Micronesia Challenge

1st Socioeconomic Measures Workshop

Koror, Palau

August 7-9, 2012

Workshop Report

Acknowledgements:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2006 the Chief Executives of the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam united to launch the Micronesia Challenge (MC), a regional conservation initiative. This shared commitment by the leaders of the region is to "effectively conserve at least 30% of the near-shore marine resources and 20% of the terrestrial resources across Micronesia by 2020."

This workshop, the First MC Socioeconomic Measures workshop, is the fifth in a series of ongoing meetings of the MC Measures Working Group. The group has been working to identify measures of progress in achieving the goal of effective conservation. Over three days (August 7-9, 2012) representatives from each of the MC jurisdictions met in Koror, Republic of Palau, to lay the foundations for socioeconomic monitoring of the Challenge.

The main purpose of the workshop was to identify a common set of socioeconomic indicators that each jurisdiction would be able to measure at their various MC sites. Other objectives included identifying MC Socioeconomic Points of Contact for each jurisdiction, identifying capacity needs to implement socioeconomic monitoring throughout the region, and also developing a plan for collecting data from each jurisdiction. It should be noted that the capacity and resources available to help meet the objectives vary for each jurisdiction.

All of the objectives established for the workshop were met. Together the participants, with the assistance of experts, were able to identify a core set of indicators that will be incorporated into the socioeconomic work being done in each jurisdiction. To ensure that the group did not lose the momentum built at the workshop, next steps were laid out and agreed to by all participants.

BACKGROUND

To begin the process of implementing the Micronesia Challenge, 80 representatives from the five jurisdictions participated in the 1st Regional Action Planning meeting in Palau in December 2006. In the technical track, participants worked in breakout groups focusing on four areas: 30% marine, 20% terrestrial, effective conservation, and stakeholder education and outreach. The first three working groups clarified and agreed on the following definitions for their various subject areas:

- "**Effective Conservation** entails the Social, Traditional, Political, Biological, Financial, and Legal aspects of sustainable use of at least 30% of our Marine Resources and 20% of our Terrestrial Resources, keeping in mind the overall management of surrounding areas, and finding a right balance between resource utilization by communities to sustain their cultural values, socio-economic development, and prosperity."

- "To effectively conserve at least **30% of near-shore marine resources** between mean high water and 100 m depth, we should at a minimum manage sites, representing at least 30% of hard and soft substrate and mangrove habitats (as appropriate), broadly distributed among and within jurisdictions.

- "**Terrestrial resources**" refer to "land areas composed of native forest and/or natural terrestrial communities that have high biodiversity value or provide an especially high level of ecosystem services. The recommendation from the working group is "that as part of the MC, each jurisdiction aims to effectively conserve at least 20% of its total land area. This 20% must be composed of native forest AND/OR be natural terrestrial communities that have high biodiversity value or provide an especially high level of ecosystem services. As much as possible, the 20% should be distributed evenly among and within the jurisdictions."

In addition, these three working groups identified the following broad categories of indicators that can be used to track regional progress on achieving the goals of the Micronesia Challenge

- Social / Political: e.g. assessment of community participation and awareness
- Resource Status: e.g. some measure of assessing trends in fish populations, native forest canopy cover, etc.
- Threat Reduction: e.g. reduction in 1-2 highest priority threats per site such as invasive species, violations of water quality standards, sediment load, number of fishing violations, etc.
- Management Effectiveness: e.g. site index based on criteria (e.g. mgmt plan in place, enforcement, financing, monitoring; score improves as components are achieved)
- Spatial Coverage: e.g. Increase in percentage of near-shore marine resources / terrestrial resources in effective conservation areas in each jurisdiction

The first MC Measures Working Group meeting took place on Pohnpei in 2008. During this meeting, more than sixty participants from all of the MC jurisdictions came together to build on the foundation laid during the Regional Action Planning Meeting. The goal of the meeting was to define a proposed process and timeline for the periodic measurement and analysis of progress made toward achieving the goals of the MC. Upon the completion of the workshop, the team had identified the regional overlaps and gaps associated with biological and social indicators related to natural resource management being collected across terrestrial and marine ecosystems by participating agencies and organizations operating within each of the participating jurisdictions, a shared set of results chains that are related to the MC goals, and reached consensus around a proposed set of relevant and useful categories of MC measures and a possible set of corresponding indicators to be collected across jurisdictions, as appropriate. However, further refinement of these indicators was still needed, along with a plan for how to build the necessary capacity to measure these indicators within the jurisdictions.

