

Science of Delivery: An Agricultural Development Approach

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Abstract

Agricultural development in many developing countries continues to face multifaceted challenges, particularly in the effectiveness of delivering innovations to farmers and in bridging the gap between local knowledge and research-based scientific understanding. Often, top-down approaches overlook the rich, contextual wisdom embedded within local farming communities, resulting in innovations that are either poorly adopted or unsustainable in the long term. This study explores how the integration of local knowledge with formal scientific research can be achieved through effective delivery and sharing systems. Adopting a constructivist paradigm, the research employed a qualitative case study approach, drawing on data collected from in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, direct observations, and document analysis. Key informants included experienced farmers, community leaders, agricultural extension workers, and local government staff. The analysis was conducted using NVivo 12 Plus software to identify meaningful patterns and themes. The results suggest that when scientific innovations are co-developed with input from local knowledge, they are not only more relevant and adaptable but also culturally accepted—what this study refers to as “culturally rooted innovations.” Such integration not only helps safeguard agroecological systems but also builds mutual understanding and trust among stakeholders. This study highlights the importance of participatory knowledge-sharing models and localized delivery systems as essential components in designing more sustainable and inclusive agricultural development strategies.

I. Introduction

Indonesia is endowed with abundant natural and human resources, making it one of the most biodiverse countries globally. As an archipelagic nation comprising thousands of islands, its varied ecosystems offer immense potential for achieving national food security. Historically, Indonesia adopted a top-down approach to agricultural development, notably through the Green Revolution. This strategy led to a significant milestone in 1984 when the country attained rice self-sufficiency (Syuaib, 2016). The success was largely attributed to the widespread adoption of high-yielding varieties, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides. However, this achievement came at an environmental cost. The emphasis on monoculture and uniform seed varieties resulted in the loss of thousands of indigenous germplasms, while excessive use of chemical inputs led to soil degradation and pollution (Widiyanto, 2021).

The environmental repercussions of the Green Revolution have prompted a reevaluation of Indonesia's agricultural strategies. The degradation of natural resources and the decline in biodiversity have underscored the need for sustainable agricultural practices. Organic farming has emerged as a viable alternative, offering the potential to regenerate agricultural land and counteract biodiversity loss by reducing reliance on chemical inputs (Tamtomo, 2020). Moreover, integrating local knowledge with scientific research is crucial for developing context-specific solutions that are both effective and culturally appropriate. This approach aligns with the principles of agroecology, which emphasizes the importance of ecological balance and social equity in agricultural systems (Muswar, 2009). By fostering collaboration among farmers, researchers, and policymakers, Indonesia can transition towards more resilient and sustainable food systems.

In response to these challenges, the Science of Delivery (SoD) emerges as a promising development framework. Rather than opposing innovation or local knowledge, SoD encourages dialogue between the two. It emphasizes that development initiatives should be rooted in local contexts and adapted through meaningful exchanges between knowledge systems. Bacon (1597) asserted that "knowledge is power," suggesting that individuals and communities must enhance their understanding to empower themselves (Fakhlina, 2023). Davenport and Prusak, as cited in Fakhlina (2023), also note that knowledge in organizations exists not only in documents but also in routines, processes, and cultural norms. Therefore, proactive knowledge sharing becomes a crucial feature of effective knowledge management.

SoD integrates four interdependent elements: local knowledge, innovation, delivery systems, and knowledge sharing. Local knowledge provides a cultural and contextual foundation; innovation addresses technical challenges; delivery systems ensure practical implementation; and knowledge sharing enables collective learning and mutual understanding. These elements are not isolated—they reinforce one

another. Effective innovations emerge when grounded in local wisdom; delivery systems thrive when tailored to community realities; and knowledge sharing enriches stakeholder collaboration (Fakhlina, 2023).

This study aims to explore how local knowledge and scientific innovation can be integrated through effective delivery and knowledge-sharing systems, especially within agricultural development initiatives in Indonesia.

Adopting a constructivist paradigm, this study employs a qualitative case study approach. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, participant observations, and document analysis. Informants included experienced farmers, traditional leaders, agricultural extension workers, and local government staff. NVivo 12 Plus was used to code and analyze the data, focusing on meaning units, categories, and emerging themes.

The findings are expected to contribute to the design of more adaptive, inclusive, and sustainable agricultural policies. By highlighting the synergy between local knowledge and formal innovation, this study offers insights into how delivery systems and knowledge-sharing practices can be optimized to improve development outcomes—both in terms of effectiveness and cultural relevance.

