

Africa/Asia Community Access Partnership







The supporting Ade of Knowledge Management in Research Organisations

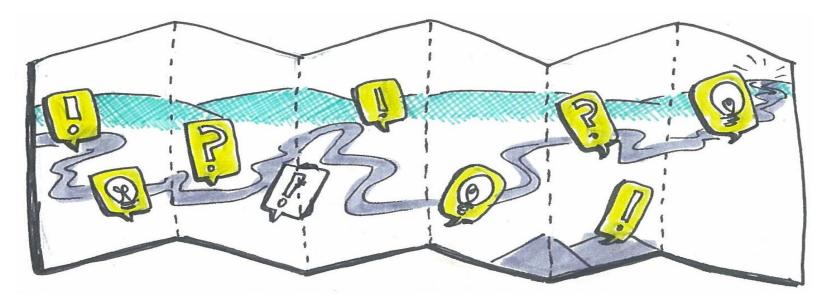
Madelein van Heerden



our future through science

Roadmap

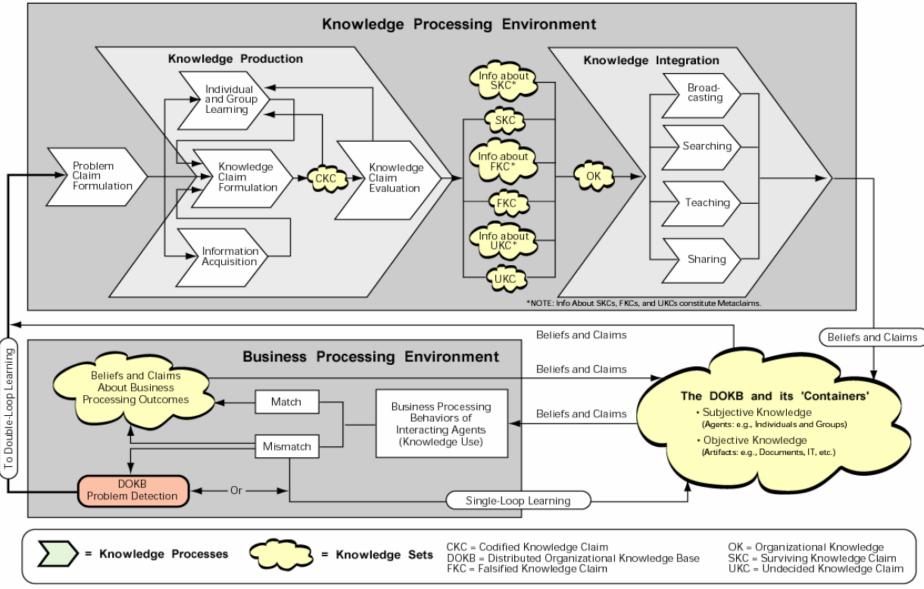
- What is knowledge management (KM)?
- The Knowledge Life Cycle (KLC)
- KM tools & techniques to support the KLC
- Where to start?!?



What is Knowledge Management (KM)?

