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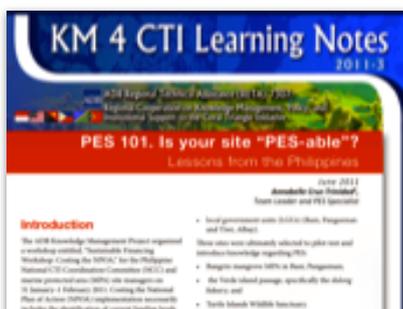
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ADB Regional Technical Assistance (RETA) 7307:
Regional Cooperation on Knowledge Management, Policy, and
Institutional Support to the Coral Triangle Initiative



What's NEW?

RETA UPDATES

RETA 7307 launches study on the Economics of Fisheries and Aquaculture in the CTI (E-FACT)



RETA Team, Knowledge Integrators (KIs), and resource persons shared their expertise on EAFM, live reef fish, sustainable tuna fishery, and market transformation initiatives during the scoping workshop

The RETA launched a new research called the "Economics of Fisheries and Aquaculture in the CTI (E-FACT)", which will be completed in April 2012. It will analyze the impacts of fisheries and aquaculture on marine diversity in the CT6 countries.

RETA Team Leader, Ms. Abie Trinidad, is spearheading the study together with Ms. Lydia Napitupulu (Junior Resource Economist), Mr. Rollan Geronimo (Research Assistant), and Mr. Reniel Cabral (Data Encoder).

They will be working with the UniQuest Knowledge Integrators (KIs) Ms. Moi Khim Tan (Malaysia), Mr. Paul Lokani (Papua New Guinea), Ms. Christine Casal (Philippines), and Ms. Delvene Boso (Solomon Islands) for in-country data gathering.

Mr. Rui Miguel Pinto and Mr. Johannes Subijanto will be assisting the RETA Team in Timor Leste and Indonesia, respectively.

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EVENTS

5-6 Sep - Training on FISH-BE/Reef Game, Tuguegarao City, Philippines

6-7 Sep - [Pacific Tuna Forum 2011](#), Koror, Republic of Palau

26-30 Sep - [World Conference on Marine Biodiversity](#), Aberdeen, Scotland

28-30 Sep - [2nd Coral Reef Management Symposium](#) on the CT, Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

10-11 Oct - CTI Regional Business Forum, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

12-14 Oct - [International Conclave on Climate Change](#), Hyderabad, India

FEEDBACK

LET US HEAR FROM YOU!

We welcome comments and suggestions for the KM TA newsletter. Please send your email to:

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RETA UPDATES

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Australian government extends funding

The Government of Australia, through the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), is providing incremental funds to finance the study.

During the first quarter of project implementation, AusAID provided incremental funds in the amount of AUS\$ 200,000 (or US\$167,000) to allow for site-based data collection in the data-scarce countries of the Pacific.

In the Pacific region, informal fishing activities contribute significantly to the local economies but are not valued appropriately at the national level.

The E-FACT study will include specific section on the valuation of coral reefs in the Solomon Islands and value chain analysis of the trade.

