<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name</strong></th>
<th>South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project (SPSLCMP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capability Area</strong></td>
<td>- Understanding Climate Impacts and Informing Adaptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Focus Area</strong></td>
<td>- Coastal Inundation/Sea Level Rise, Extreme Weather, and Community Resilience</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Regions** | - Western North Pacific  
- FSM  
- RMI  
- South Pacific  
- Australia  
- Cook Islands  
- Fiji  
- Kiribati  
- PNG  
- Samoa  
- Solomon Islands  
- Tonga  
- Tuvalu  
- Vanuatu  
- Other South Pacific |
| **Data/Physical** | - Data - Physical  
- In-situ Observations  
- Oceanic (e.g., Water Temperature, Salinity, Acidity, Sea Level, Wave Height) |
| **Sectors** | - Public Health and Safety  
- Community Planning and Development |
| **Description** | The SPSLCMP was developed in 1991 as an Australian Government response to concerns raised by member countries of the South Pacific Forum over the potential impacts of human-induced global warming on climate and sea levels in the Pacific region. Its primary goal is to generate an accurate record of variance in long-term sea level for the South Pacific and to establish methods to make these data readily available and usable by Pacific Island countries. The project established a network of 12 high resolution SEAFRAME (Sea Level Fine Resolution Acoustic Measuring Equipment) sea level and climate monitoring stations sited at locations in participating countries to provide a wide coverage across the Southwest Pacific basin. Processed and analysed data has since been made available to partner countries and the international scientific community, and information products and training have been provided to targeted groups in the Pacific Island countries. |
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