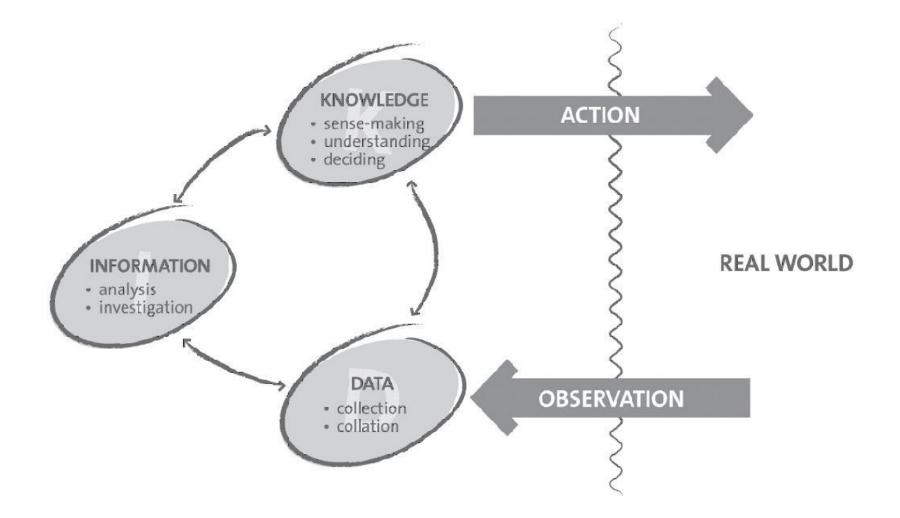
- KM is an organisation's ability to leverage its collective knowledge to meet its strategic objectives.
- KM is about the creation, sharing and flow of knowledge within an organisation through events, knowledge bases (such as wikis, blogs, portals, best practice guides, etc.), communities of practice or shared spaces where groups can exchange information and have conversations.
- KM also entails the ability to learn from, and with, each other to build strategic capabilities and realise strategies.
- A KM strategy is simply a plan that explains how an organisation will use selected KM tools and techniques to better manage knowledge important to the business objectives.





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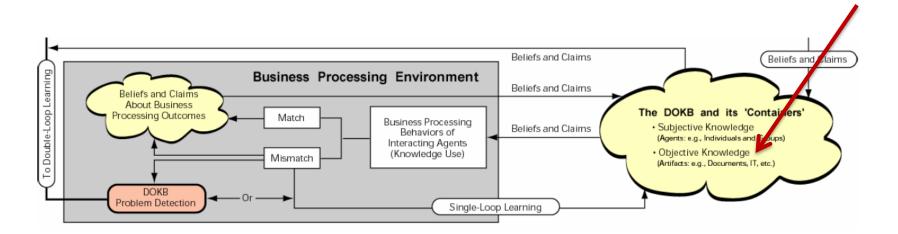
No KM without information management!



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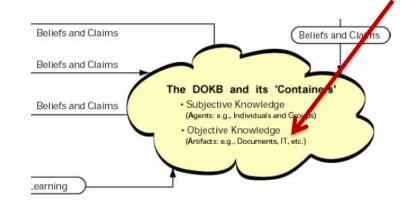
Organisational knowledge base

- Objective knowledge
 - Publications, documents, research data sets, intellectual property, IT systems, business processes, etc.
- Requires a shared repository
 - Reusable in a consistent and repeatable manner
 - Discoverable, visible and accessible



Shared repository

- Design considerations
 - Target audience: institutional vs shared repository
 - Hosting, service level agreements and security
 - Structure
 - Metadata fields
 - Different formats
 - Searchability
 - Strategic decision support tools
 - Quality control
- Support and enhance traditional KM tools
 - Expertise databases
 - Lessons learnt



