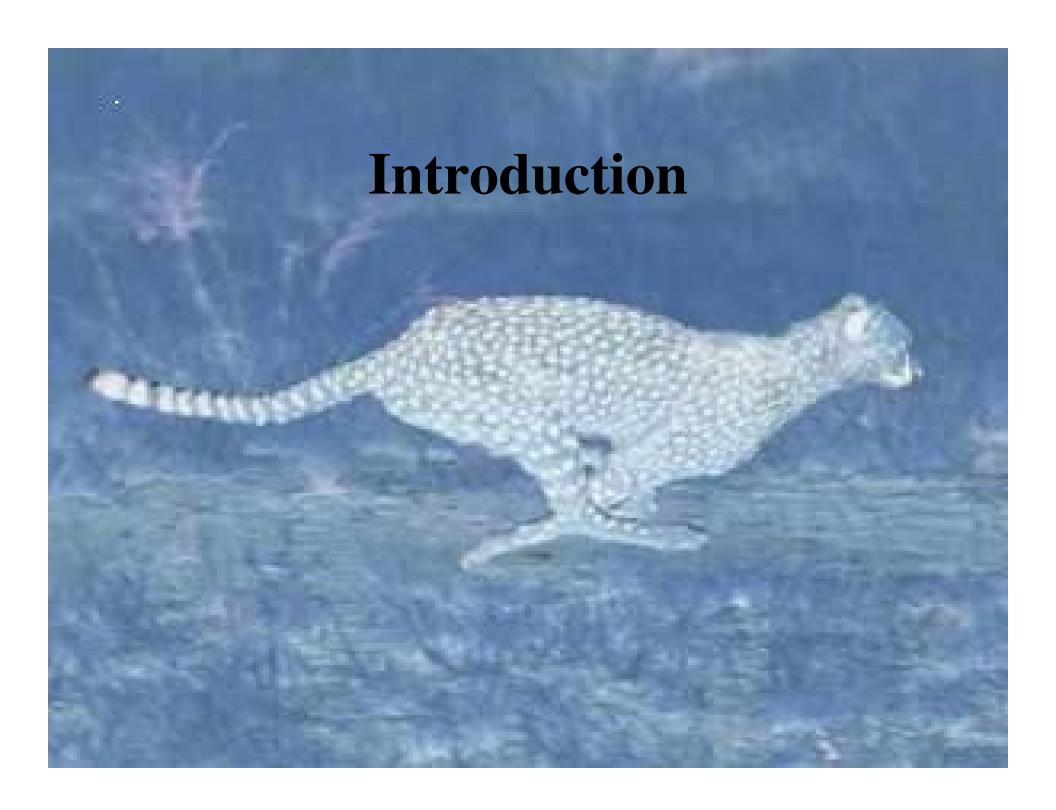
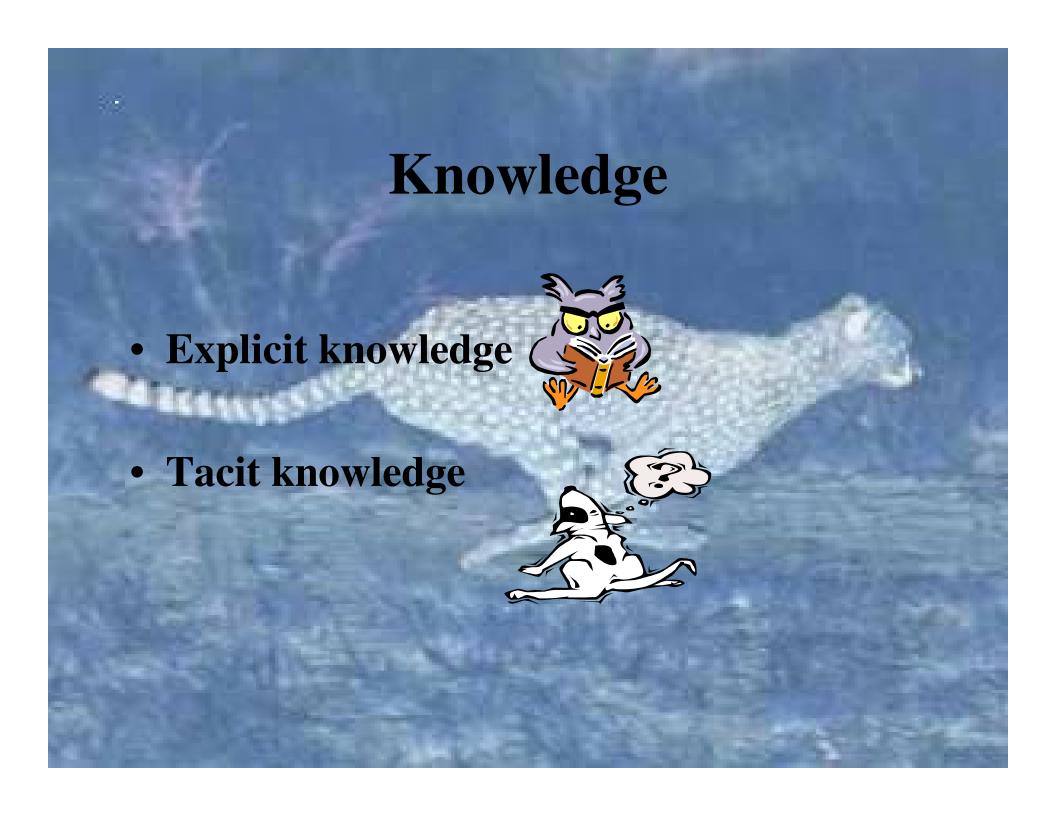