2. Research Method

This study adopts a qualitative approach framed within the constructivist or interpretivist paradigm. Constructivism emphasizes how individuals manage day-to-day practical matters and make sense of their experiences. According to Creswell (2023), the constructivist paradigm is based on the assumption that individuals constantly strive to understand the world in which they live and work. They develop subjective meanings based on their personal experiences, which are directed toward specific objects or phenomena. Researchers, therefore, aim to understand the historical and cultural contexts that shape these meanings. Every human action inherently carries specific meaning. These individual meanings are brought into social interactions and collectively interpreted within the shared meaning system of the community to which the individuals belong.

A qualitative research method was chosen due to the complexity, dynamic nature, and deeply contextual characteristics of the research problem. The case study design was employed to allow an in-depth exploration of the realities on the ground. The phenomenon of innovation in this study is linked to environmental, economic, and political conditions, as well as the sociocultural understanding and behavior of communities in East Sumba in responding to such changes. These contextual factors directly affect the success and speed of adopting government-recommended agricultural technologies.

Data were collected through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions,

observations, and document analysis. The informants were selected based on their extensive experience and active involvement in farming activities. The collected data were analyzed using NVivo 12 Plus software, which facilitated the identification of meaning units, coding, categorization, and thematic development.

4. Results and Discussion

The discussion chapter of this study aims to present and analyze the findings based on both empirical data and relevant theoretical frameworks. This section explores how the concepts and practices observed in the field relate to the theories applied and to the local context being studied. The discussion is divided into four main subsections: The Geographical and Climatic Characteristics of East Sumba Regency, which outlines the physical environment as a crucial foundation for agricultural development; The Role of Local Knowledge in Sustainable Agriculture Development, which highlights how cultural values, traditions, and local wisdom in East Sumba serve as a basis for sustainable farming practices; Integrating Local and Scientific Knowledge within Agricultural Innovation Systems, which focuses on the importance of merging traditional knowledge with scientific approaches to support innovation and improve productivity; and finally, Challenges and Opportunities in Knowledge Sharing for Agricultural Sustainability, which examines the dynamics, barriers, and potential of knowledge sharing as a key process in building a more sustainable and resilient agricultural system.

Geographical and Climatic Characteristics of East Sumba Regency

East Sumba Regency, located in the eastern region of Indonesia, is characterized by a diverse geographical landscape that includes plains, hills, and mountains, with the highest elevation reaching 1,225 meters above sea level. The terrain varies significantly, with the northern part of the regency generally being more gently sloped compared to the steeper southern areas. Fertile alluvial plains are commonly found along the northern coastline, offering substantial potential for agricultural activities. Meanwhile, the central and southern parts, especially the southeastern area, are dominated by mountainous ranges. Despite being rich in natural resources, these areas are underutilized due to the limited availability of surface water (Haba, Lerebulan, & Suharno, 2021).

From a climatological perspective, East Sumba has a dry and semi-arid climate, with three main rainfall regimes. The eastern and northern regions receive less than 1,000 mm of rainfall annually, the central and southern areas receive between 1,000 to 1,500 mm, while the western region records the highest annual rainfall, ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 mm. Overall, the area experiences rainfall for only three to four months per year, with an average annual temperature ranging between 30°C and 31°C. These arid climatic conditions significantly affect various aspects of life, particularly the sustainability of agriculture and the management of natural resources (Darmawan, Kusuma, & Fitrani, 2020).

Given these geographical and climatic characteristics, one of the major challenges in developing the agricultural sector in East Sumba is the optimal use of land—especially in areas that are agriculturally fertile but constrained by limited surface

water resources.

The Role of Local Knowledge in Sustainable Agricultural Development

In the context of sustainable agricultural development, local knowledge plays a crucial role, especially in areas with limited access to modern technology or commercial agricultural systems. Local knowledge, which refers to the experiences and insights held by local communities, has become a key component in agricultural systems, particularly among small-scale farmers who rely on traditional methods to manage their land and natural resources. This knowledge not only serves to sustain livelihoods but also contributes to the sustainability of the agricultural ecosystem itself (Turner et al., 2020; Ngugi et al., 2021).

One of the main values of local knowledge is its ability to provide a foundation for the adoption of new technologies and practices. Local knowledge often becomes the dominant form of knowledge in many communities, offering the necessary context for introducing new information or innovations in a way that is more easily accepted by the community (Verschuren & Doorewaard, 2017). For example, the people of East Sumba have a strong local wisdom related to the management of natural resources and sustainable agricultural systems. This is evidenced by the way they traditionally manage land and water use, which tends to be more environmentally friendly and considers the balance of the ecosystem (Arianto et al., 2022).

