

AMERICAN SAMOA

Addressing the Challenges and Opportunities of Climate Variability and Change for Pacific Island Communities—2002, 2003

Funding for this project helps provide coastal managers, other governmental officials, businesses, and community leaders in U.S.-affiliated Pacific Islands with access to the most recent scientific information on the consequences of climate variability and change. In addition, this project will support the dialogue necessary to more fully understand local vulnerability and develop effective adaptive strategies. This project was funded with a Pacific Islands special project grant from the Center.

CZMA Bibliographies

www.csc.noaa.gov/CZIC/

The Center's library has cataloged NOAA's Coastal Zone Information Center collection, produced by state coastal management programs under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). This collection contains documents that span a number of coastal topics and includes brochures, management plans, and legislative information. A bibliography of this information for the Pacific Islands is available.

Developing Coastal Community Awareness—2001 to 2003

The goals of this project are to develop a community-based coastal awareness project in partnership with a village and to provide guidance and technical assistance for managing its coastal resources. The project provides information technology about land-use practices that threaten the environment and strategies for protection against them so that Samoan communities can make informed land-use and management decisions. The project is implemented through workshops, technical assistance, training, provision of equipment and materials, and assistance in implementing community-based coastal projects.

Habitat Restoration Planning—1996 to 1998

American Samoa has few areas suitable for development because land slopes tend to be very steep. As a result, the relatively flat wetland areas are targets for development. The American Samoa Coastal Management Program is attempting to prevent further losses and reclaim wetland functions through an outreach program that allows villages to develop wetland policies and to actively participate in collecting the information needed to support those policies. This project had four major components:

1) restoring mangals, 2) establishing a puzzenut and mangrove nursery, 3) establishing a gray duck preserve, and 4) managing restored mangals via a program that involves nearby villages.

Information Exchange through Partnerships—2002, 2003

The Center is leading the effort to implement the NOAA Ocean Service Pacific Services Center (PSC) in Honolulu, Hawaii. PSC is the focal point for the deployment of resources, products, and services from NOS to the Pacific Island region. The new center works in partnership with NOAA, as well as with other federal, state, academic, private sector, and local coastal resource programs, to establish a collaborative program that addresses identified coastal and ocean information needs of island states and territories. PSC works with these partners to determine the best way to implement this collaborative effort and fund special projects that will accelerate the process.

Needs Assessment for Island Coastal Programs—2000, 2001

The Center conducted a needs assessment of each island coastal program. The goal was to collect information about the position of the coastal management program, in terms of its technical and nontechnical resources, to meet its goals. The assessment initiated the development of appropriate and feasible projects between the Center and the island coastal programs.

Pacific Islands GIS—2001 to 2003

The Pacific Islands GIS project is developing fully-integrated geographic information systems (GIS), spatial data management, and Internet capabilities within the Pacific Islands coastal programs. The project concentrates on data and structures necessary to support the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) and the organizations charged with carrying out CZMA. This project helps coordinate GIS hardware and software purchases, provide GIS and metadata training, develop spatial data layers and associated metadata, create and maintain a Web site with an interactive GIS application, maintain a list server, and provide technical support to the islands.

Pacific Islands Special Projects Program—2002, 2003

Special Projects is a general program that provides services, such as technical assistance and funding, as defined by island needs. The goal of the program is to provide assistance to the Pacific Island coastal management community on a very broad range of issues related to coastal management. Through the Center's Broad Area Announcement, applicants can compete for project funding to meet their needs.

Pacific Islands Technical Assistantship Program—2002, 2003

To accommodate a need expressed by Pacific Island coastal managers, the Center has designed a specialized technical assistantship program. One of the barriers to coastal management in the Pacific is that technically trained staff, especially those with geographic information system (GIS) experience, cannot be recruited or retained. The goal of the program is to place technically trained students with Pacific Island coastal programs for two years to work on coastal management activities.

Protected Areas GIS (PAGIS)

www.csc.noaa.gov/pagis/

The PAGIS project brought compatible geographic information systems (GIS), geographic data management, and Internet capabilities to each of the nation's 25 Estuarine Research Reserves and 13 Marine Sanctuaries. Through PAGIS, the reserves and sanctuaries also developed advanced data sets, underwent extensive training, and found innovative ways to make the most effective use of their new data and technological capabilities.

Safe Navigation—2002, 2003

The Pacific Services Center, along with the NOAA Coastal Services Center, is assisting the Pacific Island region on maritime and shipping issues of critical importance. These issues include increased vessel traffic, out-of-date nearshore data and information, the need for updated nautical charts, environmental implications from groundings, and the accuracy of geospatial positioning for the islands and their coastal environments.