



Training on Socioeconomic Monitoring (SocMon) Methodology for Evaluation of Socioeconomics and Marine Resources Utilization at Selected Coastal Communities in Myanmar

Mawlamyine University, Mon State and
Sakhanthit Village & Thayawthadangyi Island Group, Kyunsu Township
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Session 5: Socioeconomic Monitoring Indicators/Variables (including Climate Change Indicators)¹

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Presentation of SocMon Indicators

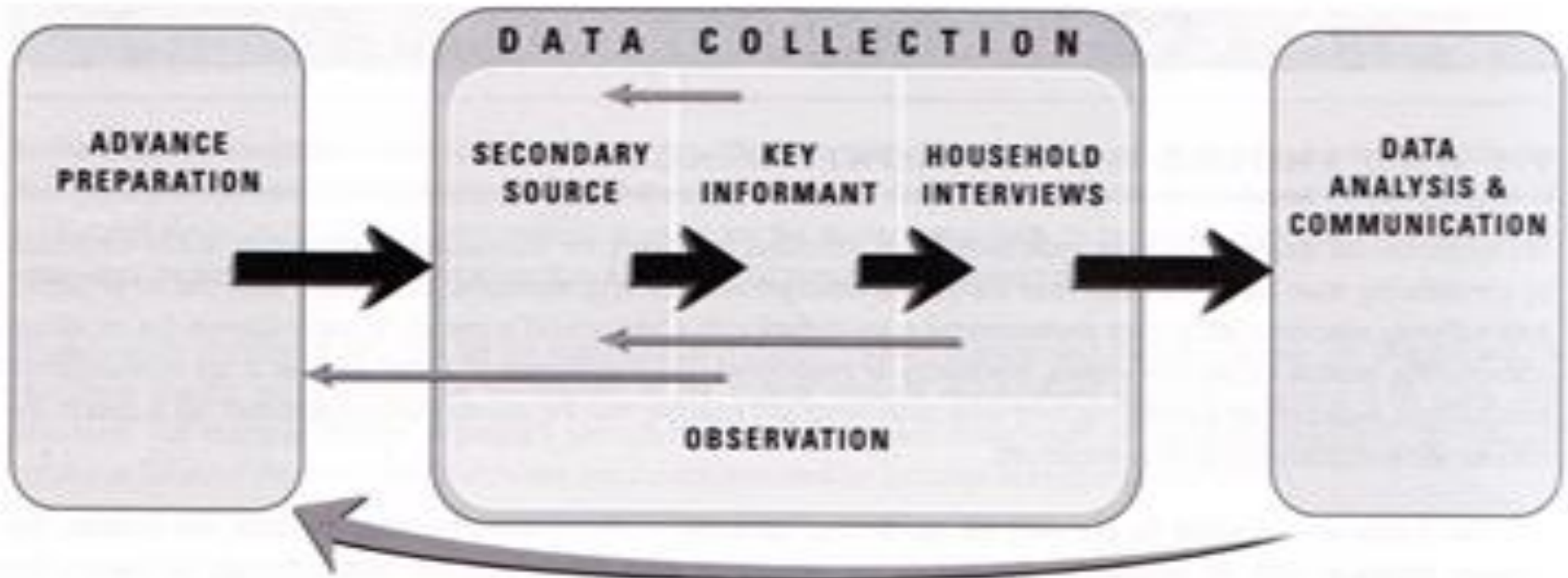
- based on the means of data collection: secondary sources, key informants and household interviews.
- categorized according to whether they are of primary or secondary importance to collect

Sources of data

- The key informant/ secondary source data provide community-level, aggregate information useful for assessing changes and trends over time;
- The household interview data provide more precise information on the various stakeholder groups.

The SocMon Process

Six-step process



Methods of Data Collection

1. Secondary sources
2. Reconnaissance/Observation
3. Key informant interviews
4. Focus group discussions
5. Household interviews

Number of SocMon Indicators

- 32 key informant/secondary source indicators
- 28 household interview indicators
- 10 social indicators to assess community-level social vulnerability to climate change

Key Informant/Secondary Source (KS) Indicators

Key Informant Interviews/Secondary Sources (KS) Indicators		Means of Data Collection (secondary, key informant (KI))	Minimal frequency of data collection	General importance of data collection
Community-level demographics				
KS1	Study Area	Secondary data	5 years	Medium
KS2	Population	Secondary data	5 years	High
KS3	Number of Households	Secondary data	5 years	High
KS4	Migration Rate	Secondary data	5 years	Medium
KS5	Age	Secondary data	5 years	Medium
KS6	Gender	Secondary data	5 years	Medium
KS7	Education	Secondary data	5 years	Medium