The objectives for this workshop were to:

1. Identify and agree on an initial core set of relevant and practical SE indicators that will be used to measure progress of the MC at the national/jurisdictional/regional level
2. Identify SE Points of Contact for each jurisdiction and each state for the FSM
3. Identify specific capacity needs and strategies to fill these needs to implement SE monitoring in each MC jurisdiction
4. Identify a plan for collecting socioeconomic data from each jurisdiction over the next 3-5 years (eg. role of 11 Rare sites in contributing to the MC measures)

The outputs and deliverables included:

1. Review of previous and ongoing SE work
2. Summary of survey results by MC Measures Groups (Marine, Terrestrial & SE)
3. Agreed social objectives for the Micronesia Challenge
4. Minimum set of jurisdictional level SE indicators
5. Determine feasibility of several regional level SE indicators vs rolling up jurisdictional indicators
6. List of designated SE points of contacts
7. Identify capacity needs to further SE monitoring for MC
8. Agreed next steps and plan for collecting SE data over next 3-5 years

WORKSHOP REPORT

DAY 1:

The first day of the workshop began with registration of attendees, followed by welcoming remarks from Palau MC Focal Point Proxy, Carol Emaurois and MC Steering Committee Chairperson, Evangeline Lujan (Guam). Both welcomed the group, expressed appreciation for the commitment to the MC and the importance of incorporating socioeconomics into the MC Measures effort.

Following the welcoming remarks, the group was led by facilitator Trina Leberer (TNC) through introductions during which each attendee was asked to share with the group their reason for attending the workshop. Most participants expressed the need to continue and further socioeconomic monitoring within their jurisdictions. In addition, many shared their desire to learn from the group and offer recommendations based on experience. Several also said that they attended the meeting to participate in the development of socioeconomic indicators that could be taken home and used to measure the impact of the MC.

The first presentation of the day was by Trina Leberer who explained the history of the SE work that had taken place already as part of the MC. By highlighting the existing efforts dedicated to the SE aspect of the MC, such as the work that came out of the previous regional meetings, Leberer emphasized that the group was not starting from scratch. Work had already been done, and it was the task of the workshop to build off of those earlier recommendations, home in on specific indicators, evaluate capacity to implement the work, and also to lay out next steps for collecting SE data.

Shirley Koshiba (PICRC) briefed the participants on the different socioeconomic studies that had already been conducted in the MC jurisdictions. Highlighting nine different SE studies from Chuuk, RMI, the CNMI and Palau, Koshiba reviewed the sites, sample sizes, data collection methods, common indicators, and common objectives.

Next, Noelle Wenty Oldiais (University of the Ryukyus, formerly PICRC) shared the results of two questionnaires answered by several workshop participants that gauged the level of socioeconomic monitoring, the needs, successes and challenges in their jurisdictions. Her presentation, "Challenges and Recommendations for Socioeconomic Assessment and Monitoring" addressed the difficulties faced by jurisdictions in conducting SE work, both in meeting assessment objectives and adapting to challenges. According to Oldiais, challenges included developing the right questions to address objectives, gaps in data analysis, lack of awareness of the importance of socioeconomic monitoring at the local level, the distance to travel to the monitoring site and the need to reach all sites, proper recording of the data collected and data analysis, following up on the incorporation of SE work into management, and finally better communication of the results of SE work to the communities from which the information was gathered. The jurisdictions also recommended that to sustain SE work in the region, the following were necessary: resource availability and financial support, integration of assessments into management plans, consistency in regard to process and measures, technical skills and capacity, regional coordination, awareness of the importance of SE work, and finally the need for a dedicated lead for SE work within the region.

Supin Wongbusarakum, PhD (TNC) then spoke to the group on developing social indicators. Wongbusarakum defined a social objective, as it pertained to this working group, as "a project's specific desired outcome related to human well-being." Reminding the group that every situation is different, each is dependent on local geography, culture, and ecological circumstances, she stated that social well-being, in this context, is made up of several factors including economic well-being, health, political empowerment, education and culture (WWF 2009). She then provided examples of different frameworks for measuring human well-being, including the World Bank's "Attacking Poverty," Bhutan's "Gross National Happiness," WWF's framework and others. For this group, as it worked to develop its own social objectives, Wongbusarakum suggested that the following be kept in mind: understand the local context, find the link between the conservation target of the program goal and how it benefits people, assess our own capacity and resources available to meet objectives and identify how we might fill any gaps that exist.

