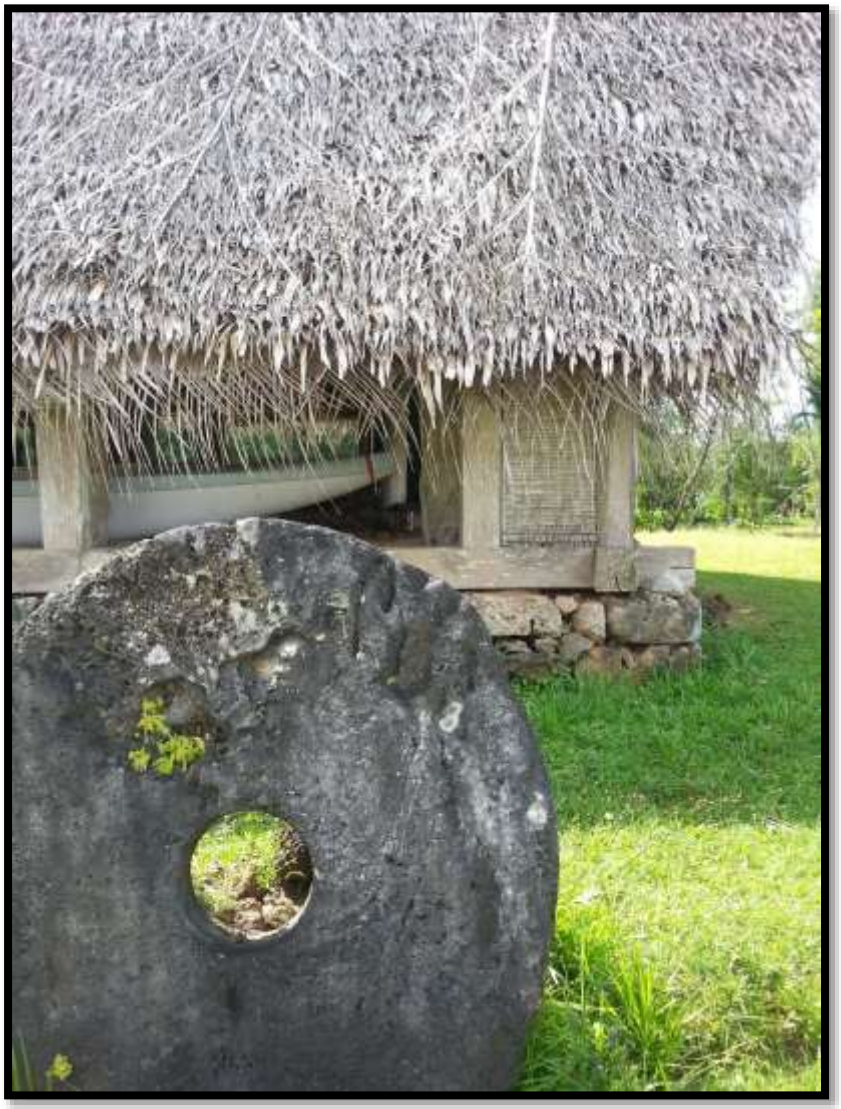
Yap, Federated States of Micronesia
Tamil Municipality

Training and Assessment Report



Socioeconomic Monitoring Guidelines for Coastal Managers in Pacific Island Countries

(SEM-Pasifika)

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Photos included in the report are courtesy of Supin Wongbusarakum, Brooke Nevitt, Sean Gaarad, and Berna Gorong.

Workshop Summary

SEM-Pasifika is a set of community-based socioeconomic monitoring guidelines developed specifically for coastal managers in Pacific Island countries. Since its launch in 2008, several SEM-Pasifika trainings have been conducted throughout Micronesia. Assessments have taken place in the CNMI, Palau, the Marshall Islands, Chuuk, Pohnpei, Kosrae and Yap in the Federated States of Micronesia. Between January 19-30, 2015 Yap was host to the state's second SEM-Pasifika training. Trainees included participants from Tamil communities, other Yap municipalities, local NGOs and government agencies. In addition, participants came from other Micronesia jurisdictions, Guam and CNMI to learn about SEM-Pasifika, its methods and gain experience in socioeconomic monitoring. Finally two participants from Hawaii joined the training to learn about the tool and plan how they can incorporate it into their work with fishing communities in their state.

For the training, the following objectives and outcomes were identified:

Objectives:

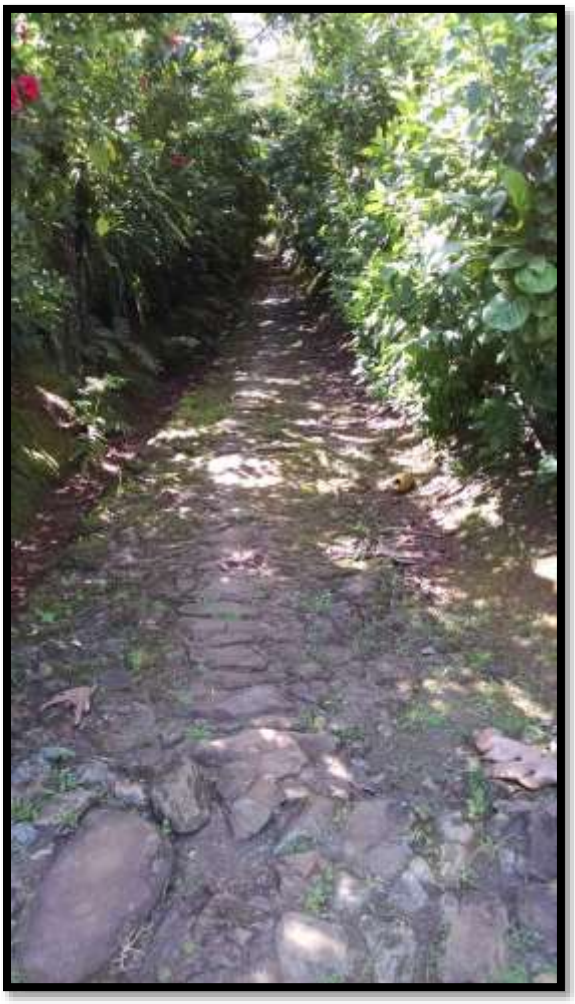
- To build socioeconomic monitoring capacity of the participants based on SEM-Pasifika
- Introduce quantitative data analysis using EXCEL, provide hands-on exercises of collected data when possible
- To understand principles of qualitative research and data analysis
- To communicate results of data analysis and effectively communicate data visually
- To be able to use analyzed data in conservation planning and adaptive management
- Complete a socio-economic assessment for Tamil villages: Meerur, Tab, Aff, and Bugol
- Produce an assessment report for Tamil
- Pilot MC Indicators as appropriate for Tamil
- Develop socio-economic assessment objectives, indicators, and action plans for participant sites