Paper Presentation by Johann van Wyk at the 5th ICAHIS Conference held on 4-7 July 2005 at Onderstepoort, University of Pretoria, South Africa

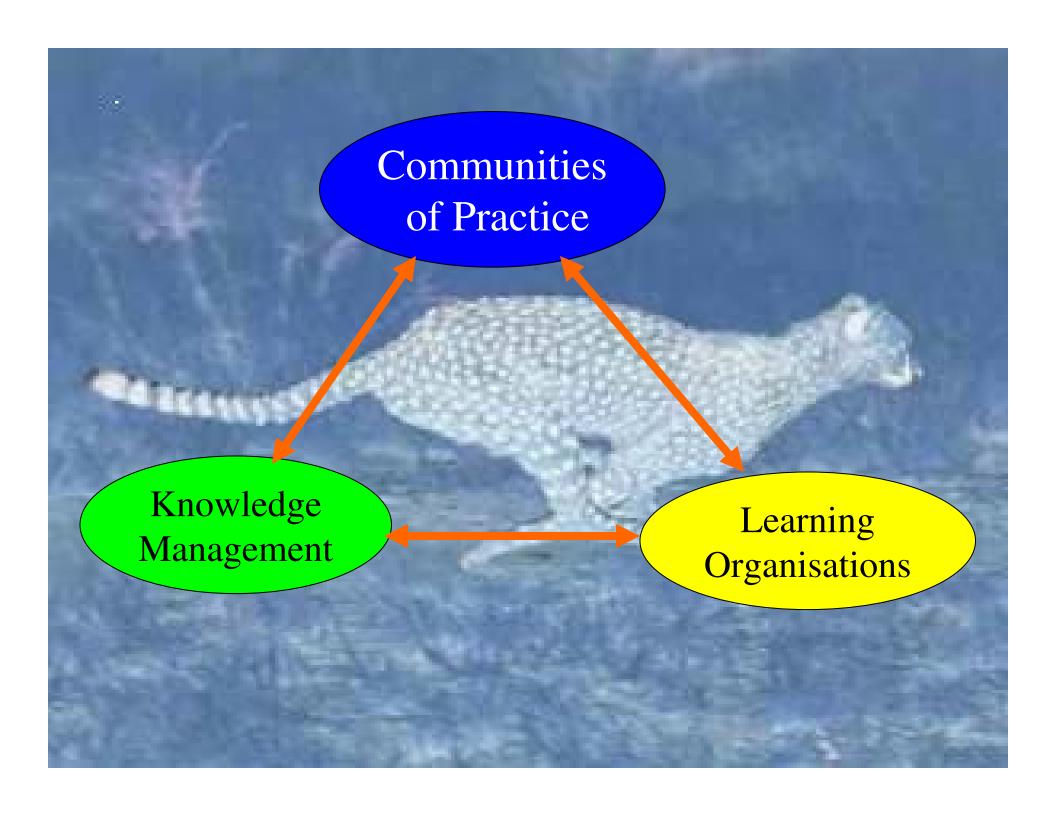
Background: http://www.cheetahscats.com







- Knowledge Management
- Learning Organisation
- Communities of Practice (CoPs)
- CoPs in an Academic Library: Case Study: Academic Information Service, University of Pretoria



### Knowledge Management

- Definition:
- Utilisation and exploitation of all knowledge assets of organisation
- Including all its info and its unarticulated experience and expertise
- Ensure sustainability and competitive advantage



- Utilises its culture, processes and infrastructure to
- Create, identify, capture, share, use & reuse knowledge
- Adding optimal value to client's knowledge base

### Learning organisation

#### • Definition:

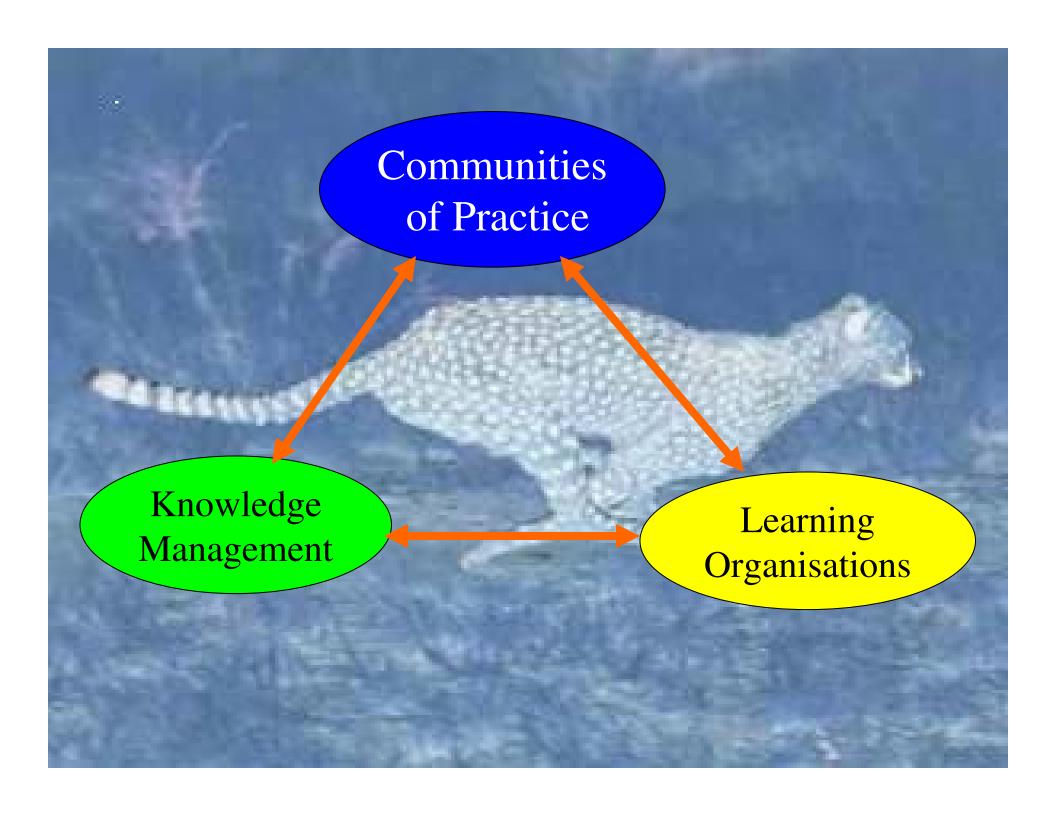
"An organisation that can identify, develop and utilize its tacit and explicit knowledge capabilities, enabling the organisation to expand its capacity to learn and grow, and to modify its behaviour to reflect new knowledge and insights, and in doing so to improve its performance and success".

