

Knowledge Sharing and Mutual Learning

Japan-OECD policy Forum on Urban Development and Green Growth

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Martina Kampmann

OECD Knowledge Sharing Alliance
Office of the Secretary General



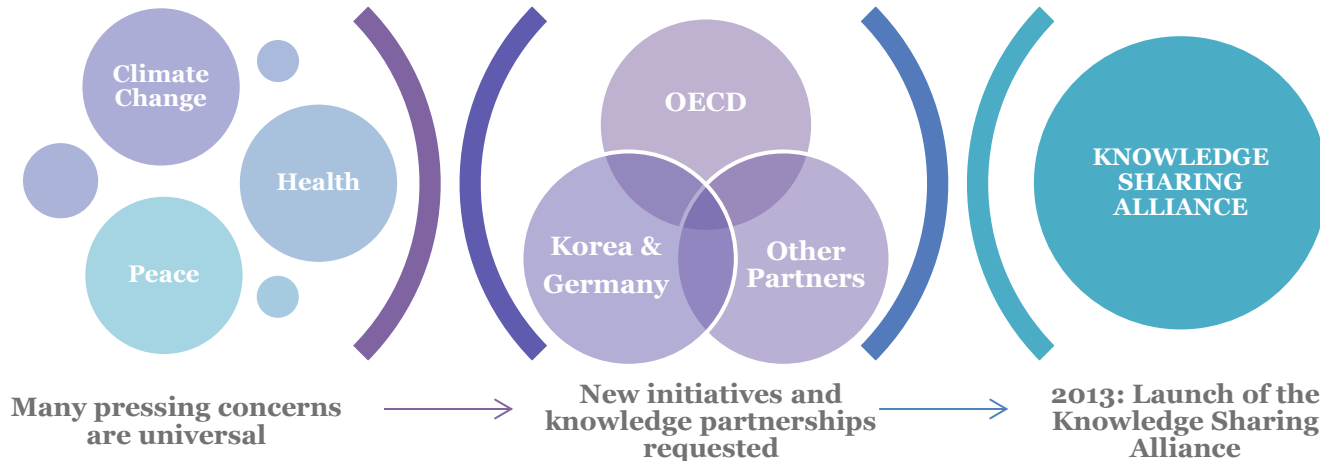
Knowledge
Sharing Alliance

Facilitating Dialogue for Universal Development



I.

OECD Knowledge Sharing Alliance



The world is at a crossroads in terms of global relations and forms of collaboration. Many pressing concerns are **universal**, and can only be tackled by **cross-border collaboration**.

As part of its **development strategy**, the OECD decided to establish a Knowledge Sharing Alliance (KSA), in partnership with Germany, Korea and other partners.

The OECD seeks strategic alliances that build on the expertise of its own members with field level presence and **implementation capacity** in developing countries.



What is Knowledge Sharing?

Knowledge sharing is a process where new substance, new or amended processes, new partnerships/relationships are co-created and sustained between countries or organisations, from any stage of development and background.

Key Elements:

- New substance
- New processes
- New partnerships.

Cross-cutting element: *continuity*



KSA workshop in Bali, March 2014

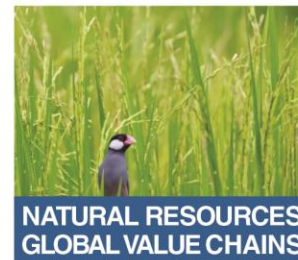
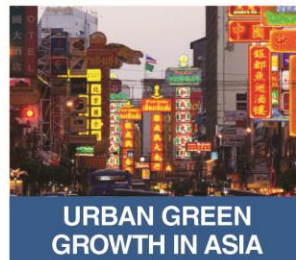
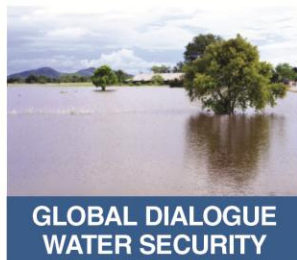
Knowledge Sharing Alliance Programmes & Platforms

The OECD Knowledge Sharing Alliance supports projects in collaboration with several Directorates of the OECD.

In partnerships with emerging and developing economies, these projects were established on the basis of joint learning and equal footing, including external agencies working on the ground.

