Much can be learned from the success of Hawaiian resource management systems and associated practices of resilience and sustainability. For example, before container ships, airplanes, and the internet, the people and communities that populated the Hawaiian Islands necessarily lived, in large part, sustainably from their land, freshwater streams, and surrounding ocean.

**SIGNATURE PROJECTS**

**INSTITUTE FOR HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE RESEARCH AND TRANSLATION**

Sea Grant supported the development of the only website which displays the original Hawaiian newspaper article and the English translation. [http://ihlrt.seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu](http://ihlrt.seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu)

Articles speak to changes in weather patterns, coastal hazards, and coastal and marine ecosystem management in Hawai‘i, and serve as a resource for understanding climate impacts and current coastal management issues.

**NA KILO ‘ĀINA – COMMUNITY BASED OCEAN MONITORING**

Building local community capacity in nearshore monitoring, community stakeholders are trained to observe the natural cycles of local ecosystems and assist with the implementation of community strategies that promote ecosystem health.

**KILO** were people who made detailed observations of the nuances of their surroundings in relation to their cultural practice and livelihood.

‘ĀINA refers to our lands and oceans which are our sources of sustenance.

**IN 2015, HAWAI‘I SEA GRANT WORKED WITH FOUR COMMUNITIES NUMBERING APPROXIMATELY 200 PARTICIPANTS ON HAWAI‘I ISLAND TO MONITOR THEIR NEARSHORE ENVIRONMENTS**

**HA‘ENA**

Community Based Subsistence Fishing Area - Ha‘ena, Kaua‘i

**IN 2014, rules were approved by the state and signed into law by the Hawai‘i Governor in August 2015, creating the state’s very first community-based subsistence fishing area.**

Other communities in Hawai‘i have embarked on a similar process to protect their nearshore resources and are using the lessons learned from Ha‘ena to guide their efforts.