The participants were then asked to take part in an activity to draw attention to the importance and necessity of understanding the context from which each came and to see where similarities (and differences) exist. Everyone was asked to identify some key issue about the context in which they worked and the level (site, state, island, country) at which it was relevant. The responses were as follows (followed by the number of participants who had it as a key issue):

Key Issue	Level	Count of Participants (26 Participants)
Important that traditional governance, knowledge, language, values intact	Community, village, state, national	9
Valuing link between economic/food security and environmental health	Community, state, island	8
Knowledge/awareness of need for sustainable use, e.g. fishing	All levels	5
Balance between traditional/modern values & knowledge	Community	1
Cultural diversity/homogeneity w/in the community/degree of western influence; may have different views/priorities	All levels	1
Good governance, transparency	National	1
Healthy legacy/opportunities available to future generations	All levels	1
Cultural changes/declining health statistics declining	All levels	1
Small populations	National	1
Apathy/lack of community participation (may be related to the perception that things aren't that bad—lots of public assistance). Government or others responsible to take care of things. Don't want to make sacrifices to work. Healthy natural environment still in place	Island	1
Understanding the political dynamics	National	1

After reviewing and discussing the various responses, facilitator Leberer reminded the group that this meeting is to find shared indicators relevant to all jurisdictions. Just because a desired indicator does not make it to the list of shared indicators does not mean that it is not important nor does it mean that each jurisdiction is limited by those selected. The goal is to come up with a small and do-able list of indicators that everyone can measure. Each jurisdiction can then choose what other indicators they would also like to include in their own monitoring.

Following the exercise, everyone was randomly divided into small breakout groups (5-6) to allow for discussion. The groups were asked to come up with broad categories, or domains, of SE objectives. Objectives needed to be linked to the MC (at any level) and each breakout group was asked to prioritize their top objectives and then report back to the larger group. The following were the objectives proposed by each group:

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
• Education: Universal and effective informal and formal education. • Economics: Basic needs are met and citizens have opportunities and achieve aspirations • Good Governance: Transparent, participatory, accountable, and efficient. • Health: Communities have access to good health care and live healthful lives supported by the local natural resources. • Culture: Strong and resilient (and adaptive).	• Sustainable harvesting of natural resources • Food security • Alternative livelihood • Integration of cultural values	• Sustainable livelihood: Getting what people need. • Context & Link: People depend on natural resources and feel connected to it. • People/Communities able to meet their needs through sustainable use of their natural resources FOREVER.—money, food, health, shelter, recreation, clean water. • "Needs depend on the community. • MC indicators—What is common throughout Micronesia? • The priority is the relationship between people & the rest of the natural environment—we are part of the environment.	• Food/Water Security • 4 dimensions: availability, access, nutrition, utilization. • 2 areas: national/jurisdictional & household. • Local & sustainable long term. • Connects to health, livelihoods, cultures. • Link: MPAs, policy, agroforests, watershed services. • Do you have the means to grow food? • Sustainable Livelihood Incorporates income/making money, shelter, food, access to health care, alternative incomes, tourism. • The availability to provide for your family/community: traditionally, through fishing and farming; or through jobs/modern income.

Coming together the workshop participants then discussed the responses. Some were grouped or reworded to ensure the meaning was clear. After discussion, everyone was asked to vote for their top three domains. After voting, the results were as follows:

Number of votes	Human (Social) Well Being Domains
16	Sustainable livelihoods (natural capital, human capital, financial capital, social capital, physical capital). Includes Economics & Sustainable harvest.
12	Good Governance & Community Empowerment
8	Education
6	Sustainable harvesting of natural resources
5	Food & water security/ecosystem
4	Community empowerment
1	Health
1	Resilience to stressors

After voting, Wongbusarakum led the participants into the next task of selecting the top attributes for each of the top three human well-being domains. People were asked to self-select in groups based on the domains in which they were most interested. Upon reconvening, the groups presented their work:

Good Governance	**Education**	**Sustainable Livelihoods**
• Community empowerment • Transparency / Communication/Openness/ Accountability • All stakeholder participation • Accessibility to elected leaders (Government officials/ministers) • Efficiency (e.g. new policies, efficient management agencies, government capacity, cost effectiveness, strategic)/ Political courage/integrity/Informed decision-making.	• Partnerships in education. Environmental groups/Learning exchanges/Integrated curricula. • Media. Social media, MC Young Champions, print, technical training. • Capacity enhancements (Career Opportunities). University/college programs • Environmental/Traditional knowledge; links to other sectors (health, economics). • Access to education. Equality.	• Food Security (local foods, healthy foods, organic) • Income/cost of living. • Access to natural resources (e.g. local foods, medicinal plants, wood/lumber, sand, gravel, potable water, other water issues, recreation, health) • Alternative / Environmentally friendly energy use and transportation (to provide access to resources, management / enforcement & to conserve national & international resources.)

