OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS STRATEGIC PLAN: LĀHUI IMPACT REPORT **2010-2018**

Pa'a ke kahua, ua kūkulu 'ia ka hale, mau no ke ola o ka po'e. The foundation is firm, the house is built, the life of the people continue to thrive.

HISTORY OF OHA

The 1970s were a pivotal decade in Native Hawaiian history. The renewed activism to re-claim inherent sovereign rights was exemplified in the Waiāhole, Waikāne, and Mokauea struggles to access water, land and sea for traditional subsistence economies. These struggles brought to the forefront the relationship between the loss of land, language and cultural practices, and the many negative social, psychological and physical problems suffered by our people, such as poverty, incarceration, substance use and chronic health problems.

During the 1978 State Constitutional Convention, a group of delegates led by future-Trustee Frenchie Desoto (and supported by John Waihee III and Walter Ritte) pushed the body to recognize the long standing injustices and issues faced by Native Hawaiians. They passed a significant new amendment to the constitution which created an Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs is a public agency with a high degree of autonomy. OHA is responsible for improving the well-being of Native Hawaiians. OHA is governed by a Board of Trustees made up of nine members who are elected statewide for four-year terms to set policy for the agency. OHA is administered by a Chief Executive Officer who is appointed by the Board of Trustees to oversee a staff of about 170 people, across 8 offices.

Although the Board of Trustees, administrators and staff have changed over time, the dedication and common purpose to uplift our people has remained pa'a, steadfast. There are still many issues that Native Hawaiians face; however, there have been many successes and victories since OHA's inception. There have been several Strategic Plans that have guided the work of OHA along its 40 year journey. This report is a summary of the 2010 – 2018 Strategic Plan. We celebrate our successes since 1978, acknowledge our lessons learned between 2010-2018, and present data with highlights of how OHA has contributed to ho'oulu lāhui.

VISION & MISSION

Our work is rooted in our vision and mission:

A NU'UKIA | VISION

Ho'oulu Lāhui Aloha - To Raise a Beloved Nation

OHA's vision statement blends the thoughts and leadership of both King Kalākaua and his sister, Queen Lili'uokalani. Both faced tumultous times, as we do today, and met their challenges head on.

"Ho'oulu Lāhui" was King Kalākaua's motto. Aloha expresses the high values of Queen Lili'uokalani.

ALA NU'UKIA | MISSION

To mālama Hawai'i's people and environmental resources, and OHA's assets, toward ensuring the perpetuation of the culture, the enhancement of lifestyle and the protection of entitlements of Native Hawaiians, while enabling the building of a strong and healthy Hawaiian people and nation, recognized nationally and internationally.

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Suggested citation: Office of Hawaiian Affairs. (2019). Office of Hawaiian Affairs' Strategic Plan: Lāhui Impact Report 2010-2018. Honolulu, HI: Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

For more information please visit: www.oha.org/strategicplan/impact

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MESSAGE FROM THE CEO



In 2010 L came to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) to create innovative research as its new Director. Through this emerging role, OHA worked to compile information on the Strategic Plan and its six Strategic Priorities and ten Strategic Results. We gathered data that identified gaps and important issues, which informed our advocacy efforts and ensured our actions and initiatives were based on the best information available. OHA became rejuvenated with a new data-driven

decision-making strategy that all divisions and programs contributed toward. Part of OHA's performance goals saw our day-to-day actions add substantial efforts to improve the lives and conditions of Native Hawaiians.

By 2012, our team was ready to usher in a new era of leadership and a collective vision to surround us. Not just for eight years, but for generations to come. My responsibility as its new Ka Pouhana was not to lead OHA's Strategic Plan through a typical corporate or agency mindset. The approach to the Strategic Plan was not to be disjointed from the pulse of the entire entity and its vibrant creation story. OHA has always been about a system-wide, Pae 'Āina emcompassing worldview that honors, respects and utilizes the brilliance of our ancestors and the ingenuity of our heritage today. It was then that I envisioned Kūkulu Hou: A Vision to Reestablish and Rebuild the Mana of Kānaka 'Ōiwi. Kūkulu Hou? What is that. and what did OHA need to kūkulu, you might ask? Simply, a good vision must have a solid foundation. In order to serve the Hawaiian people, it became paramount that the foundation be grounded in 'ike Hawai'i. The framework of Kūkulu Hou reimagines and reconstructs vital spaces where resources can thrive once again through a Hawaiian way, helping to ho'oulu lāhui. The vision and its framework articulated a future for OHA which is empowering to Native Hawaiian communities and one that strengthens Hawai'i as our homeland

In order to achieve our Strategic Priorities and Results, we focused on the roles of advocacy, research, asset management and community engagement to improve conditions for all Native Hawaiians through systemic change. My first act as Ka Pouhana was the rearrangement of the Strategic Priorities. From 2010-2012, the top Strategic Result in the original approach was to Increase Family Income (Ho'okahua Waiwai/Economic Self-Sufficiency). Applying the vision of Kūkulu Hou, we then placed Mo'omeheu (Culture) at the top and moved Mauli Ola (Health), Ho'ona'auao (Education), and Ho'okahua Waiwai (Economic Self-Sufficiency) to the bottom as an indication of basic, everyday needs our people experience in the 21st century. This allowed OHA's primary drivers—the tip of the 'ihe—to be Mo'omeheu (Culture), Ea (Governance) and 'Āina (Land and Water). A simple change, but a profound statement of who we are as a Hawaiian institution and our direction as a semiautonomous agency. Well-considered strategies like this led to positive outcomes and leveraged our impact by connecting pathways like health with culture, education with 'āina, and housing with governance considerations.

Kūkulu Hou is not merely about OHA, however; it is about mana. Mana is the human spiritual force that is a core strength and authority for who we are as a lāhui. It is a sacred and divine inheritance from akua to ali'i to descendants of the maka'āinana. OHA is a steward of that geneaology. Mana encompasses the individual tasks performed during 2010-2018, the cultural norms guiding the institution, and looks toward our most important values. The fundamental tenets of mana and the practice of Kūkulu Hou are affirmations of our cultural beliefs and values alive inside OHA. We have enthusiastically served this vision by recognizing the resilience of our people. There are numerous examples during the course of this Strategic Plan when OHA demonstrated its mana. Through its worldclass advocacy efforts at the Legislature, original research and publications, expanded reach through technological platforms, and investment in community programs via grants, loans, and scholarships. Integrating these Priorities and Results created the much needed energy to boost our performance in the years that followed. Beyond any single triangle or goal statement is where you will find our power to ho'omau (persevere), the capability to perform at our highest capacity of kūlia (excellence). and the mana of who we are as kānaka. Ka ho'okūlike a like i nā hōkū mālamalama, i nā ao mālamalama. To come together and balance the guiding values and principles.

This Office of Hawaiian Affairs' Strategic Plan: Lāhui Impact Report 2010-2018 is testament to what OHA does for our lāhui: provide resources to community programs; advocate for Native Hawaiians on a range of issues; and manage land and trust resources. By reporting back, you will see how we have made a difference in our beneficiaries' lives through the breadth of all we do and its interconnectedness. These significant results were gained through many community networks, business partnerships, advocacy channels, and trusted allies. Along with the entire OHA staff, we mahalo your work with us and will continue to demonstrate a firm commitment to being responsible stewards of our people's trust.

Together, we are the mana of the lāhui kānaka and mana is our legacy.

M aler Kamana'opono Crabbe, Ph.D. CEO KA POUHANA

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR



In the late 2000s, OHA embarked on an ambitious strategic planning process to enhance the alignment of our efforts across all sectors of the agency with well-defined, researched and vetted priorities, and to use robust data collection to evaluate success. The result, the OHA Strategic Plan 2010-2018, was crucial to helping us better direct our resources to more effectively meet the most critical needs of our community. This meant that our research informed

our advocacy, spending and land management. Our vision was that the Strategic Plan would transform the agency into an 'ihe (spear). We became one streamlined instrument with the handle directing the tip, working in unison, pointing at the same target. In the OHA Strategic Plan 2010-2018, OHA focused on strategic priorities for improving the conditions of Native Hawaiians in the areas of 'āina, culture, economic self-sufficiency, education, governance, and health.

We are proud of the accomplishments over the eight-year period contained in this *Strategic Plan: Lāhui Impact Report*. It represents an important era for OHA: a period of growth and maturity, of discipline and focus, of success and improvement. But behind every data point, program and research document detailed in this close out report, exists the story of individual beneficiaries whose lives we were able to help in some way.

Our Strategic Plan in Action

Jessie Wallace of Ha'ikū, Maui, decided it was time to change professions and leave the food industry. She told OHA's Ka Wai Ola in 2018 that as a 31-year-old Native Hawaiian single mother, this was a big decision. But she knew that she needed to find a better paying job to support her 10-year-old son and six-year-old daughter.

So she chose to enroll at UH Maui College to pursue a new career in technology. Working full-time while going to school and raising her keiki was difficult. She saw many of the students who started at the same time as her graduate. But she persevered, and an OHA Higher Education Scholarship helped ease the burden of tuition.

After four years, Wallace graduated in May 2018 with her associate's degree in electronics and computer engineering technology. For Wallace, her return to school wasn't only a success because she graduated. She was also able to set an example for her keiki. "I wanted to show my kids that they can go to college and do anything they want," she said. "I want them to know that you don't give up, you have to push through until you're done."

Wallace's story is the reason OHA was created four decades ago: to better conditions for Native Hawaiians and to steer funds reserved for Native Hawaiians to programs that best serve our beneficiaries.

There's the story of 'Ohana Pellegrino, whose ancestral family lands in Nā Wai 'Ehā, Maui, now have more stream water to grow kalo because of OHA's 'āina advocacy.

Under the area of economic self-sufficiency, there is the 'Ohana Kauhola, who, after more than two decades of receiving government rental assistance, were finally able to purchase their own home in Waimānalo because of an OHA-funded homeownership program.

And there's also 'Ohana Reyes of Kona, who were able to expand their award-winning cheesecake business because of a business loan from OHA.

We are proud of these success stories across our pae 'āina. We understand, however, that for every beneficiary we were able to help, there are many more whose lives we haven't yet touched. To help expand our reach, we continue to advocate at the Legislature to increase our share of Public Land Trust (PLT) revenues. Currently, OHA's \$15.1 million annual payment, which has remained the same for over a decade, is only about half the amount our data indicates OHA should be receiving.

History of OHA

The state Constitution is clear that Native Hawaiians are one of the specific beneficiaries of the PLT. These are the lands of our kūpuna that the state now holds because of the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i. But for years after statehood, Native Hawaiians were given short shrift. Scant resources were directed at preserving our culture, rectifying Hawai'i's history of injustice or improving our well-being. Consequently, our people suffered as we became increasingly marginalized in our one hānau (birthlands). A group of Native Hawaiians set out to right this wrong. Through the state Constitutional Convention of 1978, they were able to convince the state to establish the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA). A primary kuleana given to this new agency was to manage the portion of PLT revenues expressly reserved for Native Hawaiians.

OHA's first two decades were beset with legal and political battles over making sure Native Hawaiians got their fair share of PLT funds. OHA did our best to direct the resources we did receive to our community. But our limited assets were spread thin across our broad mandate and the many, many demands of our Lāhui. As we continued to fight for more PLT revenues, OHA understood that we needed to rethink our operations to be more efficient.

Strategic Plan 2020+

We are developing our new Strategic Plan 2020+ to build upon the success of our Strategic Plan 2010-2018. Our mandate to better the conditions of Native Hawaiians is expansive, and the needs of our people require us to be innovative, committed to improvement and disciplined. We at OHA are up to this challenge and look forward to our next close out report when we can detail the results of our new Strategic Plan.

olette y. Machado

Colette Y. Machado CHAIR | TRUSTEE, MOLOKA'I & LĀNA'I

WHAT OHA DOES

In order to achieve our Priorities and Strategic Results, we are focused on the roles of advocate, researcher, asset manager and community engager to improve conditions for all Native Hawaiians through systemic change. Internally, OHA has 5 divisions, Paia, that engage in these roles to achieve our vision and mission.

ADVOCATE

Our role as advocate encompasses legislative and policy advocacy, research, and community engagement. OHA's Paia Kū, Advocacy Division, monitors legislation and policy, identifies harmful laws and policies, develops and implements strategies to change laws, policies, and practices deemed harmful to the well-being of our lāhui, and ensures compliance with existing laws and policies. In addition to these responsibilities, there are over 20 statutory requirements that obligate OHA to serve as administrator for initiatives, as well as to convene and participate on various task forces, committees, and councils.

ASSET MANAGER

Paia Kanaloa Wai, Resource Management, and Paia Kanaloa 'Āina, Land Assets Management, are critical to ensure that we make the best decisions regarding our budget, investments and land assets in order to support the work necessary toward achieving our strategic priorities and results. Paia Kanaloa Wai manages the operational budget, provides the resources for OHA's grants and sponsorship programs, and manages contracts. Paia Kanaloa 'Āina ensures that commercial properties remain viable assets as part of our portfolio. Additionally, Paia Kanaloa 'Aina has the kuleana to steward OHA properties such as Wao Kele o Puna and Kūkaniloko.

COMMUNITY ENGAGER

Paia Lono, Community Engagement Division, seeks to create two-way communication channels to build and strengthen relationships between OHA and our communities. As community engagers, our kuleana includes sharing information and maximizing opportunities to educate, engage and empower the lāhui. Paia Lono connects OHA in meaningful ways with Hawaiian communities and the general public through community outreach and digital, print and social media platforms. Community outreach is critical for building collaborative relationships with OHA beneficiaries and stakeholders and mobilizing communities to support OHA advocacy efforts and initiatives.



In 2013, Paia Lono started I Mana Ka Lāhui, an initiative to be more responsive to community interests and needs. I Mana Ka Lāhui workshops, held on each island, invite Hawaiian scholars and cultural practitioners to share their mana'o with the larger Hawaiian community.

RESEARCHER

Paia Kāne, Research Division, compiles, gathers, analyzes and reports data to identify gaps and importants issues, inform our advocacy, and ensure that our actions and initiatives are based on the best information available. Beyond the internal role of research, Paia Kāne developed and manages 3 database products available online.

In 2014, OHA's Research Division conducted a Mid-Point Assessment of the Strategic Plan using a similar methodology as this impact report. Several targets were assessed from then to now including: the total number of awards distributed to the community, the sum total of those award amounts, the total persons those awards served, and the total number of Native Hawaiians served by those awards. From 2010-2013 (four fiscal years and half-way through this Strategic Plan), OHA awarded \$33.87 million via 588 awards. Those projects reached 143,812 people, including 69,031 Native Hawaiians. Throughout this report you will see how OHA not only maintained that momentum, but increased its total distribution for community benefit.

D Priorities



Strategic results expressed through 14 indicators to be acheived by



DEVELOPMENT OF THE 2010-2018 STRATEGIC PLAN

In 2008, OHA began the process to initiate a new Strategic Plan after the close out of its first Strategic Plan 2002 - 2007. No close out report was created for that specific plan and the outcomes that were achieved. The Strategic Plan Steering Committee (SPSC), with support from consultant Weidner, Inc., gathered information from OHA Trustees, staff, stakeholders, students, and Native Hawaiians across the state and the continental U.S. regarding the issues and trends facing Native Hawaiians. Data from thousands of respondents were analyzed and reported to the SPSC. Trustees and staff were invited to observe the findings and share additional comments in 2009. Discussion and debate considered the current legislative and economic climate, cultural values and concepts on the rise, and collaborations with other Native Hawaiian organizations doing great work, with the reality of OHA's resources and timeline for implementing a new Strategic Plan.

Based on these conversations, OHA identified six core issue areas: education, health, land/water, economic self-sufficiency, governance, and culture. The SPSC further identified the priority statements upon which the Results and the Indicators were developed. Once the Strategic Priority Results were identified in 2009, baseline target numbers were developed in 2010 for each priority area. OHA used the best population-level data available at the time to track how Native Hawaiians were advancing each year throughout this Strategic Plan. These baselines were then used to create the indicator targets. In 2011, the Strategic Plan was extended to 2018 due to OHA's recognition of the enormity of these Priorities and Results for all of its beneficiaries. At that time, the Board adopted a Strategic Plan that continued to move forward the vision and mission by focusing on 6 priorities, with 10 strategic results expressed through 14 indicators to be acheived by 2018. In 2012, this Strategic Plan was reorganized to orient Value History and Culture as the tip of the 'ihe. Putting Mo'omeheu/Culture at the front of the spear empowered OHA to better conditions of Native Hawaiians by firstly valuing indigenous history, beliefs, and practices as thriving connections to positive identity today.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report is divided into a section for each Strategic Priority. When reviewing each Priority, you will see the section organized into summary areas based on OHA's respective roles as an advocate, researcher, asset manager, and community engager. It is important to keep in mind that this report is meant to be a brief snapshot and further documentation will be made available online from the robust information OHA has tracked since 2010 until 2018. For example, there are numerous grantee highlights found throughout this report. With nearly 1,500 grant awards made during this time period, it was impossible to show them all in this format. You will also see how several grantees' outcomes resulted in tremendous gains toward achieving OHA's Strategic Results and target Indicators by reviewing their grantee summary tables. Data and highlights presented in this report are two ways of telling OHA's story and how it has impacted the betterment of conditions for Native Hawaiians.

Further, OHA understands that numbers and dollars alone do not capture the totality of the direct and indirect accomplishments gained throughout this time period. Therefore, we have selected several highlights based on our research, advocacy, and engagement with the community. These stories provide real examples of how OHA has extended its reach to become an active member and trusted partner. We believe these highlights demonstrate that OHA has found a way to accentuate the integration of its roles and work across its departments, divisions, and offices. OHA's research is heavily informed by our community collaborators and experts of their respective fields. OHA advanced its advocacy positions by working with engaged networks. OHA's resources are tracked over time to produce important summaries and reports to the public.

METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION

With the exception of 'Āina, Statewide and Federal data were used to determine the extent to which the Strategic Indicators were acheived. The contribution of OHA, indirectly and directly, was assessed using internal data files, reports, and documents. Data was also collected from OHA grantees for the reporting of programmatic outcomes and loan recipients. Programmatic information like this enhances what we know at the macro-level for Native Hawaiians in Hawai'i.

DATA ANALYSIS

Descriptive analyses were conducted to determine frequencies and percents associated with each of the strategic priorities, results, and indicators. Quantitative and qualitative analyses of reports also resulted in counts associated with the direct and indirect work of OHA and its contribution to the lāhui-level impact you see here.

RESULTS

In general, OHA has achieved its most significant documented results to date. Lessons have been learned and will be considered moving forward, to include enhanced data measurement of numbers served with Native Hawaiian participation. However, this was the first time OHA embarked on a tracking system of this manner since its inception and has come a long way to provide transparent summary findings throughout the results included here.

