



# Knowledge for Development and Public Service Delivery

August 14, 2007  
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# Our Mission

WBI's Mission is to Enable Countries to:

- ❑ Acquire, share, and apply global and local knowledge to meet development challenges
- ❑ Develop capacity at the individual, organizational, and institutional levels



# WBI at a Glance

- ❑ More than 800 learning activities annually
- ❑ More than 90,000 client participants worldwide
- ❑ 187 formal partner institutions
- ❑ 120 Global Development Learning Network (GDLN) affiliates
- ❑ 211 annually awarded scholarships through the Joint Japan / World Bank Graduate Scholarship Program and the Robert S. McNamara Fellowships Program
- ❑ WBI field representation in Burkina Faso, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France (Marseilles and Paris), Ghana, India, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Turkey
- ❑ 45 Focus Countries



# WBI Thematic Programs

## Thematic Programs Include Focus Country and Regional/Global Activities

- Education
- Environment and Natural Resources Management
- Financial Sector Capacity Development
- Health and AIDS
- Knowledge for Development
- Poverty and Growth
- Private Sector Development (Business, Competitiveness, and Development; Investment Climate)
- Public-Private Partnerships in Infrastructure
- Public Sector Governance
- Social Protection and Risk Management
- Trade
- Urban and Local Government
- Water and Rural Development

Thematic Programs as of July 2006. To be updated as required.

# Demand Driven Products & Services

## □ **Capacity Development Support Services:**

Pedagogical advice, country capacity development strategies, and country program briefs that lay out the key entry points for capacity development at the country level

## □ **Thematic Learning Programs:**

Courses, seminars, workshops, e-dialogues, technical assistance, awareness raising, and communities of practice using face-to-face, distance learning, digital radio, and blended approaches

## □ **Learning Products:**

E-learning programs, websites, CD-ROM libraries, books, and training materials

## □ **Knowledge Services:**

Online dialogues, advisory services, and a Capacity Development Resource Center

## □ **Diagnostic Tools:**

Governance diagnostics and indicators, Capacity Development Needs Assessments, and Knowledge Economy Assessments

## □ **Technical Assistance (Policy Advisory Services):**

Tailored to country needs

## □ **Evaluation and Certification Programs:**

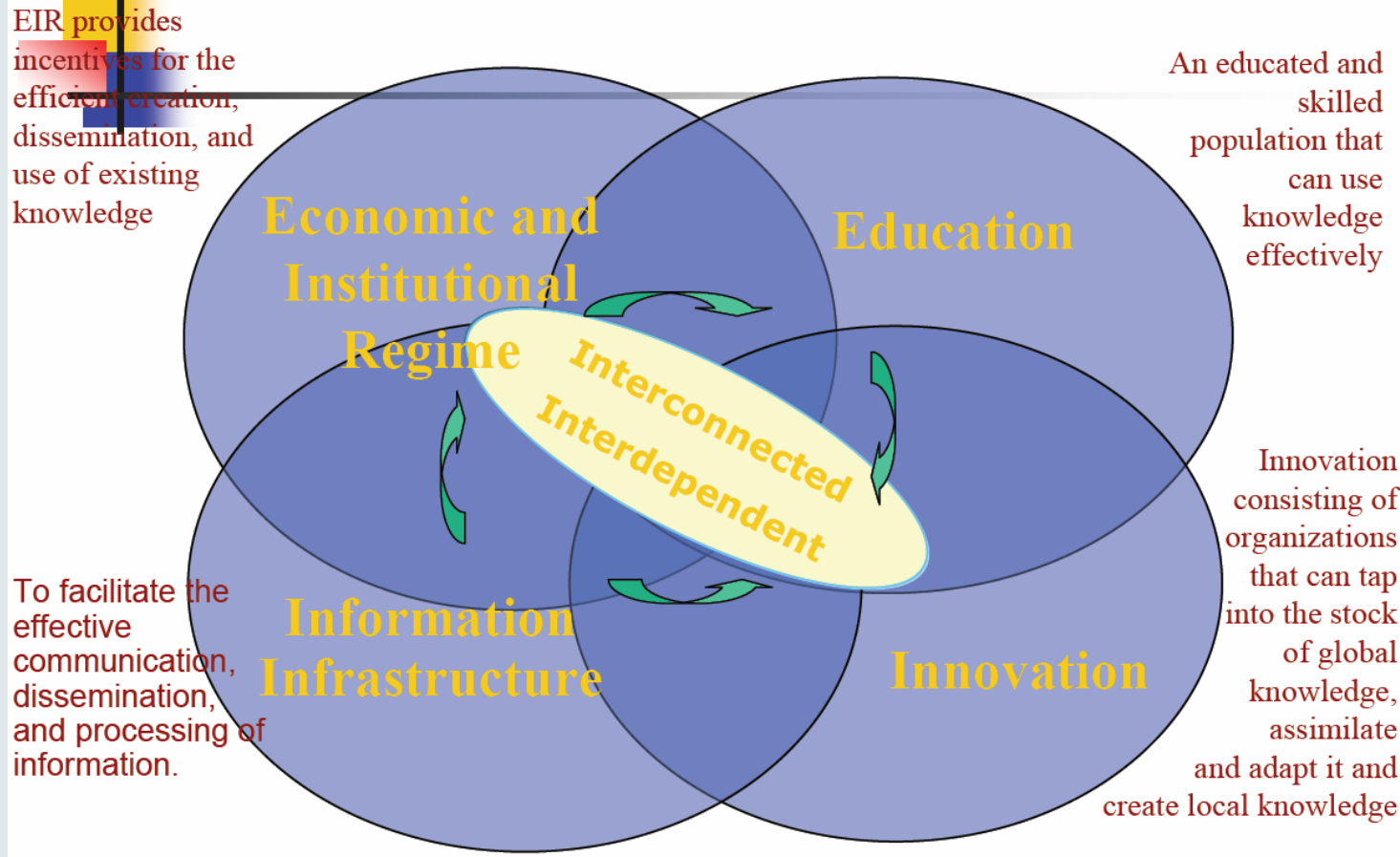
Evaluation of learning programs for clients and World Bank staff

