

January 2017

Local Foods, Local Places

A Community Driven Action Plan for
Honolulu and the Kakaako District



A technical assistance program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Transportation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Appalachian Regional Commission, and Delta Regional Authority



Local Foods Local Place Program

Local Foods, Local Places helps people create walkable, healthy, economically vibrant neighborhoods through the development of local food systems. The program is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Environmental Protection Agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Appalachian Regional Commission, and the Delta Regional Authority, with support from the White House Rural Council. Local Foods, Local Places aims to boost economic opportunities for local farmers and businesses, improve access to healthy local food, and promote childhood wellness. For each partner community selected to receive assistance from the Local Foods, Local Places program, a team of experts works with community members to set goals and plan projects. Projects include farmers' markets, local food cooperatives, community gardens, and other food-related enterprises that can boost local economies and drive downtown and neighborhood revitalization. In 2015, the Honolulu applied for assistance through Local Foods, Local Places and was one of 27 communities selected.

Community Story

Traditionally, Hawaiian land use patterns and food systems were organized around watersheds (ahupuaa), with food closely connected to the path of water from mountains to sea. Today, Honolulu's urban area is rapidly redeveloping, as is the 600-acre Kakaako Community Development District, which will be home to 30,000 new residents by 2030.¹ The region is striving to achieve Smart Growth principles, but development and land use are disconnected from food systems, neighborhoods are disconnected from each other, and the rapid growth threatens remaining agricultural land on Oahu.

Honolulu and Kakaako have many of the ingredients in a strong food system, but they aren't yet connected. Hawaii has longtime agricultural roots, but about 90% of food in Hawaii is imported from at least 2,500 miles away, and offers a supply chain inventory of only 10 days.² This is a critical issue for the island given the need to have food supplies when a natural disaster hits. The Hawaii Emergency Management Administration estimates, at a

¹ Simonich, Daniel. "Advancing Local Food Systems Planning in Kakaako Makai Area: A Primer to a 2016 EPA Smart Growth Process to Develop and Implement an Action Plan for Local Foods." December, 2015.

² Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT) state data book (dbedt.hawaii.gov/economic/databook)



minimum, the state should have 30 days worth of food supplies to be able to feed residents after a major hurricane.

While a bike path connects many of the local food assets in the area, disconnection is the region’s greatest problem. Kakaako’s two zoning districts are separated by Ala Moana Boulevard, a six-lane urban arterial, and are very different in character and in levels of investment. Area plans for both districts call for redevelopment that builds vibrant places and walkable, transit-oriented neighborhoods. The Mauka Area (mountain-side) is developing quickly and advancing those goals with projects that include a 21-station, 20-mile rail transit system. The Makai Area (ocean-side) has seen limited progress and is in need of solutions that kickstart redevelopment while honoring the character and culture of the area and acknowledging the realities of climate change and rising sea levels.³ Both districts are prime for reconnections between destinations, and from people and neighborhoods to food systems.



Left: Active evening use along Kewalo Harbor waterfront with pop-up food trucks and vendors by Makers & Tasters. Right: Preliminary work to start a community garden on a sliver parcel along Ilalo Street by Urban Farm Hawaii. (Photos: PlaceMatters)

The Makai Area is large with great potential to be a vibrant, urban waterfront, with more than 200 of its 221 acres owned by the State of Hawaii. It stretches from the Kewalo Basin (a harbor for charter boats and small fishing vessels) to the Fort Armstrong commercial piers which serve Honolulu Harbor, the state’s largest commercial port. Residential development is prohibited in the Makai Area, which has primarily retail, industrial, and commercial office

³ Simonich, Daniel. “Advancing Local Food Systems Planning in Kaka’ako Makai Area: A Primer to a 2016 EPA Smart Growth Process to Develop and Implement an Action Plan for Local Foods.” December, 2015.



uses. It is also home to the Children’s Discovery Center, the University of Hawaii medical school complex, and several sizeable parks. The 30-acre Kakaako Waterfront Park provides key recreational access to the waterfront, paths and hills, a waterfront promenade, amphitheaters, and a central public parking lot. The park includes approximately 300 parking stalls, which are largely underused, and surface parking currently comprises a majority of the surrounding land use.⁴

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs and Hawaii Community Development Authority have been important leaders of planning and redevelopment work in the area. The Kamehameha Schools have also led redevelopment efforts on their land holdings, and a group of engaged citizens (the Kakaako Community Planning Advisory Group) has actively offered input on plans.

Honolulu County Agriculture	2007	2008
Total Farms	967	999
Land in Farms (acres)	60,408	69,168
Vegetables Harvested for Sale (Acres)	4,446	5,242
Average Market Value of Ag Products per Farm	\$130,897	\$161,650

Farms by Size	2007	2012
1-9 acres	699	743
10-50 acres	177	162
>50 acres	91	94

Figure 1. Agriculture data for Honolulu County. Source: 2014 USDA Ag Census

Demographic Profile in Honolulu	2000	2010	2014
Population	372,279	382,622	398,714
Housing Units	158,867	162,760	164,175
% Living in Poverty	11.8%	10.2%	10.9%
% <18 Years	21.6%	20.1%	20.3%
% >65 Years	17.8%	18.1%	18.6%

⁴ Ibid.



Hawaii & Honolulu Demographic Comparison	Honolulu CCD	Hawaii
Median Household Income	\$64,353	\$68,201
High School Diploma or Higher	89.4%	90.7%
Population in Ag, Forestry, Fishing/Hunting, and Mining	0.3%	1.6%

Figure 2. Demographic data. Source: 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) & census.gov

Challenges

There is demand for local food on Oahu, but all elements of the supply chain face challenges. Rapid growth and development on the island threaten the remaining agricultural land, making it even more critical to conserve land by encouraging dense development and improving access to foods in urban areas. There is also little connection between the supply chain, distributors, and consumers. A 2011 study showed that Hawaii residents want local food, even if it costs more, but the community needs improvements in retail distribution, consistent quality and quantity, and information or marketing that helps to identify what’s local.⁵

Like many regions in the midst of transition, Kakaako has a number of interrelated challenges that can be addressed by careful planning and redevelopment, including food systems planning. Despite some parks and facilities, the Makai Area is not yet an attractive destination. It has many vacant buildings, chain link fences, and numerous associated problems: vandalism, some drug use, panhandling, and a sizeable homeless presence. It also has few amenities (art, playgrounds, food, music) and attractive destinations. These problems can contribute to a situation where visitors feel unsafe and parkland is underused or is inactive, undermining vibrancy and a strong sense of place. While planning efforts have created a strong vision and even conceptual designs, there have been few efforts to establish long-term programming and support that would activate the parks and public facilities.⁶

Accessibility and land use pose additional challenges. While these destinations and neighborhoods are not far from each other, Ala Moana Boulevard serves as a significant

⁵ “Local Food Market Demand Study of O’ahu Shoppers.” December 2011. Commissioned by Ulupono Initiative and conducted by OmniTrak Group Inc.

