

Knowledge Transfer in Practice

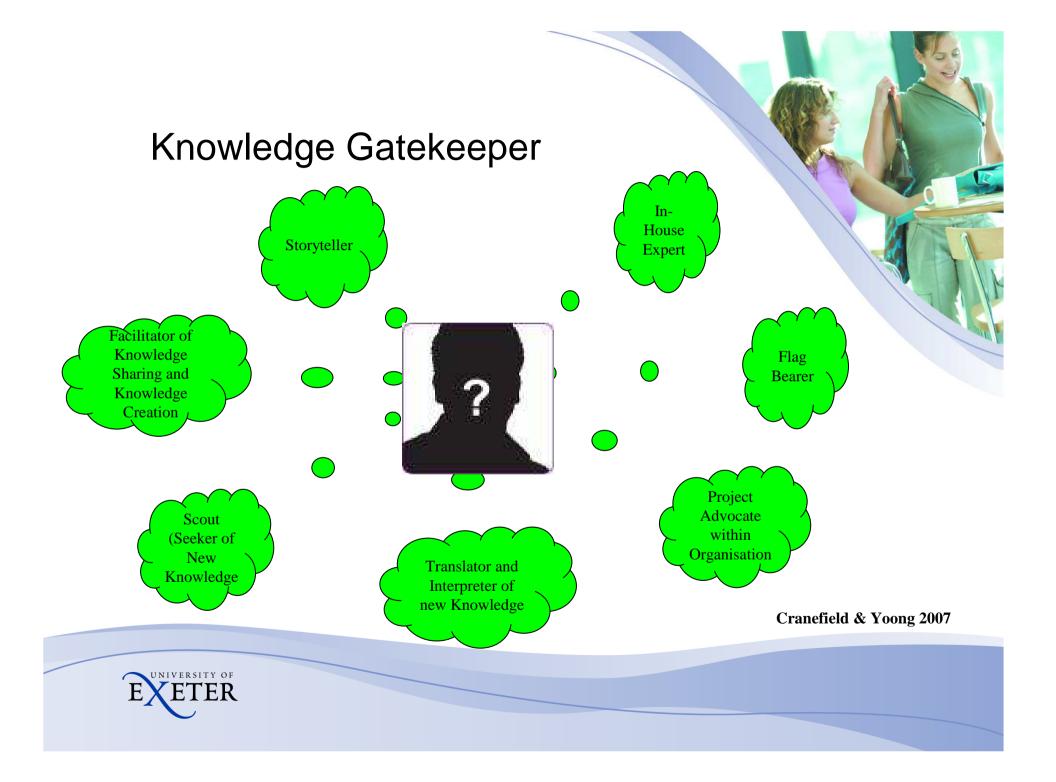
Allen Alexander

Assistant Director, Research & Knowledge Transfer

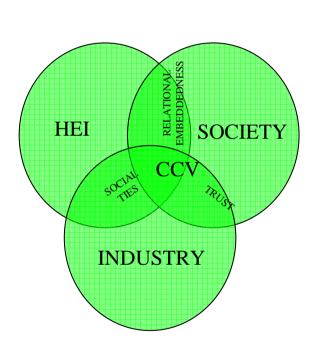
Aim: To provide an understanding of the management tools, techniques and infrastructure required to enable effective Knowledge Transfer

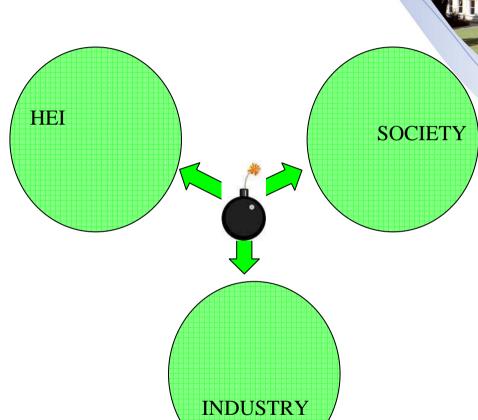
- Managing Competing Motives
- Project Management
 - Setting Objectives
 - Planning Work
 - Constraining the Scope
 - Time & Resource Planning
- Meeting / Dating / Mating
- Process Models
 - Process Mapping (IDEF)
 - Triage & Decision Support
 - Quality Management
- Structuring KT Offices













Project Management

Project Management
Project Management "is the critical activity within the management of change that acts as the 'glue' in bringing different competencies together and coordinating the flow of information between them" –

