



Knowledge Sharing and Capacity building for Sustainable Development

Prof. LEE Tae Joo

(Hansung Univ., Chair of ODA Watch)

- Knowledge-based Economy (OECD, 1996)
- World Bank as leading 'Knowledge Bank' (1996)
- Development knowledge as global public goods
- Open knowledge, Knowledge Forum, knowledge Hubs
- OECD, Knowledge Sharing Alliance(KSA)
- UNDP SU-SSC
- Dissemination of best practices (DFID, JICA)
- Support for R&D capacity of developing countries(IDRC),
- Creating shared knowledge(Sida)

Knowledge sharing and development cooperation

- Knowledge is an essential component of MOI (finance, technology, capacity, trade, institutions, and data)
- Effective knowledge management system for SD
- Knowledge as innovation capacity for SD
- Complexity, convergence of knowledge, and STI
- Creating integrated and shared knowledge by connecting research, action, system and governance
- local, traditional, appropriate knowledge (para 63. goal 2.5)
- Global knowledge partnership for SD (OECD, WB, UNDP)

SDG and knowledge sharing

- “We the peoples” (Article 52)
- who are embarking today on the road to 2030. Our journey will involve Governments as well as parliaments, the United Nations system and other international institutions, local authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society, business and the private sector, the scientific and academic community— and all people.
- Agenda of the people, by the people and for the people
- ‘We the people’ to be informed, and to have capacity to achieve SDGs

Who's Owner of SDG?

- Means by which skills, experience, technical and management capacity are developed(OECD)
- Ability to evaluate and address the crucial questions related to policy choices and modes of implementation among development options (UNCED)
- Creation of an enabling environment with appropriate policy, legal frameworks, institutions and human resources development(UNDP)
- Developing the attitudes needed to bring about the desired developmental change (FAO).

Capacity-building?



High-level policy consulting

System consulting, institution building,
Project-type technical cooperation

HRD training, volunteers and CSOs
partnership

Multiple layers of Capacity- building programs

Global Partnership
for Sustainable
Development

```
graph TD; A[Global Partnership for Sustainable Development] <--> B[National level follow-up mechanism]; A <--> C[Regional/subregional Follow-up mechanism]; B <--> C;
```

The diagram illustrates a three-level framework for the Monitoring of Indicators (MOI) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). At the top is the 'Global Partnership for Sustainable Development'. Below it are two boxes: 'National level follow-up mechanism' on the left and 'Regional/subregional Follow-up mechanism' on the right. Double-headed arrows connect the global level to both the national and regional levels, and a double-headed arrow connects the national and regional levels, indicating a two-way relationship between all three levels.

National level
follow-up mechanism

Regional/subregional
Follow-up
mechanism

MOI for SDG



7 MOIs and capacity-building

- Enhance international support for implementing ‘effective and targeted capacity-building’ in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the SDGs
- Appropriate knowledge and technologies as well as capacity-building are critical
- Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of
- Environmentally sound technologies to developing countries
- ‘Technology Facilitation Mechanism’
- ‘United Nations inter-agency task team on STI for SDGs’
- ‘STI Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation Forum’ and ‘On-line Platform’
- ‘Technology Bank’ ‘STI capacity-building mechanism’
- Use of ICT, enabling technology

STI and Capacity-building

1. Policy and Institutional Coherence

- Global Macro Economic Stability
- PCSD
- Country Ownership and Leadership for SD

2. Multi-stakeholder Partnership

- GPSD- Knowledge, expertise, technology and finance for SD
- Effective Public, Private, Civil Partnership

3. Data, Monitoring and Accountability

- High-quality, timely, reliable, disaggregated data
- Measurements of progress on sustainable development
- Support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

