

Knowledge Assessment Methodology And World Bank

Knowledge and its application are now widely recognized to be key sources of growth in the global economy. Putting knowledge to work allows countries to improve everyday life for their people, opening up new possibilities for small and medium-size enterprises and other less-developed economic groups. This volume examines the challenges and opportunities for Mexico's knowledge-based economy, offering strategies for making major improvements in the country's capacity to generate knowledge and transform it into wealth.

The Arab world is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. In order to keep up with the ever-progressing and expanding developments, advancements must be made with the current systems process and procedures. Knowledge-Based Economic Policy Development in the Arab World focuses on knowledge economy as the most important engine for economic growth and development under the globalizing world economies. This publication analyzes the major issues that constrain further access to knowledge economy in the Arab countries with comparisons in Eastern and Central European economies. Researchers, business practitioners, and academics interested in new economic and development inclusive growth policies will benefit greatly from the wide variety of discussion in this publication.

Presents research investigating the notion that information communication technologies (ICTs) have the potential to improve the lives of people and contribute to enhancing social conditions in developing countries through such concepts as the Knowledge Society, open education, and e-governance.

In many parts of the world, knowledge is being put to work to accelerate and deepen the development process, promoting innovation and helping to generate wealth and jobs. This book discusses advanced development strategies that take into account education, information and communication technology, infrastructure, innovation, and the prerequisite economic and institutional regimes.

Quantitative Methods and Practices

India and the Knowledge Economy

Ten Steps to a Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System

Creating a New Economy

Knowledge Management, Information Systems, E-Learning, and Sustainability Research

Building Knowledge Economies

Global capacity needs assessment methodology

Nigeria has a bold national vision of becoming one of the world's top 20 economies by 2020. However, despite being the 8th most populous country in the world, it ranks 41st in terms of GDP and 161st in terms of GDP per capita. Nigeria's exports and government revenues. This dependence has led to rent seeking and a reluctance to examine potential avenues for economic diversification. The authors of 'Knowledge, Productivity, and Innovation in Nigeria' believe that the goal can only be achieved if Nigeria makes the transition to a new economy rooted in the 21st century that harnesses the power of knowledge and avoids a static oil-based growth strategy. Knowledge has always been central to development, but it has never been globally accessible. Countries such as the Republic of South Korea, India, and the United States that have exploited new technologies and know-how have pushed their innovation and productivity frontiers. Countries that have failed to do so have fallen behind. In order to achieve Vision 2020, Nigeria must move beyond the stop-start patterns of oil-based development that have characterized it since independence. It must create a stable and prosperous economy based on a critical mass of knowledge and innovation in Nigeria examines how Nigeria can prepare for this century and where its leaders can focus to achieve their vision, presenting the experiences of other countries from which Nigeria can learn.

This Handbook provides a comprehensive ten-step model that will help guide development practitioners through the process of designing and building a results-based monitoring and evaluation system.

Culturally Responsive Education: Reflections from the Global South and North examines culturally responsive education's contribution to sustainable development and explores ways in which educational practitioners respond to cultures in a global context.

This book argues that cultural responsiveness in education is invaluable for sustainability in and throughout education, and explores methods with which to deepen the understanding of the values and intercultural dialogue constantly present in international and multidisciplinary studies, the authors offer a novel perspective on to the consideration of diversity throughout education and provide a valuable contribution to the ongoing global and national debate surrounding the UN Sustainable Development Goals initiative. With a focus on collaboration, this edited volume is vital reading for scholars, teachers and students of education, sociology, and development studies as well as education professionals. The book will also be of interest to educational and non-governmental organizations.

The author traces several energy policy decisions taken between 2006 and 2013 in Azerbaijan to find out how international actors tried to influence policy-making. The book facilitates understanding of the political mechanisms, threats and opportunities, and activities in Azerbaijan's energy sector illustrating strategic pitfalls and chances. Based on a detailed country analysis and the in depth comparison of four policy cases, the book deduces the political elite's rationale, and its practical consequences. It is relevant for scholars studying the political economy of rentier states and regimes in the authoritarian realm, as well as for young strategists in organizations that conduct business in countries dominated by tight informal networks.

