



**Tshwane University
of Technology**

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Learning and Knowledge Utilisation for Sustainable Change

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Outline

- Introduction
 - *Context*
 - *Challenges of local governance*
- Knowledge Generation
 - *Scale, scope and dynamic*
- Knowledge Utilisation
 - *Capacity, Capability, Competency*
- Knowledge Sourcing
 - *Partnerships*
 - *New tools for old systems*
- Concluding thoughts ...





Introduction

- Context 1
 - At all times, communities should be informed of steps taken to address whatever challenges confront them and on process.
 - Partnerships should be formed so that the resolution of the problems becomes a collective effort of government and communities
 - Thabo Mbeki – NCoP - (2004)





Introduction

- Challenges of Local Governance
 - Local government is a critical player in the government supply chain
 - Increasingly functions have been shifted or assigned to local government, at times without the necessary resources and capacity
 - We must guard against provincial and national departments assigning responsibilities without proper coordination and consultation
 - Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi – SACN - (2004)





Knowledge Generation

- Print, film, magnetic, and optical storage media produced about 5 exabytes of new information in 2002
- **630, 000, 000, 000 Books**

- www.sims.berkeley.edu/research/projects/how-much-info/





Knowledge Utilisation

- Capacity
 - ability to perform or produce
 - maximum possible production
 - power to learn or retain knowledge
 - ability to understand the facts and significance of behaviour





Knowledge Utilisation

- Capability
 - Being physically, intellectually and legally able
 - Aptitudes that may be developed
 - Maximum load that a machine, station or system can carry under specified conditions for a given interval without exceeding approved limits
 - Context specific skill that can be broken down to its component behaviours





Knowledge Utilisation

- Competency
 - Areas of personal capability that enable people to perform successfully in their jobs by completing task effectively
 - Includes knowledge, attitudes, skills, organisation values, and personal values
 - Usually acquired through talent, experience, or training
 - comprises the specification of knowledge and skill and the application of that knowledge and skill to the standard of performance required





Knowledge Sourcing

- Resources
 - Learning from self doing
 - Learning from others doing
 - Good practices
 - Partnerships with local higher education institutions and other public good agencies
 - Peer-to-Peer Reviews, Evaluations, Monitoring and Learning





New Tools for Old Systems

- Updating the economic & institutional regime
- Upgrading education & learning
- Building information infrastructure
- Raise the technological level of the economy:
 - Actively diffusing new technologies throughout the country
 - Improving the Research & Development system
 - Exploiting global knowledge

World Bank advice to China in *Preparing for the Knowledge Economy* (2002)





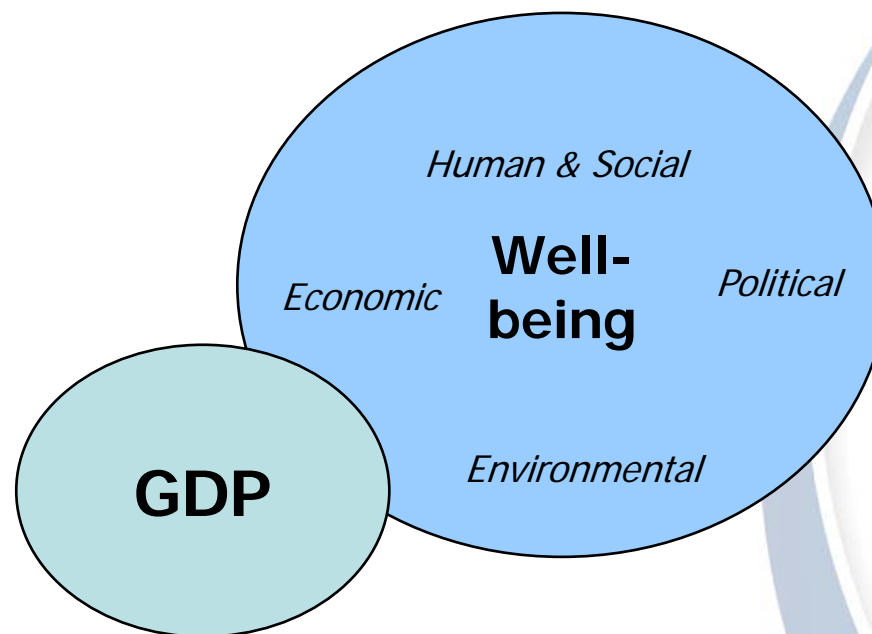
The Big Picture

Natural Capital
(Endowments)

Produced Capital
*(Physical & Disembodied
Technology)*

Social Capital
*(Norms & networks
facilitating inter- &
intra-group cooperation)*

Human Capital
(Learning & Health)



OECD (2001) Social Capital





Concluding Challenges

- system view = components are interrelated, self-organising and dynamic whether biological, ecological, technical or social
- Theory-based facts = trust in faith
- Fact-based theories = trust in evidence





Conclusion

- Support Nonlinear Thinking
- Encourage Multiple Perspectives
 - Determine Perspective
- Understand Context and Dynamics of Change
- Integrate Information into Knowledge
- Visualise and Verbalise...





Thank You

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