CSIR knowledge repositories

WorkFlow

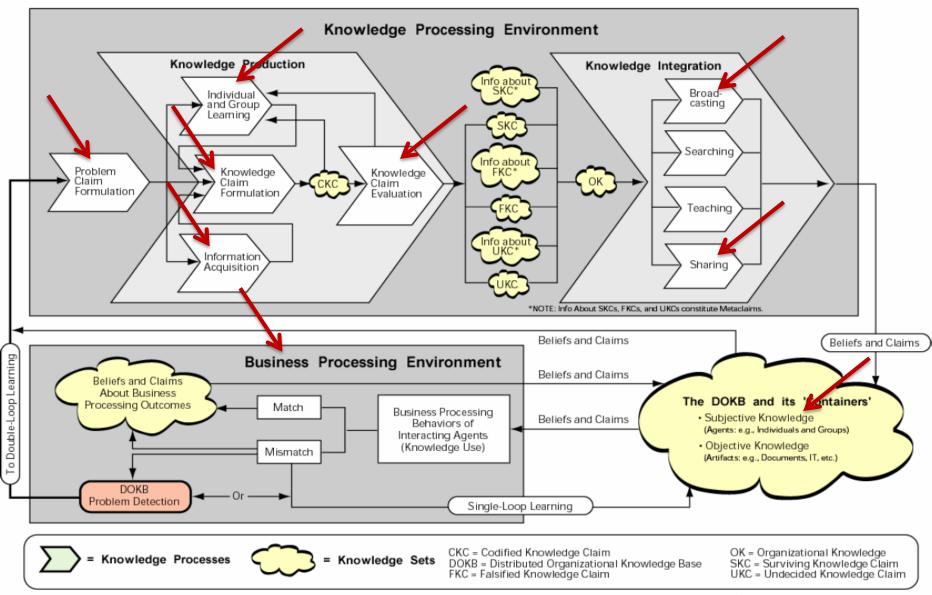
Technical Outputs Database

Institutional repository

National repository

Discussion platforms

The Knowledge Life Cycle (KLC)



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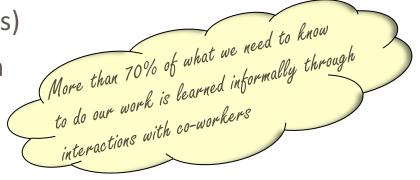
Discussion platforms

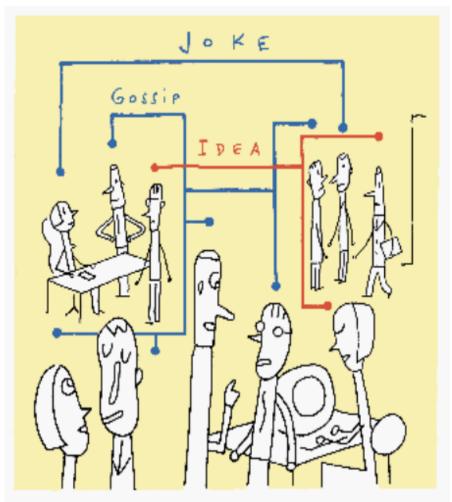


- Inter/multi disciplinary research projects
- Team work & collaboration across organisational boundaries
- Knowledge transfer is problematic:
 - Organisational & physical distribution
 - Modern information technology & email
- Create opportunities for informal interaction & serendipitous knowledge sharing
- Physical space: CSIR Knowledge Commons facility

Discussion platforms

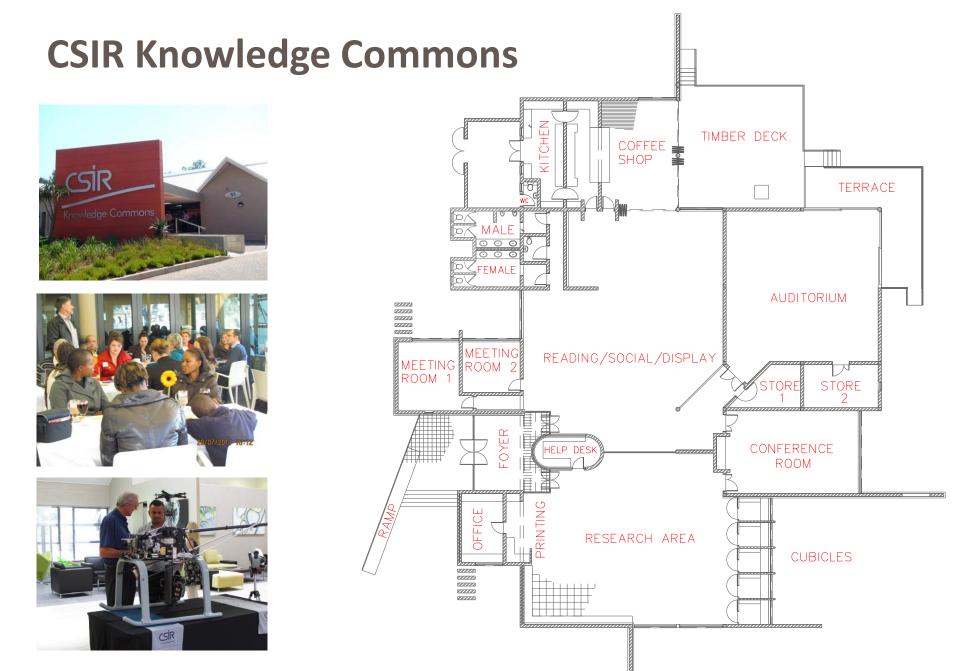
- How can spatial design be used to:
 - facilitate formal & informal knowledge creation & sharing?
 - increase collaboration across boundaries?
- The use of space for knowledge work (Earl; Ward & Holtham; Doyle & Nathan; Gladwell)
 - Personal space: Individual time for concentration, reflection & learning
 - Team space: Collaborative learning & strategising (space & setup varies according to team needs)
 - Social space: Casual interaction in a non-threatening environment





