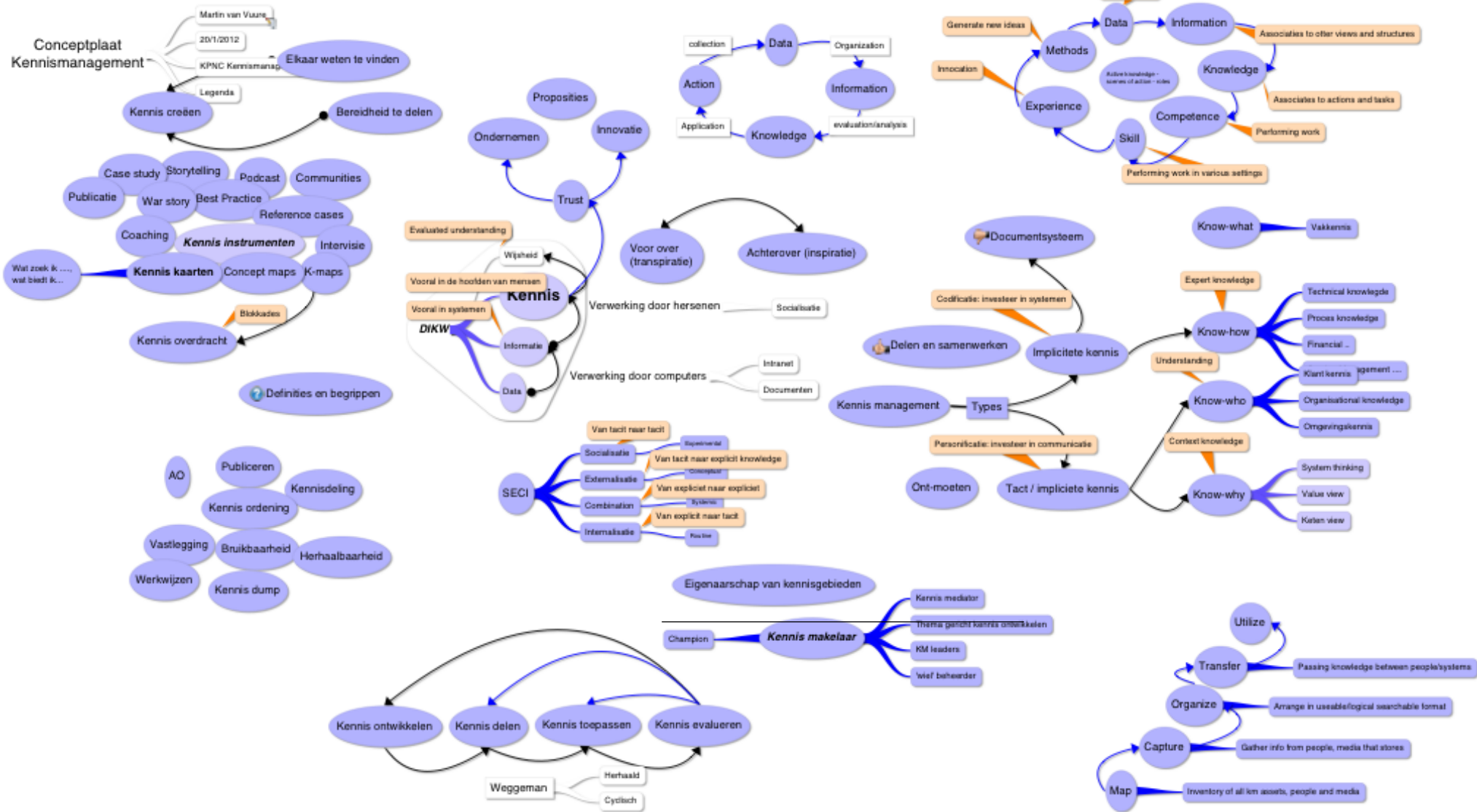
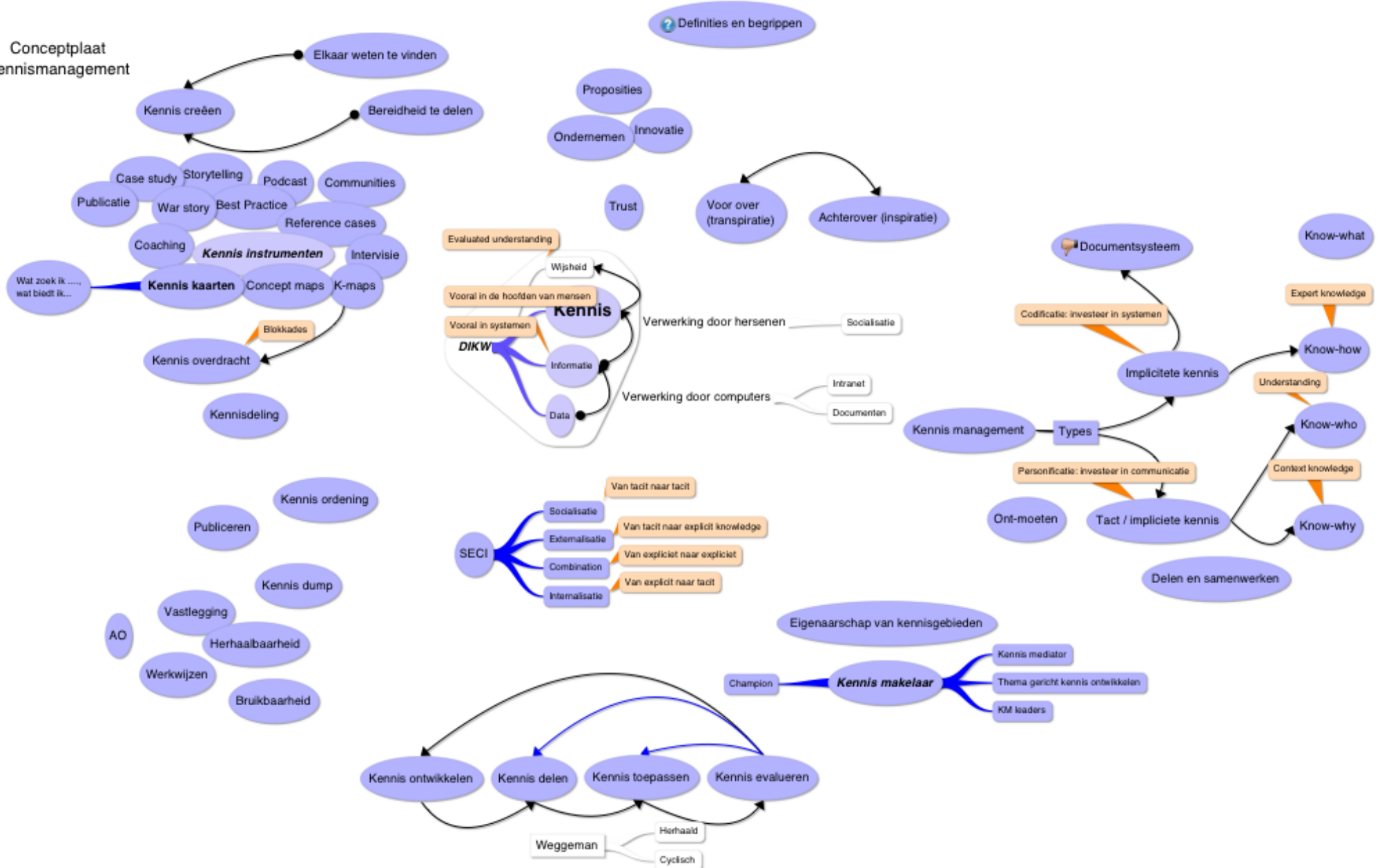
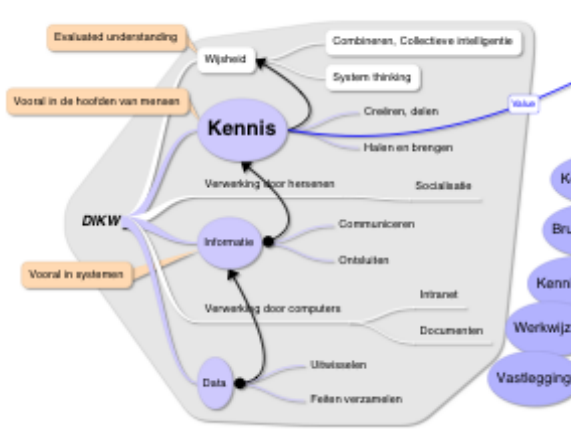




