knowledge.city

September 25-27th September, 2019
UN Complex, Nairobi, Kenya

Partners:
### Acronyms and Abbreviations

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<th>Acronym</th>
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<tr>
<td>ADEA</td>
<td>Association for the Development of Education in Africa</td>
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<td>AHO</td>
<td>African Health Observatory</td>
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<td>ALN</td>
<td>Accelerator Lab Network</td>
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<td>Amb.</td>
<td>Ambassador</td>
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<td>AMREF</td>
<td>African Medical and Research Foundation</td>
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<td>ASALs</td>
<td>Arid and Semi-Arid Land Areas</td>
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<td>ASRIC</td>
<td>African Scientific Research and Innovations Council</td>
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<td>ATNS</td>
<td>Air Traffic and Navigation Services</td>
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<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
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<td>CAS</td>
<td>Chief Administrative Secretary</td>
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<td>CCA</td>
<td>Common Country Assessment</td>
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<td>CBD</td>
<td>Central Business District</td>
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<td>CEO</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
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<td>CGIR</td>
<td>Corporate Governance: An International Review</td>
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<td>CHO</td>
<td>County Health Observatories</td>
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<td>CoG</td>
<td>Council of Governors</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>GoK</td>
<td>Government of Kenya</td>
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<td>ICPD</td>
<td>International Conference on Population and Development</td>
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<td>ICQN</td>
<td>Inter-Country Quality Node</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communications Technology</td>
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<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development</td>
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<td>ILRI</td>
<td>International Livestock Research Institute</td>
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<td>ISO</td>
<td>International Organization for Standardization</td>
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<td>JIU</td>
<td>Joint Inspection Unit</td>
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<td>K4DP</td>
<td>Knowledge for Development Partnership</td>
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<td>KALRO</td>
<td>Kenya Agricultural, Livestock Research Organization</td>
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<td>KBS</td>
<td>Kenya Bureau of Statistics</td>
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<td>KDA</td>
<td>Kenya Diaspora Alliance</td>
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<td>KEFRI</td>
<td>Kenya Forest Research Institute</td>
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<td>KEMRI</td>
<td>Kenya Medical Research Institute</td>
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<td>KENGEN</td>
<td>Kenya Electricity Generating Company</td>
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<td>KM</td>
<td>Knowledge Management</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
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<td>KMA</td>
<td>Knowledge Management Africa</td>
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<td>KMF</td>
<td>Knowledge Management Framework</td>
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<td>KMHS</td>
<td>Knowledge Management for Health Strategy</td>
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<td>KMS</td>
<td>Knowledge Management Strategy</td>
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<td>KMS</td>
<td>Knowledge Management Systems</td>
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<td>KNAS</td>
<td>Kenya National Academy of Sciences</td>
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<td>KRA</td>
<td>Kenya Revenue Authority</td>
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<td>M &amp; E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>MDAs</td>
<td>Ministries, Departments and Agencies</td>
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<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>MoH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>NALA</td>
<td>Network of African Learning Assessments</td>
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<td>NDP</td>
<td>National Development Plan</td>
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<td>NEPAD</td>
<td>New Partnership for African Development</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>NHO</td>
<td>National Health Observatories</td>
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<td>NSC</td>
<td>National Steering Committee</td>
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<td>RCO</td>
<td>Resident Coordinator Office</td>
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<td>RECs</td>
<td>Regional Economic Communities</td>
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<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
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<td>SRC</td>
<td>Sub-Regional Chapters</td>
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<td>SSA</td>
<td>Sub-Sahara Africa</td>
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<td>STEM</td>
<td>Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics</td>
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<td>TVSD</td>
<td>Technical and Vocational Skills Development</td>
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<td>UHC</td>
<td>Universal Health Coverage</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>UNCT</td>
<td>United Nations Country Team</td>
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<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>United Nations Development Assistance Framework</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization</td>
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<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>United Nations Human Settlements Programme</td>
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<td>UNON</td>
<td>United Nations Office in Nairobi</td>
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<td>VU</td>
<td>Vrije Universiteit</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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Acknowledgements

The 1st African Knowledge for Development Partnership conference was made possible through partnership and cooperation with key stakeholders in the knowledge management space. K4DP sincerely acknowledges the support of various partners who contributed in different capacities to make the Nairobi Knowledge Week and the conference a huge success.

Special gratitude goes to knowledge.city in Nairobi as the lead organizing body in Kenya, led by Pauline Wanjiku and Timothy Maina. The initiative and leadership of knowledge.city to make Nairobi Knowledge Week a possibility is exemplary and will hopefully inspire organizations in other cities to take the torch forward.

The partnership with Muthoni Gichohi, Director of the Health Knowledge Management Network, and Shem Ochuodho, Global Chairman of the Kenya Diaspora Alliance; acting as co-chairs of the conference, was highly productive and inspiring. The collaboration with the Kenya National Academy of Sciences, the Co-operative University of Kenya, the International University of Management Namibia, the Knowledge for Development Initiative Nigeria, the Association for the Development of Education in Africa and the Knowledge Management South Africa Society was essential to the achievement of Pan-African outreach and relevance.

We recognize the financial support of the Austrian Development Agency and the Austrian citizens. We appreciate the support of UN-Habitat for hosting the conference, the Government of Kenya, particularly the Ministry of Devolution and ASALs, the State Department of Planning, and the Ministry of ICT, for their active contributions that culminated to the success. We further applaud the government, through the relevant ministries, its commitment towards the implementation of the outcomes. We acknowledge the valuable inputs of all speakers and finally the active contributions of all participants. The KM Community of Kenya is currently following up on the results and provides a communication channel for continued dialogue in Kenya. This is great and needed.

The African Knowledge for Development Partnership has demonstrated its strength and commitment. With this spirit of partnership, the future development is unlimited. We look forward to continued collaborations as we embark on this journey towards a knowledge economy.

Dr. Andreas Brandner, Conference Chair
Managing Director, Knowledge for Development Partnership
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Executive Summary

The move from industrial-based economies to sustainable knowledge societies goes hand in hand with the rise of a “one-planet spirit”. The major challenges of today will hardly be achieved through competition and nationalism, but rather through partnerships emerging as the guiding principle for economic and societal development and the orientation towards common goals like the United Nations sustainable development goals. The launch of the African Knowledge for Development Partnership is therefore one of the key outcomes of the Conference. 195 partners, representing the wide spectrum of public and private, academic, non-governmental organizations and companies in Kenya and Africa, signed the partnership declaration, committing themselves to advancing knowledge societies with joint forces.

“Knowledge is at the heart of sustainable development.” This guiding idea brought the participants together. There was a clear consent that a targeted, systematic and integrated approach to advancing knowledge on societal and organisational level will be advantageous to the current state. Therefore, the formulation of Knowledge Agendas on city/county/national level, as well as the professionalization of knowledge management in organisations are essential steps forward. A major focus shall also be on the knowledge of citizens, which will be the drivers of societal change. UNESCO’s push for open science is timely as this will democratize science and knowledge as public goods.

The partnership has declared its strong will to co-create a Knowledge Agenda for Kenya addressing all societal levels, and to promote such approach in other countries as well. Africa is still lagging behind in the knowledge economy despite its huge repository of indigenous knowledge as much as there is the conversation that the continent has moved forward. Institutionalizing knowledge management practices will significantly contribute to the adoption and use of the continent’s knowledge assets as a key factor of production by providing local solutions to the socio-economic challenges. Knowledge management is expeditiously getting what you know to the person who needs to know it; through study, observation, and sharing of one’s own experience.

In the UN, it’s knowledge that makes cooperation possible among Member States; irrespective of their size and location in so many areas of high complexity and diversity. If knowledge management is mainstreamed in programming successfully alongside better interventions and results, it will lead to the realisation of SDGs.

Africa’s participation in the fourth industrial revolution needs a paradigm shift in knowledge harvesting and utilization for maximum production. Emerging technologies and internet connectivity in Sub Sahara Africa improved considerably during the past few years, which is a big achievement for inclusivity. However, issues of accessibility and affordability remain a big challenge. To adopt an all-inclusive approach that will encompass everyone in the knowledge space, then building partnerships with government, private sector, academia, policy makers and the non-government organizations is paramount. K4DP can play a significant role in social spread of the development, job creation, and addressing challenges facing Africa such as reduction of poverty in Africa.
Most organizations are recognizing knowledge economy as the next frontier that will bring development across the world. Knowledge economy is about production and service based on knowledge intensive activities. Knowledge development is about collaboration, learning and connecting people. Evidence based knowledge is essential for projects impact and research. Africa has a colonial history that formed the knowledge and knowledge management processes, hence there is a need to decolonize knowledge and knowledge processes. A good example is the ‘slow death’ of African languages and the local and indigenous knowledge systems. Therefore, the development of knowledge management will also require definitions and approaches that fit different contexts and terrains in Africa.
1.0 Introduction

The first African Knowledge for Development Partnership (K4DP) conference was held in the continent between 25th and 26th September, 2019 at the UN Complex, Nairobi, Kenya. This was part of the Nairobi Knowledge Week. Different actors from various countries representing governments, academia, United Nations agencies, diplomatic community, research organizations, private sector, and non-state actors committed to advancing knowledge management in Africa converged.