Best Practices for the Knowledge Society. Knowledge, Learning, Development and Technology for All

Integrating nutrition objectives into agricultural extension and advisory services programmes and policies

The Quadruple Innovation Helix Nexus

A National and Organizational Resource

A Smart Growth Model, Quantitative Empirical Validation and Operationalization for OECD Countries

Examples from Around the World

A Qualitative Policy Review

This website provides information on K4D [Knowledge for Development] learning events; country assessments, reports and presentations on the knowledge economy; as well as access to an internet-based benchmarking tool - the Knowledge Assessment Methodology (KAM).

Making informed decisions is the essential beginning to any successful development project. Before the project even begins, you can use needs assessment approaches to guide your decisions. This book is filled with practical strategies that can help you define the desired results and select the most appropriate activities for achieving them.

The COVID-19 pandemic struck the global economy after a decade that featured a broad-based slowdown in productivity growth. Global Productivity: Trends, Drivers, and Policies presents the first comprehensive analysis of the evolution and drivers of productivity growth, examines the effects of COVID-19 on productivity, and discusses a wide range of policies needed to rekindle productivity growth. The book also provides a far-reaching data set of multiple measures of productivity for up to 164 advanced economies and emerging market and developing economies, and it introduces a new sectoral database of productivity. The World Bank has created an extraordinary book on productivity, covering a large group of countries and using a wide variety of data sources. There is an emphasis on emerging and developing economies, whereas the prior literature has concentrated on developed economies. The book seeks to understand growth patterns and quantify the role of (among other things) the reallocation of factors, technological change, and the impact of natural disasters, including the COVID-19 pandemic. This book is must-reading for specialists in emerging economies but also provides deep insights for anyone interested in economic growth and productivity. Martin Neil Baily Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution Former Chair, U.S. President's Council of Economic Advisers This is an important book at a critical time.

As the book notes, global productivity growth had already been slowing prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and collapses with the pandemic. If we want an effective recovery, we have to understand what was driving these long-run trends. The book presents a novel global approach to examining the levels, growth rates, and drivers of productivity growth. For anyone wanting to understand or influence productivity growth, this is an essential read. Nicholas Bloom William D. Eberle Professor of Economics, Stanford University The COVID-19 pandemic hit a global economy that was already struggling with an adverse pre-existing condition—slow productivity growth. This extraordinarily valuable and timely book brings considerable new evidence that shows the broad-based, long-standing nature of the slowdown. It is comprehensive, with an exceptional focus on emerging market and developing economies. Importantly, it shows how severe disasters (of which COVID-19 is just the latest) typically harm productivity. There are no silver bullets, but the book suggests sensible strategies to improve growth prospects. John Fernald Schrodgers Chaired Professor of European Competitiveness and Reform and Professor of Economics, INSEAD

Increased global demand for land posits the need for well-designed country-level land policies to protect long-held rights, facilitate land access and address any constraints that land policy may pose for broader growth. While the implementation of land reforms can be a lengthy process, the need to swiftly identify key land policy challenges and devise responses that allow the monitoring of progress, in a way that minimizes conflicts and supports broader development goals, is clear. The Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF) makes a substantive contribution to the land sector by providing a quick and innovative tool to monitor land governance at the country level. The LGAF offers a comprehensive diagnostic tool that covers five main areas for policy intervention: Legal and institutional framework; Land use planning, management and taxation; Management of public land; Public provision of land information; and Dispute resolution and conflict management. The LGAF assesses these areas through a set of detailed indicators that are rated on a scale of pre-coded statements (from lack of good governance to good practice). While land governance can be highly technical in nature and tends to be addressed in a partial and sporadic manner, the LGAF posits a tool for a comprehensive assessment, taking into account the broad range of issues that land governance encompasses, while enabling those unfamiliar with land to grasp its full complexity. The LGAF will make it possible for policymakers to make sense of the technical levels of the land sector, benchmark governance, identify areas that require further attention and monitor progress. It is intended to assist countries in prioritizing reforms in the land sector by providing a holistic diagnostic review that can inform policy dialogue in a clear and targeted manner. In addition to presenting the LGAF tool, this book includes detailed case studies on its implementation in five selected countries: Peru, the Kyrgyz Republic, Ethiopia, Indonesia and Tanzania.

