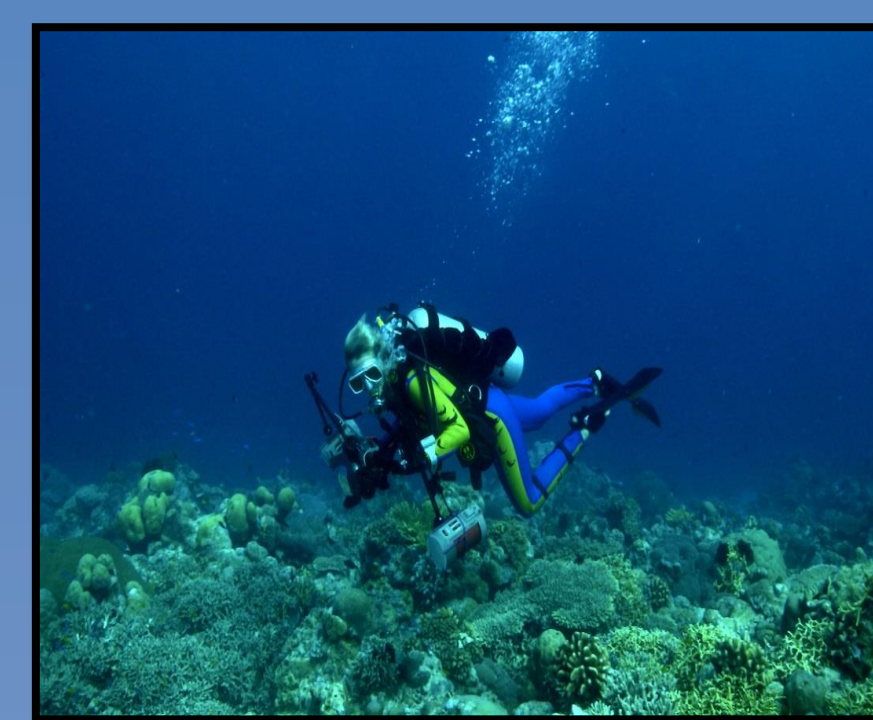
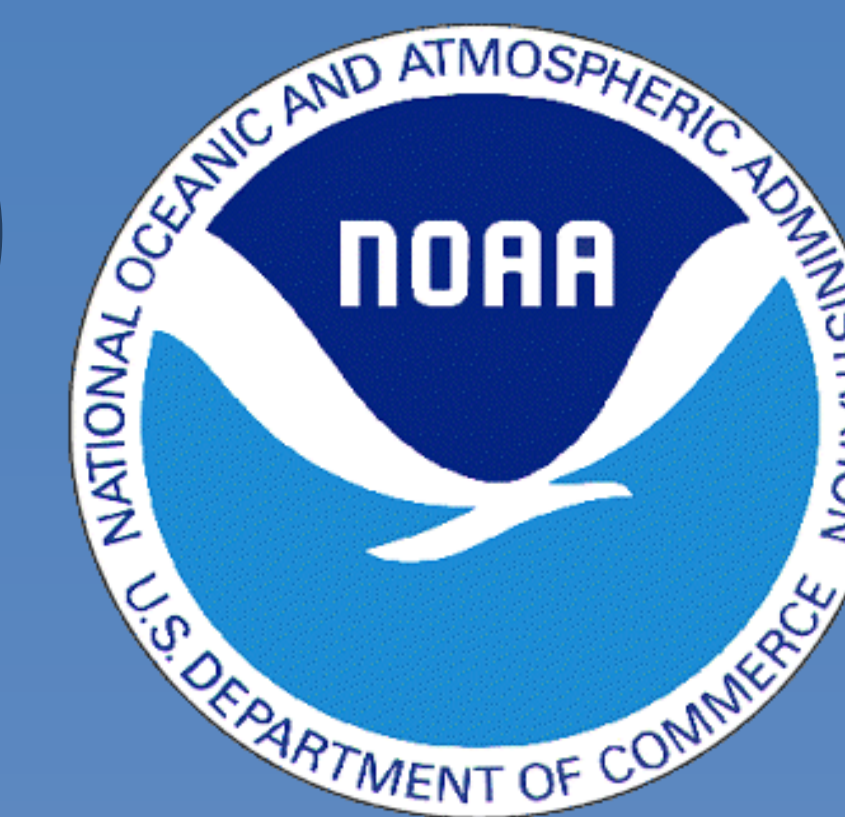