Graphic from Gladwell (2000:60)

Casual conversations provide an opportunity for tacit knowledge transfer as they have the advantage of opening the door to serendipity. They are opportunities for spontaneous meetings of the mind that have the potential to generate new ideas and solve old problems in unexpected **Ways.** (Davenport & Prusak)



Knowledge Commons events programme

Knowledge Management role: to foster a collaborative environment and culture through the provision of discussion platforms

Get to grips with Share best practice, reflect on the praxis and strengthen the required competencies. Share advice on the available tools - whether for thinking, decisionmaking or use in the laboratory.

Smart research and innovation

Science and society Tap into the curiosity and insights of society through participatory dialogue, strengthen the appreciation of science and the impact and relevance of technology, and contribute to developing science-

literate citizens.

the technicalities of disciplines, delve into science philosophy and innovation economics. debate current issues on the national and alobal agendas and discuss the impoct of science

> Science dialogue and debate

shared-meaning structures and the understanding and mobilisation of possibilities and opportunities.

Nurture

cross-cutting

relationships,

Cross-cutting efficacy

Participate in round table discussions and open conversations.

Organisational and industry conversations

Social mingling

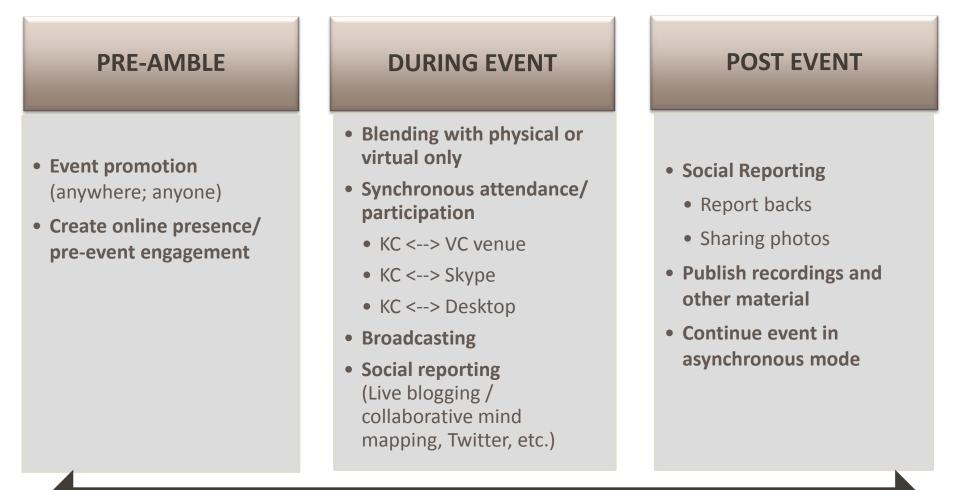
> Mingle with and meet interesting people and discover opportunities to collaborate and think together.

Science and research showcase

Showcase research. competence, relevance and impact.

