



Knowledge transformation and exchange

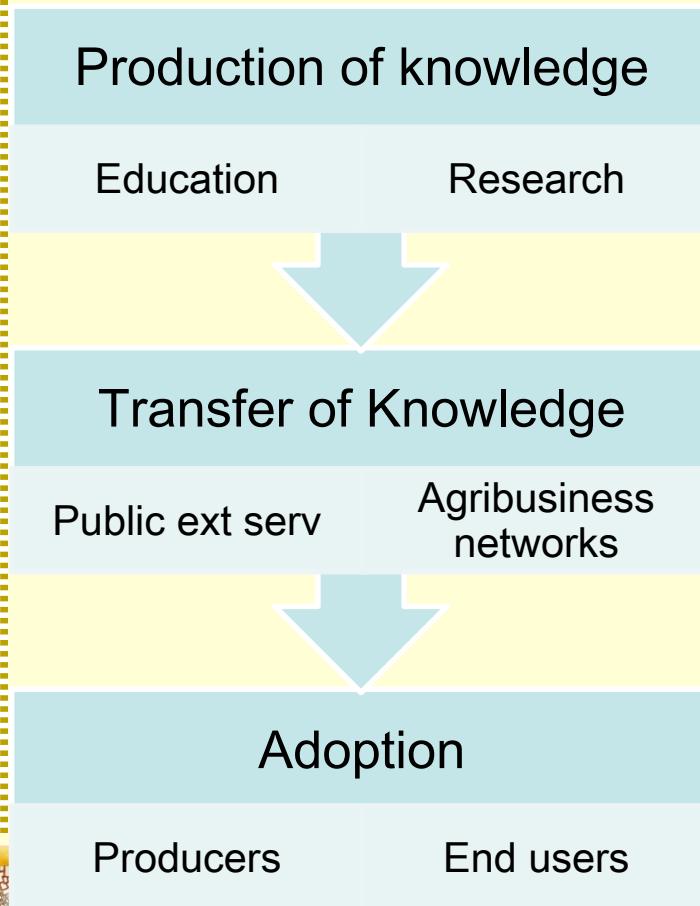
Gianluca Brunori
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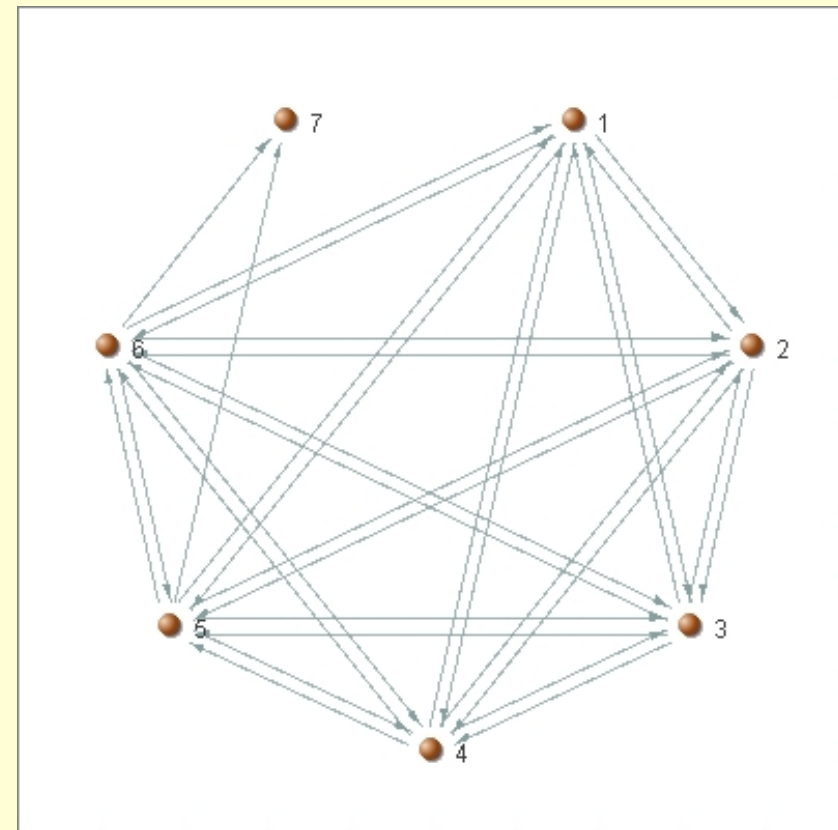