From Oil to Knowledge

Comparative Advantage in the Knowledge Economy

Conceptual Models and Outcomes of Advancing Knowledge Management

Knowledge, Productivity, and Innovation in Nigeria

Global Business: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications

The Human Capital Index 2020 Update

Advanced Strategies for Development

The Knowledge Assessment Methodology (KAM) database measures variables that may be used to assess the readiness of countries for the knowledge economy and has many policy uses. Formal analysis using KAM data is faced with the problem of which variables to choose and why. Rather than make these decisions in an ad hoc manner, the authors recommend factor-analytic methods to distill the information contained in the many KAM variables into a smaller set of "factors." Their main objective is to quantify the factors for each country, and to do so in a way that allows comparisons of the factor scores over time. The authors investigate both principal components as well as true factor analytic methods, and emphasize simple structures that help provide a clear political-economic meaning of the factors, but also allow comparisons over time.

The agricultural sector is able to provide food of sufficient quantity and quality to feed and nourish the world's population. However, capacity-development efforts need to be strengthened among agricultural extension and advisory services through a systematic approach based on a better understanding of needs, challenges and interactions at and among all institutional levels, from front-line workers to policymakers. The Global Capacity Needs Assessment (GCNA) methodology examines the capacity gaps at the individual, organizational and enabling-environment levels and aims at: exploring all the opportunities and challenges to integrate nutrition-related objectives into agricultural programmes and policies; identifying capacity needs of the EAS providers and at the organizational and policy/enabling environment levels for strengthening capacities to integrate nutrition outcomes in their regular tasks and responsibilities; and identifying knowledge gaps in training materials on nutrition-sensitive agriculture.

As entrepreneurs seek to gain an advantage against their competitors, understanding how to share information throughout their organization will be vital in their success. Accordingly, it is critical for researchers, managers, and consultants to strengthen their own systems to facilitate knowledge management and implement strategies that will launch them into the future. Global Practices in Knowledge Management for Societal and Organizational Development is an integral reference volume featuring leading academic research on the management and creation of knowledge and organizational development theories and models. Including coverage on a variety of related perspectives and subjects, such as infrastructure and services for knowledge organizations, ethics and the impact on knowledge management, and the future of knowledge workers, this book is an ideal reference source for organizational development specialists, consultants, policy makers, researchers, and graduate business students looking for advanced research on cultural aspects of knowledge management and creativity, innovation, and technology in learning communities.

During the last 60 years the discipline of human factors (HF) has evolved alongside progress in engineering, technology, and business. Contemporary HF is clearly shifting towards addressing the human-centered design paradigm for much larger and complex societal systems, the effectiveness of which is affected by recent advances in engineering, science, and education. Human Factors of a Global Society: A System of Systems Perspective explores the future challenges and potential contributions of the human factors discipline in the Conceptual Age of human creativity and social responsibility. Written by a team of experts and pioneers, this book examines the human aspects related to contemporary societal developments in science, engineering, and higher education in the context of unprecedented progress in those areas. It also discusses new paradigms for higher education, including education delivery, and administration from a systems of systems perspective. It then examines the future challenges and potential contributions of the human factors discipline. While there are other books that focus on systems engineering or on a specific area of human factors, this book unifies these different perspectives into a holistic point of view. It gives you an understanding of human factors as it relates to the global enterprise system and its newly emerging characteristics such as quality, system complexity, evolving management system and its role in social and behavioral changes. By exploring the human aspects related to actual societal developments in science, the book opens a new horizon for the HF community.