O.Izinak 1994

'Good Project
Management still
proves to be an
effective and
efficient way of
managing change in
many types of
organisation' – BSI
01-2010

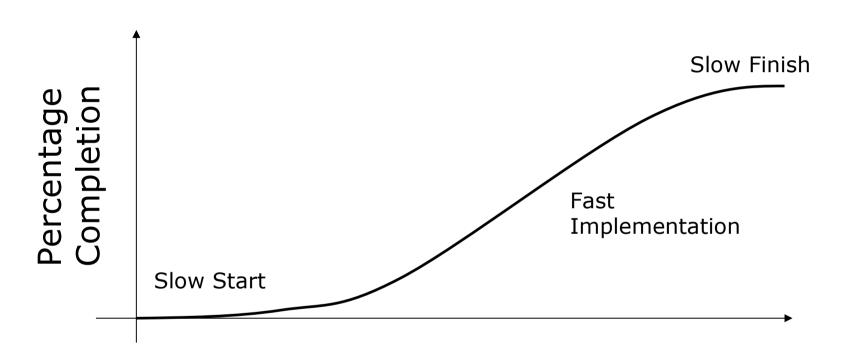


How to Define a Project

One or more Deliverables	Clearly Defined Start and Finish	Must have a duration or time frame for completion
A unique one-off nature	PROJECT MANAGER	A limited set of resources L/P/M
A sequence of activities and phases	Boundaries of time, cost and quality	Involve several people on an ad-hoc basis