⁶ Simonich, Daniel. “Advancing Local Food Systems Planning in Kaka’ako Makai Area: A Primer to a 2016 EPA Smart Growth Process to Develop and Implement an Action Plan for Local Foods.” December, 2015.



barrier: there are few crossings and access points and few options for multimodal transportation. Much of the surface area is covered by streets and parking lots, which add to runoff and flooding problems, and the Makai Area is disconnected from the Mauka Area and other parts of urban Honolulu. Adjacent to the ocean, the Makai Area is also threatened by coastal flooding and sea level rise due to climate change. Future development must both accommodate this reality and work to reduce the impacts of runoff, flooding, and rising seas.

Assets & Opportunities

Honolulu’s existing food hubs, producers, and land base are a great asset, and serve as the potential bones for a strong food system infrastructure network. Small efforts can have major impacts for Hawaii: a 2012 study estimated that replacing just 10% of food imports with locally grown food would contribute \$313 million in local spending annually and could add 2,300 jobs.⁷

Two primary assets in Kakaako include the land itself, which is prime for redevelopment and has great potential to become a vibrant local food destination, and the significant resources (both planning processes and financial investments) that are underway or have been earmarked for planning redevelopment. The new HART transit system will serve as a critical link for neighborhoods in the Mauka Area and will increase opportunities for transit-oriented development and active transportation.

Current planning efforts are underway in the Makai Area for several distinct parcels. They include Makai Area parks, Lei of Green, Ala Moana Beach Park, Kewalo Basin Harbor, and Cultural Public Market. Area plans envision extending and connecting linear parks with multi-use paths and providing access to the HART rail system under construction in the Mauka Area. A new public-private partnership has also restarted conversations for an integrated greenway network called a “lei of parks,” which would connect a series of parks along the coast. Planning is also underway—and \$2.3 million has been allocated—to develop a cultural public market that would include facilities for retail outlets, ethnic businesses and products, restaurants, and theaters and museums to showcase cultural artists. This is an ideal time to integrate food destinations into transit stops and other projects, and to integrate food system planning overall into land use planning and redevelopment.

⁷ Cited in Day 2 presentation, slide 12 (from www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/oc/freepubs/pdf/EI-16.pdf p. 6, referenced in 2012 Increased Food Security and Food Self-Sufficiency Strategy by DBEDT Office of Planning)



Recent food-related events and initiatives in Kakaako have been very popular; coupled with the current planning and redevelopment initiatives underway, there is great interest in using local foods to catalyze change in the Makai Area in particular.

Project Assistance

As a result of local input, the Hawaii Community Development Authority requested assistance through the Local Foods, Local Places program in 2015 to develop an action plan for achieving its vision. The program is supported by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Transportation, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Appalachian Regional Commission, and the Delta Regional Authority. Implementing the actions described later in this plan can bring several benefits to the community including:

- More economic opportunities for local farmers and food business.
- Better access to healthy, local food, especially among disadvantaged groups.
- Making the connection between smart growth, local food, and transit oriented development.
- Revitalized neighborhoods and places that can serve as economic anchors of the community.

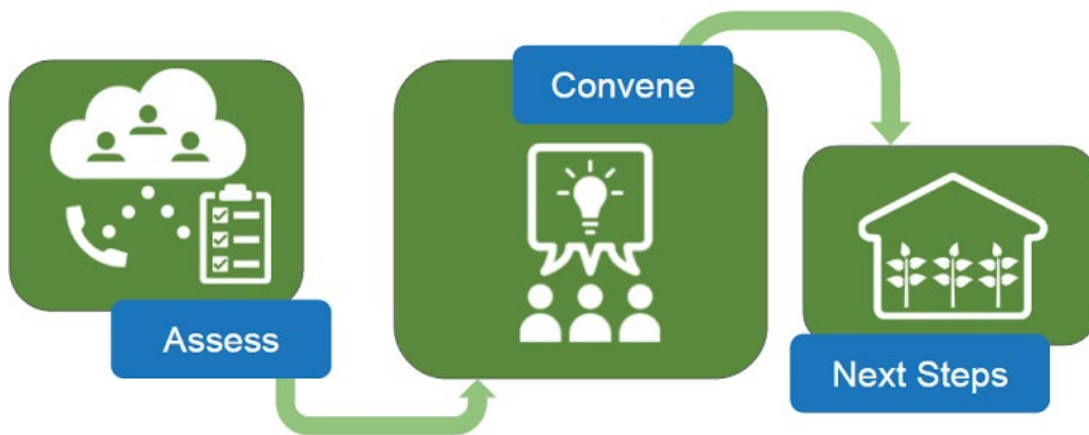


Figure 3. The diagram above lays out all of the steps leading to this action plan.

Engagement

Leading up to the workshop, the community steering committee and federal partners convened three times by conference call and webinar to discuss the community's goals and plan the event. The local steering committee was comprised of the following participants:



- Daniel Simonich, POC Hawaii Community Development Authority
- Justine Espiritu Oahu Fresh
- Hunter Heavilin Urban Farm Hawaii
- Ruth Leau Hawaii Public Health Institute
- Tina Timai Hawaii Department of Health
- Brent Kakesako Hawaii Alliance for Community-Based Economic Development
- Pamela Boyar Hawaii Farmers' Union United
- Aki Marceau Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation
- Michael O'Keefe Honolulu Dept of Environmental Services - Refuse/Food Recovery
- Toby Beckelman Hawaii Department of Health
- Danielle Schaeffner Hawaii Department of Health

The main sessions of the Honolulu and the Kakaako District workshop were held over three days at the Sullivan Conference Center at the University of Hawaii located in Kakaako Makai.