Establishing a virtual Knowledge Commons

- AV / VC technology
- Event intermediation



Right time participation & extended dialogue

Virtual discussion platforms

- In most organisations the formal knowledge base/shared repository does not make provision for the management of day-to-day information/knowledge required/created by project teams:
 - Project managers require the above for decision making; problem identification and solving; writing progress reports
 - Collaboration and knowledge sharing by team members
- Collaboration, communication & file sharing platforms
- Content analysis on the data generated from these platforms provide valuable information for project leaders, coordinators and funders
 - How did the conversations changed & evolved over time?
 - What did we learn at what point?
- Agree on platform(s) to be used and make use mandatory
 - Provide adequate training & hand holding

Q 8+1 11



Thursday, 2 April 201

Search This Blog

ICT4RED Research adventures part 2: How to build the nation - teachers' narratives in a changing context

Last weekend Phase Three of the ICT4RED project came to an end with a joyful celebration (see previous blog). Facilitators, Phase Three teachers, ICT4RED staff, and government representatives came together in Cofimvaba to celebrate the project as much as themselves. Alas, I had to leave the country just before the graduation; but the live tweets from the event spread the pride and joy of all participants even to a cold grey London morning. That's right, from a town hall in a small settlement deep in the rural areas of the Eastern Cape detailed live tweets updated the rest of the world in real time. ICT4RED clearly revolutionized teachers' use of social networks but reflecting back now four weeks after my research, I sense this might just be the tip of the iceberg.





Follow by Email



(Mobile centred) Virtual discussion platforms

Social network, e.g. Twitter	Project hashtag for interaction with project target community Community participation, gathering input from target community Citizen science (data collection) Content analysis (emotional evaluation, topic spotting)
Information sharing platform, e.g. WhatsApp	Closed WhatsApp groups (for each aspect of the project) Sharing platform for project execution (text, photos, videos) Management & coordination tool (high speed & reduced effort) Content analysis and curation
File sharing, e.g. DropBox, Google-Drive	Working documents User create single folder on computer, synchronise with DropBox
Content management system, e.g. OpenCMS, Vibe, WordPress (Blog), Wiki	Shared organisational knowledge base Include progress & final project reports Project evaluation and lessons learnt

Project monitoring & evaluation

- Internal and external review processes
 - Did the design of the intervention meet the desired outcomes?
- Results of content analyses of the discussion platforms
 - What did we learn at what point?
 - Learning brief (lessons learnt)
- Outcomes of reflection workshops
 - What worked / didn't worked?
 - What should be done differently?



Project Name	Submitted by
Date	What was the learning? Please describe the learning that occurred:
Learning brief type	

Indicate which of the following three is applicable and provide a short description

- Learning from failure during implementation
- Learning from implementation success
- Learning from review of previous research and practice (i.e. not practically tested yet)

The Context

Say something about the context of the learning / project context, add relevant pictures if they are available

Why is this learning important?

Please describe why this learning is important

Evidence Base

Please indicate what the evidence base is for this learning brief, if possible, provide references that may help the reader track down the evidence base.

Recommendations for future similar projects:

Please provide your recommendations in a list form. If possible add pictures, graphs or diagrams

Recommendations that should be taken into account by the current project

Please indicate which of the above recommendations should be taken into account for the current project