# Knowledge for Africa's Development

- May 2006 conference
- September 2006 seminar
- [www.worldbank.org/wbi/k4d](http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/k4d)
- DST, Finnish Government, World Bank collaboration
- Participation of over 230 high level policy makers, private sector, academia, and civil society representatives
- First conference in Africa to bring spheres of education, ICT and innovation together.

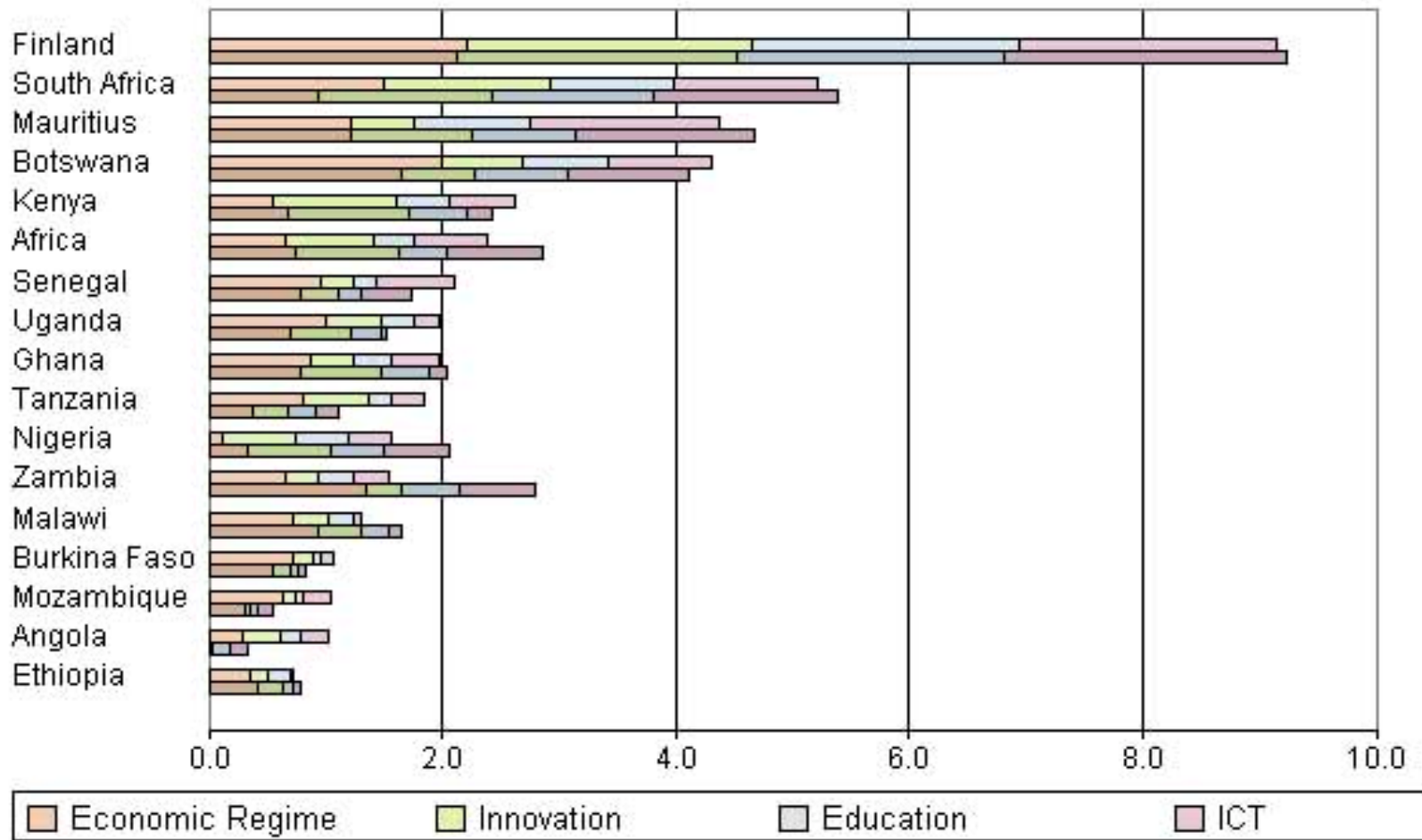


# Knowledge Economy Pillars



# Knowledge Economy Index

Knowledge Economy Index

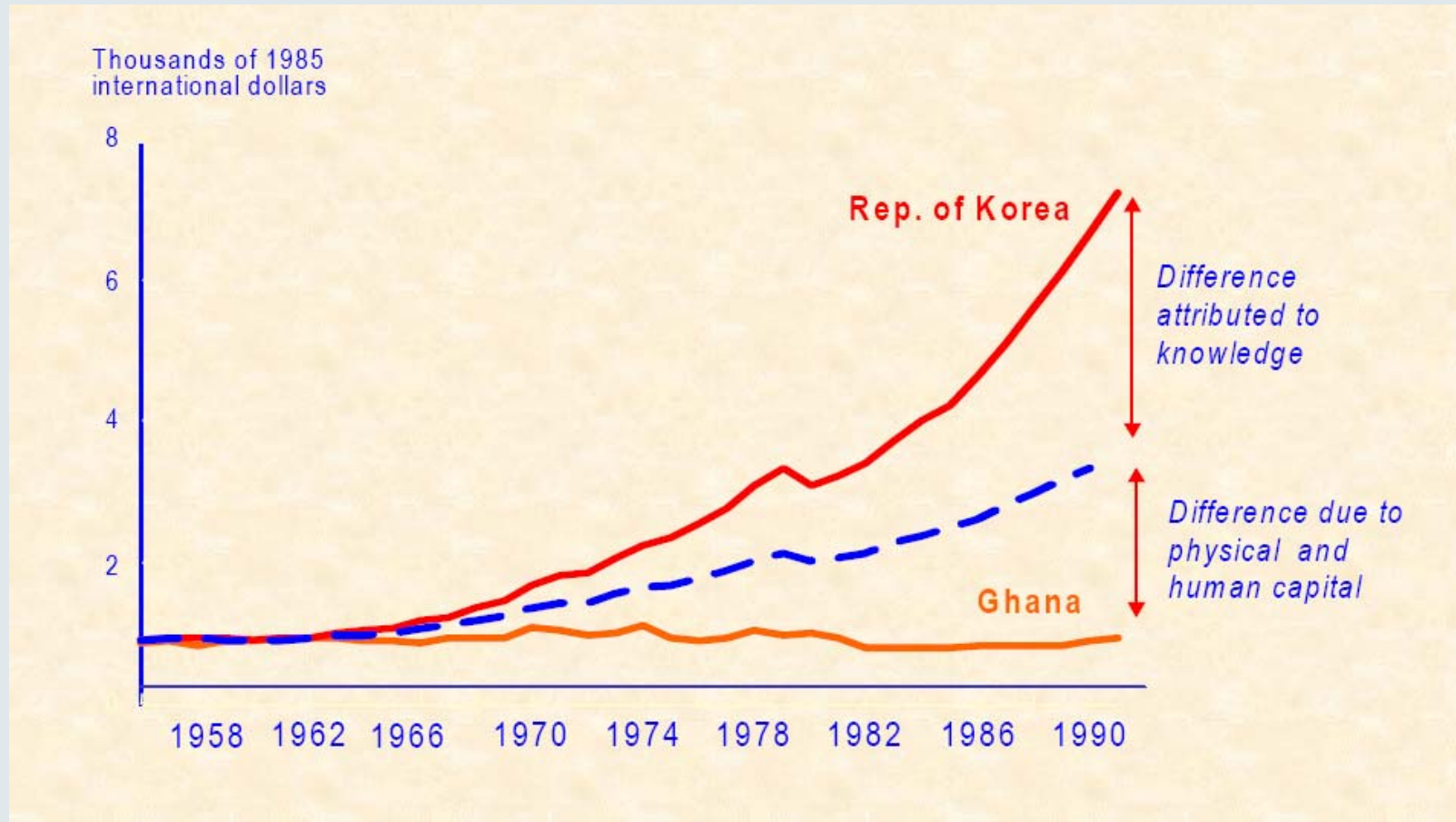




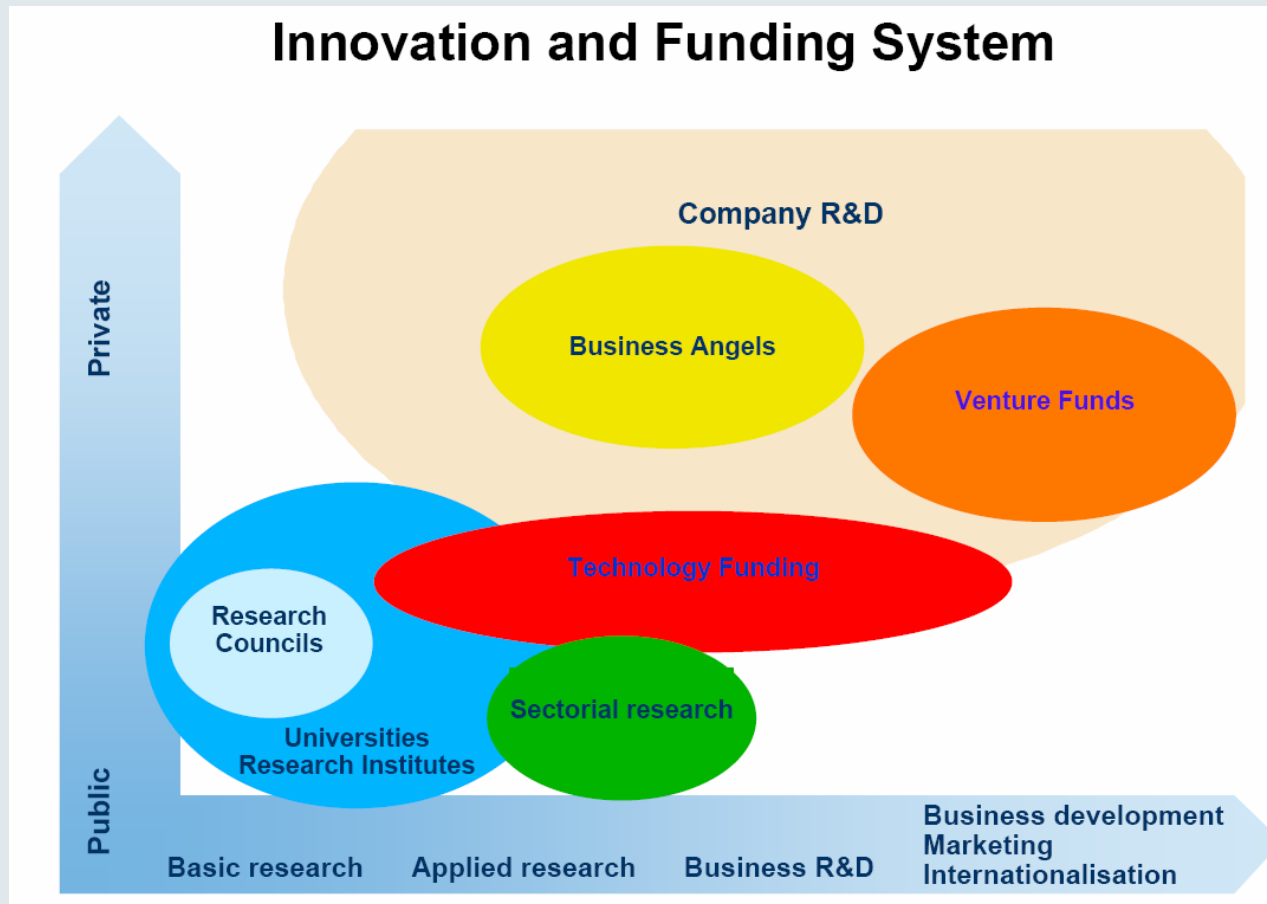
# Ten Priorities for Africa's Knowledge Economy