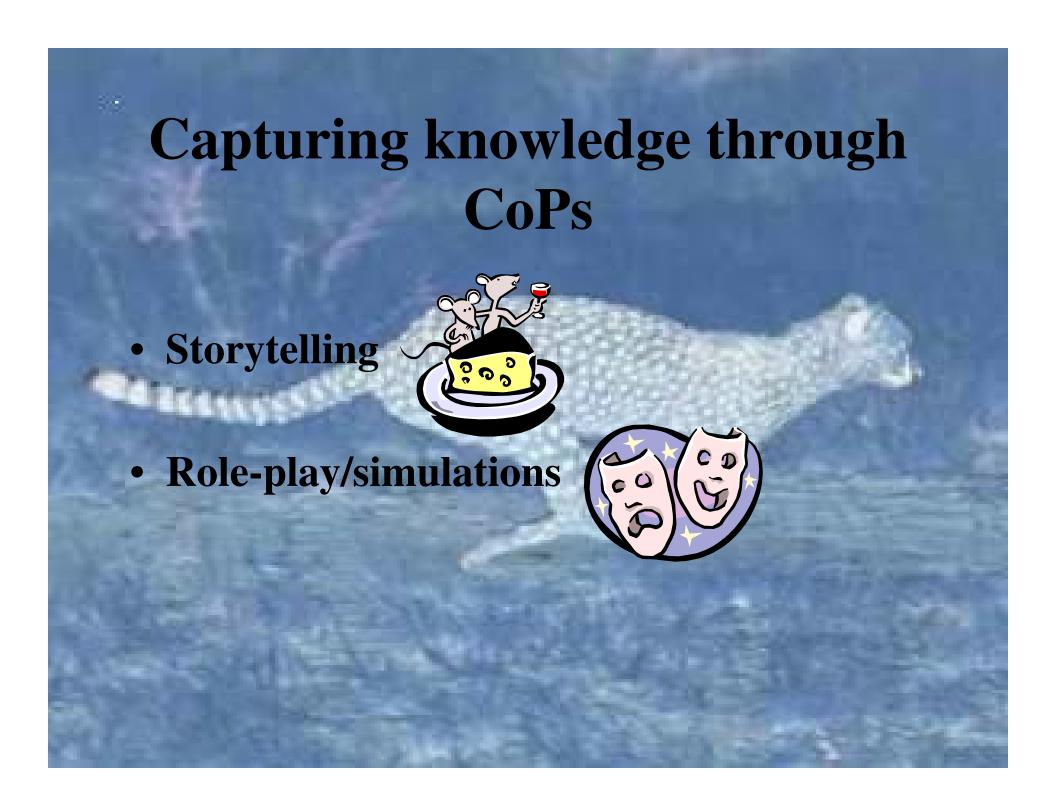
### **Communities of Practice (CoPs)**

- Background:
- Social groups: e.g. Drinking clubs, Roman Collegia, Guilds, Caste System in India, regiments, old-boy-networks, peer groups and gangs.
- Academic groups: e.g. Royal Society, American Philosophical Society
- Informal Academic Groups: Invisible Colleges
- Xerox: Communities of Professionals
- Jean Lave and Etienne Wenger

## What is a Community of Practice?

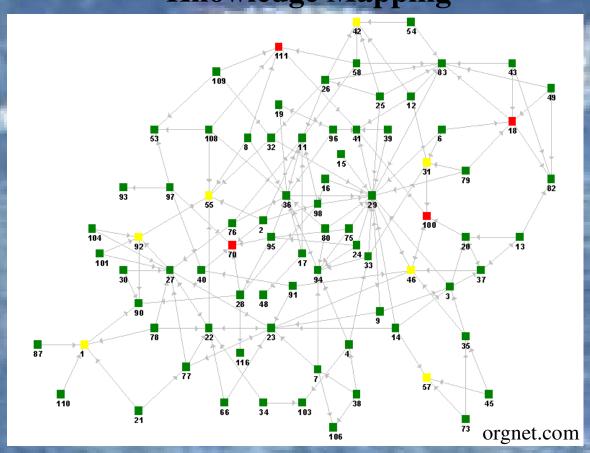
"A Community of Practice is a network of people emerging spontaneously, and held together by informal relationships and common purpose, that share common knowledge or a specific domain, expertise and tools, and learn from one another".