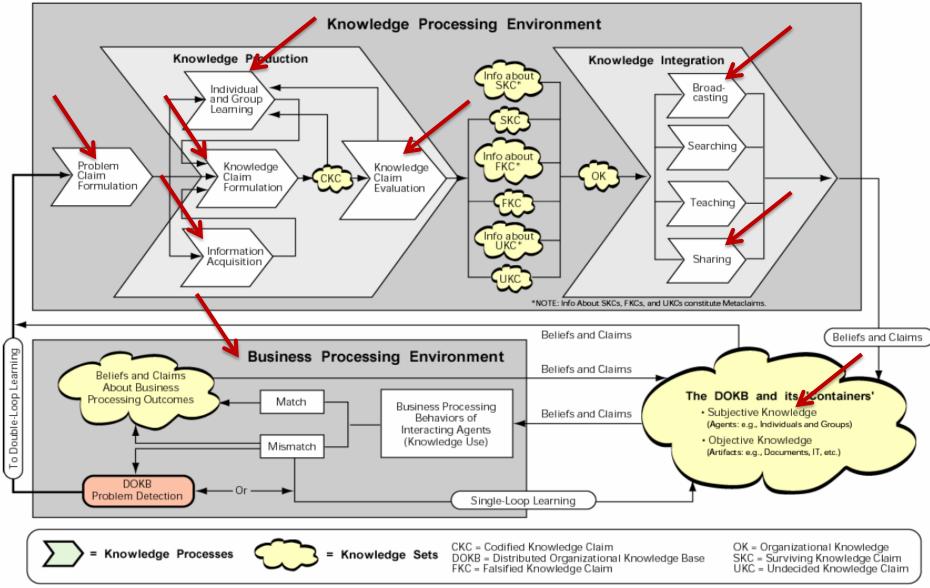
Communities of Practice

- Group who share a common interest and a desire to learn from and contribute to the community with their variety of experiences (Lave & Wenger)
- Differs from project teams (driven by deliverables, team membership is defined by task, etc.)
- Naturally forming, self organising, controlled by individuals



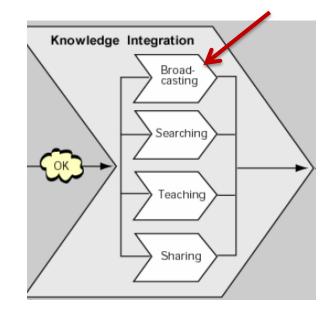
IWhat is a community of practice?42Is a community of practice right for us?43Choosing a facilitator54Selecting and recruiting participants55Getting started: your first meeting76Case-based learning87What is a 'knowledge broker' and
why is the role important?88Overcoming challenges99Evolutions and endings1010External resources11Example case studies12

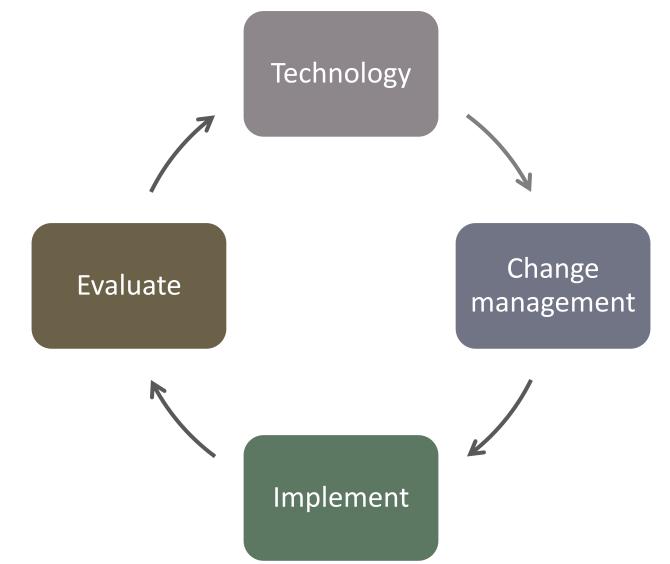
The Knowledge Life Cycle (KLC)