Outcomes:

- Participants trained to undertake a socioeconomic assessment with some guidance from trainers
- Participants' increased ability to use EXCEL to code and enter data, and run descriptive data analysis
- Understand and appreciate mixed research methods with quantitative and qualitative approaches
- Greater understanding and appreciation of socioeconomic monitoring as an important tool to improve site management of the coastal and marine areas in the Pacific region
- Commitment of participants to future SEM-Pasifika activities, possible sharing information and skills with greater PIMPAC regional group
- Socio-economic assessment completed and data analyzed for Tamil villages: Meerur, Teb, Aff and Bugol
- Report assessment results back to Tamil community

Prior to conducting the two-week workshop, trainers consulted with Yap partners to determine the site most appropriate for the training and assessment. In response to requests from Tamil Resource Conservation Trust (TRCT) and Yap Community Action Program (YapCAP) Tamil Municipality was selected as the focus of the training.

Using the Tamil Municipality Marine Management Plan as a guide, the team identified three main issues to address in the assessment: food fish security and availability, pollution, and sedimentation. During the ten-day workshop, participants visited the site three times. First they travelled to Tamil to conduct focus group and key informant interviews to gain a better understanding of the site and the community. The team then used the information to develop a household survey questionnaire which sought to gather information and answer questions regarding Tamil. Participants then implemented the household survey from every home. This involved travelling to the municipality on two days, (Friday and Saturday) to conduct household surveys. Following the two days of surveys, team members identified households that were not captured and returned to the villages to survey them.[1]



Due to time restraints of the training, the team decided to conduct the survey in four of Tamil's twelve villages: Meerur, Teb, Aff and Bugol. It was agreed by the survey team and Tamil representatives that following the training, the Tamil SEM-P team would conduct and complete the assessment in the remaining inhabited villages. This is expected to take place in May 2015.

The training was also host to the piloting of the Micronesia Challenge Socioeconomic Indicators in Yap. During the workshop, the MC indicators which were identified at the first Micronesia Challenge Socioeconomic Measures Meeting in Palau in 2012, were field tested in Yap for the first time.

[1] The Yapese term "yaror" was selected as the most useful means by which to determine a household. In English, this word refers to the boundaries surrounding a household, often marked by hedges. The number of people living within a yaror can vary.

Background

The socioeconomic assessment was conducted in Tamil to provide managers and the community with information regarding the community's knowledge, concern, and opinions about the municipality's knowledge, concerns and opinions about the natural environment with a focus on food fish, pollution, and sedimentation. The project was also taken on in support of the Tamil Municipality's shared vision:

> *We, the people of Tamil, mindful that our present practices are contributing to the depletion of our natural resources, both in the waters and on the land, have now decided to use the wisdom of our custom and tradition to conserve and manage the natural resources in our municipality in order to be able to provide for ourselves and our families in a sustainable manner and leave behind a healthy natural heritage for our children and future generations.*[2]

Specifically, the first three of the following objectives were taken directly from the existing "Tamil Municipality Marine Management Plan" in addition, human well-being objectives were developed by the group. The objectives for the assessment were:

- By 2015, reduce overharvesting of important marine food fish species by 30%
- By 2015, reduce sedimentation levels by 30%
- By 2015, reduce the pollution problem in Tamil by 30%
- Understand the availability of seafood for household consumption
- Understand traditional fishing practices
- Explore opportunities for better community health through a clean marine environment
- Pilot MC indicators as appropriate for Tamil.

[2] Tamil Resources Conservation Trust. Tamil Municipality Marine Management Plan. 2013.

Site Description:
Yap is a state within the Federated States of Micronesia. The total population of the state, according to the 2010 census, is 11, 376. Tamil Municipality, one of the state's ten municipalities, is located on the northeastern part of Yap Island and is positioned between the municipalities of Fanif, Maap, and Gagil is home to 1,231 people split between eleven inhabited villages. The villages in bold are those that were included in the first round of surveys for the training:

Village	Total Population*	Total Adult Population*	Total # of Households*	# of Household Surveyed
Aff	135	93	34	14
Bugol	94	60	23	23
Meerur	66	49	18	17
Teb	89	56	21	22
Dabach	154	112	32	TBD**
Dechmur	69	44	17	TBD**
Doomchuy	26	18	7	TBD**
Gargey	360	258	60	TBD**
Maa	122	87	31	TBD**
Madlay	12	10	3	TBD**
Thol	104	69	22	TBD**

*According to 2010 Census
**Survey is expected to take place in May 2015

Tamil has designated areas of water off of the municipality's shores as no-take. The no-take zone, which is laid out in the "Tamil Municipal Marine Management Plan" is intended to restrict fishing pressure and provide a core zone that can potentially "re-seed" the open access areas. It is important to note that "open access" when used in reference to areas in Yap does not mean that anyone can access certain areas. Rather, it means that those with fishing rights and privileges can continue to access an area.

Methodology

Indicators

The first task of the team was to identify objectives for the assessment. Upon review of the objectives included in the Tamil Management Plan, it was evident that those included in the plan were focused on collecting biological and physical data without clear mention of human well-being objectives. To address this, human well-being objectives were developed. These human well-being objectives addressed the themes laid out in the management plan.

