Sekilas
Knowledge Management

agus supangat

Pengetahuan adalah kapasitas untuk melakukan tindakan.

Menunjukkan Intelektualitas dan mentalitas manusia (*knowledge*)

Hirarki “DIKW” (DATA -> INFORMATION -> *KNOWLEDGE* -> WISDOM sering kita dengar dlm bidang *Knowledge Managament*, --> "HIDAYAH - ENLIGHTENMENT ")

bisa ditempatkan sbg puncak penutup dari piramid diatas Wisdom

pengetahuan ?

dikw

data **berupa simbol, dari hasil pengamatan**

informasi **data yang diproses untuk menjawab *who, what, when, dan where*.**

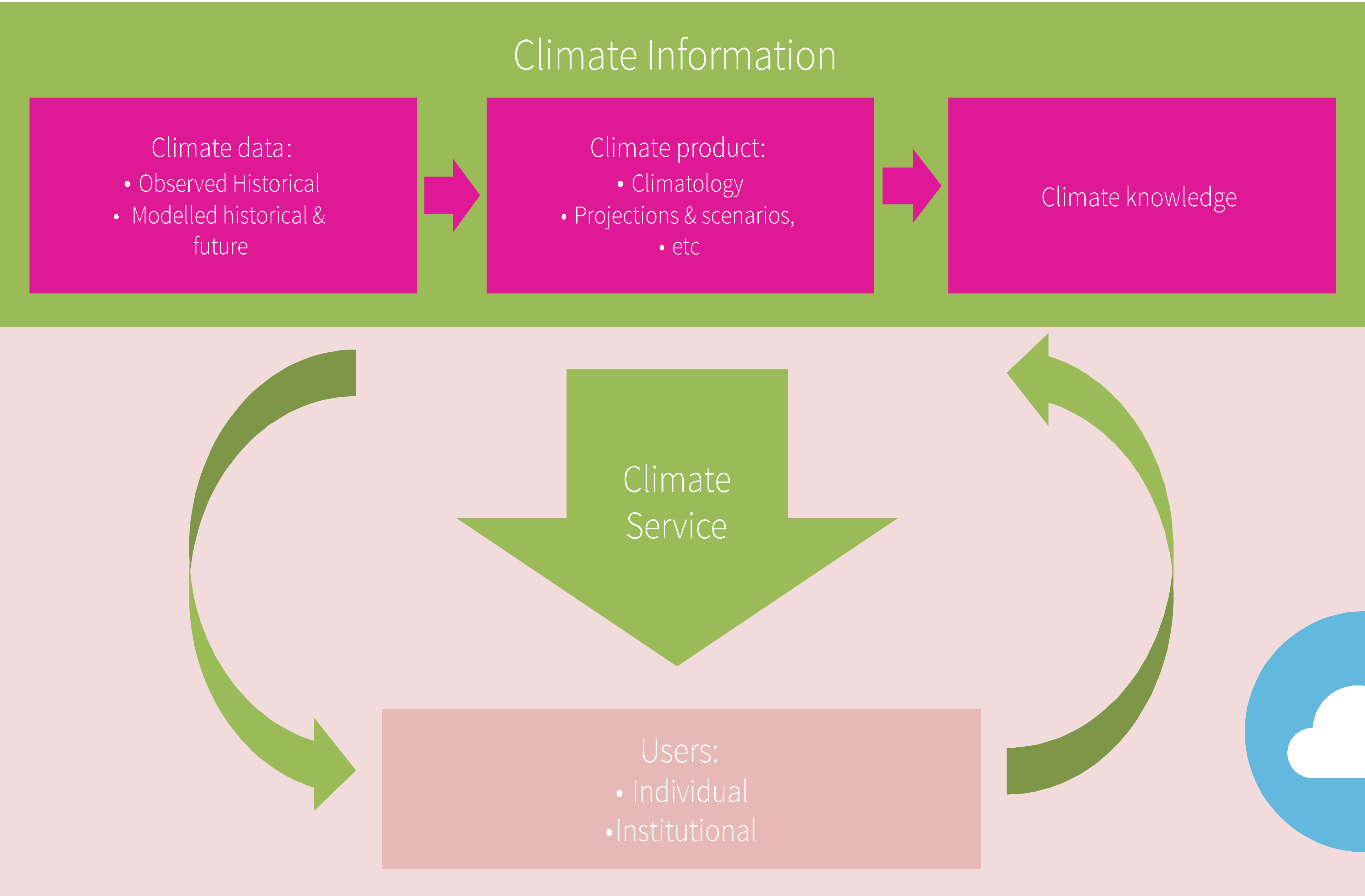
knowledge **merupakan aplikasi data dan informasi untuk menjawab *how***

wisdom **diciptakan melalui penggunaan pengetahuan, melalui komunikasi, dan melalui refleksi. utuk menjawab pertanyaan "mengapa" dan "kapan"**