Conceptplaat Kennismanagement



Conceptplaat Kennismanagement



kennismanagement
Het is de combinatie ...

Kennismaps

* (be)geleiden van discussies en dilemma's.
sensemaking. Middel voor het vinden van
ownership, knowledge assets, hergebruik,
uncover blocks.

- * people and their expertise
- * "Ontology" 'information science'
- * publicatiemechanisme

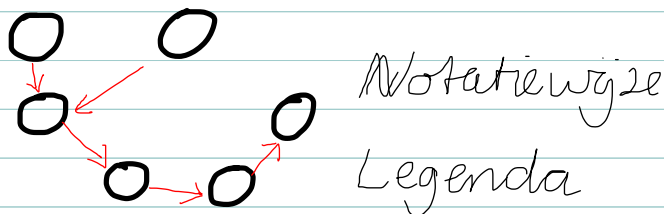
- * simpel, Logisch, volgbaar
- * How-to
- * Body of knowledge,
- * bron, opbouw/samenstelling v kennis,
overdraagbaarheid van kennis.

Beschikbaarheid: open, links, wiki, platform
onafhankelijk

Concept maps:

- 1-preperation phase: define focus question, parkinglot
- 2-organize: hierarchy, consist of ... Has categories
- 3- design: background, color
- 4-delivery phase: selective revealing

Ppt = linear, bullets. Cmap: concepts, proposition, cross links
Vorm



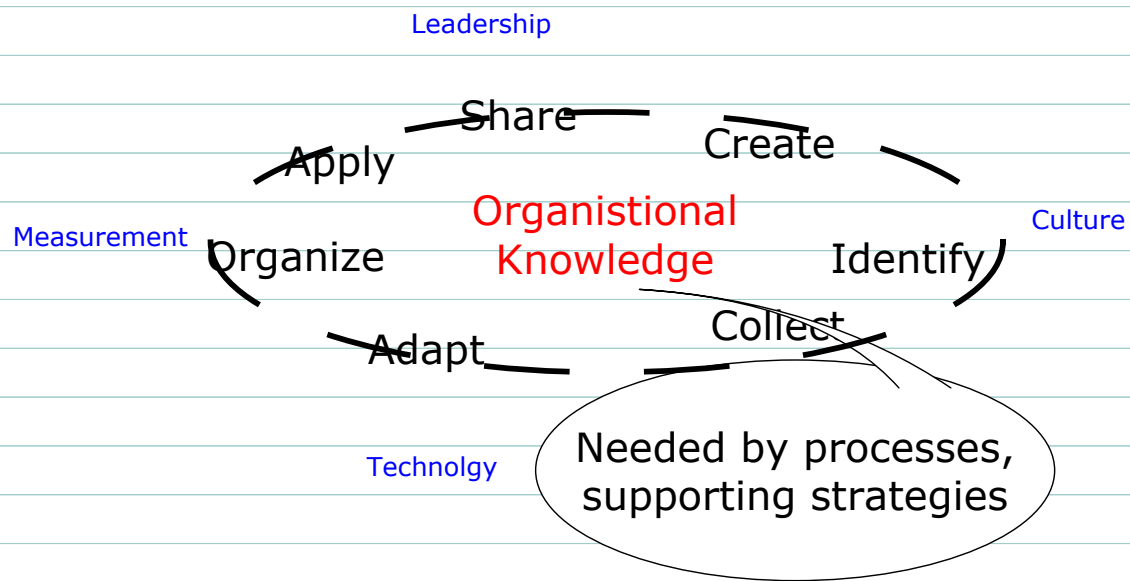
Argumentation map

- V reason
- X Objection
- & Assumption

Problems ==> straightforward solutions

Social messes: political, technisch,
economisch & sociale relaties; different
PoV/worldview; logical - alogical.
Different projections

Organisational knowledge

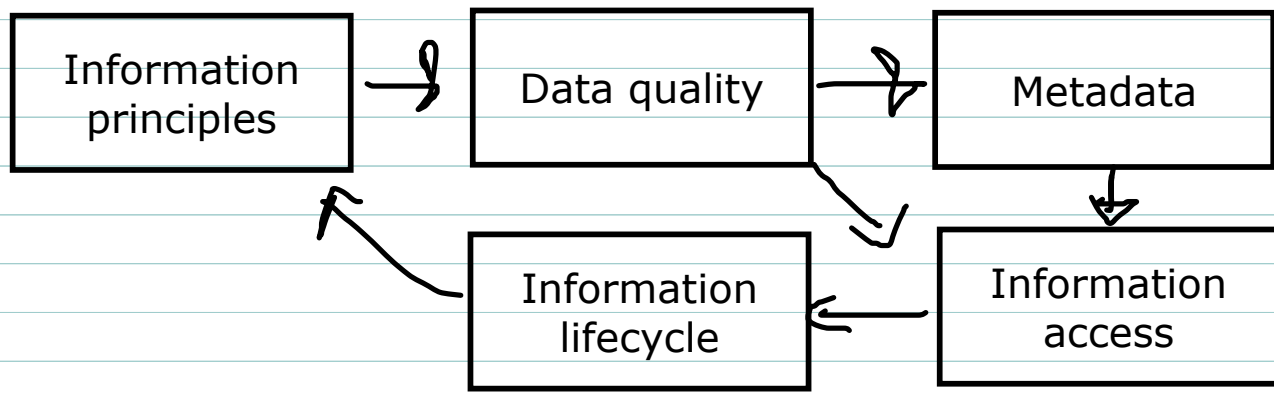


Concept map toevoegen uit ppt

Innovation and renewal

* small bets, innovation-proces

Information governance



~ <http://www.5boroughspartnership.nhs.uk/library/documents/informationgovernanceguidancenotecaldicottprinciples.pdf>
~ <http://www.grahamoakes.co.uk/downloads/AIIM%20-%20Framework%20for%20Information%20Governance.pdf>
http://mike2.openmethodology.org/wiki/Information_Governance_Solution_Offering

Principle 1: Justify the purpose(s)

proposed use or transfer of person-identifiable information within or from an organisation should be clearly defined and scrutinised, with continuing uses regularly reviewed, by an appropriate guardian.