After a full day of productive work, Leberer led the group in a round of pluses and deltas for the day.

PLUS: Like working groups; Presentations good to start the day; Facilitation excellent; Everyone seems to be on same page/thinking same; Food was great; No plastic plates/forks.

DELTA: Adjust air con; Would like more representation from other countries; Ensure use of alternating marker colors; Orange wall; No sashimi; Write large enough on flip charts; Reusable plates for snacks.

DAY 2

The second day of the workshop began with a review of the previous day's work after which the participants were asked to vote for their top indicators for each of the selected attributes. Results for top three attributes for the first human well-being domain are shown in parentheses. For the second two, we didn't vote as the number of indicators within each was manageable The results were as follows::

Sustainable Livelihoods

1. Food Security (13)
2. Income/Decrease in cost of living (8)
3. Livelihood sources & diversification (4)
4. Access to natural resources for different purposes (2)
5. Social Capital (0)

Education/Capacity Enhancement

1. Partnership in Education
2. Environmental knowledge/traditional knowledge/Awareness building
3. Linking environmental knowledge w/other sectors
4. Changes in behavior (added after Supin's talk).

Good Governance

1. Community Empowerment
2. Transparency & Accountability
3. Informed Decision-making
4. Effective Enforcement (added after Supin's talk)

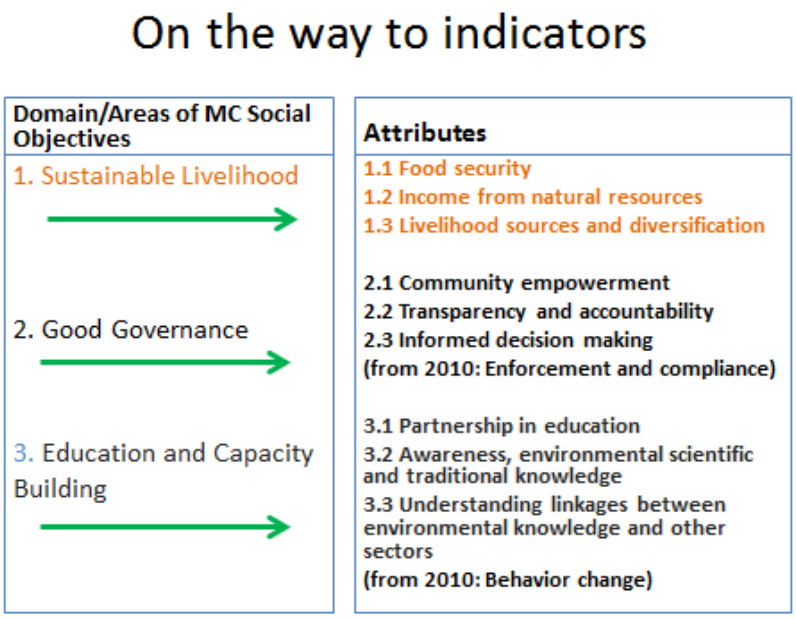
This activity was then followed by a presentation by Lukes Isechal (PICRC) on the MPA Management Effectiveness Tool that PICRC and TNC have been testing. The tool takes a team through a series of questions in an effort to assess the effectiveness of the management of a given site. According to Isechal the tool has been helpful and successful in the sites in which it has been tested. Many of the participants were interested to learn more about it and to potentially use it to assist with various sites within their jurisdictions.

Following Isechal, Dr. Christy Loper (Rare) presented on Rare's Island Resilience Program, which consists of 11 campaigns on Chuuk, Pohnpei, Kosrae, CNMI, Guam, Palau, and RMI, that will be conducted over two years, working closely with local partners. Of particular interest to the workshop is Rare's desire to

work closely with the MC SE group. Each campaign will conduct a pre- and post-campaign survey and will include the MC SE indicators that come out of the workshop.

After presenting on Rare, Loper then conducted a brief presentation on the indicators that were selected in the 2010 Measures workshop that was also held in Palau. She asked the group to keep those indicators in mind as they worked throughout the rest of the workshop and echoed the facilitator's reminder that this group was not starting from scratch and that much work had already been done. The indicators from the 2010 workshop were: Behavior change; Effective enforcement/compliance; Support for management (% buy in); Livelihood sources (dependence on resources); Participation in management. The key step now is to plan how to move the SE work forward.