ΗΟΌΚΑΗUA WAIWAI Economic Self-Sufficiency HO'ONA'AUAO 'ĀINA Land & Water Education EA MAULI OLA Governance Health **MO'OMEHEU** Culture Increase Family Income Build Exceed stability in Education Housing Standards Improve Achieve Understand Family Need for Viable Pae 'Āina Lifestyle Land Base Sustainability Choices $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$ Value Participate Ŵ Decrease Transfer $\dot{\mathbf{v}}$ Assets History and in Cultural Chronic

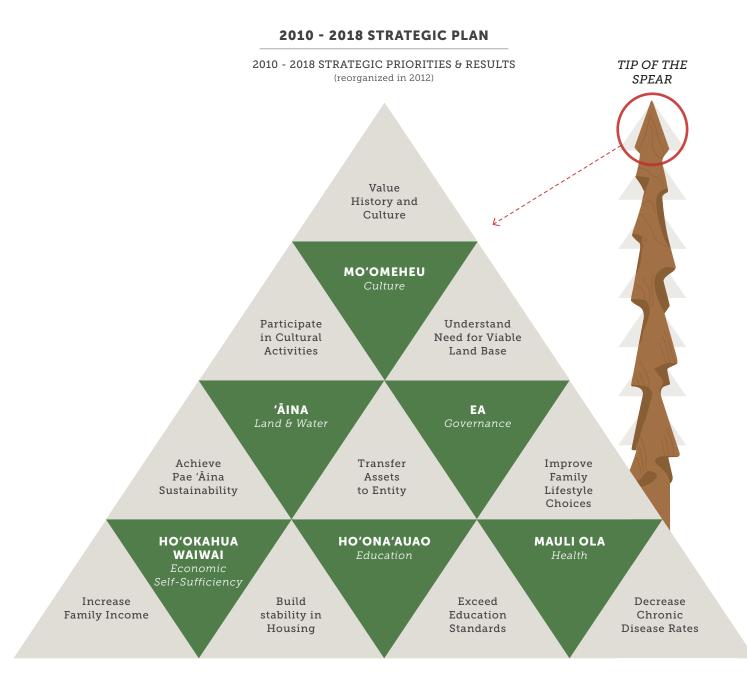
2010 - 2016 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES & RESULTS

Activities

Culture

to Entity

Disease Rates



KŪKULU HOU

Kūkulu Hou is the framework created to guide OHA toward accomplishing this Strategic Plan from 2010 - 2018. It is a vision which has been applied to achieve OHA's results and indicators. Based on the cultural and historical goals from OHA's history and mission, Kūkulu Hou became an action pathway for its programs and staff. This framework encouraged OHA to complete this plan while focusing internally on revitalizing itself as a Hawaiian Institution. The goal of Kūkulu Hou is to reconstruct and rebuild vital spaces where resources can once again thrive, directly contributing to reestablishing mana to our beloved nation–our lāhui.

O ke kahua mamua, mahope ke kūkulu.

The foundation first, the building afterwards. (Pukui, 1983, #2459)

MANA

The concept of mana and the practice of Kūkulu Hou is rooted in the act of reaffirming our cultural beliefs and values. Mana brings OHA together with the lāhui to act as a positive force. For this Strategic Plan, mana was the accumulation of OHA working hard to achieve each of its Strategic Priorities and Results. Mana flows throughout the Strategic Plan 2010-2018. Together, these 15 triangles represent the mana OHA sought to cultivate for Native Hawaiians. Beyond the numbers you will see mana. Between the dollars you will find impact.

'Ike no ka lā o ka 'ike; mana no ka lā o ka mana.

Know in the day of knowing; mana in the day of mana. (Pukui, 1983, #1212)



MAULI OLA | HEALTH

To improve the quality and longevity of life, Native Hawaiians will enjoy healthy lifestyles and experience reduced onset of chronic diseases.

Our focus on the health of Native Hawaiians reflects a top priority to reduce their obesity rate, which is due to health concerns associated with a lack of physical activity and proper nutrition. Our research shows that 75 percent of Native Hawaiians are at risk of being obese or overweight. We worked towards significantly reducing the obesity rate among Native Hawaiians by 2018. Moreover, OHA worked to decrease the number of Native Hawaiians needing substance abuse treatment. OHA further operated to increase the number of Native Hawaiian mothers receiving prenatal care in their first trimester.

MAULI OLA/HEALTH OVERVIEW



- 1. Mauli Ola Healthy life, health prevention and promotion for rural areas. Nutritionist Stacy Haumea presented dietary facts for a healthy life.
- 2. Ka'ū Coffee Festival Presentation on health and wellness.
- 3. Noni, The Miraculous Fruit Presentation on preparing the noni fruit into juice for many medicinal purposes, the gathering of the fruit, and respect for the land and its provision.
- 4. Moloka'i Senior Forum Outreach to kūpuna on Moloka'i to provide outreach for kupuna health and caregiver services focusing on preventative health, education, disease prevention, long care options, fitness and behavioral health issues.

5. Mother's Day Locket - Children and parents from various partner organizations along with their chaperone or parents were invited to complete a Ni'ihau Shell Locket for their moms or grandmothers. Creating the gift and sharing with their mom or grandmother was an opportunity to enhance family bonding.

6. Maui Shaped Clock - Families from various partner organizations invited to complete a Maui Island-shaped clock for their dads or grandfathers. Creating the gift and sharing with their dad or grandfather was an opportunity to enhance family bonding.

OHA's focus on Mauli Ola/Health Strategic Priorities and Results is part of a larger effort to improve the conditions of Native Hawaiians. We believe that Native Hawaiians deserve a high guality of life and lifestyles which support their optimal health outcomes. OHA understands that there are significant health disparities and social inequities which create barriers to Native Hawaiians' longevity and lead Native Hawaiian mortality rates to be earlier than their ethnic counterparts. This is especially true in rural areas that lack services that can be accessed in their community without having to be directly in the city of Honolulu. In response to longstanding health disparities like chronic diseases, OHA took steps from 2010 - 2018 to significantly reduce obesity rates, increase physical activity, and increase consumption of healthy and local foods, in conjunction with traditional Hawaiian health and healing.

To accomplish the results in this overview, OHA utilized a "social determinants of health model" to close Native Hawaiian health gaps monitored in these Results and Indicators. We emphasized international and national best practices that link health to education, housing, income, social services and environmental health. These and other determinants of Mauli Ola have urged OHA to work with the health care system and government to improve health for individuals, families, and neighborhoods. We have taken special care to attend to culture-based health services that mālama people and place holistically through our Advocacy, Research, and Grant Programs. Through meaningful Community Engagement, OHA listened to the community experts and cultural practitioners who want to embed cultural practices as time-tested forms of preventative health services important to every Native Hawaiian generation. OHA and its community partners will continue to use their collective reach and access to engage policymakers in these efforts, as well as to build public awareness toward a vision of collective health and well-being that is not limited by Western health disparities.

GRANTEE OUTCOMES

S11.8

million

Awarded

254 Grants Awarded

23,062 Native Hawaiians Served by 90 of the 254 awards

IMPACT

A total of \$11.8 (\$11,836,210) million was awarded toward the Mauli Ola (Health) priority through 254 awards to individual projects via grants, sponsorships, 'Ahahui events, and community event grants. Of that, \$179,969 were grants, sponsorships, and 'Ahahui events that were categorized as health but not linked to the definitive Strategic Result (obesity, prenatal, or substance abuse treatment). Of the total awarded to Health, \$4,565,777 was awarded to Improve Family Lifestyle Choices (prenatal care and substance abuse treatment) and \$7,090,464 was awarded toward Decreasing Chronic Diseases through decreasing obesity.



CHRONIC DISEASE RATES

During this time period **34 annual reports** were provided by OHA Community Grantees operating projects to decrease chronic disease rates. These reports document the impact of OHA grant fund dollars on Native Hawaiian communities through direct services. Annually reported impact, outputs and outcomes include:

8,925 participants enrolled in 34 programs

6,321 Native Hawaiians enrolled in 34 programs

4,057 Native Hawaiians completed an Individual Treatment Plan in **30** reported programs

1,710 participants reduced their BMI in 32 reported programs

1,094 Native Hawaiians reduced their weight in **27** reported programs

3,503 Native Hawaiians improved eating habits/ dietary choices in **28** reported programs

1,409 participants increased physical activity in **10** reported programs

6 programs reported **121** Native Hawaiians who decreased body fat

13 programs reported **66** Native Hawaiians who were identified as obese at intake and at completion of the program were no longer identified as obese or lost at least 5% of their body weight

PRENATAL CARE

During this time period **6 annual reports** were provided by OHA Community Grantees operating projects to increase Native Hawaiians receiving prenatal care in the first trimester. These reports document the impact of OHA grant fund dollars on Native Hawaiian communities through direct services. Annually reported impact outputs and outcomes include:

1,106 Native Hawaiian women enrolled in **6** prenatal care coordination/services programs

2 programs reported **222** Native Hawaiian women who received prenatal and nutrition education in combination

6 programs reported **613** Native Hawaiian women who begin/ receive prenatal care in their first trimester

6 programs reported supporting **426** Native Hawaiian women to initiate breastfeeding

6 programs reported supporting **283** Native Hawaiian women who desired access to birth control at postpartum

photo: Kai Markell

OHA COMMUNITY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS:

MĀLAMA KAUA'I 📒

The project delivered a nutritious, consistent, and culturally relevant school meal program and strengthened health-related education within two Hawaiian public charter schools to improve the health and lifestyle choices of students and families. The project will be repeated in 2019.

A

AMOUNT: \$85,000

YEAR: 2018

LOCATION: Kaua'i

STRATEGIC RESULT: Decrease Chronic Diseases

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 181

NORTH HAWAI'I COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Various projects were initiated. One project provided medical, behavioral, psychosocial change interventions to Native Hawaiians. The other provided preconception care, prenatal care, labor/delivery services, and post-partum care to Native Hawaiian wāhine.

AMOUNT: \$447,550

YEAR: 2013-2015

LOCATION: Hawai'i Island

STRATEGIC RESULT: Decrease Chronic Diseases/ Improve Family Lifestyle Choices

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 1,027

VARIOUS AWARDS TO NATIONAL HEALTH ASSOCIATIONS WITH LOCAL CHAPTERS

From 2010 – 2018, OHA awarded 19 various sponsorships and community grants to several national health organizations with active local chapters. These include the American Lung Association of Hawaii, National Kidney Foundation, American Diabetes Association, American Heart Association, and American Cancer Society. Many of these awards are statewide and island-wide

events where thousands of people attend. Thus, the numbers served and impact remain loosely quantified for the purposes of this report. Nevertheless, these events offer important health education and outreach services to Native Hawaiians and all residents

of Hawai'i.

AMOUNT: \$193,343

YEAR: 2010-2018

LOCATION Statewide; various

STRATEGIC RESULT: Decrease Chronic Diseases/ Improve Family Lifestyle

Choices -

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 974+

QUEEN'S MEDICAL CENTER

Various projects were initiated. The most recent two-year community grant awarded project is to implement a culturally relevant, community-based program based on direct (physical activity, clinical assessment) and prevention services (education, research) to reduce the rate and severity of obesity among Native Hawaiians, to improve well-being and reduce the burden of cardiovascular risk factors.

AMOUNT: \$1,178,833

- YEAR: 2012-2018

LOCATION O'ahu & Maui

STRATEGIC RESULT: Decrease Chronic Diseases/

Improve Family Lifestyle

Choices NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 2.488

I OLA LĀHUI

Various projects were initiated. One project provided evidence-based health interventions in the area of obesity management that are culturally minded and tailored to treat a broad spectrum of Native Hawaiians with BMIs greater than 25, so they can achieve healthy weight and reduce health risks associated with obesity. Another project, the Kulana Hawai'i project will provide comprehensive, culturally-minded weight and chronic disease management services to Native Hawaiian adults and their families to increase their engagement in healthy lifestyle behaviors such as dietary habits, physical activity, medication adherence, stress management, as well as to reduce

high risk behaviors such as smoking.

AMOUNT: \$1,316,200

YEAR: 2012-2017

LOCATION O'ahu & Moloka'i

STRATEGIC RESULT: Decrease Chronic Diseases/

Improve Family Lifestyle Choices

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 1,519+

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I OFFICE OF RESEARCH SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE HAWAIIAN HEALTH

The PILI 'Ohana project facilitated weight loss and physical health improvement. The Department of Native Hawaiian Health provided a 9 month culturally-relevant and scientifically-supported lifestyle intervention to hundreds of overweight/obese Native Hawaiians and their families aimed at eliminating obesity.

AMOUNT: \$500,000

YEAR: 2012/2013

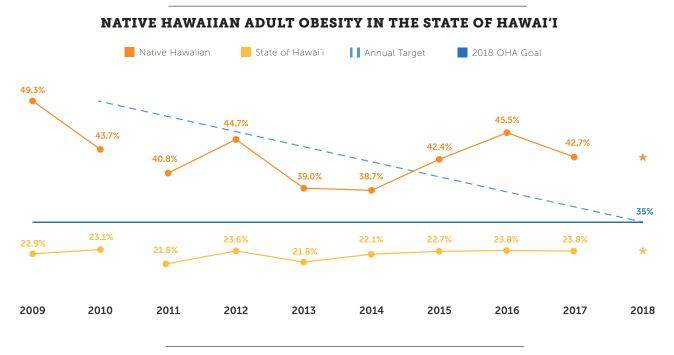
LOCATION: Statewide

STRATEGIC RESULT: Decrease Chronic Diseases

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 606

STRATEGIC INDICATOR:

Reduce the rate of obesity among Native Hawaiians from 49.3% to 35%



Source. Hawai'i State Department of Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. *Data not yet available at time of reporting.

Chronic diseases are characterized as having long duration and slow progression. They are costly and the leading causes of illness, disability, morbidity, and mortality. People of all age groups and socio-economic status are affected by chronic diseases. Improper chronic disease management can lead to preventable hospitalizations and a shorter life span. Chronic diseases can be linked to lifestyle choices such as poor nutrition, physical inactivity, heavy alcohol consumption, and tobacco use. These modifiable behaviors can in turn lead to hypertension, being overweight or obese, hyperglycemia (high blood glucose), or hyperlipidemia (high levels of fat in the blood), which are metabolic/physiological risk factors of chronic disease. Investing in eliminating modifiable risk behaviors can greatly reduce disease burden and premature mortality (OHA, 2015).

Obesity describes individuals who are 20% or more above their ideal healthy weight according to the American Heart Association. Obesity is known to increase the risk for multiple chronic diseases and affects many Native Hawaiian adults and children. In 2017, Hawai'i was one of two states and the District of Columbia with the lowest obesity prevalence between 20% and <25%. However in this same year, 42.7% of Native Hawaiian adults were obese, compared to 23.8% of all adults Statewide. Indicators such as these mark significant health disparities facing Native Hawaiians. Obesity is defined here using the Body Mass Index (BMI) which is

a number based on the ratio of body weight to height. Generally, a healthy BMI ranges from 18 to 25. A BMI of >30 is considered obese. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is the national data-set by which states measure the BMI of their population. Health-related surveys are conducted on an annual basis, of which two items are the weight and height of a person. Other demographics such as age (BMI range is different for children, youth, adults, and seniors), race/ethnicity and gender are collected to monitor the population distribution of BMI. In 2011, the BRFSS made two changes in the methodology for its dataset to make the data more representative of the total population. The first change was to the process of collecting the data to include making survey calls to cell phone numbers. The second was a statistical measurement change, which involves the way the data are weighted to better match the demographics of the population in the state. In this figure, you will see a break in the data to illustrate this change in the BRFSS.

Although the change resulted in CDC establishing a new baseline (34.0 to 33.9%), the national Healthy People 2020 Initiative (HP2020) did not significantly change their goals and target objectives (30.6 to 30.5%). Hawai'i had adopted these targets and uses the BRFSS data to track progress. Hawai'i did not change the HP2020 benchmarks/target of 30.5%.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT HIGHLIGHT: PRIORITIZING NATIVE HAWAIIAN HEALTH COLLABORATION

OHA was a founder of Nā Limahana o Lonopūha in 2010, the Native Hawaiian Health Consortium, along with an integrated network of leading senior executives and health care providers committed to addressing the status of Native Hawaiian health. This consortium proposed progressive models of culture and research-based methods toward improving health conditions among Native Hawaiians for long-term well-being. The consortium was comprised of two dozen private, non-profit, state, academic, community health centers and community-based providers with direct and indirect services throughout the pae 'āina and US continent. This partnership exemplifies a multi-level approach to improving health outcomes in the 21st century. Together they created an extensive action plan, executed a Five-Year Memorandum of Understanding with the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of Minority Health (OMH) under the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Health (OASH-13-087), and a One-Year Memorandum of Understanding with the US HHS OMH under the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and its Youth National Partnership

for Action (OASH-13-175) during President Obama's Administration. OHA served in the role of Consortium President via Ka Pouhana from 2010-2018.

Additionally, during the course of the Strategic Plan, OHA was well represented in the community via important boards, commissions, councils, and working groups. For example: co-chair of the Native Hawaiian Health Task Force: member of the Childhood Obesity Prevention Task Force; Hā Kūpuna, the National Resource Center for Native Hawaiian Elders: Hawai'i State Innovation Model. State Health Care Innovation Plan: Board Member of Papa Ola Lōkahi; Community Board Member of the Multidisciplinary and Translational Research Infrastructure Expansion ("R MATRIX"); Community Board Member of the OLA Hawai'i grant; Hawai'i Local Advisory Committee Member of the Children's Healthy Living Program; member of the Hawai'i Maternal and Infant Health Collaborative; member of the Asian Pacific Islander Caucus (APIC) for Public Health; member of the Ke Ola Mau Advisory Council: and cochair of the CNHA Native Hawaiian Health Caucus.

ADVOCACY HIGHLIGHT: IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH PLANNING THROUGH LEGISLATION

HRS §226-20 - Act 155 (HB1616 HD1 SD1) This new law amended the state health-planning statute for the first time in nearly 30 years, bringing it up to date with current best practices in health planning. In doing so, it allows state agencies to plan around and invest resources in addressing the social determinants of health, otherwise known as the systemic, circumstantial factors that can greatly influence health outcomes of communities and individuals. Secondly, it aligns state policy with federal policy that codifies the longstanding federal commitment to raising Native Hawaiian health to the highest level, and expresses the special relationship between Native Hawaiians and the federal government. Lastly, this law directs agencies to specifically address the health disparities of Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders and Filipinos.

"OHA has been one of the strongest advocates for closing the health disparities that affect Native Hawaiians," said Kamana'opono Crabbe, Ka Pouhana and CEO. "With this new law, the state acknowledges the importance of smart and strategic health planning and has reiterated its commitment to address the health status of Native Hawaiians and other vulnerable communities."

Support of SCR114 and SR60 (2014): During 2013 -2017, OHA provided funding and advocacy expertise to support the successful passing of SCR114 and SR60 in 2014 with the convening of 33 task force members from Hawai'i's leading health and Native Hawaiian-serving organizations. OHA was Co-Chair of the Task Force via the CEO with the Department of Health and Department of Native Hawaiian Health, respectively. OHA was instrumental in supporting the development of the Senate Informational Briefing and the SR60 Legislative Report submitted to the Legislature before the session began in 2017. Both of these included several important recommendations for legislative action for Native Hawaiian health improvements to be gained in Hawai'i. During 2017 – 2018 in its role as collaborator, OHA worked directly with the Task Force to submit bills in the 2017 legislative session and provide testimony and advocacy with committees.