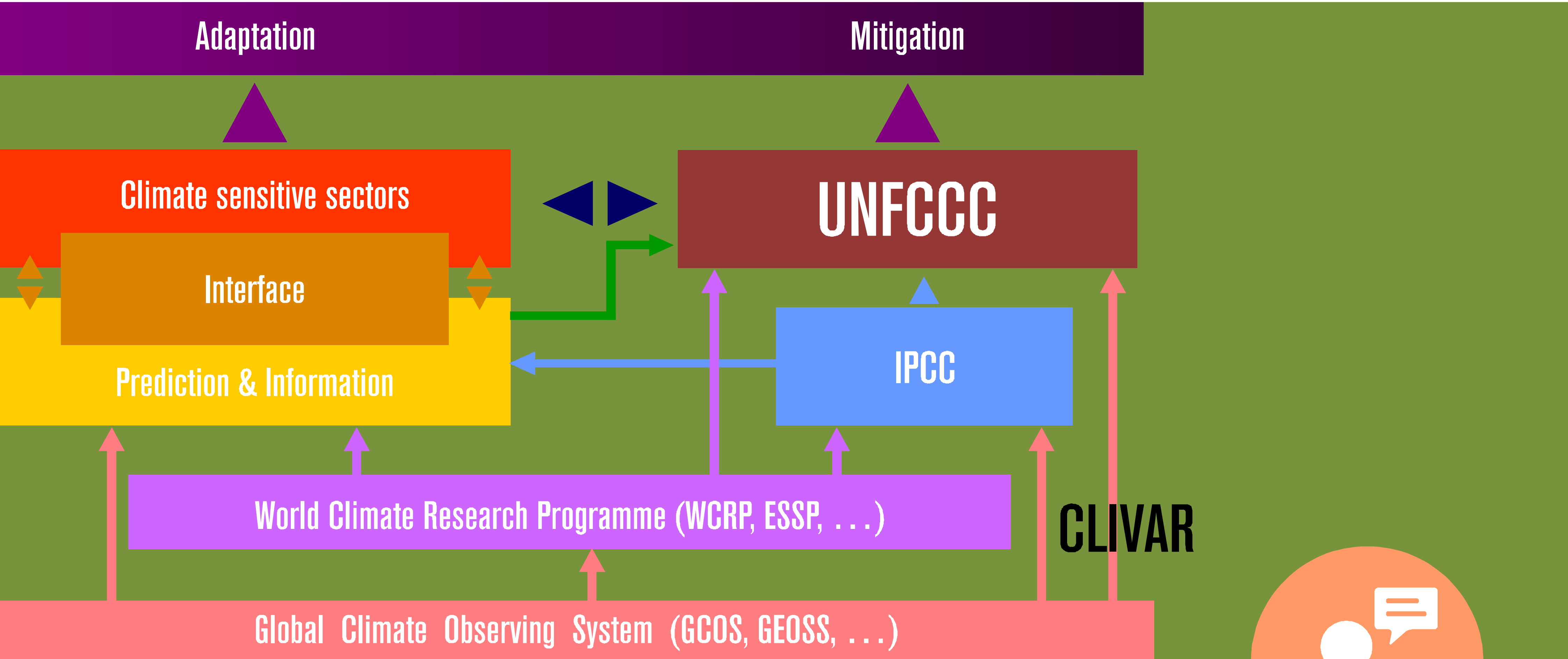
"HIDAYAH – CONSCIOUSNESS" **tidak hanya menjawab atau memahami mengapa (dibuat kebijakan), tetapi mengarah pada terpenuhinya suatu nilai kebenaran, rasa benar dan salah, dan diterima secara sosial, dipatuhi dan ada sangsi."**

Pendekatan Praktis Secara Umum

	IT-Driven	People & Process Driven
Keunggulan	• Cepat didistribusikan • Mudah ditemukan	• Bersifat kontekstual. • Langsung dapat digunakan untuk mengambil keputusan • Dikembangkan secara bersama-sama dalam suatu komunitas. • Perkembangan KM, dengan support IT untuk mempercepat sharing.
Kekurangan	• Knowledge yang terkodifikasi dilepaskan dari konteksnya sehingga bersifat netral • Pengetahuan terkodifikasi seringkali kurang aplikatif • Menciptakan “Tumpukan Pengetahuan” dan “Kebanjiran informasi” • Menciptakan “Monumen Pengetahuan”	• Lebih sulit dikembangkan, memerlukan pendekatan yang holistik • Proses transfer pengetahuan perlu waktu dan tidak bisa dilakukan sekaligus. • Memerlukan budaya pembelajaran yang kuat dari seluruh • Memerlukan struktur organisasi yang khusus


