

Knowledge Management

A guide

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Traditional research approach

In this approach, the researcher investigates street and informal foods, produces a publication/report.



The weakness of this approach is that the vendor and supporting organisations may not be involved. Publications and reports may not be promoted to stakeholders in the sector.

Coalition approach to research



In this approach, all stakeholders are involved in the research at the start of the project, they work together and share information

The weakness is that knowledge generated by the coalition was not always shared effectively because the demands and flows for information were not understood

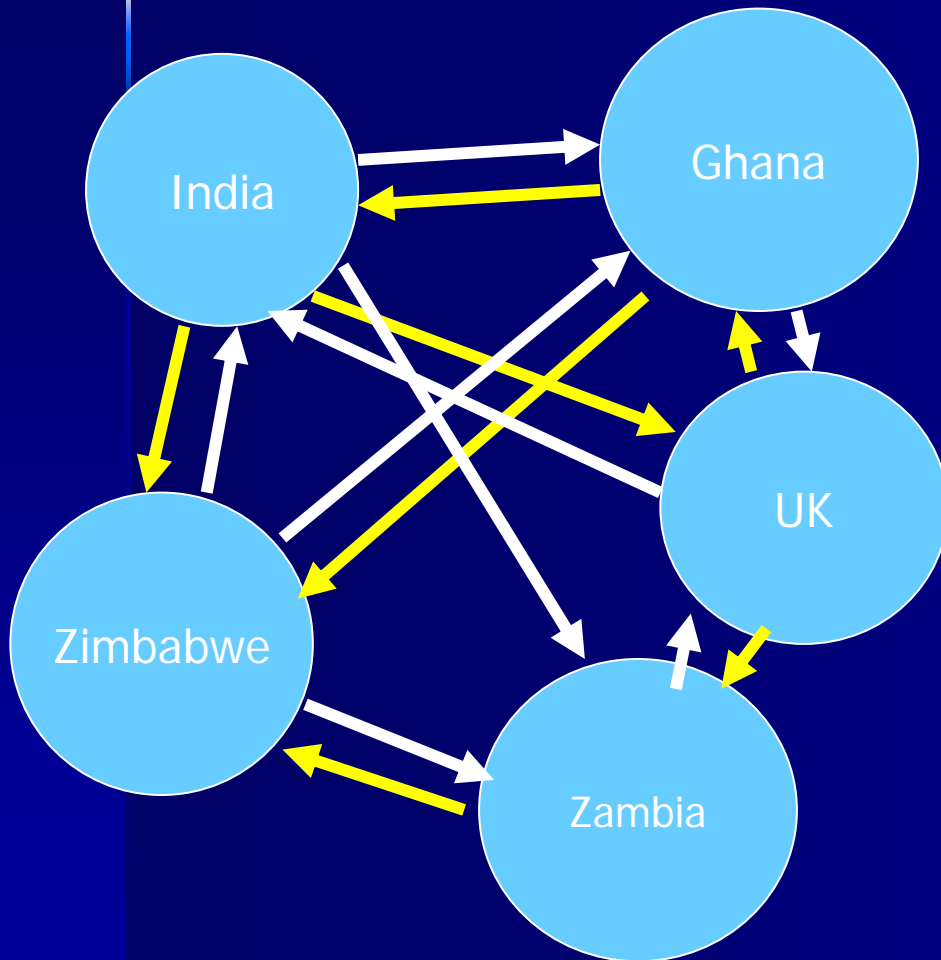
Knowledge management



In this approach, a coalition approach is used along with a greater understanding about how knowledge is managed and shared by the participating organisations and institutions.

For example, knowledge required by vendors from the local authority is different from knowledge required by the local authority from vendors.

Coalitions in different countries working together



Coalitions working together

Coalitions in different countries work together to share knowledge on food safety and how to have successful coalitions

Conclusion for this project

- To help the poor, generating new knowledge is not enough
- Working together as a coalition improves the effectiveness because results are shared and exchanged.
- Understanding knowledge flows and demands from one partner to another along with institutional linkages improves the management of information.

Conclusions for this project (2)

- Coalitions in different regions (West Africa, Southern Africa and South Asia) share information and knowledge