Building off of Loper's presentation on the 2010 SE work, Wongbusarakum presented on social indicators to get the group in the right frame of mind from which to develop the MC SE Indicators. She presented the following figure to demonstrate the process thus far:



Wongbusarakum informed the group that a social indicator enables measuring and monitoring changes of a specific dimension of human well-being and the characteristics of these indicators are: Quantitative or qualitative; direct or proxy/indirect; tangible/material or intangible; objective or subjective; single variable or indices. She also reminded the workshop participants that indicators for social objectives do not necessarily have to be about people, but are human related. In addition she laid out the following steps for the participants to consider as they developed the MC SE indicators: identify attributes most relevant to the MC social objectives and conservation intervention; determine the key users of the data and the kinds of indicators they need; based on steps 1 &2, prioritize the key indicators to be assessed (what is most relevant, most effective, and efficient to monitor? which will generate most data useful

for decision-making?). Wongbusarakum then noted for the group what makes up a good indicator. A good indicator is:

- **Relevant** (telling you what you want to know, respond to the objectives)
- As **direct** as possible
- **Sensitive** to changes/responsive to intervention in the project time
- **Precise** (defined the same way by different people, measures what it is intended to measure)
- **Reliable** (produce same results when measured repeatedly)
- **Feasible** (technically possible, reasonable cost, available skills and capacity)
- **Practical** (easy to use, interpret and communicate)

Following the presentation, the participants broke into groups determined by their jurisdiction. Due to the number of representatives, the groups were CNMI and Guam, Palau, and RMI and FSM. They were charged with developing indicators for each of the attributes selected and asked to keep in mind the earlier presentation and guidelines presented by Wongbusarakum. After several hours of breakout group work each presented on their selected indicators. They were as follows:

Group 1. (Palau)

Process Indicator: Perceptions on effectiveness and transparency of MC governing structures (e.g. MC Steering Committee, MCRO, MC Focal Points, etc.)

Domain	Attribute	Indicators
Sustainable Livelihoods	Food Security	• Increased food fish/produce in PA established as a result of MC. • MC $ spent on technical assistance & financial support to improve effective management.
	Income from Natural Resources	• Income derived from funds directly from MC.
	Livelihood sources and diversification	• Number of different type of jobs derived from income directly from MC.
Good Governance	Community Empowerment	• Number of opportunities for communities to participate in decision making for MC and its implementation mechanism.
	Transparency and Accountability	• Regular transparency audits • Frequency of reporting to stakeholders
	Informed decision making	• Number of policy decisions made as a result of MC related activities

Education & Capacity Building	Partnership in Education	• Number of opportunities for building partnerships catalyzed by MC
	Awareness	• Number of education materials distributed (include pre/post surveys). • Change in attitude & behavior as a result of an MC activity.
	Understanding	• Change in knowledge of environmental linkages to other sectors as a result of MC activities

Group 2 (Palau)

Domain	**Attribute**
Sustainable Livelihoods	Availability of important household seafood
	Livelihood activities
Good Governance	Management effectiveness (level)
	Level of enforcement
	Level of compliance
Education and Capacity Building	Level of compliance

Group 3. (CNMI/Guam)

Domain	**Attribute**	**Indicators**
Sustainable Livelihoods	Food security	• Local seafood price index. • Market biomass (seafood). • Farmer's market consumption.
	Income from natural resources	• Number of jobs created in natural resources. • Number of jobs created in tourism. • Income generated from user fees.
Good Governance	Community empowerment	• Number of people participating in environmental (MC) projects/events. • Number of groups initiating community environmental projects
	Transparency and accountability	• Accessibility of reports, information, funding, legislation that relates to resources management. • Number of web site hits/press releases
	Informed decision making	• Number of public officials who do/can introduce regulations/policies/regulations related to the MC.