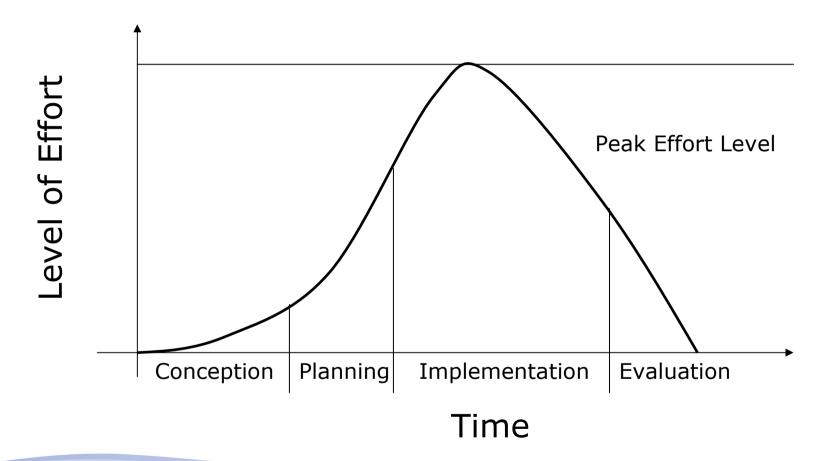
Project Life Cycle



Time

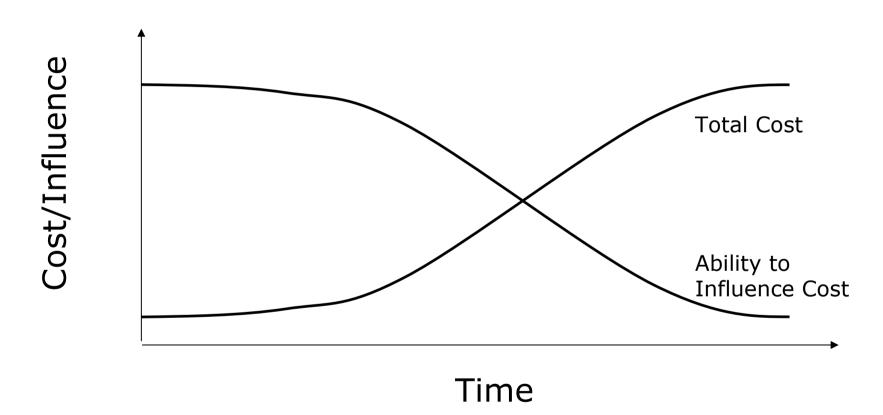


Project Effort



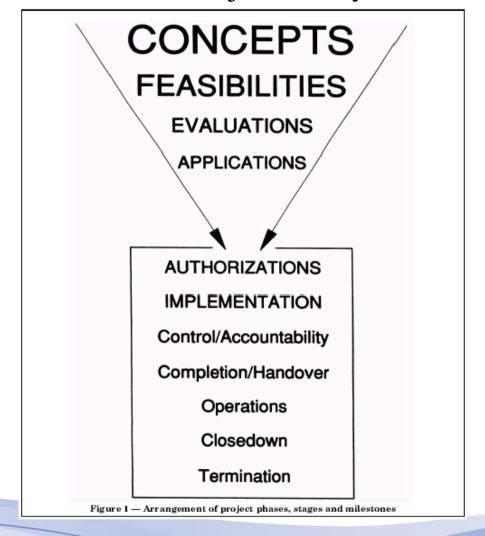


Project Expenditure





The Project Lifecycle





Project Planning Stages

- Defining the Objective
 - Keep it simple, think the project through, communicate and iterate with project team and stakeholders.
 - Set achievable but testing objectives, to get the best performance from the project.
 - Make sure everyone understands them!



Setting SMART objectives

- Specific clear and unambiguous
- Measurable results can be easily monitored
- Achievable practical, realistic and agreed
- Relevant relate to actual performance
- Time-based have a target completion date



Project Planning Stages

- Planning and Organising
 - Do not skimp on this phase, everyone likes to get into the action.
 - Set up key stages of the plan and break the workload down with a Work Breakdown Structure.
 - Asses the risk of each phase (against QTM) and focus more planning into high risk areas of the project.
- Establish Benchmarks and Controls
 - Set up a feedback systems so you can easily see project performance.
 - Use this system to report against to both stakeholders and management.
 - Remember you can measure performance as a project progresses but you cannot measure success until it has finished.

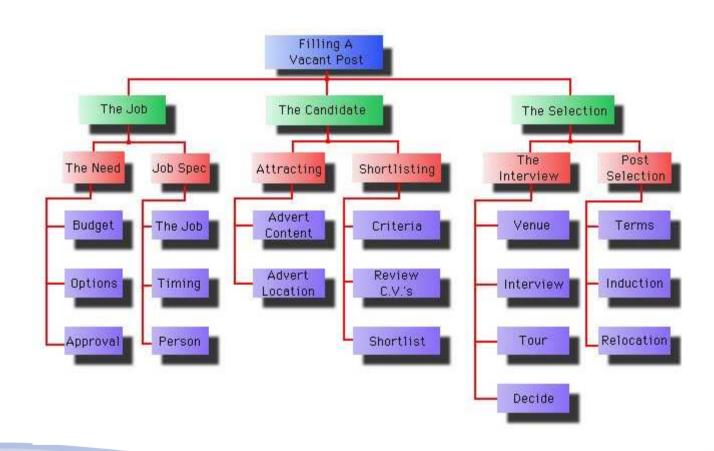


Project Planning Stages

- Implementation
 - The fun stage where you build things!
 - The point when a plan becomes an activity and preparation pays off!
 - OR the point where skimped planning and lack of understanding of the scope comes back to haunt you!
- Project Close Out
 - When the project is taken over by the end user
 - When substantial completion has been reached

