TRIPLE BENEFITS

Triple Benefits of Traditional Agriculture

Sediment and nutrient pollution from degraded landscapes is one of the greatest threats to Hawai‘i’s coral reefs

90% of Hawai‘i’s food is imported

Aʻole Paʻa ka ʻAina: Loss of cultural connection to the land

Solution: Traditional Agriculture
Nourishing the Land, Sea and Community

Restores ahupuaʻa (watersheds) and promotes coral reef health
- Removes sediments and nutrients from stream water, absorbs floodwaters and prevents harmful pollutants from reaching coral reefs

Hawai‘i State Commitments
Governor Ige has committed to effectively manage 30% of Hawai‘i’s nearshore ocean waters by 2030 (“30 by 30”)

Provides greater food security and livelihoods for Hawai‘i’s People
- Enables the people of Hawai‘i to produce food locally and be less reliant on imports
- Provides livelihoods through farming and associated markets

Hawai‘i State Commitments
Governor Ige has committed to double local food production by 2020, provide loans for farmers, and make more land available for agriculture

Supports local culture and traditions
- Brings people back to the land and traditional crops like taro

Hawai‘i State Commitments
Governor Ige has committed to honor, respect, and promote Hawaiian culture and sustainability

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Coral Reef Alliance (CORAL) is an international conservation organization dedicated to uniting communities to save coral reefs.

CORAL in Hawai‘i
In Hawai‘i, 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 lo‘i - traditional terrace gardens used to farm kalo (taro root) - at reducing nutrient and sediment pollution in streams.
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### CORAL in Hawai‘i

In Hawai‘i, 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 ʻoʻi - traditional terrace gardens used to farm kalo (taro root) - at reducing nutrient and sediment pollution in streams.

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**Understanding Traditional Agriculture Through Stakeholder Outreach**

**Becoming a Traditional Farmer**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Pipeline</th>
<th>Potential Solutions</th>
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| • A‘ole Pa‘a 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 | **Introduction**  
Learn about ʻaina (land) based activities  

**Experience**  
Learn traditional practices by helping on a farm | • Establish a “network” to facilitate cooperation and support ʻaina based activities |
| • 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 | **Initiation**  
Make the personal choice to start a small scale farm  

**Growth**  
Establish a farm business | • 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 |
| • Market competition  
• Access to market  
• Profitability  
• Access to startup capital | **Success**  
Become a successful mahiʻai (farmer) and enjoy the triple benefits of traditional agriculture | • Develop value-added products, cooperatives and food hubs  
• Promote incentives at the state level |

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**Stakeholder Lo‘i 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 lo‘i

*Lo‘i - traditional terrace gardens used to farm kalo (taro root)