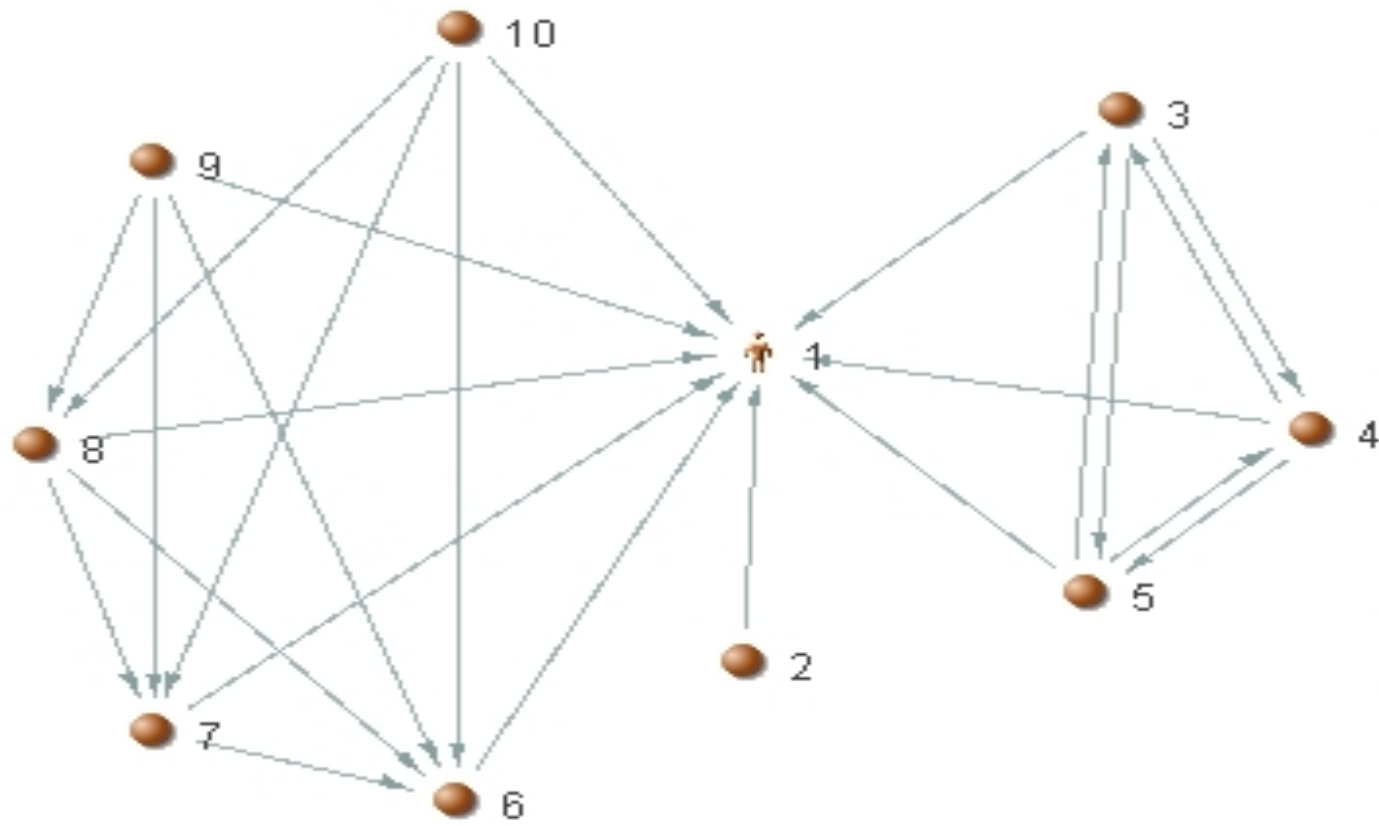
Two mechanisms of knowledge creation

The linear approach



