Transnational Knowledge Transfer in the Global South: Capacity Building Towards Sustainable Development Goals

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Every sector of society has been in the process of interpreting and pursuing sustainability and sustainable development within their specific contexts. Moving towards the Sustainable Development Goals advocated by the United Nations and following the updated definition of “good governance” which emphasizes effectiveness, accountability and inclusion, capacity building is becoming an urgent task. How to seize opportunities among the sweeping advances of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (“4IR”)? How to make government an effective enabler supporting various actors to play their roles in a cohesive manner? How to avoid reinventing the wheel and make advantage of prior practitioner’ successful experience? Transnational knowledge transfer might be an answer. Through knowledge sharing on various platforms, the goal of capacity building of those less advanced countries or regions might be realized with more efficiency.

A major trend of the past two decades has been the transformation of growth and development performance and prospects in the global South. Increases in economic output and major improvements in key human development indicators as well as the rapid expansion of trade, investment and financial, technological and other flows between developing countries have been remarkable. Along with this trend, the global development cooperation landscape is changing rapidly. Emerging economies and other developing countries have become key actors in the new development architecture through their contribution to overcoming pressing development challenges. In addition, the diversity and richness of the shared practices and experiences, the lessons they offer for building common agendas at global and regional levels, and the leadership they promote, particularly at the local level, have also played a major part in the global transformation.

South-South transfer and cooperation has since emerged as an important vehicle to accelerate human development and will assume greater importance in the future. It has increasingly demonstrated its contribution to development results through a variety of flexible cooperation modalities, including knowledge exchanges, technology transfers, financing, peer support, and neighbourhood initiatives, as well as countries forming common development agendas and seeking collective solutions. Therefore moving away from the traditional one-way learning flow from the North (Western developed countries) to the South (those less developed countries) as well as deviating from the conventional donor-recipient relationship, this track looks at the transnational knowledge transfer models, processes, practices among countries in the Southern hemisphere,
to facilitate knowledge, skills expertise and resource sharing in the political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technical domains.

- Here come some very interesting questions deserving further exploration:
- What are the major drivers behind the thriving knowledge transfer in the Global South?
- What are the major features, opportunities and challenges in the process of transnational knowledge transfer?
- In light of contemporary conditions and the evolving context in the Global South, what is a new conceptual framework to understand South-South transfer and cooperation?
- How are the learning outcomes or effectiveness? Can some “best practices” workable in one country/region/setting be transplanted to another country/region/setting? Besides, we also expect
- Theoretical innovations which could explain the phenomenon from new and insightful perspectives, especially given that the trend is departing from the conventional knowledge transfer route.

Interested scholar could submit paper or panel proposals centering on the above several topics. For individual paper proposal, an abstract of about 300 words are required; and for panel proposal, the panel convener is expected to submit a five-page proposal including an introduction of the panel and three to four paper abstracts constituting the panel.
How to Submit a Contribution?

In order to submit a contribution, please visit this webpage: https://www.conftool.org/iias-lien-conference2019/register.php.

After an account is created, you will be able to submit an abstract in a given Conference track. Unless stated otherwise in the call, abstracts are limited to 500 words. In each track, at least one corresponding author is mentioned: you may contact him/her in advance if you have questions. The deadline to submit is set at 15 February.

The chairs and/or the reviewers will evaluate your contribution, on basis of three criterions, leading to an overall judgment: relevance for the track, quality of the substance, and quality of the form. You will be notified when the decision is made, on March 15th latest. It can be acceptance, rejection, or conditional acceptance.

Registrations will be open from March 1st onwards.

The full paper (if applicable) is expected by May 31st.


The organizers can be contacted at info@iias-lien-conference2019.org.


Après avoir créé un compte, vous serez en mesure de proposer un résumé dans un atelier de la conférence. Sauf disposition contraire dans l’appel, les résumés sont limités à 500 mots. Dans chaque atelier, au moins un auteur correspondant est mentionné : vous pouvez le/la contacter à l’avance si vous avez des questions de contenu. Le date limite est fixée au 15 février.


Les inscriptions seront ouvertes à partir du 1er mars.

La contribution complète (si applicable) est attendue d’ici le 31 mai.


Les organisateurs peuvent être contactés à info@iias-lien-conference2019.org.
ABOUT THE ORGANIZERS

The International Institute of Administrative Sciences

The International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) is an international non-profit organization headquartered in Brussels (Belgium). Established in 1930, its mission is to:

- Organize high impact events for academe and the public service,
- Produce and disseminate relevant knowledge on public governance,
- Enable strategic projects with its members and partners, and
- Accredit training programs.

Every year in late June, the IIAS organizes its flagship Congress, gathering more than 300 scholars, students and civil servants in a different region of the world.

The IIAS is also a Group of several public governance societies contributing to its mission through own events, publications, projects and accreditation services:

- The International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration (IASIA)
- The European Group of Public Administration (EGPA)
- The Asian Group of Public Administration (AGPA)
- The Latin American Group of Public Administration (LAGPA)

Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

A research-intensive public university, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTU Singapore) has 33,000 undergraduate and postgraduate students in the colleges of Engineering, Business, Science, and Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences, and its Graduate College. NTU’s Lee Kong Chian School of Medicine was established jointly with Imperial College London. In 2018, NTU was placed 12th globally in the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University Rankings. It was also ranked the world’s best young university (under 50 years old) by QS for the fifth consecutive year. In addition, NTU was named the world’s fastest rising young university by Times Higher Education in 2015.

The Nanyang Centre for Public Administration (NCPA) is a leading institution in Asia that provides policy-oriented postgraduate education and executive training programmes as well as cutting-edge research on public governance. The School of Social Sciences which includes Economics, Psychology, Public Policy and Global Affairs, Sociology, Geography and Urban Planning has directed extensive academic attention to the central themes of effective, accountable and inclusive governance.

Every alternate year, with generous funding support by the Lien Foundation, NCPA organizes the Lien International Conference on Good Governance where more than 200 scholars, researchers and practitioners from all over the world gather to examine major issues in governance and public service delivery in the national and global contexts.