After identifying the objectives for the assessment, the team identified indicators by which to gather information most useful to address the objectives. The indicators helped to guide the development of questions for the key informant interviews and the household surveys. During the course of the training, the team concluded that several of the indicators listed in the management plan (particularly biophysical indicators) could best be addressed through other means of collection. As a result, the indicators selected to guide the assessment were those which could help measure the socioeconomic aspects of the objectives. The indicators addressed in the Tamil assessment were:

- General demographics (D6, D4, D1)
- Perception of fish (seafood/food from ocean) availability for household consumption (MC1)
- Coastal and marine activities (C1)
- Harvesting methods (C3)
- Awareness of rules and regulations (M11)
- Management benefits (M17)
- Compliance (M13)
- Community awareness of the Micronesia Challenge (MC8)
- Community Support for the Micronesia Challenge (MC9)
- Sources of household income (D12)
- Perceived resource conditions (T2)
- Perceived community health

Data Collection

Following SEM-Pasifika protocol, after identifying assessment objectives and indicators, the Tamil team developed questions to ask key informants and focus groups. The team identified community members, resource managers and others who were thought to have information that would provide valuable insight in to the situation at the site. Key informant interviews were conducted in Colonia and Tamil. Two focus groups were held in Tamil with elementary school teachers and members of the Bugol Community.

Following the key informant interviews and focus group, the team developed the household survey. The survey was made up of forty three questions aimed at addressing the objectives and indicators for Tamil.

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS
• By 2015, reduce overharvesting of important marine food fish species by 30% • By 2015, reduce sedimentation levels by 30% • By 2015, reduce the pollution problem in Tamil by 30% • Understand the availability of seafood for household consumption • Understand traditional fishing practices • Explore opportunities for better community health through a clean marine environment • Pilot MC indicators as appropriate for Tamil.	• General demographics (D6, D4, D1) • Perception of fish (seafood/food from ocean) availability for household consumption (MC1) • Coastal and marine activities (C1) • Harvesting methods (C3) • Awareness of rules and regulations (M11) • Management benefits (M17) • Compliance (M13) • Community awareness of the Micronesia Challenge (MC8) • Community Support for the Micronesia Challenge (MC9) • Sources of household income (D12) • Perceived resource conditions (T2) • Perceived community health

The survey was pre-tested on randomly selected individuals in Colonia. Following the pre-test, the team reconvened and edited the survey based on the results of the pre-test. After this round of revisions, participants translated the survey into Yapese.

After finalizing the translation, the team implemented the survey in four Tamil villages; Aff, Bugol, Meerur and Teb. During the initial phase of the workshop, the Tamil team determined that a household census would be the most appropriate survey method for the municipality.

Survey team members walked through each village and attempted to survey every occupied yoror within Aff, Bugol, Meerur and Teb. Members of team approached each yoror, asked for permission to enter the premises, and then proceeded to ask a random household member (above the age of 18) if they would participate in the survey. To ensure that those surveyed were truly random, at households where more than one person was available to answer the survey, a “game” was developed to let chance select the respondent. The “winner” then answered the survey and the other person was given a small consolation prize.

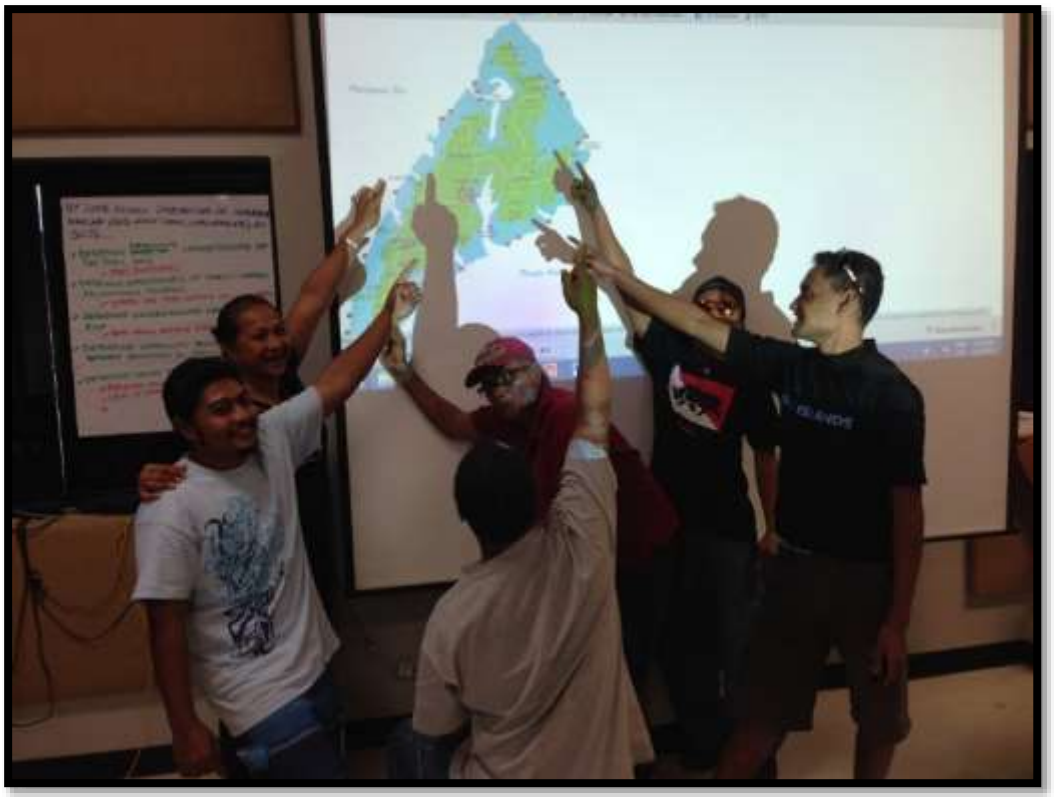
Data Analysis
Following survey implementation, the team coded and input survey data into a data sheet designed in Excel. After data from all surveys had been inputted, basic analysis was conducted and participants discussed the results.

Communicating Results
Following data analysis, the Tamil team selected what information they would include in the community presentation. Because the survey was extensive, it was not feasible to present all of the responses at the community presentation. Instead, highlights were selected that the team felt would be most interesting and useful for the general audience expected at the community event. It was also agreed that a more comprehensive presentation would be developed for the community leaders. The presentation was held in the building that is home to the Tamil Resource and Conservation Trust.
Over sixty community members attended the presentation and listened as the team used PowerPoint to share the results. Following the presentation, community members and leaders asked a number of questions regarding the results.