Principle 2: Do not use person-identifiable information unless it is absolutely necessary

Person-identifiable information items should not be included unless it is essential for the specified purpose(s) of that flow. The need for patients to be identified should be considered at each stage of satisfying the purpose(s).

Principle 3: the minimum necessary person-identifiable information

Where use of person-identifiable information is considered to be essential, the inclusion of each individual item of information should be considered and justified so that the minimum amount of identifiable information is transferred or accessible as is necessary for a given function to be carried out.

Principle 4: Access to person-identifiable information should be on a strict need-to-know basis

Only those individuals who need access to person-identifiable information should have access to it, and they should only have access to the information items that they need to see. This may mean introducing access controls or splitting information flows where one information flow is used for several purposes.

Principle 5: Everyone with access to person-identifiable information should be aware of their responsibilities

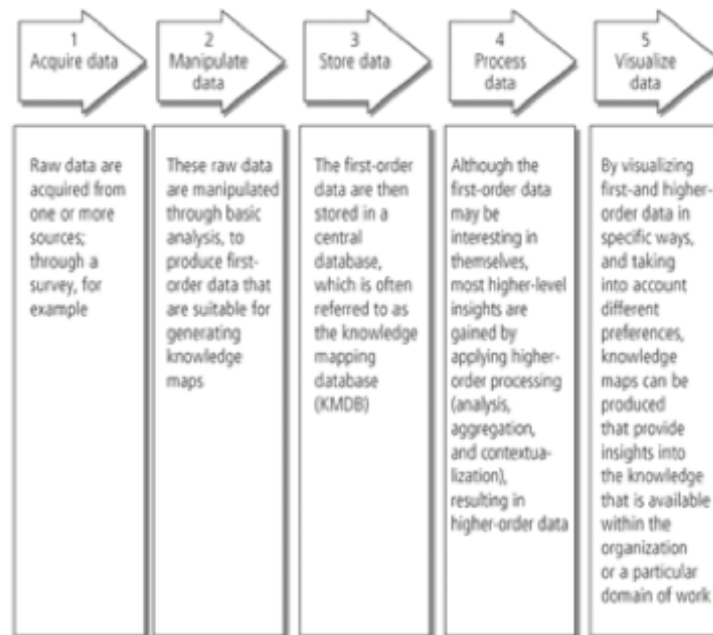
Action should be taken to ensure that those handling person identifiable information - both clinical and non-clinical staff - are made fully aware of their responsibilities and obligations to respect confidentiality.

Principle 6: Understand and comply with the law

Every use of person-identifiable information must be lawful. Someone in each organisation handling confidential information should be responsible for ensuring that the organisation complies with legal requirements.

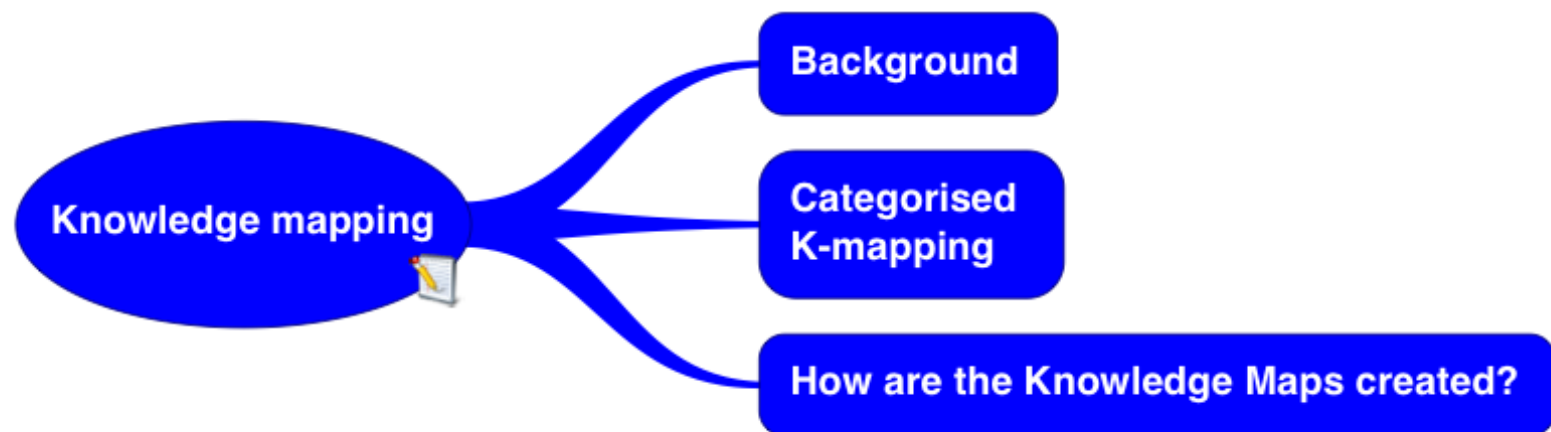
those individuals who need access to person-identifiable information should have access to it, and they should only have access to the information items that they need to see. This may mean introducing access controls or splitting information flows where one information flow is used for several purposes.