Impacts of the Knowledge Society on Economic and Social Growth in Africa

Competitive Advantages in a Global Knowledge-Driven Society

Developing Successful ICT Strategies: Competitive Advantages in a Global Knowledge-Driven Society

Factor Analysis of the Knowledge Assessment Methodology Data

Proposals for Reform of Trips

Second World Summit on the Knowledge Society, WSKS 2009, Chania, Crete, Greece, September 16-18, 2009. Proceedings

Challenges and Opportunities

It is a great pleasure to share with you the Springer CCIS 111 proceedings of the Third World Summit on the Knowledge Society—WSKS 2010—that was organized by the International Scientific Council for the Knowledge Society, and supported by the Open Research Society, NGO, (<http://www.open-knowledge-society.org>) and the International Journal of the Knowledge Society Research, (<http://www.igi-global.com/ijksr>), and took place in Aquis Corfu Holiday Palace Hotel, on Corfu island, Greece, September 22–24, 2010. The Third World Summit on the Knowledge Society (WSKS 2010) was an international scientific event devoted to promoting the dialogue on the main aspects of the knowledge society towards a better world for all. The multidimensional economic and social crisis of the last couple years brings to the fore the need to discuss in depth new policies and strategies for a human-centric developmental process in the global context. This annual summit brings together key stakeholders of knowledge society development worldwide, from academia, industry, government, policy makers, and active citizens to look at the impact and prospects of information technology, and the knowledge-based era it is creating, on key facets of living, working, learning, innovating, and collaborating in today's hyper-complex world.

The Quadruple Innovation Helix concept is the synthesis of top-down policies and practices from Government, University and Industry balanced and shaped by bottom-up initiatives and actions by Civil Society. In addition, of significance is the complementary expansion and completion of the Quadruple Innovation Helix by the concept of the Quintuple Innovation Helix, to which an all-encompassing fifth dimension was added, namely, the Environment. This book expertly defines the impact of public policies and productive public expenditures on innovation and economic growth in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries. Economic growth is managed by the creation of differentiated productive units that interact with each other and complement each other in the production of continuous innovation. This book provides a theoretical model of economic growth to demonstrate the importance of governments in promoting innovation. It is a seminal read which scholars, governments, and NGOs will find greatly beneficial.

Human capital—the knowledge, skills, and health that people accumulate over their lives—is a central driver of sustainable growth, poverty reduction, and successful societies. More human capital is associated with higher earnings for people, higher income for countries, and stronger cohesion in societies. Much of the hard-won human capital gains in many economies over the past decade is at risk of being eroded by the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic. Urgent action is needed to protect these advances, particularly among the poor and vulnerable. Designing the needed interventions, targeting them to achieve the highest effectiveness, and navigating difficult trade-offs make investing in better measurement of human capital now more important than ever. The Human Capital Index (HCI)—launched in 2018 as part of the Human Capital Project—is an international metric that benchmarks the key components of human capital across economies. The HCI is a global effort to accelerate progress toward a world where all children can achieve their full potential. Measuring the human capital that children born today can expect to attain by their 18th birthdays, the HCI highlights how current health and education outcomes shape the productivity of the next generation of workers and underscores the importance of government and societal investments in human capital. The Human Capital Index 2020 Update: Human Capital in the Time of COVID-19 presents the first update of the HCI, using health and education data available as of March 2020. It documents new evidence on trends, examples of successes, and analytical work on the utilization of human capital. The new data—collected before the global onset of COVID-19—can act as a baseline to track its effects on health and education outcomes. The report highlights how better measurement is essential for policy makers to design effective interventions and target support. In the immediate term, investments in better measurement and data use will guide pandemic containment strategies and support for those who are most affected. In the medium term, better curation and use of administrative, survey, and identification data can guide policy choices in an environment of limited fiscal space and competing priorities. In the longer term, the hope is that economies will be able to do more than simply recover lost ground. Ambitious, evidence-driven policy measures in health, education, and social protection can pave the way for today's children to surpass the human capital achievements and quality of life of the generations that preceded them.