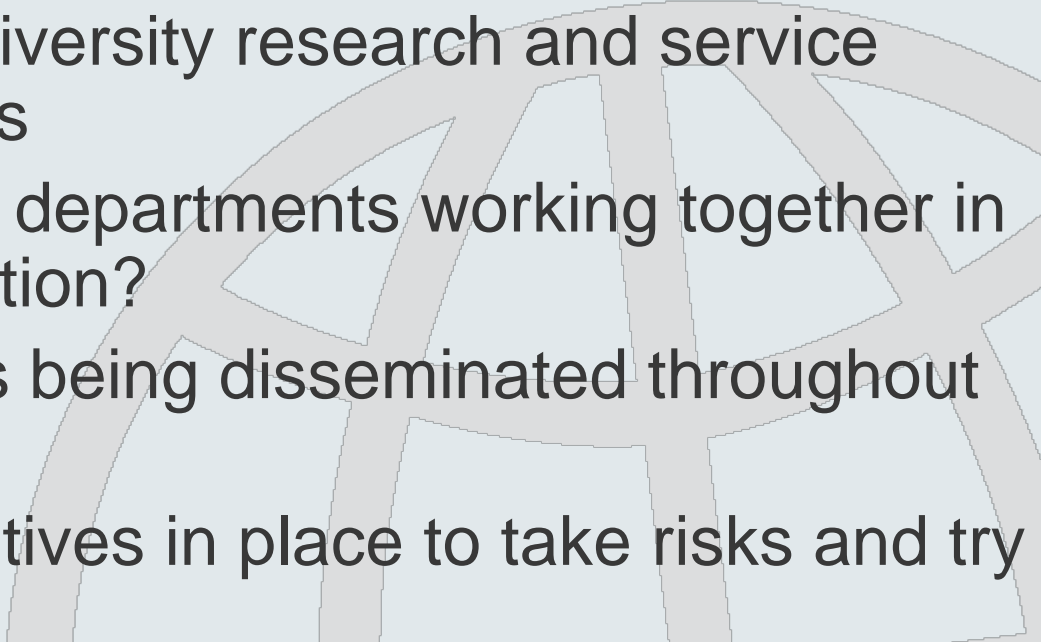
# 1. Knowledge and Innovation: the lifeblood of development