Methodologies and tools:

Peer Learning	Feedback Loops
Collaborative Dialogues	Knowledge Sharing Platforms & other instruments



Knowledge Sharing Alliance approaches

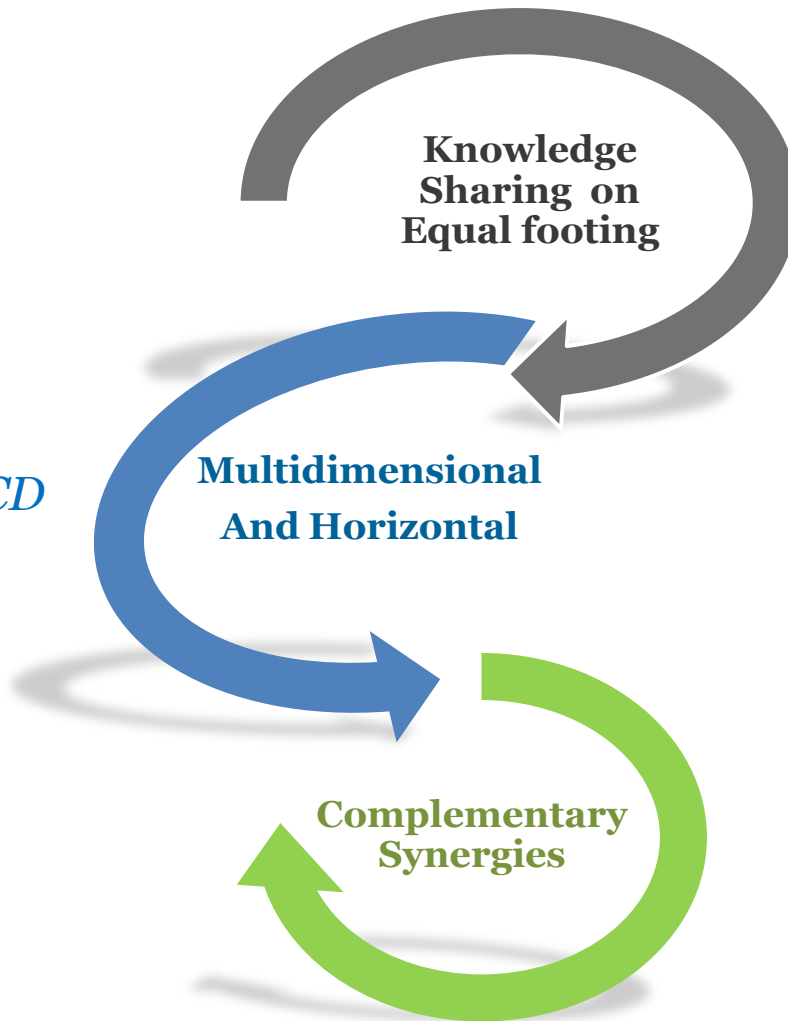
With emerging economies



Within the OECD



With external agencies



II. Knowledge and Urban Development

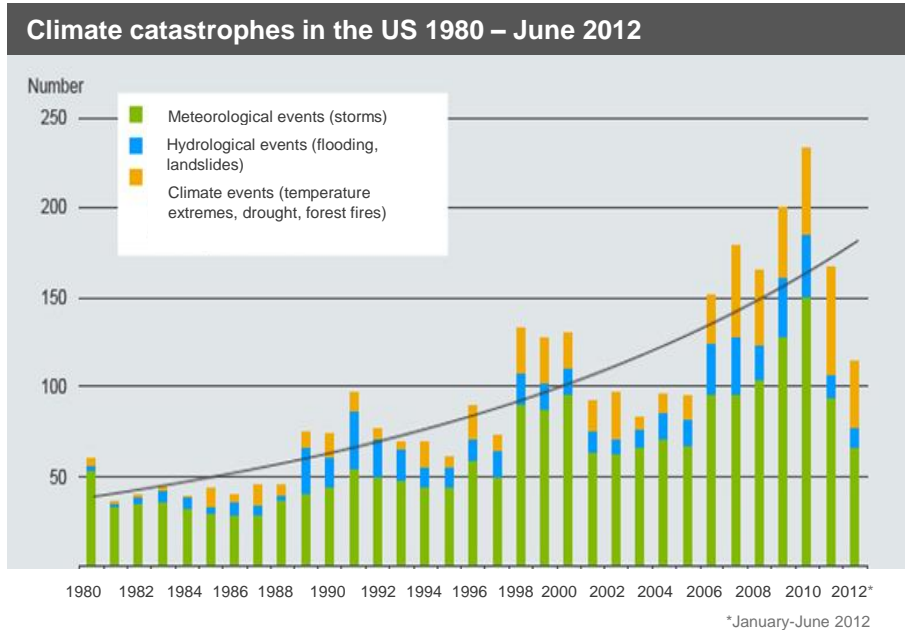
Urban development is the culminating space where the knowledge in science, governance, private sector, civil society etc. and above all the variety of cultures and their related knowledge are coming together.



