

Knowledge Co-Generation in CIFOR Impact Pathways

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OVERVIEW

- Collaboration between CIFOR/FTA and RRU on “research effectiveness”
- R4D Conceptual Framework
- Lessons from Outcome Evaluations
- Focus on knowledge co-generation
- CGIAR QoR4D framework
- Discussion and lessons from the experience of session participants

DEFAULT RESEARCH TOC

Research

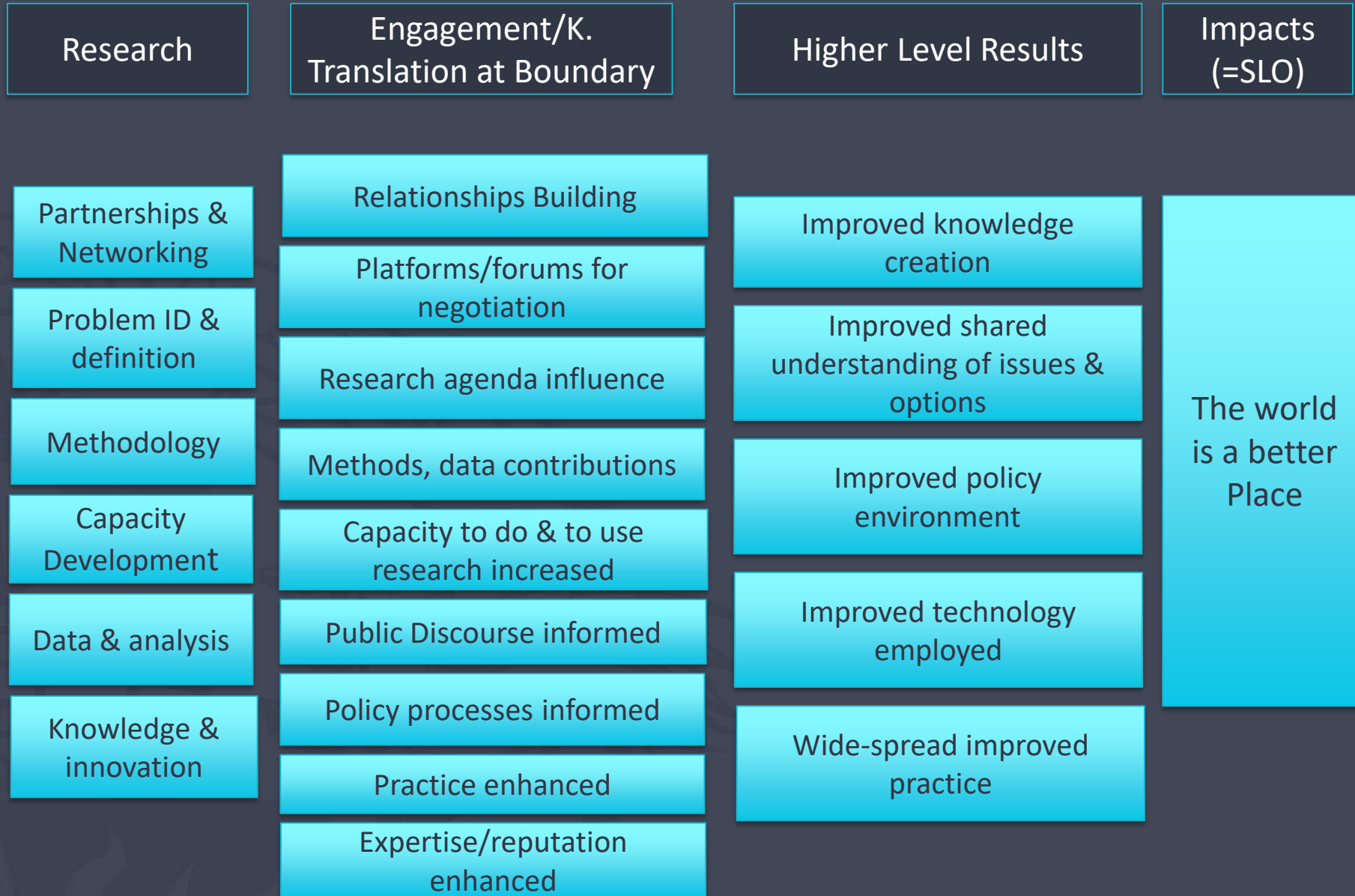
Knowledge/
technology

Dissemination

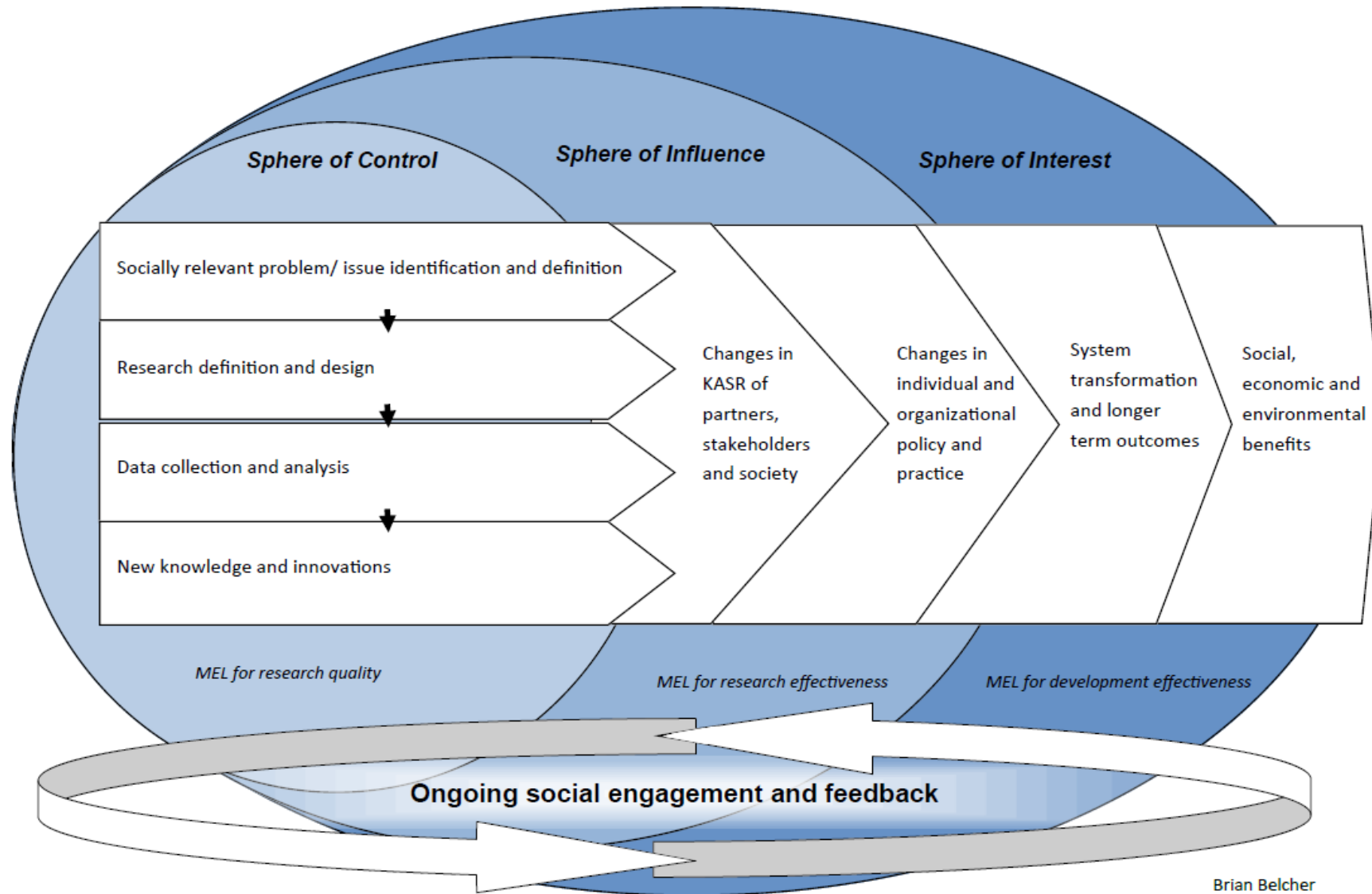
Uptake &
use

Scaling up

The world
is a better
Place



Pathways to Research Outcomes and Impacts



KASR = Knowledge, attitudes, skills and/or relationships

MEL = Monitoring, evaluation and learning

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Aug. 2018

ENGAGEMENT & CO-PRODUCTION

- Increasing attention to knowledge translation & “co-production of knowledge”
- Engagement is one of CIFOR’s 3 pillars
- Widely (but inconsistently?) used in CIFOR discourse
- Scope to improve