Around 80-90 people attended the public workshop the first evening, with 30-40 people participating during the second and third days. In addition to local government staff, elected leaders, and residents, farmers, food product producers, and restaurateurs attended. See *Appendix A: Workshop Agenda and Participants* for details on the program agenda and attendees.

Prior to the workshop's first general session, the technical assistance team (TA team), community steering committee, and federal partners participated in an informal lunch and tour of food system sites in Honolulu, including a walk through parks, neighborhoods, and proposed sites in Kakaako. See Appendix B for a map of the tour destinations.

Driving Tour Destinations

- Pacific Gateway Culinary Incubator and Community Kitchen
- Oahu Fresh Food Hub
- Institute for Human Services, Rooftop Education and Training Center Urban Agriculture

Walking Tour Destinations

- Kakaako Waterfront Park
- Urban Farm Hawaii
- Vacant lots/proposed sites
- Street Grindz/Makers & Tasters
- Kewalo Basin Harbor

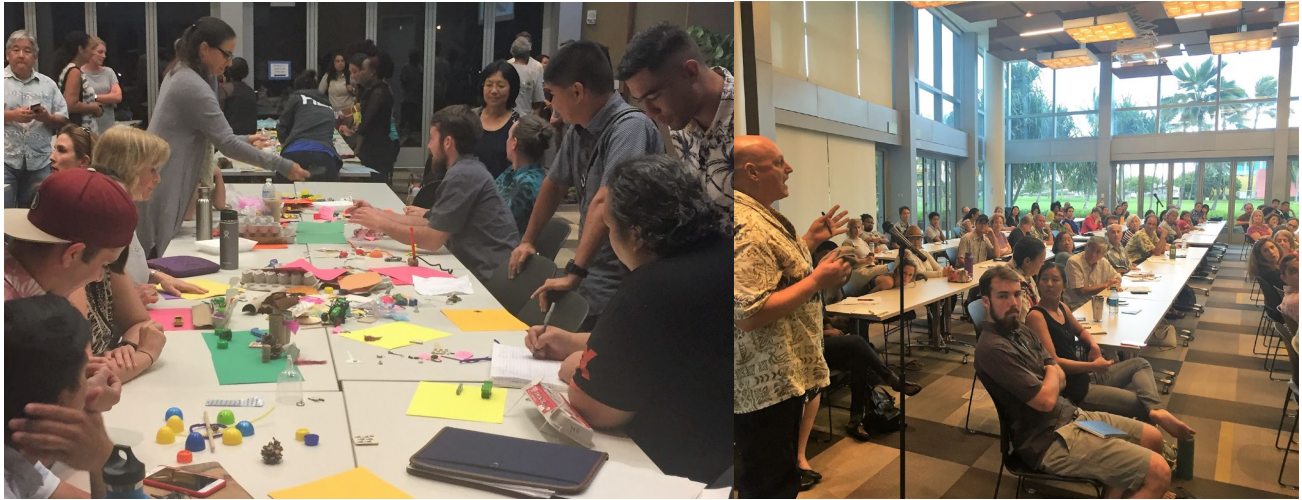


- MetroGrow Hawaii
- Feeding Hawaii Together Food Pantry



Top row, left and middle: Pacific Gateway Center Culinary Business Incubator; top right: Feeding Hawaii Together; bottom row, left to right: Chinatown Market, Institute for Human Services, and Oahu Food Hub (photos: Chris Freda, Sasaki)

The workshop began with a kick-off the program that included an introduction to the project background and goals. The first session started in the evening with introductions of attendees and a “show and tell” session that allowed people to learn from each other, reflect on goals for the project, and reveal the community’s values and vision. Workshop participants discussed where we are now and where we want to be in the future.



Left: Workshop participants use arts & crafts to build models of how they would like to see local food integrated into future projects. Right: Workshop participants share what they would like to see incorporated into the initiative. (photos: Chris Freda, Sasaki)

Day two began with a recap of the prior day’s themes, followed by a session on considering options for strengthening the local food system and accomplishing the goals and vision identified by the group the prior night. Steering Committee members shared context and history of local food planning efforts in Hawaii and recapped conversations held in the previous year. The TA team presented case studies of innovative food and agriculture projects from around the United States and led an exercise to help the community identify the components of its local food system and specific strategies. At the same time, a design team worked on alternative design solutions to present to the group. The session closed with a brainstorming session on potential actions and solutions.

A “side session” over lunch allowed participants specifically interested in health impacts of local foods to connect and discuss their interest in food planning. About a dozen health-sector partners and community investors learned about case studies and discussed ways of advancing health in Honolulu.

Day two concluded with an afternoon session to identify specific actions and responsible parties and outline an action plan for Honolulu. Groups divided up to work on each individual goal and closed by sharing out their ideas for actions, timelines, milestones, responsibilities and next steps.



- There is a lack of connectivity between neighborhoods, destinations and amenities, and elements of the food system.
- Polluted stormwater runoff, flooding, and sea level rise are increasing problems, especially along the urban waterfront.

See Appendix B for more details on the workshop exercises.

Design Workshop

Given the development opportunities in the Makai Area, the local steering committee wanted to explore the potential to integrate local food into redevelopment projects. A design exercise on the third day of the workshop helped workshop participants explore different approaches. Based on a site tour organized and led by the steering committee and local point of contact for the project, the technical assistance team identified four prototypical development conditions in Kakaako. For each of the four sites, participants worked in groups to produce three design iterations imagining different ways in which the space could be used. Each team presented its thinking and design work to the larger group, revealing common themes and novel ideas for how the vacant and underutilized space within Kakaako could be redeveloped to reflect the goals of the Honolulu community.

Action Plan

The following three overarching goals and action items were finalized at the workshop with input from all participants. Individuals and organizations listed in the Action Plan include participants and suggested potential collaborators.

1. Transit and Community Planning: Food Access

Integrate food and health initiatives with community planning and transit-oriented development in order to increase walkable, bikeable, and transit accessible local food in the Kakaako community.