Climate change – local and global challenges

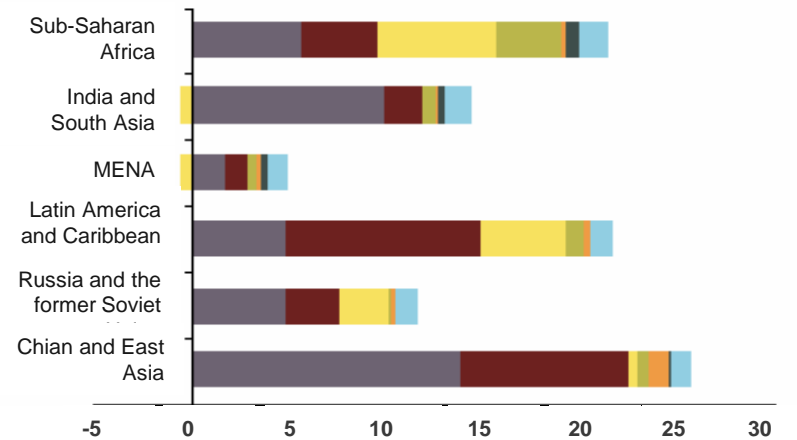


If we can't stop greenhouse gas emissions, can societies adapt to the impacts of climate change?



Source: Munich Re, GeoRisk Research, NatCatSERVICE, August 2012

Adaptation costs in 2030 for Climate Breakdown scenario:



Source: Grantham Research Institute/Vivid Economics calculations, based on World Bank (2009a)

\$US billion

- Infrastructure
- Coastal Zone Protection
- Industrial and municipal water supply and riverine flood protection
- Agriculture
- Fisheries
- Human Health
- Extreme Water Events

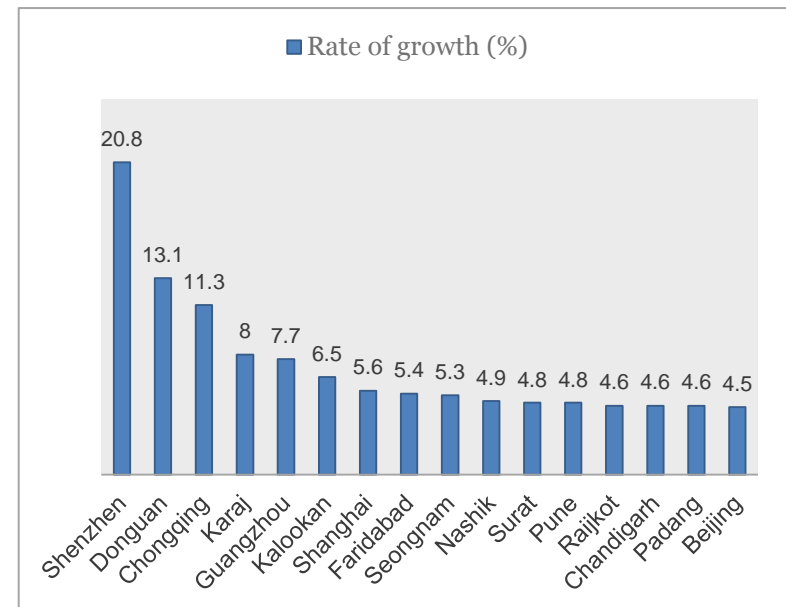
Growth and Inequality

Can we have more cities without slums?