Organizational Learning and Knowledge: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications demonstrates exhaustively the many applications, issues, and techniques applied to the science of recording, categorizing, using and learning from the experiences and expertise acquired by the modern organization. A much needed collection, this multi-volume reference presents the theoretical foundations, research results, practical case studies, and future trends to both inform the decisions facing today's organizations and the establish fruitful organizational practices for the future. Practitioners, researchers, and academics involved in leading organizations of all types will find useful, grounded resources for navigating the ever-changing organizational landscape.

Handbook on Impact Evaluation

Underlying Dimensions of Knowledge Assessment

Global Strategy and Practice of E-Governance: Examples from Around the World

Trends, Drivers, and Policies

Mexico's Transition to a Knowledge-based Economy

Reflections from the Global South and North

Development and Climate Change

Comparative Advantage in the Knowledge Economy: A National and Organizational Resource provides a comprehensive and insightful understanding of all the dimensions of a transition from a traditional to a knowledge economy.

In the crowded field of climate change reports, 'WDR 2010' uniquely: emphasizes development; takes an integrated look at adaptation and mitigation; highlights opportunities in the changing competitive landscape; and proposes policy solutions grounded in analytic work and in the context of the political economy of reform.

It is a great pleasure to share with you the Springer LNCS proceedings of the Second World Summit on the Knowledge Society, WSKS 2009, organized by the Open - search Society, Ngo, http://www.open-knowledge-society.org, and held in Samaria Hotel, in the beautiful city of Chania in Crete, Greece, September 16–18, 2009. The 2nd World Summit on the Knowledge Society (WSKS 2009) was an inter- tional scientific event devoted to promoting dialogue on the main aspects of the knowledge society towards a better world for all. The multidimensional economic and social crisis of the last couple of years has brought to the fore the need to discuss in depth new policies and strategies for a human centric developmental processes in the global context.

This annual summit brings together key stakeholders involved in the worldwide development of the knowledge society, from academia, industry, and government, including policy makers and active citizens, to look at the impact and prospects of - formation technology, and the knowledge-based era it is creating, on key facets of l- ing, working, learning, innovating, and collaborating in today ' s hyper-complex world. The summit provides a distinct, unique forum for cross-disciplinary fertilization of research, favoring the dissemination of research on new scientific ideas relevant to - ternational research agendas such as the EU (FP7), OECD, or UNESCO. We focus on the key aspects of a new sustainable deal for a bold response to the multidimensional crisis of our times.

Knowledge has become a vital commodity to countries, businesses and individuals in the 21st century - age of the Knowledge-Based Economies (KBE). Tangible evidence suggests that knowledge and information are capable of helping nations to achieve developmental goals. This paper begins with an in-depth analysis of three cardinal countries: United States, Malaysia and South Africa, of how they came to be known as both Knowledge Societies and emerging KBEs. The standings of these countries were then used to measure the knowledge economic status of a fourth country, Ghana, to determine the level and readiness in Ghana's drive towards a knowledge-based economy. The World Bank's Knowledge Assessment Methodology tools, Knowledge Economic Index, OECD parameters and Human Development Indexes were used to assess the various levels of these four countries. Results gathered from these analyses were used to do Gap Analysis to determine the gap between Ghana's knowledge indexes, revealing both strength and weaknesses in Ghana's knowledge indexes. These were used to do a K-SWOT analysis to determine her current strength, and weaknesses, as well as opportunities and threats that determine future progress towards knowledge-based economy. We conclude the study by suggesting policy recommendations for Ghana that could be implemented by the government and other stakeholders in formulating goals and aspirations of a knowledge society in Ghana.