Fig. 1. The knowledge-mapping process



Source: adapted from Ref. 4.

WHO DE 107



Knowledge mapping

Background

Each of the past centuries has been dominated by single technology. The eighteenth century was the time of the great mechanical systems accompanying the Industrial Revolution. The nineteenth century was the age of steam engine. After these, the key technology has been information gathering, processing and distribution. Among other developments, the installation of world wide telephone networks, the invention of radio and television, the birth and unprecedented growth of the computer industry and the launching of communication satellites are significant. Now people started to think that only information is not enough, what matters is Knowledge. So there has been seen shift from Information to Knowledge.

A bit of information without context and interpretation is data such as numbers, symbols.

Information is a set of data with context and interpretation. Information is the basis for knowledge.

Knowledge is a set of data and information, to which is added expert opinion and experience, to result in a valuable asset which can be used or applied to aid decision making. Knowledge may be explicit and/or tacit, individual and/or collective.

The term -Knowledge Mapping- seems to be relatively new, but it is not. We have been practising this in our everyday life, just what we are not doing is - we are not documenting it, and we are not doing it in a systematic way. Knowledge Mapping is all about keeping a record of information and knowledge you need such as where you can get it from, who holds it, whose expertise is it, and so on. Say, you need to find something at your home or in your room, you can find it in no time because you have almost all the information/knowledge about -what is where- and -who knows what- at your home. It is a sort of map set in your mind about your home. But, to set such a map about your organisation and organisational knowledge in your mind is almost impossible. This is where K-map becomes handy and shows details of every bit of knowledge that exists within the organisation including location, quality, and accessibility; and knowledge required to run the organisation smoothly - hence making you able to find out your required knowledge easily and efficiently.

It's an ongoing quest within an organization (including its supply and customer chain) to help discover the location, ownership, value and use of knowledge artifacts, to learn the roles and expertise of people, to identify constraints to the flow of knowledge, and to highlight opportunities to leverage existing knowledge.

Knowledge mapping is an important practice consisting of survey, audit, and synthesis. It aims to track the acquisition and loss of information and knowledge. It explores personal and group competencies and proficiencies. It illustrates or "maps" how knowledge flows throughout an organization. Knowledge mapping helps an organization to appreciate how the loss of staff influences intellectual capital, to assist with the selection of teams, and to match technology to knowledge needs and processes.

Knowledge mapping is about making knowledge that is available within an organisation transparent, and is about providing the insights into its quality.

Knowledge mapping is a process by which organisations can identify and categorise knowledge assets within their organisation - people, processes, content, and technology. It allows an organisation to fully leverage the existing expertise resident in the organisation, as well as identify barriers and constraints to fulfilling strategic goals and objectives. It is constructing a roadmap to locate the information needed to make the best use of resources, independent of source or form.

Knowledge Map describes what knowledge is used in a process, and how it flows around the process. It is the basis for determining knowledge commonality, or areas where similar knowledge is used across multiple process. Fundamentally, a process knowledge map contains information about the organisation's knowledge. It describes who has what knowledge (tacit), where the knowledge resides (infrastructure), and how the knowledge is transferred or disseminated (social).

