Knowledge for Development Partnershipand the

Agenda Knowledge for Development

Dr. Andreas Brandner

Berlin, 20 November 2019

Knowledge and SDGs

Knowledge is an essential resource and an indispensable prerequisite for the development of societies all over the world.



The **Knowledge for Development Partnership** is an international multi-stakeholder-partnership to advance knowledge for development. Together a global **Agenda Knowledge for Development** has been developed.



Knowledge for Development Partnership

inaugurated on 3 April 2017 at the UN Office Geneva

The **Agenda Knowledge for Development** was presented at the UN Office in Geneva in April 2017. On this occasion the Knowledge for Development Partnership was inaugurated for sustaining the Agenda.





Agenda K4D and Knowledge Development Goals

The **Agenda Knowledge for Development** is the condensate of more than 130 statements/positions provided by representatives of different stakeholder-groups from all over the world.

14 Knowledge Development Goals are defined and a set of actions to implement these goals.

The Agenda K4D is available online for free on www.k4dp.org.



fects of exclusion, alienation

Vandana Gopikumar

Co-founder, The Banyan and The Banyan Academy of Le Mental Health (BALM) and Professor, School of Social Wo of Social Sciences (TISS), India

Mental health is everybody's business. The interaction structural barriers such as class, caste/race/ethni based discrimination and consequent lost opportunit being has now been established. While brain chemis markers are important in addressing mental health no longer the medical model of mental illness that i embraced. The future of positive mental health ma social context dependent. Therefore, concerour today and certainly the

Robert Chambers

the ideal -c

Professor, Institute of Development Studies, University of Suusex, UK

The answer to the rhetorical question 'Can We Know Better?' is 'Yes we can'. The history of humankind and of development is spectacularly littered with error. We desperately need to be less wrong, more realistic and more in touch and up to date with ground realities and accelerating change. The priorities for what we need to know and how we struggle to know it themselves change and are changing ever faster. The urgency of transforming our approaches and methods for knowing has been made more acute by the virus of fake news, malicious invasions of personal privacy and covert digital manipulations for political purposes. More than ever we need multitudes of world citizens who share a passion for truth, respect for the views and knowledges of others, and a nimble and eclectic methodological pluralism in approaches





Lecturer in Health Policy, Planning and Manager University, Uganda

According to Hyrum W. Smith, wisdom is knowledge. applied. In order to promote knowledge uptake in a changing world, the coming decade should be seen to sanctity of what has been, in many instances, lauded hierarchy of evidence. I absolutely concur that evider enable one to appreciate the complex array of eviden by a variety of research methods, gauge the trustwort can be placed in the recommendations and, in some in alert the practitioner when caution is required. Many t



1 D

Eli De Friend

Capacity Building Resource Exchange - C From an early age, I had great respec

Temple of Apollo at Delphi: γνωθι σεσ Classical Greek, I appreciated Socrate know anything and that wisdom comes so-called 'knowledge' is frequently dev process. The subjectivity of the episten called into quection cimply the rational



Annabella Busawu Consulting and managing pa

To serve effectively across knowledge for developmen foremost people, knowledg

taking for granted the peac entrepreneurial environmer partnerships on both local, r levels. I want to



Rabih El-Haddad

Multilateral Diplomacy Programme, United Natio and Research (UNITAR)

As the training arm of the United Nations Sys committed to equipping individuals, institut with the knowledge skills needed to meet the Development Goals (SDGs) and overcome gl 21st Century. UNITAR provides training and

activities to assist mainly developing count attention to Least Developed Countries (LL Developing States (SIDS), countries from the groups and communities who are most vul in conflict situations. In order to do so, we with a range of knowledge organizations a

bodies to stay abreast of the latest developments in andragogy and ensure that meet the goals, we will capitalize on UNITAR's expertise in the design and deliv

Knowledge Development Goals

The Knowledge Development Goals are a key element and based on the statements of the 130 authors.

Goal 1: Pluralistic, diverse and inclusive knowledge societies Goal 2: People-focused knowledge societies Goal 3: Strengthening local knowledge ecosystems Goal 4: Knowledge partnerships Goal 5: Knowledge cities and rural-urban linkages Goal 6: Advanced knowledge strategies in public and development organisations Goal 7: Capture, preservation and democratisation of knowledge Goal 8: Fair and dynamic knowledge markets Goal 9: Safety, security, sustainability Goal 10: Legal knowledge Goal 11: Improved knowledge management competences Goal 12: Institutions of higher education to play an active role Goal 13: Information and communication technologies for all Goal 14: The arts and culture are central to knowledge societies



Agenda Knowledge for Uganda

Happy knowledgeable citizens

- Diversity and pluralism
- Quality education for all, key knowledge skills
- Empowered youth and generation partnership
- Knowledge inclusion
- Knowledge communication
- Access to ICT
- Knowledge work and entrepreneurship

Knowledge-driven competitive organizations

- Knowledge-service providers public/private
- Knowledge, learning, innovation Management
- Digitalization
- Knowledge acquisition
- Investment in knowledge services and technology
- Knowledge export and knowledge tourism
- Stronger linkage of companies with schools and academic institutions

Ugandan knowledge partnerships

- Ugandan knowledge identity and heritage
- K-strategies and kpartnerships in sectors
- Diaspora knowledge and knowledge of immigrants
- International knowledge networks and leadership
- Open knowledge, smart public services
- K-cites and k-spaces
- Religion, art, and culture

Intended overall impact K4DP

- Advanced global knowledge policies and strategies.
- Implemented Knowledge Agendas for countries, counties, cities.
- K4D Partnership projects and programmes that go beyond individual capacities.
- Higher **citizen awareness** for knowledge as a key resource
- Professional Knowledge Management in organisations and in multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Global, transdisciplinary research & innovation in the field of K4D.
- Improved competences and capacities in knowledge management.
- Better achievement of UN sustainable development goals.