The conference was organized with the aim of creating awareness on how knowledge impacts development activities and the need to sustainably harness and manage it. The platform further provided an interactive opportunity for multi-sectoral stakeholder dialogue geared towards generating ideas and viable solutions to African and global development challenges. Key result of the conference was to provide a platform for common understanding where experts share diverse local, regional, and global knowledge management experiences, identify challenges and gaps, make practical suggestions and action points, build partnerships with stakeholders and develop an action plan for implementation.
DAY 1

1.1 Opening ceremony and keynote

1.1.1 The Hon. Eugene Wamalwa, EGH, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Arid and Semi-Arid Land Areas, Kenya

Honourable Eugene Wamalwa was represented by the Chief Administrative Secretary, Ambassador Hussein Dado who recognized and applauded the conveners of the first African K4DP to be held in the continent. He noted the progress and achievements in the area of knowledge management and acknowledged that there were challenges that hindered progress. He gave a reflection on how knowledge is a major asset to any organization and that the success or fall of an organization depends on how well it taps and uses both the explicit and tacit knowledge under its wings. Amb. Dado subsequently noted that knowledge management is well aligned with the 2010 Kenya Constitution and Kenya’s Development blueprint; the Kenya Vision 2030 which envisaged a knowledge based economy.

The vision recognizes knowledge as a critical driver of Kenya socio-economic development. Further, the devolved government units in Kenya have a key role in institutionalizing knowledge management in a bid to promote efficient use of resources to enhance their performance in delivering quality and effective services to Kenyans. “As the institution responsible for devolution matters, my Ministry, through the State Department for Devolution, has therefore partnered with Knowledge for Development Partnership (K4DP) and other global and local stakeholders in seeking to explore the best ways of harnessing and sharing Africa’s rich knowledge to support Kenya’s Devolved system of Government and spur better service delivery and improved quality of life of the citizens.” Hon. Eugene Wamalwa.

He concluded by highlighting his hopes that the conference will forge the way forward in addressing the existing challenges in knowledge management and re-evaluate the progress that Africa has made in relation to the indigenous knowledge resolution.

1.1.2 Walid Badawi, Resident Representative UNDP Kenya

In his opening remarks, Mr. Walid welcomed all participants to the UN Office in Nairobi on behalf of Mr. Sid Chatterjee, UN Resident Coordinator in Kenya.

He noted that if knowledge is what one knows, then knowledge management is expeditiously getting what you know to the person who needs to know it; through study, observation, and sharing of one’s own experience. “We are witnessing today the increasingly important role of knowledge in the development of our societies. Therefore, gaining knowledge, sharing it and applying it develops capabilities and expands opportunities in every aspect of people’s lives and enriching the nations to which they belong. We must consider knowledge as our strong ally to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”
Mr. Walid noted that UNDP supports national development strategies in many ways including by helping gather, analyse and disseminate data that can inform policy making and promote thought leadership. UNDP have taken concrete steps in providing people with timely and trustworthy information for more effective decisions. Further, UNDP has invested in data-driven solutions and solid knowledge management platforms with a focus on innovation and new technology. He asserted that the United Nations system is the generator and catalyst of a special kind of knowledge; one that is values based. Knowledge constitutes a paradoxical challenge and opportunity for the UN. It is an intangible and a concrete asset, an operational reality and a permanent aspiration, a general and a specific resource. He admitted that few UN agencies have been successful in achieving knowledge management despite clear efforts. In 2016, the UN’s Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) conducted a review of knowledge management in the UN system organizations. The study revealed that 20 agencies were identified as having some aspects of a Knowledge Management Strategy, with some working well. The overall study, however, concluded that “knowledge management remains a challenge for the UN system organizations in their attempt to systematically and efficiently develop, organize, share, and integrate knowledge to achieve their cross-cutting goals”.

The signing of a Communique by the Government of Kenya with the UN and other partners to inspire future action and support for the delivery of Kenya’s Big Four Agenda is another good example of knowledge management in the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). GoK has also announced the launch of a co-created SDG Accelerator Lab that will leverage on the recently initiated UNDP Accelerator Lab Network. This will provide a strategic development platform for Kenya that will bring various stakeholders to reimagine development for the 21st century. Knowledge management will be at the epicentre of what the Accelerator lab will focus on. In his concluding remarks, he called upon all organizations to encourage staff to be knowledge workers in tackling the complex development challenges that require new ways of thinking and doing business.

1.1.3 Evangeline Njoka, - Secretary General, Kenya National Commission for UNESCO

The statement by Dr. Evangeline Njoka was delivered on her behalf by Dr James Njogu, Deputy Secretary General-Programmes, Kenya National Commission for UNESCO.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Njogu noted that Africa is the youngest continent; a position that comes with many opportunities and challenges. He highlighted that knowledge societies are important pillars of the fourth industrial revolution and key in realizations of the global Agenda 2030. He emphasised that the 21st century is all about knowledge economy where winners and losers are determined by how knowledge is deployed and utilized. “For Africa to participate effectively in the fourth industrial revolution, there is a need for a paradigm shift. Africa has been a knowledge consumer for too long with minimal production. It is therefore critical to move up the knowledge food chain and be knowledge generators as well.”
He echoed that education system should be adaptable and pay focus on lifelong learning and inculcate skills to relearn and even unlearn. Further, he emphasized the need to leverage on e-learning and open access platforms so that availability of class rooms and labs will not remain a bottle neck towards acquisition of skills and provision of quality and up to date education. Dr. Njogu observed that in Kenya, mobile money innovation has revolutionized and disrupted the financial sectors. This further brought financial services to a significant population of people who for long had been left out in the financial and banking sector. These innovations should provide the quantum lead for economic empowerment through e-commerce by seamlessly connecting the producers and consumers of goods and services. Significant population benefited from the financial innovations.

1.1.4 Christian Fellner, Ambassador of the Republic of Austria in Kenya

The Austrian Ambassador noted that knowledge management is an enormous asset in the societies. According to him, knowledge maybe defined as the basis of culture and no culture can be passed on to the next generation without knowledge. Science is what produces knowledge. He accentuated that Austria has played a big part in the production of knowledge and there have been major innovations that have their roots in Austria such as a typewriter, sewing machine, and the Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Technology which is used in mobile phones. In his remarks, he further highlighted the achievements of Austria and the different partnerships in knowledge management. He observed that there are many Austrians working across the globe spreading out up-to-date knowledge. He reiterated Austria’s support in investing in current and future knowledge through innovative projects and businesses, industries, and manufacturing in different sectors. For instance, the Kindaruma power station in Kenya was installed by an Austrian company which is reputed for building power plants all over the world. All these engagements have to do with profound knowledge and knowledge management. He concluded by congratulating the organizers of the Nairobi Knowledge Week and wished participants successful new knowledge deliberations.

1.2 Conference Expectations

1. Share diverse local, regional, and global experiences and lessons learnt of knowledge management practices.
2. Provide a platform for common understanding on appropriate knowledge management strategies and policy actions for Africa’s development.
3. Identify challenges and gaps and make practical suggestions on appropriate interventions in strengthening knowledge management practices in Africa and beyond.
4. Establish way forward in institutionalizing and strengthening the knowledge management initiatives to address Africa’s development challenges.
5. Build partnerships with stakeholders to institutionalize knowledge management principles and practices to drive national development and enhance service delivery.
6. Reach consensus on what needs to be done in regards to knowledge management after the conference.
7. Develop an action plan on the way forward.
Knowledge is at the Heart of Africa’s Development

Professor Ratemo Michieka, Secretary General, Kenya National Academy of Sciences, Chair- African Scientific Research and Innovations Council

Professor Michieka noted that the conference has opened a big window for Kenya and informed the audience of an upcoming knowledge management seminar in November 2019 in Nairobi. He mentioned that Africa is still lagging behind as much as there is the conversation that the continent has moved forward. “What is happening is mainly benchmarking, people share knowledge, publish, broadcast it but this does not translate into practice and get down to reality and innovation.”

ASRIC was conceptualized in 2009 by heads of state and several consultations and discussions with various stakeholders within Africa and the Diaspora were hired to develop and review documents on the ASRIC. The ASRIC broad mandate is to promote research and innovation to address Africa’s socio-economic development challenges. The aim was to identify and recognize the role of science, technology, and innovation as tools for socio-economic transformation of Africa and the necessary institutional setting for the implementation of Africa Science, Technology and Innovation Agenda.

Professor Michieka emphasized that wealth creation and job creation was fundamental. “What we need to do as Africa is to join hands and come up with practical solutions. The word innovation does not mean much if we do not innovate and do the actual practicing of such a word.” He added that most policies on communication, science, and innovation knowledge sharing exist strongly on paper but are missing in practice.
The Knowledge for Development Partnership and the Agenda Knowledge for Development

3.1 Knowledge for Development Partnership

Dr. Andreas Brandner
Dr. Andreas addressed the audience on the relevance of knowledge as an essential resource for the development of societies all over the world. He provided a brief overview on the Knowledge for Development Partnership, the Agenda Knowledge for Development, the formation agenda process that started in Vienna, and the goals. Andreas noted that K4DP is an instrument that is driven by individuals with a vision and passion; with no major financial support.