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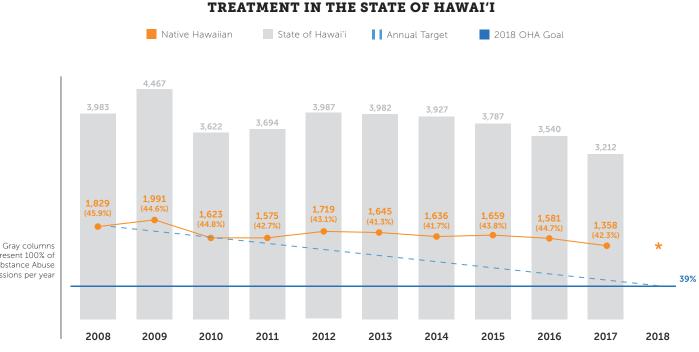
STRATEGIC RESULT:

Increasing the percent of Native Hawaiian families actively improving lifestyle choices by

STRATEGIC INDICATOR:

Decrease the number of Native Hawaiians in State DOH substance abuse treatment from 45.9% to 39%

NATIVE HAWAIIANS IN STATE DOH SUBSTANCE ABUSE



represent 100% of Substance Abuse Admissions per year

> Hawai'i State Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD), Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services Reports. 2015-2017 data from ADAD, personal communication.

*Data not yet available at time of reporting.

Note: There were missing ethnicity cases for 7, 1, and 2 individuals in 2011, 2012, and 2014, respectively.

Substance abuse has a major impact on the health, safety, and quality of life for individuals, families, and communities. The effects are cumulative and contribute to costly social, physical, mental, and public health problems. Issues include: teenage pregnancy, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), domestic violence, child abuse, motor vehicle crashes, physical fights, crime, homicide, suicide, heart disease, and cancer (ADAD, HP2020).

In 2017. Hawai'i had 3.212 statewide admissions for treatment services. Of that total, Native Hawaiians accessed treatment the most with admissions of 1,358 (42.3%). In 2010, Hawai'i had 3,622 statewide admissions for treatment services. Of that total, Native Hawaiians accessed treatment the most with admissions of 1,623 (44.8%). This was the highest of all race/ethnicities in the State.

The primary source of funds for substance abuse treatment is in the Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH). About \$16.1 million dollars in state and federal funds were spent on statewide treatment services in 2017. 45.7% of those funds were spent on Native Hawaiians, due to high service utilization need. There was a 3.6 percentage point decrease between 2008 and 2017. (45.9 - 42.3 = 3.6).

OHA COMMUNITY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS:

SALVATION ARMY-FAMILY TREATMENT SERVICES (O'AHU)

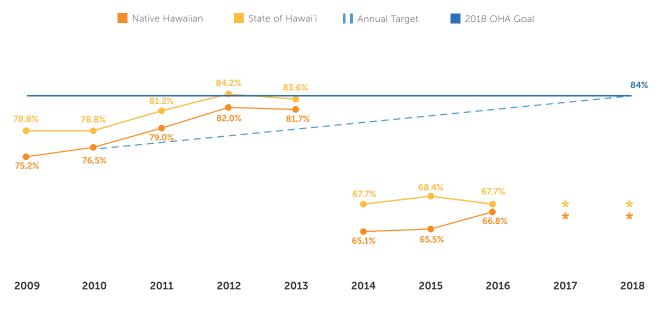
The Salvation Army's Ola Kino Maika'i program serves Native Hawaiian women and children enrolled in Family Treatment Services' residential and therapeutic treatment programs on O'ahu. The program aims to improve the health of Hawaiian women recovering from substance abuse and addiction while preventing obesity and reducing weight gain related to cessation of tobacco, methamphetamine and other drugs. Participants engaged in Hawaiian cultural practices that support health and learned skills to live a healthy lifestyle. Cultural components of the program included a weekly culture class, lomilomi, establishing a māla or garden, learning mele, oli, mo'olelo and dances, and excursions to culturally significant sites. From 2014-2018, OHA awarded \$561,645 in community grant funding to the Salvation Army to continue its treatment efforts.

YEAR	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AWARD AMOUNT	TOTAL PERSONS SERVED	TOTAL NHS SERVED
2014	The project provided obesity prevention and inter- vention to pregnant women and mothers undergo- ing substance abuse treatment through culturally appropriate health education.	\$122,822	45	28
2015	The project provided obesity prevention and inter- vention to pregnant women and mothers undergo- ing substance abuse treatment through culturally appropriate health education.	\$124,823	53	35
2016	The Ola Kino Maika'i project provided women in residential substance abuse treatment, and their children, obesity prevention and intervention to prevent excessive weight gain while women are engaged in smoking cessation and learning to live a drug free lifestyle, and to prevent feeding practices that could result in obesity in their children.	\$112,000	58	36
2017	The Ola Kino Maika'i project provided women in residential substance abuse treatment, and their children, obesity prevention and intervention to prevent excessive weight gain while women are engaged in smoking cessation and learning to live a drug free lifestyle, and to prevent feeding practices that could result in obesity in their children.	\$112,000	60	37
2018	The project aimed to improve the health of Hawai- ian women recovering from substance abuse and addiction and prevent obesity and reduce weight gain related to cessation of tobacco, methamphet- amine and other drugs, by engaging women in Hawaiian cultural practices that support health, and by providing information and skills to live a healthy lifestyle.	\$90,00	62	33
2014-2018		\$561,645	278	169

STRATEGIC INDICATOR:

Increase the number of Native Hawaiian mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester from 81.4 % to 83.6%

NATIVE HAWAIIANS MOTHERS RECEIVING PRENATAL CARE IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER IN THE STATE OF HAWAI'I



Hawai'i State Department of Health. Office of Health Status Monitoring (OHSM), Vital Statistics 2000-2009 Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse (HHDW). 2010-2016

*Data not yet available at time of reporting.

Note: OHSM data from 2000-2009 contain an Unknown category for prenatal care. In 2010, OHSM discontinued their Annual Report. HHDW currently reports on Vital Statistics data from OHSM. All the percents in this Indicator Sheet include data from the Unknown category. Due to changes in data collection methods in Vital Statistics, data from 2014 forward cannot be compared to prior years as indicated by the broken time lines.

Prenatal care is medical attention given to the expectant mother and her developing baby. Early identification of maternal disease and risks for complications of pregnancy or birth are the primary reasons for first trimester entry into prenatal care. This can help ensure that women with complex health histories and women with chronic illness or other risks are seen by specialists, if required. Early high quality prenatal care is critical to improving pregnancy outcomes among Native Hawaiians. Pregnant women are urged to enter prenatal care as soon as possible to improve the well-being, health, and outcomes of both mothers and infants. Prenatal care is a preventive health measure that includes regular checkups, prenatal tests, counseling, and education while pregnant.

Hawai'i Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is a survey project funded by the CDC in collaboration with the Hawai'i Department of Health (HDOH), Office of Health Status Monitoring (OHSM) to identify and monitor maternal behaviors and experiences before, during, and in the first few months after

a live birth in Hawai'i. The first full year of data was collected in 2000. The data reveal that progress was being made toward achieving the goal of 83.6% of Native Hawaiian mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester. In 2011, 2012, and 2013, the U.S. Healthy People 2020 target for first trimester prenatal care of 77.9% was exceeded. As shown in this Figure, the percent of Native Hawaiian mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester decreased to 65% in 2014.

This decrease is due to methodology changes in how the data was collected. In 2014, newborns' birth certificates began to show the exact date that prenatal care commenced as recorded in the mothers' medical record. The OHA 2010-2018 Strategic Plan was based on pre-2014 methodology. The most recent data from 2016 reported by HDOH indicates that 66.8% of Native Hawaiian mothers in the State of Hawai'i received prenatal care within their first trimester. This is difference of 0.9 percentage points lower than the State rate. The HP2020 target is 77.9 percent.

HIGHLIGHT: TRANSFORMING THE HEALTH OF NATIVE HAWAIIAN WOMEN AND MEN

The health of wahine and kane should be examined within the context of social determinants. In order to better guide the health policy discussion around Native Hawaiian men and women, OHA authored two reports: Kānehō'ālani: Transforming The Health Of Native Hawaiian Men, and Haumea: Transforming the Health of Native Hawaiian Women and Empowering Wāhine Well-Being.

Grounded in the Kūkulu Hou Methodology and driven by original scholarship, the reports explore the traditional role of kāne and wāhine in Native Hawaiian society and culture, then move forward to examine contemporary social factors. Traditionally, Native Hawaiians contributed to their communities and 'ohana in multiple ways; in the modern context, however, social, political, and economic changes in Hawai'i transformed the ability of kāne and wāhine to continue their integral role in Hawaiian culture. The ensuing disconnect from 'āina, 'ohana, and cultural practices, led to disruptions in wāhine and kāne health, which in turn affected the health of the entire community.

Traditionally, Native Hawaiian men and women were vital components of Hawaiian culture. Today, kāne and wāhine experience various health disparities as they mature from keiki, to mākua, and to kūpuna. For example, keiki in public schools are earning low test scores, and youth are over-represented in child abuse, neglect, and juvenile arrests. Barriers in childhood and adolescence continue into adulthood, where mākua are over-represented in prison and income is significantly lower than state averages. As kūpuna, our elder citizens encounter heightened economic anxieties, with low retirement rates and fixed incomes.

Today we understand that social determinants of health affect kāne and wāhine across generations in terms of education, criminal justice, family relations, economic stability, and physical and behavioral health outcomes. Advocacy across state agencies is necessary to achieve improved cultural integration in programs and organizations with community-based programming that impacts our Native Hawaiian women and men.

Haumea and Kānehō'ālani add to the academic and policy literature by emphasizing the systemic nature of the persistent health disparities between Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians, including housing, incarceration, income, wealth, partner violence, and civic engagement. The reports prescribe a tighter integration of culture and resilience across state agencies, uplifting community-based programming, and assembling expert coalitions to guide our collective work.

Visit www.oha.org/kanehealth and www.oha.org/wahinehealth to view the full reports.



HO'ONA'AUAO | EDUCATION

To maximize choices of life and work, Native Hawaiians will gain knowledge and excel in educational opportunites at all levels.

The two primary goals for Hawaiian education involve increasing the percentage of Native Hawaiian students who meet or exceed reading and math standards in middle school as well as high school, and boosting the graduation rate at the post-secondary level.

HO'ONA'AUAO/EDUCATION OVERVIEW

OHA's commitment to Native Hawaiian education is evidenced by the volume of work we do to support a good education for our people. We know education is a critical foundation to building leaders from within our community for the longevity of our lāhui to thrive for generations to come. We also know that there is a direct link between education outcomes and well-paying jobs, guality of life for Native Hawaiians, and Native Hawaiians in decision-making positions across Hawai'i and the world. Throughout 2010-2018 OHA invested in improving Hawai'i State Assessment (HSA) proficiency rates in reading and math, has recommitted to Hawaiian-focused charter schools, and significantly increased scholarships for Native Hawaiians accessing post-secondary learning opportunities. OHA and its community partners will continue to use their collective reach and access to engage policymakers in these efforts, as well as build public awareness toward a vision of collective knowledge creation that is not limited by Western standards of educational measurement.



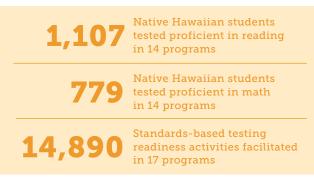
- 2. Lāna'i High School Media class learning about film.
- 3. Rise to Literacy in Hawai'i a presentation on the literacy rates of Native Hawaiians from the early 1900s to current Native Hawaiian literacy rates.
- 4. College Bound 101 workshop on planning for the future with an emphasis on college.

GRANTEE OUTCOMES



58,028 Native Hawaiians Served in 97 of the 209 programs

IMPACT



Math and Reading Proficiency Result

During this time period, 20 annual reports where provide by OHA Community Grantees operating projects to address the K-12 academic result. These reports document the impact of OHA grant fund dollars on Native Hawaiian communities through direct services. Annually reported impact outputs and outcomes include:

10,760 students enrolled in 20 programs

6,509 Native Hawaiian students enrolled in 20 programs

14,890 standards-based testing readiness activities facilitated in 17 reported programs

1,806 of 3,310 students tested as proficient in reading (54.6%) in 14 reported programs

1,107 of 2,289 Native Hawaiian students tested as proficient in reading (48.4%) in 14 reported programs

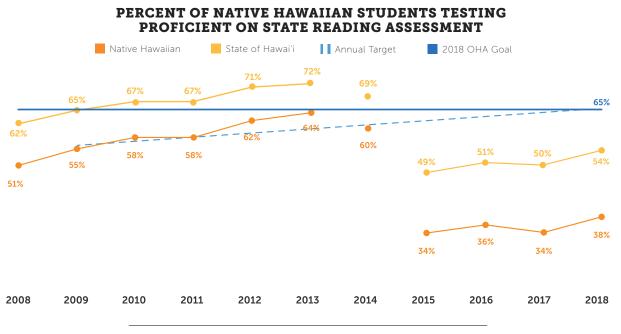
1,275 of 3,105 students tested as proficient in math (41.1%) in 14 reported programs

779 of 2,267 Native Hawaiian students tested as proficient in math (34.4%) in 14 reported programs

3 programs in the 2018 grant cycle reported 461 students for whom individualized student learning plans were developed, and 1,914 families who participated in family engagement activities

STRATEGIC INDICATOR:

Increase the percentage of Native Hawaiian students meeting and exceeding reading standards from 55% to 65%



Office of Hawaiian Affairs. (2017). Hawai'i Assessment Test Indicator Sheet SY2017. Honolulu, HI: Research Division, Special Project. Retrieved from https://www.oha.org/wp-content/uploads/indicator.SY2017.Hawaii-Educational-Assessments-Indicator-Sheet-SY2017.pdf

The Hawai'i State Assessment (HSA) in reading and math were administered to Department of Education public school students in grades 3 – 8 and 10. These assessments measured student achievement based on Hawai'i Content and Performance Standards III (HCPS). Scores were categorized into four standard levels (Exceeds, Meets, Approaches, and Well-Below) and then collapsed into two general categories: Proficient (Exceeds, Meets) and Not Proficient (Approaches, Well-Below).

2009 data indicated that 55% of Native Hawaiian students were testing proficient on the HSA in reading, 10 percentage points less than the 65% of all public school students. OHA aimed to increase the percent of Native Hawaiian students testing proficient in reading and set a target of 65% of Native Hawaiian students testing proficient in reading by 2018. From 2009 to 2013, the percent of Native Hawaiian students testing proficient in reading steadily increased and remained on track to achieve OHA's strategic goal of 65%. In fact, by 2013, 64% of Native Hawaiian students were proficient in reading; a 9 percentage point increase from 2009 and only one percentage point less than the 2018 Strategic Goal.

In 2014, midway through this strategic timeframe, the Department of Education (DOE) moved from HCPS toward a more rigorous set of standards, the Hawai'i Common Core Standards. To align with these new standards, the DOE replaced the HSA with the Smarter Balanced Assessments (SBA). In preparation for the SBA, a "bridge" assessment comprised of both the HSA and SBA elements was used in 2014 followed by full implementation of the SBA in 2015. Tests continued to be administered to grades 3 - 8 but switched from grade 10 to grade 11. The four standard levels were retitled (Exceeded, Met, Nearly Met, and Did Not Meet Standards) and Proficiency was now defined as students scoring within the Exceeded and Met Standards levels. Due to the use of this new reading assessment tool, results from 2014 and 2015 onward cannot be compared with previous years as noted by the line break in this figure. The initial target of 65% was based on the previous test performance, thus a decision was made by OHA to continue monitoring the overall performance to determine if a pattern emerged upon which to set a new target.

With the implementation of the new SBA in 2015, the percent of all students, including Native Hawaiians, who tested as proficient in reading dropped considerably to 49% and 34% respectively, revealing an even more pronounced gap of 15 percentage points between Native Hawaiian students and all students. Although the percentage of Native Hawaiian students to test proficient in reading has grown 4 percentage points (34% in 2015 to 38% in 2018), the reading proficiency gap between Native Hawaiian students and all students and all students has increased to 16 percentage points, with 54% of all students testing proficient in 2018. Of concern is the persistent gap between the percent of Native Hawaiian students testing proficient in reading and their peers.

OHA COMMUNITY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS:

AFTER SCHOOL ALL STARS

In 2014-2015, the Office of Hawaiian Affars awarded a Programmatic Grant of \$150,000 to After-School All Stars in Wai'anae to provide after-school enrichment, menotring and tutoring activities for middle school students on the Leeward Coast of O'ahu

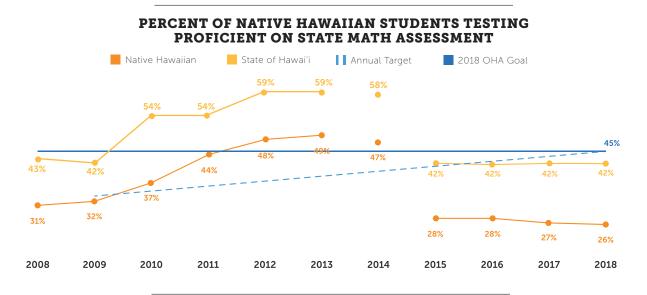
A majority of the student body at Wai'anae Intermediate School attends the after-school program and together they are achieving positive results. Hawaiian students participating in After-School All-Stars for at least 30 days experienced a 9.7% increase in reading proficiency and a 23.9% increase in math proficiency. But these results are not limited to Wai'anae. OHA is helping to create this type of positive change through after school programs in 11 different communities throughout the pae 'āina. After-school All-Stars runs programs for students in Wai'anae and Nānākuli on O'ahu, and in Ka'ū, Kea'au, and Pāhoa on Hawai'i Island, while Boys and Girls Club of Maui helps students at the Central Maui Clubhouse (located in Kahului), Ha'ikū Clubhouse, Kahekili Terrace Clubhouse, Lahaina Clubhouse, Makawao Clubhouse and Paukūkalo Clubhouse.

YEAR	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AWARD AMOUNT	LOCATION	TOTAL PERSONS SERVED
2013	To improve academic performance, as evidenced by improvement in HSA scores, of Native Hawaiian middle school students (11-14 years old) attending Nānākuli Intermediate, Wai'anae Intermediate, and King Intermediate schools.	\$64,430	Oʻahu	672
2013	To improve academic performance, as evidenced by improvement in HSA scores, of Native Hawaiian middle school students (11-14 years old) attending Ka'ū Intermediate, Kea'au Middle, and Pāhoa High and Intermediate schools.	\$72,914	Hawai'i	505
2014	To provide after school enrichment, mentoring, and tutoring activities for middle school students on the Leeward coast of O'ahu	\$75,000	Oʻahu	459
2015	To provide after school enrichment, mentoring, and tutoring activities for middle school students on the Leeward coast of O'ahu	\$75,000	Oʻahu	393
2016	These out-of-school programs in two O'ahu (Nānākuli and Wai'anae) and three Hawai'i island (Ka'ū, Kea'au, and Pāhoa) Title 1 middle and inter- mediate schools operate at school sites to provide comprehensive after-school programs to improve proficiency in reading and math, as evidenced by Hawai'i State Assessment (HSA) test scores. This program provides an alternative to risky after-school activities, offers fun, social learning activities, and improves students' ability to advance to the next grade level.	\$236,975	Multiple	1,078
2017	These out-of-school programs in two O'ahu (Nānākuli and Wai'anae) and three Hawai'i island (Ka'ū, Kea'au, and Pāhoa) Title 1 middle and inter- mediate schools operate at school sites to provide comprehensive after-school programs to improve proficiency in reading.	\$236,975	Multiple	1,192
2018	The purpose of this project is to provide compre- hensive after-school programs in five Title I middle schools to improve Native Hawaiian student profi- ciency in reading and math.	\$245,405 - -	Hawai'i; Oʻahu	1,101
2013-2018		\$1,006,699	Various	5,400

STRATEGIC RESULT: Exceed Education Standards

STRATEGIC INDICATOR:

Increase the percentage of Native Hawaiian students meeting and exceeding math standards from 32% to 45%



Office of Hawaiian Affairs. (2017). Hawai'i Assessment Test Indicator Sheet SY2017. Honolulu, HI: Research Division, Special Project. Retrieved from https://www.oha.org/wp-content/uploads/indicator.SY2017.Hawaii-Educational-Assessments-Indicator-Sheet-SY2017.pdf

As with reading, the math section of the HSA was administered to Department of Education public school students in grades 3 – 8 and 10 to measure student achievement in HCPS. Scores were categorized into four standard levels (Exceeds, Meets, Approaches, and Well-Below) and then collapsed into two general categories: Proficient (Exceeds, Meets) and Not Proficient (Approaches, Well-Below).