## Capturing knowledge through CoPs (Cont.)

Knowledge Mapping

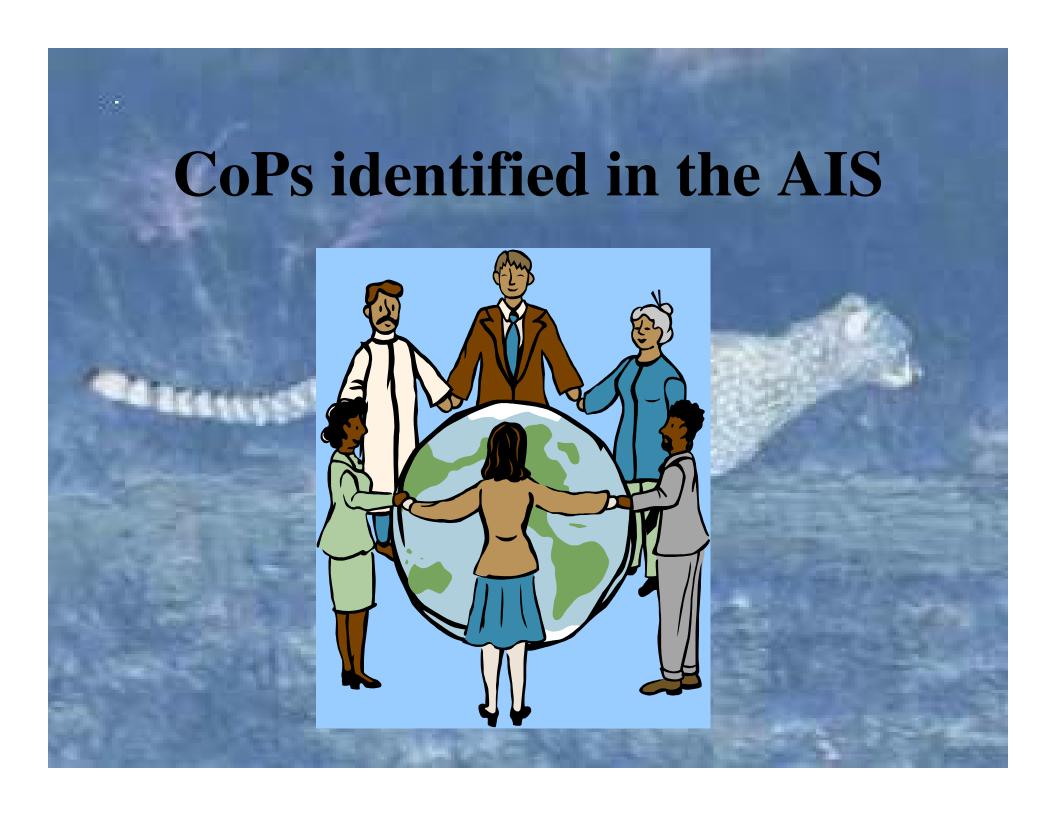




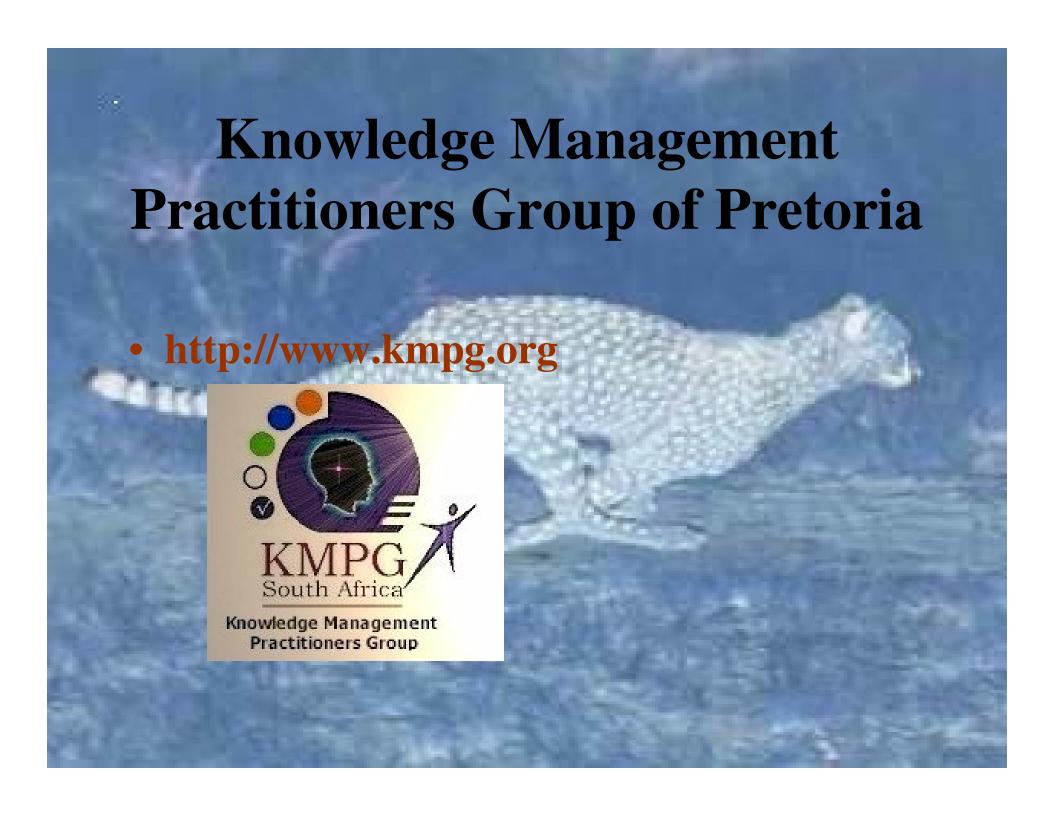
# Academic Information Service (AIS), University of Pretoria, South Africa