- The prosperity of nations is intimately linked to the prosperity of their cities. No country has ever achieved sustained economic growth or rapid social development without urbanizing.
- Between the years 2000 and 2010, Asia showed the greatest gains in moving people out of slum conditions, with the PRC and India together lifting around 125 million people. However, the absolute number of slum dwellers has actually increased from about 777 to 827 million in 2010 due to rapid urbanization.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF SELECTED FAST GROWING CITIES IN ASIA BETWEEN 1990 AND 2006



Source: UN Habitat State of the World's Cities 2010/2011 – Cities for All: Bridging the Urban Divide

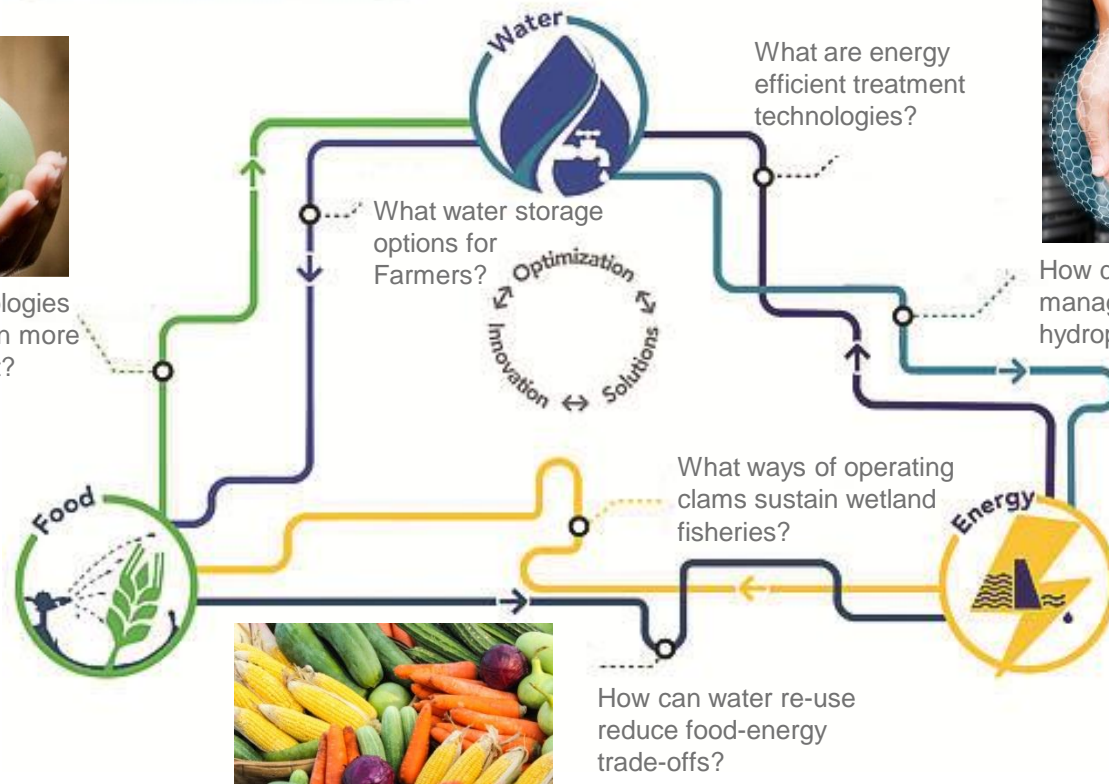
“Today inequality has become one of the main concerns at global and regional levels, even for countries with remarkable growth levels.”

Multidisciplinary: How will we deal with connected challenges?

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN WATER, ENERGY AND FOOD



What technologies make irrigation more water efficient?



How does watershed management help hydropower?



How can water re-use reduce food-energy trade-offs?

How can trust be sustained?



In your country, do you have confidence in the following institutions? National government
 Percentage responding « yes »

	2007	2008	2009
Sri Lanka	73%	72%	92%
Cambodia	64%	74%	90%
Vietnam	91%	87%	86%
Bangladesh	73%	76%	83%
Malaysia	75%	66%	82%
Philippines	62%	57%	60%
Thailand	48%	41%	51%

In this country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about in national government?

	%YES		%YES
Luxembourg	77%	Spain	31%
Sweden	64%	Belgium	29%
Netherlands	60%	Slovakia	28%
Finland	57%	Poland	27%
Ireland	53%	Bulgaria	27%
Malta	49%	Italy	26%
United Kingdom	49%	Portugal	21%
Denmark	47%	Czech Republic	21%
Germany	43%	Slovenia	18%
Estonia	42%	Lithuania	18%
Austria	41%	Greece	18%
Cyprus	40%	Romania	12%
France	38%	Latvia	11%
Hungary	36%		