Key Informant/Secondary Source (KS) Indicators

Key Informant Interviews/Secondary Sources (KS) Indicators		Means of Data Collection (secondary, key informant (KI))	Minimal frequency of data collection	General importance of data collection
Community-level demographics				
KS8	Literacy	Secondary data	5 years	Medium
KS9	Ethnicity	Secondary data	5 years	Medium
KS10	Religion	Secondary data	5 years	Medium
KS11	Language	Secondary data	5 years	Medium
KS12	Occupation	Secondary data	3 years	Medium
Community Infrastructure				
KS13	Community infrastructure	Secondary data	5 years	Medium

Key Informant/Secondary Source (KS) Indicators

Key Informant Interviews/Secondary Sources (KS) Indicators		Means of Data Collection (secondary, key informant (KI))	Minimal frequency of data collection	General importance of data collection
Coastal and Marine Activities				
KS14	Activities	Secondary & KII	2 years	High
KS15	Goods and Services	Secondary & KII	2 years	High
KS16	Types of use	Secondary & KII	2 years	High
KS17	Value of goods and services	Secondary & KII	2 years	High
KS18	Goods and services market orientation	Secondary & KII	2 years	High
KS19	Use patterns	Secondary & KII	2 years	High
KS20	Levels of impact	Secondary & KII	2 years	High

Key Informant/Secondary Source (KS) Indicators

Key Informant Interviews/Secondary Sources (KS) Indicators		Means of Data Collection (secondary, key informant (KI))	Minimal frequency of data collection	General importance of data collection
Coastal and Marine Activities				
KS21	Types of impact	Secondary & KII	2 years	High
KS22	Level of use by outsiders	Secondary & KII	2 years	High
KS23	Household use	Secondary & KII	2 years	High
KS24	stakeholders	Secondary data	5 years	Medium
Governance				
KS25	Management body	Secondary & KII	3 years	Medium
KS26	Management plan	Secondary & KII	3 years	Medium

Key Informant/Secondary Source (KS) Indicators

Key Informant Interviews/Secondary Sources (KS) Indicators		Means of Data Collection (secondary, key informant (KI))	Minimal frequency of data collection	General importance of data collection
Governance				
KS27	Enabling legislation	Secondary & KI	3 years	Medium
KS28	Resource allocations	Secondary & KI	3 years	Medium
KS29	Formal tenure and rules	Secondary & KI	3 years	Medium
KS30	Informal tenure and rules, customs and traditions	Secondary & KI	3 years	Medium
KS31	Stakeholder participation	Secondary & KI	3 years	Medium
KS32	Community and stakeholder organizations	Secondary & KI	3 years	Medium

Household Interview (HHI) Indicators

Household Interviews (HHI) Indicators		Minimal frequency of data collection	General importance of data collection
Household demographics			
H1	Age	5 years	Medium
H2	Gender	5 years	Medium
H3	Ethnicity	5 years	Medium
H4	Education	5 years	Medium
H5	Religion	5 years	Medium
H6	language	5 years	Medium
H7	occupation	5 years	Medium

Household Interview (HHI) Indicators

Household Interviews (HHI) Indicators		Minimal frequency of data collection	General importance of data collection
Household demographics			
H8	Household size	5 years	Medium
H9	Household income	3 years	Medium
Coastal and marine activities			
H10	Household activities	2years	Medium
H11	Household goods and services	2 years	Medium
H12	Types of household uses	2years	Medium
H13	Household market orientation	2 years	Medium

Household Interview (HHI) Indicators

Household Interviews (HHI) Indicators		Minimal frequency of data collection	General importance of data collection
Coastal and marine activities			
H14	Household uses	2 years	Medium
Attitudes and perceptions			
H15	Non-market and non-use values		
H16	Perceptions of resource conditions	3 years	Medium
H17	Perceived threats	3 years	Medium
H18	Awareness of rules and regulations	3 years	Medium
H19	compliance	3 years	Medium

