
ANAHOLA HOMESTEADERS COUNCIL



Project Title: Project Faith: An Economic Development Plan for a Multi-Purpose Community Center

Award Amount: \$479,640

Type of Grant: Social and Economic Development Strategies

Project Period: 9/30/2004 – 9/29/2006

Grantee Type: Native Non-profit

PROJECT SUMMARY

- 1 job created
- 56 people trained
- 60 youth involved
- 8 elders involved
- 10 partnerships formed
- 1 Native American consultant hired

BACKGROUND

The Anahola Homesteaders Council (AHC) is a non-profit organization located in Kauai, Hawaii. The Anahola Kamalomalo Homesteads community totals 1,735 residents, 77.8 percent of whom are Native Hawaiians living on homestead lands that the State Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) administers.

The AHC completed a community-determined plan to design, develop and administer an economically sustainable Community Cultural and Commercial Center that would include a community school, an elderly assisted-living facility, a museum, a cultural center and commercial space (a market place) to serve Native Hawaiians living on homestead lands. This multi-faceted project is entitled “Project Faith.” AHC has a 25-year DHHL permit

for 20 acres upon which they would build the Center.

PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

ANA awarded a two-year grant to AHC for three objectives. The grant’s first objective was to prepare a construction master plan, which would include a site development plan and construction-ready plans with cost estimates. The final site development plan renderings were completed. The grantee expected to complete the construction-ready plans using in-kind services after the ANA grant ended.

The Project’s second objective was to implement a business incubation program for 100 Native Hawaiians. To achieve this objective, the Project hired a Coordinator and planned to develop training materials and provide business management training to potential vendors. The Project identified and developed a database of potential participants. They also conducted a meeting with the potential vendors to provide information on the Marketplace and inform them of training opportunities. The Project contracted with Pure Hearts, Inc. to conduct entrepreneurial business trainings and 30 Native Hawaiian attendees completed the training.

The Project also began the development of the Native People's Marketplace. The site was cleaned, a gravel driveway was laid and a 40 x 120 square foot tent was erected.

The Project's third objective was completing an Environmental Impact Study to comply with Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 and the AHC lease. The Project hired an environmental consultant who did not finish the study by the Project's completion date, but was expected to complete the study in early 2007.

The main challenge encountered by this Project related to the location of the organization, which limited the consulting firm's availability. As a result, planned consultant work was not performed according to the Project's original plan. Since the Environmental Impact Study was not completed, the Project was unable to open the Marketplace.

PROJECT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

The Project's most significant community benefit is the impact due to community volunteers who cleared garbage. They are continuing to maintain the land until construction can begin.

NA KAMALEI-KO'OLAULOA EARLY EDUCATION PROGRAM



Project Title: The Ho'ulu Hou Project:
Stories Told by Us

Award Amount: \$1,162,180

Type of Grant: Social and Economic
Development Strategies

Project Period: 9/30/2003 – 9/29/2006

Grantee Type: Native Non-Profit

PROJECT SUMMARY

- 7 jobs created
- \$82,575 in resources leveraged
- 1,007 youth involved
- 5 elders involved
- 10 partnerships formed
- 2 Native Hawaiian consultants hired
- 21 people trained

BACKGROUND

The Na Kamalei-Ko'olauloa Early Education Program ("Na Kamalei") is located in O'ahu's Ko'olauloa district. The Ko'olauloa population is 18,350 of which 31 percent is Native Hawaiian. Ko'olauloa households are large and they have the fourth highest birth rate in Hawaii. The traditional extended Native Hawaiian family cares for their children rather than placing them in western-style childcare centers.

PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The Na Kamalei goal is to provide services and opportunities for families that will foster culturally-appropriate and healthy development of a ke keiki kaulike (balanced child). This Project's goal was to create, publish and distribute original bilingual

books in Hawaiian and English for Native Hawaiian families. The Project planned to design and implement training and outreach enabling Ko'olauloa parents to support their children's development needs.

The Project's first objective was to create an organization with staff, consultants, equipment and a facility. This first objective was successfully achieved.

