

Goal of this session

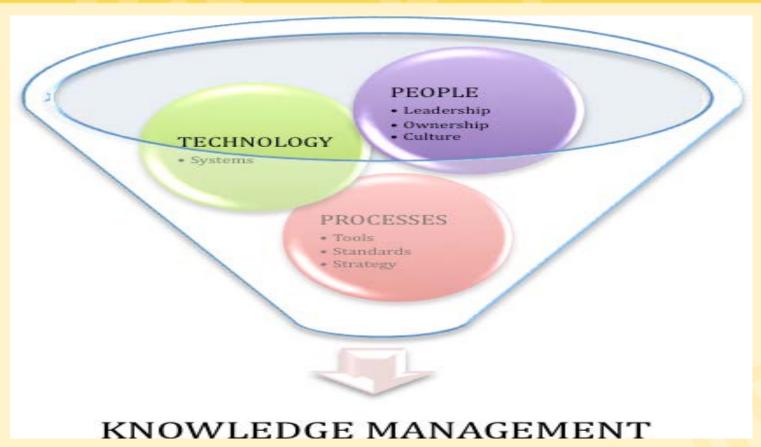


Communications and Knowledge Management activities in the CoP

To appreciate everyone's role as a knowledge worker i.e one who has access to new knowledge and seeks to share knowledge too

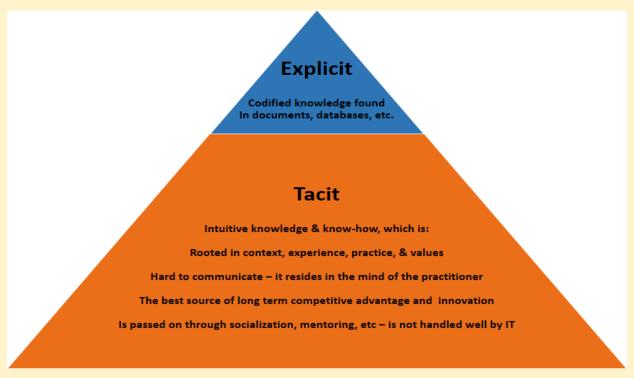
What is Knowledge Management





Types of Knowledge





There is need to continuously and tirelessly convert tacit knowledge to explicit knowledge.

Building Knowledge



APPLICATION

CREATES MORE
KNOWLEDGE THAT CAN
BE CAPTURED, SHARED
AND APPLIED

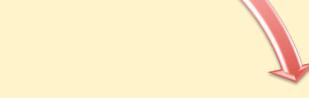


 IN LEARNING EVENTS, BLOGS, RESEARCH AND DISCUSSIONS



TRANSFER

 TRAININGS AND THE APPLIED LEARNING CENTER



BUILDING KNOWLEDGE

CAPTURED

 FORMALIZED IN STANDARD TEMPLATES AND TOOLS



ADOPTION AND ADAPTATION

 OF INFORMATION BY COP MEMBERS



DISTILLED AND VALIDATED

 DISCUSSION IN A COP AND PROVISION OF A PLATFORM FOR AS WIDE ENGAGEMENT IN UNDERSTANDING BETTER PRACTICES AND LESSONS AS POSSIBLE

Knowledge Products



- Reports
- Publications
- Presentations
- Stories
- Blogs

Community of Practice



Many definitions but what is important is that

- It is a group of people with a common interest
- The primary objective is to keep the conversation going and consequently share expertise and knowledge on an agreed upon topic or subject
- For a CoP to be effective, it has to have an active leader and coordinator
- For there to be great benefit, ALL members have share something!

THAT IS HOW TACIT KNOWLEDGE IS EFFICIENTLY CONVERTED TO EXPLICIT KNOWLEDGE!



Domain:

The area of shared inquiry and of the key issues (e.g., improving adult learners' transition to postsecondary education)

Continuous Improvement:

Reflection on practice, evaluation of impact and outcomes, ongoing inquiry, refinement of practice and methods, development of new resources

Regional Community of Practice

Practice:

Investigation of key questions, problems and gaps, identification of resources and expertise, sharpening of subject knowledge through professional learning, and development of new resources, processes, and methods

Community Members:

Professionals committed to a process of collective learning oriented toward achieving outcomes and improving practice

Producing a KM/comms product for the Seed Systems CoP



Our culture is hinged on telling stories...





Our story from this meeting will take the form of a short blog

- Why write a blog?

Tips for writing a blog



- Use illustrative examples from your day to day experiences, meetings
- Include a few quotations 2-3
- Ask yourself what message you are passing across
- Be provocative, ask questions that could generate a discussion
- Link to previous research by CIP/partners



Introduction

- Capture blog in one to two sentences
- Avoid acronyms
- Make it interesting, use a question or highlight a finding to
- stimulate people to want to read

Acronyms

- Avoid in titles, headings and introduction
- When used spell out acronyms the first time it is mentioned



- Exercise in groups of 3, identify a topic
- Topic must contain 'impact' and 'seed systems' them
- Draft an outline of a blog
- Selected teams share their thoughts with plenary

Outline



- Catchy phrase as introduction
- Body include quotes, your observations and experiences in the topic area
- Link to previous work done (if possible)
- Conclude