Data for 2009 revealed that 32% of Native Hawaiian students tested proficient on the HSA in math, while 42% of all public school students were testing proficient, a difference of 10 percentage points. As part of the Strategic Plan to Increase the Percent of Native Hawaiian Students Meeting and Exceeding Math standards, OHA set a target of 45% of Native Hawaiian students testing proficient in math by 2018. The percent of Native Hawaiian students testing proficient in math steadily increased in 2010 and 2011, and by 2012, the percent of Native Hawaiian students to be proficient in math reached 48%, surpassing the OHA Strategic goal of 45%. By 2013, almost half (49%) of all Native Hawaiian students tested proficient in math, representing a 17 percentage point increase from 2009.

With the transition from the HSA to the SBA through the "bridge" assessments in 2014 and full implementation in 2015, math

proficiency test scores for 2014 and 2015 onward cannot be compared with previous years as noted by the line break in this figure. As with reading, tests continued to be administered to grades 3 – 8 but switched from grade 10 to grade 11 and the four standard levels were retitled (Exceeded, Met, Nearly Met, and Did Not Meet) with proficiency being defined as students scoring within the Exceeded and Met standard levels. The initial target of 45% was based on the previous test performance, thus the decision was made to continue monitoring the overall performance to determine if a pattern emerged upon which to set a new target.

Similar to reading proficiency, the conversion to the SBA led to a substantial shift in math proficiency across the board. In 2015, the percent of all students (including Native Hawaiians) who tested proficient in math dropped to 42% and 28% respectively. Between 2015 and 2018, the percent of all students testing proficient in math has remained around 42%, however, the percent of Native Hawaiian students proficient in math has decreased 2 percentage points to 26%. This represents a steadily increasing gap of 16 percentage points between Native Hawaiian students who tested proficient in math and their peers.

HIGHLIGHT FROM HAWAIIAN-FOCUSED CHARTER SCHOOL TO COLLEGE GRADUATE

Something remarkable happened at Windward Community College's 2019 graduation ceremony. Four students from Ke Kula o Samuel M. Kamakau Charter School donned gowns and kihei to receive their associate degrees in liberal arts – two weeks before they graduated from high school.

All seven of Kamakau's seniors this year were part of WCC's Early College High School program. The program brings WCC professors into public high schools to teach college-level coursework, and enables participating students to earn college and high school credits. The three remaining Kamakau graduates all earned more than 25 college credits. And all seven will be attending college next year.

"The Early College program at [WCC] was such an amazing opportunity! I decided to enroll in this program for my lāhui, my people," said Kamakau alumna Wai'ale'ale Sarsona, who delievered a speech in 'ōlelo Hawai'i at the

million

WCC graduation ceremony. "Throughout this journey, I was faced with many challenges and much skepticism. However, I pushed through because I knew that this path that I was taking of 'imi na'auao (seeking enlightenment) was not one that was unfamiliar to my ancestors. It was the mana of my kūpuna that pushed me through it and continues to do so today."

Kamakau's class of 2019 stands as testament to the success of the Hawaiian-focused charter school movement, which OHA has invested \$14.2 million into since 2010. These 17 charter schools are not only instilling a strong sense of cultural identity and pride into over 4,100 enrolled students annually, but are also providing an academically rigorous curricula that prepares haumāna for post-secondary and career success. Hawaiian-focused charter schools are developing our next generation of Native Hawaiian leaders who will guide the lāhui while understanding how to walk between two worlds.







enrolled

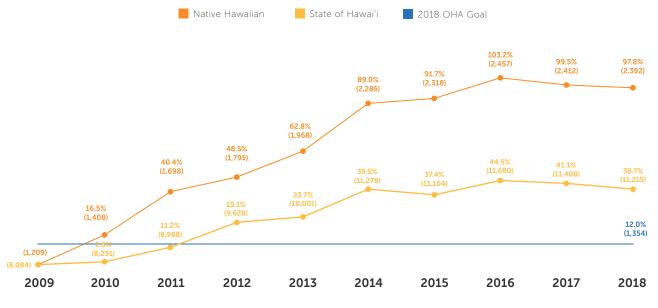


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STRATEGIC INDICATOR:

Increase the number of Native Hawaiian students who earn post-secondary degrees or certificates in the UH-system by 12% by 2018

PERCENT CHANGE IN NUMBER OF DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES EARNED BY NATIVE HAWAIIAN STUDENTS IN THE UH SYSTEM



Source. University of Hawai'i Institutional Research and Analysis Office (UH IRO). (2018). Degrees Table 1; Degrees and Certificates Awarded by Major and Gender. Retrieved from https://www.hawaii.edu/institutionalresearch/degreeReport.action?FISCAL_YEAR=2018&IRO_INSTITUTION=&drillThru-Level=&agglevel=&reportId=DET1&campusContext=&drillId=&VALUE=&exportType=&drillValue=&drillTarget=

The University of Hawai'i System (UHS) consists of three universities, seven community colleges, and nine education centers across six islands, offering over 600 programs/curricula from certificates and vocational training to doctorate programs. Between 2009 and 2018, Native Hawaiian students have accounted for approximately 23-24% of the total student population across UHS.

The 2010-2018 OHA Strategic Plan aimed to increase the number of Native Hawaiian students who earn degrees and certificates by 12%. It was later realized that the University of Hawai'i (UH) does not provide the count of individuals who received a degree or certificate, but rather the count of degrees or certificates earned. Therefore, to evaluate the progress of the post-secondary indicator, OHA revised the indicator to measure the number of degrees and certificates earned by Native Hawaiian students. Based on the 1,209 degrees and certificates earned by Native Hawaiian students between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009, OHA determined the 2018 goal of increasing this figure by 12% was equivalent to earning 1,354 degrees and certificates annually.

By 2010, the 12% goal was already exceeded, with an increase of 16% (1,408 degrees and certificates earned). Dramatic increases continued, and by 2016 the number of degrees and certificates

earned by Native Hawaiian students reached 2,457. Increases were also seen in the degrees and certificates earned by all students in the same time period, but not to the same extent as Native Hawaiian students. In 2016, a total of 11,680 degrees and certificates were earned by all UH students representing an increase of 45% over the 2009 baseline total of 8,804, compared to 103.2% over the 2009 baseline total of 1,209 earned by Native Hawaiians.

Although 2017 and 2018 data showed a slight decrease from 2016 in the number of degrees and certificates earned (2,412 and 2,392 respectively), Native Hawaiians continue to surpass the 12% target set in 2009 with the most recent data from 2018 showing a 97.8% cumulative increase over the 2009 baseline numbers.

As part of their 2008-2015 Strategic Plan, UH implemented two strategic outcomes which directly impacted the academic success of Native Hawaiian students. These efforts are reflected in the data presented.

Between 2010 and 2018, OHA provided over 2,000 postsecondary education scholarships, totaling more than \$5.6 million to contribute to the increase in this Indicator.

OHA COMMUNITY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS:

LĀNA'I HIGH & ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Various awards for college fair and career day activities for students.

AMOUNT: \$22,500

YEAR: 2010-2013

LOCATION: Lāna'i

STRATEGIC RESULT: Exceed Education Standards

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: Not reported

HI TECH YOUTH NETWORK

To train youth in technology and multi-media skills at technology studios on Kaua'i.

AMOUNT: \$180,000

YEAR: 2014

LOCATION: Kaua'i

STRATEGIC RESULT: Exceed Education Standards

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 43

NĀ PUA NO'EAU

Six awards were provided to support Nā Pua No'eau Center for gifted and talented Native Hawaiian children, some awarded through University of Hawai'i Hilo.

AMOUNT: \$5,259,652

YEAR: 2011-2015

LOCATION: Statewide; Various Islands

STRATEGIC RESULT: Exceed Education Standards

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 9,711

'AHA PŪNANA LEO (VARIOUS LOCATIONS)

From 2010 – 2018, OHA has awarded 12 various sponsorships and community grants to 'Aha Pūnana Leo programs; 7 of which are distinctly related to Education. Many of these awards are statewide and island-wide events where thousands of people attend. Thus, the numbers served and impact remain under quantified for the purposes of this report. Nevertheless, these events offer important health education and outreach services to Native Hawaiians like Makahiki Maoli Festival, Pūlama Mauli Ola, Ho'ōla 2016 and 2017, and others.

AMOUNT: \$745,937

YEAR: 2010-2018

LOCATION Statewide; various Islands

STRATEGIC RESULT: Exceed Education Standards; Decrease Chronic Disease Rates; Participate in Cultural Activities

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 5,754

GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF HAWAI'I

To improve academic performance, as evidenced by improvement in standardized test scores, of Native Hawaiian middle and high school students attending DOE schools in Hawai'i County.

AMOUNT: \$375,000

YEAR: 2013-2015

LOCATION: Hawai'i Island

STRATEGIC RESULT: Exceed Education Standards

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 229

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS (VARIOUS LOCATIONS)

From 2010 – 2018, OHA awarded 12 various sponsorships and community grants to several programs under the Boys and Girls Club; seven of those are distincly related to Education. One project is The Mohala Tke Project to strengthen academic success for Native Hawaiian and other Club members by instilling lifelong learning habits in the youth of five Boys & Girls Club of the Big Island communities through culturally responsive, experiential academic support delivered by caring Club mentors. Goals also include medication adherence, stress management, and reduction of high risk behaviors such as smoking.

AMOUNT: \$1,217,687

YEAR: 2010-2018

LOCATION:-Statewide; Various Islands

STRATEGIC RESULT: Exceed Education Standards;

Exceed Education Standards, Decrease Chronic Disease Rates; Participate in Cultural Activities

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 10,684

HO'OKAHUA WAIWAI | ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

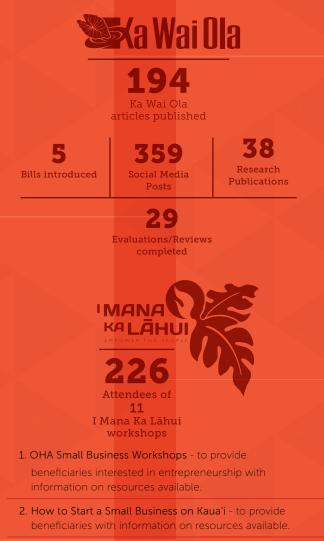
To have choices and a sustainable future, Native Hawaiians will advance towards greater economic self-sufficiency.

Our focus on improving Economic Self-Sufficiency centers on two critical goals: increasing homeownership and housing stability among renters within the Native Hawaiian community; and increasing Native Hawaiian family income. Called the Ho'okahua Waiwai initiative, this effort is ultimately about helping Native Hawaiian families become more financially viable.

Photo: Kaipo Kī'aha

HO'OKAHUA WAIWAI/ ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY OVERVIEW

OHA's commitment to Native Hawaiians' economic self-sufficiency is evidenced by the volume of work we do to support a respectful way to live in dignity and provide for our families. We know economic pathways provide essential tools to create stable, safe, long-term housing options for Native Hawaiians with a family income that goes beyond paying the bills, toward quality of life throughout someone's life. We also know that there is a direct link between affordable housing availability across Hawai'i, financial literacy starting at a young age, and sufficient income generated from a job to purchase a home. From 2010 - 2018, OHA invested in improving the economic self-sufficiency of Native Hawaiians as one way to ensure the sustainability of the lāhui in our own homeland for generations to come. OHA and its community partners will continue to come together to help Native Hawaiians purchase a home, increase savings, and work toward building more businesses owned and operated by Native



3. Basic Grant Writing & Grant Funding Resources workshop.

GRANTEE OUTCOMES

\$47.3 Maillion Awarded 179 Grants Awarded 15,598 Native Hawaiians Served Served by 70 of the 179 programs

There has been a total of \$47.3 (\$47,250,239) million awarded toward Economic Self-Sufficiency (**179 awards**). The majority of funds were awarded to the Department of Hawaiian Homelands (\$27 million) to cover debt service on bonds issued by DHHL used to establish infrastructure support for Native Hawaiian affordable housing opportunities. Of the remaining \$20,250,239, initiatives to address the strategic result to increase stability in housing received \$4,451,459 and initiatives toward increasing family income received \$7,860,940. An additional \$7,903,540 was identified as addressing Economic Self-Sufficiency but was not assigned any specific result. Approximately **15,598** Native Hawaiians were served through **70** of these funding awards.

MĀLAMA LOANS

The Mālama Loan is available to Native Hawaiians who are establishing a small business and offers loans from \$2,500 - \$100,000. Mālama Loans offer a 4% APR for up to a 7-year term for eligible applicants for business, debt consolidation, and home improvement. Mālama Loans are OHA's most popular loan option and is one way OHA is committed to ensure Native Hawaiians and their 'ohana have access to resources as they pursue their financial goals.



HUA KANU BUSINESS LOANS

The Hua Kanu Business Loan Program is available to Native Hawaiian business owners. Created on July 17, 2013, the low-cost loans are intended to help small-businesses expand. It is meant to provide them access to credit and capital that allow them to grow as well as to remain financially viable. Loans can be used to purchase equipment, expand inventory, and provide working capital. Hua Kanu business loans range from \$200,000 - \$1,000,000 and also offer a 4% APR for up to a 7-year term for eligible applicants.



RESOURCE PROVIDER IMPACT



HOUSING

During this time period **26 annual reports** were provide by OHA Community Grantees operating projects to address building stability in housing. These reports document the impact of OHA grant fund dollars on Native Hawaiian communities through direct services. Annually reported impact outputs and outcomes include:

2,747 participants enrolled in 10 programs

3,165 Native Hawaiian students enrolled in 14 programs

1,789 Native Hawaiians completed financial literacy education in **12** reported programs

299 Native Hawaiian families or individuals completed individualized financial counseling in 4 reported programs

514 Native Hawaiians established Individual Development Accounts (IDA) in **10** reported programs

107 Native Hawaiians received a micro loan in **3** reported programs

90 Native Hawaiians achieved homeownership in 7 reported programs

220 Native Hawaiian individuals and families obtained stable rental housing in **6** reported programs

\$1,200 was saved on average in the IDA after 1 year reported in 4 programs

118 individuals attained transitional housing in **1** reported program

INCOME

During this time period 22 annual reports were provided by OHA Community Grantees operating projects to address increasing family income. These reports document the impact of OHA grant fund dollars on Native Hawaiian communities through direct services. Annually reported impact outputs and outcomes include:

614 participants completed Individual Service Plans in **11** programs

380 participants enrolled in 7 programs

81 individuals obtained a high school equivalency certificate or diploma in **15** reported programs

113 individuals completed a vocational training program reported in **9** programs

8 programs reported that **25** individuals enrolled in a 4 year degree program

274 participants completed job preparation training in 9 reported programs

493 Native Hawaiians completed financial literacy training in **11** reported programs

830 participants maintained an IDA for 6 months in 2 reported programs

450 individuals obtained employment in 20 reported programs

11 programs reported that **179 participants** maintained employment for 90+ days and 9 programs reported that **134** Native Hawaiian participants maintained employment for 90+ days

352 participants increased their disposable income reported in 2 programs

222 households completed the program with income equal to or greater then the State average in 2 programs

OHA COMMUNITY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS: -

MA KA HANA KA 'IKE

To support the Building for Sustainability project for students to work with local and renewable resources, to design sustainable techniques and technologies, and to install renewable energy systems in low-income homes in Hāna, Maui.

AMOUNT: \$150,000

YEAR: 2010, 2012

LOCATION: Maui

STRATEGIC RESULT: Increase Family Income

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 94

KAUA'I COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The project provided industry-driven, customized training packages to help low-income Native Hawaiians qualify for high-demand jobs on Kaua'i in the technical, health care and agricultural fields.

AMOUNT: \$250,000

YEAR: 2014/2015

LOCATION: Kaua'i

STRATEGIC RESULT: Increase Family Income

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 57

A HAWAI'I FIRST FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

To support the Native Hawaiian Prosperity Program which will provide Individual Development Accounts (IDA) plus critical/ innovative coaching to adults and youth.

AMOUNT: \$724,280

YEAR: 2011/2012

-- LOCATION: Hawai'i Island

STRATEGIC RESULT: Increase Family Income/ Build Stability in Housing

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 4,196

COUNCIL FOR NATIVE HAWAIIAN ADVANCEMENT (CNHA)

А

Provided financial education counseling, financial assessments, asset building micro loans, IDAs, and access to eligible working family tax credits to increase disposable income and credit standing. Provided matched savings grants up to \$5,000 to eligible Native Hawaiian first-time home buyers in Hawai'i.

AMOUNT: \$848,780

YEAR: 2012/2013 & 2016/2017

LOCATION: Statewide

STRATEGIC RESULT: Increase Family Income/

Build Stability in Housing

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 1,251

CATHOLIC CHARITIES

The project helped unsheltered families gain education, motivation, and assistance with job and income development, enabling them to obtain and retain permanent housing.

AMOUNT: \$440,000

YEAR: 2012/2013 & 2018

LOCATION: O'ahu & Kaua'i

STRATEGIC RESULT: Increase Family Income/ Build Stability in Housing

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 350

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

(DHHL)

From 2010–2018, OHA has awarded 10 awards to DHHL to cover debt service on bonds issued by DHHL that will be used to establish infrastructure support for Native Hawaiian affordable housing opportunities.

AMOUNT: \$27,000,000

YEAR: 2010-2018

LOCATION: Statewide; Various Islands

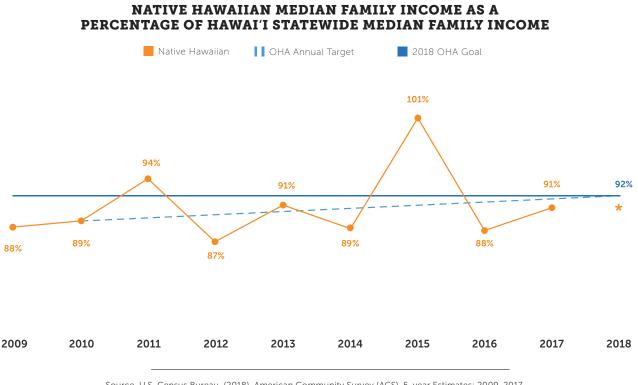
STRATEGIC RESULT: Build Stability in Housing

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: Not Reported

30

STRATEGIC INDICATOR:

Native Hawaiian median family income will be 92% or greater than the Statewide median family income



Source. U.S. Census Bureau. (2018). American Community Survey (ACS). 5-year Estimates: 2009-2017. *Data not yet available at time of reporting.