The integration of local knowledge with scientific knowledge through a participatory process can enhance agricultural extension outcomes. By involving farmers in every stage of innovation and technology development, local knowledge can be accommodated in a more relevant and contextual way, thereby improving the acceptance and effectiveness of agricultural interventions (Chambers & Conway, 2020). Through this approach, sustainability in agriculture can be achieved without disregarding the local cultural values that have proven successful over the years.

In the effort to create sustainable agriculture, local knowledge plays a crucial role, especially in areas that still rely on traditional farming methods. One approach that can support the integration of local knowledge with modern science is the Delevisi Model, or what is more commonly known as the Science of Delivery. This model emphasizes how knowledge can be delivered in a more contextual and locally relevant manner, ensuring that not only theories or technologies are introduced but also practical ways that can be accepted and applied by farming communities.

The application of the Delevisi Model in the context of sustainable agriculture highlights the importance of collaboration among various stakeholders, such as farmers, researchers, government, and the community. These parties work together to adapt new knowledge in ways that are relevant to local conditions. Here, local knowledge is not just seen as static but as part of an

ongoing innovation process that can continue to evolve. By involving the community actively in every stage of decision-making, the agricultural process becomes more inclusive and sustainable.

Through this model, the knowledge shared is not only technical but also touches upon the social and cultural aspects present in the community. Trust among members of farmer groups becomes a key factor in ensuring that the knowledge shared is accepted and utilized. This will enhance their capacity to address challenges, such as climate change and market dynamics, in a more adaptive manner. As shown in Figure 1 below, this model illustrates how local and scientific knowledge can integrate to create more sustainable agricultural solutions.

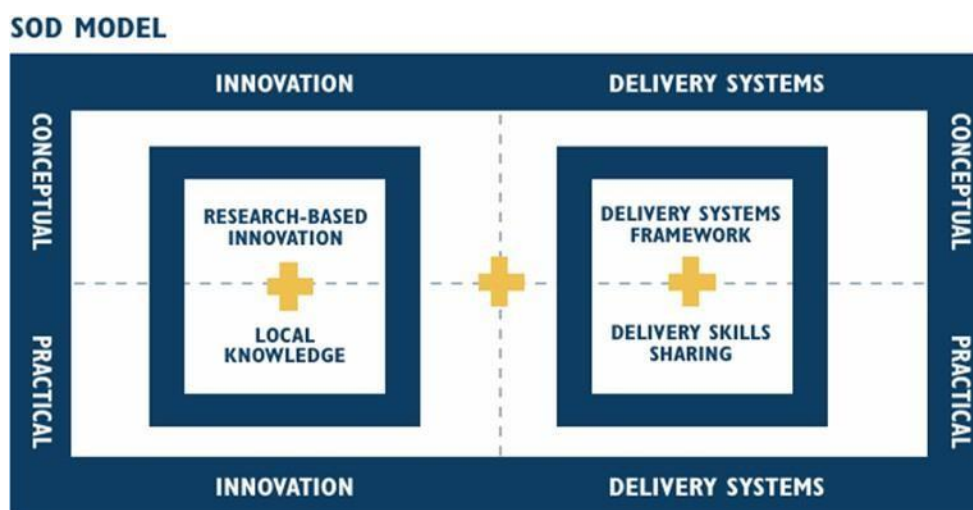


Figure 1: The Science of Delivery (SOD) Model

This model illustrates the integration of local knowledge and scientific knowledge in the development of sustainable agriculture. It emphasizes the importance of participatory processes, where knowledge is shared and adapted in a way that is contextually relevant to the local community. The model highlights the role of trust, collaboration, and mutual understanding among all stakeholders, including farmers, researchers, and local leaders, in achieving successful agricultural innovations.

The importance of local knowledge in sustainable agricultural development is not only limited to technical or methodological aspects but also relates to the social values that underpin agricultural practices themselves. Communities that value and preserve their traditional knowledge, like those in East Sumba, are better equipped to manage crises related to food security, climate change, and ecological degradation, while maintaining their culture and identity. In this regard, local knowledge not only leads to better agricultural management but also to broader social and cultural sustainability (Turner et al., 2020; Arianto et

al., 2022).