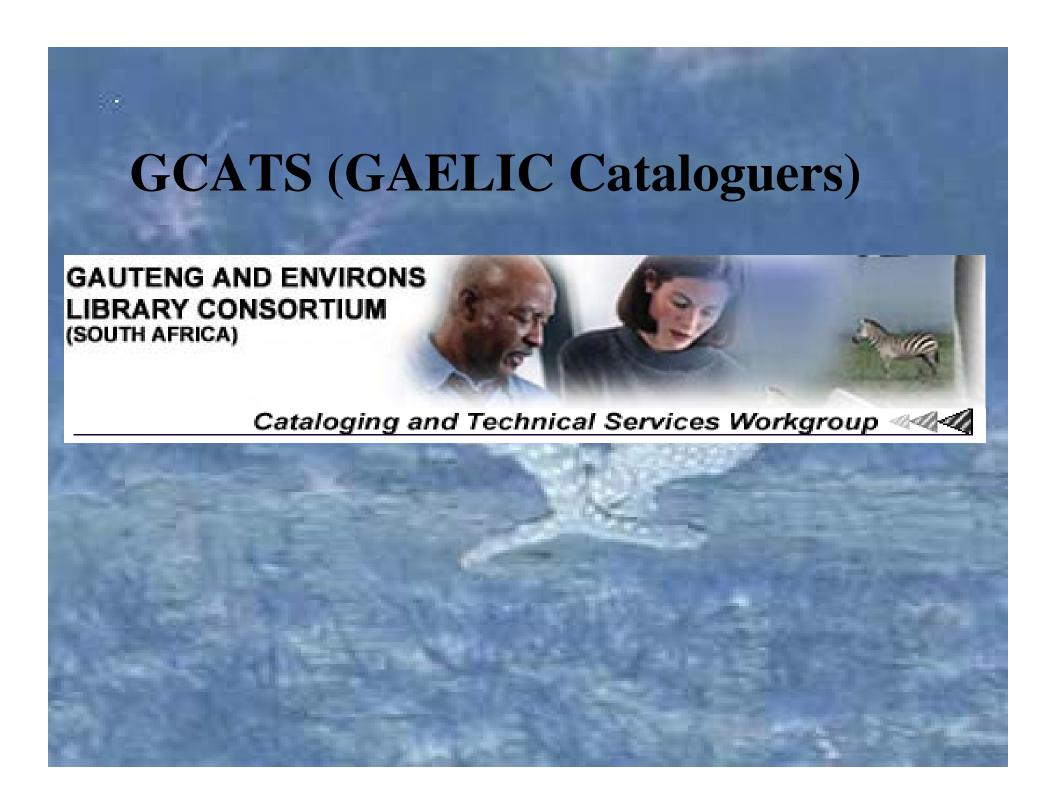


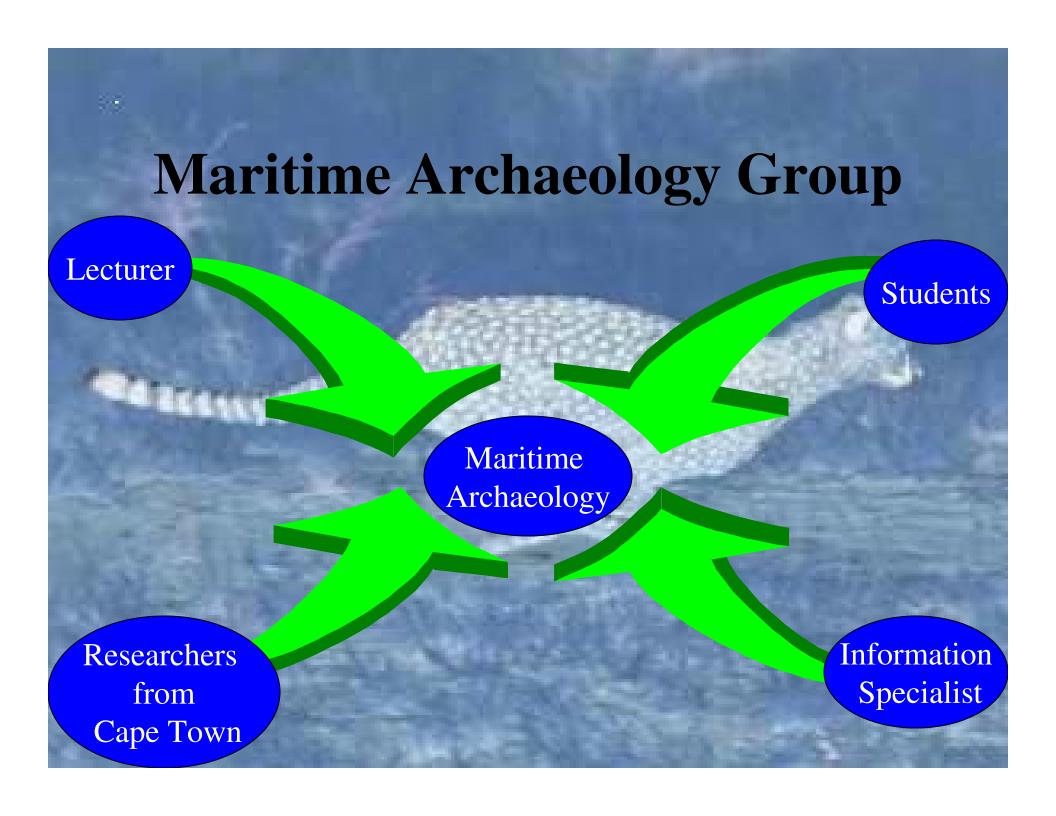
- Background
- Respondents
- Method: Literature study and Interviews







