



Pūwalu 'Elima November 1, 2007

The fifth Puwalu was held at the C'est Si Bon ballroom of the Pagoda restaurant and hotel on October 31 and November 1, 2007. The conference was attended by at least 50 participants. The numbers varied throughout the conference as people attended some sessions and left. Most of the attendees were veterans of the puwalu conference series and the new people without the history of participation often created difficulties by forcing the veterans to go over old issues. This conference was designed to kick start the Aha Ki`ole effort following passage of Act 212.

The participants moved quickly over what was covered in the previous four conferences reiterating the lessons on traditional natural resource management.

| Traditional Management | Contemporary Management |
|--|--|
| People an integral part of the natural ecosystem | Communities divorced from resource harvesting |
| Continuous observation of the resource, substantial cumulative knowledge | Short term observation of the resource, brevity of data |
| Source of knowledge was experiential | Source of knowledge is nature, books |
| Fishery access rights were tied to customary tenure system | No private ownership of the resources, (fisheries part of the commons) |
| Management of resources at the community level | Management of resources through a remote bureaucratic authority |
| Fishing methods using proper conduct at specific times and places | Fishing methods often using codified harvest and effort limits-where there are no regulations harvest is open |
| Long management planning horizons (generational) | Short management planning horizon (political appointments of managing agency heads) |
| Tighten and relax controls on the resource use to match low or high cycles of resource productivity and social needs | Conserve each species at its present abundance |
| Conservation and utilization integral, conservation built into culture | Conservation and utilization are different agendas – meeting social needs is often secondary to the conservation model |

- Management of natural resources was a necessary element to ensure the survival and well being of people.
- Traditional natural resource management was about food and allowing the community to benefit from utilization of a natural resource.

- A traditional population may or may not have traditional ecological knowledge about everything that exists in the environment, but they will have specific knowledge about things that are important to the culture.
- A traditional community will have a long history in an area and will have specific knowledge about the environmental and ecological activity that happens in that area.
- Resource management is site specific and long history at a site yields important information about the site.
- Traditional management often has a built in conservation ethic.
- Contemporary Western management weakens traditional management.
- Open access weakens the traditional natural resource tenure system.
- Lack of data results in poor management decisions and gives too much discretion to the managing authority.
- Management of natural resources by a central authority through a distant bureaucracy is not an effective means of conserving and managing natural resources.
- Management decisions need to be timely and adaptive to address specific environmental, ecological, social and political stimuli, decisions must be made in agreement with the community or compliance and enforcement becomes a problem.
- There are as many traditional methods of natural resource conservation and management as there are traditional communities. Each traditional community developed a method for these decisions based on cultural needs and site specific, experiential knowledge.

Moku and Ahupua`a – Hawaiian Model

- Traditional Hawaiian *ahupua`a* management (management of the watershed and adjacent ocean area as a unit) was holistic.
- Reliance on the land and sea for survival resulted in conservation and utilization being part of the natural resource management system.
- *Ahupua`a* is the basic natural resource management unit.
- *Mokupuni* (islands) and *moku* (districts comprised of two or more adjacent *ahupua`a*) are larger management units.
- *Ahupua`a* were originally governed by the regional `Aha Councils, composed of experts in cultural and livelihood-related skills.
- *Konohiki* was a recent adaptation for traditional natural resource management. They were *ali`i* appointed by the *Ali`i Aimoku* (chief of the moku) as natural resource managers for *ahupua`a*.
- *Kapu* was a tool used by the `Aha councils or *konohiki* to manage resources but there was never a time when *kapu* were permanent.
- *Kuleana* was a cultural sense of responsibility and stewardship for natural resources management.

They moved to a workshop format to assist the Aha Ki`ole in formulating the plan to address the mandates of Act 212.

Aha Moku System, First steps: `Aha Ki`ole Advisory Committee

On June 27, 2007, Governor Linda Lingle signed into law SB1853 SD2 HD2 CD1, A Bill For An Act Relating to Native Hawaiians (Act 212). The Act creates the `Aha Ki`ole Advisory Committee to advise the Legislature to carry out the purposes of the Act.

The Advisory committee will provide information to the legislature on the creation of an `Aha Moku Council to advise the State of Hawaii on Native Hawaiian resource management practices; derive a comprehensive set of native Hawaiian best practices for natural resource management; foster understanding and practical utilization of this knowledge; ensure the future sustainable use of marine, land, cultural, agricultural and natural resources; enhance community education and cultural awareness; and participate in the protection and preservation of the State's natural resources.

The `Aha Ki`ole will engage in discussion with the community to develop consensus on establishing an `Aha Moku Council system and `Aha Moku Council Commission.

The `Aha Ki`ole will develop an administrative structure for the creation of an Aha Moku Council Commission with eight members representing each of the eight main Hawaiian Islands.

The `Aha Ki`ole advisory committee will establish standard eligibility criteria and a selection process for each `Aha Ki`ole and the selection of an executive director.

The `Aha Ki`ole advisory committee will establish goals and objectives for an `Aha Moku Council Commission to accomplish, including benchmarks and sustainable objectives.

Finally, the `Aha Ki`ole advisory committee will submit an operational budget for the `Aha Moku Council commission to conduct meetings, cover administration expenses, and disseminate information and advice for the creation of an `Aha Moku Council commission.