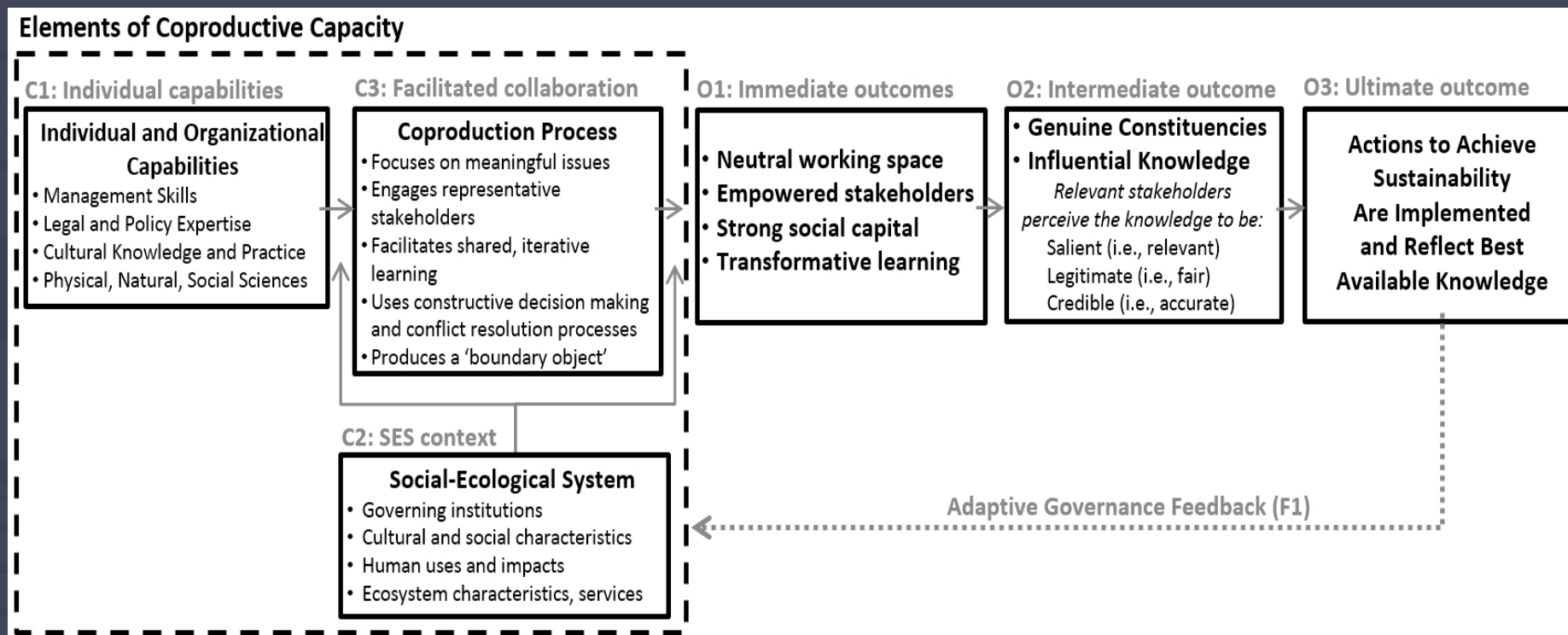
“Coproduction must shift stakeholder perceptions from narrow, self-focused views toward a collective understanding of a sustainability problem.”

Schuttenberg, H. Z., and H. K. Guth. 2015. Seeking our shared wisdom: a framework for understanding knowledge coproduction and coproductive capacities. *Ecology and Society* 20(1): 15. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5751/ES-07038-200115>

ESSENTIAL CAPACITIES FOR KNOWLEDGE COPRODUCTION

- Convene capable representatives from relevant stakeholder groups (Blackstock et al. 2007)
- Facilitate iterative, shared learning process around a meaningful issue (Pohl 2008)
- Establish processes for decision making and conflict resolution that are perceived as fair and constructive (Lang et al. 2012)
- Work toward tangible product(s) or outcome(s) or 'boundary object,' which requires the inclusion of knowledge from divergent stakeholder groups and provides a concrete focus for the group's work (Walter et al. 2007).

KNOWLEDGE COPRODUCTION



CGIAR QOR4D FRAMEWORK

Relevance refers to the importance, significance and usefulness of the research objectives, processes and findings to the problem context and to society, associated with CGIAR's comparative advantage to address the problems.

ISPC. (2017). Quality of Research for Development in the CGIAR Context, Brief N. 62. Rome: Independent Science and Partnership Council.

Belcher, B.M., Rasmussen, K.E., Kemshaw, M.R. & Zornes, D.A. (2016). Defining and assessing research quality in a transdisciplinary context. Res. Eval. 25, 1-17.

CGIAR QOR4D FRAMEWORK

Scientific credibility requires that research findings be robust and that sources of knowledge be dependable and sound.

CGIAR QOR4D FRAMEWORK

Legitimacy means that the research process is fair and ethical and perceived as such. This encompasses the ethical and fair representation of all involved and consideration of interests and perspectives of intended users.

CGIAR QOR4D FRAMEWORK

Effectiveness means that research generates knowledge, products and services with high potential to address a problem and contribute to innovations and solutions. It implies that research is designed, implemented and positioned for use within a dynamic theory of change, with appropriate leadership, capacity development and support to the enabling environment to translate knowledge to use and to help generate desired outcomes.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. In your work, what do you mean by co-production of knowledge? Examples?
2. What are key challenges and tradeoffs?
3. What lessons can you share about successful (or unsuccessful) approaches to “knowledge co-production?”
4. What resources and support are needed?