Action 1.1 Complete mapping of existing (and future desired) food assets and resources in Kakaako

Action 1.2 Locate fresh local food markets next to transit stops and distribution of food using multi-modal (rail, etc.)

Action 1.3 Build capacity for local food efforts through flexible, interim, or pop-up strategies



2. Environmental Stewardship: Food Security

Identify synergistic food-based actions that can increase food security for residents and promote environmental stewardship.

Action 2.1 Develop a distribution network to recycle food and reduce food waste - research phase

Action 2.2 Implement policies to encourage rooftop gardens, community gardens, and urban agriculture

Action 2.3 Establish a local food coordinator position to advance local food initiatives and implement policies

Action 2.4 Adopt policies to allow edible landscapes in public spaces

Action 2.5 Establish a community composting service for residences and businesses in Kakaako

3. Redevelopment and Community Building: Food Equity

Revitalize the languishing Kakaako makai community to be an inviting and productive area by identifying catalytic food-based projects that will improve the health and well-being of [everyone] and seed greater investment.

Action 3.1 Pursue and showcase local food demonstration project

Action 3.2 Develop social enterprise programs for local food jobs

Action 3.3 Coordinate venues where local food can be offered

Action 3.4 Encourage and develop indoor urban farming



Goal 1 - Transit and Community Planning (Food Access): Integrate food and health initiatives with community planning and transit-oriented development in order to increase walkable, bikeable, and transit-accessible local food in the Kakaako community.		
Action 1.1.1	Complete mapping of food assets and resources - existing data resources	
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gain better spatial understanding of opportunities and challenges linked to local food. ● Serve as a resource for farmers, distributors, and buyers to work together, and identify and market different interests. ● Track and update local food related efforts to prove progress, and overcome on-going churn in people and locations. 	
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strategically develop new, useful, and replicable local food database. Agree on set on practical indicators for collecting. ● Organize data in a way that identifies target areas, and further assists local food market penetration (such as inventory and distribution development). ● Provide online access to well-designed maps, for use by decision-makers, businesses, and consumers. ● Establish new partnerships and networks. ● Increase awareness of issues, and offer research and extension opportunities. 	
Timeline for Completion	Short: 0-6 months	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	\$10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Staff support, and student/volunteer assistance to collect data and produce maps. ● Hosted platforms for crowdsourcing/updating map content and offering mobile access. ● Coders and civic hackers to develop creative uses and interventions derived from data and maps. ● Some overhead costs such as software, printing, etc.



Sources/ Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be compiled from number of public resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hawaii Agriculture & Food Products Database (http://hawaii.gov/hdoa/add/products-database) Honolulu Open Geospatial Data Website (http://honolulu.cchnl.opendata.arcgis.com/) Hawaii Open Data Portal (https://data.hawaii.gov/) Online platforms such as Local Food, Local Places MyCommunity (http://mycommunity.sasaki.com/localfoods/) 	
Action 1.1.2	Complete mapping of food assets and resources - future desired	
Why is this important?	Develop a local food baseline to help focus efforts and measure progress.	
Measures of Success	Monitor progress towards increased capacity and improved food self-sufficiency goals.	
Timeline for Completion	Long: 1-2 years	
Potential Collaborators	Oahu Farm to School Network, Farm Link Hawaii, Sierra Club Oahu Group, Aloha+ Challenge, and University of Hawaii - Office of Public Health Studies.	
Supporting Cast	Hawaii Public Health Institute, University of Hawaii - Hilo, Spatial Data Analysis and Visualization Lab, University of Hawaii Department of Geography, State of Hawaii Office of Planning - Statewide GIS Program, Oahu ESRI User Group, City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning & Permitting - Honolulu Land Information System (HOLIS), Code for Hawaii, State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture, Hawaii Green Growth, and Kohala Center.	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	
Sources/ Contributions	Coordinate and contribute to the food metrics and indicators being developed by the Aloha+ Challenge, and the Food Self-sufficiency Scorecard.	



Action 1.2.1	Locate local food markets near future transit - improve connectivity	
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link greenways ("Lei of Parks") to offer greater access to the Kakaako Makai Area (and planned future food destinations), while also serving multiple functions for travel, recreation, and other active uses. • Consistent with the Kakaako Community Development District TOD Overlay Plan, which states that "mobility and access are not ends in themselves, but means for supporting community outcomes." 	
Measures of Success	Open gates and extend sidewalks that currently impede critical connections for pedestrian access to destinations offering local food for purchase or dining (such as waterfront at Kewalo Harbor, parts of Kakaako Waterfront Park, etc).	
Timeline for Completion	Short: 0-6 months	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	Surface treatments in right-of-way for safe, continuous sidewalks.
Sources/ Contributions	Public Facilities Dedication and Capital Improvement funds	
Action 1.2.2	Locate local food markets near transit - utilize vacant interim parcels	
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build market base for accessible food businesses, as well as future transit ridership. • Achieve APTA sustainability commitments by the Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation. 	
Measures of Success	Utilize vacant parcels near planned transit locations during the interim of system construction (with estimated completion 2025).	
Timeline for Completion	Medium: 6-12 months	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	Obtain landowner permission and Conditional Use permits.
Action 1.2.3	Locate local food markets near transit, and also enhance transit to better connect to local food - underserved consumer support	
Why is this important?	Assure access for transit-dependent groups to critical food destinations, such as food pantries, food banks, etc.	
Measures of Success	Develop strategy for locating variety of public transportation systems (bike sharing, bus stops, etc.) to important food destinations.	