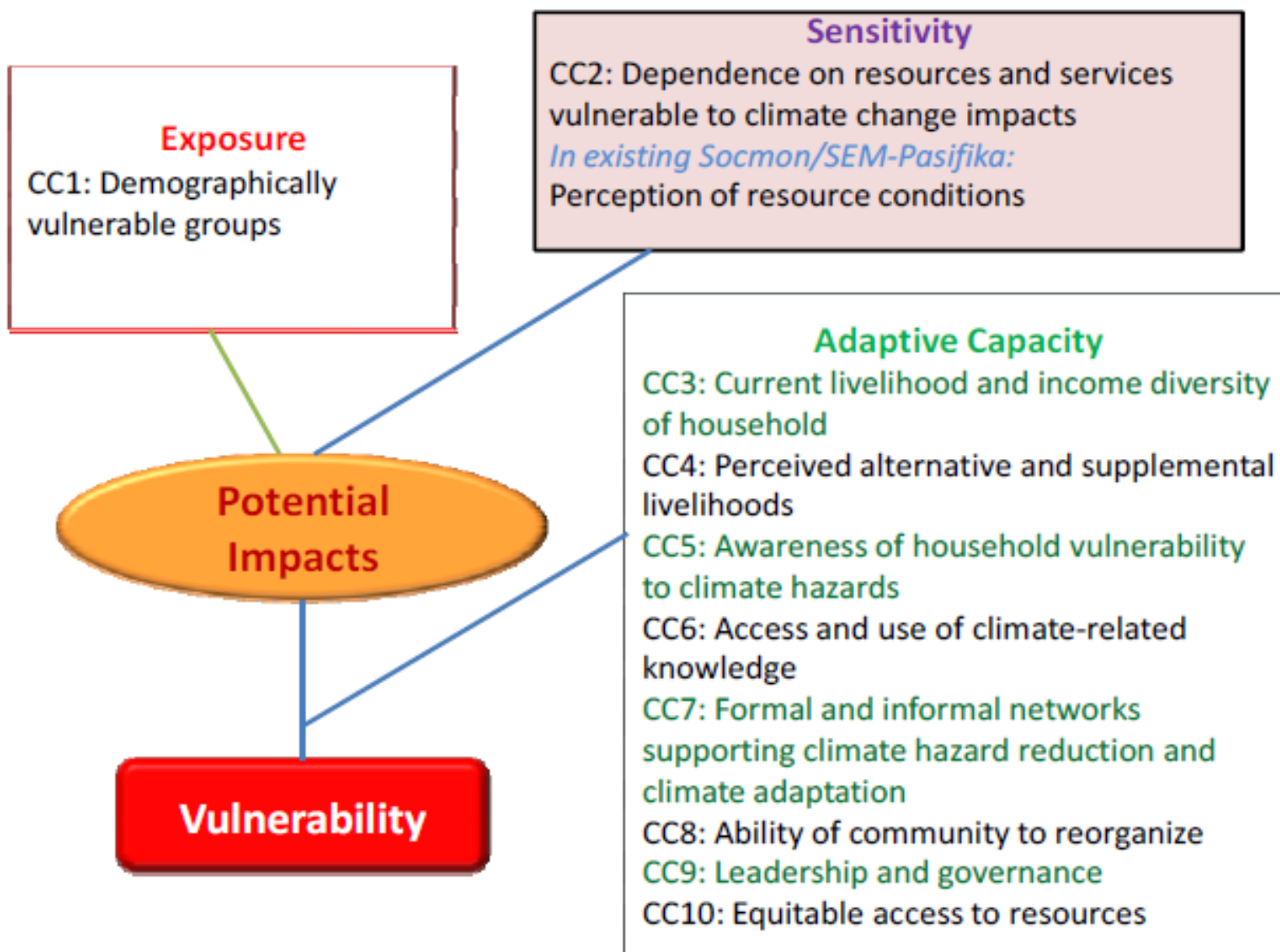
Household Interview (HHI) Indicators

Household Interviews (HHI) Indicators		Minimal frequency of data collection	General importance of data collection
Attitudes and perceptions			
H20	enforcement	2 years	Medium
H21	Participation in decision making		
H22	Membership in stakeholder organizations	3 years	Medium
H23	Perceived coastal management problems	3 years	Medium
H24	Perceived coastal management solutions	3 years	Medium
H25	Perceived community problems and solutions	3 years	Medium

Household Interview (HHI) Indicators

Household Interviews (HHI) Indicators		Minimal frequency of data collection	General importance of data collection
Attitudes and perceptions			
H26	Successes in coastal management	3 years	Medium
H27	Challenges in coastal management	3 years	Medium
Material style of life			
H28	Material style of life	3 years	Medium

Figure 1: Proposed indicators to address climate social vulnerability framework



Social vulnerability to climate (CC) change indicators

Social vulnerability to climate change (CC) Indicators		Data collection methods*
Exposure		
CC1	Demographically vulnerable groups: household size and structure; age; sex; educational level; literacy; occupation; income or economic status; home location and proximity to hazard areas; health status and special needs; affiliation with certain demographic groups such as religious, ethnic, and language; access to lifelines (drinking water, electricity, health care, transportation, and telecommunications)	KII, Sec, HHI, FGD

*KII – Key Informant Interview; BM – biological monitoring; FGD – focus group discussion; HHI – household survey; Map – mapping; O – observation; Sec – secondary data

Social vulnerability to climate (CC) change indicators

Social vulnerability to climate change (CC) Indicators		Data collection methods*
Sensitivity		
CC2	Dependence on resources and services vulnerable to climate change impacts	Sec, Map, BM, KII, HHI
H16	Perceptions of resource conditions	HHI, FGD, KII
*KII – Key Informant Interview; BM – biological monitoring; FGD – focus group discussion; HHI – household survey; Map – mapping; O – observation; Sec – secondary data		

