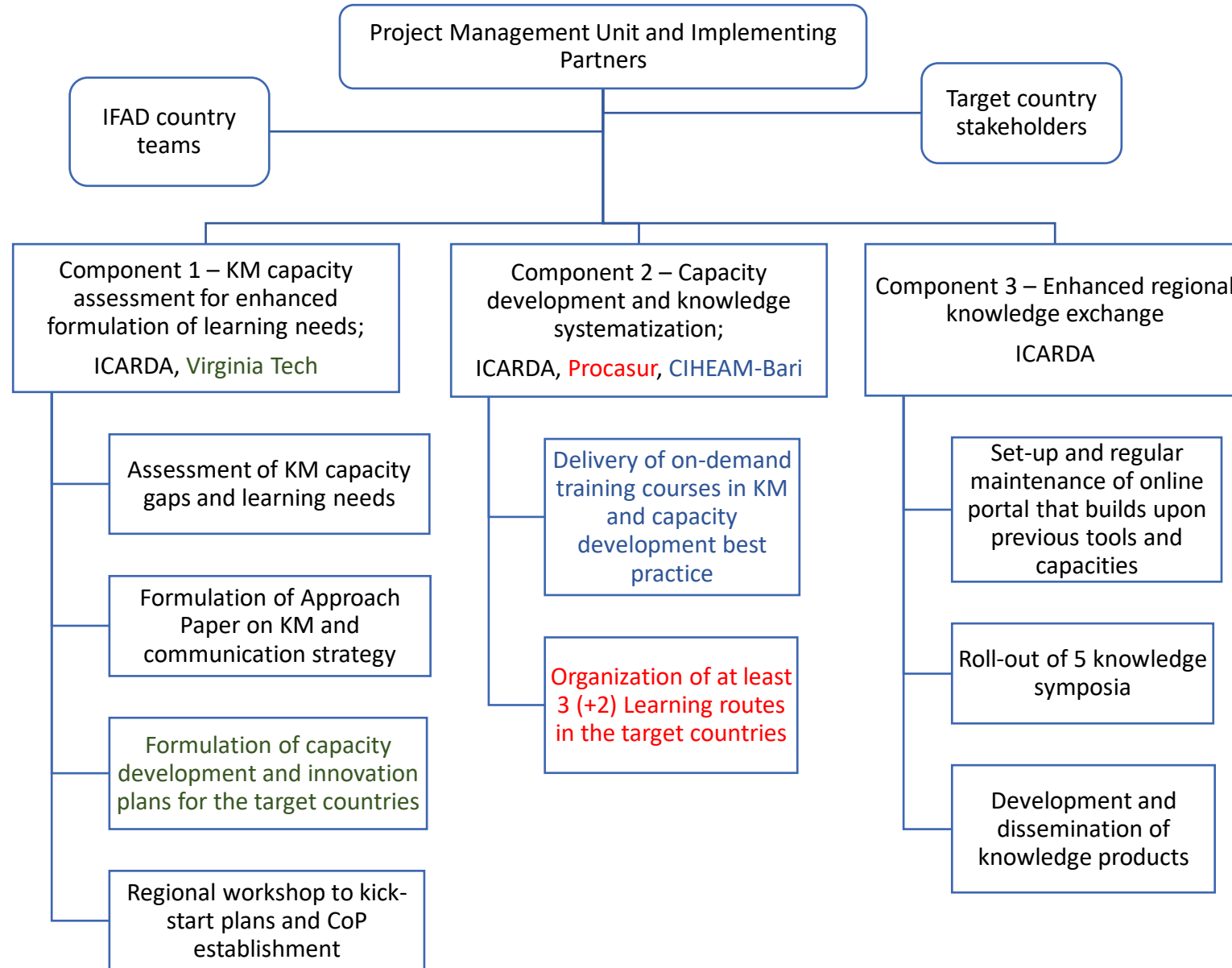
Project components and activities

- **Component 1: KM capacity assessment for enhanced formulation of learning needs**
- Activity 1.1: Assessment of knowledge management capacity gaps and learning needs
- Activity 1.2: Formulation of Approach Paper on knowledge management and communication strategy
- Activity 1.3: Formulation of capacity development and innovation plans for the target countries
- Activity 1.4: Regional workshop to kick-start implementation plans and Community of Practice establishment