3.2 Agenda K4D and Knowledge Development Goals

Sarah Cummings-
Dr. Sarah spoke about The Agenda Knowledge for Development which is the compilation of more than 130 statements and positions provided by representatives of different stakeholder groups from all over the world. In her presentation, she shared some of the faces of the people who have written the over 130 statements and have contributed to the global agenda, and people who have participated in previous meetings for knowledge management. She concluded by extending a welcome to the audience to submit statements and positions on the same.

3.3 Knowledge Development Goals intended overall impact of K4DP

Mary Susan Abbo
Dr. Mary started her presentation by discussing ways in which to look at knowledge and the three words used to describe the three ways. She emphasized on knowledge at the level of participation; knowledge at the point where it is completely taken up by an individual and put to use to cause impact and to improve lives.
Knowledge at the level of where a person and the knowledge they have are ‘one’. “If we have knowledge that is not causing enabling decision makers to take decisions at the right time, then that knowledge is not useful enough. If it is not improving the delivery of services in organizations, then it is not good enough. If it is not improving the quality of lives of the citizens, it is not good enough.” Mary Susan Abbo. Mary highlighted that K4DP has an intention to create impact in; advancing global knowledge policies and strategies to drive the development and importance of knowledge agendas not just for countries but also at the level of counties and cities.

She noted that partnerships projects and programs go beyond individual capacities, citizen awareness of knowledge as a key resource for improving their lives, professionalization of knowledge management and in multi-stakeholders’ partnerships, global trans-disciplinary research and innovation. K4DP is interested in all the disciplines as it contributes to advancing research and innovation, improving competencies, and capacities in knowledge management. She concluded by giving an overview of the governance structure of the K4DP and the different activities across the globe. Mary also commended the Government of Kenya on the various initiatives that the relevant ministries have undertaken in knowledge management. “We as Ugandans are inspired by what is happening in Kenya, that there is a ministry that is driving knowledge management. We will take this encouraging story back to Uganda to inspire our government to embark on the same.”
4.0

Presentation of the African Knowledge Tree by Louise Deininger
The conceptual art is all about ideas. The African Knowledge Tree art piece is a depiction by Northern Uganda artist Thomas Vava.

**Leaf one, objective 1: Happy, knowledgeable citizens**
The first objective is addressing the individual citizen – both female and male – for whom knowledge is a source of determining one’s own life and future, caring for one’s own health, availing oneself of citizen and human rights, developing one’s potential, delivering decent work, creating fair income, dealing with unexpected new situations and other cultures, consuming and producing responsibly, competently protecting wildlife and environment, and fully contributing to the social and economic development of the country. This is aimed at enabling diversity and pluralism, provide quality education for all, foster knowledge skills, and empower youth and generation partnership.

**Leaf two, objective 2: Knowledge-based, collaborative organizations**
Organizations, including companies, civil society organizations, as well as public bodies, play a central role in the advancement of knowledge in any country. The way organizations co-create, use, share, capture knowledge, shall directly impact the knowledge society as a whole. Anything that helps organizations in accessing, using, sharing and applying knowledge will strengthen the knowledge economy. This objective will lead to strengthening knowledge-service providers.

**Leaf three objective 3: Sustainable knowledge society**
Uganda as a country should provide the framework for an inclusive, people-focused, collaborative, knowledge-based society and play an active and responsible role in the international community. Knowledge is a key to all these, and a targeted, systematic, and integrated approach is at the heart of this Knowledge Agenda. On societal level, knowledge has to be managed through policies and strategies, roles and responsibilities, structures and processes comparable with the organizational level. Awareness of the Ugandan knowledge identity and building on the strengths are essential. Mobilizing the human and social capital will lead to happiness and prosperity. This will profile the country’s knowledge identity and capture its heritage. The creative model was meant for Uganda but concept applies to all African countries - Everybody moving and sharing.
5.0  

Panel Discussion: Knowledge Strategies for Africa

5.1  Knowledge Agenda for Kenya to support Vision 2030 + the Big 4 Agenda

Professor Gituro Wainaina, University of Nairobi, former CEO Vision 2030, Kenya.

Professor Wainaina started his presentation by acknowledging that knowledge is important and it’s a key driver that will be integral in the realization of Vision 2030 and the Big 4 Agenda. He noted the importance of creating a knowledge hub/centre. He further called on all participants to adopt an all-inclusive approach that will encompass everyone in the knowledge space. This involves building partnerships with government, private sector, academia, policy makers, and the non-government organizations. In his presentation, he emphasized on the growing need to strengthen solutions that help address the challenge of poverty among the populations in Africa. The presenter estimated that three out of ten people in Africa will be living under poverty by 2030, thus the need to address the situation now. He challenged the audience to adopt positive terminologies such as a shift from “poverty eradication” to “wealth creation”. He proposed that forging ahead, Kenya adopts names such as Knowledge management for wealth creation and/or knowledge management for equitable, inclusion and sustainability. “We should ensure that the knowledge agenda is within ourselves and we must embrace it. We need to put clear timelines and deliverables,” Professor Wainaina.

5.2  Knowledge Agenda for Uganda

Mary Suzan Abbo- Managing Director, K4DP/Ugandan Knowledge Partnership

According to Mary, knowledge was introduced to her by her parents who were teachers at an early age. This made her have an appreciation of knowledge as a young child. Mary was working in renewable energy when Dr. Andreas approached her to join the K4DP team. Mary and her team mobilized twenty institutions in Uganda who were part of the knowledge management project. Currently, there are over 200 people in Uganda working on the knowledge concepts. Mary shared her hopes that the development of Uganda as the first African country to launch the first Agenda Knowledge will serve to inspire other African countries to expedite the development of knowledge agenda in their respective states.
In her presentation, she noted that after partnership launch in August 2018, a number of people from the private sector, small medium enterprises, ministries, researchers, civil societies, and institutions of higher learning picked interest on the topic of knowledge to drive development. The team showed their commitment by signing partnership declaration forms and participated in four meetings that were held in Uganda. Further, people contributed to statements on knowledge and how knowledge can be incorporated in different sectors. Close to thirty statements were submitted which contributed to the information and deliberations towards knowledge for development. The team in Uganda received support from the Knowledge for Development Partnership.

The first edition agenda was localized to the context in Uganda. The agenda is encompassed in line with Vision 2040 for Uganda and anchored in line with government policy documents. Uganda moved fast which is attributed to working in partnerships and not as individuals. Collaborations and cooperation were identified as key drivers in knowledge management. “We need to move from the power of one in isolation, and exploit working in partnerships. This way we stand to benefit from capacities and wide experiences when we work as a group.” - Mary Abbo

5.3 Togo’s path towards a knowledge society

Atsu Sename - Director General, Knowledge City Togo

Mr. Atsu noted that for Togo to achieve the sustainable development goals, knowledge will play a fundamental role. He further highlighted that Knowledge City, Togo will strengthen knowledge and knowledge management in Togolese enterprises, organizations, and public administration.

He shared the ongoing plans to develop and establish Lome as a Knowledge City through building capacities of citizens and create a K4DP. The presenter observed that knowledge will be a key enabler in the realization of the objectives of the National Development Plan through a Togo Agenda Knowledge for development. Mr. Atsu concluded his presentation by inviting participants to the E Lomé Knowledge week scheduled for 2nd -6th December, 2019.

5.4 Knowledge Management Ecosystem- experiences from Zimbabwe

Charles Dhewa - CEO Knowledge Transfer Africa, Zimbabwe

Charles refers to himself as a knowledge broker within the knowledge management ecosystem. He noted that knowledge has implications on food security as well as on other sectors. Mr. Dhewa shared knowledge management experiences from Zimbabwe, noting that in his country, the situation is that most organizations have their own agendas which slows down the process of establishing a knowledge agenda for the country. Charles proposed the need to find a bridge and collaboration by incorporating all to come up with a knowledge agenda. “We need indigenous knowledge which is in rituals and metaphors especially for African countries. The challenge we have as Africans is copy pasting. Indigenous knowledge should be at the epicenter of knowledge management Africa.” - Charles Dhewa
In asserting that knowledge exists and can be harvested from any circumstances, he noted that in Zimbabwe, anger can be a source of knowledge, since the citizens have undergone a lot of political and social transformation. He also noted that there is a department of knowledge management under one of the Ministries in Zimbabwe although it does not focus on knowledge but on other issues such as land.

5.5 Africa Knowledge in Diaspora

Shem Ochodho, Global Chairman, Kenya Diaspora Alliance

The presenter noted that the diaspora community play a crucial role in the development of their respective countries of origin back in Africa. This is majorly influenced by the remittances they inject into the domestic economy. In a research findings shared at the Transform Africa Summit in Kigali, Rwanda, most remittances go to Nigeria and Egypt. Diaspora remittances to Kenya is estimated at three times what Kenya gets from tourism which is the main foreign direct investment contributor.