	Enforcement and compliance	• Level/number of trained enforcement officers. • Decrease in incidences of illegal activities, overharvesting
	Behavior change	• Compliance existing legislation. • Support for MC (Attitudes).
Education and Capacity Building	Partnerships	• Number of curricula/standards related to natural resources in various fields across disciplines and educational levels. • Number of hours spent on natural resource related studies. • Number of learning exchange programs. Number of positions in learning exchange programs
	Awareness & linkages between environmental, scientific, traditional, & other knowledge	• How much media is in the public domain. • Number of collaborations between governmental & NGOs & other sectors

Group 4 (FSM/RMI)

Domain	Attribute	Indicators
Sustainable Livelihoods	Food security	• Availability of food source (local food). • Adequacy of food source
	Income from natural resources	• Dependence on marine & terrestrial resources (subsistence & commercial)
	Livelihood sources & diversification	• Alternative practices (threat mitigation) • Diversity of livelihood sources (biogas, aquaculture, grow-low, NTP, etc.)
Good Governance	Community empowerment	• Community driven management plans endorsed by community (stakeholders) • Enabling legislations
	Transparency & accountability	• Information dissemination mechanism as specified in SAPs/management plans/etc. • Policy Level ($$) • Formal request for budgetary support (tracked via $$).
	Informed decision making	• Resource Rights • Elected leaders

		• Enabling legislation (based on community management plans & technical recommendations).
Education & Capacity Building	Partnership & "networking" in education	• Number of fully functioning, successful partnerships/networks. • Perceived benefits of members of network
	Awareness, environmental scientific and traditional knowledge	• Maintaining formal resource rights (customs & traditions). • Increase in knowledge of formal resource rights (customs & traditions). • Increase in knowledge of how environmental science & traditional practices complement each other. • Existence of applicable/appropriate traditional practices
	Understanding linkages between environmental knowledge & other sectors	• Community/stakeholders are aware of the importance of natural resources linking with economic, health, and well-being. • Healthy/resilient Micronesia. • More food/money

Following this work, the participants and facilitators found it necessary to have a discussion about what the Micronesia Challenge is and what it is not. The conversation was helpful and allowed participants to share existing views and frustrations regarding the role of the MC in local conservation (e.g. what is considered an "MC site", is the MC a marketing tool, a sustainable finance mechanism, an overarching conservation framework, etc.?). In addition, having several members from the MC Steering Committee provided opportunity for questions to be answered and confusion addressed. For CNMI, FSM, Guam, and RMI, all protected areas are considered MC sites and other types of conservation efforts also fall under the framework of the MC (e.g. land-use planning, fisheries policies, etc.). However, for Palau, the Protected Areas Network (PAN) is considered the primary strategy for implementing the MC and thus only current PAN sites are considered official MC sites. But there also is an assumption that eventually all protected areas in all states will become member sites in the PAN. Afterward, the workshop finished up for the day.

DAY 3

The third and final day of the workshop began with a plus/delta from the previous day. Plus: chocolate, parking lot, facilitation, social science expertise, open discussion, jumping around, good representation, white paper. Delta: No pastries, jumping around topic, more energizers, orange wall made power points hard to see. This activity was followed by a discussion of the issues that had been placed in the "parking lot" over the past two days; What sites are considered MC sites for each jurisdiction?; Can we integrate the MC SEM into the EIA process in the jurisdictions?; Should we have at least one health indicator?;

Should sustainable aquaculture be addressed? (To follow the discussions, please see the attached notes).Following the "parking lot" discussion, Wongbusarakum presented to the group a honed list of indicators from the previous day:

Domain	Attribute	Indicator
Sustainable Livelihoods	Food Security	• Sufficiency of household food consumption Have access to good food • Level of food products coming from marine and terrestrial MC sites • % food coming from MC sites contributing to total household food • Level of MC efforts committed to ensuring food security of the Micronesian communities
	Income from natural resources	• Household income from jobs directly created by MC funds • Household incomes from jobs related to natural resources as a result of MC • Level of food products coming from marine and terrestrial management efforts
	Livelihood dependence on natural resources and livelihood diversification	• What % community dependent on type livelihood • Types and % dependence on current and possible alternative livelihood sources on community and household levels • Level of MC support on developing alternative livelihoods
Good Governance	Community empowerment	• Level of community participation in decision making for MC and its implementation mechanism • Existence of MC mechanisms available to ensure community participation • % of community representatives in MC management planning team, or decision making meetings • Number of community driven management plans endorsed by stakeholders • Existence of enabling legislations that support community established protected areas or policies •

Good Governance	Community empowerment	• Level of community participation in decision making for MC and its implementation mechanism • Existence of MC mechanisms available to ensure community participation • % of community representatives in MC management planning team, or decision making meetings • Number of community driven management plans endorsed by stakeholders • Existence of enabling legislations that support community established protected areas or policies
	Transparency	• Frequency of transparency audits (checks on organizations; access to audits important) • Frequency of reporting to stakeholders Level of accessible to reports, information, funding, legislation that relates to resource management
	Accountability	• % of requests met by funding from government and top-tier MC players to support community based management towards MC goals and objectives
	Informed decision making	• Extent to which decision on policies and regulations related to MC are based on community input and scientific data • Existence of enabling legislation based on community management plans and technical recommendation
	Management effectiveness	• Level of management effectiveness in different areas, for example: MC budget spent on technical assistance and financial support to improve effective management
	Enforcement and Compliance	• Level/number of trained enforcement officers • % decrease in reported/recorded illegal activities • Perception of change in overharvesting or destructive activities