Discussion and Recommendations
The results of the assessment led to significant discussion among the team and with the audience at the community presentation. Although the participants elected to hold off on any recommendations until the rest of the villages within Tamil Municipality, a few themes stood out and the group was confident in agreeing on next steps for the assessment. These were:

- Complete survey in remaining Tamil villages

- Raise awareness among the communities in regards to sedimentation, pollution and overharvesting
- Raise awareness among Tamil residents of the boundaries of the No-Take Zone
- Share information collected via the survey with partners
- Explore opportunities for the promotion and continued learning of traditional fishing methods



Challenges and Recommendations:

During the survey implementation, the team faced several challenges. On the second day of surveys, the groups moving into two of the villages had to halt surveying as the result of miscommunication with village leaders. Team members from the municipality addressed the issue and a resolution was reached. Surveying resumed with a smaller group of enumerators, most of whom were from Tamil. This is a reminder of the need for clear communication with all necessary partners. Although this slowed down the surveying efforts, and a few had to be conducted on the following Monday, in the end all available and willing households participated. In addition, on the first day of surveying (Saturday) the team reconvened at lunch to address any issues they were facing in the field. Several translation problems had come up during the first few surveys implemented by some of the enumerating teams. These challenges were addressed by the group and corrected for the remainder of the surveys. This emphasizes the need for thorough pre-testing and highlights the difficulties that are often faced when translating surveys into local languages.

In addition, as was mentioned in a number of the post-training assessments, the time allocated (two weeks) is not enough to adequately cover all of the material presented. The material is dense and when

coupled with the field work leads to rushing through important aspects and not being able to adequately cover all that is laid out in the agenda. As a result, future trainings should consider (when starting on a Monday) taking an extra day to cover the materials included in the first week and implementing household surveys on Saturday and Monday rather than Friday and Saturday. This would allow for more time to pre-test the survey and work on translation, both of which take much longer than the time provided in the agenda attached.

Although the training team started out with the intention to get daily feedback from the group, as the first week progressed and time ran short, these daily check-ins were left out of the workshop. This is an important opportunity to ensure that the team and trainers are on the same page and it is recommended that future workshops ensure that these check-ins are included on a daily basis.

Finally it is important to clearly lay out expectations of both participants and trainers early on in the training. The workshops are an intense two weeks and each day builds on the day before. If the team falls behind it takes time away from the activities and lessons to follow. Participants should be reminded of the importance of timeliness and trainers should be prepared to adjust the schedule as becomes necessary during the course of the workshop.

ATTACHMENTS:

Final Survey with Results

Agenda

Survey Team Members

1) _____

2) _____

Survey ID _____

Village _____

Mogethin. I geg _____ nge picha neq ni gamad ii _____. Gamad girdii'en ea Socio-economic training ara u Small Business. Gamad be pii boche duw'er ko girdii u lange tabnaw ninge ayuweg mad ko socioeconomic assessment project nu Tamil. Gamad ba adag ni ngug fithed ea duw'er ngom u marngagen ea dow nibe tayu but, flay nib kireb, nge rangin ea kolosis nge tafen ea babiy/pabuy, ar ar nge yongol ko but nge maday, fita' nu Waqab. Fulweg rom era ayuweg ngug ninged fan rogon ii ayuweg ea binaw nge maday rodad. Pii fulweg rom neq ea dabnog ngak beq, ma faneq ba reb ea duw'er ni dabum ningam fulweg ma ba matwom. Re survey neq ea wo napan guyey ea minute nuw ngin npan. Ra ba ea duw'er rom ma rayog ni ngam fith rebe ea girdiiq ko TRCT. Ere gab adag ma ra puf u pulwom ni ngan fith ngom ea ini duw'er ney ea chineq?

Questions

1. Sex (do not ask) □ Male 63.2% □ Female 36.8%

2. In ea duw rom? *How old are you*? _____ Mean: 49.14

3. Ine girdii nima par u tabnaw rom? *How many people are in your household (yoror)?* _____ Mean: 4.71

Kammagar. Chiney eh armea ngu fith ngom booch eh duwer uh mara'gan eh fita' nge tin banen nib gaafan ko tabnaw rom?

Thank you. Now we are going to ask you some questions about fishing and natural resources.

4. Uw urngin ea girdii u lange tabnaw rom nima fita'? *How many members of your household fish?* _____ ***(If no one fishes, skip to Q.7)*** Mean: 1.32

5. Pi'inma fita', uw urngin yay nid ma yan ko fita'? *Of those who fish, how often do they go out?* n. 60
   a. In yay u lan rebe wik *Several times a week* 25%
   b. Tabyay u lan lagruw fa aningeg ae wik *Once every two to four weeks* 42%
   c. Tabyay u lan lagruw fa dalip ea pull *Once every two to three months or less* 33%

6. Mang miti fita' ea chineq ea ma un ea tabnaw rom nga? n. 62
   What types of modern fishing practices do members of your household use? ***(Circle all that apply.)***
   a. Piska/ boyoch *Spearfishing night or day* 84%
   b. Nug *Net* 48%
   c. Baw *Rod and reel* 13%

d. *Trolling* 13%
e. Ku boch:_____ 3%

7. Ba beq u tabnaw rom ni kuma ta yea miti fita ni ara? N. 60
Does anyone in your household practice the following traditional fishing practices today. If so, please tell me the age range of that person. ***(Circle all that apply and write in age****):*

a.	Kef	7%	Age:	35, 58, 59, No answer
b.	Athing	2%		No answer
c.	Yinup	5%		29,55,62
d.	Ulung	0		_____
e.	Wayrek	0		_____
f.	Mangagow	0		_____
g.	Yub	0		_____
h.	Sagal	0		_____
i.	Ruwol	0		_____
j.	Teqey	7%		35, 58, 62, 62
k.	Magal ey	5%		29, 54, 57
l.	Other:	7%		lumeg; 39, no answer, no answer

m. Nobody in my household practices the traditional fishing practices today.