# Finland's Innovation and Funding System



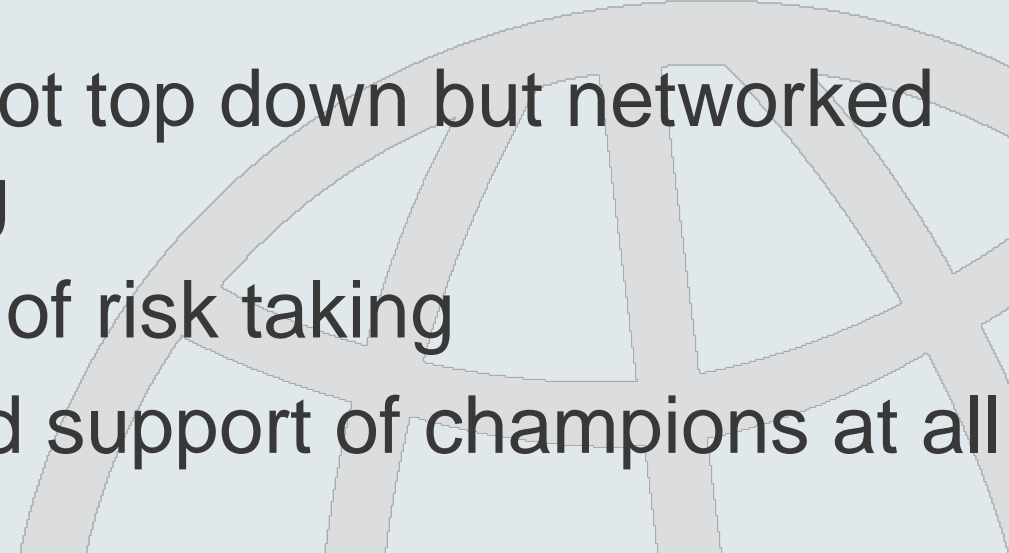
# Relevance to Service Delivery

- ▣ Role of Tertiary Education Institutions in Service Delivery
  - ▣ Bridge between university research and service delivery innovations
  - ▣ To what extent are departments working together in a system of innovation?
  - ▣ How are new ideas being disseminated throughout the system?
  - ▣ What are the incentives in place to take risks and try new ideas?
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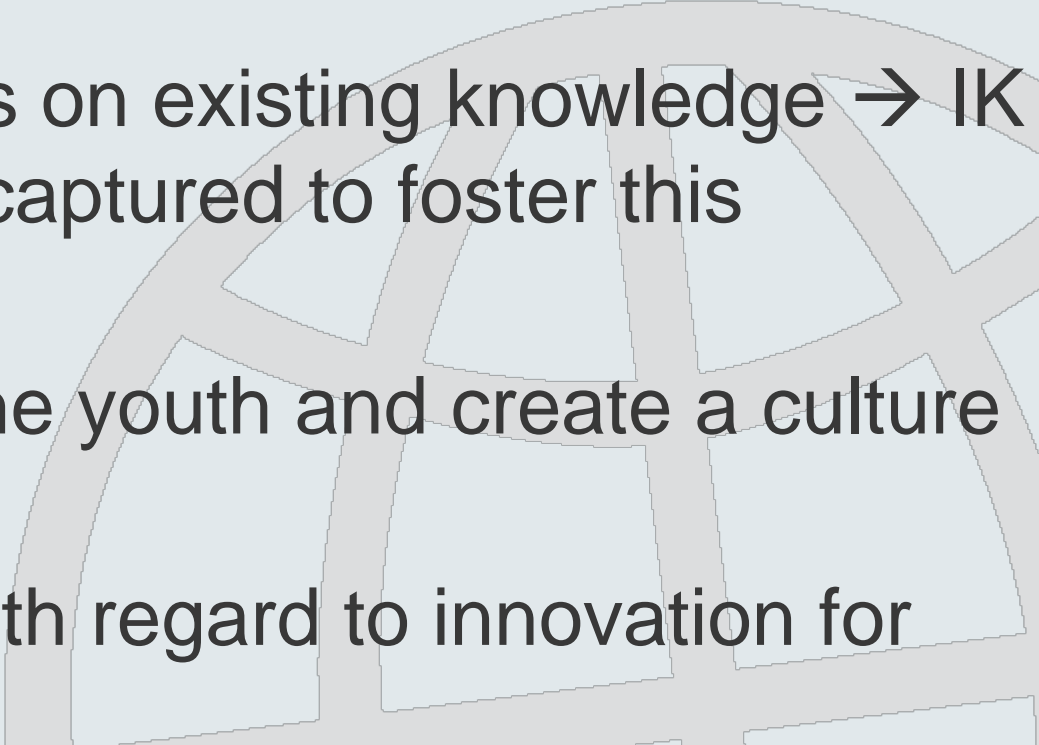
