

Knowledge Management Concepts and Methodologies

Jose Levy
KM component, IRTSC
Africa Adaptation Programme

Mauritius, 16 and 17 September 2012





Agenda

- Introduction to knowledge management
- A few knowledge management methodologies
- IRTSC support to knowledge management
- Practical introduction to Teamworks
 - login
 - Update your profile
 - Adding content
 - TeamWorks spaces





Sounds familiar?

- 1. "I can't find what I'm looking for!"
- 2. "I don't know how to do this"
- 3. "Why haven't they told us about this earlier? We would not have wasted so much time"
- 4. "I've done all this work and now it's useless"
- 5. "I can't reach people quickly when I need to know something!"
- 6. "Colleagues who knew how to do this are gone and now nobody knows how this is done!"
- 7. "I have to start all over again on my own now!"
- => This is how/why knowledge management was invented!





Knowledge Management

Many definitions....

The objective is to provide the good knowledge to the right person at the right time





Nature of Knowledge

- · Quite literally, what people know
- Knowledge is experience, insights, skills, concepts, feelings, ideas, ways of thinking or working
- Highly contextual
- · Intangible, difficult to measure







Data, Information, Knowledge







Data "1855A313"

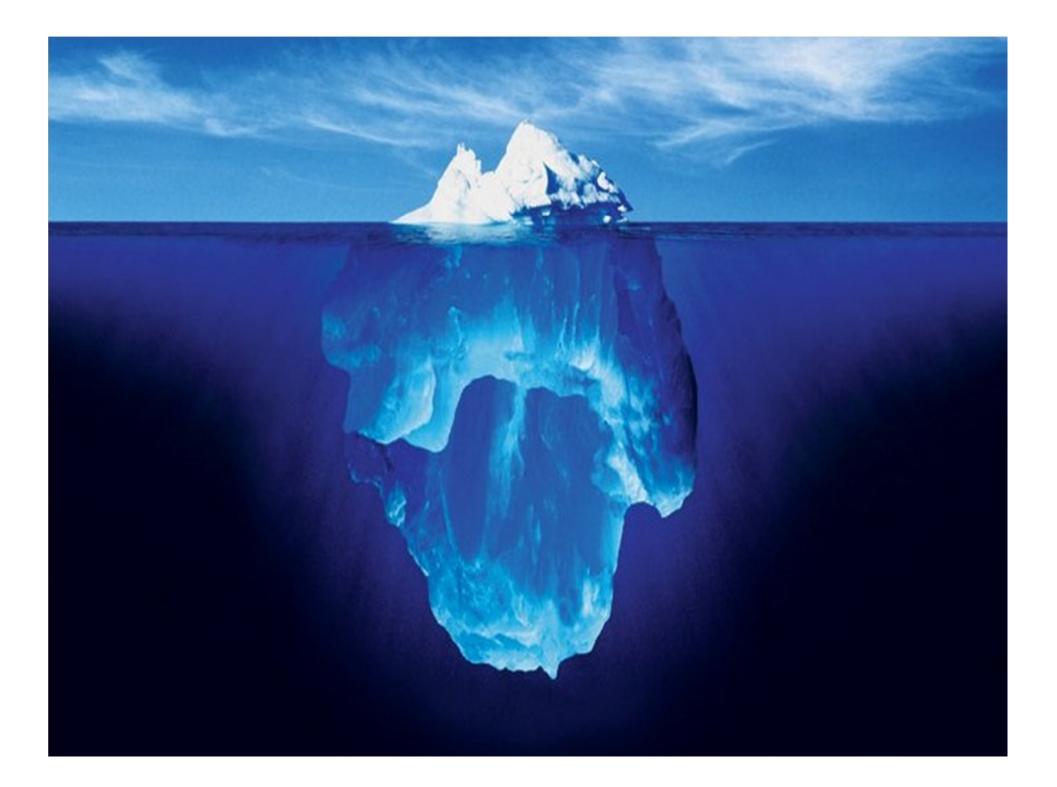
Information

" Ethiopian
Airlines flight
313 leaves
Addis at 18:55"

Knowledge

"...That's not a good flight; often busy and delayed."