Below are some of the definitions:

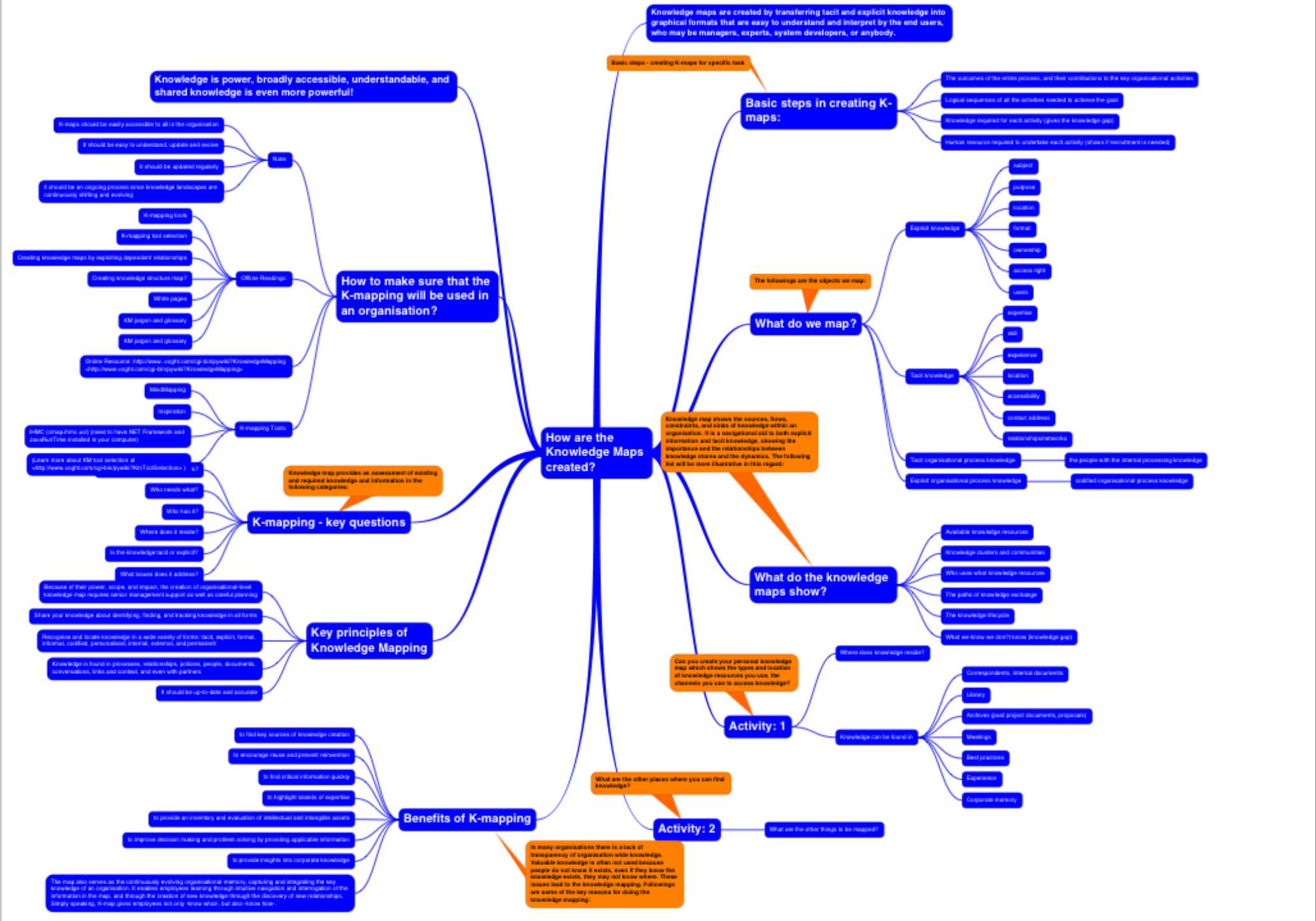
Categorised K-mapping

How are the Knowledge Maps created?

Fig. 1. The knowledge-mapping process







kennis- middelen

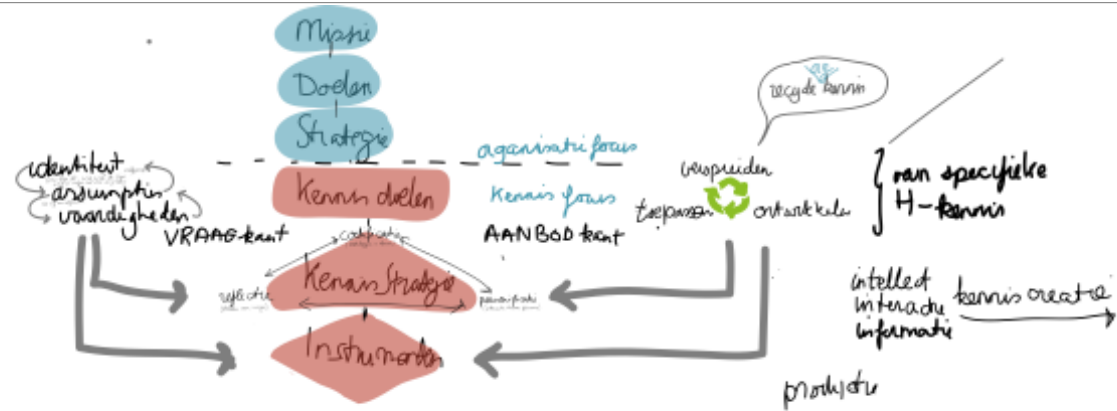
2.