Process notes: (1) https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/17_1YR/S0201/040000US15/popgroup~062; (2) Report S0201 Selected Population Profile in the United States, 2017 American Community Survey 1 -Year Estimates; (3) Filter State: Hawai'i;

(4) Ethnic Group Code #062: Native Hawaiian alone or in any combination (500-503) & (100-299) or (300, A01-Z99) or (400-999).;
 (5) Row/Subject: Income in the past 12 months (in 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars): Families: Median family income (dollars)

Median Family Income, or MFI, is a measure of average family income in which 50% of incomes are higher and 50% of incomes are lower. Income includes all earnings, assistance payments, pensions or any other sources of income received regularly for a 12-month period, for all family members. For this Strategic Result, the Native Hawaiian MFI is divided by the comparable total Hawai'i state population MFI.

In 2009, the Native Hawaiian median family income was \$66,132 or 88.1% of the state MFI. OHA set a target that Native Hawaiian

Median Family Income would be 92% of the state MFI, with the long-term goal of parity with the state MFI.

In the last year of data available, Native Hawaiian MFl increased from \$76,100 in 2016 to \$82,789 in 2017, bringing the Native Hawaiian MFl up 2.8 percentage points to 90.5% of the state MFl of \$91,460. The change in 2017 was statistically significant and approached our goal. 2018 data is not available as of the time of publication.

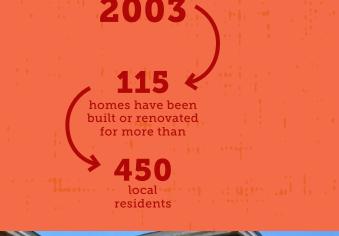
HIGHLIGHT: OHA INCREASING FINANCIAL LITERACY & HOMEOWNERSHIP



Despite having a regular paycheck, Varna Nakihei wasn't earning enough to pay rent. For a year, she and her mo'opuna, or grandchildren, stayed with various friends and family. After seeking financial assistance from Women Helping Women, Nakihei heard about the homeownership and financial literacy classes from OHA grantee Habitat for Humanity Maui.

Habitat for Humanity Maui stands on the front lines of the affordable housing crisis, working toward the mission of building decent housing and renovating substandard dwellings, to eliminate substandard housing and homelessness on Maui and Lāna'i altogether. Maui doesn't have much affordable housing, making programs like Habitat for Humanity critical, particularly in Native Hawaiian communities.

"We've built a lot of homes on Hawaiian Homes land," said Habitat Maui's Community Relations and Development Director Max Tornai, who noted that homeowner education funded by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs helps more people to qualify. Since starting to build full homes in 2003, the nonprofit organization has built or renovated about 115 homes that provide affordable housing to more than 450 local residents.



since



▲ HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

From 2012 – 2018, OHA has awarded 13 various sponsorships and community grants to several programs under Habitat For Humanity to construct affordable homes for qualified Native Hawaiian families. This includes West Hawai'i, O'ahu, Kaua'i, Maui, Moloka'i and Lāna'i.

> AMOUNT: **\$962,375** YEAR: **2012-2018**

LOCATION: Various Islands

STRATEGIC RESULT: Build Stability in Housing

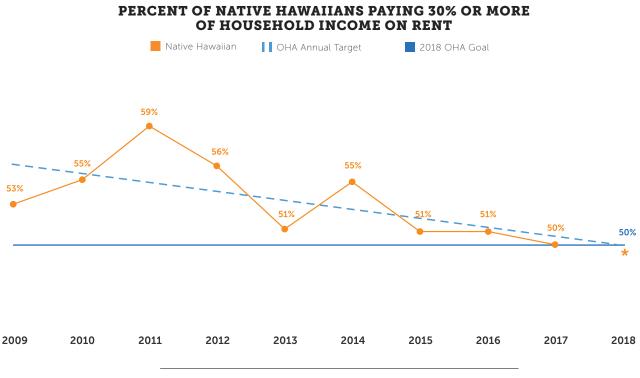
▲ ALU LIKE, INC.

From 2010 – 2013, OHA awarded 6 contracts for social services to several programs under Alu Like, Inc. for case management, referral services, emergency financial assistance (at least \$200K), financial assistance for disabled - household items and meds (at least \$60K), and IDAs (at least \$50K) to support Native Hawaiian human service programs. Data quantified for numbers served was not reported by the organization in the beginning of the OHA Strategic Plan.

> AMOUNT: \$3,407,178 YEAR: 2010-2013 LOCATION: Various Islands STRATEGIC RESULT: Build Stability in Housing SERVED/OUTCOME: Not Reported

STRATEGIC INDICATOR:

Decrease from 55% to 50% the percent of Native Hawaiian renters who are paying more than the HUD standard housing cost (no more than 30% of household income)



Source. U.S. Census Bureau. (2018). American Community Survey (ACS). 1-year Estimates: 2009-2017. *Data not yet available at time of reporting.

Process notes: (1) Site: https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/17_1YR/S0201/0400000US15/popgroup~062;

(2) Report: S0201 Selected Population Profile in the United States, 2017 American Community Survey, 1 year estimates; (2) Ethnic Group Code #062: Native Hawaiian alone or in any combination (500-503) & (100-299) or (300, AOI -Z99) or (400-999).; (3) Row/Subject: Gross rent as a percentage of household

income in the past 12 months: 30 percent or more

OHA's baseline data from 2010 indicated that 55% of Native Hawaiian renter households were paying over 30% of their income in housing costs. By 2017, 50.2% of Native Hawaiian renter housholds were still classified as cost-burdened rents.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines affordability as a household paying no more than 30% of their income on housing costs. Households that spend more are considered cost-burdened because they have less to spend on other necessities.

Native Hawaiians have made progress in this Strategic Result. There was a statistically significant decrease from 2016 to 2017 of 0.8 percentage points, while the total state average increased 0.6 percentage points in the same year. This shows that Native Hawaiians fared slightly better than the total state overall.

Although the median rent paid by Native Hawaiian households increased by 22.4% from \$1,110 in 2010 to \$1,359 in 2017, there was also an increase in Native Hawaiian median household income: rising about 21.1% from \$59,755 in 2010 to \$72,363 in 2017. This suggests that rental affordability for Native Hawaiians has improved slightly over the past seven years.

OHA COMMUNITY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS:

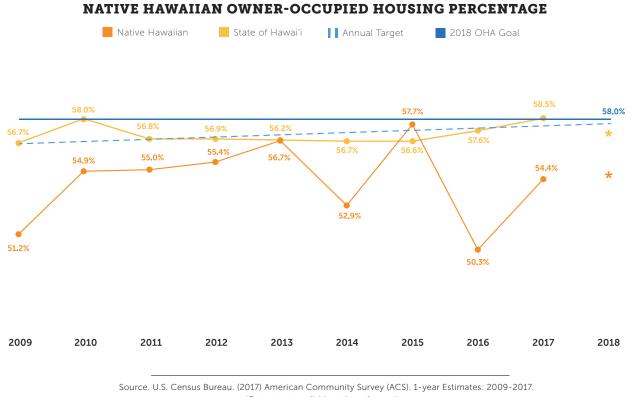
HAWAIIAN COMMUNITY ASSETS, INC.

From 2011 – 2018, OHA has awarded 10 various sponsorships and community grants to several programs under Hawaiian Community Assets, Inc, to provide culturally-relevant, place-based financial literacy education, HUD-certified housing counseling, and asset building products to low and moderate-income Native Hawaiians, to improve their capacity to own or rent homes.

YEAR	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	GRANT TYPE	AWARD AMOUNT	TOTAL PERSONS SERVED	TOTAL NHS SERVED
2011	(O'ahu) Financial Literacy/Renter Education and Credit Counseling for the homeless in transitional shelters on the Wai'anae Coast.	Community Grant	\$316,678	119	95
2014	(<i>Statewide</i>) To assist homeless Native Hawaiians secure afford- able rental housing through matched funding.	Community Grant	\$224,095	56	56
2014	(Statewide) Social Services	Community Grant	\$30,000	Not Reported	Not Reported
2015	(Statewide) Social Services	Contract for Social Services	\$30,000	Not Reported	Not Reported
2015	(<i>Statewide</i>) To assist homeless Native Hawaiians secure afford- able rental housing through matched funding.	Community Grant	\$24,550	87	87
2016	(Statewide) Increasing Economic Self-Sufficiency of Native Hawaiians through stable housing will provide fi- nancial literacy education, housing counseling, and asset building products to 500 low-income Native Hawaiians to rent or own homes.	Community Grant	\$265,059	501	501
2016	(Continent) Homeownership Month in Washington, D.C.	Sponsorship	\$2,650	- N/A	N/A
2017	(Statewide) Increasing Economic Self-Sufficiency of Native Hawaiians through stable housing will provide financial literacy education, housing counseling, and asset building products to 500 low-income Native Hawaiians to rent or own homes.	Community Grant	\$265,059	598	598
2018	(Statewide) To provide culturally-relevant, place-based fi- nancial literacy education, HUD-certified housing counseling, and asset building products to low and moderate-income Native Hawaiians to improve their capacity to own or rent homes.	Community Grant	\$235,000	633	633
2018	<i>(Hawai'i)</i> 2017 Financial Opportunities Fair to connect Native Hawaiians with financial resources.	Ahahui	\$5,800	37	Not Reported
2011-2018			\$1,398,891	2,031	1,970

STRATEGIC INDICATOR:

Increase Native Hawaiian owner-occupied housing from 56.62% to 58%



*Data not yet available at time of reporting.

Process notes. (1) Site: https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/17_1YR/S0201/0400000US15/popgroup~062; (2) Report: S0201 Selected Population Profile in the United States, 2017 American Community Survey; 1 -Year Estimates;

(3) Filter State: Hawai'i: (4) Ethnic Group Code #062: Native Hawaiian alone or combination (500-503) & (1 00-299) or

(300, A01-Z99) or (400-999); (5) Row/Subject: HOUSING TENURE: Occupied housing units: Owner-occupied housing units.

Typically, homeownership is a sign of economic prosperity and security, but for Native Hawaiians, homeownership is unique as it also provides the opportunity to reaffirm and perpetuate ancestral ties to one's kulāiwi (homeland). The homeownership rate was calculated by dividing the number of owner-occupied units by the total number of units.

Baseline data for this result was set in 2009 when 51.2% of all Native Hawaiian housing units were owner-occupied. By 2017, 54.4% of the 71,230 housing units occupied by Native Hawaiians were owner-occupied, compared to 58.5% of the 458,078 housing units in the state of Hawai'i. The Native Hawaiian homeownership rate still lagged behind the state rate of 58.5% by 4.1 percentage points.

Since 2016, the number of Native Hawaiian owner-occupied housing units increased from 36,712 to 38,784, a statistically

significant increase of 4.1 percentage points as indicated by the American Community Survey's Statistical Testing Tool. Therefore, the total number of Native Hawaiian owner-occupied housing units grew by 2,072 units between 2016 and 2017 and is currently 3.6 percentage points from achieving OHA's 2018 housing goal of 58%.

A total of 6,239 more housing units in Hawai'i were sold in 2017 (16,551) than in 2008 (10,312); an overall increase of 60.5 % while the rate of Native Hawaiian owner-occupancy has effectively decreased during this same period by 2.2 percentage points. The rate of Native Hawaiian owner-occupancy has not grown despite increased total housing unit sales across the state.

HIGHLIGHT: GIVING WINGS TO NATIVE HAWAIIAN-OWNED BUSINESSES

Established in 1976, Goldwings Supply Service, Inc. is a second-generation, female-owned small business. The company primarily services the public sector, offering technical solutions in the aviation, roadways, marine, and renewables fields. Historically providing airfield operational support and aircraft parts and equipment, Goldwings has expanded to pavement maintenance and solar powered niche solutions over the past 15 years.

In 2017, Goldwings Supply Service, Inc. took out a Hua Kanu Ioan from OHA's Ioans program. Goldwings President Lia Young Hunt said their \$300,000 Hua Kanu Ioan will provide the necessary capital to expand their business to pursue more government projects and assist with growth.

The Hua Kanu loans program is available to highly qualified and established Native Hawaiian business owners for loans up to \$1 million.

"The Hua Kanu loan program is an incredible financial product, granting crucial working capital to flourishing Native Hawaiian companies," said Goldwings President Lia Young Hunt. "We are thrilled to have been selected and look forward to growing our business and representing the Native Hawaiian community on a global scale."

OHA has disbursed eight Hua Kanu loans, totaling approximately \$2.236 million, since the program's inception in 2012.





HIGHLIGHT: INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT FOR LOCAL SUSTAINABILITY

Hawai'i's natural environment has been the foundation of our economy for thousands of years – from our indigenous, subsistence, pre-contact economy, to our modern tourism industry. OHA is setting an example for the protection of our environment, via advocacy, grantmaking, and catalyzing key gatherings such as the 'Àina Summit and the 2016 World Conservation Congress. WCC is the annual meeting of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and is the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it.

The IUCN conference in Hawai'i was the first time it has ever been held in the United States. The Honolulu location was selected because of our unique climate and resulting biodiversity of both endemic and native species. The IUCN 2016 Annual Report stated that it was the largest conference for the organization hosting over 10,000 participants from over 176 countries. OHA was a sponsor and supported the cultural protocols and components throughout the event.

Based on the Legacy Commitments Committee from this convening, OHA worked with Hawai'i Green Growth to see the local designation of an UN Local2030 Hub; a public-private partnership committed to advancing economic, social and environmental goals. OHA is an original signatory of the Aloha+ Challenge to help Hawai'i accelerate and scale local solutions to global sustainability.

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To maintain the connection to the past and a viable land base, Native Hawaiians will participate in and benefit from responsible stewardship of Ka Pae 'Āina O Hawai'i.

Our focus on protecting the 'āina is part of a larger effort to honor the past while preparing for the future. As the state's 13th-largest landowner, we manage more than 27,000 acres of lands set aside largely for cultural and agricultural endeavors. We're taking steps to ensure responsible stewardship of Ka Pae 'Āina O Hawai'i.

'ĀINA/LAND & WATER OVERVIEW

OHA's commitment to Native Hawaiians' ancestral homeland is evidenced by the volume of work we do to maintain a connection to the past and a viable land base for our people as Hawai'i's original stewards. OHA has pushed for laws that provide necessary opportunities to protect land and water, preserve traditional and customary rights of accessing the 'āina for subsistence' and cultural purposes, and perpetuating deep responsibility to the Public Land Trust. Throughout 2010-2018, OHA invested in improving pae 'āina sustainability by acquiring additional land parcels and becoming co-Trustee of Papahānaumokuākea creating a robust 12-parcel portfolio as an asset manager. OHA was active across all levels of government to protect water rights above corporate interests and will continue to be a leading advocate in this field. OHA and its community partners will continue to come together to deepen our commitments to the overall well-being of land and natural resources with a sense of urgency that will improve Hawaiian lands for Native Hawaiians and generations of our descendants.



2. Mo'omomi Coastal Clean-up – In coordination with Sustainable Coastline Hawai'i, the community participated in a beach cleanup at Mo'omomi.

3. Aia i hea ka ipu o Lono – to discuss water issues and the state water code.

4. Huaka'i o Māhā'ulepū – Tours of the Makauwahi Cave Reserve was organized by the Queen Deborah Kapule Hawaiian Civic Club.

5. Kīpuka Kuleana Workshop – to learn different types of land classifications and common obstacles related to land ownership and stewardship.

GRANTEE OUTCOMES



Native Hawaiians Served by 33 of the 157 programs

The purpose of the Compliance Monitoring Program is to provide legal and policy compliance review, assessment and corrective action services to the Chief Executive Officer and Board so they can take proactive or protective action when public or private organizations interpret or implement laws in ways that may harm the Hawaiian Community or may not be in their best interests. Compliance reviews hundreds of Environmental Impact Statements, Environmental Assessments, and Cultural Impact Assessments as part of its kuleana. This table provides a brief summary to the contribution of work to protect Native Hawaiians and Hawai'i.

Section 106/Native Hawaiian Preservation Administration (NHPA) - 2,031

Environmental assessment - 1,370

Environmental impact statement - 451

Cultural impact assessment - 818

State consultation - 1,781

County consultation - 899

Archaeological monitoring survey - 38

Memorandum of Understanding - 8

Memorandum of Agreement - 9

Programmatic Agreement - 12

Beneficiary inquiries - 32

Federal consultation - 95

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) - 23

7,567 Responses to Government compliance requests

IMPACT

A total of \$16.8 (\$16,793,045) million was distributed to 157 awards in grants, 'Ahahui event grants, and sponsorships to address the OHA 'Āina priority area. These awards provide funding to build and develop the necessary foundational components to ensure that ahupua'a can be managed sustainably. Three of the measures we tracked across these program include:



During this time period **28 annual reports** were provided by OHA Community Grantees to address the 'Āina Result. These reports document the impact of OHA grant fund dollars on Native Hawaiian communities through direct services. Annually reported impact outputs and outcomes include:

13 programs reported 1,318 community workdays

12 programs reported **34.27** new acreage cleared of invasive species

8 programs reported 8,691 community volunteers

6 programs reported **379** cultural practitioners were provided access to 'Āina resources

11 programs reported 255,773 pounds of crops produced



OHA COMMUNITY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS:

LÂNA'I CULTURE & HERITAGE CENTER

Identify, document, preserve and share significant cultural & historical landscape which completed the archeological and cultural survey of the Ka'ā Ahupua'a.

AMOUNT: \$250,000

YEAR: 2011/2012

LOCATION: Lāna'i

STRATEGIC RESULT: Achieve Pae 'Aina Sustainability

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 43

KUA 'ĀINA ULU 'AUAMO (KUA)

Various projects were initiated. One project supported the "Hui Mālama Loko I'a Project" a consortium of statewide fishponds and practitioners to increase restoration work and build capacity towards food self-sufficiency. Many of the convenings were statewide and island-wide events where hundreds of people attended over the years. Thus, the numbers served and impact remain loosely quantified for the purposes of this report. Nevertheless, these events offer important sustainability topics to Native Hawaiians and all residents of Hawai'i.

AMOUNT: \$456,728

YEAR: 2014/2015, 2015/2016, 2016/2017

LOCATION: Statewide

STRATEGIC RESULT: Achieve Pae 'Aina Sustainability

A THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND

To support the acquisition of the Kuamo'o battlefield and burial grounds of Kona.

AMOUNT: \$500,000

YEAR: 2016

LOCATION: Hawai'i Island

STRATEGIC RESULT: Achieve Pae 'Aina Sustainability

39

STRATEGIC INDICATOR:

Increase from 12% to 15% the percent of ahupua'a that are managed sustainably

STRATEGIC RESULT: Achieve pae 'āina sustainability

STRATEGIC INDICATOR:

14% of ahupua'a are managed sustainably, within 1 percent point from the OHA 2018 Goal

The 'Āina Strategic Priority recognizes that "to maintain the connection to the past and a viable land base, Native Hawaiians will participate in and benefit from responsible stewardship of ka pae 'āina o Hawai'i."

Responsible land management and stewardship was the primary goal in the Achieve Pae 'Āina Sustainability Strategic Result, in which OHA aimed to increase the percent of ahupua'a that are managed sustainably from 12% to 15%. OHA's strategic result statement highlights three components of sustainable resource management: (1) management of economic resources, (2) management of cultural and historical resources, and (3) management of environmental resources. In 2010, OHA developed a methodology grounded in the Native Hawaiian perspective of resource management to determine the percentage of ka pae 'āina o Hawai'i that was managed sustainabily from 2010-2018. OHA chose to assess pae 'āina sustainability at the ahupua'a-level to call attention to indigenous management as distinct from Western notions of land ownership and oversight that consider land for ownership and profit.