Dr. Shem noted a lack of scholarly contribution from Africans in the diasporas as reflected during the Kigali conference. He highlighted that, the intellectual resource, business networks and diplomatic relations are some of the resources that diaspora can bring back to their countries of origin. He further discussed the contradiction with the definition of diaspora within the European Union and African Member States framework. The presenter noted that the European Union policy framework identify the people who have moved out of Africa to other continents as diaspora but those who have moved/reside in other African countries are not considered as diasporas. This is in contradiction with most African countries policy definition of a diaspora. There are also historical diasporas; those who were taken away by force and contemporary diasporas; those whose parents or grandparents left the country for different reasons. He observed that most diasporas belong in social welfare associations within the host countries.

Dr. Shem pointed out that the diaspora community play a crucial role in the development of their respective countries of origin back in Africa. This is majorly influenced by the remittances they inject into the domestic economy and the experiences they bring back home. Further, he emphasized the need for Africans in diasporas to maintain close links with their countries of origin as well as strengthen relationships with their host countries. Kenya’s diaspora community follow keenly on the happenings in the country and the presenter noted that following the political impasse after the repeat presidential elections in 2017, those in diasporas played a notable role in the handshake. This happened by facilitating various groups together for an all-inclusive dialogue. The Kenya Diaspora Alliance has been in the frontline in lobbying for M-voting and urging the government and relevant institutions to adopt this system of voting. This will allow Kenyans in the diaspora to cast their vote. Estonia was the first country to have successful m-vote and thus it’s a model referenced by many.
5.6 Key Challenges for Nigeria to perform as a knowledge economy

Prince Lekan Fadina, Managing Director/Chief Executive of Knowledge Hub Nigeria LTD & Founder, Knowledge for Development Initiative

The presenter highlighted the challenges and opportunities in Nigeria operating as a knowledge economy. He emphasized the need to understand the needs, challenges and opportunities for each country in order to realize the synergic benefits of global organization. Nigeria is the largest economy in Africa with over 180 million people and population growth rate of 1.5%. There is a high rate of unemployment despite high levels of literacy. This challenge can be addressed through advancement of knowledge and capacity building.

The presenter noted that increasing focus on the creative industry and creative entrepreneurship have now attracted the participation of banks, government and high profile individuals. 65% of the population in Nigerian is comprised of youths between 18 and 40 years. This population is increasingly interested in knowledge especially in digital information. A good indication is with the changing face of doing business through mobile technology. There are over 140 million phone users in Nigeria and this is an important market for spreading knowledge through online programmes and provision of other businesses. The market in Nigeria can be harnessed through advancement of knowledge and information technology. He noted that the process of knowledge for development must be driven through internalization of our activities by collaboration and sharing experience. Mr Fadina emphasized on the need to share real life experiences. Push forward the transformation through education, awareness creation and building capacity of the people as this will propel Nigeria’s market to greater heights.

In his presentation, he urged the conference participants to be key players in the area of sustainability and the greening of structured projects. He observed that there is a big knowledge gap in the major aspects of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. He pointed that women and youth must be given priority as they form a significant part of the populace and a viable market. He called for the formation of a strong knowledge for development partnership. “Knowledge should be a veritable tool to address agriculture and ensure that agriculture is made a viable, profitable and sustainable business. In Nigeria, food first concept is a veritable project. Smart agriculture should be the focus. “We must incorporate a business side in the knowledge for development process as this will help build sustainable businesses.”

Prince Lekan Fadina

The presenter concluded by asserting the fundamental role that cooperation and collaboration play in a globalized world. He called on participants to build partnerships with the government, academia, and private sector. Mr. Fadina emphasized that the market in Nigeria is big, challenging and receptive to quality products. It is therefore imperative to adopt entry strategies that ensure profitability and sustainability. He noted that K4DP can play a significant role in social spread of the development, job creation, and reduction of poverty.
5.7 Knowledge management in Kenya and Africa: Current status and outlook

Principle Secretary, Ministry of Planning, Mr. Saitoti Torome

The Principle Secretary, State Department for Planning was represented by Ann Mwangi. She reiterated that knowledge management has received government support through the ongoing interventions. She further noted that world economies were moving towards a more advanced knowledge-based economy. Knowledge sharing was highlighted as the main driver of knowledge management where people are encouraged to create, learn, share, and use knowledge to enhance innovation within their organizations which is paramount.

The State Department for Planning has been spearheading KMA - Kenya Chapter. KMA collective desire is to harness and share Africa’s rich knowledge for the benefit of Africans. KMA is a participatory initiative whose main objective is to facilitate the harnessing of knowledge to improve development outcomes in Africa in the social, economic, and cultural practices. KMA initiatives focuses on linking three key groups of stakeholders: Policy makers, knowledge generating institutions, and knowledge users. Kenya was mandated to spearhead the institutionalization of KM in Eastern Africa with the mandate of capacity building and education. The Government of Kenya through the Ministry in charge of Planning, inaugurated KMA National Steering Committee (NSC) in June 2009. The membership of the NSC is drawn from the government, private sector, research institutions, academia and development partners, with the Principal Secretary, State Department for Planning as the chair. Further, the NSC is supported by a Technical Committee and a Secretariat under the leadership of Director, Social and Governance Department.

Plenary

Comment 1: We need to encourage partnerships since knowledge will be a constant in every engagement of our lives. If you move alone, you go fast but when you move as a team you go far.

Comment 2: More awareness is needed on what the ministry is doing on knowledge management. I was not aware we do knowledge management performance appraisals in government yet I work for the university.

Q. Knowledge is highly politicized. To what extent are we talking about equality and equity in the learning process and what discussions are happening in the context of knowledge management? We say knowledge is power and that is why governments and politicians will use it. However, we need a push back on how knowledge is utilized to improve lives.

Q. We live in an era of fake news. What strategies are being developed to combat fake news across all platforms? How do we shift true knowledge from fake knowledge? We need to build partnerships with online media and content partners such as Twitter and Facebook to tame the growing trend of fake news.
Q. Do we have clear roles on what the ministries of Devolution and that of Planning are doing in regard to knowledge management? There is no disconnect on the mandate of the two ministries. The State Department of Planning is in charge of capacity building while the Ministry of Devolution enhance performance of knowledge management in counties. We work together as Government of Kenya when it comes to implementing projects. Our Cabinet Secretary is committed to the knowledge management agenda.

Comment: We should acknowledge that knowledge management has been going on in Kenya. What we need is to create awareness and build capacity for existing institutions. We should also involve young people since they have been left out. Organize for a youth summit on knowledge management.

Kenya Chapter seeks both technical and financial support from potential partners. The need to fast-track the implementation of the Minimum Curriculum Guidelines on Knowledge Management for Kenya and capacity development on knowledge management in all sectors of the economy.

5.8 Knowledge Management Experience from Russia

Vladimir Leshchenko, Expert Counsel Chairman- KM-Alliance

Leschenko gave an overview of KM-Alliance; a strategic partnership between entrepreneurs, experts, professionals, and those who are curious to learn more about knowledge management and knowledge asset management in Russia and the new economy. KM-Alliance strategically develop knowledge management in Russia. Ongoing expertise at KM-Alliance includes: (1) Expertise of Knowledge Management System (2) Expertise of Knowledge Asset Management System (for medium and large sized companies) and (3) Expertise of KM Products and Services for consultants, educators, professionals.
Dr. Andreas Brandner

During the launch, Dr. Andreas shared that the African Knowledge for Development Partnership shall be a network of responsible people, of personalities that shall take leadership for the advancement of knowledge in their environment, in their families, in their organizations and in their countries as a whole. He concluded by inviting participants to become members of K4DP by signing the Partnership Declaration card and submitting it to the team. This is a critical process that allows more persons to contribute towards the shaping of the African Knowledge Agenda in the respective countries, Africa and in the globe. Those who committed to the partnership received a knowledge partnership badge.
World Café: Advancing a knowledge agenda for Africa