Tacit vs. Explicit Knowledge

 Only a small portion of what we know is codifiable or "explicit"

 The vast majority of knowledge is uncodifiable or "tacit"



Iceberg Metaphor taken from SigmaConnect http://www.sigmaconnect.co



Knowledge Management Cycle

Apply



Activity



Create, discover, capture

Training and Processes

Lessons Learnt

Adopt, adapt, share



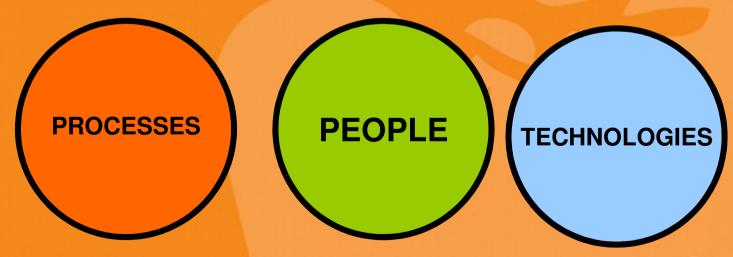
Distill, validate, share







The three components of knowledge management







People are the Key...



- Best Knowledge Transfer Technology
 - **♦**Face-to-Face Interaction
 - Not always possible but everything else aspires to it
- Best Knowledge Repository
 - *A Community or Group of people





KM methodologies

Storytelling

PEOPLE

Changing Behaviours

After Action Review

Building Trust

Creating Time & Space PROCESSES & APPROACHES

Promoting Common Goals

Demonstrating Value

TECHNOLOGIES

Supporting Processes

Peer Assist

Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa

Community of Practice



Peer Assist

After Action Review

Yellow Pages

Communities of practice

Knowledge Fairs

Good Practices

Knowledge Audit







A Community of Practice...

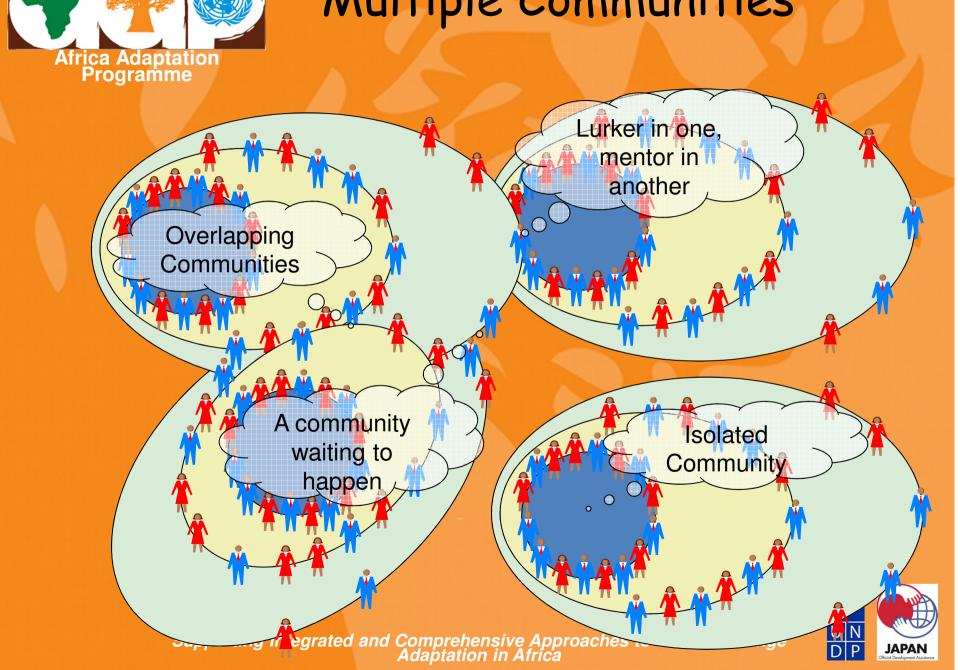
"Group of people who share a common concern, set of problems, or passion about a topic, and who deepen their knowledge and expertise in this area by interacting on an ongoing basis" - Etienne Wenger







Multiple Communities





Benefits of Communities of Practice

- · Individual level:
 - Allows opportunity to access new knowledge from others' experiences



- Increases work effectiveness,
 e.g. through problem-solving
- Provides an opportunity to remain informed in area of expertise
- Leads to collective sense of purpose, of belonging