8. Pii lagruw fan ni daknir fana' ea tin Waqab ea tal nea fita'? n. 76
Please give me reasons why do you think that traditional fishing practices are not used more regularly?
a. Kay gi nuw napan *Takes too much time* 26%
b. Momaw ii kol ea nig *Harder to catch fish* 33%
c. Dakuri beq nib adag ninge nang rogon. *People do not want to learn.* 11%
d. *People don't know how* (added post round 1 survey implementation)
e. Kuboch Other (**Specify**) 62% Most common response "people don't know how"

9. Gamnang ni bay biyang ko day rodad uroy u Tamil ni kan dugliy ni dab kun fitaa ara nifek banen riy? n. 76
Are you aware of the no-take zones (areas where fishing and harvesting is not allowed) in Tamil?
a. Yes 95%
b. No **(Skip to Q. 16)** 5%

10. Faan ra gamnang, rayog ni ngamog ko uw u lane rigi map ney? n. 70
If yes, where is this area? Can you point to it on this map? ***(Show map. If people do not read map, use reference points Tagreng, Makef ni gaa, Waneday, Pelak.)***
a. Respondent was able to correctly identify area. 37%
b. Respondent sort of knew where the area was but didn't get it quite right. 33%
c. Respondent was not able to correctly identify area or answered "no". 29%

11. Uw e mu rungaag marngaagen e guruy ney e murwel ko day rodad riy? n. 72
Where did you get your information on Tamil MPA? ***(Circle all that apply)***
    a. Moolung ko binaw *Village meeting* 60%
    b. Moolung ko falak *Municipal meeting* 32%
    c. U tabnaw *Family* 17%
    d. Fager *Friend* 15%
    e. Kubay bayang *Other* ***(Specify)*** 7%

12. Mang boch falngin fa kurbun e guruy ney e murwel n. 72
What do you think are the effects, positive or negative, of the MPA?
*(**Do not** read out answers. Circle all answers)*
    a. Ra yo'or e nig u langgin *More fish in the no-take area* 76%
    b. Ra yo'or e nig u wuruu *More fish outside the no-take area* 57%
    c. Bea karing nge fita' ea girdii ko yug boch ea day *Makes people fish in other waters* 1%
    d. Tafen e nig ni nge yoor *Area for fish to reproduce* 32%
    e. Ra I gagang' ea nig *Bigger fish* 35%
    f. Ra I mon'og ea lugoch nga tafen ea nig *Bigger or better coral habitat for fish* 24%
    g. Tafen ea nig ni nga I diyan riy *Area for nursery grounds* 21%
    h. Ra I fel rogon motochyal ko fitaa *Better regulation/management of fishing activities* 13%
    i. Ba fel ko wasol *Tourism* 4%
    j. Ra taareb nigey u lane flak *Better community cohesion* 6%
    k. Ra magawon nag matwun e fitaa *Limits fishing rights* 15%
    l. Ra magawon nag e fitaa *Limits fishing access* 28%
    m. Ra licheg e togopluw u thilin gothon e fitaa nge wasol *Reduces conflicts between fishermen and tourists/recreational users* 1%
    n. Ra yoor nage magawon u rogon I fanaa yangoolen e day *Increases conflicts of marine resource use* 6%
    o. Ra lich e ggan *Less food* 4%
    p. Ra lich e salpiy *Less income* 6%
    q. Other:_____ 6%
    r. Unsure 1%

13. Gabe lem nag ma kuma fitaa e girdii u lane day ni kan dugliy ni dabkun fita' ara nifek banan riy? n. 72
Do you think people are still fishing in the no-take zone?
    a. Yes 54%
    b. No **(skip to Q. 16)** 14%
    c. Unsure **(skip to Q. 16)** 32%

14. If yes, whom? **(Circle all that apply)** n. 39
    a. Girdii ko flak *Community members* 38%
    b. Malekag: Chon minii, kun binaw *Outside fishers:* ***(Specify)***

15. Mang fan ni gabe lem nag ni kabe fitaa e girdii ko rangi day ney? n. 41
    Why do you think people are still fishing in the no-take zone? **(Circle all that apply)**
    a. Salpiy *Income* 63%
    b. Ggan *Food* 56%
    c. Yalen/puf magawon *Cultural practices* 2%
    d. Dariy fan e motochyal *Lack of respect for regulations* 41%
    e. Other: 26%

16. Gabe tafnay nag ma ke lichlich yungolan eh day ko flak nu Tamil? N. 75
    Is there overharvesting in the waters surrounding Tamil?
    a. Yes 89%
    b. No **(Skip to Q.18)** 9%

17. Mang booch I fan ni kaygi pag rogon ni be fek yungolan eh day rodad n. 66
    What are the reasons for overharvesting? **(Circle all that apply)**
    a. Salpiy ko sell uh dakan eh nam *Income from local sale* 82%
    b. Salpiy ko sell nga warru eh nam *Income from exporting* 38%
    c. Dakuriy eh nig ko yungin ni ma fita' riy *Other fishing grounds are depleted* 24%
    d. Dakir oloboch ea binaw ko girdii nibe fita' ni daki muturug *Not enough traditional (community-based) enforcement* 29%
    e. *Dar rrin ea Am ea marwel ningan ayweg eh day. Not enough modern enforcement by government officials.* 11%
    f. Girdi ni be moro'ro *Outside fishers* 41%
    g. Boch *Other*: 26%

18. Frea MPA u Tamil, Urgon ni ke thilyeg urngin eh nig uh maday nib a yog nga lan eh tabnaw. Ngu be'eg ngom boch eh fulweg ma wenig ngom mog ngog ko urgon ni gabe guy ko ke yo'or fa ke lich ea miti yafas ne nu maday. n. 64

How has the Tamil MPA changed the availability of food fish for your household. I am going to read a list of statements. Please tell me if the availability of food fish for your household has increased, if there has been no change, of if it has decreased.