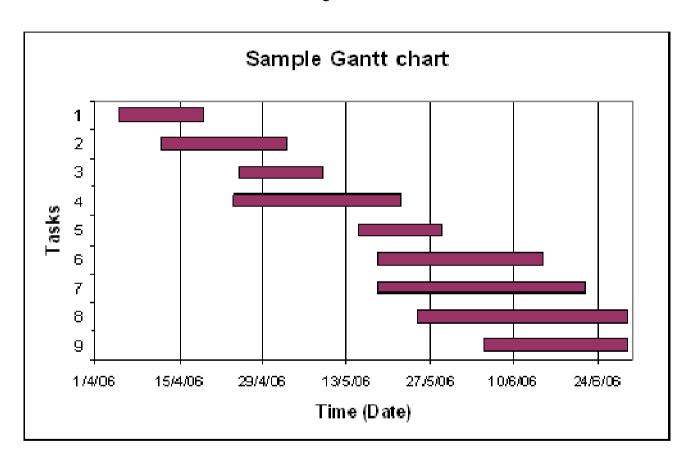


Work Breakdown Structure



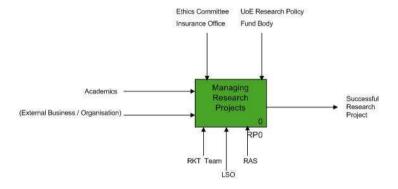


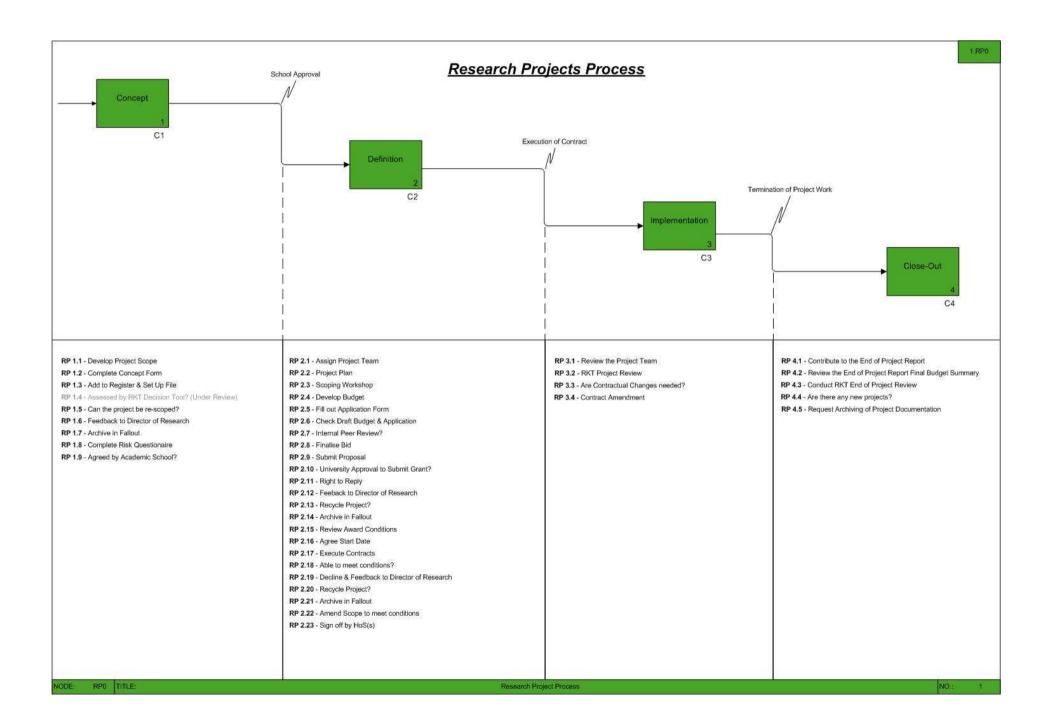
Project Plan



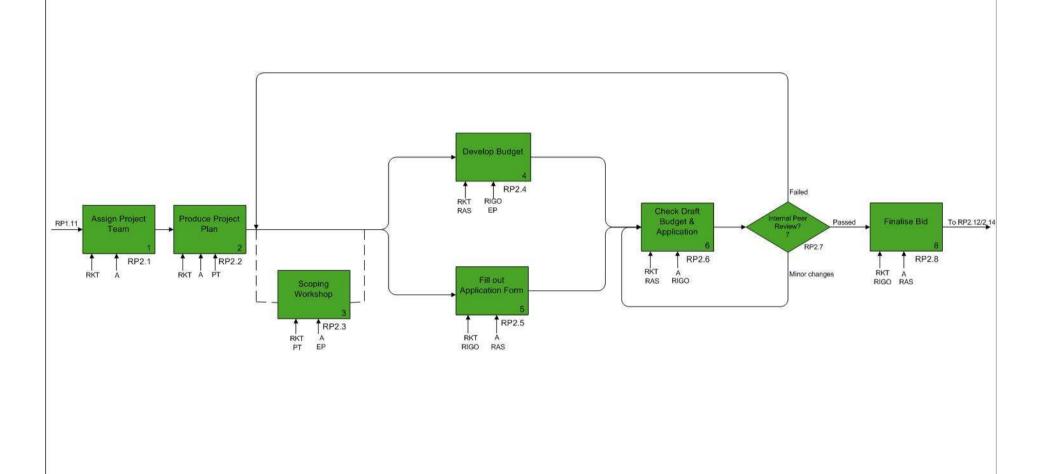


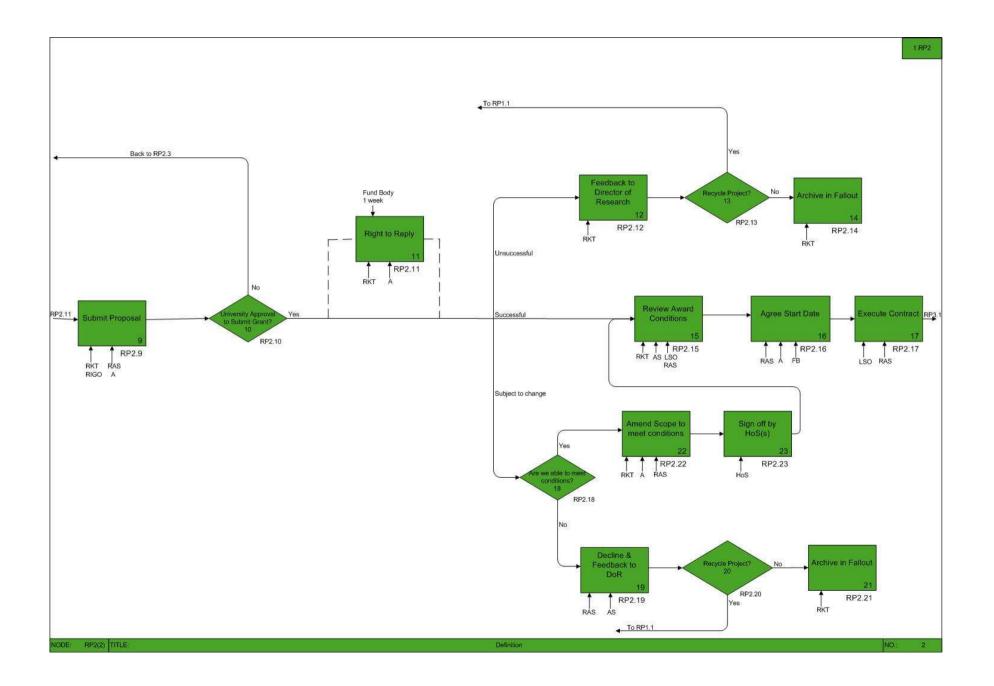
Research Projects











The Role of Triage



Help Will Not Help

Help Will Help

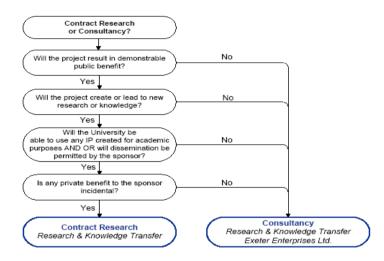
Help Will Help Later



Decision Support



WHAT is the difference between Contract Research & Consultancy?