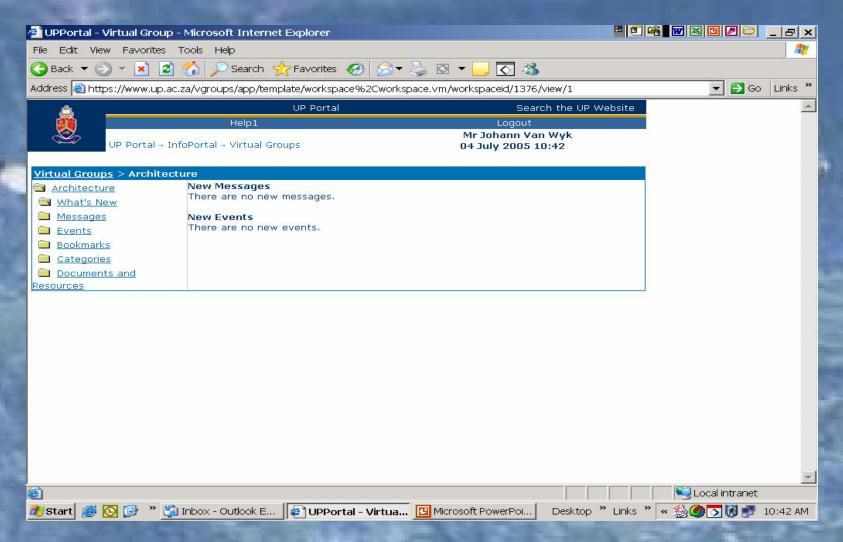




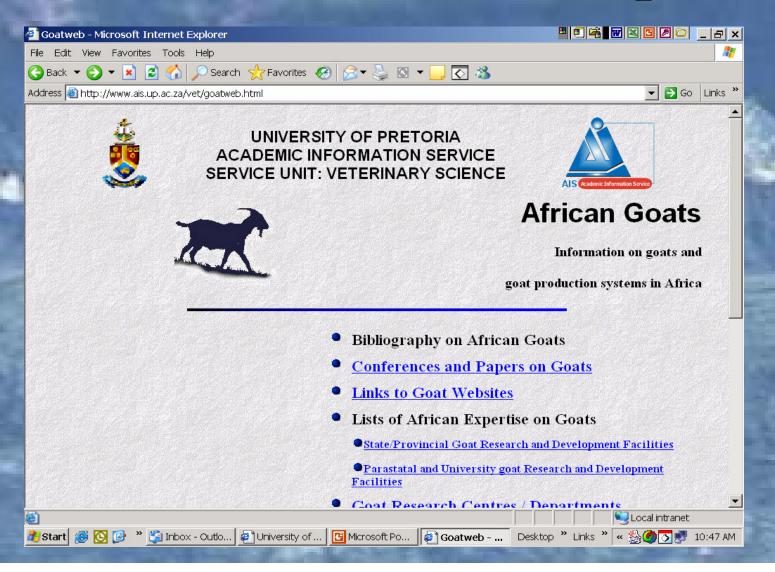
## Virtual Group on Water Research

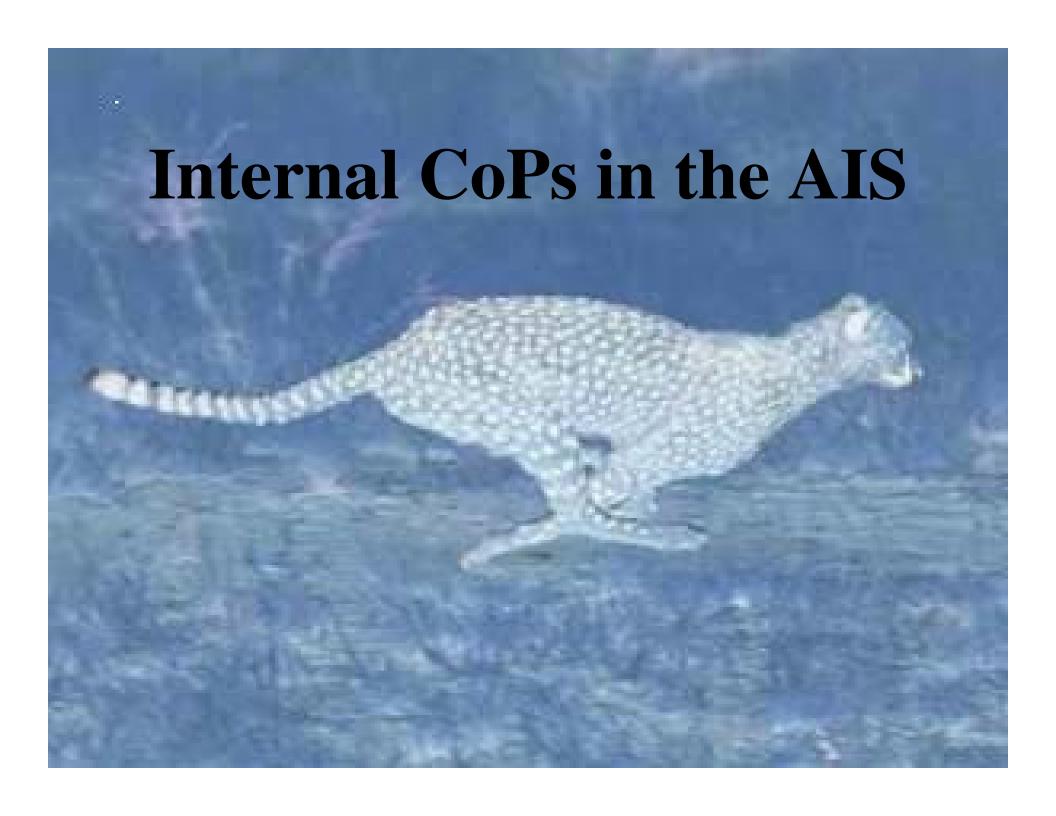


### Virtual Group on Architecture