Social vulnerability to climate (CC) change indicators

Social vulnerability to climate change (CC) Indicators		Data collection methods*
Adaptive Capacity		
CC3	Current livelihood and income diversity of household	HHI, KII, seasonal calendar
CC4	Perceived alternative and supplemental livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supplemental livelihoods - Alternative livelihoods 	HHI, KII, FGD
*KII – Key Informant Interview; BM – biological monitoring; FGD – focus group discussion; HHI – household survey; Map – mapping; O – observation; Sec – secondary data		

Social vulnerability to climate (CC) change indicators

Social vulnerability to climate change (CC) Indicators		Data collection methods*
Adaptive Capacity		
CC5	Awareness of household vulnerability to climate hazards 1) Level of household exposure with respect to frequency of a particular hazard 2) Level of household exposure with respect to severity of a particular hazard 3) Level of household sensitivity to the hazard 4) Degree to which the household is able to cope with the hazard	HHI, (Sec, KII, FGD)
*KII – Key Informant Interview; BM – biological monitoring; FGD – focus group discussion; HHI – household survey; Map – mapping; O – observation; Sec – secondary data		

Social vulnerability to climate (CC) change indicators

Social vulnerability to climate change (CC) Indicators		Data collection methods*
Adaptive Capacity		
CC6	<p>Access to, and use of, climate-related knowledge</p> <p>a. Access to any of the following sources of climate-related Knowledge: meteorological services, newspapers, radio, TV, internet, school/teachers, visiting climate scientists/ experts, village leaders, family and friends, government information</p> <p>b. How the climate information is used by the household</p>	KII, HHI
<p>*KII – Key Informant Interview; BM – biological monitoring; FGD – focus group discussion; HHI – household survey; Map – mapping; O – observation; Sec – secondary data</p>		

Social vulnerability to climate (CC) change indicators

Social vulnerability to climate change (CC) Indicators		Data collection methods*
Adaptive Capacity		
CC7	<p>Formal and informal networks supporting climate hazard reduction and adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask key informants to describe formal and informal networks, their supporting role in climate adaptation and hazard mitigation, their history and length of time of supporting preparation for climate hazards, and their effectiveness. 	KII
<p>*KII – Key Informant Interview; BM – biological monitoring; FGD – focus group discussion; HHI – household survey; Map – mapping; O – observation; Sec – secondary data</p>		

Social vulnerability to climate (CC) change indicators

Social vulnerability to climate change (CC) Indicators		Data collection methods*
Adaptive Capacity		
CC8	<p>Ability of community to reorganize</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of community organization – is a critical indicator of resilience to changing climate. Level of community reorganization – is a function of factors including cooperation and collaboration among community members, planning for climate change, level of collectivism in the culture, community leadership, shared goals and responsibilities, and access to and support from other sources in reorganization 	<p>Household Interview (HHI), Key informant interview (KII), focus group discussion (FGD)</p>

Social vulnerability to climate (CC) change indicators

Social vulnerability to climate change (CC) Indicators		Data collection methods*
Adaptive Capacity		
CC9	Leadership and Governance	HHI, KII, FGD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership measures the presence of community leaders or government officials who can mobilize climate change responses and resources to support adaptation, and their effectiveness or credibility. Stakeholder participation in management and decision making is critical to buy-in of any new program related to climate change 	

*KII – Key Informant Interview; BM – biological monitoring; FGD – focus group discussion; HHI – household survey; Map – mapping; O – observation; Sec – secondary data

Social vulnerability to climate (CC) change indicators

Social vulnerability to climate change (CC) Indicators		Data collection methods*
Adaptive Capacity		
CC10	Equitable access to resources	HHI
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures whether community members perceive themselves as having the same rights and ability to use natural resources as other community members. Can also encompass access to services and benefits available at the community level 	
<p>*KII – Key Informant Interview; BM – biological monitoring; FGD – focus group discussion; HHI – household survey; Map – mapping; O – observation; Sec – secondary data</p>		

Selection of SocMon Indicators

- SocMon is not a rigid set of guidelines. The user of SocMon, the socioeconomic monitoring team, is expected to select indicators and methods appropriate to its site's needs.
- May be tailored according to purpose of doing SocMon (refer to pp. 16-19 of Socmon SEA Guidelines)

Purposes of Socioeconomic Monitoring

1. Identifying threats, problems, solutions and opportunities
2. Determining the importance, value and cultural significance of resources and their uses.
3. Assessing positive and negative impacts of management measures
4. Assessing how the management body is doing (management effectiveness)

Purposes of Socioeconomic Monitoring

5. Building stakeholder participation and appropriate education and awareness programs
6. Verifying and documenting assumptions of socioeconomic conditions in the area, community dynamics and stakeholder perceptions
7. Establishing baseline household and community profile