ANY QUERIES?

Contract Research - Talk to Dawn Scott on 01392 725474, d.m.scott@ex.ac.uk

Consultancy - Talk to Rob Watts on 01392 264373, r.j.watts@ex.ac.uk



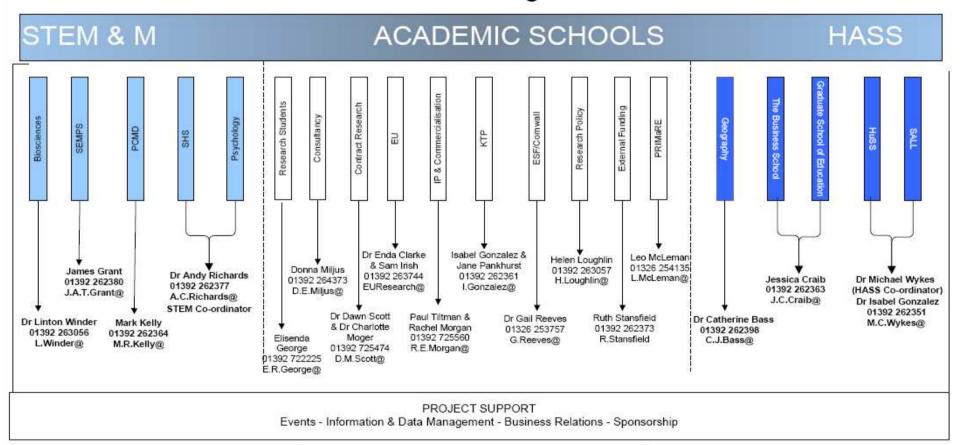
Quality Management







Research & Knowledge Transfer



Director - Sean Fielding Head of Operations - Allen Alexander Senior Project Support Manager - Eleanor Kennedy





QUESTIONS

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