## 2. Building integrated policies

- ▣ National policy on innovation helps support cross-sectoral policy making.
  - ▣ Need to foster a culture of innovation and risk taking
  - ▣ Facilitate private-public partnerships
  - ▣ Address issues of global knowledge acquisition including issues of Foreign Direct Investment and Intellectual Property Rights
  - ▣ Harness potential of indigenous knowledge and community-based innovation
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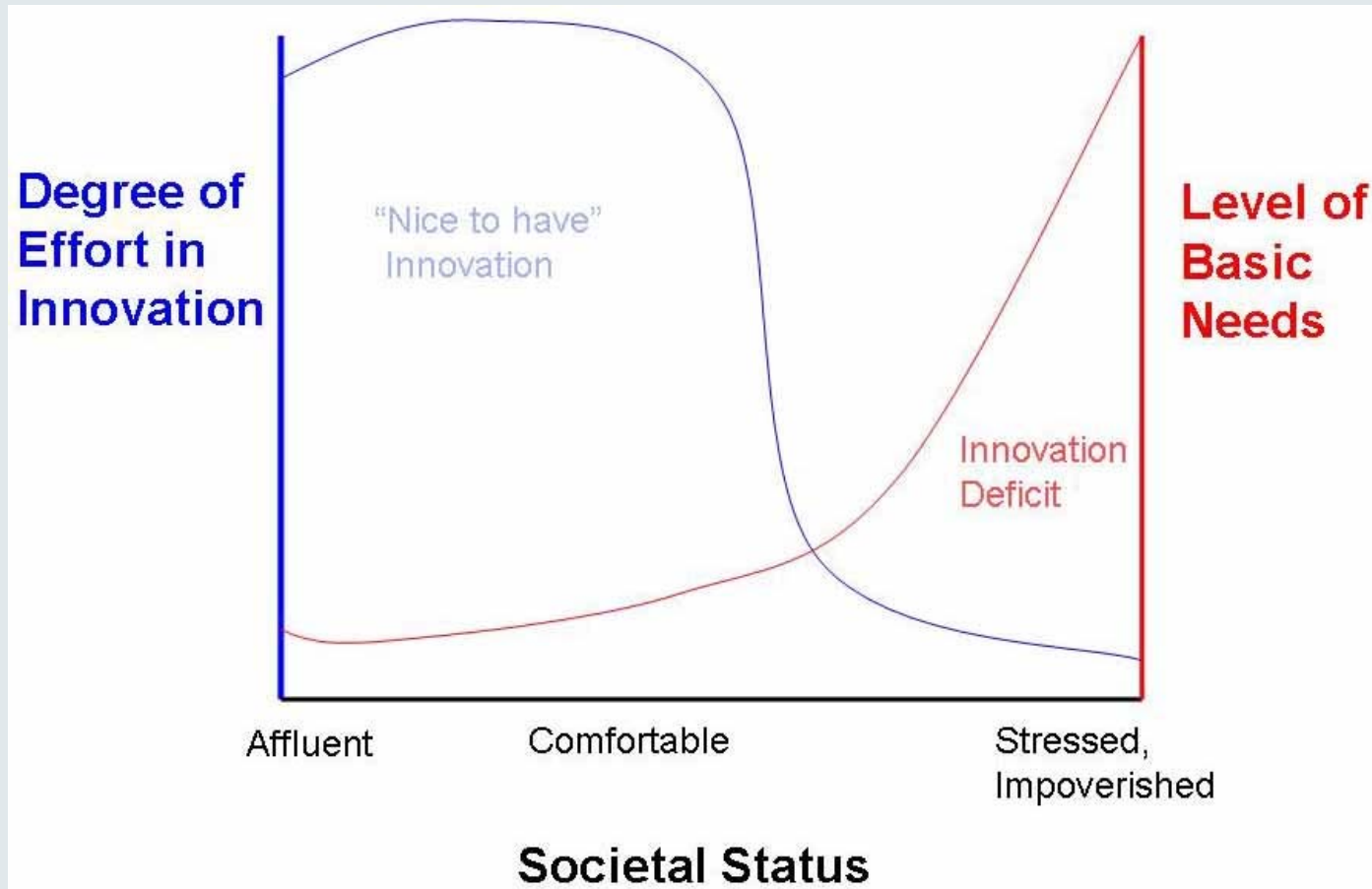
## 3. Mobilising Leadership for the KE