The world café is a space where all participant equally contributed their knowledge and experience, vision and passion, ideas and call for action. Participants were organized in small groups of 4 - 6 people and allowed space to share ideas on a given topic or a powerful question. After sharing the ideas, one person ‘table host’ remains at the table and the others change to different tables. The dialogue continues and participants keep revolving tables. After the conclusion, selected participants present in a plenary session. This process is critical since knowledge partnership build on the active contribution of all, reflecting the current situation, envisioning the future and co-creating an agenda to move forward. The world café is dedicated to co-creating and advancing knowledge societies in Africa, building partnerships, initiating projects, and embarking on real action. In advancing a knowledge agenda for Africa, participants were given the opportunity to participate in World Café and contribute towards the discourse.
### Summary information from the group discussions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weaknesses and challenges</th>
<th>Strengths and success of Africa to build knowledge agenda</th>
<th>Practical and concrete actions</th>
<th>What is the vision for African knowledge societies?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Limited definition and understanding of the term knowledge management.</td>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong>&lt;br&gt;1. Human capital and tacit knowledge.</td>
<td>1. Assess and mapping knowledge management initiatives.</td>
<td>1. Making use of indigenous knowledge systems to spearhead knowledge for Africa.</td>
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<td>2. Confusion around information science and knowledge management.</td>
<td>2. Rich culture contributing to indigenous knowledge.</td>
<td>2. Build on existing regional and national initiatives such as Knowledge Management Africa Alliance and Kenya Knowledge Management.</td>
<td>2. Rich knowledgeable African societies.</td>
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<td>3. Networking</td>
<td>3. Natural resources i.e. water, good soils, wildlife.</td>
<td>3. Demystifying knowledge management and identifying key principles.</td>
<td>3. Tapping experiential knowledge (tacit and intrinsic) leading to sovereignty and an African identity.</td>
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<td>4. No platforms for knowledge sharing</td>
<td>4. Regional organizations such as the African Union.</td>
<td>4. Learning from others i.e. tracking, benchmarking, and lessons learnt.</td>
<td>4. Governments that gather knowledge from the citizens codifies it and decimates it to the public through various channels which is designed to lead to their growth and development.</td>
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<td>5. Lack of development of knowledge management.</td>
<td>5. Youthful population</td>
<td>5. Raise awareness through advocacy and use of social media platforms and film at the national, regional and global levels.</td>
<td>5. Policies that shall encourage generations and sharing of knowledge.</td>
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<td>6. Knowledge champions for spearheading.</td>
<td>6. Innovation and creativity.</td>
<td>6. Clear action plan on timelines and deliverables ie identify specific SDGs and identify practical steps.</td>
<td>6. Easy access and flow of knowledge to all for citizens for prosperity.</td>
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<td>7. Financial constraints and limited funds towards support of knowledge management initiatives.</td>
<td>7. Goodwill from the government.</td>
<td>7. Enhance leadership support</td>
<td>7. Consciousness of all Africans is uplifted through mindset change and lifestyle culture.</td>
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<td>8. Societal stratification e.g. limited literacy levels.</td>
<td>8. Diaspora participation</td>
<td>8. Institutionalizing policies through governing structures and set minimal standards.</td>
<td>8. Creates incentives for knowledge producers and products.</td>
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<td>Weaknesses and challenges</td>
<td>Strengths and success of Africa to build knowledge agenda</td>
<td>Practical and concrete actions</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Language barriers</td>
<td>Successes</td>
<td>11. Knowledge management strategy-culture, leadership, technology and processes.</td>
<td>11. Envision technology driven knowledge management.</td>
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<td>15. Lack of coordination between the government and knowledge management experts.</td>
<td>5. Successfully organized conference in knowledge management.</td>
<td>15. Use and re-use of knowledge framework for impact, evidence based decisions.</td>
<td>15. A knowledge based decision making and governance/ evidence based decision making especially policy makers which leads to effectiveness/ impact that is efficiently in terms of process.</td>
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<td>17. Bias within disciplines and conflicts of interest</td>
<td>7. Funding of knowledge management activities</td>
<td>17. Designing knowledge hubs that bring together different players; government, academia, researchers, private sector, and policy makers.</td>
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<td>Weaknesses and challenges</td>
<td>Strengths and success of Africa to build knowledge agenda</td>
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<td>18. Political interests’ interference</td>
<td>8. Public awareness of knowledge management.</td>
<td>18. Develop a curriculum to guide on the content of knowledge management.</td>
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<td>20. A mess of colonial inheritance</td>
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<td>21. Limited and weak professional association within the discipline of knowledge management.</td>
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<td>22. Poor policy implementation</td>
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<td>23. Broken system where everyone only appreciates their knowledge</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. No clear definition of gaps and needs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. Organizational culture, silo mentality, power holding knowledge makes one relevant and lack of a knowledge sharing in the organization.</td>
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By Dr. Andreas Brandner

The KM4D Award is a cooperation of K4DP, Knowledge City and KMA. Its aim is to appreciate and recognize individuals and organizations in knowledge management practices in public bodies, international organizations, big companies and organisations, as well as small and medium enterprises. KM4D Award follows through a transparent process that involves: Nomination, Review, Audit, and KM4D Award. The KM4D Award is given as a Knowledge Tree designed by the Austrian designers “Walking Chair”, 2008. There are three levels of Awards that can be achieved: Golden KM4D Award, Silver KM4D Award, and Bronze KM4D Award. The global winners will receive the Columns of Knowledge - designed by the Austrian artist Helmut Margreiter, 2008.

The KM Award winners of 2019 who were presented with the awards during the First African Knowledge Management Conference held in Nairobi were: Chishala Kwesa Siame – Financial Sector Deepening (FSD) – Zambia; Charles Dhewa – Zimbabwe and ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute). The first day of the conference showcased knowledge management strategies from Kenya, Uganda, Togo, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Russia, Kenya Diaspora Alliance among others. The day’s highlight was the World Café, team discussions, and the KM Award ceremony and the introduction of the KM4D Award.
Mr. Sunkuli opened the second day with appreciation on deliberations arising from the previous day. He thanked the convenors and participants in the demonstrated commitment in institutionalizing knowledge management practices in Africa’s institutions to address Africa’s socio-economic challenges. “Kenya is a knowledge-driven economy and this is well envisaged in the Kenya Vision 2030 which seeks to create a globally competitive and prosperous country. Further, the Kenya Constitution 2010 established the devolved system of government and counties are required to adopt more sustainable knowledge management strategies. He shared that the government of Kenya takes knowledge as a key driver to rapid socio-economic development.” Mr Charles Sunkuli
The presenter observed that there has been significant success of knowledge management practices in Kenya and that the State Department in September 2019 engaged key stakeholders from the public, academia, research institutions and non-state actors. A broad road map for knowledge management agenda was developed during the stake-holders’ forum which marks a key milestone. Worth to note is that the Uganda knowledge Agenda document was presented to the PS for the Ministry of Devolution to inspire the development of Knowledge Agenda for Kenya.

**Plenary**

Q. Given context in which knowledge management is being understood in Kenya, what efforts has the ministry put in place to map and identify knowledge management professionals who will provide clarity on the terms? *I acknowledge that knowledge management is understood differently. We have made it clear as a ministry that knowledge management is not the same with data storage or information system. Some initiatives that the government through the relevant ministries of Planning and Devolution have put in place include: Developing a policy on knowledge management while the Ministry of Devolution is entrenching the policy in the counties. The public service commission is mapping key skills and knowledge management personnel such as the metrological department and Kenya Forest Service. The process of establishing a panel of experts to drive the knowledge management agenda is underway. Process of evaluating ways for tapping tacit knowledge by encouraging people to document the knowledge they have. The Government of Kenya is also looking at ways of strengthening and deepening knowledge management initiatives to build partnerships and linking it to best practices on knowledge management globally.*

Q. Clarify on integrated knowledge management and evaluation within the body of evidence that is responsible for policy making, bearing in mind that evaluation in Kenya is a function under the Ministry of Planning. *The Ministry of Planning has recently established a task force. I am glad to note that monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be part of the functions that will be undertaken.*

**9.2 Knowledge Management in the Development Context**

**9.2.1 Knowledge at UN Habitat and knowledge for cities and regions**

**Martin Barugahare, UN-Habitat**

The UN Habitat in Nairobi played host for the Knowledge conference in Nairobi. In his presentation, Mr Barugahare gave a background on the UN-Habitat as a United Nations programme and its broad mandate of promoting sustainable urban development and adequate shelter for all. This mandate has been expanding through global conferences and through its governing bodies’ resolutions. Barugahare acknowledged that knowledge is a core driver to transformative development especially at a time when organizations struggle with demands to enhance effectiveness of development interventions in the context of achieving the SDGs. UN-Habitat promotes transformative change in cities and human settlements through knowledge, policy advice, technical assistance, and collaborative actions.
In addressing the global challenge of urbanization, creating awareness, knowledge, feasible solutions and actions need to ensure that cities and towns develop in a sustainable manner. Despite best efforts and hard work, if not guided by knowledge, achieving SDGs may remain an ambitious agenda. He discussed the distinction between data, information, and knowledge. He noted that the boundaries between the three terms are not always clear. What is data to one person may be information or knowledge to the other. In concluding his presentation, Mr. Barugahare asserted that knowledge is a powerful resource and people have always passed their accumulated knowledge to future generations.

Plenary
Q. How can we use knowledge for sustainable housing? We have different programs at the UN Habitat where we share knowledge on housing projects that are more sustainable. Our research and capacity program collect statistics on housing demand and capacity building on housing approaches. We work collaboratively with the government to facilitate the realization of one of the Big 4 Agenda on Housing.

9.2.2 Doing research in the ‘open’: ILRI’s Knowledge Management Approach
Peter Ballantyne and Michael Victor, Head Communications and Knowledge Management, ILRI

To demonstrate how ILRI works in a team’s approach, the presentation was done jointly by three members from the ILRI team. The team noted the need for using communication for change which involves new processes. They highlighted knowledge management challenges which include; low uptake of research knowledge, making research widely available and accessible (as international public goods), embedding communications and knowledge sharing at all stages within the research process, enhancing collaboration, reach, and impact and moving towards ‘open’. The presenters emphasized the need to encourage open space and knowledge sharing through open digital repositories, face to face meetings and events. They noted that “open” our knowledge is a core element in addition to social networks. “Bringing activities out of closed repositories and applications [and events and processes], and pulling them into the open increases the likelihood of learning information earlier.” Stowe Boyd.