	Ka yo'or ni gube guy ni bayog ko tabnaw rog Availability h*as increased*	Ku ta'ab urngin ko kakafram *Availability has remained the same*	Ke lich booch eh chiney *Availability has decreased*	Dagnang *I don't know*
a. Nig *Food fish*	27%	28%	31%	14%
b. Girdan (*clams*)fasuw, tow, ta'ey), (*crabs*) galip, etc.)	14%	20%	48%	17%

Resources: **Tin yima fana', yima kai, ara matuf ko tabnaw** **This section transitions to natural resources in general for Tamil and not just specific to the MPA]**	19. Uw fane bagaa fan e tin baaray e banen ko par rom u lane tabnaw *How much does your household depend on these resources?* *0* = Daani gaa fan *Not dependant* *1* = Daan ri aa fan *Low* *2* = Bagaa fan *Medium* *3* = Rib gaa fan *High*	20. Uh lan ragag e duw nikeyan, Gabe lamnang ni kab fal rogon eh *What do you think about the current status of the following resources compared to 10 years ago?* 1 = Ke lichlich/ke kireb *Worse* 2 = Karogon nidawor ii thil *Same* 3 = Ke fel ko kafram *Better* *4* = Unsure
A. Nig *Fish*	Not Dependent = 4% Low Dependence = 9% Medium Dependence = 28% High Dependence = 57%	Worse = 74% Same = 12% Better = 8% Unsure = 6%
B. Malil ningan fana ko luud *Mangrove wood*	Not Dependent = 37% Low Dependence = 41% Medium Dependence = 15% High Dependence = 6%	Worse = 45% Same = 36% Better = 15% Unsure = 5%
C. langith nge lugoch *Coral*	Not Dependent = 41% Low Dependence = 34% Medium Dependence = 9% High Dependence =15%	Worse = 57% Same = 16% Better = 14% Unsure = 13%
D. Amang *Mangrove crab*	Not Dependent = 21% Low Dependence = 37% Medium Dependence = 24% High Dependence = 18%	Worse = 73% Same = 14% Better = 0 Unsure = 13%
E. Girdan	Not Dependent = 21% Low Dependence = 36% Medium Dependence = 18% High Dependence = 23%	Worse = 80% Same = 11% Better = 2% Unsure = 8%
F. Ggan nu Wa'ab *Local food plants*	Not Dependent = 0 Low Dependence = 2% Medium Dependence = 10% High Dependence = 85%	Worse = 74% Same = 15% Better = 6% Unsure = 5%
G. Buw *Betelnut*	Not Dependent = 0 Low Dependence = 0 Medium Dependence = 5%	Worse = 76% Same = 14% Better = 9%

	High Dependence = 96%	Unsure = 2%
H. Ren *Local building materials*	Not Dependent = 2% Low Dependence = 13% Medium Dependence = 26% High Dependence = 57%	Worse = 58% Same = 27% Better = 13% Unsure = 3%
I. Tin ba'araye gekiy ni falay *Medicinal plants*	Not Dependent = 2% Low Dependence = 18% Medium Dependence = 21% High Dependence = 60%	Worse = 73% Same = 22% Better = 3% Unsure = 2%
J. Raan *Water*	Not Dependent = 0 Low Dependence = 0 Medium Dependence = 2% High Dependence = 96%	Worse = 26% Same = 49% Better = 23% Unsure = 3%
K. Other (Fill out) _____		
L. Other		

Chine yea ngug fith boche duw'er ngom u marngagen ea ar ar u maday.
***Now we are going to ask you a few questions about sedimentation in Tamil*.**

21. Bay ea motochiyal ko nifiy ko flak nu Tamil? *Does Tamil have a community fire regulation?* n. 76
    a. Yes 50%
    b. No (Skip to Q. 24) 37%
    c. Unsure (Skip to Q. 24) 13%

22. Bay ea girdii u lane binaw rom nima fol ko motochiyal ko nifiy? n. 37
How many people follow the fire regulation?
    d. Bochuw ea girdii nima fol *Very few people follow the regulation.* 35%
    e. Boch ea girdii nima fol *Some people follow the regulation.* 14%
    f. Biyo'or ea girdii nima fol *Many people follow the regulation.* 29%

23. Mangfan niba boche girdii ni dar ma fol ko motochiyal? n. 36
Why do people not follow the regulation?
    g. Dar nanged ea motochiyal *They don't know the regulation (lack of awareness)* 11%
    h. Daru fineyed nib ga' fan *They don't think the regulation is important* 44%
    i. Dar oloboch ea flak nge binaw ko girdii *Lack of enforcement.* 17%
    j. Kuboch *Other* ***(Specify)*** 28%

24. Mange gali nen nima buch mayib ea ar ar nga maday? n. 76
What are the top two causes of sedimentation?

k. Milay *Clearing for Farming/Gardening* 9%
l. Mo'nog ko par *Development* 38%
m. Nuw nib gel *Heavy rains* 41%
n. Nifiy *Wildfires* 11%
o. Kanawo ni dani pich *Unpaved roads* 60%
p. Kan pag ii ayuweg wol ea raen nu Waqab. *Traditional maintenance of waterway not practiced (as much)* 38%
q. Ku boch *Other* (**Specify)** 8%

25. Mange ma rrin ea ar ar ko day rodad? (be kireb nag, mo'nog nag, dari banen nibe rrin nga). n. 75
How does sedimentation effect Tamil's marine environment? Negative, Positive, No impact or unsure

	0 = *Be kireb nag* Negative	1 = *Be mo'nog nag* Positive	2 = *Dari banen nibe rrin nga* No impact	3 = *Dagnag* Unsure
a. Nig *Fish*	95%	0	0	5%
b. *Girdan Marine Invertebrates for food*	96%	1%	0	3%
c. Lugoch/langith *Coral*	95%	1%	1%	3%
d. Day *Sea water quality*	97%	0	0	3%
e. Lugul *Sea cucumber*	89%	0	0	3%
f. Malil *Mangrove*	72%	1%	15%	12%
g. Lem *Sea grass*	88%	1%	3%	8%

Tin migide duwer ea balog rogon ko dow, rengine klosis ara tafane pabuy, nge falay nib kireb. *Now I am going to ask you some questions related to pollution in Tamil.*

26. Rayog niboch banan nikan gu' nib kireb ulane flak, fa danga'. Pinye boch kanawa'an ea mar ngalane tabinaw rodad, ere birome tabinow n. 76
I am going to list some different kinds of pollution you may or may not have noticed in Tamil. Please tell me if they impact the health of your household.