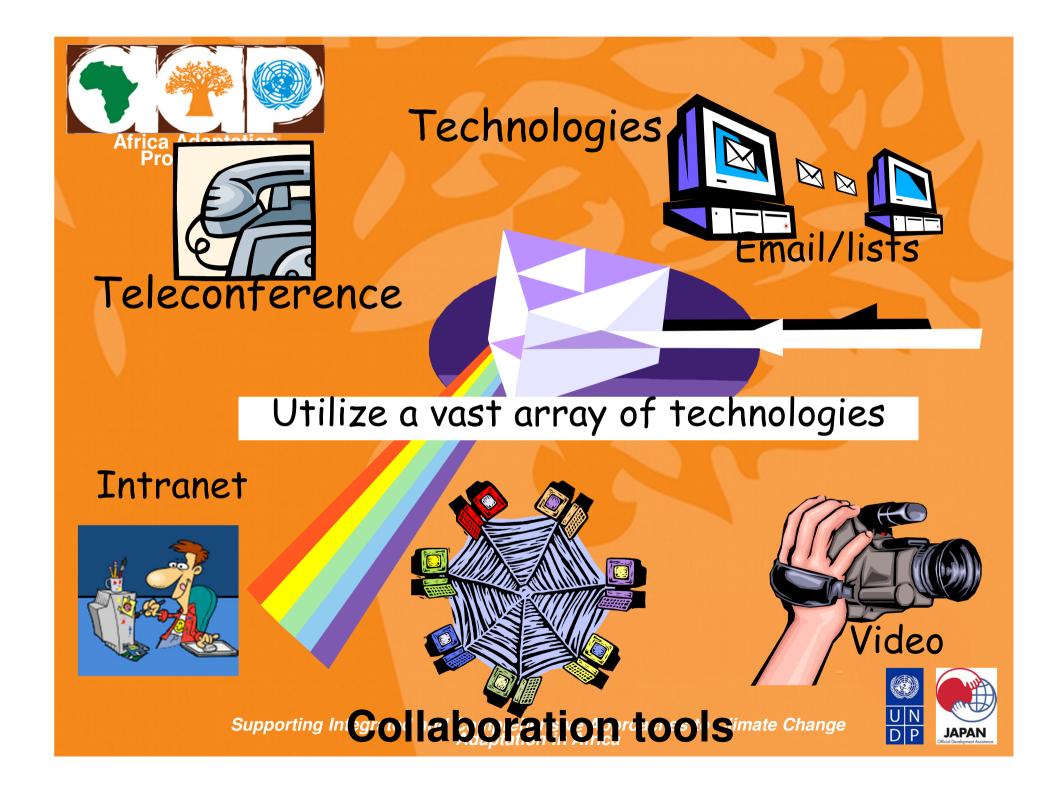


Benefits of Communities of Practice

- Organizational level:
 - Increased credibility, as part of knowledge partnership
 - Impact within topic area goes beyond own sphere of influence
 - Collective strength can lead to new funding opportunities
 - New ideas and solutions can lead to more innovations









What you gain by adopting KM practices

- Saves 'reinvention', goes to right approach quicker
- Provides faster transfer of 'good practices'
- Locates critical expertise
- Captures core knowledge for re-use
- Provides solutions to intractable problems
- Reduces risk of trial and error
- Bottom line higher revenues, lower costs

David Skyrme





Teamworks uses Web 2.0 technology

A Web 2.0 site allows users to interact and collaborate with each other in a social media dialogue, in contrast to websites where users are limited to the passive viewing of content that was created for them. Examples of Web 2.0 include social networking sites, blogs, wikis, video sharing sites, etc.

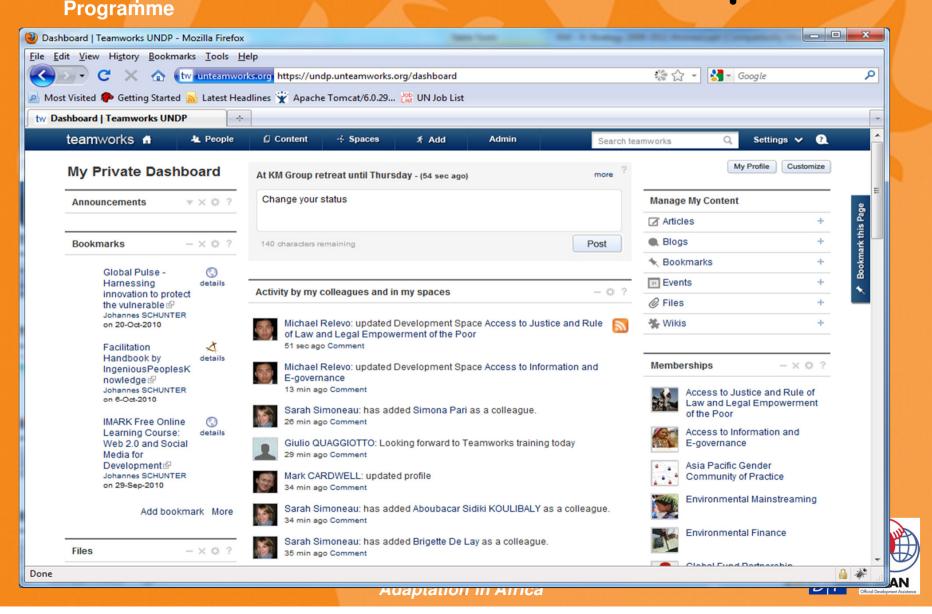








Teamworks - let us practice!