Based on surveys between March and June 2011

GALLUP



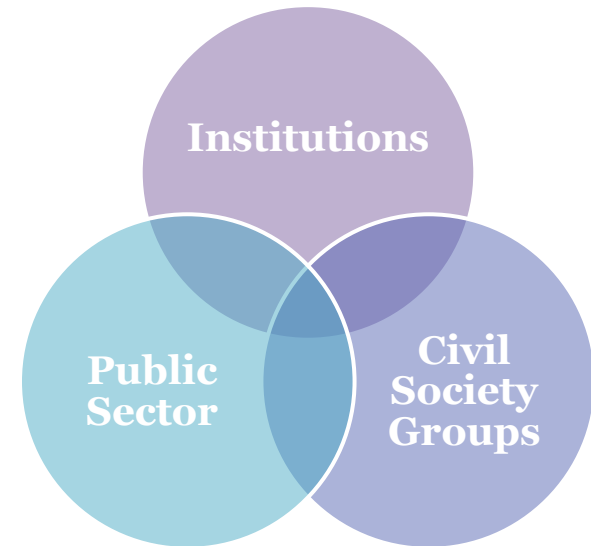
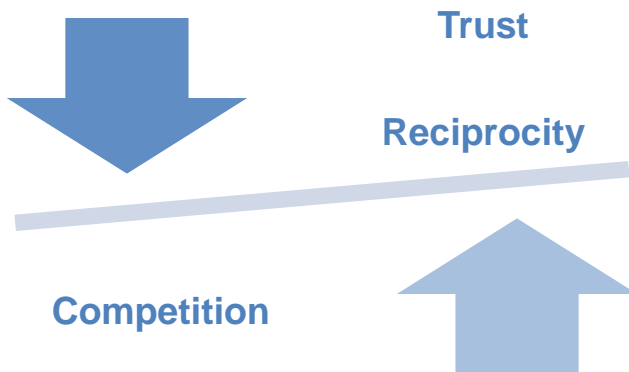
III.

Knowledge sharing: experiences

Trust is also a necessary factor for the sharing of complex knowledge

Groups will share more knowledge, the longer the contact/relationship exists.

In this same vein, excepted reciprocity facilitates knowledge sharing.





Knowledge sharing agents

Knowledge sharing functions best in situations where parties perceive **similarities** and **equality** among their peers.



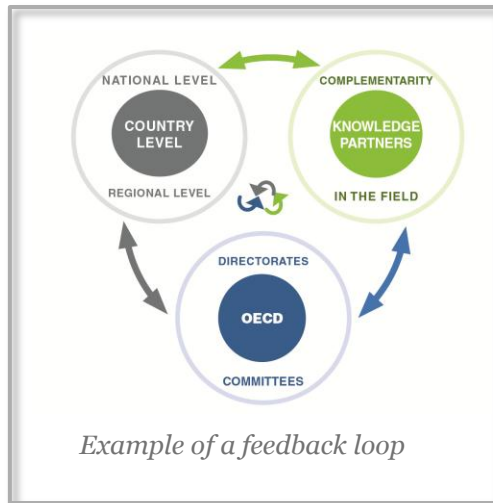
The strength of ties between people or organisations on sharing knowledge, thus how close the relationship is, which may or may not include geographical distance, has a strong impact on what type of knowledge is being shared and how valuable this is to the 'recipient'. Relationships and partnerships are thus absolutely central to knowledge sharing. (Niels-Ingvar Boer, Hans Berendt, Peter van Baalen, 1999)

Knowledge sharing is less likely to occur if the involved individual perceives himself as **too different** from the others. This holds even more true for collectivist cultures.



Common methods and channels for knowledge sharing

These include Information and Communications Technology (ICT) incorporating both knowledge depositories such as **databases** and **intranet**; **seminars** and **conferences**; **fact-finding** or **study trips**; creating **joint reports** and reviews or policy papers; **trainings** and expert secondments.



Main instruments used by OECD in its Policy Dialogues:

- Peer learning
- Feedback Loops
- Other forms of collective dialogues
- Scenarios etc.

On Peer Learning:

Joint reflections on **lessons learned** and **future learning** are optimised when participants meet back-to-back with conferences that are of interest for all parties involved.



Ancient philosophical views

“When you **know**, to **know** that you **know**
And when you do not **know**, to **know** that
you do not **know**,
That is knowledge.”

*Confucius, Analects, ca. 500 BD, book 2,
chapter 7*





THANK YOU!

CONTACT:

OECD Knowledge Sharing Alliance

Office of the Secretary-General
2, rue André Pascal,
75775 Paris Cedex 16
France

Write to us:

KSA@oecd.org

More information:

www.oecd.org/knowledge-sharing-alliance