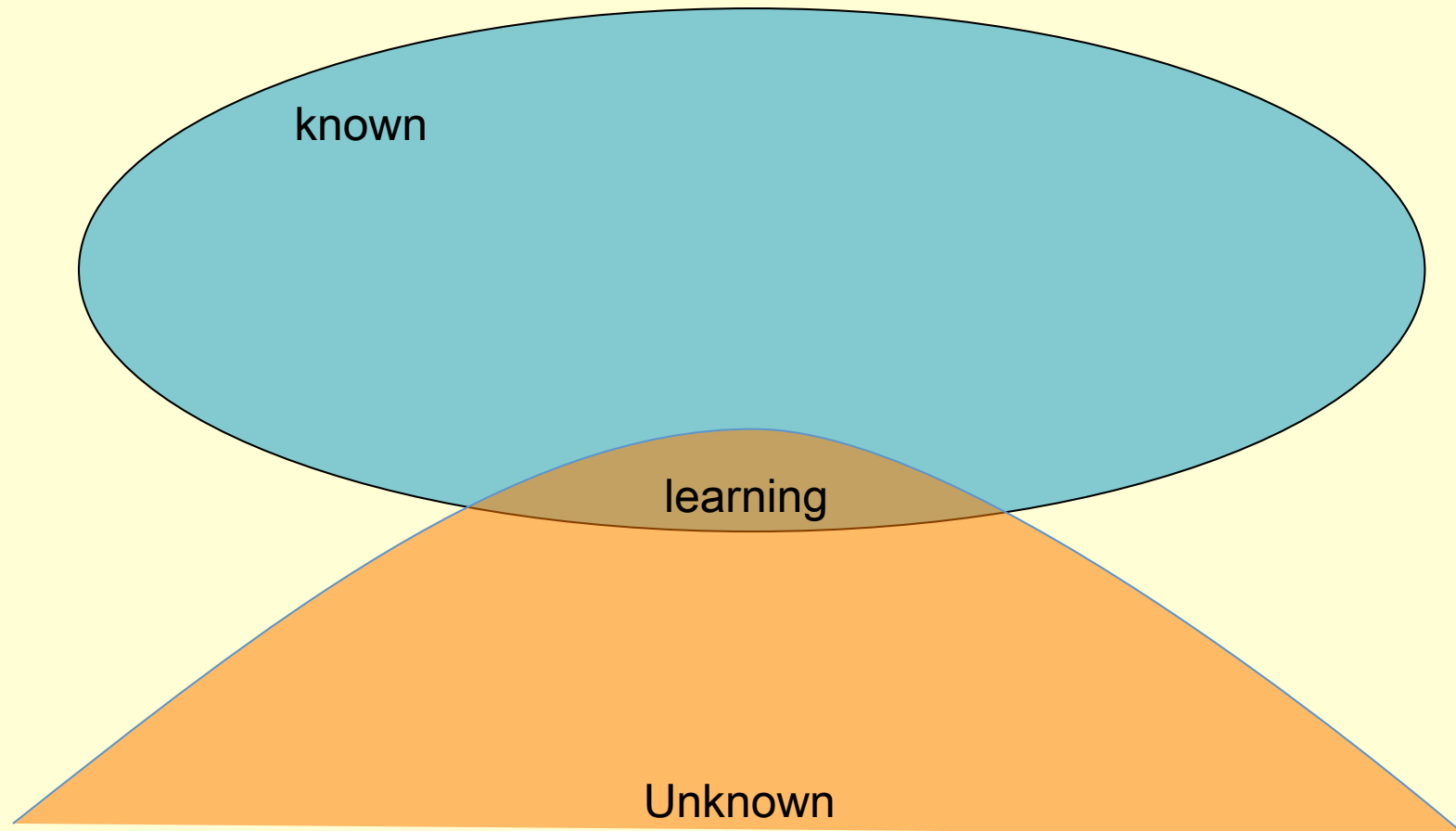
The network approach

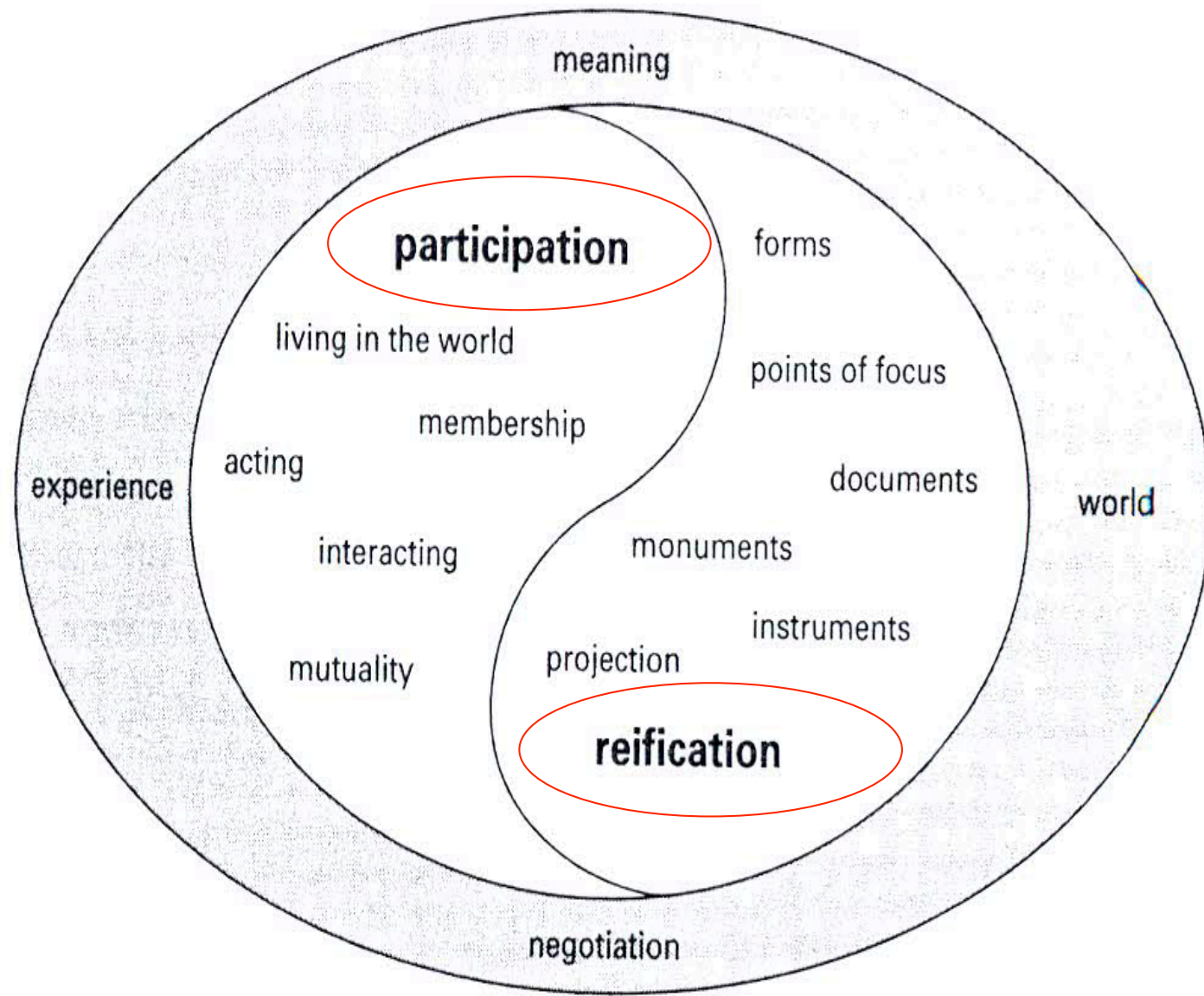






Knowledge and diversity





- **Offline:**

- Group field visit to an innovative farm (participation)