ILRI future directions in knowledge management
This involves internal learning and knowledge capitalization and digital transformation of agriculture. The goal is to make explicit what is within projects and research activities. Examples; More active use of webinars and monthly presentations, using story telling as a way for staff to better understand and acknowledge each other, write-shops and use of thematic campaigns to synthesize and collate experience across organization. Digital technologies are increasingly used in agriculture transformation and there are some new experiences from ILRI in this area.

The implication is that ILRI will invest in developing capacity to advise and support digitization of agriculture.
Plenary

Comment: We need to learn from ILRI and follow through by encouraging our respective organizations to build a culture that promotes open knowledge sharing and collaboration.

9.2.3 Knowledge Management for Health in Kenya

Ministry of Health - Chris Zielinski, visiting fellow, University of Winchester, UK, Former Coordinator, Knowledge Management and African Health Observatory, WHO Brazzaville;
Muthoni Gichohi, Managing Director, Health Knowledge Management Network

Chris discussed the journey towards a National Knowledge Management Strategy for health in Kenya.

He gave a key highlight on regional declarations notably; WHO AFRO Regional Committee, the Algiers Declaration on Research for Health, African Health Observatory, National Health Observatories, and County Health Observatories. He presented an overview on the first national KM for Health Strategy and Road Map for Ethiopia, focusing on policy context, tacit vs. explicit knowledge, the knowledge value chain, KM strategy for MoH, KM Strategy for the Broader Health Sector, Knowledge generation, creation, storage, dissemination/sharing, knowledge translation/synthesis and knowledge utilization/application. New knowledge management approaches can improve efficiency through better time management, quality service, innovation, and cost reduction. Further, knowledge management should be a priority component of national health development policies and plans.

Member States were urged to prepare national strategies for knowledge management, and WHO to provide technical support. Algiers Declaration on Research for Health in the African Region urges Ministers of Member States to commit to strengthen national capacity in knowledge management and establish an African health research, information, and knowledge management systems observatory. The African Health Observatory (AHO) web portal was launched in 2009. The AHO comprises: A data-statistics platform, analytical country profiles, a repository of key publications, platform for networking, and platform for national health observatories.
9.2.4 Health Knowledge Management: Perspectives from Kenya, Ministry of Health

Dr George Githuka, Head - Division of Research and Innovation, Ministry of Health-Kenya

Dr Githuka gave an introduction on Kenya Health and Research Observatory which is a web-based portal that puts all relevant Kenya health data within one space so that it is accessible to various audiences from policy makers and implementers to the public all based on different information rights. He further discussed the objectives of the Kenya Health and Research Observatory which includes; Repository of extensive information and evidence on national health systems, policy dialogue, monitoring and evaluation of national strategies and plans; monitoring/tracking health situation and trends, including progress on the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other global agreed targets; Production and sharing of evidence through the analysis and synthesis of information to achieve Universal Health Coverage and Improving the translation and use of evidence for policy and decision-making by providing platforms for networking and communities of practice.

9.2.5 Knowledge Management and Knowledge Translation (KM&KT Practices- Observations and reflections from Kenya Medical Research Institute experiences

Prof. Jennifer A. Orwa, Mr. James K. Ngumo Knowledge Management Dept., KEMRI

Professor Jennifer gave an overview on the changing global environment from analog to digital revolution. She further discussed KEMRI’s knowledge management department with key highlight on current knowledge translation activities. She noted that KEMRI’s existing knowledge assets are published in a number of international peer reviewed journals, database, and presented in local, regional, and international conferences. “We are in the process of developing strategies to manage the wealth of knowledge that KEMRI has developed over the years through its research as an asset and leverage this asset for a competitive edge. This includes, mapping of KEMRI assets, health related research institutions, and associated data sources. Prof. Jeniffer A. Orwa

KEMRI is in the process of institutionalizing knowledge management culture through activities such as: the development of a KEMRI research repository and database, development of national health research platform, compilation of a list of research assets and staff skills available in KEMRI, and compilation of directory of all national health research stakeholders under KHO. These interventions are all geared towards the development of a research for health policy document and related guidelines, development of an EAC regional KM policy and strategic plan 2018-2022, and capacity building in knowledge management and knowledge transfer.

Professor Jennifer concluded her presentation by sharing recommendations which included: (1) Need to invest in technology, big data systems and embrace knowledge-based economy, (2)
Well-coordinated knowledge management and knowledge translation culture that will provide a platform that can harness the power of research and knowledge management for UHC, (3) Organizational and institutional culture change that will facilitate information sharing and mentoring.

**Plenary**

Q. To what extent do we ensure knowledge portal and systems can be accessed by people who do not have the facilities and resources since knowledge is a human right?

Whether access to knowledge is a human right or not is debatable. Knowledge management is a cross cutting issue. We are making attempts to introduce a sentence in the target in the SDGS relating to access of information and knowledge management since its missing at the moment.

Q. How are we integrating the Kenya Bureau of Statistics (KBS) which is the body that is mandated and responsible body for providing access to data and will be a key player in knowledge management? KBS are part of the team and we use the data they have as the baseline for local and national projects. We work with the data that KBS team has as our reference point.

**9.2.6 African Readiness for Knowledge Driven Economy**

**By Wario Guyo - KMSK**

Mr Wario shared data on African readiness for knowledge driven economy. The preamble of his presentation was the relevance of a knowledge economy in the 21st Century development which is now a widely accepted concept. Most organizations are recognizing knowledge economy as the next frontier that will bring development across the world. He made it clear that knowledge economy is about production and service based on knowledge intensive activities. The key component of this kind of economy is greater reliance on intellectual capabilities. Knowledge economy is being built on four pillars (Economic and institutional regime, Human capital, Education and ICT infrastructure and Innovations systems) which are used for assessing the readiness for a knowledge economy.

Other factors that moderate knowledge economy includes: land locked countries, low income, conflicts affected regions, the Sub-Sahara Africa, the non-oil exporting companies, and the French civil war countries; are all more predisposed to low knowledge economy. On the other hand, the English common law, absence to conflicts, North Africa, and the middle incomes predispose some countries to high knowledge economy. In conclusion he noted that Africa is still lagging behind on knowledge economy compared to other regions globally.
Plenary

Q. There is a lot of data being generated by various organizations. This data is meant for who? A lot of data is being generated by various organizations like what I just presented is from a survey carried by the World Bank. Challenge with indigenous (tacit) knowledge is people’s willingness to share. Unfortunately, currently there is no clear framework that can operationalize sharing of indigenous knowledge. However, there are upcoming models for studies of indigenous knowledge framework.

Comment: We need to speak to all people who have no access to knowledge especially in our rural areas as well as those in the informal urban settlement areas.

9.2.7 KM Award Winner 2018: IFAD’S Knowledge Management Approach

Guyo Roba, Helen Gilman, Knowledge Management, IFAD

IFAD won the KM Award in 2018, recognized for their knowledge management approach. IFAD has a knowledge management strategy implemented at the regional and local levels. There are knowledge management units with technical people. Further, there is a core team at the centre of knowledge management which ensures that the institution taps into tacit knowledge on things that have worked the exercise to build on good practices. Mr Roba noted that local knowledge and local solutions that have worked across small holder farmers and communities with similarities are easily transferable. Evidence based knowledge is essential for projects impact and research. The knowledge management technical team is responsible for pooling out knowledge that influences the outcome of projects. To harvest hands on knowledge, sharing and utilizing it as well as making it work across institutions is an important undertaking.

IFAD has institutionalized its knowledge management approach through having a strategy which was approved in July 2019. The core element of the strategy is that people are placed at the centre of the knowledge and repositories as a secondary aspect of the knowledge. This is aimed at tapping into tacit knowledge and to ensure that things which have worked are adopted and built on to guarantee that they are more functional. Through the knowledge management unit and approach, IFAD tries to pull valuable lessons that have worked, transferring things that have worked elsewhere, and trying to make it better in another context. To show IFAD’s commitment to knowledge management and building partnerships for knowledge for development, the institution has been organizing events and conferences as well as supported initiatives towards this end.

Plenary

Q. There is a lot of talk on food security and this is part of the Big 4 Agenda. As IFAD, do you have specific knowledge management strategies that can encourage a change in government policies on food security? There are food security knowledge harvesting events that are aimed at helping share good practices and lead to the production of knowledge products
10.0

Knowledge Management in sectors and cross dimensional issues

10.1  Knowledge Management in the traffic and transportation sector

Refiloe Mabaso, Knowledge Manager at ATNS/ Deputy Chairperson, South African Knowledge Management Association

Refiloe gave an overview on knowledge harvesting and transfer within Air Traffic and Navigation Services (ATNS). She highlighted how knowledge management is being used in air traffic. Knowledge management was established on the premise that for ATNS to facilitate safe air space, there was need to harvest and maintain knowledge within the organization and also to ensure that the knowledge is shared.
She observed that there is a department of information and knowledge management within the organization and its mandated with the institutionalization of knowledge and the retention of knowledge. She asserted the importance of sharing and also integrating knowledge in the various processes and procedures within the organization. While in most organizations data belongs to the IT department, at ATNS, data department is under knowledge management. Knowledge management started in 2014 within ATNS. She mentioned that creating awareness on knowledge management was critical and this was done through knowledge cafes. During the take off stage, they started drafting policies and procedures on knowledge management that people could reference to. They instituted means of measuring their successes and this was done through tools introduced on how knowledge is harvested, embedded, and institutionalized within the organization.