- ❑ ICT and Education reform have not changed in 10 years.
  - ❑ New culture -- Not top down but networked and empowering
  - ❑ Encouragement of risk taking
  - ❑ Identification and support of champions at all levels.
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## 4. Innovation by local communities


- ▣ Innovation for the community by the community
  - ▣ Innovation builds on existing knowledge → IK important to be captured to foster this innovation
  - ▣ Need to reach the youth and create a culture of innovation
  - ▣ More balance with regard to innovation for basic needs.
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# Innovation Deficit





## 5. Innovation aligned with domestic strengths and national needs

- ▣ African research and education needs to focus on African needs.
  - ▣ Health education to western standards; over-reliance on expensive outside skills for projects; etc.
  - ▣ Need to focus on comparative advantage – tourism, mineral resources, fishing, etc.
  - ▣ Help academic research to focus and direct toward applications.
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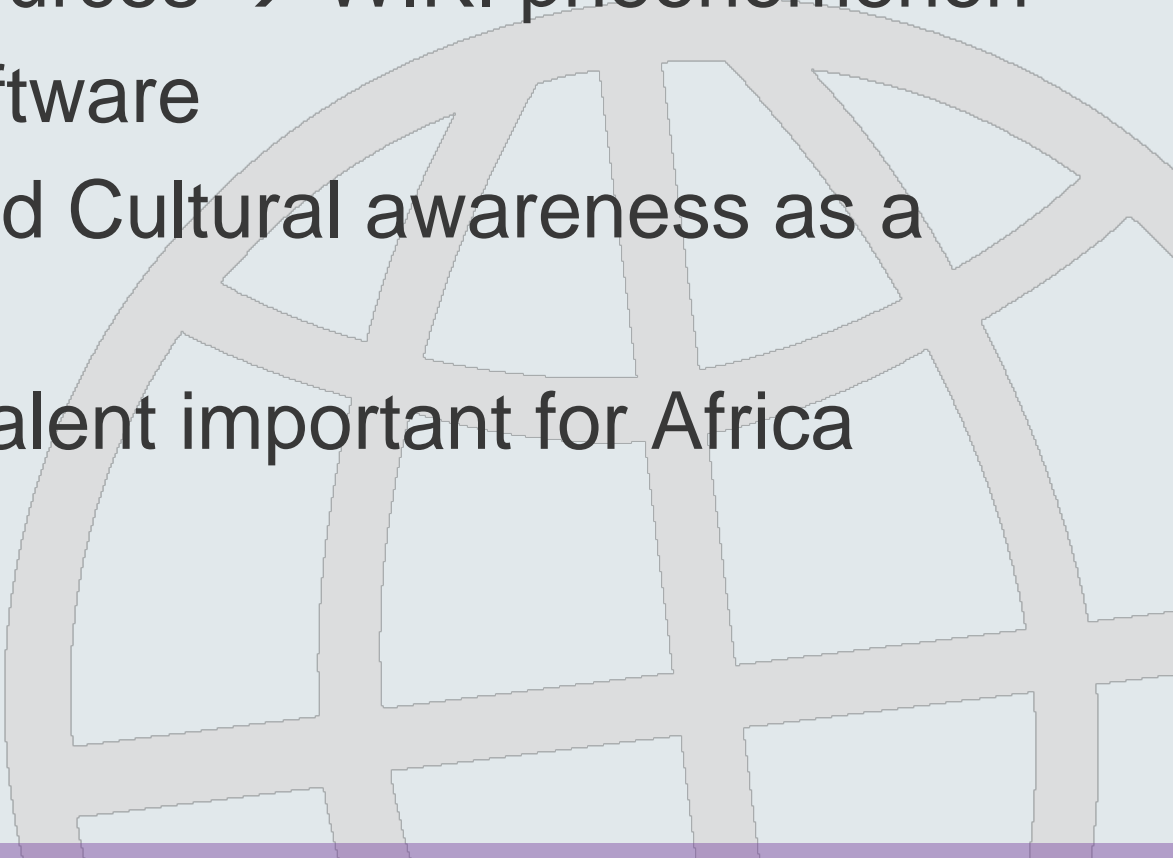
## 6. Education reform to respond to the demands of the KE