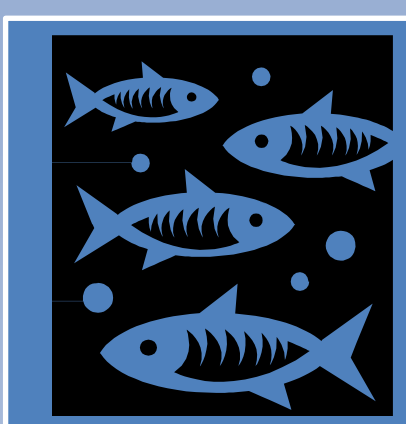
National Coral Reef Monitoring Plan (NCRMP)

Socioeconomic Monitoring Component



What is NCRMP?

NCRMP gathers information to track the health of coral reefs and dependent human communities to develop effective management plans and actions for coral reef conservation. Socioeconomic data will be integrated with biophysical data to strengthen national monitoring and improve our ability to explain connections between coral reef ecosystems, resource management, and communities.



Biological Indicators

The approach of the socioeconomic monitoring component is to use indicators to measure the state of a jurisdiction, including information about the population, social and economic structure, impacts of society on coral reefs, and contributions of healthy corals to nearby residents.

Climate Indicators



Socioeconomic Indicators

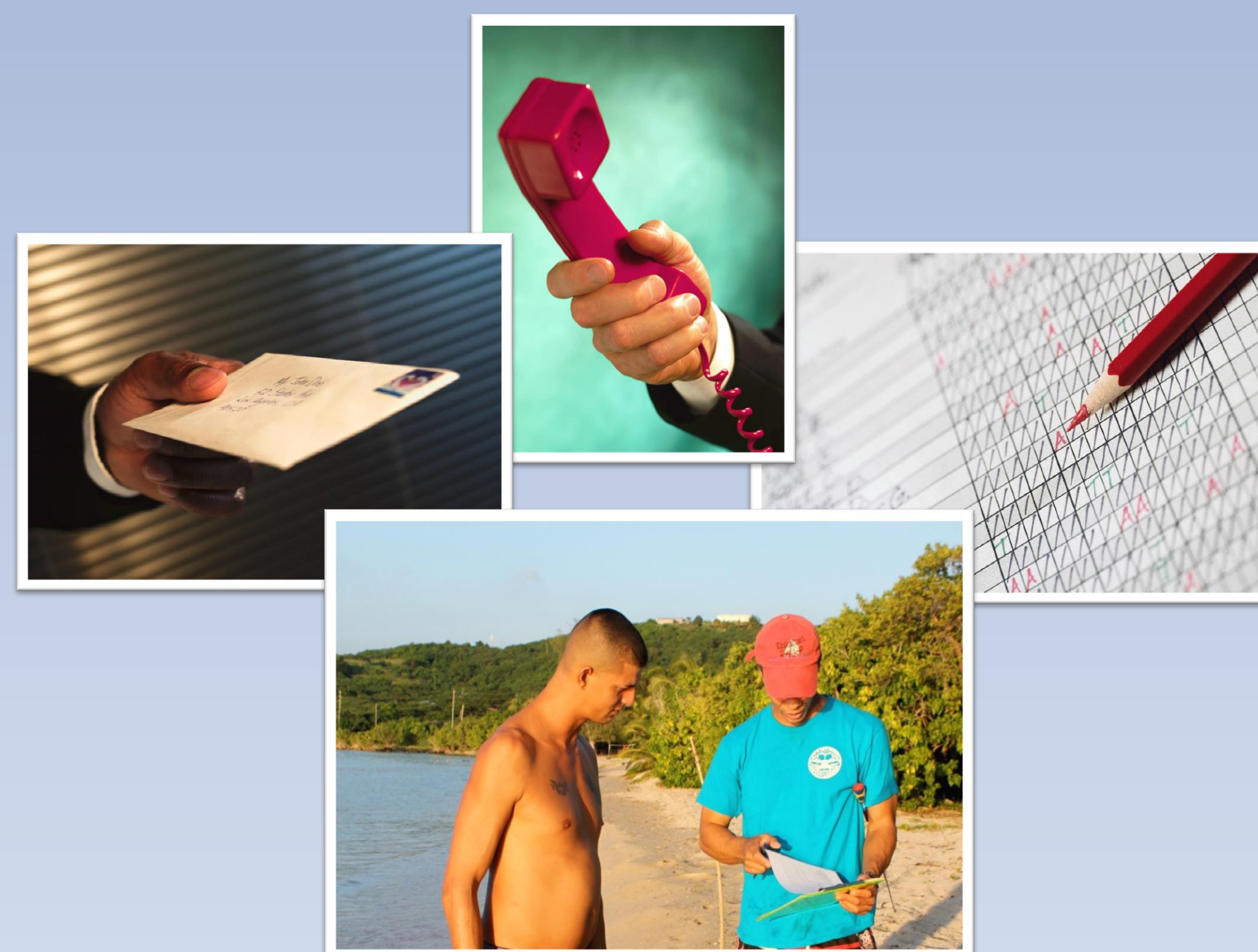
The indicators were developed in consultation with stakeholders, partners and other scientists and will be measured through resident surveys and the collection of existing socioeconomic data.