Utilizing Geographic Information System (GIS) data from the State Office of Planning, **729** ahupua'a were initially identified across ka pae 'āina o Hawai'i. From there, the **729** ahupua'a were further classified by ahupua'a that were owned by a single landowner, or in which the landowner owned at least **90** percent of the ahupua'a. In total, **146** ahupua'a met the criteria set for single or **90** percent-plus landownership. OHA completed a qualitative analysis to determine if the land management policies or plans for each ahupua'a were consistent with the criteria for sustainable resource management (economic, cultural, environmental). In total, **86** ahupua'a were found to meet the criteria to be considered managed sustainably, giving OHA the baseline of **11.7 (12%) percent** of ka pae 'āina o Hawai'i as managed sustainably.

Based on the original methodology, few changes were found in the 146 single landowner (or 90 percent) ahupua'a count. Notably the sale of Lāna'i by Castle and Cooke to Larry Ellison in 2012 meant all 13 ahupua'a of Lāna'i were re-visited. The updated Lāna'i Community Plan approved by Maui County in 2016 was reviewed and found to meet all three criteria for sustainable management using this method.

New technology and tools have been developed and expanded since 2010, including an expanded State GIS system and OHA's-own Kīpuka Database, that helped identify some discrepancies in the original report numbers. Ultimately, OHA concluded that the original 2010 dataset from the State Office of Planning's GIS System erroneously duplicated the count of several non-contiguous ahupua'a (e.g. He'eia, O'ahu), leading to an overcount of **11 ahupua'a**. The update found **718 total ahupua'a** in ka pae 'āina o Hawai'i.

The final 2018 calculation for the Achieve Pae 'Āina Sustainability Strategic Result concluded that **13.8% (14%)** of ka pae 'āina o Hawai'i is considered managed sustainably, within 1 percentage point from OHA's 15% goal. OHA continues to develop management plans for its own lands and plans to continue to build capacity for sustainability at both the pae 'āina and ahupua'a-level via its direct action, advocacy, and funding initiatives.

HIGHLIGHT: **OHA LAND & PROPERTY STEWARDSHIP**



WAO KELE O PUNA

Location: Puna district, island of Hawai'i Size: 25,856 acres

Acquired: 2006

Description: Wao Kele o Puna is one of the few remaining tracts of lowland rainforest in Hawai'i, and was acquired by OHA to protect natural and cultural resources and protect the traditional and customary rights of Native Hawaiians.



PAHUA HEIAU

Location: 7142 Makahū'ena Place, Maunalua, O'ahu

Size: 1.15 acres Acquired: 1998 Description: Used for educational and cultural purposes with possible Ko'a (fishing shrine) or Ipu o Lono or Māpele (agricultural

heiau).

PALAUEA CULTURAL RESERVE

NĀ LAMA KUKUI

Size: 4.98 acres

Acquired: 2012

available for lease.

Location: 4505 Mākena Road, Kīhei, Maui Size: 20.7 acres

Location: 560 North Nimitz Highway, O'ahu

Description: Nā Lama Kukui (formerly the Gentry Pacific Design Center) is OHA's

corporate headquarters, and is home to

design and other businesses. Space is

Description: The site of a traditional Hawaiian fishing village, OHA has partnered with the University of Hawai'i Maui College Hawaiian Studies Department to protect, preserve and steward the Preserve in conjunction with the



ΚΑΚΑ'ΑΚΟ ΜΑΚΑΙ

Location: Ten lots in Kaka'ako, O'ahu Size: 30.72 acres

Acquired: 2012 Description: The land in Kaka'ako Makai was transferred to OHA from the state as part of a settlement for past use of certain ceded lands. OHA is currently developing a conceptual master plan for the lots within its acreage.



KŪKANILOKO

Location: Part of the former Galbraith Estate in Wahiawā. Oʻahu

Size: 511 acres Acquired: 2012

Description: To be used for agricultural purposes to contribute to Hawai'i's food self-sufficiency and to protect the wahi kapu of Kūkaniloko by providing a buffer against future incompatible development in the area



WAIMEA VALLEY

Location: 59-684 Kamehameha Highway, Hale'iwa, O'ahu Size: 1,875 acres

Acquired: 2006

Description: Owned and managed by Hi'ipaka LLC, a subsidiary of OHA. Waimea Valley was acquired to protect the valley and its cultural sites including religious sites, shrines, house lots, agricultural terraces and fishponds.



KEKAHA ARMORY Location: 8135 Kekaha Road, Kekaha, Kaua'i

Acquired: 1998 Description: Used for Hawaiian cultural and educational purposes. Leased to Ke Kula Ni'ihau O Kekaha Charter School.



PAPAHĀNAUMOKUĀKEA

Location: Northwest Hawaiian Islands (25°42°00°N 171°44'00"W) Size: 583,000 square miles Acquired: Co-manager in 2006 Description: Established by presidential proclamation in 2006, Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument is the largest contiguous fully-protected conservation area in the United States, and one of the largest marine conservation areas in the world.





Acquired: 2013

WAIALUA COURTHOUSE

Location: 66-207 Kamehameha Highway, Hale'iwa, O'ahu Size: 1.06 acres

Acquired: 1998 Description: The Waialua Courthouse is leased from the state Department of Land and Natural Resources to provide a place for beneficiaries to meet, practice and perpetuate the Hawaiian culture

Native Hawaiian community.





HIGHLIGHT: **OHA PARTNERSHIP FOR NATIVE HAWAIIAN LEGAL SERVICES**

Through legal services contracts, OHA is supporting access to justice for Native Hawaiians seeking to perpetuate their culture, and maintain a connection to their 'aina, their communities, and their 'ohana in furtherance of our 'Āina and Mo'omeheu Priorities

The Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation (NHLC) is the only non-profit, public interest law firm, concentrating in the unique area of Native Hawaiian Rights law. Established in 1974, NHLC provides legal assistance to families and communities engaged in perpetuating the culture and traditions of Hawai'i's indigenous people. Since the start of this Strategic Plan in 2010, OHA has invested \$10.128 million in programmatic funding to NHLC; these funds have supported more than 6,200 individuals in more than 900 cases.

This investment in legal services is meant to protect Native Hawaiians' legal interests, in particular, ensuring compliance with and consistency in application of existing laws. Native Hawaiians continue to have unique legal needs relating to issues such as quiet title, land title, traditional and customary practices, protection of significant places, and protection of natural and cultural resources.

OHA's funding is the only substantial source of funding available to specifically support Native Hawaiian land rights and native rights issues, and NHLC has provided thousands of OHA beneficiaries with legal assistance for hundreds of quiet title and partition cases.

\$10.128

protection of significant

million helped fund

traditional & customary

Photo: Kaipo Kī'aha

,200

people in

cases

land title

OHA COMMUNITY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS:

KŌKUA KALIHI VALLEY COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY SERVICES Various projects were initiated to achieve Pae 'Àina Sustainability; Decrease Chronic Diseases, and Participate in Cultural Activities

YEAR	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AWARD TYPE	AWARD AMOUNT	TOTAL PERSONS SERVED	TOTAL NHS SERVED
2011	To support the Ho'oulu 'Àina Program focused on the study and restoration of 'auwai and lo'i kalo.	Community Grant	\$98,000	2,872	2,872
2012	Kōkua Kalihi Valley event.	Sponsorship	\$6,000	n/a	n/a
2013	Help keiki and their 'ohana discover healthy lifestyle choices.	Community Grant	\$125,000	59	59
2013 -	Restore watershed health, lo'i kalo revitalization, and installation of sustainable technologies.	Community Grant	\$97,585	597	not reported
2014	To serve an 'ohana's continuum of health needs across all stages of life to include food gathering and prepa- ration and cultural knowledge sharing on traditional healing practices.	Community Grant	\$260,409	87	78
2014	To support "Mālama Māluawai" in restoring the health of the Kalihi ahupua'a through reforestation to restore watershed health, revitalization of lo'i kalo and pā pōhaku, and hydrology research.	Community Grant	\$140,000	2,663	not reported
2015	The project will serve an 'ohana's continuum of health needs across all stages of life to include food gathering and preparation and cultural knowledge sharing on traditional healing practices.	Community Grant	\$234,926	185	142
2015	To support "Mālama Māluawai" in restoring the health of the Kalihi ahupua'a through reforestation to restore watershed health, revitalization of lo'i kalo and pā põhaku, and hydrology research.	Community Grant	\$140,000	2,087	not reported
2016	To support "Mālama Māluawai" in restoring the health of the Kalihi ahupua'a through reforestation to restore watershed health, revitalization of lo'i kalo and pā pōhaku, and hydrology research.	Community Grant	\$100,000	3,989	not reported
2016	Mālama I Kekahi for Hoʻoulu 'Āina.	Sponsorship	\$750	n/a	n/a
2016	The Ehuola 'Ohana Health Project fostered health from the first breath through the last, preventing chronic disease through a conceptual framework of nā'au, 'āina and kai, kanaka, mauli and ola to Native Hawaiian keiki, mākua, wāhine hāpai and their kāne.	Community Grant	\$143,000	105	99
2017	The purpose of this project is to restore the health of the Kalihi 'ahupua'a by promoting cultural practices for kama'āina (residents) and malihini (visitors) to ulti- mately improve the health of the Māluawai watershed thereby ensuring its long-term sustainability.	Community Grant	\$101,074	4,468	1,474
2017	Ehuola 'Ohana Health Project	Community Grant	\$143,000	161	145
2018	To increase and perpetuate traditional knowledge and cultural practices around childbirth, Native Hawaiian wåhine hāpai and their kāne, cultural practitioners, and health professionals will learn cultural birthing prac- tices, empowering families to give their child a strong foundation in life while strengthening the lāhui.	Community Grant	\$94,860	284	. 141
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43

HIGHLIGHT: PERPETUATING CULTURALLY-GROUNDED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The inaugural E Ho'olau Kānaka: 'Āina Summit was held in June 2018, in Kāne'ohe, O'ahu. Spearheaded by a robust planning committee and sponsored by OHA, the state Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and Kamehameha Schools, the summit brought together more than 120 participants representing over 80 community groups, non-government organizations, traditional Hawaiian practitioners, private companies and government agencies.

"This is a great opportunity for us to all come together to envision a new future for Hawai"i," said Dr. Kekuewa Kikiloi, an assistant professor at Hawai"inuiākea School of Hawaiian Knowledge at the University of Hawai"i, Mānoa. "I think a lot of times we're all stuck in our own little siloes trying to work for the lāhui, but it's hard for us to focus on the bigger picture of how we're all going to come together to integrate towards a larger vision. It's for the lāhui."

E Ho'olau Kānaka: 'Āina Summit Report and Call to Action 2018-2019 is a nearly 60-page community-driven report, detailing the current challenges of protecting our 'āina and offers recommendations to improve the sustainable management of Hawai'i's natural and cultural resources.

"The dramatic environmental changes affecting our planet are amplified here on our remote islands," said Kamana'opono Crabbe, OHA CEO/Ka Pouhana. "The goal of this report is to pull the 'ike (knowledge) of leaders from across our communities, government agencies and the private sector into one voice, one vision for how we care for our home today and into the future. We must look to integrate the traditional stewardship techniques of our kūpuna with modern science and best management practices to tackle these tremendous global challenges."

The summit was designed to be a true community-publicprivate partnership to convene experts and create a call for integrated action across and between sectors. The summit aimed to build on our collective 'āina-based work by better coordinating efforts and resources, sharing information and setting collective goals to address accelerating threats to our lands and waters.

The E Ho'olau Kānaka report identifies the following six major themes for action to strengthen the sustainability and stewardship of Hawai'i through the empowerment of our communities:



"Our vision was to bring the people stewarding the land together with those who make policy for the land. We come together, so those of us in our own little ahupua'a and moku, and our entire pae 'āina, become more sustainable and resilient," explained Dr. Davianna McGregor, co-chair of the summit and a professor of ethnic studies at the University of Hawai'i, Mānoa.

Visit www.oha.org/ainasummit for more information and to view the full report.

Photo: OHA Digital & Print Media

"E tū i ta hoe uli!"

To steer our own paddles instead of waiting for others to determine our fate.

HIGHLIGHT: INCREASING REACH THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

PAPAKILO

Launched in 2011, Papakilo Database is a "Database of Databases" comprising multiple collections of data places, events, and documents in Hawai'i's history. Data sets include the Ali'i Letter Collection, Bishop Museum Collections, the Hawai'i State Archives, Hawaiian newspapers, and OHA's Kīpuka database.

www.papakilodatabase.com



OHA's Kīpuka Database is a geographical information system (GIS) to provide a window into native Hawaiian land, culture and history. Kīpuka links historic data sets to geographic locations reinforcing the concept of information embedded in the 'āina (land) and encoded in the wahi inoa (place name). The mission of Kīpuka is to create a repository of knowledge where information about Hawai'i's land, culture and history can be easily accessed, to develop a virtual mo'oku'auhau of land tenure in Hawai'i, and to provide an opportunity for individuals to forge new relationships between themselves and the 'āina (land) that is most important to them.

www.kipukadatabase.com

NATIVE HAWAIIAN DATA BOOK

The Native Hawaiian Data Book is a repository of social demographic statistics regarding population, health, education, and the economic well-being of Native Hawaiians. These data are procured from various State and Federal sources such as the Hawai'i Department of Health and the United States Census Bureau, respectively.

www.ohadatabook.com



Hale Noelo is a research and technology center launched in 2016. Services include digitization and preservation assistance, genealogy research technical assistance, access to subscription-based online resources such as Ancestry.com, and state-of-the-art presentation space that allows for recording of presentations, meetings, and oral histories. Beneficiaries and the general public are able to make appointments to use the services and access computer and digitization equipment.

25,347

Hawaiian Data Book

Visits to Native

Visits to Hale Noelo

823

www.oha.org/halenoelo



Kamakako'i is a digital tool that makes it easy for community members to engage with decision makers and the broader public; engages community and shapes Hawai'i through aloha 'āina. www.kamakakoi.com



Hawai'i's governance structures have changed continually over our centuries of habitation here. Mo'oaupuni is a digital storytelling tool to help beneficiaries examine our shared history and to imagine our futures. www.mooaupuni.org



362,110

Visits to Papakilo

MO'OMEHEU | CULTURE

To strengthen identity, Native Hawaiians will preserve, practice, and perpetuate their culture.

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs has been devoting time and energy to identifying opportunities that can bring significant value to our efforts to increase the number of Native Hawaiians who appreciate their history and culture. The initiative also calls for increasing Native Hawaiian participation in cultural activities.

Photo: Kaipo Kī'aha

MO'OMEHEU/CULTURE OVERVIEW

OHA's focus on Hawaiian cultural vibrancy remained its top Priority through 2018. We devoted efforts for system-wide policies to implement a culturally rich foundation to all the work we do and the way in which we do our work. OHA added significant value to our efforts to increase the number of Native Hawaiians who appreciate their history and culture. Mo'omeheu/Culture called for increasing the number of Native Hawaiians who participate in cultural activities as a way of bringing new resources to preserving, perpetuating, transmitting, and generating new cultural knowledge and practices rooted in our cultural foundation. Specific examples of our efforts include our focus on successfully advocating for laws that establish February as 'Õlelo Hawai'i Month every year and fixing long-standing issues that inhibit the island burial councils.



demonstrated the traditional method of tapping using a môlī.

2. MANU 'Imiloa: Modern and Ancient Navigation – Utilizing a mobile digital planetarium and star compass, students explored the rhythms and patterns of earth, sea, and sky, learned about stars that guide Hawai'i explorers, and were provided basic lessons in wayfinding and navigation.

3. Ipu Heke Workshop – Kumu hula Kapono'ai Molitau led participants in creating and carving traditional ipu heke.

4. Wa'a 'Auhau Workshop – Focusing on the closing protocols for Makahiki, this workshop included discussion on the importance of closing ceremonies, protocols for resource management and gathering, and Makahiki. Participants will assist with making a tribute canoe.

GRANTEE OUTCOMES

\$9.6 million Awarded



16,790 Native Hawaiians Served in 48 of 486 programs

A total of \$9.6 (\$9,564,298.87) million was awarded toward the Culture priority **(486 awards)** via grants, sponsorships, 'Ahahui events, and Community event grants. Of that, \$679,974 were grants, sponsorships, Ahahui events, and Community events that were categorized as culture but not linked to any particular result (value culture and history, participate in cultural activities). Of the total awarded to Culture, \$4.3 (\$4,254,086) million was awarded to participate in cultural activities and \$4.6 (\$4,630,238.30) million toward value history and culture. A total of 16,790 Native Hawaiians benefited through the various granting mechanisms focusing on mo'omeheu.

IMPACT

During this time period **45** annual reports were provided by OHA Community Grantees operating projects to address mo'omeheu. These reports document the impact of OHA grant fund dollars on Native Hawaiian communities through direct services. Annually reported impact outputs and outcomes include:

331	Cultural Practices perpetuated in 14 programs
10,658	Individuals Participated in 16 programs
7,116	Native Hawaiians Participated in 15 programs
43,451	Attendees of 2 MAMo events
15,200	Historic records/images digitized in 1 program
2,499	Pounds of poi produced and distributed in the community by 2 programs

OHA COMMUNITY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS: نېک 👝

AWAIAULU, INC.

To train 'ōlelo Hawai'i translators with a skill set for the future generations of Hawai'i and to translate an important historical narrative resource. This project builds on cultural and historical resources and provides cultural grounding with historical illumination in many fields.

AMOUNT:	\$176,800
YEAR:	2018

LOCATION: O'ahu

STRATEGIC RESULT: Participate in

Cultural Activities

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 18

MAKAUILA, INC.

To provide Hawaiian language television and news programming.

AMOUNT: \$99,350

YEAR: 2012

LOCATION: Statewide

STRATEGIC RESULT: Value History & Culture

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: Thousands of Native Hawaiians, Hawai'i residents, and visitors.

MANA MAOLI

Various projects were initiated, including a program to perpetuate and revitalize Hawaiian voyaging culture by: (1) integrating culture- and standards-based curricula and experiences for youth, (2) developing economic sustainability for Kānehūnāmoku education programs, and (3) creating a vocational program that combines maritime career paths

with voyaging culture.	
AMOUNT: \$669,583	
YEAR: 2011-2016	

LOCATION: O'ahu

STRATEGIC RESULT: Participate in Cultural

Activities/Value History &

Culture

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 4,767

EDITH KANAKA'OLE FOUNDATION

Various projects were initiated over 4 awards. One project worked to rebuild and restore the Hula Heiau at Imakakoloa, Ka'ū along with the ritual dances, chants, and vocabulary necessary for this work, so that hula practitioners and their families from Hawai'i and around the world could participate as a part of their practice of Hula.

> AMOUNT: \$350,00 YEAR: 2016-2017 LOCATION: Hawai'i Island STRATEGIC RESULT: Participate in Cultural Activites/Value History & Culture

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 1,869

HALE 'ÕPIO KAUA'I

Ke Kahua o Ka Mālamalama - to educate youth through Hawaiian cultural practices and values.