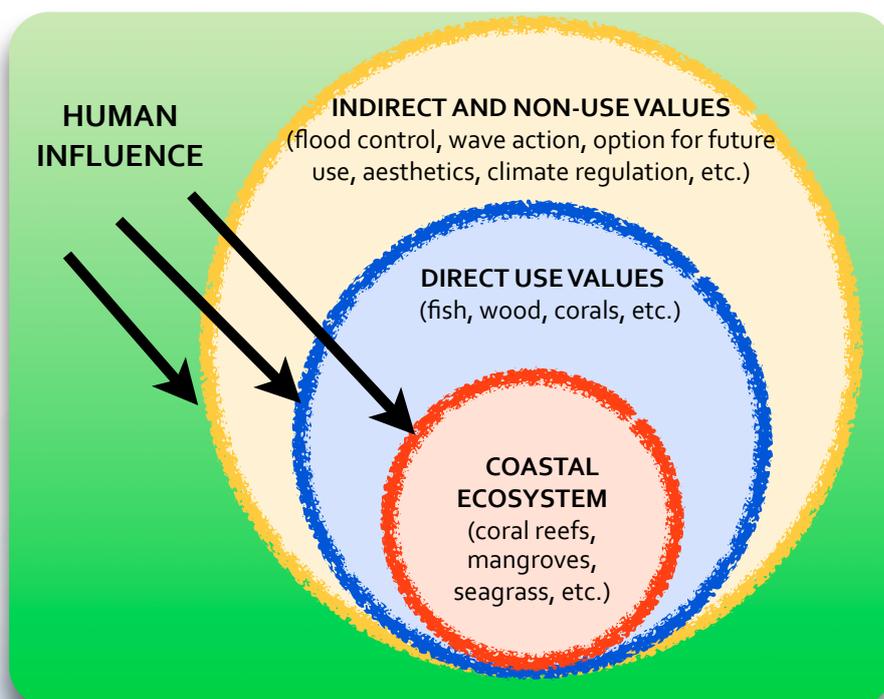
Current Activities

The research team is conducting an inventory of data sources that can be accessed through the internet and available reports. The Research Assistants have visited the local offices of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the WorldFish Center to collect available information.

The KIs are also gathering data on fisheries trade statistics, including the direction of trade (trading partners) and the magnitude of exports and imports in volume and value terms according to a standard level of disaggregation.



Knowledge Integrators (KIs) Ms. Delvene Boso (left) from the Solomon Islands and Ms. Moi Khim Tan (right) of Malaysia presenting their review of literature for the E-FACT study.



The concentric circles represent the interconnectedness of the coastal ecosystem with products derived from it (direct use values) as well as ecosystem services (indirect and non-use values). The E-FACT study will focus on "direct use values."



SF workshop in Solomon Islands yields ideas for possible income sources for conservation

The Sustainable Financing Workshop on Costing the Solomon Islands National Plan of Action (NPOA) was organized by Mama Graun Conservation Trust Fund in collaboration with the Solomon Islands NCC from 27-28 April 2011. It was attended by 30 participants from various government ministries, NCC representatives, and community groups.

Mr. Egide Cantin, Sustainable Finance Specialist, discussed the concept of 'back-of-the-envelope' costing using the construction of a house as a model. This was useful to get an idea of the total financial resources needed to implement a program such as the SI National Plan of Action (NPOA) as a model.

Participants examined the draft NPOA and identified the factors that prevent them from doing a real costing. Emphasized was the need to define targets and community based resource management (CBRM) for proper costing.

PES Exercise for two sites

Also discussed were "how to know if a site is 'PES-able,' and "Fisheries, Threatened Species and Climate Change Costing." Participants experimented with selected sites and used a costing template that identified the real cost of doing activities per year in a conservation site. The costing would be the basis for a "back of an envelope" costing for that particular site.

Guided by Mr. Cantin and Mr. Eric Verheij (WWF), the participants identified two sites, i.e., Tetepare Island in the Western Province and Kia community in the Isabel Province. The full and thorough costing of these sites will occur in the next phase of the sustainable finance planning exercise which will be led by TNC and WWF.

Brainstorming on possible sources of income for conservation

Facilitators conducted a round-the-table exercise on possible sources of income for conservation.



*Turtle tagging in Tetepare Island, Western province
(Photo credit: Aimee Ferryman)*



Community Meeting in the Solomon Islands (Photo Credit: Anne Marie Schwarz)

Seventeen ideas were recorded of which nine were deemed worth considering further in the coming months.

Participants also identified the activities, human resources, timeframe, and budget for the costing of the NPOA in the next six to nine months.

(Contributed by Egide Cantin and Delvene Boso, KI for the Solomon Islands)

Inching Closer to a Permanent CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat

By Lydia Napitupulu, Junior Resource Economist

The CTI-CFF Coordination Mechanisms Working Group (CMWG) was formed to develop a proposal for coordination mechanisms among the member countries.

Indonesia was tasked to chair the Working Group, and one of its major tasks is to draft the legal documents establishing the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat and its associated rules and regulations.

The legal document takes off from the version discussed during the last SOM in Manado, Indonesia in November 2010. Participants agreed on the document except for a few articles. It was finalized during the CMWG meeting held from 13-15 July 2011 after more than nine months of document review, in-country presentations, and other activities.

Meeting Participants

The Meeting was held in the highlands of Bandung, West Java Province, Indonesia and attended by representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and Timor-Leste.