Decisions under Complex Uncertainty

Cases on Applying Knowledge Economy Principles for Economic Growth in Developing Nations

Foreign Actors ' Influence on Azerbaijan ' s Energy Policy

Essential Tools for Collecting Information, Making Decisions, and Achieving Development Results

Third World Summit on the Knowledge Society, WSKS 2010, Corfu, Greece, September 22-24, 2010, Proceedings

Identifying and Monitoring Good Practice in the Land Sector

Economics: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications

This book explores recent trends in the knowledge-based society and education field in Asia-Pacific and discusses future challenges in the region. It presents studies on the development of scientific thought in the field on the knowledge-based society in the Pacific Circle. This book explores the theoretical framework of the knowledge-based society framed by the borders imposed by the Pacific Ocean, particularly from the perspective of the Pacific Circle Consortium (PCC), in the face of a paradigm shift to satisfy the human needs that must be preserved to guarantee economic and human conditions that future development requires. It analyzes how education relates to the knowledge society in the Asia Pacific region, and considers global issues such as environmental degradation, climate change, pollution, soil erosion, growth of the population. It discusses how these issues concerns parents, educators, civil societies and governments of the countries around the Pacific Circle. This book explores the necessity of changing the current transformative paradigm to one that ensures environmental sustainability, with the support of scientific education and research, as an issue that must be integrated into the curricula in schools at all educational levels.

Organizations, governments, and corporations are all concerned with distributing their goods and services to those who need them most, consequently benefiting in the process. Only by carefully considering the interrelated nature of social systems can organizations achieve the success they strive for. Economics: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications explores the interactions between market agents and their impact on global prosperity. Incorporating both theoretical background and advanced concepts in the discipline, this multi-volume reference is intended for policymakers, economists, business leaders, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and students of economic theory.

The Knowledge Assessment Methodology (KAM) database measures variables that may be used to assess the readiness of countries for the knowledge economy and has many policy uses. Formal analysis using KAM data is faced with the problem of which variables to choose and why. Rather than make these decisions in an ad hoc manner, the authors recommend factor-analytic methods to distill the information contained in the many KAM variables into a smaller set of factors. Their main objective is to quantify the factors for each country, and to do so in a way that allows comparisons of the factor scores over time. The authors investigate both principal components as well as true factor analytic methods, and emphasize simple structures that help provide a clear political-economic meaning of the factors, but also allow comparisons over time.

The knowledge economy is the added non-monetary value that society accrues from increased access to data, information, and knowledge in the new, globally connected world. ICT and technology innovation are paving the way for significant economic development opportunities for countries that have embarked on a concerted effort to model their economies according to the knowledge economy principles. Among developing countries, knowledge economy principles are being applied mostly in a sector-wise level, where government intervention with enabling policies coupled with joint efforts by the private sector, academia, and other actors are resulting in durable and sustainable benefits. Cases on Applying Knowledge Economy Principles for Economic Growth in Developing Nations examines cases from developing countries in order to derive an adapted model of knowledge economy that could be applied to developing country conditions. This book contributes to the change of paradigm on how to help developing countries in advancing to better conditions by using ICT-related technology. Covering topics such as learning organizations, green technology, and sustainable organizations, this is a dynamic resource for emerging economies, researchers, students, professors, academicians, and multilateral organizations helping developing countries.

Replicating the Knowledge Society in Ghana

Culturally Responsive Education

Recent Trends and Future Challenges

A Handbook for Development Practitioners

Organizational Learning and Knowledge: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications

Knowledge Society and Education in the Asia-Pacific

Global Productivity

Women, Business and the Law 2021 is the seventh in a series of annual studies measuring the laws and regulations that affect women's economic opportunity in 190 economies. The project presents eight indicators structured around women's interactions with the law as they move through their lives and careers: Mobility, Workplace, Pay, Marriage, Parenthood, Entrepreneurship, Assets, and Pension. This year's report updates all indicators as of October 1, 2020 and builds evidence of the links between legal gender equality and women's economic inclusion. By examining the economic decisions women make throughout their working lives, as well as the pace of reform over the past 50 years, Women, Business and the Law 2021 makes an important contribution to research and policy discussions about the state of women's economic empowerment. Prepared during a global pandemic that threatens progress toward gender equality, this edition also includes important findings on government responses to COVID-19 and pilot research related to childcare and women's access to justice. Public programs are designed to reach certain goals and beneficiaries. Methods to understand whether such programs actually work, as well as the level and nature of impacts on intended beneficiaries, are main themes of this book.