Integration of Local and Scientific Knowledge in Agricultural Innovation Systems

The integration of local knowledge and scientific knowledge is a key element in creating an effective and sustainable agricultural innovation system. This approach not only connects tradition with technology but also bridges the practical experiences of local communities with the outcomes of academic research and modern institutions. In the context of agriculture, which is becoming increasingly complex due to climate change, land degradation, and global market pressures, collaboration among various actors—including farmers, researchers, governments, and community organizations—becomes essential to create innovations that are relevant, practical, and resilient to local challenges (Palacpac & Flor, 2021; Catford, 2009).

The "science of delivery," rooted in knowledge management, emphasizes the importance of managing knowledge as a strategic asset for organizations or communities. Knowledge is not merely information but information enriched by experience, context, interpretation, and reflection (Davenport & Laurence, 1998). Therefore, managing knowledge is as crucial as managing other physical assets. In the agricultural context, this means organizing and disseminating both traditional and scientific knowledge to support decision-making that is accurate, efficient, and adaptive (Berkes, 2020; Chambers & Conway, 2020).

Criticism of agricultural development approaches that overemphasize "science discovery" while neglecting "science delivery" (Catford, 2009) highlights the importance of the science of delivery. Many agricultural development failures are not caused by a lack of technology but by the inability to communicate and integrate knowledge into practical applications. Knowledge management provides a solution to this challenge by identifying, storing, and disseminating information and experiences from various agricultural actors (Verschuren & Doorewaard, 2017).

Innovation in the agricultural sector increasingly involves multi-actor partnerships, as seen in Europe and Tunisia, where farmers, researchers, and other stakeholders work together in a process of collective innovation. In Tunisia, for instance, farmer organizations facilitate knowledge exchange, although its effectiveness depends on the context and membership status. This is where local knowledge plays a role as a social binder and a source of inspiration in agricultural innovation (Ngugi et al., 2021; Arianto et al., 2022).

In the culture of the East Sumba community, deliberation processes (*pulu pamba*, *bata bokulu*) serve as important means for knowledge sharing and building consensus. Lunggi Randa, a local farmer, states, "La kabonggur ninya nahori marangga pangadangu dangu nahori marangga parahaya," which means "In a gathering, there must be mutual understanding and mutual trust," emphasizing the core values in the knowledge-sharing process. This culture demonstrates that the success of integrating local and scientific knowledge is

greatly influenced by a social climate that upholds trust, mutual understanding, and solidarity (Turner et al., 2020).

Therefore, the integration of local and scientific knowledge in agricultural innovation systems is not just a technical process but also a social one that requires cultural sensitivity and active participation from all parties. When local knowledge is placed on an equal footing with scientific knowledge, the resulting innovations will be more contextual, widely accepted, and sustainable in the long run (Berkes, 2020; Arianto et al., 2022).

Challenges and Opportunities in Knowledge Sharing for Agricultural Sustainability

Knowledge sharing is a critical foundation in creating sustainable agriculture; however, this process is not without its challenges and opportunities. On one hand, sharing knowledge can enhance creativity, efficiency, farmer performance, and strengthen adaptation to climate change and socio-economic pressures. On the other hand, this process is often hindered by structural, social, and psychological factors rooted in the dynamics of farmer groups and institutional policies (Palacpac & Flor, 2021).

One of the main challenges in knowledge sharing within farming communities is the lack of trust among group members, which is often accompanied by low commitment and insufficient transparency from both the leaders and the members (Palacpac & Flor, 2021). When trust is lacking, individuals within the group are less likely to share valuable knowledge, which can result in the stagnation of innovation and problem-solving. This challenge is not just about the reluctance of sharing technical or operational knowledge but extends to the fear that shared information could be misused, leading to potential conflicts or exploitation within the group.

Social relations play a critical role in the quality of knowledge sharing. The dynamics within farmer groups, such as the level of trust, equality, and fairness, significantly influence the effectiveness of knowledge exchange. When there is a lack of these social dimensions, information sharing becomes limited, and the flow of knowledge is hindered. Trust is especially vital in ensuring that the knowledge shared is accepted and utilized effectively, as participants must believe that the information will be used for the benefit of the collective rather than for personal gain. In the absence of these qualities, even the most advanced agricultural innovations may struggle to be adopted.

In contrast, in communities like East Sumba, the social fabric is rich with a culture of mutual understanding and respect, which fosters an environment where knowledge sharing can thrive. The people of East Sumba are known for their strong traditions of deliberation (**pulu pamba, bata bokulu**) and their willingness to make sacrifices for the common good. These cultural values not only promote social cohesion but also create a strong social capital that reinforces

participatory knowledge sharing processes. The communal approach to problem-solving, where every member is encouraged to contribute, helps bridge the gap between traditional knowledge and modern agricultural practices.

