



**Regional Workshop for Knowledge-hubs and Networks -
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**Partnership and business plans: making
knowledge hubs sustainable - good practices
from national/regional/international experience**

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Making knowledge hubs sustainable: good practices from national/ regional/ international experience

- **The role of knowledge hubs in Asia-Pacific Region**
 - **The reason why should the knowledge hubs sustain**
 - **Examples of sustainable knowledge hubs**
 - **The critical role partners play in sustaining hubs**
 - **How to write a business plan for knowledge hub related activity**
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The role of knowledge hubs in Asia Pacific region

- **Bringing and aggregating knowledge centres together**
- **Encouraging knowledge sharing**
- **Defining solutions to solving problems**
- **Developing a federation approach to knowledge centres**
- **Becoming a channel of service delivery**
- **Lobbying for public and private investment**
- **Reducing opportunity cost for knowledge centres**
- **Building capacity among knowledge workers and other stakeholders**
- **Undertaking research and social obligations from the state**



The reason why knowledge hubs should sustain

- To fulfil the need of knowledge workers
- To bring public and private services to telecentre users
- To lobby for public and private investments in bridging the digital and knowledge divide
- To demonstrate the role of telecentres in boosting rural economy
- To demonstrate the role of telecentres in realising the millennium development goals
- To demand the rights of unserved and underserved citizens
- To minimise opportunity costs
- To continue to benefit the knowledge movement



Examples of successful knowledge hubs

- Arab telecentre network, Egypt – from a UNDP initiative to more of a charismatic regional mover
- ATACH, Chile – from a private entrepreneur led initiative to a national network
- BDD, Malaysia – from a government led initiative to a unifier
- BTN, Bangladesh – from a civil society network to a multi-stakeholder one
- Mission 2007/GGA, India – from a civil society-led multi-stakeholder network to a movement
- PhilCeCNet, Philippines – from a government network to a multi-stakeholder one
- Telecentre.europe – from a multi-country regional network to a lobbyist within the EU
- Ugabytes, Uganda – from a knowledge organisation to a stimulator of networks in East Africa
- Somos telecentre network – unsuccessful one?





Key role played by partners in knowledge management

IT partners – access devices, connectivity, development, managerial practices

Government partners – government services, funding, implementation, facilitation

Academic partners – content development, training, mobilisation, policy advocacy, orchestration

Local entrepreneur – last mile connectivity, front-end delivery, customer/community relations

Research institutions – research, capacity building, best practice development

Advocacy – showcasing good practice, criticising bad practice

Orchestrating all the above