Over recent decades we have witnessed the globalization of research. However, this has yet to translate into a worldwide scientific network, across which competencies and resources can flow freely. Arab countries have strived to join this globalized world and become a 'knowledge economy,' yet little time has been invested in the region's fragmented scientific institutions; institutions that should provide opportunities for individuals to step out on the global stage. Knowledge Production in the Arab World investigates research practices in the Arab world, using multiple case studies from the region with particular focus on Lebanon and Jordan. It depicts the Janus-like face of Arab research, poised between the negative and the positive and faced with two potentially opposing strands; local relevance alongside its internationalization. The book critically assesses the role and dynamics of research and poses questions that are crucial to further our understanding of the very particular case of knowledge production in the Arab region. The book explores research's relevance and whom it serves, as well as the methodological flaws behind academic rankings and the meaning and application of key concepts such as knowledge society/economy. Providing a detailed and comprehensive examination of knowledge production in the Arab world, this book is of interest to students, scholars and policy makers working on the issues of research practices and status of science in contemporary developing countries.

Over-reliance on oil challenges the long-term sustainability of an economy. The UAE's government has placed considerable focus on a comprehensive strategic planning exercise to transform the country's economic structure from relying heavily on hydrocarbon resources to becoming a knowledge-based economy. Non-oil is to account for 80% of the country's economy by 2021. From Oil to Knowledge examines the role of this major powerhouse of the Arab World to transform itself into a leader in the adoption of science, technology and innovation to drive economic success on the international stage. In this first book to present and critically evaluate the extent of the UAE's success in diversifying its economy and implementing the principles and approaches of a Knowledge Economy, the authors identify the achievements of the government to date and the areas of further development. From Oil to Knowledge will be utilized as a guide by policymakers and senior managers to enhance their ability to think strategically towards implementing the pillars of a Knowledge Economy within their own organisations and nation states.

A Knowledge Economy Assessment of Qatar

Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications

Intellectual Property Rights in a Fair World Trade System

Knowledge Production in the Arab World

Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications

Leveraging Strengths and Opportunities

New Technologies

This knowledge economy assessment of Qatar ranks it using the following indices: the Knowledge Economy Index (KEI), Knowledge Index, Economic Incentive and Institutional Regime, Education, Innovation and Information Infrastructure (ICT). The assessment compares Qatar to the rest of the 131 countries in the Knowledge Assessment Methodology (KAM). In more detail, it is compared to Finland, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and United Arab Emirates. Qatar's current KEI is 5.83. It ranks higher than the average for MENA (5.06) and the World (5.59). It ranks lower than the regional average for Western Europe (8.32). It has improved since 1995, when it was 5.52. The regional average for MENA has fallen, from 5.31 in 1995. Among comparators, Finland has the highest KEI, at 9.12. The Comparator UAE has the lowest KEI, at 4.95. Qatar is strongest on the ICT pillar it ranks nearly at the 66th percentile. It is weakest on education pillar it ranks at the 52nd percentile. It has improved significantly on innovation pillar, and regressed on the EIR, education and ICT pillars, compared to 1995.

In a world that is essentially digitizing, some have argued that the idea of the knowledge society holds the greatest promise for Africa ' s rapid socio-economic transformation. Impacts of the Knowledge Society on Economic and Social Growth in Africa aims to catalyze thinking and provide relevant information on the complex ways in which the information age is shaping Africa and the implications that this will have for the continent and the world. This premier reference volume will provide policy analysts, policymakers, academics, and researchers with fresh insights into the key empirical and theoretical matters framing Africa's ongoing digitization.

Intellectual Property law (IP) - particularly in relation to international trade regimes - is increasingly finding itself challenged by rapid developments in the technological and global economic landscapes. In its attempt to maintain a responsive legislative system that is interacting successfully with global trade rules, IP is having to respond to an increasing number of actors on an international level. This book examines the problems associated with this undertaking as well as suggesting possible revisions to the TRIPS agreement that would make it more relevant to the environment in which today's IP mechanisms are operating. The overall aim is to find an adequate response to the 'IP balance dilemma'. The theme is pursued throughout various topics, including a look at what this means in relation to economy in a country like China, and also considering how IP is increasingly having to reconcile itself with human rights issues.