	Yes	*No*	*Unsure*
a. Dow *Trash*	76%	20%	4%
b. rengine klosis, tafane babiy,etc *Waste water* –	65%	25%	11%
c. falay nib kireb ko girdi/buut/dai, bode oyol, , ara falay ne ngal *Chemical (machine oil, battery, pesticides) pollution*	62%	28%	11%

27. Ngin madow ea girdi riy n. 76

How often have you seen or heard of others in Tamil dumping their household trash in any of these places.

	danir dow ko gine' Never	yungi yal/boch ngiyal Sometimes	orngin ngiyal A lot	Biodegradable 0=No 1=Yes	Non-biodegradable 0=No 1=Yes
a. tel'oer/mado'/tamado' *Backyard household*	16%	37%	47%		
b. tafane dow ko flak fa nam *Dumpsite*	4%	36%	61%		
c. lul *Streams*	67%	31%	3%		
d. malil *Mangroves*	43%	41%	16%		
e. taben ea kanawoo *Roadside*	12%	53%	35%		
f. dape la'ay *Coastal area*	43%	51%	7%		
g. madai *Ocean*	47%	45%	8%		
h. fithike ppan/loway *Forest*	39%	49%	12%		
i. ted/tayid *Savanah*	15%	40%	45%		
j. kubay bang ni gamnang Other:_____					

28. Mang ea bin thabifel ea kanawo ni rayog ningad lich ninged e kireb nibeyib ko dow, rengine klosis, tafane pabuy, ara tin ba'arye flay ni kafiniyib ngodad nib kireb ko buut, dai, nge girdii n. 75

What do you think is the best way to reduce pollution in Tamil? ***(Circle only one)***

a. Motochiyal ko binaw *Village regulations* 15%
b. Marang'ag, yibe weliy ulane tabinaw, binaw, flak, nge nam ngenag ea girdi fan *Education activities* 19%
c. Kliin u madai nge pa'laay *Coastal clean-ups* 1%
d. Program ko fadow *Trash collection program* 37%
e. Motochiyal ko am *Modern enforcement* 7%
f. Lungun ea flak ara binaw *Traditional enforcement* 19%
g. Other **(Specify)**:_____

Tin migid ea duwer eb loog rogon ko kanaw'an ea salpiy nga lane tabinaw.
Now I am going to ask you about income sources for your household.

Please tell me what is your households primary income source and any secondary sources.
(primary and as many secondary) **n. 75**

Sources	29. Thabi ga' Primary *Check only one*	30. kuboch Secondary *Check all*
29. Marwel ko Am fa shiyobai. *Salary from employment*	64%	5%
30. Fita' ngan pii ni chuwai. *Fishing for food fish*	4%	20%
31. Fita' ko yugboch ea yafas nu maday ngan pii ni chuwai. *Harvesting other marine life (Trochus, sea cucumber, eels, crabs, etc.*	3%	8%
32. Wamngin ea mu'ut nge mil'aey ni chuwai. *Farming*	1%	21%
33. Chuwai ko buw. *Harvesting betelnut*	9%	51%
34. Salpiy nike pii chong gin ea tabinaw ni bayu wuru ea nam. *Money received from relatives not living on island*	0	32%
35. Fal chuwai ko shiko'. *Handicrafts*	0	9%
36. Baye kantin are shiyobai rom. *Private business owners (e.g. stores)*	4%	15%
37. Retirement *Pension/social security*	15%	9%
38. Tourism	0	1%
39. Rentals	0	1%
40. Recycling		
41. Others (please specify)		

We are almost finished. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about the Micronesia Challenge.

42. Gamnang ko mange Micronesia Challenge? *Have you heard of the Micronesia Challenge?* n. 76

a. Yes (**Go to next question**) 25%
b. No (**End survey here and thank the respondent**) 75%

43. Mang ea athap ara fane bineye marwel ko Micronesia Challenge? n. 19

What are the main goals of the Micronesia Challenge? [THE GOALS OF THE MICRONESIA CHALLENGE ARE TO CONSERVE 30% OF MARINE RESOURCES AND 20% OF TERRESTRIAL RESOURCES BY 2020.]

a. Respondent got answer exactly right. 42%
b. Respondent knew it was about conservation but didn't quite get the answer right. 32%
c. Respondent didn't know anything about the goals of the Micronesia Challenge. 26%

44. Ba maganum nigara ayweg ere marwel nem? *Do you support the Micronesia Challenge?* n. 18

a. Yes 83%
b. No
c. Unsure 17%

END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE. THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION.

Yap SEM-Pasifika Workshop (January 19-30)

Detailed Agenda for Training Team

Note: All times subject to change! ☺

Objectives:

- To build socioeconomic monitoring capacity of the participants based on SEM-Pasifika
- Introduce quantitative data analysis using EXCEL, provide hands-on exercises of collected data when possible
- To understand principles of qualitative research and data analysis
- To communicate results of data analysis and effectively communicate data visually
- To be able to use analyzed data in conservation planning and adaptive management
- Complete a socio-economic assessment for Tamil
- Produce an assessment report for Tamil
- Pilot MC Indicators as appropriate for Tamil
-

Expected outputs/outcomes from workshop:

- Participants trained to undertake a socioeconomic assessment with some guidance from trainers
- Participants trained to use EXCEL to code, enter and run descriptive data analysis
- Understand and appreciate mixed research methods with quantitative and qualitative approaches
- Greater understanding and appreciation of socioeconomic monitoring as an important tool to improve site management of the coastal and marine areas in the Pacific region
- Commitment of participants to future SEM-Pasifika activities, possible sharing information and skills with greater PIMPAC regional group
- Socio-economic assessment completed and data analyzed for Tamil
- Report assessment results back to Tamil community

Training team

Supin Wongbusarakum, NOAA

Brooke Nevitt, MINA

Peter Edwards, NOAA (week 2 only)

Betty Sigrah, MCT (week 1 only)