The Government of the Solomon Islands was not able to send a representative; however, their input to the Meeting was provided by email to the Secretariat and Chair of the Working Group.



Signing of the CMWG Agreement. Mr. Aleixo Leonito Amaral, Timor Leste; Mr. Rofi Alhanif representing Pak Narmoko Prasmadji, Indonesia, Ms. Lynette T. Laroya, Philippines; Ms. Kumaras K. Kalim, Papua New Guinea, and Ms. Raja Saadiah Binti Raja Shariff, Malaysia

Representatives of CTI-CFF Partners included those from the Government of Australia, ADB, WWF, and TNC.

Accomplishments

The Meeting succeeded in finding an acceptable resolution for the unresolved articles in the Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat of the CTI-CFF and its associated Rules and Regulations (i.e.. Rules of Procedure, Staff Regulations, and Financial Regulations).

Highlights of the meeting include the following:

- First, the recommendation that if at least four CTI-CFF member countries have completed their domestic process for acceptance or approval of the Agreement, then the Agreement should enter into force;
- Second, the Meeting recommended that all member countries fast track their domestic process for acceptance

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or approval of the Agreement.

- Third, the operating budget of the Regional Secretariat (i.e., the 'General Fund') should be divided according to a formula where 60% will be divided equally among member countries, and 40% divided according to the relative size of each country's gross domestic product.
- Fourth, the Meeting was able to recommend a detailed Transition Plan covering the period between the end of the Meeting until 12 months after the Third Ministerial Meeting, at which time the permanent Regional Secretariat shall have been established.



The CMWG Meeting succeeded in finding an acceptable resolution to the unresolved articles in the Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Secretariat of the CTI-CFF and its associated Rules and Regulations.

While much work still needs to be done before a permanent Regional Secretariat is established, the CTI-CFF is inching closer to making it a reality.

(Photo Credit: Permana Yudianto, MMAF, Indonesia)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Small-scale fisheries are too big to ignore

Help the [Too Big to Ignore](#) research network come up with the [Top 100 research questions](#) that, if answered, would substantially advance our understanding about small-scale fisheries. Click [here](#) to answer the survey.



A man works at the USAID FISH Project site at Lanuza Bay, Surigao del Sur, Philippines. The number of small-scale fishers ranges from 15 to 35 million people worldwide, contributing as high as 65 to 90% to the total world fisheries production (WSFC). (Photo Credit: USAID Fish Project)

The goal of the **Research Priorities for Small-Scale Fisheries Survey** is to help understand what information is most needed by those who are making decisions about the development, use, and governance of fisheries resources, and the impacts of fishing on coastal communities and the environment.

Questions submitted will be synthesized by an international team of individuals from the public sector, fishing organizations, researchers, and non-profit organizations.

The Too Big To Ignore research network will use a variety of approaches to reduce the full set of submissions to a final list of the Top 100 research questions that, if answered, would substantially advance our understanding about small-scale fisheries so that concerns and issues about this sector can be addressed.

The Top 100 priorities will be disseminated to fishing organizations, policy makers, research funders, and the scientific community. The network hopes to spark efforts that will help increase research to address small-scale fisheries concerns and issues around the world.

(Source: <http://toobigtoignore.net/>, Image from [USAID Water](#) in Flickr)



Improve your organization's efficiency by classifying knowledge products

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) published the results of a study conducted by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) on [ADB's knowledge taxonomy](#).

The book explores, recommends, and draws implications from a classification of knowledge products and services to improve ADB's organizational efficiency.



“Taxonomies not only help structure information and support expertise and learning, they also contribute to greater sharing, and can change the working environment, moving towards greater creativity and collaboration.” (Lambe 2007, Hedden, 2010)

Importance of Taxonomies

Taxonomy is a structured set of names and descriptions used to organize information and documents in a consistent way. A good taxonomy achieves the following:

- It helps structure information and support expertise and learning. Applying a taxonomy to navigate through web sites helps researchers find materials, customers locate products and services, and knowledge workers locate experts.
- It contributes to greater sharing.
- It can change the working environment, moving towards greater creativity and collaboration.

A knowledge taxonomy enables the efficient retrieval and sharing of knowledge, information, and data across an organization by building the taxonomy around workflows and knowledge needs in intuitive structures.