"This book discusses theory and practice in the design of knowledge management systems, facilitation of knowledge sharing, and creation of practices that encourage organizational learning"--Provided by publisher.

Human Factors of a Global Society

Transforming the United Arab Emirates into a Knowledge-Based Economy

Women, Business and the Law 2021

Knowledge-Based Economic Policy Development in the Arab World

Knowledge for Development Program

A Guide to Assessing Needs

A System of Systems Perspective

The second edition of the Impact Evaluation in Practice handbook is a comprehensive and accessible introduction to impact evaluation for policy makers and development practitioners. First published in 2011, it has been used widely across the development and academic communities. The book incorporates real-world examples to present practical guidelines for designing and implementing impact evaluations. Readers will gain an understanding of impact evaluations and the best ways to use them to design evidence-based policies and programs. The updated version covers the newest techniques for evaluating programs and includes state-of-the-art implementation advice, as well as an expanded set of examples and case studies that draw on recent development challenges. It also includes new material on research ethics and partnerships to conduct impact evaluation. The handbook is divided into four sections: Part One discusses what to evaluate and why; Part Two presents the main impact evaluation methods; Part Three addresses how to manage impact evaluations; Part Four reviews impact evaluation sampling and data collection. Case studies illustrate different applications of impact evaluations. The book links to complementary instructional material available online, including an applied case as well as questions and answers. The updated second edition will be a valuable resource for the international development community, universities, and policy makers looking to build better evidence around what works in development.

"In the global knowledge economy of the twenty-first century, India's development policy challenges will require it to use knowledge more effectively to raise the productivity of agriculture, industry, and services and reduce poverty. India has made tremendous strides in its economic and social development in the past two decades. Its impressive growth in recent years-8.2 percent in 2003-can be attributed to the far-reaching reforms embarked on in 1991 and to opening the economy to global competition. In addition, India can count on a number of strengths as it strives to transform itself into a knowledge-based economy-availability of skilled human capital, a democratic system, widespread use of English, macroeconomic stability, a dynamic private sector, institutions of a free market economy; a local market that is one of the largest in the world; a well-developed financial sector; and a broad and diversified science and technology infrastructure, and global niches in IT. But India can do more-much more-to leverage its strengths and grasp today's opportunities. India and the Knowledge Economy assesses India's progress in becoming a knowledge economy and suggests actions to strengthen the economic and institutional regime, develop educated and skilled workers, create an efficient innovation system, and build a dynamic information infrastructure. It highlights that to get the greatest benefits from the knowledge revolution, India will need to press on with the economic reform agenda that it put into motion a decade ago and continue to implement the various policy and institutional changes needed to accelerate growth. In so doing, it will be able to improve its international competitiveness and join the ranks of countries that are making a successful transition to the knowledge economy."

Over the past decade, there has been continual development and renewal of strategies and practices surrounding e-governance. Governments around the world have embraced new information and communication technologies to increase the efficiency of internal processes, deliver better and more integrated services to citizens and businesses, invite citizen and stakeholder participation in planning decisions, improve communication, and sometimes even enhance democratic processes. Global Strategy and Practice of E-Governance: Examples from Around the World provides readers with an overview of relevant strategy and policy-level theoretical frameworks and examples, as well as up-to-date implementations from around the world. This book offers valuable insights into best practices, as well as some of the issues and challenges surrounding the governance of and with information and communication technologies in a globalized, knowledge-based world.

"This multi-volume reference examines critical issues and emerging trends in global business, with topics ranging from managing new information technology in global business operations to ethics and communication strategies"--Provided by publisher.

The Impossible Promise

Impact Evaluation in Practice, Second Edition

Global Practices in Knowledge Management for Societal and Organizational Development

World Development Report 2010

The Land Governance Assessment Framework

Human Capital in the Time of COVID-19