The Project's second objective was to plan, develop, test, publish and distribute twelve early education books in Hawaiian and English for children (ages two and three years) and families. Originally, the Project planned to develop the books and publish them through a major publishing company. It was identified early in the Project that the publishing company would then own the book's copyrights. Fearing that their stories' integrity could be compromised, the Project decided to self-publish and secured the necessary technical services to assist them in the process. Na Kamalei successfully published the books.

The Project trained elders in writing and photography which allowed them to be involved in all phases of the books' development (e.g., digital photography courses and field trips to publishing houses). The twelve books were written and

published. Demand for the books has exceeded expectations – 14,155 copies of the books were in circulation by the final month of the Project. The Project was such a success that the books have now been incorporated into the region’s public and private school curriculum and they have been sold to all 52 Oahu public libraries.

The third objective was to develop guides with written instructions on how families could use the book. After testing the guide, the guide was incorporated into each book rather than as a separate document.

The fourth objective was to conduct twelve workshops annually to develop parents’ skills and knowledge in child development. These workshops were conducted and the books are attracting parents to the child development classes. As a result, attendance numbers have exceeded expectations.

To support parenting skill development, the fifth objective was to establish a family and parenting resource library. The library contains information that is designed to prepare the children and parents for the child’s entry to preschool and kindergarten. To ensure access, the Project maintains a library at the Project’s office and travels to each region allowing families to borrow books.

The sixth objective was to conduct four eight-week traveling classroom sessions at community sites. This “mobile learning” allows family members and children to learn together and enables staff to model successful early education techniques.

PROJECT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

The Project increased parental involvement and interaction with 1,007 children – 65 percent of the Native Hawaiian children in Ko’olauloa. It empowered parents to impact the character education of their children. The Project provided the parents with the tools, training and mentoring skills to become active participants in their child’s development, and it brought parents and children together for reading time – strengthening not only their literacy skills but their family bond as well. Many of the books incorporated an environmental component, and it is envisioned that the land, water and vegetation will also be better respected and protected through the increased awareness and knowledge of the environment and their traditional connection to it.

The Native Hawaiian elders who authored the books benefited through training in writing, photography and book publishing. Their pride and sense of accomplishment was evident as they spoke about future books they wished to author. Furthermore, their social engagement within their community was enhanced.

Na Kamalei has moved forward with developing a business plan for marketing and book sales. It is expected their revenues will sustain the Project well beyond the grant.

PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT



Project Title: 'Ohana Kokua 'Ohana:
Families Helping Families

Award Amount: \$715,536

Type of Grant: Social and Economic
Development Strategies

Project Period: 9/1/2004 – 8/31/2006

Grantee Type: Native Non-Profit

PROJECT SUMMARY

- 4 jobs created
- \$191,230 in resources leveraged
- 220 people trained
- 17 partnerships formed
- 8 products developed
- 4 elders involved
- 100 youth involved
- 3 Native Hawaiian consultants hired

BACKGROUND

Partners in Development is a non-profit organization that operates programs focusing on Native Hawaiian under-served segments, such as preschool children and their caregivers and economically-depressed communities and families.

At the time of grant application, two of every five children removed from troubled homes by Hawaii's Child Welfare Services (CWS) were Native Hawaiian. Over half of Hawaii's 2,600 foster children are Native Hawaiian, yet Native Hawaiian foster parents can accommodate only 50 percent of Native Hawaiian foster children. Currently, 700 Native Hawaiian youth are living with non-Hawaiian foster families.

PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The 'Ohana Kokua 'Ohana: Families Helping Families Project purpose was to address the myriad of challenges that account for the severe shortage in Native Hawaiian foster homes. The Project planned to form community Advocacy Groups throughout Hawaii to provide support services to new foster parents and birth families facing CWS investigations. The Project also planned to recruit, train and certify 18 Native Hawaiian foster parents through a partnership with Hawaii's Department of Human Services (DHS). Finally, the Project planned a media campaign to educate the public on the current foster care situation and enlighten Native Hawaiians on the need to place Hawaiian youth in Hawaiian homes.