AMOUNT: \$45,350

YEAR: 2010

LOCATION: Kaua'i

STRATEGIC RESULT: Participate in

Cultural Activities

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 32

LĀNA'I ARTS & CULTURE CENTER DBA LĀNA'I ART CENTER

To teach keiki on Lāna'i about culture through making 'ukulele and Hawaiian Lap Steel Guitars.

AMOUNT: \$18,418.20

YEAR: 2011

LOCATION: Lāna'i

STRATEGIC RESULT: Participate in **Cultural** Activities

NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 81

48

STRATEGIC RESULT: Value History And Culture

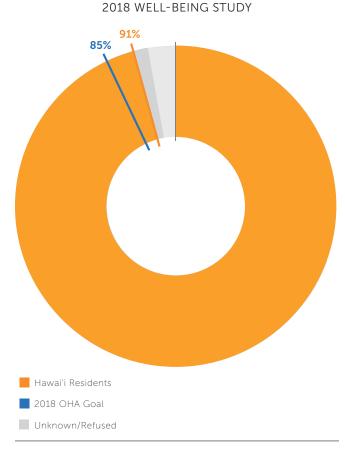
STRATEGIC INDICATOR:

85% of Hawai'i residents appreciate and value Native Hawaiian history and culture

A 2007 study by SMS Research Hawai'i showed that 68% of respondents valued Hawaiian beliefs and behaviors "very much" or "quite a bit," and 72% of respondents felt it was important to maintain Hawaiian traditions. In the same year, the Hawai'i Institute for Public Affairs commissioned a poll which showed that 59% of respondents felt preserving the Native Hawaiian culture was of critical importance and 68% of respondents either "strongly agreed" or "somewhat agreed" that active preservation of culturally-significant sites was important, even if preservation hurt economic development.

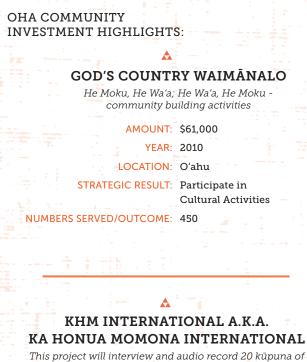
These data, as well as other qualitative data, attendance rates at cultural/historical attractions, and Hawaiian language use

HAWAI'I RESIDENTS APPRECIATING AND VALUING NATIVE HAWAIIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE



Source. SMS. (2018). [Survey]. Unpublished data.

information were collectively reviewed to determine the 85% target. There is no annual population level data collected by the State or Federal entities, therefore in 2018, OHA participated in a collaborative survey, which again collected data related to Native Hawaiian culture and well-being. One item asked "Do you appreciate and value Native Hawaiian history and culture?" Responses indicated that 97.6% of the statewide Native Hawaiian population appreciate and value Native Hawaiian history and culture, in comparison to 89.6% of the non-Hawaiian population. In total, 91.0% of all Hawai'i residents appreciate and value Native Hawaiian history and culture surpassing OHA's goal of 85%.



This project will interview and audio record 20 kūpuna or Moloka'i to gather their stories and 'ike about history, values, and traditions. The material will be transcribed, indexed, and used to strengthen youth identity and well-being.

AMOUNT: \$25,000

- YEAR: 2011
- LOCATION: Moloka'i

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STRATEGIC RESULT: Value History and Culture
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NUMBERS SERVED/OUTCOME: 15

CULTIVATING MANA TO UPLIFT THE LÄHUI

Mana is a key in building stronger, healthier communities. A new book from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Mana Lāhui Kānaka, is a multidimensional study of mana: what it is, how to articulate it, and how to access and cultivate

Mana Lāhui Kānaka puts forth the notion that we can uplift themselves, their families, and their regions. Together we can increase the mana of our people as a lāhui kānaka.

MANA AND PIKO

AND COLLECTIVE MANA

"When I think of the mana within me, I think of the three pik when think of the hard the operations unborn, to pro-my kuleana to all aspects-to generations unborn, to pro-guiding my words. I also feel it from the faina and the k bones upon which I stand. And when the kupuna are fine in ground and then the 'āina is happy, that's when I feet the p of mana and I can draw upon that, and I gu connections to my different piko."

MANA WITHIN

HIGHLIGHT: KALANI'ÕPU'U

Bay and draped his treasured 'ahu 'ula over the foriegn cap-



Photo: Norm Heke, Te Papa Tongarewa

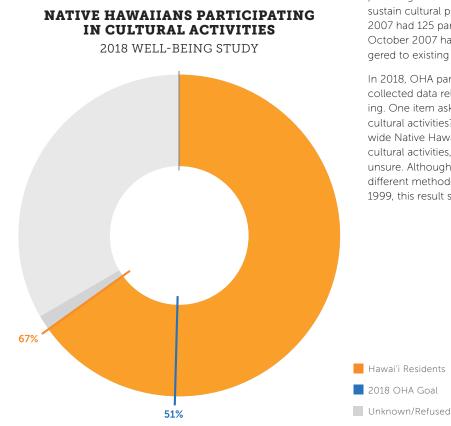
STRATEGIC RESULT: Participate In Cultural Activities

STRATEGIC INDICATOR:

51% of Native Hawaiians living in the State of Hawai'i participate in cultural activities, including language, and who interact with the 'āina for cultural, spiritual, religious and subsistence

In 1984 OHA conducted a Population and Needs Assessment Survey. The survey sought to establish the value of cultural activities, the types of activities that were being practiced, and the obstacles that Native Hawaiians encountered in practicing them. The population size of respondents was not indicated in the report and is therefore unknown. This survey documented the frequency of Native Hawaiian participation in 30 specific cultural activities such as canoe building, canoe paddling, Hawaiian chanting, dancing, featherwork, quilting, carving, practice of Hawaiian religion, reading and speaking Hawaiian, and others.

On average, 24.1 percent of Native Hawaiians who participated in the activities felt that they practiced those activities "frequently," while 45.4% felt that they practiced those activities "occasionally" and 29.1% felt that they "rarely" practiced those activities.



In 1999, the Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center (QLCC) conducted a survey in order to assess Hawaiian culture and values among beneficiaries and potential beneficiaries. The QLCC survey asked respondents about their frequency of participation in any cultural activity. About half of the survey respondents indicated they participate in a cultural activity on a regular basis (daily, weekly, or monthly) and 25% of the respondents reported that they participate in a cultural activity on an irregular basis or "once in a while."

Other surveys of cultural practitioners alone include the 2006 Pa'i Foundation & 'Ilio'ulaokalani Foundation Needs Assessment Artist and Cultural Practitioner Survey conducted across the state . Participants included kumu hula (hula instructors), Native Hawaiian artists, and cultural practitioners. Also, in 2007, OHA collaborated with Garden Island RC&D Inc., Windward Community College (WCC), and the Native Hawaiian Education Association (NHEA) to collect information that would provide guidance in the creation and development of a plan to sustain cultural practices. The Kaua'i conference held in June 2007 had 125 participants and the O'ahu conference held in October 2007 had 122. Activities were rated from most endangered to existing and doing well.

In 2018, OHA participated in a collaborative survey which again collected data related to Native Hawaiian culture and well-being. One item asked "Do you participate in Native Hawaiian cultural activities?" Responses indicated that 67.2% of the statewide Native Hawaiian population participate in Native Hawaiian cultural activities, 32.6% do not, and 0.1% didn't know or were unsure. Although in comparison to results from surveys with different methodologies there appears to be a decrease from 1999, this result surpasses OHA's 2018 goal of 51%.

Source. SMS. (2018). [Survey]. Unpublished data.

EA GOVERNANCE

To restore pono and ea, Native Hawaiians will achieve self-governance, after which the assets of OHA will be transferred to the new governing entity.

A key goal of our governance initiative is to facilitate a process that would give Hawaiians the opportunity to create a governing entity that would define Native Hawaiians as a political rather than racial group. The benefit of such a governing entity would be its ability to provide Native Hawaiians with greater control over their destiny as they move toward self-determination and self-sufficiency.

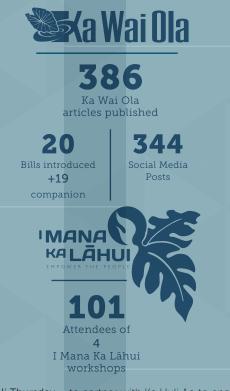
STRATEGIC INDICATOR: 70% of Hawai'i Residents Agree That A Viable Land Base Is Necessary

STRATEGIC INDICATOR: Adoption By The BOT Of A Transition Plan

EA/GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW

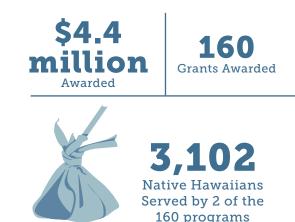
Empowering and supporting Native Hawaiians' pursuit of self-governance is of utmost importance to OHA's efforts to improve conditions for Native Hawaiians. Our 2010-2018 strategies 1) facilitated processes that gave Native Hawaiians the opportunity to pursue formal self-governance, and 2) supported self-governance in action.

OHA facilitated the convening of Kāmau A Ea, a symposium series in which Native Hawaiians who support various forms of self-governance were invited (e.g. independence, federal recognition). OHA also revisited the idea of formally establishing a governance program. Additionally, OHA supported democratic efforts that ultimately led to a convening of Native Hawaiians and the drafting of a constitution that left the door open for the Native Hawaiian people to pursue various forms of self-governance in the future. Finally, OHA's BOT adopted an International Engagement Policy, which opens the door to OHA's participation in international forums and relationship building with other indigenous peoples.



- 1. Maoli Thursday to partner with Ka Huli Ao to engage law students with state legislative processes.
- Crafting a Resolution to engage beneficiaries in understanding the process and writing of resolutions.
- 3. How a Bill Becomes Law to help beneficiaries understand and be a part of the process of creating law in the State of Hawai'i and activating Native Hawaiian influence.
- 4. Homestead Legislative Symposium to review with homesteaders the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, Homestead Improvement Act, and the Hawai'i Admissions Act.

GRANTEE OUTCOMES



OHA's BOT adopted an International Engagement Policy, which opens the door to OHA participation in international forums and relationship building with other indigenous peoples. In addition to supporting Native Hawaiians in rebuilding a government, OHA substantially invested in the actual exercise of Native Hawaiian self-determination by providing **\$4.4 million** toward **160 awards**. OHA and its community partners will continue to come together to support Native Hawaiians' pursuit of formal self-governance and self-governance actions in practice.

IMPACT

Revisiting

the Governance Program

Advocacy for Native Hawaiian ability to make

Self-Governance Decisions

Board adoptation of an

International Engagement Policy

In 2018, OHA participated in a collaborative survey, which again collected data related to Native Hawaiian culture and well-being.One item asked "Do you think that a viable land base would be necessary for a future Native Hawaiian government?" Responses indicated that **75.4% of the statewide Native Hawaiian population do think that viable land would be necessary**, in comparison to 56.9% of the non-Hawaiian population. In total, 60.1% of all Hawai'i residents think that a viable land base would be necessary for a future Native Hawaiian government, falling short of OHA's 2018 goal of 70%.

HIGHLIGHT: FURTHERING NATIVE HAWAIIAN LAW WITH KA HULI AO

Ka Huli Ao Center for Excellence in Native Hawaiian Law is an academic center that promotes education, scholarship, community outreach and collaboration on issues of law, culture and justice for Native Hawaiians. It was established in 2005 at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa William S. Richardson School of Law and has been a key partner to OHA's work throughout this Strategic Plan. To highlight three collaborations across our organizations, we chose to call out the Native Hawaiian Law Training Course as an advocacy standout, the Legal Primers in Native Hawaiian Law as a resource provider feature, and Mo'olelo Ea O Nā Hawai'i History of Native Hawaiian Governance in Hawai'i as a shared research focus. Each of these represent important avenues toward Ea. Combined, they showcase how OHA leverages partnerships and builds formal relationships with experts in the lāhui.

Native Hawaiian Law Training Course

Ka Huli Ao Center for Excellence in Native Hawaiian Law and OHA have been conducting a mandated Native Hawaiian law training course on the state's fiduciary duties and trust obligations to protect Hawai'i's natural resources and Native Hawaiian traditional and customary practices for State of Hawai'i Boards, Commissions, Councils, and Lawmakers. HB 207 HD2 SD2 CD1 (Act 169)-introduced through OHA's legislative package, passed and signed into law in 2015mandates that members of the Land Use Commission. Board of Land and Natural Resources, Commission on Water Resource Management, Environmental Council, Board of Directors of the Agribusiness Development Corporation, Board of Agriculture, Legacy Land Conservation Commission, Natural Area Reserves System Commission, Hawai'i Historic Places Review Board, and the Board of Health take the OHA sponsored training course. The theme of the most recent training was "Hahai Pono I Ke Ala Kukui Me Ka Huli Ao," or "Pursue the Path of Enlightenment Through Justice."

Legal Primers in Native Hawaiian Law

Published between 2010 – 2013 by Ka Huli Ao, four legal primers provide community-oriented introductions to laws governing iwi kūpuna, traditional and customary rights, water, and quiet title. Not only do they summarize major laws and issues, but they feature critical legal decisions, policy inquiries, and frame environmental justice through the lens of Ea. These four incredibly popular primers were printed with funding from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and used with the Native Hawaiian Law Training Course.

- Ho'i Hou I Ka Iwikuamo'o: A Legal Primer for the Protection of Iwi Kūpuna in Hawai'i Nei (2013)
- Ho'ohana Aku, a Ho'ola Aku: A Legal Primer for Traditional and Customary Rights in Hawai'i (2012)

- Ola i ka Wai: A Legal Primer for Water Use and Management in Hawai'i (2010)
- E 'Onipa'a i Ke Kulaiwi: A Legal Primer for Quiet Title & Partition Law in Hawai'i (2013)

A'o Aku A'o Mai Initiative

Established in 2011, the A'o Aku A'o Mai Initiative is a partnership between Ka Huli Ao and OHA that provides direct assistance to OHA beneficiaries through law student clinicians working under the supervision of law school professors and post-J.D. fellows, as well as real-world training for law student clinicians studying Native Hawaiian rights and environmental law. To date, the A'o Aku A'o Mai Initiative has resulted in over 30 workshops and trainings across nearly every major island and has provided direct assistance to hundreds of beneficiaries on issues related to quiet title, adverse possession, iwi kūpuna, water resources, and traditional and customary Native Hawaiian rights.

Mo'olelo Ea O Nā Hawai'i

Johns Auga Hole Aug

Mo'olelo Ea O Nā Hawai'i History of Native Hawaiian Governance in Hawai'i was produced in 2014 for OHA by Professors Davianna Pōmaika'i McGregor and Melody Kapilialoha MacKenzie. At nearly 1,000 pages, this comprehensive report features eleven full chapters and numerous appendices and attachements. The history of Native Hawaiian governance is complex. It takes decades of legal training, study, and work experience to describe the forms of government over time. This report is a tremendous work of original analysis and should be considered a seminal tool for all who seek and study Ea.

DLA IKA WAI:

E 'Onipa'a i Ke Kulāiwi

ON

KĀMAU A EA PUBLIC SYMPOSIA

The Kāmau a Ea series of governance events engaged leaders of Hawaiian self-governance initiatives in collective efforts to rebuild a Hawaiian nation.

The first four Kāmau a Ea summits focused on internal lāhui discussions. The final Kāmau a Ea five symposium looked outward, and brought experts from the worldwide community to share their insights regarding the establishment and re-establishment of nations at international and federal/U.S. levels. The fifth summit was an opportunity for our Hawaiian community to learn from other nations' experiences.

The name of the series, Kāmau a Ea, holds significant meaning. "Ea" is translated as "life" but also means "sovereignty, rule, and independence," as embodied in the words of Kauikeaouli on Lā Ho'iho'i Ea, Restoration Day: "Ua mau ke ea o ka 'āina i ka pono." "Kāmau" means "to keep on, continue, persevere, last, add a little more," which honors the efforts of those who have persevered to restore ea since 1893.



OHA ADVOCATES FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE

In 2010, OHA released "The Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System" which exposed that the overrepresentation of Hawaiians in the criminal justice system accumulates at every stage. This report also documented the unique ways that punitive drug policies have had a far heavier impact on the Native Hawaiian community than on any other ethnic group in Hawai'i.

In response to the findings of OHA's 2010 report, the 2011 Legislature established a Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force (Act 170) and charged its membership to make policy recommendations to reduce Native Hawaiian contact with the criminal justice system and improve conditions for Hawaiians already involved. With OHA's support, the Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force conducted a series of summits throughout the pae 'āina and reported its findings and recommendations on a broad array of systemic issues in 2012.

Several years later, in 2016, the Legislature established a

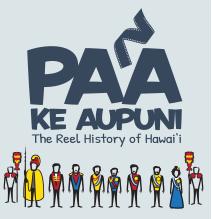
new task force via House Concurrent Resolution 85 to reopen discussions on criminal reform efforts in Hawai'i. The HCR85 Task Force on Prison Reform represented a diverse group of policymakers and stakeholders who convened to make recommendations to the Legislature on improving Hawai'i's correctional system and designing better correctional facilities. OHA advocated to be represented among the membership of this Task Force and Board of Trustees Chair Colette Machado co-led a subcommittee on Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system. The subcommittee was instrumental in developing the vision and guiding principles for the Task Force's work and made several recommendations encapsulated in the Task Force's 2018 report specifically targeted toward reducing the disparate impacts of the criminal justice system on Native Hawaiians, utilizing culturally-based diversionary alternatives to incarceration and reentry programming, and ensuring protections for Native Hawaiian traditional and cultural practices within prison.

HISTORY OF HAWAI'I & THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT

Pa'a Ke Aupuni is a unique hand-drawn and animated film that tells the story of the Hawaiian people and our way of life. The 60-minute film focuses on key facts from our history, explaining how the Hawaiian Kingdom came to be, how it evolved to stand firmly on the international world stage of sovereign nations and how the United States came to claim Hawai'i.

There is kaona, or multiple meanings, in the film's name Pa'a Ke Aupuni. At face value, it translates to Ke Aupuni Hawai'i, the Hawaiian government, remains pa'a—steadfast and enduring. Yet "pa'a" can also describe something that is stuck or retained, in this case by powers holding fast to control over Hawai'i.

Housed online on the Kamakako'i website, Pa'a Ke Aupuni is used as a learning resource both in and outside the classroom to help kānaka have a better understanding of the realities of our history. It's a set of facts we all need to know as the push to reestablish a Hawaiian nation gains momentum.



HIGHLIGHT OHA UPHOLDING & ENFORCING THE PUBLIC LAND TRUST (PLT)

Nearly four decades have passed since the State of Hawai'i formally recognized that "twenty percent of all funds derived from the public land trust" must be set aside to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs for the betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians.

In 2006, after decades of litigation and negotiation over the interpretation of this requirement, the Legislature and OHA agreed to \$15.1 million as the "temporary" amount that should be transferred annually to OHA, pending a future revisiting of the amount by the Legislature. This agreement was effectuated by Act 178.

Act 178 also required state agencies to report revenues generated from the use of public land trust (PLT) lands in order to inform future negotiations. Over a decade of reporting has shown that twenty percent of PLT receipts far exceeds the \$15.1 million set aside annually for Native Hawaiians. In fact, the state's receipt transfers to OHA have exceeded the \$15.1 million cap in each fiscal year since 2012, which has required OHA to return approximately \$22 million to the state. This money could be helping Hawaiians right now.