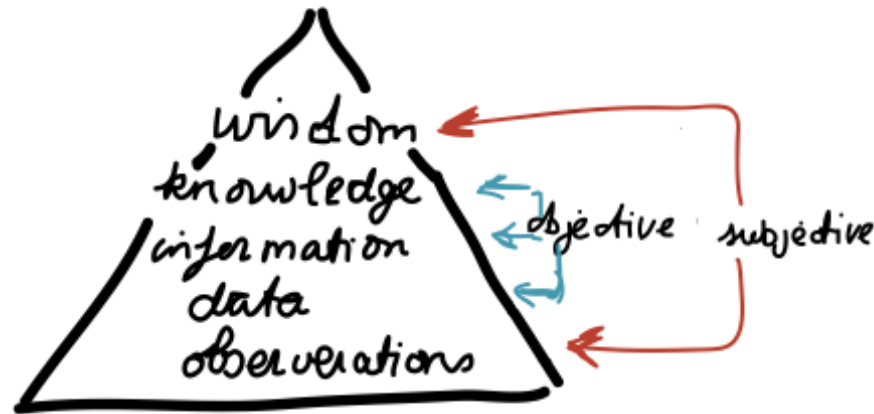


The Intelligence Pyramid



The Learning organization

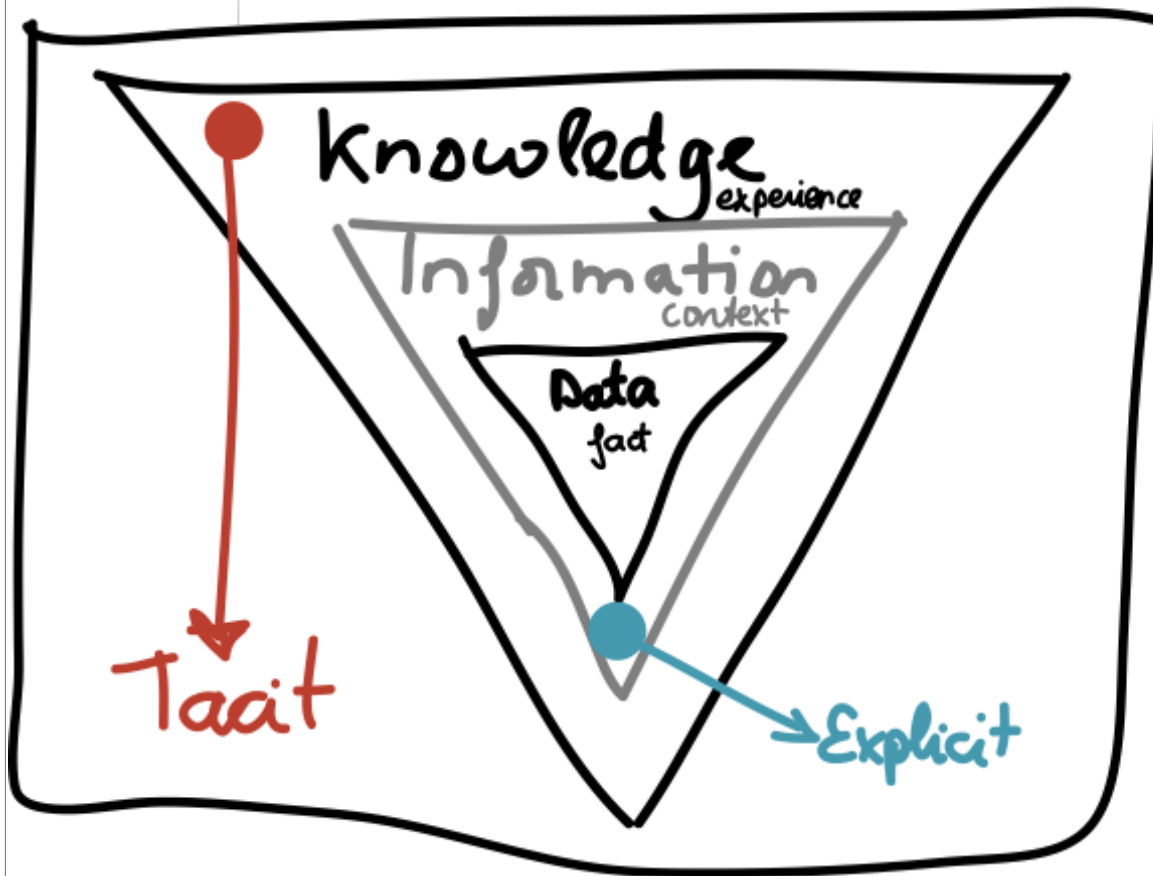
- ⑧ System thinking
- ⑦ Team learning
- ⑥ Shared Vision
- ⑤ Personal mastery
- ④ Empowerment
- ③ Leadership
- ② Environment
- ① Awareness