Structure of K4DP

General Assembly - Knowledge for Development Partnership

Presidium

Board of Directors = Managing Directors

Dr. Andreas Brandner, Dr. Sarah Cummings,

Mary Suzan Abbo MSc; HH Mohamed Bin Tahnon Al Nahyan

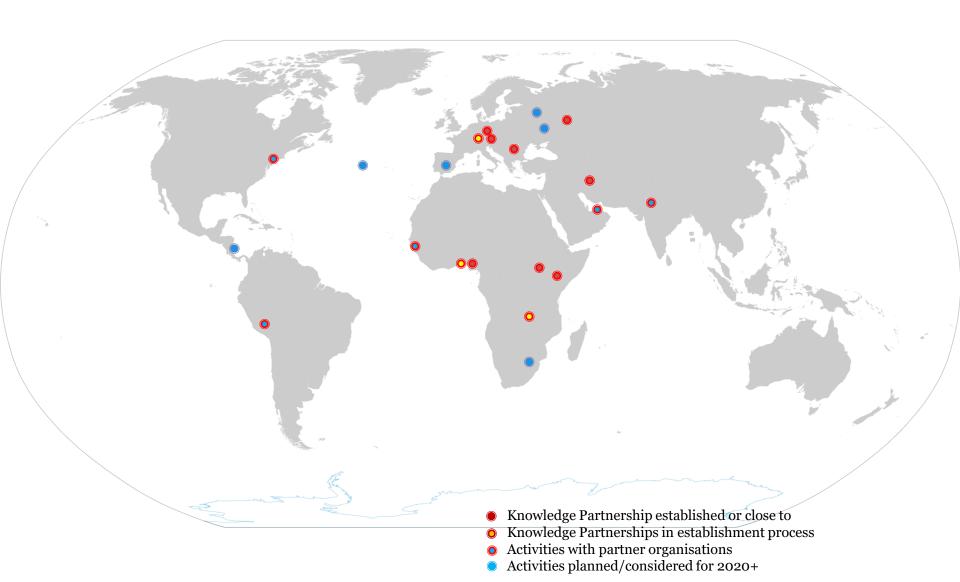
Regional K-Partnerships

Regional K4DP Managers

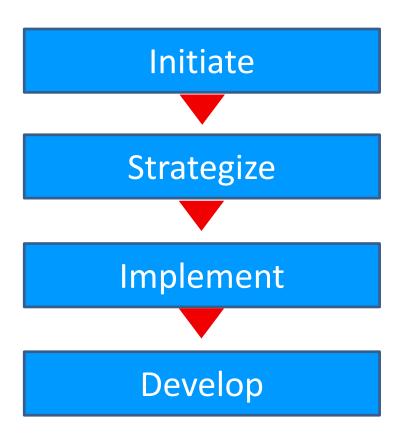
K4DP Offices

Secretariat
Vienna + virtual + regional

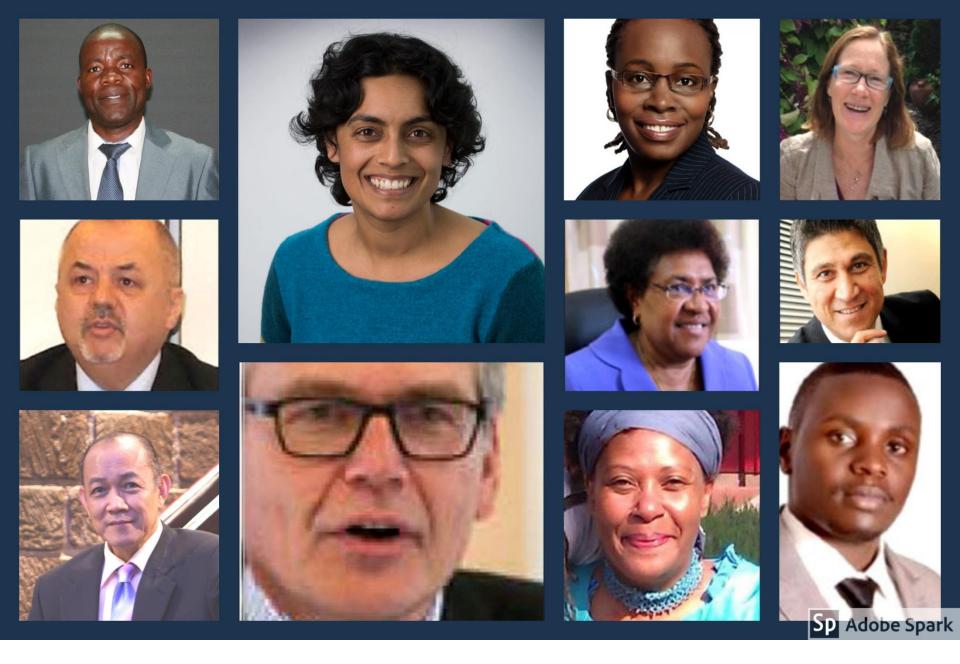
Activities in countries



ONE way to establish K4DP in a city



- First Round Table to build an initial team
- First K4DP Conference to inform, mobilize, envision
- Launch local K4DP and connect globally
- Collect individual statements
- Do fundamental research on the knowledge profile
- Co-create an Agenda Knowledge for the city /country
- Initiate and implement a portfolio of activities
- Regularly meet, connect and integrate
- Develop capacities, learn from doing
- Widen outreach
- Regularly review the progress (monitoring)
- Revisit the Agenda Knowledge



We are all the Knowledge for Development Partnership