Overall, the Project met and exceeded its planned objectives with no major challenges. The following highlights their major two-year achievements.

As a first step, the Project conducted numerous outreach meetings in major Native Hawaiian communities and successfully established an Advisory Board to set direction for Kokua Ohana activities.

The Project successfully convened Kokua Ohana training for 200 CWS case workers, provided family support services to eight Native Hawaiian birth families, established five neighborhood Advocacy Groups, launched a multi-faceted media campaign to educate and recruit, established the Warmth Line, a 24-hour hotline, and recruited 15 new foster parents.

Hawaiian Behavioral Health (HBH) provides training and licensing of foster families through its “Pride” program. The Project worked with HBH, trained three Project staff to become certified Pride trainers. As a result, Kokua Ohana trainers can conduct Pride training for Native Hawaiian families. The Project provided Pride training to eleven families.

The Project’s final objective was to improve state responsiveness to developing at least one legislative proposal addressing Native Hawaiian foster care rights. Although they did not formulate any legislative proposals, the Kokua Ohana successfully blocked two proposed bills which would have required the State to search for a foster child’s next-of-kin and get them licensed within 60 days. Project staff demonstrated this to be an unrealistic timeframe and convinced lawmakers that non-kin placement should be considered in some cases.

PROJECT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

The Project directly and positively impacted the Native Hawaiian community. The Project created Advocacy Groups to reach out to Native Hawaiian children. The Project can also be credited for training and certifying Native Hawaiian foster care families and supporting Native Hawaiian birth families.

Reaching beyond the Native Hawaiian community, the Project’s statewide media campaign educated the general public on the

foster care system and the benefits of placing Native Hawaiian children with Native Hawaiian families.

The Project’s most profound impact has been the positive and collaborative relationship forged with the State’s DHS. DHS issued a contract to Kokua Ohana to help DHS implement a foster care system that serves the best interest of Native Hawaiian children. The contract was to begin at the Project’s end and be renewable for up to six years.

Twenty-five DHS employees who attended the Kokua Ohana workshop shared their involvement with the Kokua Ohana project, indicating the Native Hawaiian community strongly supported this Project. The employees offered praise for the efforts of the Kokua Ohana staff members and detailed the changes occurring within the DHS system.

Glenn Philhower, a foster parent trainer and parent to Native Hawaiian children, shared his experience welcoming foster children into his home and training interested foster parents. But he also stressed the work of Kokua Ohana is in its infancy, stating “Working in this area has to be a lifestyle. We’re overwhelmed. The kids are coming at us faster than we can handle. But we’re building a foundation of education and the State is beginning to work with us. They are changing for the good of the Hawaiian community.”

“We want to do what is best for the Native Hawaiian foster children, and this project has enlightened us on some new tactics.”

Scott Ray
DHS Grants Administrator

PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT



Project Title: Baibala Hemolele: The Hawaiian Bible

Award Amount: \$450,000

Type of Grant: Language

Project Period: 9/1/2002 – 2/28/2006

Grantee Type: Native Non-Profit

PROJECT SUMMARY

- 2 jobs created
- \$891,300 in resources leveraged
- 7 partnerships formed
- 8 products developed
- 7 elders involved
- 5 Native Hawaiian consultants hired

BACKGROUND

Partners in Development (PID) is a non-profit organization that operates programs focusing on Native Hawaiian under-served segments, such as preschool children and their caregivers and economically-depressed communities and families.

The near extinction of the Hawaiian language during the 1970s resulted in a State led effort to revitalize the language. The public school system has incorporated Hawaiian language into its curriculum. However, language-teaching agencies report a shortage and scarcity of teaching materials. In addition, materials that have a high probability of Native Hawaiian use are lacking, and there are few materials which display traditional styles of Hawaiian thought, syntax, sentence-structure and expression.

PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the Baibala Hemolele Project was to preserve, publicize and disseminate the original Hawaiian Bible for teaching and enhancing the Hawaiian language and culture. The Hawaiian Bible was the earliest text transcribed into Hawaiian and therefore contains important linguistic information about vocabulary, syntax and idioms. The 1839 and 1868 versions are rare and the 1994 version is no longer printed.

The first objective was to preserve and update the Hawaiian Bible and its supporting materials. The Project successfully preserved the 1839 and 1868 versions by digitally photographing all 1,536 pages and uploading them to the web site. Each page was also transcribed into electronic text and uploaded, allowing each version to be searched by book, chapter, verse, or word.

To make this material accessible to the younger generation, the Project planned to add diacritical marks to the Bible's text, since students in immersion programs are accustomed to reading texts which clearly distinguish accents. Realizing early that inserting diacritical marks was a labor-

intensive and arduous task well outside of the Project's three-year schedule, the Project purchased linguistic software which would scan the text and place the diacritical marks electronically. By August 2006, a complete text file of the diacritically-marked Bible was available; editors were reviewing the document for accuracy. Only the Book of Mark had been completed.

The Project planned to promote the Hawaiian Bible's availability through quarterly additions to the www.baibala.org web site and disseminate CD-ROMs. Instead, the Project decided to record MP3 files, since such files would preserve a cleaner and clearer version. This process is also very labor-intensive with a 20-second audio verse requiring 7 to 10 minutes of editing. In August 2006, only 275 pages had been recorded.

The Project's second major objective was to disseminate the contemporary Hawaiian Bible through the PID's network and train 50 Hawaiian language teachers how to use these new language resources. Although the contemporary version was incomplete, the Project reported that they executed 47 presentations and made 454 contacts.

There are approximately 600 first-language speakers of Hawaiian and around 500 Hawaiian language teachers within the State. Fluent speakers with trained expertise in sentence structure, grammar, word usage, and proficiency in both Old and Modern Hawaiian are significantly lower in number. Therefore, the pool of human resources with the necessary skills to implement this project was extremely shallow. The death of the Project's senior editor depleted this pool further and the loss severely impacted the Project's work rate.

The Project will be able to complete its work. The Hawaiian Department of Education and the Institute of Museum and Library Sciences provided the grantee with

an additional three years of funding to complete the diacritically-marked Modern Hawaiian Bible text and record accompanying audio versions, including podcasts and audio books.

PROJECT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

Linguists have praised the Project since they can use the web site to compare and contrast the language structures and expressions of Old and Modern Hawaiian, an activity which was impossible prior to this Project. Kapali Lyon, a language scholar, likened the early versions to the Rosetta Stone since it provides insight into the Hawaiian culture and language in the middle of the 19th century. He shared, "From a linguist's view, these Bibles present a clean, clear and pure version of the Hawaiian language, free of foreign influence." Dr. Joseph Grimes, Professor Emeritus of Linguistics at Cornell University, added, "These preserved Bibles offer a way to learn the poetic lilt of the language. Interested students will not be learning Hawaiian in a box."

The Project is meeting the needs of Hawaiian language teachers by providing useful teaching materials. Community members expressed excitement for the completion of the contemporary version and the recorded audio. Mr. Lyon remarked, "This new version will be a marvelous preparation for Hawaiian youth to learn and speak Hawaiian." Sarah Keahi, a retired Hawaiian language teacher and the Project's current Senior Editor, concluded, "The Hawaiian language is the vehicle for transmitting our culture and our history. The Hawaiian Bible contributes to this effort."

TE TAKI-TOKELAU TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT, INC.



Project Title: Kalele – Native Tokelau Language Assessment

Award Amount: \$97,599

Type of Grant: Language

Project Period: 9/30/2005 – 9/29/2006

Grantee Type: Native Non-Profit

PROJECT SUMMARY

- 3 jobs created
- \$5,780 in resources leveraged
- 1 Native American consultant hired
- 5 partnerships formed
- 8 products developed
- 15 elders involved
- 489 language surveys completed

BACKGROUND

Te Taki-Tokelau Training and Development, Inc. is a Native non-profit organization whose mission is to serve the needs of the Tokelau community in central Oahu. This group of Pacific Islanders has had a presence in Hawaii for nearly 60 years. While there is no official State or Federal count available, it is estimated that 500 adult Tokelau people live in Central Oahu.