5. Intelligence Pyramid & Henriksen Kennis model

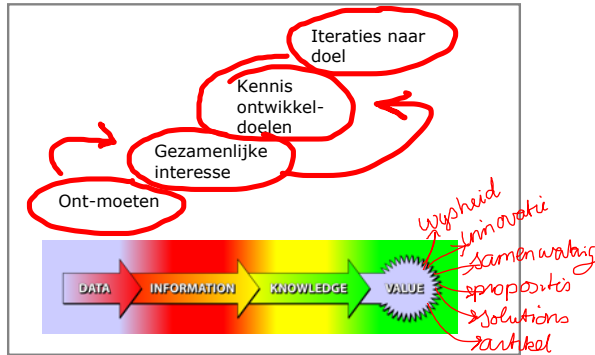
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6.

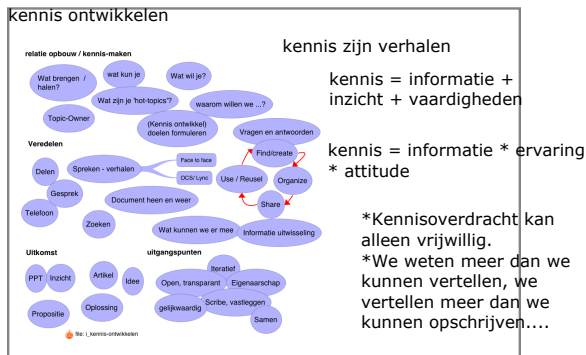


Wysheid
Kennis
Informatie
Data

Kennisontwikkeling



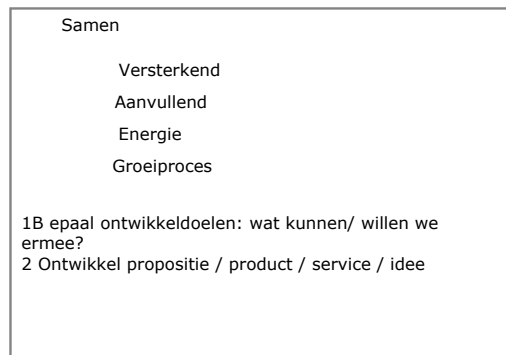
Om kennis te ontwikkelen zijn naar mijn idee een aantal zaken voorwaardelijk:
 * je moet elkaar kennen / elkaars achtergrond / kundes, competenties en interesses. Je moet elkaar al eens ontmoet hebben.
 * je moet iets gezamenlijk willen doen en elkaars toegevoegde waarde zien



Kennisontwikkelen kun je om een aantal redenen doen: zelf beter/ wijzer worden, een probleem oplossen, een artikel schrijven, een propositie maken. Eigenlijk is Kennisontwikkelen innovatie.



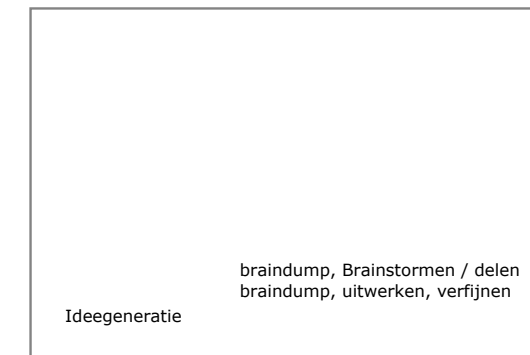
Introductie / ontmoeting. Dit kan uiteraard door een kennismakingsgesprek maar kan ook door elkaar CV te lezen of intrductiefile door te nemen. Doel is om gezamenlijke interesses te vinden die ontwikkeld zouden kunnen worden.....



Door gezamenlijk een kennisdoel na te streven ontstaat SAMENWERKING. het zal stapsgewijs gebeuren, iteraties en mogelijk moeten anderen betrokken worden met expertise in de volgende fases van de productvolwassenheid. Concreetheid en vastlegging zijn belangrijk ter borging: tekenen en visueel maken zouden mijn voorkeur hebben



Wat wil je halen/ brengen? Waar liggen gemeenschappelijke interesses? elke onderwerpen hebben we gemeen? wat kunnen we met de onderwerpen doen? Wat zijn de ontwikkelingen per topic.....



storyboard, 1st Draft

innovatieboard

Owner / trekker

Verkopen, managen

Estafette stokje

A NoteTakerHD.com Template

