Understanding Traditional Agriculture Through Stakeholder Outreach

Becoming a Traditional Farmer

**Challenges**

- Aʻole Paʻa ʻAina (loss of cultural connection to the land)
- Lack of awareness about how to get involved
- Fewer young people interested in farming today than in the past
- Scarcity and high cost of available land
- Lack of business experience and farming knowledge
- Lack of start-up capital
- Difficulties in acquiring permits and equipment
- Lack of support
- Market competition
- Access to market
- Profitability
- Access to startup capital

**Potential Solutions**

- Establish a “network” to facilitate cooperation and support ʻaina based activities
- Streamline permitting for land and water
- Create a database to connect farmers to landowners
- Develop a toolkit to support farmer needs which includes tools like business plans, ready-made lease agreements, and best management practices
- Develop value-added products, cooperatives and food hubs
- Promote incentives at the state level

**Introduction**
Learn about ʻaina (land) based activities

**Experience**
Learn traditional practices by helping on a farm

**Initiation**
Make the personal choice to start a small scale farm

**Growth**
Establish a farm business

**Success**
Become a successful mahiʻai (farmer) and enjoy the triple benefits of traditional agriculture

**Stakeholder Loʻi Kalo* Survey Information**

- 79 individuals who took the survey were interested in Mālama ʻĀina activities (caring for the land)
- 39% currently farm kalo
- 90% are interested in starting a loʻi

*Loʻi - traditional terrace gardens used to farm kalo (taro root)

**Pipeline**

**Learn More and Follow Us**

- [coral.org](http://coral.org)
- [maui@coral.org](mailto:maui@coral.org)
- [CoralReefAlliance](http://twitter.com/CoralReefAlliance)
- [coral.org](http://twitter.com/coral.org)
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**CORAL in Hawaiʻi**

In Hawaiʻi, CORAL is working with partners to reduce land-based sources of pollution. One of our priority initiatives is to work with local stakeholders in West Maui to measure the efficacy of loʻi - traditional terrace gardens used to farm kalo (taro root) - at reducing nutrient and sediment pollution in streams.