The temporary \$15.1 million annual amount is overdue to be re-evaluated by OHA and the state. OHA has taken several key steps towards addressing the need to better uphold the PLT and enforce the rights of its beneficiaries to a pro rata share of PLT revenues, including:

Reaffirming Agencies' Obligation to Accurately Report PLT Revenues

To address concerns regarding inadequate and inconsistent reporting of PLT revenues, OHA introduced resolutions in 2012 and 2013 that would have reaffirmed state agencies' reporting obligations under Act 178. Although these resolutions ultimately were not adopted, these and similar measures regarding PLT revenues introduced over subsequent years provided important opportunities to remind and educate lawmakers as well as the community regarding the ongoing and unresolved PLT obligations of the state.

Establishing a Committee to Negotiate $\mbox{OHA}\xspace's$ Pro Rata Share of the $\mbox{PLT}\xspace$

In 2016 the State Senate and House passed House Concurrent Resolution 188 (HCR188), part of OHA's legislative package. HCR 188 and its companion, House Resolution 170 (HR170), represented a step towards updating the "temporary" \$15.1 million amount established under Act 178, to ensure that the amount of PLT revenues transferred to OHA more adequately reflect the twenty percent pro rata share to which Native Hawaiians are constitutionally and statutorily entitled. HCR188 and HR170 requested the establishment of a Public Land Trust Revenues Negotiating Committee comprising the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Governor, and the Chairperson of OHA, or their designees, to discuss and determine an update to the amount OHA is due annually. Despite OHA's best efforts, the Public Land Trust Revenues Negotiating Committee was unsuccessful in its work.

Assessing PLT Revenues and State Reporting Practices

To independently assess PLT receipts and the adequacy of state reporting under Act 178, OHA commissioned the accounting firms KMH LLP and N&K CPAs to conduct two financial reviews of state agency revenue streams in FY2011-2012 and FY2015-2016, respectively. These reviews indicated that nearly every state agency underreported the amount of PLT receipts that were reported each year to the state legislature. The FY2015-2016 financial review by N&K CPAs identified at least \$247 million in under-reported PLT receipts across all but one state agency. Combined with the \$177 million that was reported by state agencies, PLT lands were estimated to have generated at least \$424 million in fiscal year 2016.

Producing the film "Justice Delayed is Justice Denied"

Justice Delayed Is Justice Denied documents the ongoing struggle to ensure that the State of Hawai'i fulfills its commitments to the Native Hawaiian people stemming from the loss of their ancestral lands. The film describes the deep connection between Native Hawaiians and their ancestral lands, and how a portion of these lands were seized from the Hawaiian Kingdom after the overthrow in 1893 and placed in what is today called the Public Land Trust. The state administers this trust and is legally required to provide a portion of revenues from the trust to Native Hawaiians. Through compelling interviews with former Hawai'i Gov. John Waihe'e III, Office of Hawaiian Affairs officials and Native Hawaiian advocates, Justice Delayed Is Justice Denied details the longstanding and complex efforts to ensure that the state fairly pays Native Hawaiians, documents the current shortfall in payments to Native Hawaiians, and shows how Native Hawaiians and their communities would benefit if they received appropriate funding from their ancestral lands. In the simplest of terms, the film asks, "How do we make it right?" Justice Delayed Is Justice Denied has been broadcast on network television, presented at communty meetings, and is available for viewing online at www.oha.org/PLT.

Act 178 reaffirms state agencies' reporting obligations \$247 million in under-reported PLT receipts (at least) \$424 million generated in fiscal year 2016 from the PLT

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HIGHLIGHT: PAPAHĀNAUMOKUĀKEA

OHA played a pivotal role in the establishment, and subsequent management of, the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument a World Heritage-listed U.S. National Monument encompassing 583,000 square miles of ocean waters, including ten islands and atolls of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Created in June 2006 with 140,000 square miles (360,000 km2), it was expanded in August 2016 by moving its border to the limit of the exclusive economic zone, making it one of the world's largest protected areas. OHA is now a co-trustee of the monument.

Part of that responsibility to help its shared governance is for OHA to review applications received for research, visits, and education within the Monument. This table provides a brief summary of work to protect one of the largest marine conservation areas in the world.

PAPAHĀNAUMOKUĀKEA

Of the 350 applications received and reviewed from 2010 - 2018, 255 permits were issued.

- 60 Conservation and management
- 17 Education
- 22 Native Hawaiian practices
- **1** Recreation
- 111 Research
- 44 Special ocean use



Ka 'a'a (the challenge) is being courageous and fearless in times you are clearing the path or leading the voyage fleet.

"He kūkulu no ke kanaka hoʻokele e kū i ka pola o ka waʻa."

LĀHUI IMPACT SUMMARY

This report confirms the social, cultural, environmental and economic impact of investing in Native Hawaiian-serving programs and community-based projects in Hawai'i. This is the collective power of our lāhui – raising us beyond any one condition toward a state of well-being where we can achieve optimal mana for all. In 2010, OHA was in great need of an inspiring vision, a solid plan, and stability moving into the 21st century. This report demonstrates how enhancing indigenous distinction can transform an entire administrative model, resulting in its best documented outcomes and impact to date. Furthering the results of this plan was a distinct effort to focus on how people thrive when OHA brings a comprehensive approach to what we do and what we can achieve. Kūkulu Hou was a vision in 2012 for OHA to move forward so that it could act on empowering Hawaiians and strengthening Hawai'i by 2018. To help us along the way, our

journey has been closely guided by the traditional values of our ancestors, which have been embedded into the foundation of our work. From 2010 – 2018, OHA believed these Strategic Results represented the highest priorities for Native Hawaiians and were the driving forces to successfully guiding the agency and public trust to deliver on its mandate and mission.

This high level summary presents several key results from the analyses as we look back on our work and achievements during these years. However, this is but one portion of the hard work performed by dedicated staff, and meaningful relationships cultivated with community partners. Among our most important findings was learning about the tremendous reach and direct investment into local programs. The following table provides a grand total of each Strategic Priority and its award output.

COMMUNITY FUNDING SUMMARY 2010-2018	NUMBER OF AWARDS**	DOLLARS AWARDED**	NATIVE HAWAIIANS SERVED*
Mauli Ola Health	254	\$11,836,210	23,062
Ho'ona'auao Education	209	\$32,343,586	58,028
Hoʻokahua Waiwai Economic Self-Sufficiency	179	\$47,250,239	15,598
'Āina Land & Water	157	\$16,793,045	18,181
Mo'omeheu Culture	486	\$9,564,298	16,790
Ea Governance	160	\$4,420,848	3,102
GRAND TOTAL	1,445	\$122,208,226	134,761

COMMUNITY AWARD IMPACT	NUMBER OF AWARDS**	DOLLARS AWARDED**	NATIVE HAWAIIANS SERVED*	PERSONS SERVED*
OHA Strategic Plan Mid-Point Assessment (2010-2013)	588	\$33,866,421	69,361	143,812
OHA Strategic Plan Final Assessment (2010-2018)	1,445	\$122,208,226	134,761	502,326

Note:

*Of the reported numbers by award (1.445), 477 (33%) awards reported total persons served and 340 (24%) reported Native Hawaiians served. OHA believes this number is significantly higher. **These include: Ahahui sponsorships, community events, community grants, and Board Initiatives. These do not include loans, contracts, and other expenditures.

WHAT OHA DID...

Bringing international attention to Hawaiian environmentalism

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it. IUCN held its 2016 World Conservation Conference in Hawai'i, which is a global center for biodiversity, endangered species and climate risk. OHA was a co-sponsor of the conference, which attracted more than 10,000 participants from 176 countries.

Reconnecting traditional farming and voyaging

In 2016-2017, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs awarded a Programmatic Grant of \$150,000 to Kānehūnāmoku Voyaging Academy, based in Ka'alaea, for its cultural farming initiative "He Wa'a He Moku, He Moku He Wa'a," ("a canoe is an island and every island is a canoe"). The program combines classical navigation with agriculture; haumāna in the program grow crops like kalo and 'uala as provisions for the voyaging crew. "Being Hawaiian is not only about having Hawaiian blood," said Kainoa, a student of Hālau Kū Māna.

"It's about connecting to the 'āina. With no mea 'ai and no resources, there can't be ola."

Helping low-income families to build wealth

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is a federal "welfare-to-work" grant to states to administer their own welfare programs. In 2012 and 2013 OHA successfully advocated for the Legislature to eliminate a cap of \$5,000 in assets, which discouraged low-income families from building wealth. 38 percent of TANF recipients are of Native Hawaiian ancestry.

Using information technology to better understand and manage Hawai'i's resources

OHA launched two new tools to provide new windows into Native Hawaiian land, culture and history. Kīpuka Database is a geographical information system (GIS) to provide a window into Native Hawaiian land, culture and history. Papakilo is a "Database of Databases" weaving together multiple collections including the Ali'i Letter Collection, Bishop Museum Collections, the Hawai'i State Archives, Hawaiian newspapers, and OHA's Kīpuka database.

Repatriating the 'ahu'ula of Kalani'ōpu'u

Native Hawaiian-Serving

On James Cook's seminal 1779 voyage to Hawai'i, Kalani'õpu'u, ali'i nui of Hawai'i Island, greeted him in Kealakekua Bay and draped his treasured 'ahu 'ula over the captain's shoulders. While Cook himself would not leave Hawai'i, Cook's crew carried Kalani'õpu'u's feathered cape and mahiole back to Europe. OHA orchestrated a successful effort to return Kalani'õpu'u's garments to Hawai'i.

Increasing after-school opportunities

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs supports programs like After-School All-Stars and Boys and Girls Club of Maui and Hilo to provide after-school enrichment, mentoring, and tutoring activities for students throughout the archipelago. The programs have been very successful. A majority of the student body at Wai'anae Intermediate School, for instance, attends the after-school program. Native Hawaiian students who participated for at least 30 days experienced a 9.7% increase in reading proficiency and a 23.9% increase in math proficiency.

Cultivating Mana

In 2017, culminating five years of research, OHA published Mana Lāhui Kānaka, a 300-page multidimensional study of mana: what it is, how to articulate it, and how to access and cultivate it.

Increasing college graduation rates

OHA worked closely with Hawai'i Community Foundation to award 200 scholarships a year to Native Hawaiian students pursuing a college education.

Kapo Cope is among the students who have received some of the \$500,000 in scholarship money that OHA awards every year. "It has actually helped me a lot to further my education to help my family and my community," said Cope, 22, a senior who is pursuing college degrees in communications and Hawaiian Language at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. "Without the OHA scholarship, it would have taken me a lot longer to graduate."

Kānehō'ā

By Kamana'opono M. Cr with Kealoha Fox. Ph.D. and Holly Ested by Marsellin One

lustice

Good public policy requires clear-eyed research. OHA played a key role in creating the Hawai'i Housing Planning Study, released in 2016 by the Hawai'i Housing Finance and Development Corporation. The 188-page report included collaboration with the housing directors of each county, HUD, Hawai'i Department of Human Services, and the Hawai'i Tourism Authority. And in 2017, OHA worked closely with the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in a comprehensive study of the housing needs of Native Hawaiians.

Improving the health of kane and wahine

OHA produced a pair of reports dedicated to examinations of the health of Hawaiian men and women: the Kānehō'ālani Report, focused on kāne; and Haumea, focused on wāhine. The reports are calls to action to improve the health of the Lāhui. We must continue to advocate for better methods of integrating cultural values and resiliency across agencies and uplifting community-based programming and expert coalitions.

Increasing the percentage of ahupua'a that are managed sustainably

Between 2010 and 2018 OHA increased its land management kuleana substantially. The agency has added Kaka'ako Makai (30.72 acres) and Kūkaniloko (511 acres), in addition to Pahua Heiau, acquired in 1998, and Wao Kele o Puna, acquired in 2006.

Protecting the world's largest marine sanctuary

OHA played a pivotal role in the establishment, and subsequent management of, the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument a World Heritage-listed U.S. National Monument encompassing 583,000 square miles of ocean waters, including ten islands and atolls of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Created in June 2006 with 140,000 square miles (360,000 km2), it was expanded in August 2016 by moving its border to the limit of the exclusive economic zone, making it one of the world's largest protected areas. OHA is a co-trustee of the monument.



Engaging the public year-round

473 digital and docu-videos created for public use

3,353 strategic priority related social media posts

1,009,021 OHA.org users Ka Wai Ola published **1,678**

102 monthly issues of

13th

in Hawai'i

143

strategic priority articles published in Ka Wai Ola **2,871,084**

unique pageviews on OHA.org

largest landowner

parcels received Kuleana

Land tax exemption status

Stewarding a sustainable pae 'āina

land parcels across the pae 'āina

> 255 permits issued for Papahānaumokuākea

At the State Legislature to benefit Native Hawaiians

125 OHA-introduced measures 8,718 bills monitored

2,154 OHA testimonies submitted

Providing reliable information to decision-makers

107 research publications

443,848

technology platforms

visitors to OHA

28,005 non-OHA bills reviewed

95 programmatic evaluations and reviews

7,567 government compliance response letters issued

Providing funding to support community-lead intiatives

1,445** grants awarded to community organizations

\$34,746,611 in disbursements through Mālama Loans \$122,208,226** in grant awards issued to community programs

\$2,236,000 awarded through Hua Kanu loans

502,326*

total persons served

through community

I Mana Ka Lāhui workshop attendees

9,818

grant-funded programs

Outreach across Hawal'i

134,761* Native Hawaiians directly served through community grant-funded programs

154 I Mana Ka Lāhui workshops provided

Working for Native Hawaiians

~170
staff working for OHA
8
offices across Hawai'i and Washington DC 9 publicly elected Trustees

Headquarted at Nā Lama Kukui in Honolulu

*Of the reported numbers by award (1.445), 477 (33%) awards reported total persons served and 340 (24%) reported Native Hawaiians served. OHA believes this number is significantly higher.

**These include: 'Ahahui sponsorships, community events, community grants, and Board Initiatives. These do not include loans, contracts, and other expenditures

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Note

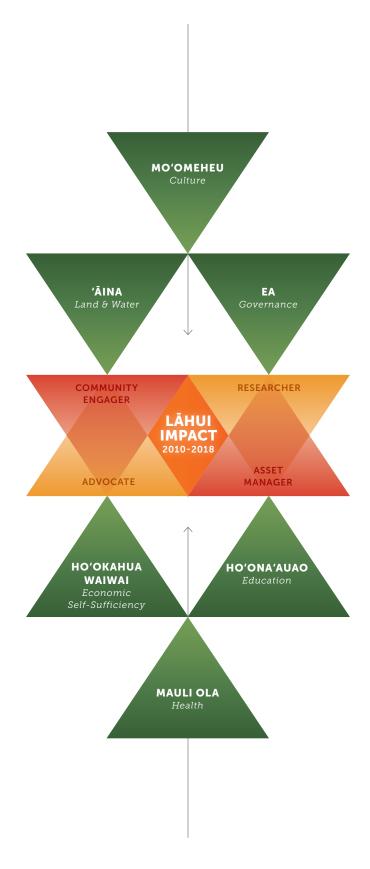
While much of the work and data points can be attributed to specific Strategic Priorities and Results, there is work that is designated as being attributable to multiple results and part of OHA's functional roles. For example, while OHA introduces its own legislative package each year, all measures are initially reviewed and a determination is made as to what bills require monitoring. So when we say there were 28,005 non-OHA bills reviewed from 2010-2018, this number indicates thousands of staff hours and analytical expertise from a Hawaiian and public law lens. Background research is conducted, experts are engaged and risks are assessed. In order to support the successful passing of bills that can help Native Hawaiians, research and community engagement is necessary to create a feedback loop for advocacy which is connected to the pulse of the issue.

We also know that some information is not quantifiable in a report format such as this. The transformations we see at community meetings, town halls and board tables are often energetic and keep OHA proactive while it is also reactive to threats against Native Hawaiian rights and their quality of life. We want to acknowledge those many moments where mana, and our strength as a people, presided above fear. In the future, OHA hopes to highlight the many transformations that we have been a part of, while feeling the impact of the sun, wind, and sea around us and our 'OHAna.

For OHA to reach its greatest potential in the coming years—in the changing socio-political climate—we look to 2020+ to build a new Strategic Plan and continue on this pathway of positive impact for the lāhui. Future highlights will need to include a balanced way of knowing, tracking, and transparency for beneficiaries and the public to gain a sense of which initiatives are considered worthwhile for OHA to take into its 50th year in 2029.

Our Hawaiian ancestors understood that the well-being of our community rested upon the inter-relationship of how we conduct ourselves, steward the islands we call home, and fulfill the responsibility of caring for our families, all within both the physical and spiritual realms. They also understood that successfully maintaining lōkahi meant careful observation, knowledge gathering, and informed decision-making to achieve pono. OHA is striving to embrace this time-tested wisdom through our strategic framework. Maturing as an organization during the past decade, we look forward to staying connected with our partners and embracing new innovative collaborative approaches in the years to come.

He kūkulu nō! A pillar indeed!



OHA BOARD OF TRUSTEES 2010-2018



LEINA'ALA AHU ISA, PH.D. Trustee At-Large 2014 - present



DAN AHUNA Trustee Kaua'i & Ni'ihau 2012 - present



ROWENA AKANA Trustee At-Large 1990 - 2018



KELI'I AKINA, PH.D. Trustee At-Large 2016 - present



PETER APO Trustee Oʻahu 2010 - 2018



HAUNANI APOLIONA Trustee At-Large 1996 - 2016



DONALD B. CATALUNA Trustee Kaua'i & Ni'ihau 2000 - 2012



WALTER M. HEEN Trustee O'ahu 2006-2010



CARMEN "HULU" LINDSEY Trustee Maui 2012 - present



ROBERT LINDSEY JR. Trustee Hawai'i 2007 - present



COLLETTE Y. MACHADO Trustee Moloka'i & Lāna'i 1996 - present



BOYD MOSSMAN Trustee Maui 2002 - 2011



OZ STENDER Trustee At-Large 2000 - 2014



JOHN WAIHE'E III Trustee At-Large 2000 - present



CLYDE NĀMU'O 2001-2011

AWAIIAN A



KAMANA'OPONO M. CRABBE, PH.D. 2012-2019



LOCATIONS

HONOLULU

560 N. Nimitz Hwy. Ste. 200 Honolulu, HI 96817 PH: 808-594-1888 FAX: 808-594-1865

EAST HAWAI'I (HILO)

339 Hulani St. Hilo, HI 96720 PH: 808-933-3106 FAX: 808-933-3110

WEST HAWAI'I (KONA)

75-1000 Henry St., Ste. 205 Kailua-Kona, HI 96740 PH: 808-327-9525 FAX: 808-327-9528

MOLOKA'I

Kūlana 'Õiwi 600 Maunaloa Hwy., Ste. D2 Kaunakakai, HI 96748 PH: 808-560-3611 FAX: 808-560-3968

LĀNA'I

P.O. Box 631413 Lāna'i City, HI 96763 PH: 808-565-7930 FAX: 808-565-7931

KAUA'I / NI'IHAU

4405 Kukui Grove St., Ste. 103 Līhu'e, HI 96766-1601 PH: 808-241-3390 FAX: 808-241-3508

MAUI

737 Lower Main St., Ste. B2 Wailuku, HI 96793 PH: 808-873-3364 FAX: 808-873-3361

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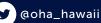
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