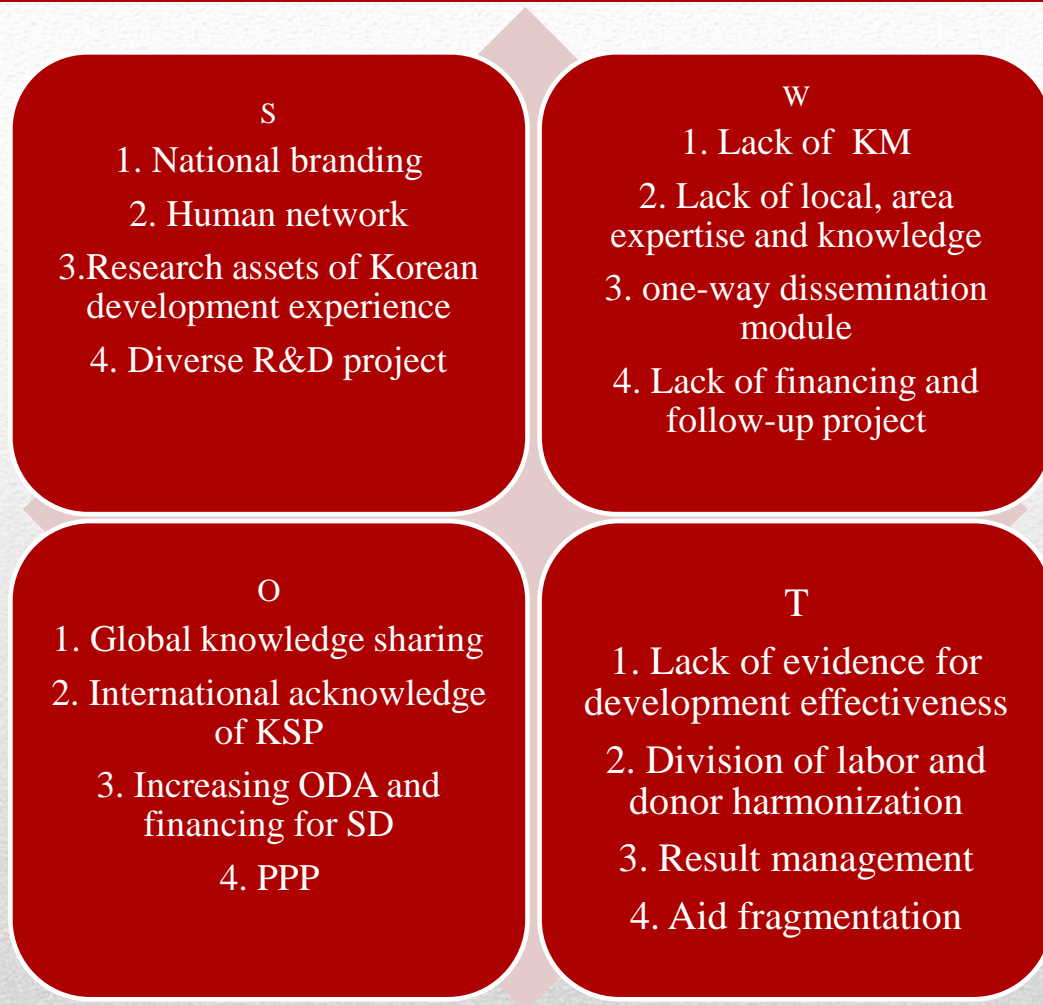
System Issues

- Korean development experiences as unique intellectual assets
- Beyond economic development experiences and policies, toward integrated and interrelated development knowledge, encompassing social, environmental, political, civil and private sectors
- Archiving data-base and knowledge hubs is meaningful
- Need accumulation of comparative case studies and joint researches to make a unique, specific, implicit knowledge into ‘codified global knowledge’
- Creating universal and shared knowledge

Korean ‘KSP’ and creating shared knowledge

- From IDEP (KDI, 1982) to KSP branding(2004)
- 3 types of consulting
- Policy consulting: KDI, KIET, KRIHS (700 topics)
- Modulation of Korean Economic Development (KDI School)-138 policies
- Joint Consulting with MDBs (EXIM Bank)-55 projects

‘KSP’- types of consulting



SWOT analysis of KSP

- Targeted and Results-oriented approach
- Creating Shared Knowledge
- Integrated knowledge management
- Whole-of-Government approach
- Linking knowledge-financing-system(governance)
- Public-Private-Civil Partnership

**Lesson learned for effective
Knowledge Sharing and capacity-
building for SDGs**



Q&A..