Timeline for Completion	Medium: 6-12 months	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	Coordination of re-routing bus service, and siting of planned bike share stations.
Action 1.2.4	Locate local food markets near transit, and also enhance transit to better connect to local food - producer support	
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maximize profits for producers and also offer affordable food prices to consumers by optimizing access to distribution of local food. ● Implement "Strategy LU3" of the Kakaako Community Development District TOD Overlay Plan to work with developers and businesses to site "grocery stores" within proximity to transit, and to prioritize capital spending for the placement of key community amenities 	
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prove market demand in urban neighborhoods. ● Reshape the marketplace with advantaged opportunities for local food. 	
Timeline for Completion	Long: 5+ years	
Potential Collaborators	Hawaii Community Development Authority, City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning & Permltting (TOD), Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation, and Hawaii State Department of Health - Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Division.	
Supporting Cast	City and County of Honolulu Department of Transit Services, State of Hawaii Office of Planning, Hawaii Public Health Institute, Bikeshare Hawaii, Feeding Hawaii Together, Hawaii Farmers' Union United, FarmLovers Farmers Market, People's Open Markets, Hawaii Farm Bureau Federation, Oahu Fresh, other CSAs, Honolulu Clean Cities, Oahu Metropolitan Planning Organization, United States Green Building Council - Hawaii, United State Department of Transportation - Federal Highways Administration Hawaii, US EPA, HUD, and USDA.	
Cost Estimate	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	
Other Sources/Contributions	OHA may be interested in this due to previous conversations with HIPHI	



Action 1.3	Build capacity for local food efforts through flexible, interim, or pop-up strategies
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Catalyze active use with relative low-cost and simple improvements, and still allow flexibility to adapt to changes in use over time. ● Overcome current barriers to entry for those seeking to start or expand local food efforts. ● Create new opportunities for variety of diverse stakeholders to be directly engaged. ● Implement "Strategy LU4" of the Kakaako Community Development District TOD Overlay Plan to support creative interim uses, pop-ups, food trucks and artist interventions. Consistent with the Kakaako Community Development District TOD Overlay Plan, to “integrate high quality pedestrian design into the interim use of surface parking lots”. ● Avoid unintended consequences from underutilized parks and streets (such as homeless encampments, vandalism, drug use, etc.)
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demonstrate demand for local food and serve as proof of concepts for strategies such as farmers markets, food trucks, etc. ● Expand on recent success with pop-up events (like Ward Farmer's Market, Night Market, Eat the Street, etc.). ● Invite new interest and ideas with cross-programming interaction between different users (such as artists, educators, sport and fitness enthusiasts, etc.). ● Program use of space with "light, quick, cheap" placemaking amenities (public furniture, art, pavilions, community gardens, etc.) as well as activities (markets, festivals, etc.). ● Evolve short-term solutions to eventually integrate more permanently in the neighborhood as major fixtures.
Timeline for Completion	Short: 0-6 months
Potential Collaborators	Street Grindz, Hawaii Farmers’ Union United, and Urban Farm Hawaii.
Supporting Cast	Kanu Hawaii, Permablitz Hawaii, Hawaii Farmers’ Union United, Farm Lovers Farmer’s Market, People’s Open Markets, Hawaii Farm Bureau Federation, Oahu Food Hub, State of Hawaii Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Kamehameha Schools, and Howard Hughes Corporation.



Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial seed funding and small grants. • Eventually leverage multiple funding sources to support and sustain variety of efforts that have proven fruitful enough to warrant further investment.
Sources/ Contributions	Ward Village Foundation: \$15,000-\$100,000 <input type="radio"/> http://www.wardvillagefoundation.org/info/faqs National Association of Realtors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placemaking Micro Grant <input type="radio"/> http://www.realtoractioncenter.com/for-associations/smartgrowth/placemaking/placemaking-micro-grant.html • Smart Growth Action Grant <input type="radio"/> http://www.realtoractioncenter.com/for-associations/smartgrowth/smart-growth-action-grants.html 	

Goal 2 Coastal Adaptation and Environmental Stewardship (Food Security): Identify synergistic food-based actions that can adaptively transform coastal lands to reduce damaging stormwater runoff to communities and nearby reefs and mitigate vulnerabilities from sea level rise to low-lying areas.		
Action 2.1.1	Develop a distribution network to recycle food and reduce food waste - research phase	
Why is this important?	Reduce waste	
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the magnitude of the problem • Build partnerships with an increasing number of organizations. • Convene network of statewide and county representatives to continue the work. • Document people and organizations served 	
Timeline for Completion	Short: 0-6 months	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	staff/volunteer time
Sources/ Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Volunteers</i> • <i>Kupu food waste interns</i> 	



Action 2.1.2	Develop a distribution network to recycle food and reduce food waste - early deployment phase	
Why is this important?	Create jobs and training opportunities	
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online platform for gleaning • Replicate app • Pounds of food gleaned • Amount of food waste redistributed 	
Timeline for Completion	Medium: 6-12 months	
Cost Estimate	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	
Action 2.1.3	Develop a distribution network to recycle food and reduce food waste - institutionalization phase	
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate surplus food streams to neighborhood collection points and community feeding programs • Improve affordability of local food, by lowering shared costs incurred from food waste. • Locate services near transit to improve access • Capitalize on food and resources that already exist in Kaka’ako • Increasing usage of fruits and vegetables 	
Measures of Success	Facility up and running	
Timeline for Completion	Long: 1-2 years	
Potential Collaborators	Feeding Hawaii Together, City and County of Honolulu Department of Environmental Services - Refuse/Food Recovery, and Aloha Harvest.	
Supporting Cast	University of Hawaii Food Recovery Network, Blue Zones Project, Oahu Community Recycling, GreenWheel Food Hub, Friends with Farms Agricultural Cooperative, Hawaii Department of Health Office of Solid Waste Management, Down to Earth Natural Foods, Whole Foods and other supermarkets, Hawaii Food Industry Association,, Kakaako Improvement Association, Hawaii Appleseed, U.S. EPA (Region 9 for Hawaii and DC), Kupu, Waikiki Health Center (Next Step shelter), Institute for Human Services, Hawaii Department of Education Child Nutrition Program, and Center for Food Safety.	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	Building Storage/cooling
Sources/Contributions	TBD	