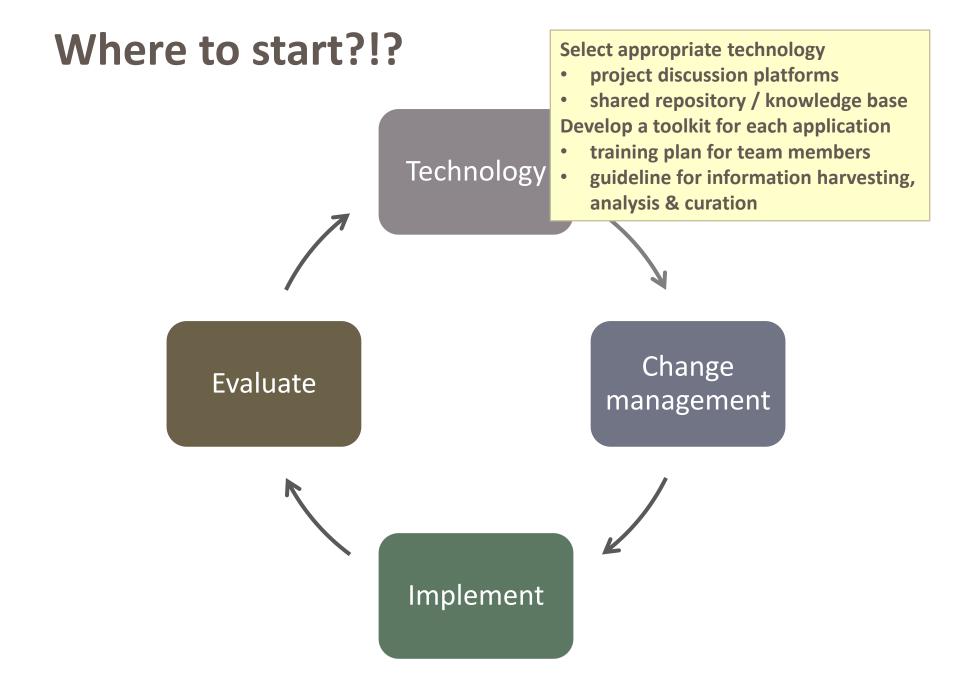


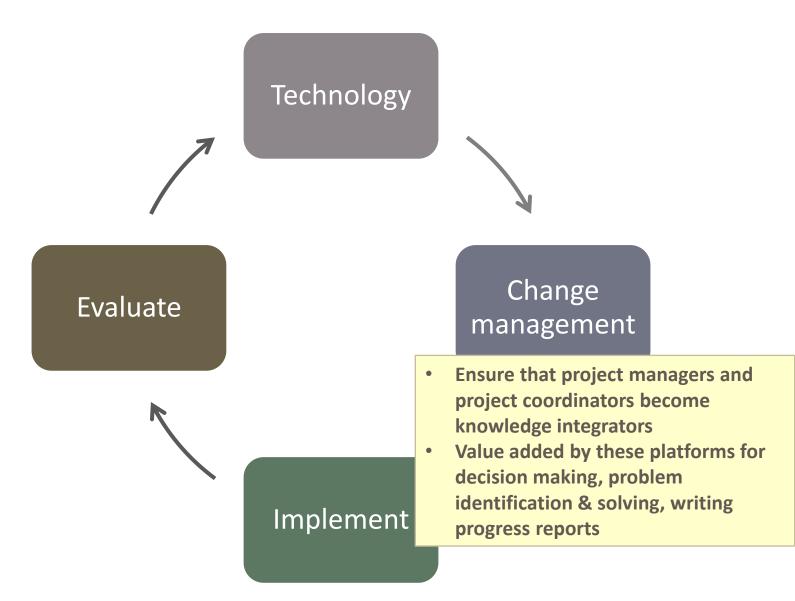
Broadcasting

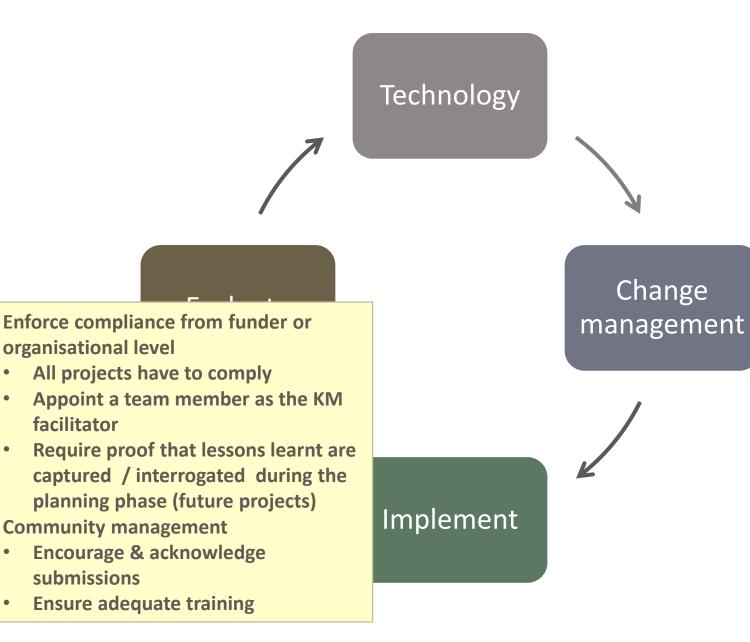
- Communications Group function
- Inter organisational
- Public & target communities to ensure project / research uptake
 - Community radio
 - Television programmes