What is "Teamworks"?

Teamworks is an online space where one can find colleagues, communities and meet them







How can I take advantage of Teamworks?





Teamworks enables users to:

- Feature professional knowledge, experience and skills on staff through user profiles;
- Connect to peers by professional networking with staff and external partners for knowledge exchange;
- Stay on top of the work of business teams through just-in-time and transparent communication via status
- Provide updates, comments and instant messaging;
- Join and contribute to Communities of Practices



- · Create ad-hoc user groups to capture free-flowing
- knowledge and foster innovation, communication and
- collaboration;
- Share insights and innovative solutions by contributing
- knowledge assets, links to external resources and
- recommendations;
- Obtain advisory services and find experts and consultants;
- · Conduct effective searches to access a repository of
- knowledge assets;
- Obtain project information and share project
- achievements, evaluations and good practices.







Communities of Practice: small group discussion

- Organized around a domain or interest
- Members engage with one another
- Members mutually benefit from participating

- Which communities either professionally or personally are you part of? Can you give one example?
- Can you tell a story of how you have benefited from this community?



Cultivating communities of practice a quick start-up guide

by Etienne Wenger

Where to start?

educate

Communities of practice are a familiar experience, but people need to understand how they fit in their work.

- Conduct workshops to educate management and potential members about the approach
- Help people appreciate how communities of practice are inherently selfdefined and self-managed
- Establish a language to legitimize communities and establish their place in the organization

What are communities of practice?

Communities of practice are groups of people who share a passion for something that they know how to do and who interact regularly to learn how to do it better.

set strategic context

A strategic context lets communities find a legitimate place in the organization

- Articulate a strategic value proposition
- · Identify critical business problems
- Articulate need to leverage knowledge

get going

Starting to cultivate communities of practice as early as possible creates early examples that allow people to learn by doing.

- Have a few pilot communities going as soon as possible
- Find communities to start with by identifying areas where there is potential and readiness
- Interview some prospective members to understand issues, start discussing a community, and identify potential leaders
- Gather a core group to prepare and initiate a launch process
- Help members organize an initial series of value-adding activities
- Encourage them to take increasing responsibility for stewarding their knowledge

What elements to develop?

Domain: the definition of the area of shared inquiry and of

the key issues

Community: the relationships among

members and the sense of belonging

Practice:

the body of knowledge, methods, stories, cases,

tools, documents

integrate

The formal organization must have processes and structure to include these communities while honoring their root in personal passion and engagement.

- Integrate communities in the way the organization works
- Identify and remove obvious barriers
- Align key structural and cultural elements

support

Communities of practice can use some light-handed guidance and technology infrastructure.

- Provide some process support, coaching, and logistic assistance
- Identify needs and define adequate infrastructure without undue emphasis on fancy technology

Why focus on communities of practice? short-term value long-term value

help with challenges

- · access to expertise
- confidence
- fun with colleagues
- meaningful work
- problem solving
- time saving
- knowledge sharing
- · synergies across units
- · reuse of resources

- personal development
- reputation
- · professional identity
- network
- · marketability
- · strategic capabilities
- · keeping abreast
- innovation
- · retention of talents
- · new strategies

Publicize successes

What are some critical success factors?

community

 Domain that energizes a core group

encourage

Practitioners usually see

the value of working as a

community but may feel the

organization is not aligned

encourage participation

with their understanding.

Find sponsors to

Value the work of

communities

- Skillful and reputable coordinator
- · Involvement of experts
- Address details of practice
- Right rhythm and mix of activities

 Strategic relevance of domain

organization

- Visible management sponsorship, but without micro-management
- Dance of formal and informal structures
- · Adequate resources
- · Consistent attitude



What do you think?

- How do you share knowledge, experiences, ideas at the Mauritius AAP? With partners?
- What do you think of approaches presented? Could they be of help to Adaptation practitioners in Mauritius?











QUESTIONS



This presentation is based on the original from Marc Lepage, KM Team Leader at the Dakar
UNDP Regional Services Center