Action 2.2.1	Implement policies to encourage rooftop gardens, community gardens, and urban agriculture - network phase	
Why is this important?	Make urban agriculture more affordable and accessible, resulting in increased capacity for local food production	
Measures of Success	Convene interested parties	
Timeline for Completion	Short: 0-6 months	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	Engage Neighborhood Boards.
Sources/ Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer time • Donated meeting space 	
Action 2.2.2	Implement policies to encourage rooftop gardens, community gardens, and urban agriculture - policy phase	
Why is this important?	Offer incentives for development of gardens and urban agriculture.	
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow through with enacted legislation (Act 202 SLH 2013) to develop an incentive program for incorporating urban gardens in residential development. Ohttp://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2013/bills/HB560_CD1_.htm • Propose new policy for creating “urban agriculture incentive zones” within an Enterprise Zone (EZ). 	
Timeline for Completion	Medium: 6-12 months	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	Draft program offering urban gardening credits.
Action 2.2.3	Implement policies to encourage rooftop gardens, community gardens, and urban agriculture - project phase	
Why is this important?	Transform rooftops, surface lots, or unused space into permeable and productive urban gardens to mitigate stormwater flooding and urban heat island effect, replace current fields of parked cars and weedy trash-filled corners, and engage community members’ “kuleana” (responsibility) to reclaim, restore, and be active stewards of the land.	
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realize pilot projects to showcase potential value. • Demonstration projects 	
Timeline for Completion	Long: 1-2 years	



Potential Collaborators	Hawaii Community Development Authority, Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, Surfrider Oahu - Ocean Friendly Garden, City and County of Honolulu Department of Parks & Recreation, Community Garden Coordinator, and Urban Farm Hawaii.	
Supporting Cast	Community Garden Council, Friends of Kewalo, Institute for Human Services, Kanu Hawaii, University of Hawaii School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology, University of Hawaii - Master Gardener Program, Sustainable Coastlines Hawaii, State Office of Planning - Coastal Zone Management, University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Relations, City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting, Hui o Ko`olaupoko, Sierra Club Oahu Group, Kohala Center, Hawaii Homegrown Food Network, Oahu Food Hub, Sacred Hearts Catholic Church, Neighborhood Board, No. 11- Ala Moana/Kakaako, Diane Ragone, Ken Love, RPAD, and DBEDT.	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	Maintenance of trees/ landscaping by people participating in social enterprise program
Sources/ Contributions	Demonstrations at pilot level	

Action 2.3.1	Establish a local food coordinator position to advance local food initiatives and implement policies - exploratory phase
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordinate efforts ● Building partnerships with the increasing number of organizations involved ● Help to coordinate and direct efforts
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draft full-time local food coordinator position description. ● Research examples of initiatives and policies in other places that have removed barriers and added incentives to develop local food systems. ● Report recommendation to Legislature, State and County agencies, and other interested institutions. ● Explore myriad ways to support short-term staffing, such as internships, fellowships, etc
Timeline for Completion	Short: 0-6 months



Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	Internship or fellowship.
Sources/Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americorp 100 Resilient Cities Network 	
Action 2.3.2	Establish a local food coordinator position to advance local food initiatives and implement policies - implementation phase	
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the plan Sustain momentum Help institutionalization and ensure longevity and continuity 	
Measures of Success	Years of funded position	
Timeline for Completion	Medium: 6-12 months	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	
Sources/Contributions	USDA	
Action 2.3.3	Establish a local food coordinator position to advance local food initiatives and implement policies - expansion phase	
Why is this important?	Provide policy and organizational support, consistent with the 2012 "Increased Food Security and Food Self-Sufficiency Strategy" by the Office of Planning	
Measures of Success	Improved food security for residents of Honolulu	
Timeline for Completion	Long: 1-2 years	
Potential Collaborators	Hawaii Community Development Authority, City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting, and Whitmore Project.	
Supporting Cast	University of Hawaii - West Oahu, Sustainable Community Food Systems, American Planning Association - Hawaii, American Society of Landscape Architects - Hawaii, Sierra Club Oahu Group, Trust for Public Land, Hawaii Food Policy Council, Hawaii Alliance for Community-Based Economic Development, Hawaii Appleseed, Hawaii's Thousand Friends, Hawaii Green Growth, Promise to the Pae'aina o Hawaii, The Nature Conservancy, and Hawaii Conservation Alliance.	
Cost Estimate	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	
Sources/Contributions	TBD	



Action 2.4.1	Adopt policies to allow edible landscapes in public spaces - exploratory phase
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integrate food production with environmental and aesthetic value. ● Promote connection to food for residents of urban neighborhoods. ● Preserve open space while also producing food.
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop findings on the potential social, economic, environmental, and health benefits. ● Identify opportune places to accommodate edible landscaping, and partners to assist with management. Propose promising plant species depending on different growing scenarios.
Timeline for Completion	Short: 0-6 months
Cost Estimate	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.
Sources/Contributions	Encourage apartment associations to plant and maintain fruit trees
Action 2.4.2	Adopt policies to allow edible landscapes in public spaces - on site preparation
Why is this important?	Make sure identified locations are safe for growing food
Measures of Success	Test for soil contamination and remediation potential in brownfields.
Timeline for Completion	Medium: 6-12 months
Cost Estimate	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.
Action 2.4.3	Adopt policies to allow edible landscapes in public spaces - implementation phase
Why is this important?	Activate passive park space and create vibrant, unique places.
Measures of Success	Edible landscapes actualized
Timeline for Completion	Long: 1-2 years
Potential Collaborators	Hawaii Food Policy Council, Urban Farm Hawaii, The Outdoor Circle, and The Cut (Connecting Us Together).
Supporting Cast	State of Hawaii Department of Health - Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response, City and County of Honolulu, Honolulu Department of Parks & Recreation - Urban Forestry, Neighborhood Board, No. 11- Ala Moana/Kakaako, Permablitz Hawaii, Landscape Industry Council of Hawaii, Hawaii Homegrown Food Network, Ho'oulu Ka Ulu, Foodscapes Hawaii, and The Ulu Breadfruit Initiative.
Cost Estimate	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.
Sources/Contributions	TBD