- Define the scope of the taxonomy project, purpose, and types of content formats.
- Identify the target audience and communities who will use it.
- Conduct a needs assessment of stakeholders to identify and focus on content that users care about.

2

Assemble a team to conduct a content inventory.

- Discover where and what the content is.
- Perform a content inventory and analyze what content is “high value” to the users.
- Learn how existing taxonomic sources such as organizational structures, web pages, and categories organize their files.

3

Craft a communication strategy.

Taxonomies can change working habits by, for example, requiring all staff to tag documents uploaded in the internal intranet systems or to conform to a certain vocabulary.

These changes often encounter resistance, which needs to be managed through a communication

1

Steps in Taxonomy Development

Analyze and scope needs, capacities, skills and work practices of key stakeholders.

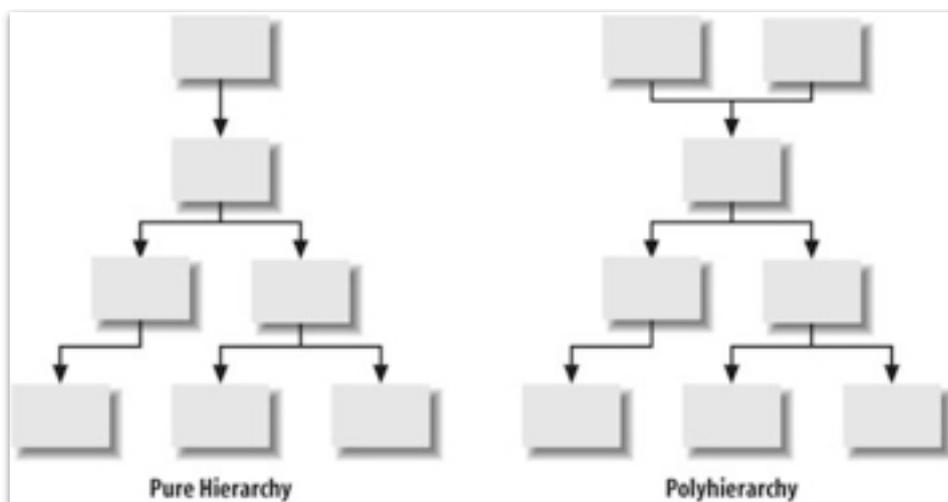
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KNOWLEDGE SHARING

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Name
+ Biography
+ Diaries and Journals
+ Essay
+ Fiction
+ Adventure novel
+ Crime fiction
+ Science fiction *
+ Short Story



There are several ways to present taxonomies. **Lists** (left) are the most basic form of taxonomy, and can also be an interim step for developing more complex taxonomies. **Polyhierarchies** (right) accommodate topics that belong to different categories and that may not fit into trees structures and hierarchies. These are complex visual representations as they often entail too many connections between categories and words. Therefore they work well when hyperlinks allow jumping between categories and cross references.

strategy. The communication plan should pay attention to key audiences and keep all stakeholders informed about the purpose, the approach, the progress, what is expected, and what comes next. It should also include feedback mechanisms.

6

Refine based on feedback. Taxonomies have to be flexible and adaptable to changes within the organization. Therefore, it will never really be finalized and will need to be updated over time.

4

Develop a draft taxonomy

- Start with broad categories (not more than 10 or so).
- Use bottom-up and top down approach.

Top down starts at the general level and focuses on what the collection is about. A bottom up approach helps define how broad or deep the taxonomy needs to be.

- Set common rules for taxonomy term format, relationships, and structure.

5

Review draft and test with selected users.

- Are the users and subject matter experts able to validate the taxonomy?
- Does the structure make sense to the users?
- Does the taxonomy go too deep in any place?
- Are there any gaps?

7

Apply taxonomy to content and maintain the taxonomy

- Provide guidelines for use, application, and training for users.

• Integrate the taxonomy with existing applications such as: search engines in search queries; databases for tagging and searching; filtering programs to personalize alerts and websites; and documents in file servers.

- Set change control process for reviewing, approving, and implementing changes.

Sources: A Study of ADB's Knowledge Taxonomy (<http://www.adb.org/documents/reports/knowledge-taxonomy.pdf>)

Hedden, H. 2010. *The Accidental Taxonomist*. Medford, NJ: Information Today.