After this presentation, Wongbusarakum led the group in a discussion where she explained that in this refined list she left out the education related indicators. Although important, they were difficult to – generalize for the region as they were very site specific. In their place she suggested each jurisdiction

tackle education on its own following these steps: develop education-related objectives, strategies and activities to meet top priorities; then develop indicators that will effectively monitor MC impacts. Indicators may track changes in awareness etc. – knowledge, perception, attitudes and behaviors. In the place of education focused indicators, Wongbusarakum proposed the following process indicators, because without the right processes in place, the overall social well-being outcome might be unreachable.:

- Awareness: level of community awareness of MC
- Perception: how people perceive the role of MC
- Behavior or MC acceptance: people's acceptance and commitment to MC
- Planning: frequency of MC strategy reviews and uploads.
- Commitment to social well-being objectives: level of commitment of MC in strategic planning and decision making , allocation of resources, effectiveness monitoring
- Co-ordination: level to which MC is well coordinated as a regional effort

The participants then went through the list of indicators and determined which indicators every jurisdiction would be able to monitor. The following list presents the final indicators selected by the workshop participants:

Domains and Attributes	Indicators
1. Sustainable Livelihoods	
1.1 Food Security	Level of food products coming from marine and terrestrial sites
2. Good Governance	
2.1 Community Empowerment	% of community representation in MC Management Planning Team or decision making meetings
	Number of community driven management plans endorsed by stakeholders
2.2 Transparency	Frequency and accessibility of reporting to all stakeholders
2.3 Informed Decision Making	Extent to which decisions on policies and regulations related to MC are based on community input and/or scientific data
2.4 Enforcement and Compliance	% of change in reporting/recording of illegal activity
	Perception in change in overharvesting or destructive activities
3. Process	
3.1 Awareness	Level of community awareness of MC (what and purpose)
3.2 Perception	Level of community perception of MC having social well-being benefits
3.3 Behavior in MC Acceptance	% of people who would like their community/site to be part of MC
3.4 Social Well-Being	In relations to reaching social well-being objectives, level of commitment of MC in each jurisdiction toward strategic planning and decision making, allocating resources and capacities, implementing activities, and monitoring its effectiveness and impacts
3.5 Coordination	Perception to which MC is effective and well coordinated as a regional effort

Following the selection of indicators, the workshop then turned to addressing the gaps that exist within each jurisdiction in regard to measuring the proposed indicators. The following are the identified gaps:

Jurisdiction	Capacity Gaps
CNMI	No gaps
RMI	People, Skills, Partnerships, Funds
FSM	People, Skills, Partnerships, Funds
Palau	Skills, Partnerships, Gaps
Guam	No gaps

After identifying the various gaps, the participants were then tasked with identifying Points of Contact for each jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	Point of Contact	Organization
Palau	Shirley Koshiba	Palau International Coral Reef Center
RMI	Bruce Kijiner, Doreen DeBrum	RMI Nitijela Bureau of Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Guam	Tom Quinata	Bureau of Statistics and Planning
CNMI	Kaity Mattos Nicole Schafer	CNMI Division of Environmental Quality CNMI Coastal Resources Management
Chuuk	Curtis Graham Brad Mori	Chuuk Conservation Society Chuuk EPA
Pohnpei	Eugene Joseph	Conservation Society of Pohnpei
Kosrae	Marston Luckymis	Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization
Yap	Frank Haregaichig	Yap Department of Resources and Development

Following the selection of the MC SE POC's, the workshop then came up with a plan for next steps and a timeline.