Climate Information
Climate data:
• Observed Historical
• Modelled historical & future
Climate product:
• Climatology
• Projections & scenarios,
• etc
Climate knowledge
Climate Service
Users:
• Individual
•Institutional

gfcs – wmo



science to policy & services

observed

availability

- Variables: vary with country
- Data format: mostly excel, txt, csv
- Data owner: BMKG (Indonesia), PAGASA (Philippine), TMD (Thailand), also other institutions
- Data sharing: depends on policy and regulations

capacity to produce & provide climate information

- need more information

what still needed:

- Long-term ground and satellite based observations and reanalysis product
- Ocean-Climate and Ocean data
- Hydrometeorological derived product (flood, drought, water shortage, etc)
- Downscaled climate projections & scenarios
- Climate related information (e.g. Climate policy, mitigation and adaptation projects, etc)
- Improved human resource capacity (experts; users)
- Computing centre capacity for climate projections
- Improved communication system (national, regional, municipal offices)
- Policy and strategy to support researchers
- Use of climate services by policy makers and communities

climate information

climate portal

Indonesia

CSIRO, 2015

Dedicated portal	Not yet – The Law 31 (2009) - it should be BMKG, but not yet implemented
More than one portal	Yes – ITB Bandung, IPB Bogor
Main users	Government, Universities, NGOs, Donor
Availability	Weather forecast, EWS, CEWS, monthly climate reports
Who's responsible, Capacity	BMKG ITB and IPB also have capacity
What are needed	Accurate assessment on observed weather and climate by BMKG Climate literacy for communities and governments who conduct the assessments

temuan utama

Historical data

- Variables 7 out of 10 variables – written in the Law 31/2009
- Format Excel or csv
- Who owns the data BMKG for 7 variables, LAPAN for SST, BIG for sea tides

Climate projections and scenarios

- Variables P, T - 1976-2005; 2006-2040. T – 1901 to 2013 for selected basins
- Format ?
- Generated using WRF using MIROC5, 20 km, RCP4.5. Simple delta method for 0.5 degree resolution
- Who owns the data BMKG for WRF, PU and ITB Bandung for Simple Delta

Willingness to share data

- Lack of coordination among data provider (BMKG, two Universities, LAN and BIG)
- The Law 31 (2009) said data could be provided with high budget

Capacity

- To analyse and manipulate data Law 31 (2009) – BMKG is the authority.
- To transform data Law 31 (2009) – BMKG is the authority but ITB, IPB, LAPAN, BIG and BMKG also have the capacity
- What are still needed ocean-climate and ocean data (e.g. SST and sea level)

CSIRO, 2015

climate data

Climate products and knowledge

- Availability BMKG has a system www.bmkg.go.id,
- Who's responsible, Capacity BMKG is the authority, but Universities have capacities
- What are still needed Hydrometeorological data derived from the climate data, Ocean climate data, Land use, land cover data, agriculture data, hydrology data, topography, ocean-climate data, climate policy information, climate technology information, cost and benefits, good practice climate mitigation and adaptation projects

Climate impact, vulnerability, adaptation assessments and knowledge

- Example Several activities that Fitri and Agus knew. Across scale and level
- Guidance availability CCRAA (2012), sectoral available in www.menlh.go.id, Indonesian Sectoral Road Map (high level)

List of potential users

- Ministry of Environment and Forestry,
- Ministry of Public Work
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of National Planning
- Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
- Geospatial Agency (BIG)
- Universities (IPB, UI, ITB)

can we use the existing guidance?

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climate data

summary

Regional Climate Consortium (RCC)

- Establishment of RCC
- Climate service portal
- Capacity building to use the service
- Business plan to ensure sustainability of RCC

Proposal

- Establishment of RCC
- Web-portal to access Observed & modelled climate information, Advice on climate impact and vulnerability assessments, Knowledge products, Ability to upload information
- Capacity building Training modules, Expert advice forums

Survey's results

- Observed climate and Ocean-climate data
- Hydrometeorological derived product
- Downscaled climate projections & scenarios
- Climate related information (mitigation and adaptation projects, etc)
- Human resources capacity (experts; users)
- Computing centre for climate projections
- Communication system
- Policy and strategy to support research
- Use of climate services by policy makers and communities

WHAT KM MEANS FOR PEOPLES ?

Semakin sedikit perubahan kebijakan, semakin besar dampak negatif yang dirasakan.

Namun perubahan kebijakan besar, akan membawa dampak positif untuk masyarakat.