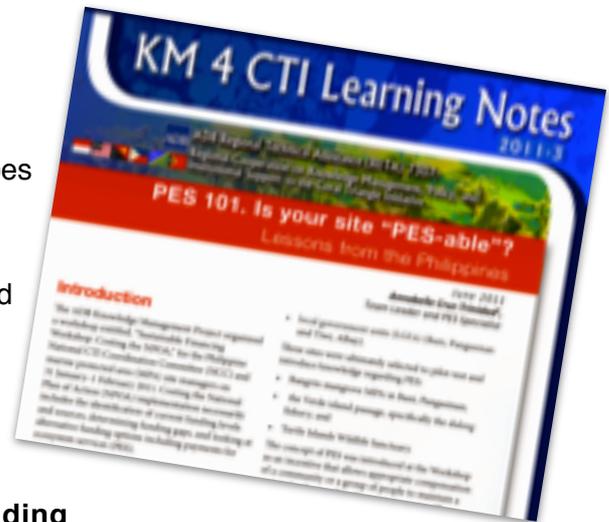
Lambe, P. 2007. *Organizing Knowledge: Taxonomies, Knowledge, and Organizational Effectiveness*. Oxford: Chandos Publishing.



Download new Learning Notes on PES and Vulnerability Assessment Tools

Learning Notes No. 2 on PES: Is your site 'PES-able'? (Lessons from the Philippines)

This issue discusses the rationale for PES and describes the experience of three PES sites in the Philippines, namely: Bangrin Marine Protected Area in Bani, Pangasinan; Turtle Islands in the Sulu Archipelago; and Verde Island Passage in Batangas. It also discusses how one can test for PES applications. Click [here](#) to download your copy.



Learning Notes No. 3 on DSS: Preparing for Vulnerability Assessments: Tools for Understanding Resiliency in Fisheries

Vulnerability assessment tools help communities gauge the risks to enable them to make timely responses. These tools use a systematic analyses process which can link early action to strategic programmatic approaches. Click [here](#) to download your copy.



The Coral Triangle Photo Book

The Coral Triangle is a 272-page book that showcases the faces, places, and wildlife that make this region a truly remarkable, as well as fragile wonder that must be conserved.

In April 2009, award-winning photographer Jürgen Freund and Stella-Chiu Freund set out on an 18-month expedition across the Coral Triangle, visiting bustling centers of marine product trade as well as some of the

most remote and breathtaking habitats on earth. A photographic log of their journey is available on [this WWF blog](#).

The book includes over 400 stunning photographs documenting life and death, from the color and abundance of fish life and magnificent animals amidst rich coral reefs, to the systematic slaughter of a leatherback turtle and other images of danger and destruction.



Small-scale fishers in the Coral Triangle get big break in global market

Tuna handline fishers in the Philippines now have a better chance of competing in European markets through a private-public partnership between WWF, Blueyou Consultancy, European seafood companies, and the Government of Germany.

Strict European Union policies on sourcing tuna plus increasing consumer demand for responsibly-caught seafood have made it difficult for small-scale fishers in impoverished tuna producing countries to stay on par with global standards, oftentimes losing out on profitable market opportunities.

The project focuses on handline-caught yellowfin tuna and will be implemented in identified pilot sites in the Philippines for four years. The local partners will be the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and relevant local government units.

Australia to provide \$2.5M to build capacity in three Pacific countries in the CT

The Gillard Government will provide \$2.5 million through the Coral Triangle Initiative to help its neighbors' efforts to protect the region's marine environment and support sustainable livelihoods and food security. Environment Minister Tony Burke announced the package on 8 July 2011 together with the release of the Australian Government Support Plan for the Coral Triangle Initiative which outlines the objectives of the Government's support.

The \$2.5 million support package will be delivered with the help of a range of organizations and institutions based both in Australia and overseas. It will help build the capacity of partner governments in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor Leste, to effectively carry out their conservation efforts under the Initiative.



In Papua New Guinea, part of the funding will be used to conduct research to assess the potential economic value of natural resources in Kimbe Bay and their vulnerability to climate change. The research will help them in adaptation planning.

The Government funding will also assist community-based organizations in the partner countries, e.g., Tetepare Descendants Association of Tetepare Island in the Solomon Islands.