Tokelauan is spoken in Olohega, one of three atolls annexed by the United States and placed under the jurisdiction of American Samoa. Since 1950, Tokelauans have been migrating to Hawaii and four generations have thrived in Central Oahu. But the younger generations have tended to

lose touch with their culture and language. Informal assessment shows that in the extended and inter-clan gatherings, the dominant language is English. The Tokelauan language is usually relegated to speech-making, ceremonial addresses, songs and dance.

PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the Kalele – Native Tokelau Language Assessment was to formally assess the status of Tokelauan so that a concrete plan could be devised to preserve the language. This language assessment project was very well-planned and implemented.

The grantee's first objective was to establish the Project management infrastructure to successfully implement the Project. Although completed, the Project suffered the first delay at grant award. Since Te Taki-Tokelau Training and Development, Inc. is small, it needed to access funds to get the Project started. Unfortunately, they were unable to access funds until one month into the Project.

The second objective was to develop a survey instrument. The Project leveraged the help of a community resource – the University of Hawaii at Manoa, Department

of Linguistics. Two assistant professors and a graduate student assisted the Project by helping develop the survey. They also trained project staff on survey methodology and techniques.

The Project chose to use a personal interview and door-to-door methodology for surveying their community. They had surveyor turnover issues, which led to a slow start for the survey completion phase of the Project and required the Project to take more time than originally anticipated. As a result, the Project requested, and ANA granted, a no-cost extension to complete the final Project objectives through September 2006.

Although data collection took longer than anticipated, the Project had a 98 percent response rate (489 out of 500 surveys were completed).

The high rate of survey completion allowed the Project to glean a plethora of data on the status of their language. The final report was a 270-page “Analysis Output,” which revealed some correlations between Tokelauan language proficiency and other factors, these correlations represent the amount of language proficiency that can be explained with each factor, i.e. positive relationships with age (41 percent, for example, age explains 41 percent of Tokelauan language proficiency amongst the survey respondents); years since arrival in the United States (23 percent); marital status (12 percent); and educational level (3 percent). Positive correlations were also shown between proficiency and “attitude promoting use of Tokelauan language” (18 percent) and to practice the use of Tokelauan (23 percent). The report also showed that the community members with the highest level of proficiency (only 8 percent of the total) are those in the advanced age bracket, making it imperative to document the group’s language and

culture knowledge. The Project stated that “These inferences provide significant insight into focus areas with the highest potential for success given coordinated intervention, such as the implementation of a formalized and culturally-based curriculum...”

PROJECT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

The Project survey response rate is a good indicator of the community’s interest and support of the Project. This was reinforced by various community members. Through a translator, one elder shared that it was important for the Tokelau people to maintain their identity and culture regardless of where they live. The grantee stated that they will utilize the survey data to plan, develop and implement a language program.

WAIANAË COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT CORPORATION



Project Title: Waianae Organic Farmers Cooperative

Award Amount: \$443,192

Type of Grant: Social and Economic Development Strategies

Project Period: 9/1/2004 – 8/31/2006

Grantee Type: Native Non-Profit

PROJECT SUMMARY

- 6 jobs created
- \$80,000 in resources leveraged
- \$198,000 in revenue generated
- 145 people trained
- 10 partnerships formed
- 8 products developed
- 6 elders involved
- 1,177 youth involved

BACKGROUND

The Waianae Community Redevelopment Corporation (WCRC) is non-profit organization that addresses at-risk youth, sustainable economic development, agriculture, health and Hawaiian culture in Oahu's Waianae community. Waianae's population totals 45,000 people, of which 40 percent are Native Hawaiian and 45 percent are under the age of 25 years. In addition to a poverty rate exceeding 20 percent, Waianae's youth have comparatively high illiteracy and drop-out rates and studies have shown a rapid growth of crystal methamphetamine in the community. In 2002, the Food Security Task Force rated Waianae as high-risk due to poor nutrition, high rates of hunger and

the lack of institutions and outlets to procure food conventionally.

