

SocMon: The Global Socioeconomic Monitoring Initiative for Coastal Management

Jennifer Koss, Director

Mary Allen, Socioeconomics Coordinator

Coral Reef Conservation Program

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ICRI

February 1, 2021



Vision:

“SocMon becomes the adopted global methodology for integrated socio-economic monitoring that contributes to adaptive coastal management.”

Background

- Established in 1997
- **Purpose:** to advance the global and regional understanding of human interactions with and dependence on coastal resources
- **Six Regions:** Caribbean, Central America, Brazil, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific Islands



Accomplishments

- Completed over 70 assessments in more than 30 countries
- Community involvement to address local management issues
- Training and capacity building
- Products and tools for monitoring and management assistance



Current SocMon Work

1. Site monitoring / capacity development
 - a. Final reports for Brazil, South Asia, and Southeast Asia underway
 - b. Data analysis in process for Caribbean and Pacific Islands
2. Global SocMon Status Report
3. Migration / development of a new SocMon website under ICRI



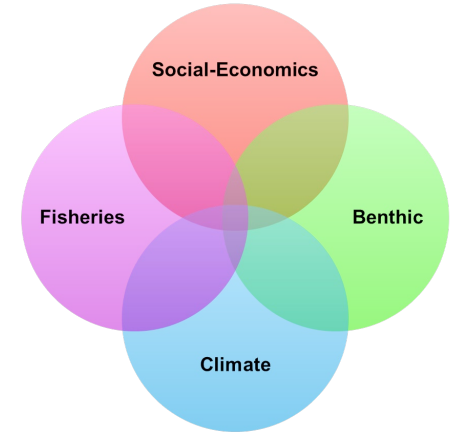
Challenges

- Unsustained funding and capacity for socioeconomic monitoring
- Lack of cohesive mission, structure, scope, and long-term plan
- Role of regions / coordinators is unclear
- Project based; monitoring plan needed
- Integration with biophysical monitoring



Opportunities

- Strategic planning (upcoming)
- Communication of how SocMon can be used
- Collaboration between biophysical and social scientists; partnerships
- Success stories for guidance and improvements
 - GCRMN-Caribbean Biophysical / Socio-economic Guidelines (2017)
 - U.S. National Coral Reef Monitoring Program (NCRMP)
 - Integrated monitoring (socioeconomics, benthic, climate, fisheries)
 - Standardized survey and sampling design for 7 coral reef jurisdictions



What does the future
of SocMon look like?