<p>Goal 3 Redevelopment and Community Building (Food Equity): Revitalize languishing Kakaako Makai community to be an inviting and productive area by identifying catalytic food-based projects that will improve the health and well-being of everyone and seed greater investment.</p>	
<p>Action 3.1.1</p>	<p>Pursue and showcase local food demonstration project - network phase</p>
<p>Why is this important?</p>	<p>Recognize proposed developments of a cultural marketplace, fish market, and other food-related concepts envisioned in the 2011 Makai Area Conceptual Plan, aimed to "celebrate and preserve a historic sense of place, Hawaiian cultural values, and our unique island lifestyle for present families and future generations".</p>
<p>Measures of Success</p>	<p>Convene interested stakeholders, and landowners, to progress action toward proposed food-related facilities.</p>
<p>Timeline for Completion</p>	<p>Short: 0-6 months</p>
<p>Cost Estimate</p>	<p>Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.</p>
<p>Action 3.1.2</p>	<p>Pursue and showcase local food demonstration projects - implementation phase</p>
<p>Why is this important?</p>	<p>Highlight food as a focus of Hawaiian values and local identity. Create unique sense of place, appealing to locals & visitors, that offers daily sea catch from small-commercial operations at Kewalo Harbor.</p>
<p>Measures of Success</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop a Cultural Public Market ● Community gardens established ● Develop a Fish Market ● Farmers' Market ● Community Center
<p>Timeline for Completion</p>	<p>Medium/Long term: 6 months to 2 years</p>
<p>Potential Collaborators</p>	<p>Hawaii Community Development Authority State of Hawaii Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Agribusiness Development Corporation, and Kakaako Makai Community Planning Advisory Council.</p>
<p>Supporting Cast</p>	<p>Kakaako Kuleana Association, University of Hawaii Agribusiness Incubator Program, Kupu, Local I'a, Friends of Kewalo, Urban Farm Hawaii, and Kokua Hawaii Foundation.</p>



Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$2.3 million for Cultural Public Market • \$0.7 million for community gardens • \$4 million for Fish Market • \$8 million for Farmers’ Market • \$10 million for Community Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment for Public Market site • Commitment for community garden sites • Commitment for fish market site (10,000 sqft/one-story) • Commitment for 20,000 sqft, open-air pavilion • Commitment for Community Center project site. (25,000 square feet, two-story)
Sources/Contributions	\$2.3 million has been allocated for a 6,000 square foot, 2-story Cultural Public Market.	

Action 3.2.1	Develop social enterprise programs for local food jobs - capacity building phase	
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addresses food equity, food access and offers dignity to those in need • Addresses critical needs, such as educational and employment mentorship opportunities for adults and children • Invests in expansion and development of both local food and social initiatives. 	
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with job skills and other social service programs to teach gardening and farming skills, connect these as feeders to farming training programs like GoFarm • Offer educational and employment mentorship opportunities to homeless individuals transitioning to a more stable living situation. • Publish plan • Afford new jobs and food programs that will yield numerous benefits to homeless individuals and other community members. 	
Timeline for Completion	Medium: 6-12 months	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for participants in food safety (4 hours) • Community partners • Incentives
Sources/Contributions	Build food-related workforce as part of the “Green Jobs Initiative”	



Action 3.2.2	Develop social enterprise programs for local food jobs - construction phase	
Why is this important?	Enable value-added processing of local food products.	
Measures of Success	Construction of commercial community kitchens	
Timeline for Completion	Long: 1-2 years	
Cost Estimate	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	
Sources/Contributions	Grant in aid (GIA) for community resource center	
Action 3.2.3	Develop social enterprise programs for local food jobs - programming phase	
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide investment incentives and loan programs. • Leverage nonprofit hospital community benefits to support programs that address identified health needs. 	
Measures of Success	Establish revolving fund for strategic investments aimed at local food enterprises, incubators, and diversified facilities	
Timeline for Completion	Long: 1-2 years	
Potential Collaborators	Hawaii Alliance for Community-Based Economic Development, City and County of Honolulu Office of Economic Development, and City and County of Honolulu - Homeless Initiatives.	
Supporting Cast	Agribusiness Development Corporation, Pacific Gateway Center, Waikiki Health Center (Next Step shelter), University of Hawaii Department of Geography, University of Hawaii Department Urban and Regional Planning, University of Hawaii Agribusiness Incubator Program, GoFarm, Jeremy Mendoza, University of Hawaii Shidler College of Business, Aloha United Way, Catholic Charities, Word of Life, Kapiolani Community College, Kaiser Permanente, Papa Ola Lokahi, Hawaii Community Foundation, H J Weinberg Foundation, Harold K. L. Castle Foundation, Hau'oli Mau Loa, Hawai'i Pacific Health, Pali Momi Medical Center, Wahiawa General, and Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center.	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	Potential legislation
Sources/Contributions	TBD	



Action 3.3.1	Coordinate venues where local food can be offered - outreach phase	
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invigorate local food programs with expanded outreach. • Increase availability of local food in shops by developing partnerships with farmer's markets, community-supported agriculture organizations, etc. • Celebrate local food at community events. 	
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory and promote retailers and restaurants who already carry and clearly market locally produced foods. • Support aggregation efforts and distribution hubs that get product to different vendors. • Develop outreach tools (mailing list, social media, website, etc.) to update and market the availability of local food at businesses and community events. 	
Timeline for Completion	Short: 0-6 months	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	Outreach
Sources/Contributions	Offer recognition through the State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism's Green Business Program.	
Action 3.3.2	Coordinate venues where local food can be offered - programming phase	
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen local food market by increasing supply distribution. • Capitalize on strong consumer preferences for "freshness as well as trust in local businesses," as reported in 2011 Honolulu study by Ulupono Initiative. 	
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop institutional buying practices for large community organizations that encourage the use of local food. • Implement consumer incentive programs such as "Healthy Corner Store", "Double Bucks" or "Give It Fresh". 	
Timeline for Completion	Medium: 6-12 months	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	Advertise local foods
Sources/Contributions	Build on the Local Food Market Study completed by Ulupono Initiative. DOH has a healthy corner store program called "Choose Healthy Now" - Toby Beckelman is contact with hiphi.org/choose-healthy-now .	