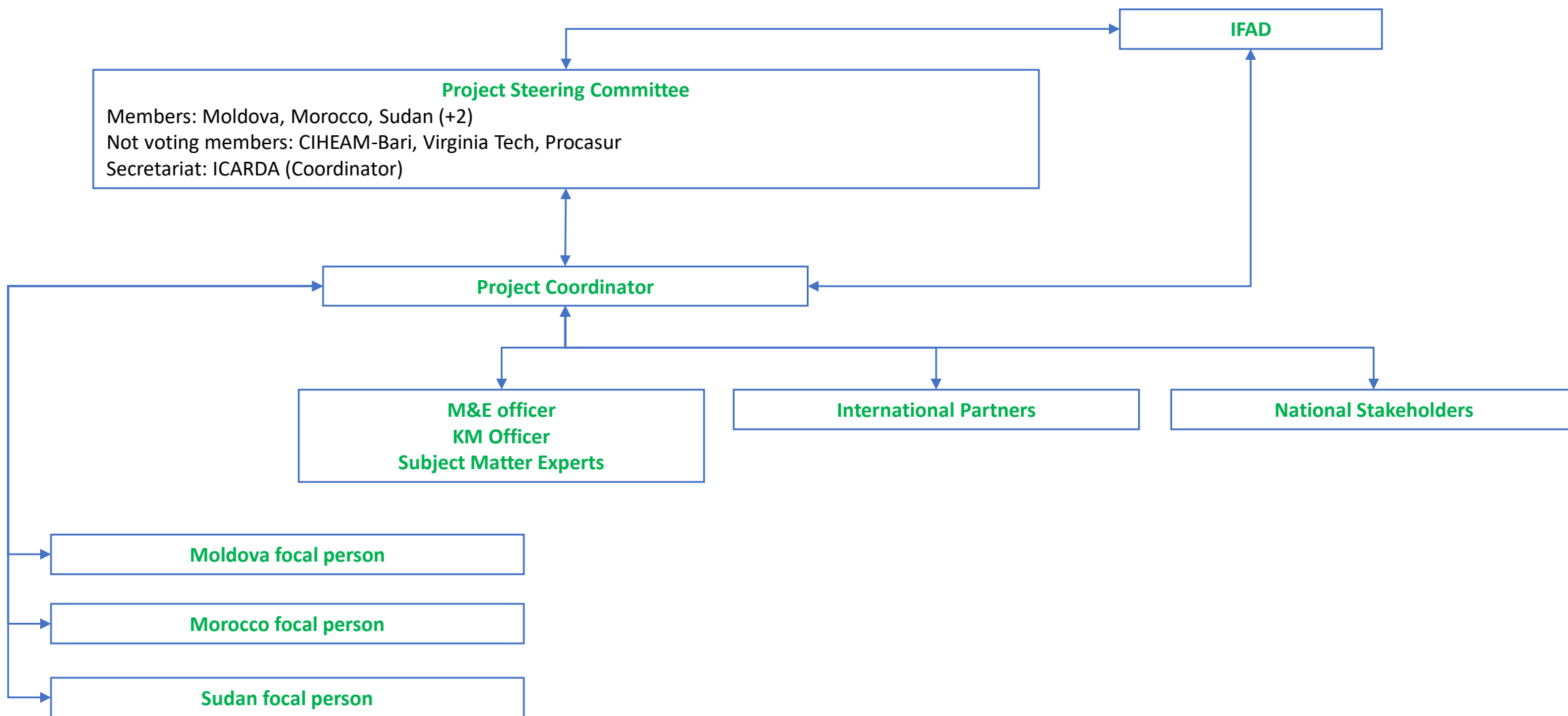
- **Component 2: Capacity development and knowledge systematization**
- Activity 2.1: Delivery of on-demand training courses
- Activity 2.2: Organization of 'learning routes'

- **Component 3: Enhanced regional knowledge exchange**
- Activity 3.1: Set-up and regular maintenance of online portal that builds upon previous tools and capacities
- Activity 3.2: Roll-out of five knowledge symposia
- Activity 3.3: Development and dissemination of knowledge products

Project chart



Project organization



Project stakeholders

Selection criteria

- Public
- Research or applied science
- Academic (university)
- Involved in IFAD or international projects
- Aims rural development
- Aims natural resource management
- Aims agriculture production
- Commitment and management support
- Future value
- Existing KM function (unit/processes)
- Previous experience with implementing partners (ICARDA, CIHEAM, VT, Procasur)
- Ability to mobilize other national partners

Project stakeholders

Moldova	Morocco	Sudan
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment• Consolidated Programme Implementation Unit• Research Institute of Field Crops Selectia• State Agrarian University• Institute for Development and Social Initiatives Viitorul	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Agricultural Research Institute• IFAD Country Program• National Office for Agricultural Extension• Agronomic and Veterinary Institute• National School of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture Research Corporation• Central Coordination Unit for IFAD• Knowledge Society• Knowledge Access to Inter-connected Rural Areas Network• University of Khartoum

Capacity Needs Assessment

Face-to-Face

Working groups organized by countries

Working groups organized by stakeholder types

Objectives
Priorities for KM system by countries and stakeholders.

Guiding questions

- What information, knowledge, methodology, or policy-related gaps inhibit agricultural and rural development?
- Which are key capacities required for KM system within institutions?
- What capacities exist and which ones need to be developed for KM system?
- Key actors in the development of these capacities?
- What products KM plan should include?

Online survey

KM baseline



Organizational Scoring



- What information, knowledge, methodology, or policy-related gaps inhibit agricultural and rural development?
- Which are key capacities required for KM system within institutions?
- What capacities exist, and which ones need to be developed for KM system?
- Key actors in the development of these capacities?
- What products KM plan should include?
- What communication materials are needed?

ARC SUDAN	Exclusion of CBOs CSOs from policy shaping	Learn from scenarios in Moldova.
	Lack of awareness and conflicting policies in Sudan	Conduct awareness WS with different stakeholders involved. Include CBOs and CSOs in these sessions.
	Previous projects from NGOs did not address the core problem of KM	Address the main problems on policy level.
	Project management and M&E skills are not fully utilized	Enhance and build up on these skills and enhance monitoring practices.
	No KM platform or M&E platform in place	Setting up KM plan and implement institutional KM processes
	Not active in enough in partnerships and networks	

SKS

Policies, coordination challenges and cultural reasons prevent SKS from working efficiently

Might be training provider for KM

Enhancing negotiation, partnership skills to moderate and ease these difficulties

No portal for KS

Implement KS portal/system. Join/Provide training, become a local champion on KM and KS and serve as best practice example

Volunteer status sometimes restricts.

Support is missing

Monitoring is not following formal processes

Thank You