Monday, 19th	**DAY 1** **(presentations & group activities all day)**
8:30-9:00	Presentation: Welcome opening, Introduction of participants and trainers and guests
9:00-9:30	Presentation: Training objectives and expected outputs; Expectations for participants; Ground rules; energizer leads for each day
9:30-9:45	Presentation: Overview of workshop schedule
9:45-10:00	Presentation: Purposes of socioeconomic (SE) monitoring and What is SEM-Pasifika?
10:00-10:15	Break
10:15-10:30	Presentation: Case studies:
10:30-11:00	Presentation and large group discussion: Overview of SE monitoring in Yap to date and discussion of where else it is needed and for what purpose
11:00-11:30	Presentation: Overview of SE monitoring process
11:30-12:30	**LUNCH**
12:30-12:45	Icebreaker
12:45-1:15	Presentation: Partners present on their sites
1:15-1:45	Presentation: Management goals and objectives for Tamil
1:45-2:00	Break
2:00-2:30	Developing human wellbeing objectives
2:30-4:00	Small and Large group discussion: define goals and objectives for our assessment (STEP 2)
4:00-4:20	Recap, +/Delta, intro next day's schedule;
HOMEWORK	home work for participants to use SEM-P guide
Tuesday, 20th	**Day 2** **(morning presentations; afternoon field)**
8:30-8:50	Welcome and Recap from previous day, Pop Quiz on guide
8:50-9:05	Presentation: How to use SEM-P guide to select indicators
9:05-9:30	Presentation: Good indicators and how to develop them
9:30-9:45	Climate Change indicators

9:45-10:00	MC Indicators
10:00-10:15	Break
10:15-11:15	Small group activity- select and develop indicators (STEP 3)
11:15-11:45	Presentation - Key Informant Interviews & Focus Group
11:45-12:00	Presentation: Free, prior and informed consent and ethical principles when conducting field research
12:00-1:00	**LUNCH**
1:00-2:00	Small group activity: Develop KI and Focus group questions; Report back; Revise
2:00-2:45	Activity: Role play KI and FG interviews
2:45-3:15	Transport to Site
3:15 – 5:45	Site reconnaissance (STEP 4) Conduct KI and FC interviews at site (STEP 5)
HOMEWORK	Type focus group and KI notes
Wednesday, 21st	**Day 3** **(presentations and group activities all day)**
8:30-8:40	Volunteer participants recap previous day for group
8:40-9:30	Check in and debrief on KI and FG
9:30-10:00	Presentation: Analyzing Qualitative Data, using examples from field KI/FG
10:00-10:15	Break
10:15-11:30	Small Group Activity: Analyze Qualitative Data
11:30-12:00	Presentation: Survey Design and data collection
12:00-1:00	**LUNCH**
1:00-2:00	Small group exercise: Design survey questionnaire (STEP 6)
2:00-2:45	Cross review of survey questions
2:45-4:15	Large group exercise: Review Survey
4:15-4:30	Recap, +/Delta, intro next day's schedule;

Thursday, 22nd	**Day 4**
8:30 – 8:45	Volunteers recap previous day
8:45-9:15	Presentation: How to conduct a household (HH) survey?
9:15-9:30	Facilitated discussion: Why we pretest
9:30-9:45	Break
9:45-11:30	Participant activity: Pre-test survey (STEP 7)
11:30-12:00	Large group discussion: Debrief on pretest
	LUNCH
1:00-3:45	Small groups: revise questions, translate and finalize survey (STEP 8)
3:45-4:00	Recap, +/Delta, intro next day's schedule;
Friday, 23rd	**Day 5**
8:30-8:45	Volunteers recap previous day
8:45-9:15	Sampling Design for Tamil
9:15-9:30	Break
9:30-10:30	Refresh on survey plans and transport to site
All Day	Field surveys (HH survey) done at site (may need evening time) (STEP 9)

Saturday, 24th	**Day 6**
8:30-9:00	Refresh on Survey plans
9:00-9:30	Transport to site
All Day	Field Surveys
Sunday, 25th	**REST DAY**
Monday, 26th	**Day 7**
8:30 – 9:00	Debrief on HH survey field work
9:00-9:45	Presentation: Spread sheet and database design: Basic spreadsheet operations, getting data into Excel, handling missing data, and safely storing data
9:45-10:00	Break

10:00-12:00	Data Entry
12:00-1:00	**LUNCH**
1:00-3:00	Small Groups: Data entry and cleaning (STEP 10)
3:45-4:00	Recap, +/Delta, intro next day's schedule;

Tuesday, Jan 27th	**Day 8**
8:30 –8:45	Volunteers recap previous day
8:45-9:45	Data Analysis: Intro to data analysis (Step 11): Data collecting methods and data types, their strengths and weaknesses, data quality (good data vs. bad data), reliability and validity
9:45-10:15	Descriptive analysis by Excel 1: Percent, mean, median, mode
10:15-10:30	Break
10:30-12:00	Small groups: Descriptive analysis
12:00-1:00	LUNCH
1:00-1:30	Presentation: Pivot Tables
1:30-3:00	Small groups: Making pivot tables
3:00-3:30	Report back and discussion: Results of descriptive data analysis

Wednesday, Jan. 28th	**Day 9**
8:30-9:00	Volunteers recap previous day
9:00-9:30	Communicating data visually
9:30-12:00	Small group: Making Graphs and Charts
12:00-1:00	**LUNCH**
12:30-2:00	Making graphs and charts
2:00-2:30	Facilitated Discussion: Community presentation
2:30-2:45	Break
2:45-4:30	Small group: develop communications materials for community meeting (e.g., ppt presentations, if appropriate) (Step 12)

Thursday, Jan. 28th	**Day 10**
8:30-9:00	Check in
9:00-11:00	Finish up Community Presentation
11:00-12:00	Facilitated discussion and activity: adaptive management
12:00-1:00	**LUNCH**
1:00-2:00	Final Report: Develop an outline
2:00-3:00	Next Steps, Evaluations, and Closing
4:00-5:00 pm *(tentative-whatever is best for community)*	Community Meeting to present results (STEP 13)