TO DO	Jurisdictions	Resource Team	Deadline
Look at Skills Gaps: Broad sweep of skills still needed (survey design, implementation, data analysis and interpretation…contracting out ie transprency audits	X		October 2012
Funding: Develop Concept Paper of Needs (baseline) determine deadline	X	X	October 2012

Consensus on Indicators	X		September 7, 2012 (meet), October 2012 (due to Rare)
MPA Tool Review	X		September 17
Questions Determined		X	September 7, 2012
Comments from jurisdictions on indicators	X		September 30, 2012
Recommendations to Chief Executives: Need for regional strategy, dedicated position in each country for MC, need SEM work incorporated into work plans, integrate SE indicators into Master Plans, integrate monitoring into EIA, have additional focal points (2-3 per jurisdiction)? Communicate concerns with structure by jurisdiction, full time SEM to facilitate process (jurisdictional/regional) Regional trainer to provide tech assistance and individuals within each jurisdiction who have it incorporated into work plan	X	X	By next MCES in November 2012

Finally, the participants completed workshop evaluations and heard closing remarks from Roseo Marquez (MCT). Marquez thanked the participants for their hard work and dedication and expressed MCT's pleasure at being a part of such important work. He also expressed MCT's strong commitment to socioeconomic monitoring. He shared his appreciation for the facilitation and support team and emphasized the need to work together to ensure that the selected indicators are acted upon and not simply another list of proposed indicators that fail to be measured. Marquez then went on to address the opportunity of working with partners in the region such as Rare. Finally he expressed his hope that through the hard work of all involved MC socioeconomic monitoring will be able to match the successes of those seen in the MC Marine Measures.

ATTACHMENT A: PARTICIPANT LIST

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ATTACHMENT B: AGENDA

Micronesia Challenge

1st Socioeconomic Measures Workshop

Koror, Palau

August 7-9, 2012

Objectives:

- To identify and agree on initial core set of relevant and practical SE indicators that will be used to measure progress of MC at the national/jurisdictional level
- To identify and agree on at least 3 indicators that will be used to measure progress of MC at regional level
- Identify SE Points of Contact for each jurisdiction and each state for FSM
- Identify specific capacity needs and strategies to fill these needs to implement SE monitoring in each MC jurisdiction
- Identify plan for collecting socioeconomic data from each jurisdiction over the next 3-5 years, including role of 11 Rare sites in contributing to the MC measures.

Expected outputs/outcomes from workshop:

- Review of previous and ongoing SE work
- Summary of survey results by MC Measures Groups (Marine, Terrestrial & SE)
- Agreed definition of "effective conservation" in the Micronesia Challenge SE context
- Agreed social objectives for the Micronesia Challenge
- Minimum set of jurisdictional level SE indicators
- Determine feasibility of several regional level SE indicators vs rolling up jurisdictional indicators
- List of designated SE points of contacts
- Identify capacity needs to further SE monitoring for MC
- Agreed next steps and plan for collecting SE data over next 3-5 years

Date	Time	Activity

8/7	8:30 am-noon	**Socioeconomic Objectives**
		• Registration
		• Welcoming Remarks
		  ○ Palau MC Focal Point, represented by Carol Emaurois
		  ○ MC Steering Committee Chair, Evangeline Lujan
		• Introductions

		• Overview of Agenda
		• Presentation: Review of previous and ongoing SE work in MC jurisdictions
		  o Shirley Koshiba, PICRC
		• Presentation: Summary of homework
		  o Noelle Wenty Oldiais, PICRC
		• Presentation: 2010 SE Indicators
		  o Christy Loper, PhD, RARE
		• Presentation: Social Objectives
		  o Supin Wongbusarakum, PhD, TNC

	12:00	**Lunch**
	1 pm-5:00 pm	• Breakout Groups to develop MC social objectives and draft definition of "effective conservation" • Plenary discussion to finalize definition of "effective conservation" • Plenary discussion and voting to select top MC regional SE objectives • Wrap up

8/8	8:30 am-Noon	Socioeconomic Indicators
		• Recap
		• Presentation: MPA Effectiveness Tool
		  o Lukes Isechal, PICRC
		• Presentation: Rare Program for Island Resiliance in Micronesia
		  o Christy Loper, PhD, Rare
		• Presentation: Social Indicators
		  o Supin Wongbusarakum, PhD, TNC
		• Breakout Groups to Identify Social Indicators

	Noon	**Lunch**
	1:00 pm-5:00 pm	• Cont. Breakout Groups • Plenary Discussion on Jurisdictional Indicators • Plenary Discussion on Regional Indicators • Wrap up
8/9	8:30 am-noon	Socioeconomic Roadmap • Recap • Breakout Groups to identify jurisdictional and regional capacity gaps/needs • Plenary discussion on jurisdictional and regional Next Steps w/ Timeline
	Noon	**Lunch**
	1:00 pm-5:00 pm	• Determine SE Point of Contacts (POCs) for each jurisdiction and for the region • Workshop Evaluation • Closing Remarks o Roseo Marquez, MCT