In 2001, faced with a growing at-risk youth population and poor food security, WCRC created the Mala 'Ai 'Opio Food Security Initiative, "Ma'O" (translated 'youth food garden'). This Initiative was initiated to create a community food system to fight hunger, improve nutrition, strengthen local agriculture efforts and empower local youth to move towards self-sufficiency.

PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

This Project intended to expand the Ma'O Initiative and create an organic food cooperative co-owned and operated by Waianae youth. The Project was predicated on an agreement with a local church to provide 2.5 acres for the organic farm. However, after grant award, parishioners objected to this arrangement. Instead of a youth-run cooperative, the Project recruited 12 Waianae youth to help operate a WCRC profit-share venture. This represented a significant departure from the original plan to teach youth to be self-sufficient.

Despite this set-back, the Project continued its experience-based, hands-on organic farming with youth. In addition to operating the farm, the Project and its youth

successfully partnered with Waianae Intermediate and High School to plant organic gardens on school grounds; create after-school garden clubs; conduct workshops for the Waianae community, including seminars on Soil Fertility, Nutrition and Health, Conflict Resolution, and Hawaiian Cooking; host community dinners which brought together the young farmers' families to enjoy the fruits (and vegetables) of their labor on the organic farm; construct a nursery to set aside a space for transplanting and to diversify their product base; expand the farm's marketing base, selling fruits and vegetables in numerous farmers' markets and to selected cafes and restaurants; partner with schools and youth agencies to recruit new youth, and develop and implement agriculturally-based education curriculum for in-school youth with Leeward Community College (LCC). Farm revenues were \$50,000 in Year 1, \$100,000 in Year 2 and the Project expects \$200,000 in revenues in 2007 – sufficient revenues to sustain the Project.

The Project has also successfully created long-term partnerships with the Ford Foundation, Kaiser Permanente and Leeward Community College – entities that will work with the Project to train youth.

Finally, staff members have been reviewing offers from landowners on nearby islands to expand this Project's unique blend of organic farming and youth development activities.

PROJECT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

During a youth-led farm tour given at the site, each youth was asked to identify their favorite food, to which responses included: "Our lemon basil is really good right now;" "The kale we're harvesting today is great;" and "bananas and tangerines." Dan Maunakea-Forth, WCRC's Agriculture Director, remarked, "When we asked that

question during the beginning of this project, we would hear responses like 'Burgers' and 'McDonald's fries.' Now you hear them identifying the fruit and vegetables that they grow. That is a huge step for them." The produce diversity is impressive, and the young employees follow and update an exhaustive daily list of planting and harvesting tasks. Project staff oversees daily routines of positive feedback sessions in which one youth rotates as Team Leader. As a Team Leader, each youth is responsible for praising the others' work and identifying an area of improvement. This reflects the profound impact that this project has had on these youth.

For the 12 Hawaiian youth the Project employed, the positive impacts are readily apparent. They learned the benefits of a healthy diet; diversified their diets; partnered with local schools to create community gardens; gained an invaluable skill set by running a for-profit farm venture; and increased their self-esteem. The LCC-Project's partnership provides the foundation for an Associate's Degree program in agriculture. These youth will gain credits towards this degree, thereby expanding their educational advancement and employment opportunities.

For the other Waianae youth, the expansion of the Ma'O organic farm network provides an opportunity to gain agricultural skills in a supervised setting for immediate self-sufficiency and for future employment opportunities. This project has begun addressing the pervasive problems of the Waianae community by creating jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities, encouraging youth to eat healthy food and providing a focus for at-risk youth to concentrate positive energy. It has expanded Waianae's waning agricultural base and invigorated its growth by training young farmers through experience-based and educational activities.