NCRMP Social & Economic Indicators

1. Participation in reef activities
2. Perception of reef condition.
3. Attitudes towards coral reef management strategies and enforcement
4. Awareness and knowledge of coral reefs
5. Human population changes near coral reefs
6. Economic impact of coral reef fishing to jurisdiction
7. Economic impact of dive/snorkel tourism to jurisdiction
8. Community well-being
9. Cultural importance of reefs
10. Participation in behaviors that may improve coral reef health
11. Physical infrastructure
12. Awareness of coral reef rules and regulations
13. Governance

How does it work?

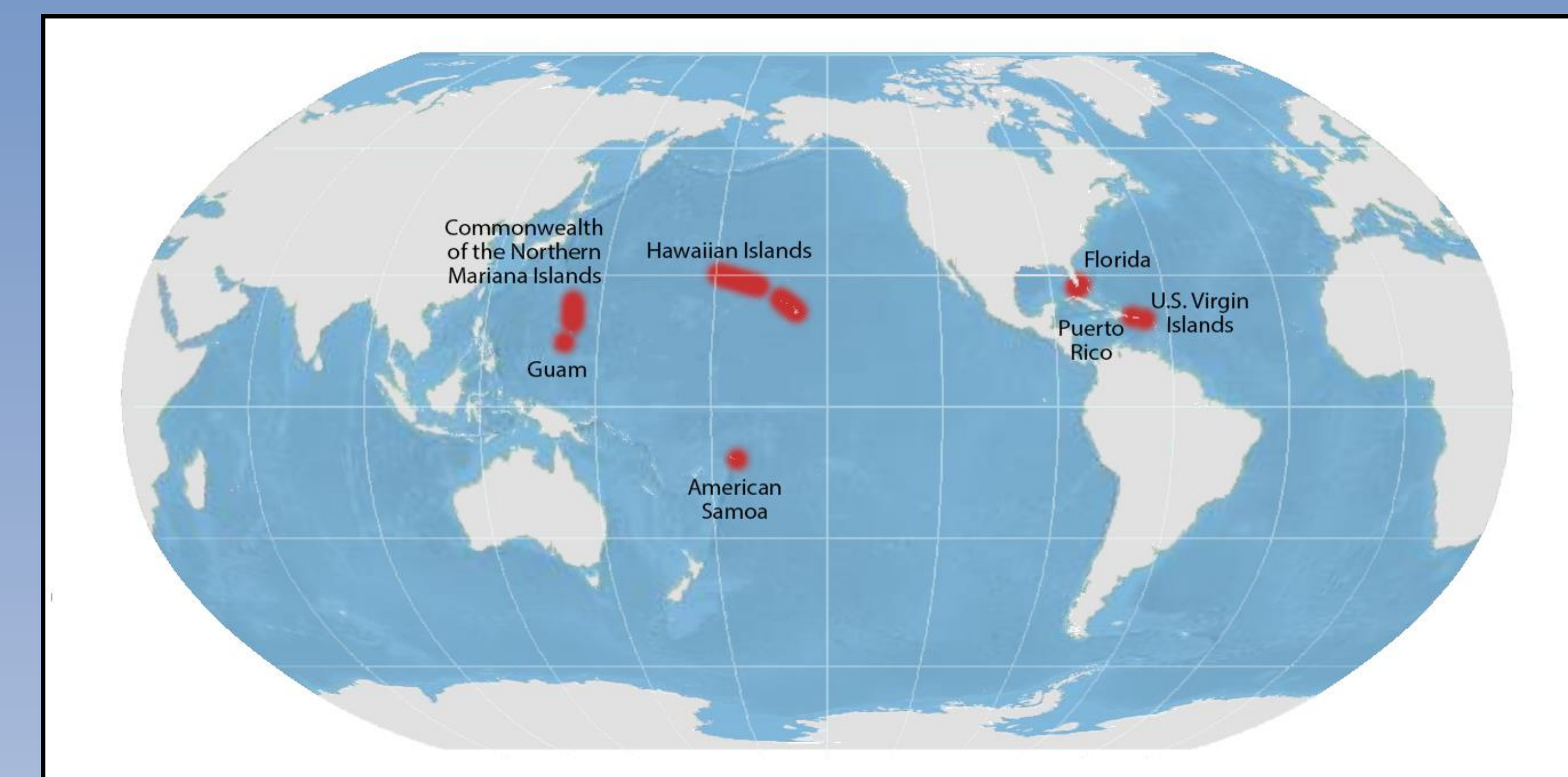
- Resident surveys will take place in each jurisdiction every 3 - 4 years.
- We will survey adults, eighteen years or older, who live near, and may use, coral reefs or may be affected by activities related to the NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program.
- We will collect data using a variety of modes as appropriate to the culture. This includes phone surveys, in-person household surveys, mail surveys, and Internet surveys.



- Each survey will have one set of questions that is the same for all locations, as well as selected jurisdiction specific questions relevant to local management needs.
- Existing socioeconomic data will be compiled for each jurisdiction from secondary data sources like the US Census Bureau and local government agencies.

Photo credits: NOAA, Malinda M. Vagasky Photography, Daniel Eduardo Valdovinos for Marine Photobank, and Angela Orthmeyer.

Where does monitoring occur?



Why monitor?

- Coral reefs and associated ecosystems are highly valuable to society. Reefs provide many benefits, including food, storm protection, recreational opportunities, and fishing livelihoods.
- Threats to coral reefs such as land-based pollution, unsustainable use and climate change are also threats to coral reef communities.
- It is important to monitor knowledge, awareness and attitudes of the public, as well as human activities associated with reefs in order to improve resource management.
- Monitoring results can be used for:
 - Research
 - Program evaluation
 - Tailoring education and outreach initiatives
 - Improving management effectiveness

The Socioeconomic Component of NCRMP is implemented by the National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science, Hollings Marine Laboratory in partnership with the National Coral Reef Conservation Program.

For more information, use the QR Code on the right or visit: http://www.coris.noaa.gov/activities/projects/ncrmp_socio/