This has made knowledge be appreciated as authentic and a business enabler and a key component within the strategic development. The presenter shared that staff are required to submit their performance contract alongside their knowledge management statement which is measured. ATNS has been recognized for their legacy program which is aimed at ensuring that the institution retains the vast knowledge of individuals retiring from the organization. This is achieved through collaboration among key departments such as the information and knowledge management, human resources, performance management policy, talents and acquisition policy, and retiring policy. This program has been hailed a success in knowledge management. She concluded her presentation by asserting that knowledge is crucial and that its more critical to know who and how the knowledge that is harvested will be put to use. ATNS policies and procedures are aligned to the information and knowledge management policy. In conclusion, she posed a number of questions.

**CONCLUSION: CRITICAL QUESTIONS FOR KNOWLEDGE HARVESTING**

![Diagram showing critical questions for knowledge harvesting](image_url)

- **Who will use the knowledge?**
- **How will they use the knowledge?**
- **What knowledge is critical to retain?**
- **What approaches will you use to collect it?**
- **How will you format the knowledge?**
- **What technologies will you use to store it?**
- **What technologies will you use to distribute it?**
- **Prioritize constituencies’ information needs in the context of their work practices when designing and planning a knowledge retention and reuse program.**
- **Select collection approaches that complement and align with desired information type.**
- **Explore a variety of technologies, paying attention to those that assist in the retention and reuse of tacit knowledge.**
Plenary

Q. How do you carry out knowledge management at ATNS bearing that it requires a change of mind-set? As ATNS, we are deliberate about it thus it is an organizational initiative which had buy-in from the board, to the CEO. It is mandatory for all the legends contracts, and further, our legacy program ensures line managers receive knowledge from those retiring, and our performance contracts include a knowledge management function.

Q. Every organization is talking about ISO certified. Where does this stand within the ATNS framework? We are an ISO 9000 organization, which means when we are audited annually by the South African Bureau of standards, they include knowledge management. We are also among the contributors of the standards from a South African point of view. We are also measuring our knowledge management maturity using the standards.

10.2 Mind the gap: African languages, translation and indigenous knowledge management in development

Wangui wa Goro, Independent academic, critic, editor, writer.

Wangui shared some of the findings from a research on Information Knowledge Management conducted in 2006, a program funded by the Dutch government. The research focus was on Northern Development Practice in Africa. Wangui’s plan is to have the findings of the research published in a book titled ‘Mind the Gap’. The book focus will be on languages, indigenous knowledge, equalities and inequalities. The issues were informed by the post-elections events in 2007 which according to the Wangui, the poll chaos happened since Kenyans do not really know each other and people haven’t built into a national culture. She noted that as Africa, we have a colonial history that informs our knowledge and our knowledge management processes. She gave insights on the word ‘decolonizing knowledge and knowledge processes in Africa’. Much of the Northern knowledge data does not reference African sources. She talked about ‘recolonizing’ challenges since the world is never stable at any given time as reflected with fake news and changing environment of what is considered global institutions. This has an implication on knowledge management.

Wangui raised the concern of the ‘slow death’ of African languages and the local and indigenous knowledge systems. She noted that the education system that was inherited does not follow a holistic approach but rather follows a one subject specialization. Mind the Gap looks at how we can bridge the existing gaps: gender gaps, youth gaps, disability gaps, class gaps, and wealth gaps. She observed that there is a lack of knowledge on our terrain and our material wealth and resources and how to address it both at the local and national communities. There is also a lack of development of knowledge management including the definition that fits in different contexts and terrains. She raised concern on the persistence loss of intellectual property for African products such as the Kikoi, Maasai, Kikapu among others.
Plenary

Que: Which strategies are in place to ensure that knowledge will be shared at the local levels including in open safe places and in rural areas (knowledge villages?)

Our national structures including the 2010 Kenya Constitution recognizes indigenous knowledge. The devolved governments provide the opportunities for devolving knowledge all the way to the grassroots.

Q. Knowledge is in different spheres. How do we tap into indigenous knowledge and ensure that it is utilized in our researches? We need to come up with ways in which we can harvest indigenous knowledge from our resource persons when we still can. Otherwise, if these persons pass on, then we will have lost such knowledge.

Comment: Knowledge management should be integrated with community engagement if effective impact on service delivery and livelihood development is to be realized.

Comment: We should find a way of presenting a plea to the government to conserve indigenous knowledge. As it is, we do not see a commitment towards the conservation of local languages.

Comment: When we talk about knowledge management, there is need to professionalize languages and share cultures. For instance, have a definition for knowledge management in Swahili. We cannot communicate our knowledge if we are not professionals.

10.3 KM in Public administration- The case of Kenya Revenue Authority

Cosmas Kemboi- Chief Manager - Knowledge Management and Innovation, Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA)

Mr. Kemboi provided an overview about Kenya Revenue Authority and the implementation of knowledge management within the institution, with highlights on knowledge management initiatives and the impact of KM on Tax and Customs Administration. KRA has a robust knowledge management model for business. He noted that the institution is already implementing knowledge management processes and practices and further shared some of the KM initiatives as indicated in the figure below.

Promote knowledge sharing culture in the Authority
The presenter emphasized on the Knowledge Retention & Transfer Initiative which is a key component for knowledge harvesting and retention within KRA. To attain maximum knowledge retention and transfer, employees due for retirement are attached to a number of those working in the department and are encouraged to share their knowledge. This helps bridge the gap between those leaving the organization and those replacing them and new recruits.

He concluded his presentation by highlighting the impact of knowledge management on Tax and Customs Administration. These include: increased knowledge sharing culture, increased productivity and efficiency, increased employee competence and satisfaction, reduced risk of knowledge loss, improved decision making, increased awareness on business operations, increased customer satisfaction, and increased innovation performance.

**Plenary**

**Q.** How are you using this knowledge to increase production among the population and not just for tax collection efficiency? *Our role as KRA is to collect taxes and we educate Kenyans on the importance of paying taxes and its impact on our country’s development.*

**Q.** How do you handle staff who are resigning, those moving to other organizations and interns who leave KRA after their traineeship in terms of retaining their knowledge? *We have a knowledge management policy which allows for transfer of knowledge. We work with the human resource department, who notifies our department when they receive a resignation letter or when a staff is ready for retirement. Once we are informed, we embark on retention of knowledge from the officer who is in the process of exiting the authority.*

**Q.** What are the strategies and initiatives that have been put place to ensure sustainability of the KRA knowledge management approach? *This is our third year doing knowledge management and we are still on track. On KRA documents, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th corporate plans had a component of knowledge management but it was never implemented. However, implementation of knowledge management was embarked on in the 6th plan in 2016 and it’s ongoing in the current 7th corporate plan. Further, knowledge management policy by the government will enhance sustainability.*

**Q.** How do we package knowledge in an attractive way for our young people and children in knowledge management? *KRA has a department called tax education division whose mandate is to ensure that the focus is education from the lower level. There has been a lot of benchmarking and engagement with the Kenya curriculum institute to ensure tax education is included in the curriculum.*

**Comment:** *KRA has demonstrated a good business model within the context of knowledge management. We should explore ways through which this model is replicated in other countries.*
10.4 Knowledge brokering with the private sector in multi-stakeholder partnership: lessons and way forward Sarah Cummings K4DP/VU Amsterdam

In her introduction, Dr Sarah described herself as a knowledge activist. She mentioned that she was interested in decolonization of academia. In her current position at VU Amsterdam, she is looking at the role of public-private partnerships within CGIR networks. She presented on the research she and her colleagues had done in the past two years on the role of private sector in knowledge brokering within international development. Sarah briefly described the focus of the project and the team behind it.

The research focused on three main areas: analysis on the role of the private sector in the context of the MDGs and SDGs. The study recognized that the private sector is increasingly emphasised in international development. The research established the tool of critical discourse analysis and also developed tools for policy makers. The research documented a number of good practices that can increase emphasis on working with private sector.

In her conclusion, she raised a concern that there is need to be cautious when identifying partners in the private sector to ensure that sustainability and development is not reduced to trade-offs to achieve the greater impact that can be realized in working with the private sector. Private sector activities in knowledge brokering are broad: linking, information management, capacity building, funding, facilitating, and evaluating. “Beware of policy documents and look out ways in which they are framing policy options and diverse discourses, and look out for that political economy” Dr. Sarah
10.5 Knowledge management for Quality Education in Africa

Raky Gassamacoly – AFDB/Association for the Development of Education in Africa. Presented by Mary Sichangi, Coordinator, Inter-Country Quality Node on Mathematics and Science Education.