- **Online: (ex. with facebook)**
(reification)
 - Sharing pictures of the visit
 - Post-visit comments
 - New ideas emerging (participation)
 - Involving people who did not participate to the visit



Emerging properties of network interaction

- Communication infrastructures
- Communication patterns
- Memories
- Brokers
- Experts
- Opinion leaders





LINSAs

LINSAs are networks of producers, users, experts, CSOs, local administrations, formal AKS components, SMEs which, **mutually engaged around sustainability goals**, co-produce new knowledge








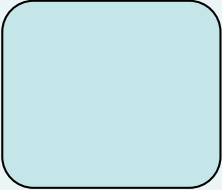
Critical points

- Disciplinary separation
- Policy separation
- Administrative separation
- Different problem definition





Components of the system

The problem	
The actors	 
The institutional frames	



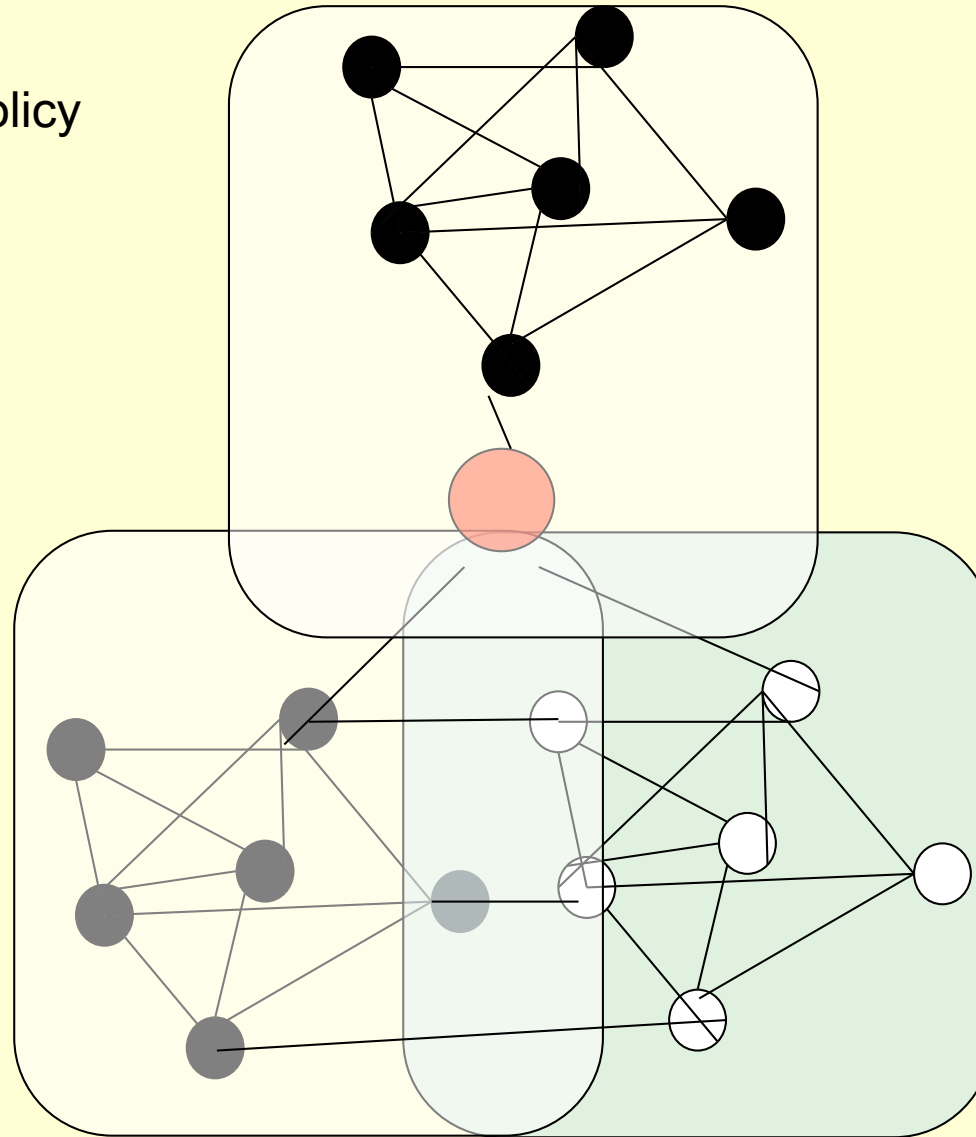


Policy

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practice

transdisciplinarity





Barriers to integration

- Intellectual property rules
- Evaluation criteria
- Institutional lock-in
- Characteristics of the media
- Complexity



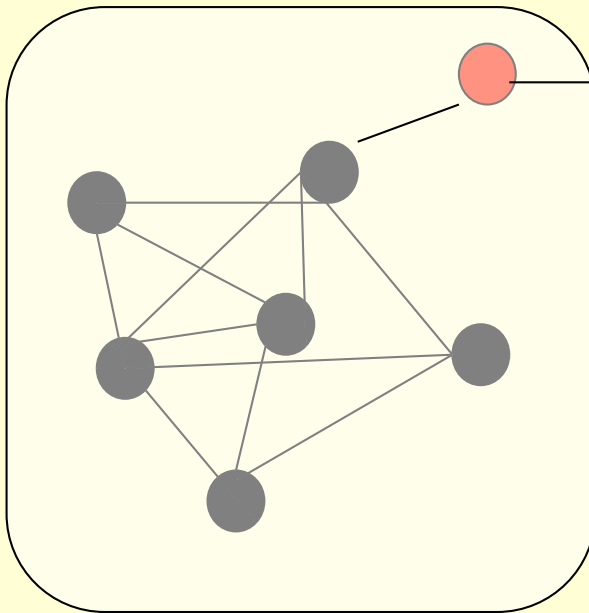


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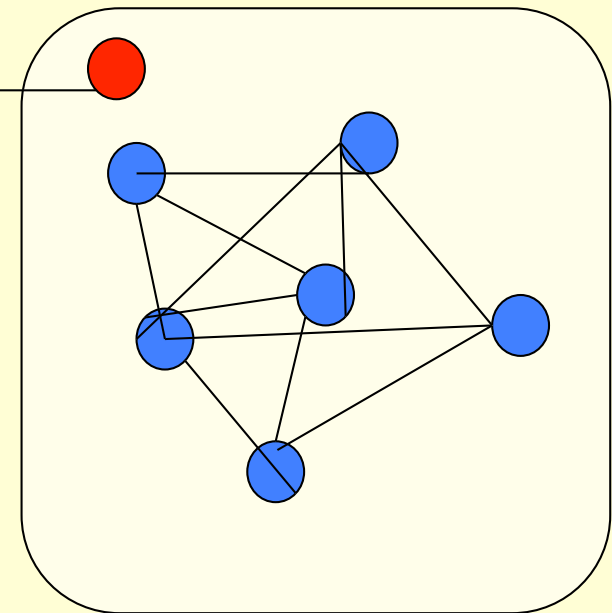




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Practice, policy



Interdisciplinarity





Knowledge and transition

- We need a network approach but...
- ... transition needs a policy direction!