- ▣ Africa faces enormous challenges → less than 25% complete Junior Secondary school; less than 15% completes senior secondary school; employers find quality and relevance of graduates at secondary level to be unsatisfactory
- ▣ Drivers of change include globalization, role of knowledge, need for life-long learning; technological change, etc.
- ▣ Focus on curricular and assessment reform.
- ▣ Skills include analytical capacity; critical reasoning; problem solving; communication and abilities to use new media/technologies.
- ▣ Active pedagogies, local languages, contextualized learning.
- ▣ Life long learning → incentives for continuous education?

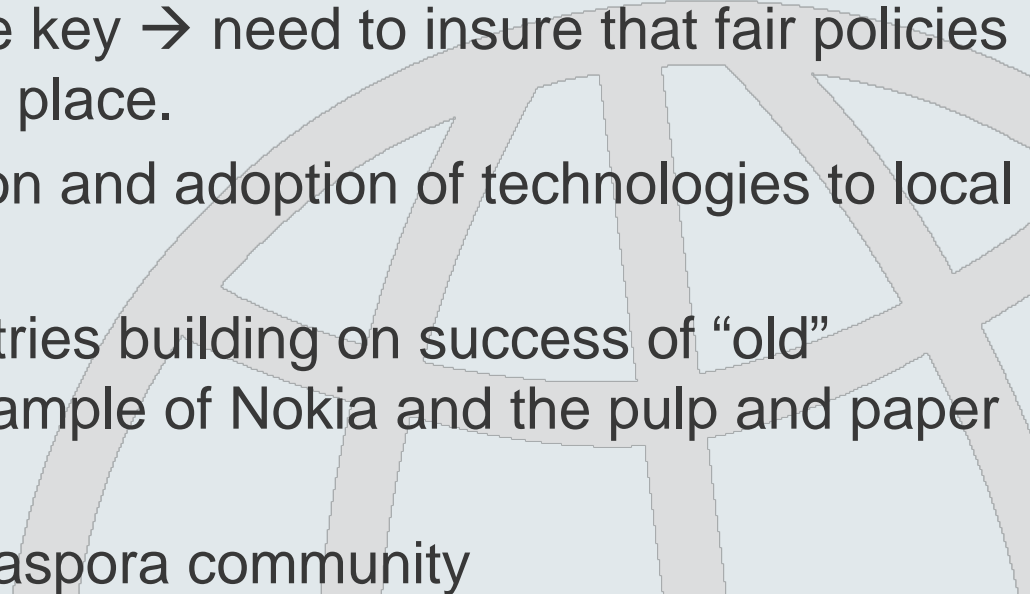
## 7. ICTs: fundamental infrastructure and enabler of KE

- ❑ Disappointing progress over past 10-15 years
- ❑ Binding constraint 1 – critical mass of software engineers → FOSS as opportunity
- ❑ What are the ways to use ICT to foster greater transparency and accountability.
- ❑ To foster the short route of accountability.
- ❑ Rural access including ICT literacy to be addressed.
- ❑ Potential use of cell phones untapped.

## 8. Open development processes

- ▣ Communities of practice/interest such as open educational resources → WIKI phenomenon
  - ▣ Open source software
  - ▣ Collaboration and Cultural awareness as a key skills
  - ▣ Aggregation of talent important for Africa
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## 9. Building on the know-how of others

- International partnerships for technology transfer and role of FDI
  - IPR considerations are key → need to insure that fair policies and frameworks are in place.
  - Important for adaptation and adoption of technologies to local environment
  - New knowledge industries building on success of “old” industries. Finnish example of Nokia and the pulp and paper industry.
  - Opportunities in the diaspora community
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## 10. Strategic monitoring and evaluation

- Essential for knowledge economy growth
- Learning by doing linked to continuous adaptation supported by robust M&E framework.
- Culture of learning and risk management, not to apportion blame.
- Knowledge Economy Index – [www.worldbank.org/wbi](http://www.worldbank.org/wbi)



**THANK YOU**