Knowledge transformation and exchange

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Two mechanisms of knowledge creation

The linear approach

Production of knowledge
- Education
- Research

Transfer of Knowledge
- Public ext serv
- Agribusiness networks

Adoption
- Producers
- End users

The network approach
Knowledge and diversity

known

learning

Unknown
• 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The problem</th>
<th>![Red Circle]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The actors</td>
<td>![Blue Circle] ![Black Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The institutional frames</td>
<td>![Square]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Barriers to integration

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