 - Science cafés
- Stakeholders & government
 - Raise awareness
 - Communicate benefits
 - Secure funding

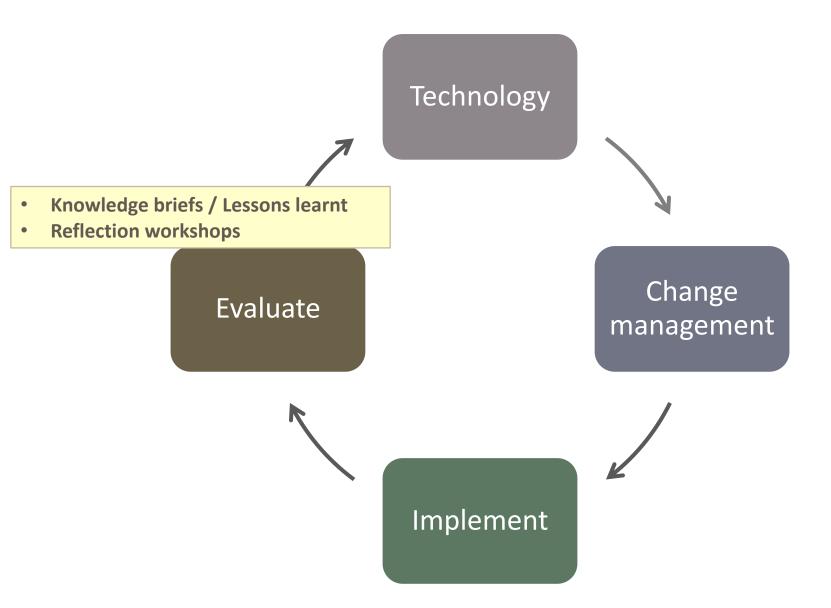


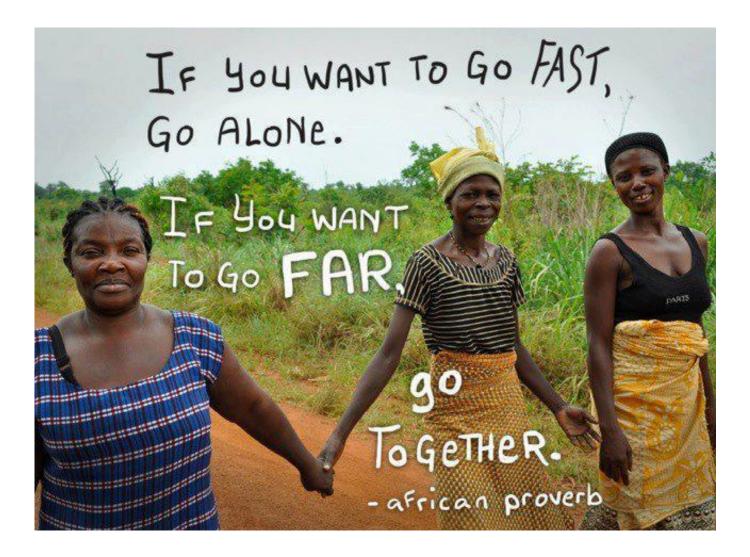












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Images

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