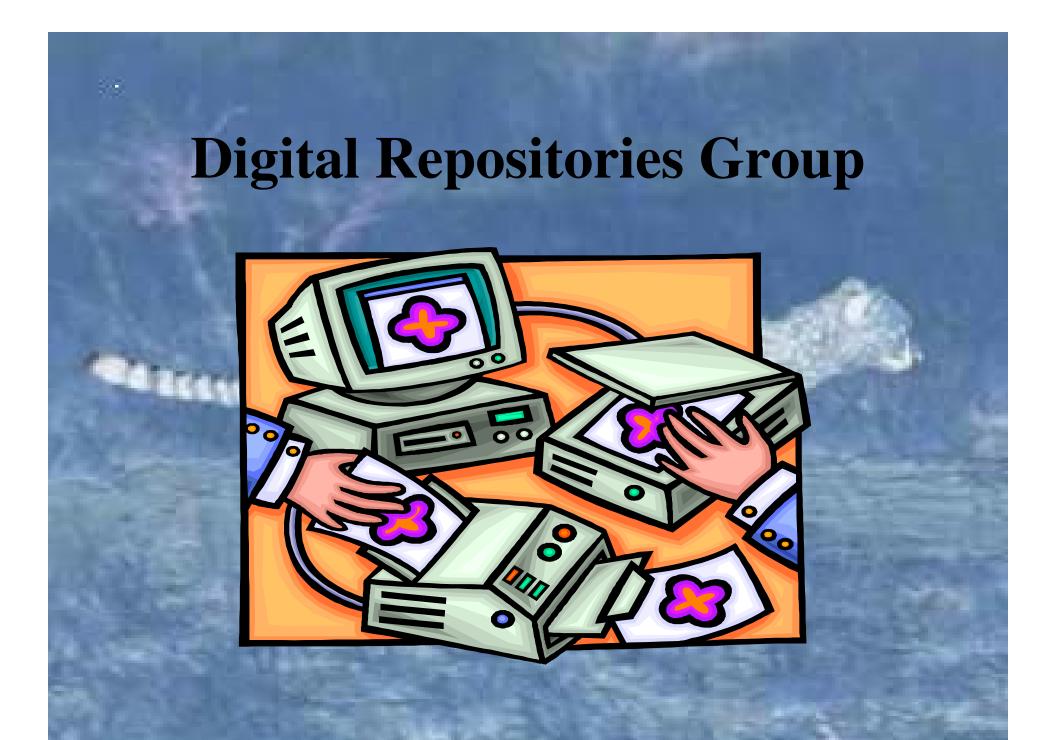


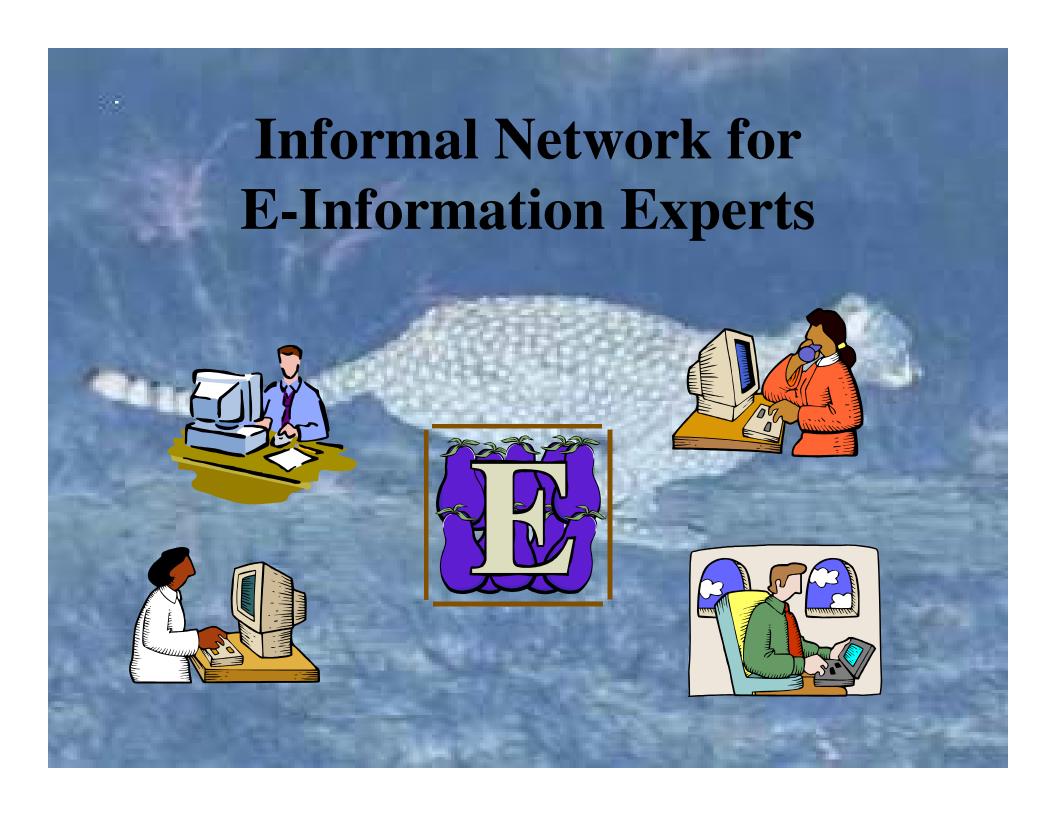
### African Goats Group









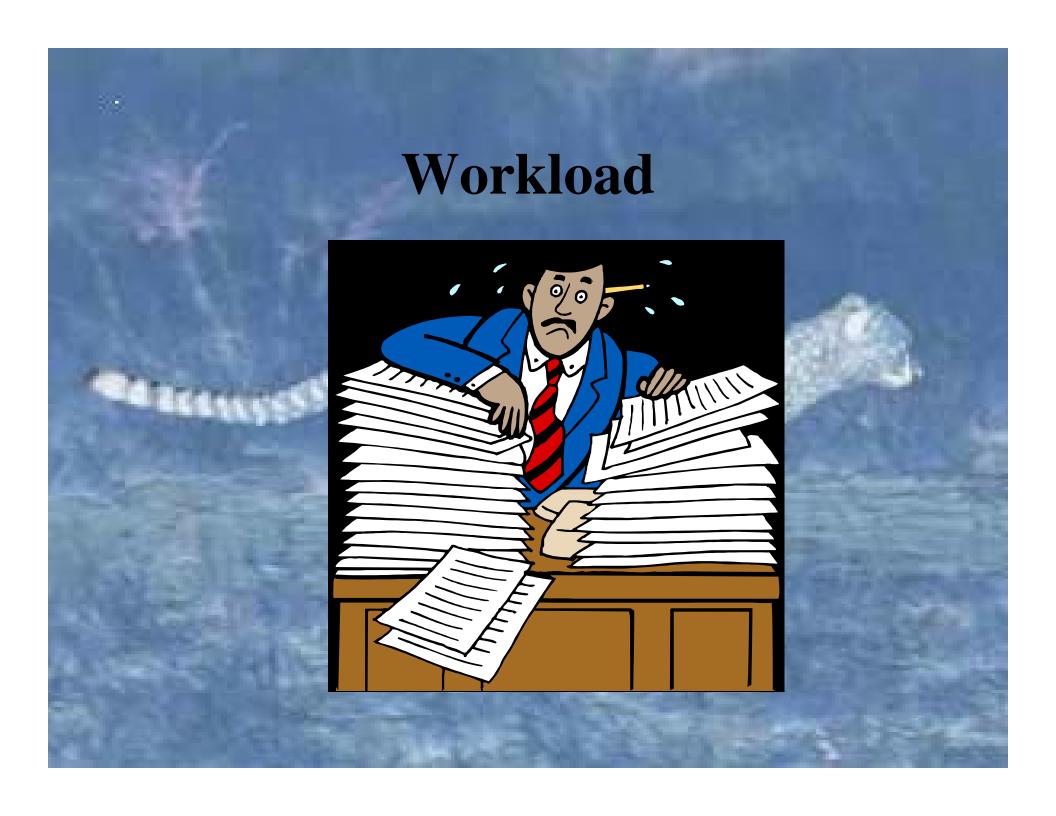






### Time to participate





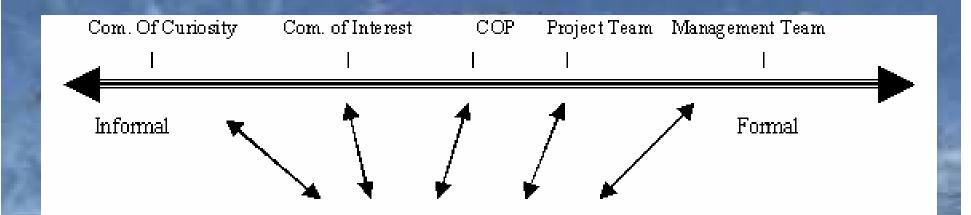








### Formal v Informal



Knowledge Networks





- E-mail and Listservs
- Telephone and Teleconferencing
- Web Pages
- Virtual Workspaces on Portals, e.g. InfoPortal of UP