ADEA is a technical agency of the African Union and her Regional Economic Communities (RECs). It is one of the most important platforms for policy dialogue and agenda setting for Africa’s educational development. In addition, it provides education space as convener, knowledge creator, and forum policy dialogue. Knowledge management is envisaged in the Association’s strategic direction. Further, ADEA has put a solid ecosystem for promoting knowledge sharing. Inter-Country Quality Node (ICQN) promotes peer learning and knowledge exchange. ADEA focuses on evidence-based peer learning. Some notable achievements through ICQNs include: Peace education, Technical and Vocational Skills Development (TVSD), Education Management and Policy Support, the ADEA Task Force, Mathematics and Science Education, Teaching and Learning and the Network of African Learning Assessments (NALA) and Books and Learning Materials, and Early Childhood Development.

The ADEA Knowledge Hub is central in knowledge creation and knowledge sharing with stakeholders and partners in such a way that it informs policy and influences paradigm shifts. The hub will be a virtual ‘one-stop-shop’ where countries and stakeholders will access information on reforms taking place in their fellow countries and in the regional, continental and global education space. ADEA organizes benchmarking forums and collaborates with key development partners, regional and continental research and higher education.
10.6 Knowledge management in the Agricultural Sector - Programme for Agricultural Capacity Development in Africa

Charles Dhewa, Knowledge Transfer Africa

Charles noted that in most agricultural development agencies and government departments, knowledge management is located in the ICT department. In private companies, more focus is placed on marketing, advertising and promotional materials. He observed that the demand side of knowledge management need to be strengthened especially noting that farmer unions and associations are still very weak due to lack of funding and sustainability models that can strengthen KM. Other challenges as highlighted include: a lack of new and relevant content, information over-load for farmers, and identity theft.

Despite the existing challenges, he noted an increase in knowledge sharing platforms. ICTs are enabling the young generation to venture into agriculture through software developments, website designers, and drone technology. Further, with increased information sharing, farmers are better informed on market trends, and this has led to the power of middlemen being distributed along the entire value chains thus increasing transparency. Charles mentioned that more farmers are intentionally seeking knowledge on agriculture which is a positive move.

KM can make a difference in the agricultural sector by using KM approaches to track consumption patterns especially among the youth who have embraced a fast food culture. Knowledge management can also be used to inspire new research themes and promote indigenous food systems. KM has the opportunity to demonstrate the role of African mass markets as early warning systems in climate issues, weather changes, and food deficit. Further, knowledge management can be utilized to reveal the dangers of un-managed human-wildlife conflicts in a changing climate.
Knowledge Market
The idea was to provide space for companies and organisations to present their projects, share their findings and learnings, get feedback, and find future partners.

**Some of the shared ideas are listed below;**

1. Renewable energy in East Africa – the case of Uganda
2. KM trends, patterns in East and South Africa
3. Knowledge disconnection in the societal knowledge systems which drive people apart.
4. The business model of using knowledge. How do you develop small business using the concept of bottom pyramid / Small to large informal business?
5. Two programs were presented as follows;
   a. KM excellence program which is a peer learning and development program in the field of KM with the purpose to establish a group of 10-20 organizations, achieving a high level in KM and making it visible to the wider public.
   b. Advance knowledge cities, assess their profiles, and make them strong as knowledge cities. A program where 5-10 cities come together and support each other and in 2021 City Summit in Kisumu to present the results.
6. There is a small group of researchers in Uganda who are interested in improving performance in organizations; how can we solicit for such networks- inter-state forums, and inter-country research, advocating for KM but backed with research?

**Organizations and Institutions represented**

Presenters were drawn from: International Livestock Research Institute, Kenya National Academy of Sciences, Kenya Revenue Authority, Knowledge Management Society of Kenya (KMSK), Health Knowledge Management Network, Association for the Development of Education in Africa, Knowledge City, Knowledge Management Academy, Kenya Diaspora Alliance, R&B Consulting, Nigerian Knowledge for Development Initiative, IFAD, Kenya Ministry of Devolution, Kenya Ministry of Planning, UN Habitat, Knowledge Transfer Africa and Zimbabwe.

**Reflections and Lessons from the knowledge market processes**

- *Knowledge for business model- it was noted that knowledge management can play a key role in small business enterprises*. There are many business ideas around us but for one to succeed in any business, discipline and leadership skills are needed. “Simple knowledge creates great ideas. You can build a house from plastic bottles which are considered as waste materials.” **Prince Lekan Fadina.**

- *According to Mary Abbo, the renewable energy experience in Uganda is an inspiring story on how knowledge can be utilized to transform lives and empower people in the rural areas. The success story should be replicated in other countries.*

- *On knowledge disconnection - Research, impact and the gap between organisations and academia is as a result of some large organizations which shun working with small organisations. We should adopt a model of partnership where scientists become journalists and journalists become scientists.*
Open space: Knowledge for Development
This session is intended to co-create concrete projects and initiatives, which are targeted to implement a Knowledge Agenda for Africa. Participants were given an opportunity to share and post their project ideas, get feedback, support, attract partners for the implementation, and get started.

**Shared project ideas, feedback and support**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Project ideas</strong></th>
<th><strong>Vision</strong></th>
<th><strong>Open Space Ideas</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Physical space</td>
<td>1. Seamless interaction in knowledge (user friendly)</td>
<td>1. How to decolonize knowledge: Decolonize our mind on the beliefs that local knowledge is inferior the same way developing countries are considered inferior. Appreciate that developing countries have developed great ideas such as the Mpesa mobile money in Kenya which is now being replicated in developed countries.</td>
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<td>2. Mobile space</td>
<td>2. Everyday practice/culture/consistent should be a lifestyle</td>
<td>2. We need to address gender issues.</td>
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<td>4. Partnership with knowledge providers</td>
<td>4. An Africa that knows its identity.</td>
<td>4. Knowledge spaces: It was proposed that knowledge spaces should be established all over Africa. This includes physical spaces, village knowledge spaces.</td>
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<td>6. Exhibition, events etc.</td>
<td>6. Ability to capture and transform knowledge.</td>
<td>6. Build communities of practices where we can learn and unlearn.</td>
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<td>8. Correct mind-sets (people) to appreciate knowledge in order to transform.</td>
<td>8. How do I become an effective knowledge management ambassador?</td>
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<td>Project ideas</td>
<td>Vision</td>
<td>Open Space Ideas</td>
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<td>9. National commitment to finance knowledge functions.</td>
<td>9. Indigenous knowledge documentation - Much of the knowledge that exist in Africa is indigenous and is yet to be tapped in.</td>
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<td>10. Integration of indigenous and contemporary knowledge.</td>
<td>10. More insight on knowledge management excellence - Integrate and assess knowledge management in different sectors. Specify different functions in an organization and the role in knowledge management.</td>
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<td>11. Capacity Building.</td>
<td>11. <em>The politics of Knowledge management-</em> Clarity between knowledge management and information system. Standardize knowledge management definition.</td>
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<td>12. Inclusion and participatory approaches.</td>
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Closing Ceremony

Joseph Wakaba Mucheru - Cabinet Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Communications

Represented by Esbon Maluwei

On behalf of the Cabinet Secretary for ICT, Mr. Maluwei thanked the Knowledge City organizers for enabling Kenya to be the first country to launch the Knowledge Management conference in Africa. We need a framework to implement knowledge management. The Government of Kenya through the Ministry of ICT is implementing knowledge based programs such as Ajira https://ajiradigital.go.ke and constituency development hubs targeting the youth. This is an ICT infrastructure to the counties with the last mile fiber optic cables; this is aimed at ensuring accessibility and affordability of the internet at the grass roots. Dr. Andreas officially closed the conference by acknowledging all participants and partners who made the conference a success. He specially extended his appreciation to The Knowledge City, Nairobi team which consists of Pauline Wanjiku, Managing Director-Knowledge City, Nairobi, Muthoni Gichohi, Managing Director-Health Knowledge Management Network, and Shem Ochuodho, Global Chairman, Kenya diaspora Alliance.
14.0

Day 3

Knowledge Art Brunch and KM4D Community Meeting

The Knowledge Art Brunch marked the final highlight event with an informal come together and an encounter with art works that give inspiration for the African knowledge societies. After four days of learning, discussing, sharing, creating, the brunch gave participants an opportunity to reconnect brain and heart, and to agree with partners on steps forward. The event was graced by Suzanna Owiyo, a renowned musician who performed songs for Africa’s knowledge based future. There was a presentation of art of works by Louise Deininger.

12.1 Action points

Below were the action points as discussed during Knowledge Art Brunch.

i. Development of Kenya Knowledge Agenda.

ii. The next meeting for Kenya will be on February/March 2020.

iii. 2nd African Knowledge for Development Partnership Meeting will be held in Ethiopia on October 2020.

Click the links below for complete presentations, profiles of the presenters and gallery.
https://www.knowledge.city/gallery-of-nairobi-knowledge-week/