The dynamics of knowledge sharing among farmer group members will shape the knowledge-sharing process, influenced by the local knowledge they possess. Lunggi Randa, one of the farmers, said, "La kabonggur ninya nahori marangga pangadangu dangu nahori marangga parahaya," which means that in any gathering, there should be mutual understanding and trust. One important aspect in the knowledge-sharing process is the presence of mutual understanding and trust (marangga pangadang dangu marangga parahaya), as shown in Figure 2 below.



Figure 2: Pulu Pamba Bata Bokulu/Pahamang (Discussion/Deliberation)

The characteristics of the people of East Sumba include being easy to accept and trust, mutually understanding, fond of deliberation, willing to sacrifice, and friendly. The people of East Sumba generally respect decisions made based on deliberation, where their leaders or representatives are present and provide input (Woha, 2008).

Thus, building a strong foundation of trust, equity, and respect is essential for effective knowledge sharing in farming communities. In places like East Sumba, where these values are deeply embedded in daily life, knowledge sharing can be seen as a communal activity that extends beyond simple information exchange. It becomes a way to sustain agricultural practices, promote innovation, and adapt to changing environmental and economic conditions. Therefore, fostering an environment where trust and fairness are prioritized can help overcome barriers to knowledge sharing, enabling more resilient and sustainable agricultural practices in the long term.

Another challenge is the limited access to technology and adequate information sources, particularly in remote farming communities. When scientific information or innovation results are not communicated in a language and

manner relevant to the local context, it becomes difficult to accept and implement. This challenge is exacerbated if there is no systematic mechanism to bridge scientific knowledge with local experiences (Turner et al., 2020).

However, knowledge sharing also opens many strategic opportunities. When done effectively, this process can increase agricultural productivity, improve crop quality, and promote environmentally friendly farming practices. Silent and reciprocal knowledge sharing can spark innovative abilities, while the integration of local knowledge and scientific research strengthens context-based and adaptive solutions to changes (Arianto et al., 2022).

Digital platforms, farmer field schools, and thematic networks like those developed in Horizon 2020 are innovative examples of how knowledge can be accessed and reused widely. On the other hand, initiatives such as community deliberations and agricultural field schools demonstrate that locally based participatory methods remain relevant and important, particularly for smallholder farmers. Extension systems that combine local and scientific knowledge sources have proven to be more effective in fostering food security and responding to environmental crises (Chambers & Conway, 2020).

Ultimately, knowledge sharing is not just about sharing data or techniques; it is about building a collaborative climate that values experience, local wisdom, and creates space for collective learning. When agricultural actors feel valued and involved in the collective learning process, sustainable agricultural innovation becomes not only possible but can grow and spread with deep roots in the community (Berkes, 2020).

4. Conclusion

The Science of Delivery (SoD) as an approach is crucial in building a food security and sustainable agriculture system, particularly in East Sumba, which frequently experiences crop failures and is threatened by food insecurity, as well as in Indonesia in general in the fight against food shortages. Science of Delivery combines local knowledge, innovation, delivery systems, and knowledge sharing. This integration fosters innovations that are culturally relevant because local knowledge becomes the context for engineering innovations, ensuring that the innovations introduced address the problems and needs of the users and are well accepted by them. The importance of emphasizing the integration of local knowledge in policy design has been highlighted by Lopolito et al. (2022), while von Braun et al. (2023) emphasize the role of innovation and delivery systems in achieving sustainable development goals. Thus, the SoD approach offers a holistic framework to improve the effectiveness of development programs through the synergy of these elements.

Science of Delivery offers a comprehensive approach to sustainable agricultural development by integrating local knowledge, innovation, effective delivery systems, and knowledge sharing mechanisms. The implementation of this approach requires consistency and strong commitment from all stakeholders to realize an adaptive, inclusive, and participatory agricultural model.

Sharing knowledge to build mutual understanding and trust within farmer groups is of great importance (nahori marangga pangadangu dangu nahori marangga parahaya) and simultaneously eliminates gaps in various aspects within the farmer groups. Participatory communication, as a dialogic communication approach, fosters a sense of togetherness, equality, and openness among members, strengthening collaboration and a sense of ownership and attachment within the group. "Pulu pamba bata bokulu," meaning deliberation together, is where dialogic communication takes place, allowing group members to share, inform, and exchange information with each other.

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