Action 3.3.3	Coordinate venues where local food can be offered - expansion phase
Why is this important?	Increase demand for and access to locally grown foods, consistent with the 2012 "Increased Food Security and Food Self-Sufficiency Strategy" by the Office of Planning
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track market growth for local food sales from farmer's markets, community-supported agriculture organizations, etc. Estimate yield from community gardens
Timeline for Completion	Long: 1-2 years
Potential Collaborators	City and County of Honolulu Office of Economic Development, and State of Hawaii Department of Health - Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Division.
Supporting Cast	Hawaii Public Health Institute, State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture, Ulupono Initiative, Farm Link Hawaii, Friends with Farms Agricultural Cooperative, Hawaii Organic Farmers Association, Hawaii Food Industry Association, State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture - Island Fresh: Buy Local, It Matters, University of Hawaii Cancer Center, Nutrition Support Shared Resource, University of Hawaii John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawaii - Office of Public Health Studies, Living Better Together, Oahu Fresh, Oahu Food Hub, State of Hawaii Department of Economic Business Development and Tourism - Green Business Program, The Pili Group, and Hawaii Ag & Culinary Alliance.
Cost Estimate	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.
Sources/Contributions	TBD

Action 3.4	Encourage and develop indoor urban farming
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowers cost of healthy food with more efficient production measures. Reduces food miles travelled, decreasing distribution costs and carbon impacts. Increase production of locally grown foods, consistent with the 2012 "Increased Food Security and Food Self-Sufficiency Strategy" by the Office of Planning
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop new skilled workforce for operations of vertical farming, greenhouse, and aquaponics. Grow capacity to reach new markets and customers. Sustain profitable operations



Timeline for Completion	Long: 1-2 years	
Potential Collaborators	Hawaii Aquaculture and Aquaponics Association.	
Supporting Cast	MetroGrow Hawaii, Small Kine Farm, and Urban Farm Hawaii.	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	Aerobic digester to combine with system
Sources/Contributions	TBD	

Action 3.5.1	Secure spaces for local food, with particular focus on long-term and shared-use arrangements - partnerships and coordination phase	
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider local food and processed goods to be a social and economic driver that fosters community networks and contributes to revitalization efforts. Encourage layering of food uses (and non-food uses) to improve economic viability. Consider cooperative arrangements to reduce costs. 	
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convene meetings to coordinate space needs and cooperative opportunities among local food groups to share space and resources. Complete local food hub study to prove viability. Prepare procedures for securing and sharing spaces for local food groups. 	
Timeline for Completion	Short: 0-6 months	
Cost Estimate	Dollars	Other (Time, Space)
	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.	Make available lease agreement templates.
Sources/Contributions	Hawaii Food Policy Council local food hub study	
Action 3.5.2	Secure spaces for local food, with particular focus on long-term and shared-use arrangements - physical spaces phase	
Why is this important?	Provide stable, reliable spaces for storage, processing, distribution, sale and consumption of local food, such as farmers markets, food pantries, food hubs, restaurants, community kitchens, etc.	



Measures of Success	Prioritize finding places for critical community assets at risk of being displaced due to redevelopment, such as food pantry (Feeding Hawaii Together) and community garden (Na Lei Hulu Kupuna).
Timeline for Completion	Medium: 6-12 months
Cost Estimate	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.
Sources/Contributions	Community Food Projects Competitive Grant Program \$125K/year or \$400k/4 years for projects & \$35k planning
Action 3.5.3	Secure spaces for local food, with particular focus on long-term and shared-use arrangements - social and physical infrastructure
Why is this important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revitalize existing communities with targeted community investment in local food infrastructure. ● Create social and physical environments that support healthy living and ensure that healthy choices are easy and accessible.
Measures of Success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support multi-functional facilities capable of handling aggregation, processing, and distribution. ● Enable and assist tenants to make improvements that will improve access, safety, and productivity. ● Assist in the upkeep of infrastructure that is depended on by local food groups.
Timeline for Completion	Long: 1-2 years
Cost Estimate	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.
Sources/Contributions	Public Facilities Dedication to cover shared facilities such as cold storage, commercial kitchen, etc.
Action 3.5.4	Consider using open spaces for local food, with particular focus on long-term and shared-use arrangements - sustainable land use
Why is this important?	Encourage sustainable land use practices.
Measures of Success	Solicit active and productive uses for local food on vacant or underutilized lands.
Timeline for Completion	Long: 1-2 years
Potential Collaborators	Agribusiness Development Corporation, Hawaii Food Industry Association, and Hawaii Food Policy Council.



Supporting Cast	Hawaii Community Development Authority, Kakaako Improvement Association, Urban Land Institute, Feeding Hawaii Together, FarmLovers Farmer’s Market, People’s Open Markets, Hawaii Farm Bureau Federation, Hawaii Farmers’ Union United, Aloha Harvest, MetroGrow Hawaii, Pacific Gateway Center, Oahu Food Hub, CSAs, community kitchens, and Cookspace.
Cost Estimate	Monetary cost estimates for implementation not yet developed.
Sources/Contributions	Public agencies to incorporate local food programming when leasing public-owned lands and facilities, when it is feasible.

Priority Actions

During the sixth steering committee call, the group identified actions they would like to see carried out in the next year and/or receive priority attention.

- In support of Goal 1 on improving access to local healthy food, increase in the number of days the Kakaako Farmers’ Market is open and increase the frequency of local food tours in Kakaako to get the community more interested and involved. (Potential collaborators: Hawaii Public Health Institute and Pam Boyer)
- Urban Farm Hawaii is interested in helping to complete mapping of existing (and future desired) food assets and resources in Kakaako (Action 1.1).
- In support of Goal 2 on food-based actions, implement policies to encourage rooftop gardens, community gardens, and urban agriculture; establish a local food coordinator position to advance local food initiatives and implement policies; and adopt policies to allow edible landscapes in public spaces. (Potential collaborators: Urban Farm Hawaii)
- In support of Goal 3 on redevelopment and equity, continue to expand social enterprise programs for local food jobs, specifically low-income populations (Action 3.2) (Potential collaborators: Tina Tamai).
- Feeding Hawaii Together is working on getting new facilities up and running since the closing of the food pantry (Action 3.1 and 3.2). Feeding Hawaii Together and Oahu Fresh are interested in partnering with Helping Hands Hawaii, IHS, HPHI, and Aloha Harvest on actions related to food hubs, food security, and health related actions (Actions 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.5).
- MetroGrow Hawaii is working on Action 3.4 to development more indoor urban farming with the search for larger space.
- Hawaii Public Health Institute can continue to provide technical assistance, and capacity building. With funding from the Department of Health, they can be supportive of many of the actions in this plan, increasing the number of venues for local food (Action 3.3.1), including local food near transit (Action 1.2).



Appendices

- Appendix A - [Agenda and Contact List](#)
- Appendix B - [Workshop Tour and Workshop Exercises](#)
- Appendix C - [Funding Resources](#)

