

- Knowledge management is a collaborative learning process through which insights and experiences are exchanged, analyzed, and put into practice. The knowledge management process is aimed at incentivizing action and achieving impact through a deeper understanding of relevant issues, strengthened institutional and programme results, and influence on policy-making and global debates.
- Knowledge management for evaluation is the application of this learning process to the general practice of evaluation. It addresses various aspects of evaluation, including effective methodologies, quality assurance frameworks, evaluation findings and recommendations, thematic analyses, management processes, and institutional performance and capacity.



Proposed UNEG Working Definition: Evaluation Knowledge Tool

- An evaluation knowledge tool is a means of **strategically developing**, **articulating**, **and sharing** evaluative knowledge. The application of such a tool is in itself an **evolving process based on collaboration**. The choice of evaluation knowledge tool and means of communication are key to ensuring that knowledge is translated into effective action.
- Examples of knowledge tools for the practice of evaluation are:
 - knowledge-sharing events, including conferences and workshops
 - live- or web-based dialogues
 - newsletters
 - meta-analyses of evaluation findings
 - guidelines for evaluation methodologies





Annex: Links between Evaluation and Knowledge Management

Evaluation Products and Processes

- · Data collection and analysis
 - · Evaluation reports
- Management responses and follow-up actions
- Stakeholder involvement in evaluation process

Systematization and Learning

- · Analysis of evaluation findings
- Systematization of evaluation methodologies, tools, and management practices
- Identification of best practices and lessons learned
 - · Exchange and dialogue

Achieving Impact

- Strengthened evaluation capacities
- Enhanced global and local evaluative knowledge
- · Improved programme design
- Inputs into global debates, agreements and resolutions
- Influence in national policy
 formulation

Sharing Knowledge and Incentivizing Action

- National and international events
 - · Dissemination and

Communication of knowledge

products

Advocacy