Support for Economic Valuation of Coral Reefs in Solomon Islands

The Australian Government support includes a AUS\$ 55,000 grant to the WorldFish Center in the Solomon Islands towards the conduct of a study on "Economic Valuation of Coral Reefs and Development of Sustainable Financing Options in the Solomon Islands", in partnership with the ADB KM Project.

The study will undertake community surveys to quantify the economic value of ecosystem goods and services provided by corals in at least two case study communities, one of which will be in the Central Province.

Community perceptions and willingness to change harvesting techniques in at least two communities that are involved in the wild-harvest of corals will be assessed. As a component of the E-FACT study, the research will enhance knowledge on trade flows and values of coral exports.



Narmoko Prasmadji of Indonesia

by Mr. R. Rizki Andhitya Yunanto, Communications Specialist and Mr. R. Tomi Supratomo, NCC-CTI, Indonesia



Mr. **Narmoko Prasmadji, S.H., M.A.** graduated with a Master of Arts (S2) from the Center for Development Studies, Economics and Social Sciences, The University of Leeds, UK. He completed his law degree (S1) at the University of Indonesia in Jakarta, then continued his education at the Institute for Development Policy and Management (IDPM), the University of Manchester, England where he majored in Development Policy Management.

He also finished a regional training course on "Creating Learning Organisations for the 21st Century and Monitoring, Controlling, and Surveillance (MCS) from the FAO / Norway Project Fishcode, and another from the Legal Sciences Wisdom. Mr. Prasmadji is currently the Senior Public Policy Adviser to the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF). He is also the Executive Secretary of the National

Secretariat of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) at the MMAF in Jakarta.

He is a humble leader who is strongly committed to the CTI. He adheres to the rules and principles of his office, which is why he has led the Indonesian delegation with confidence at international meetings both within the country and abroad. Among these meetings were the CTI-CFF 4th, 5th, and 6th Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in Kota Kinabalu in Malaysia, Solomon Islands, and Manado, Indonesia, respectively.

CTI Symposium held; SCTR Roundtable Discussion proposes first deadline on September

Ten resource persons from different CTI projects, including Prof. Dr. Nor Aieni Haji Mokhtar, CTI Focal Person for Malaysia and Marine Science Specialist, and Dr. Edgardo Gomez, ADB KM RETA Marine Science Specialist, presented papers during the CTI Symposium on 17 June 2011 at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre in Malaysia.

The symposium's theme was "Scientific Research and Sustainable Management of Ocean Ecosystem Health," and was organized as a sub-event of the [22nd Pacific Science Congress \(PSC\)](#). Speakers gave a bird's eye view of the CTI and discussed ongoing research projects to the broader PSC clientele.

Dr. Gomez also spearheaded a Roundtable Discussion on the State of the Coral Triangle Report (SCTR) on 18 June

2011 at the Corus Hotel. Twenty-five participants attended the workshop with representatives from the PSC, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines NCCs, and the Interim Secretariat.

It was proposed and generally agreed that the six countries will attempt to complete the draft report of the SCTR by September 2011, in time for the 7th Senior Officials Meeting (SOM).

Held every four years, the PSC gives scientists working in the Pacific the chance to discuss how they can address complex challenges including security issues, growing vulnerability to natural hazards, access to water and energy resources, access to health and education, income inequality, and the provision of ecosystem services to communities.

This year, it was held from 14-18 June 2011 and was organized by the Pacific Science Association (PSA), the Malaysian Academy of Science (ASM), the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI), International Science, Technology and Innovation Centre, and the International Council for Science. To see the Resolutions from the 22nd PSC, click [here](#).

Acknowledgments: *KM4CTI Newsletter* would like to thank the following for their contribution to this issue: Ms. Delvene Boso, KI for the Solomon Islands; Mr. R. Rizki Andhitya Yunanto, Mr. R. Tomi Supratomo, and Mr. Permana Yudianto from the NCC-CTI Indonesia; and Ms. Lydia Napitupulu, Junior Resource Economist.

RETA 7307 supports ongoing CTI efforts via knowledge management in the preparation of a State of the Coral Triangle Report, sustainable financing, and environmental economics and payment of environmental services for the CTI.

http://www.primexinc.org/cti_km