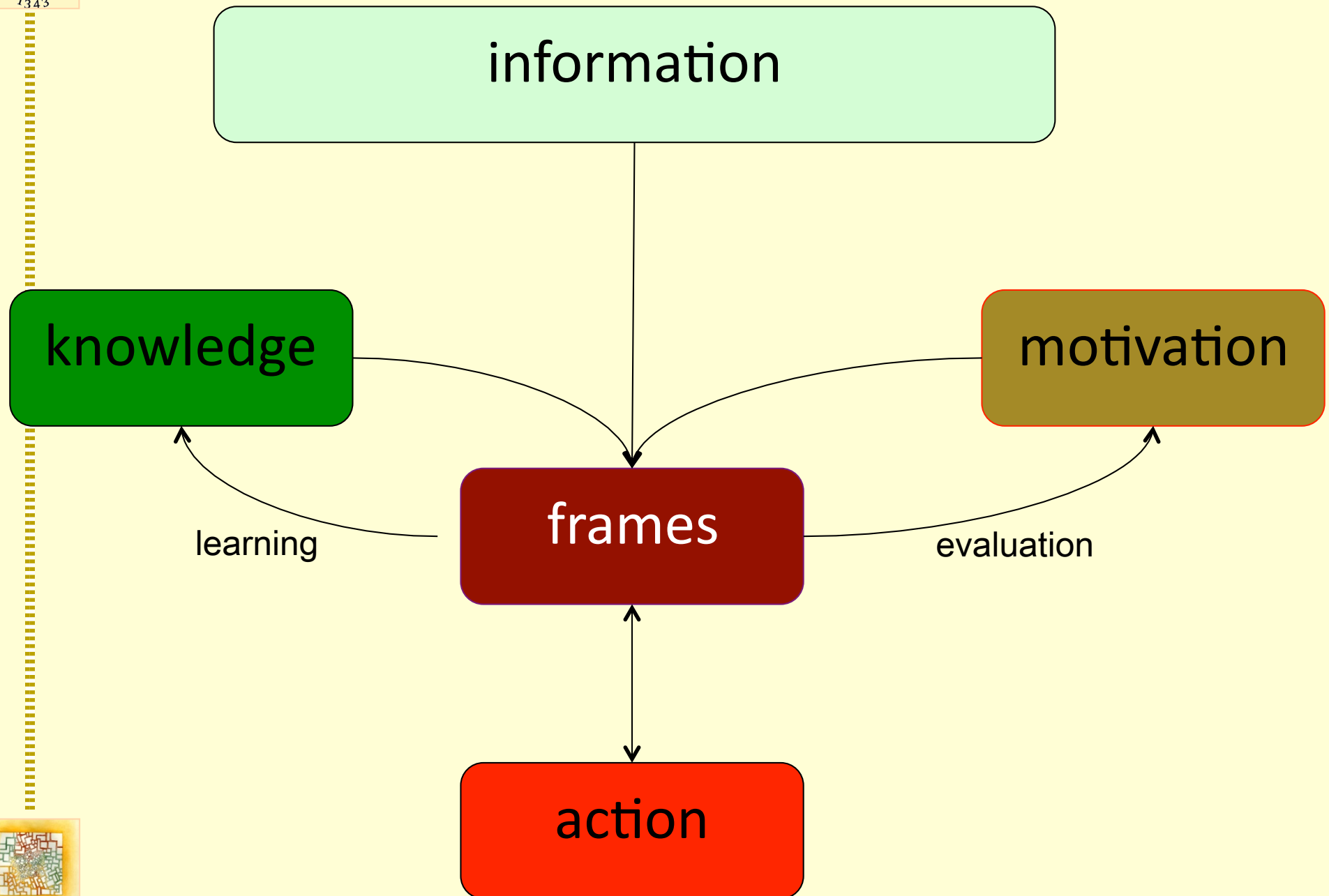




Main messages

- Learning and collective action are strongly linked
- Hybrid networks should be strongly encouraged
- Policy implementation generates learning opportunities
- Focus on evaluation







knowledge



action





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