On October 31, 2007, it was announced the selection of the `Aha Ki`ole Advisory Committee members from a list submitted by the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs. Eight members were selected representing each of the Main Hawaiian Islands:

Jean Ilei Beniamina, Ni`ihau;
Sharon Pomroy, Kaua`i;
Charles Kapua, O`ahu;
Vanda Hanakahi, Moloka`i;
Timothy Bailey, Maui;
Les Kuloloi`o, Kaho`olawe;

Winnie Basques, Lana`i; and,
Hugh Lovell, Hawai`i.

The selection was announced at the Ho`ohanohano I Na Kupuna Puwalu V, Ho`oni I Na Kai `Ewalu. All of the selected advisors were participating in the conference. At the end of the conference the advisors met and formulated the initial effort for the `Aha Ki`ole outlining a series of meetings, discussing the initial strategy and assessing the needs of the advisors. It was determined that two levels of community meetings were advised. The first, introductory level meeting would be conducted as a scoping meeting, the purpose of which will be to establish consensus in the community for the initiative and listen to the communities' discussion of the issue. Those community discussions will form the basis of the second series of meetings that will introduce issues of administrative structure, eligibility criteria, goals and objectives and education.

The eight members selected Vanda Hanakahi of Moloka`i as chairperson.

The `Aha Ki`ole advisory committee held an official meeting on January 15, 2008 prior to the opening of the legislature.

The Advisory committee has the goal of conducting at least one introductory meeting in every populated moku in the State by July 2008. After July, the Advisory committee will begin the second series of meetings to discuss the more difficult issues.

The Advisory committee may also consider sponsoring with symposia in support of the second round of meetings so that a greater amount of information can be presented to a larger audience allowing a deeper discussion to occur at the smaller community meetings.

The `Aha Ki`ole Advisory Committee recognized and acknowledged that other work has occurred for these purposes prior to Act 212 and the committee will review the work for relevance and applicability to this initiative. Most recently, the Ho`ohanohano I Na Kupuna Puwalu series of conferences dealt directly with these issues. The proceedings from this conference series will be published in early 2008. The committee will glean from this work information and values that should be before the public and present these in a series of public information meetings sponsored by the `Aha Ki`ole advisory committee.

Though it has not been determined how the `Aha Moku Council Commission will be initiated and formed, it is clear that the Commission will need the authority to negotiate with State, Federal, County and International entities to accomplish the goal of protection and preservation of our environmental resources and sustainable utilization of these resources.

Act 212 represented a major change in the paradigm of natural resource management currently practiced. The `Aha Moku Council Commission will need the

same and more workshops and trainings as that of the advisory committee to understand the structure and matrix of current resource management practice.

Workshop I

Hawaii:

- Ahupuaa is the base-everything starts with the ahupuaa
- Practitioners within the ahupuaa (of their particular discipline)
- Going to go back to identify disciplines and identify those that are the practitioners of the discipline in the Ahupuaa/Moku
- Upside down pyramid/Hawaiian sail-broad top, pointed bottom
- Invite practitioners to come to the ahupuaa; conduct themselves in a council-type of group or puwala-style setting
- Doesn't matter who shows up, if only 2 people, that's who represents
- Participation based on generational knowledge (all inclusive-not necessarily blood);
- Ahupuaa to select a poo. All ahupuaa poo meet on their own and select a poo for the moku
- The Moku representatives (poo) would elect the representative to the aha kiole.

Maui:

Cover the language in the bill

Structure left in the hands of each moku and ahupuaa-to discuss the criteria

Go to the moku and facilitate the bill-learn about the system; explain the act, purpose, etc

No blood requirement

Representatives should have lineal descent or be a current tenant of the area

Workshop II

In General:

- The Aha Moku/Aha Ki`ole is accountable to the Ahupua`a in all matters
- Ahupua`a will be autonomous cultural community structures
- Ahupua`a may elect to manage their resources on konohiki, kupuna or other natural and cultural natural resource management practice that they find suitable
- Ahupua`a will be responsible for describing and inventorying their cultural and natural resources.
- Government must be held accountable for their actions that impact on traditional cultural and natural resources.
- Mai maha`oi about other ahupua`a.
- It is the Ahupua`a responsibility to malama and steward their resources.
- The Aha Moku/Aha Ki`ole will work hand in hand with the Ahupua`a for the common good and to protect natural and cultural resources.
- Konohiki system still part of the Hawaii Revised Statutes.
- The Constitution of the Hawaiian Nation is still a valid document.

- Aha Ki`ole/Aha Moku will work to protect traditional areas as identified by the Ahupua`a.

The Aha Moku:

- Will be the facilitator for the Ahupua`a at the County level.
- Will be the liaison and contact between the Ahupua`a and the Aha Ki`ole.
- Will be a part of the SMA and other County permitting processes and provide information to the Ahupua`a about permitting activities for the Ahupua`a.
- Will take part in mediation to resolve issues at the Ahupua`a.

The Aha Ki`ole:

- Will be the facilitator for Ahupua`a at the State, Federal, and International issues.
- Will seek a permanent seat on all boards and commissions.
- Will have a seat at the executive cabinet level in the Governor's office.
- Implement relevant statutes, constitutional sections and ordinances in the Aha Moku structure.
- Will facilitate the training and education necessary to monitor and do research of Ahupua`a resources.
- Will facilitate the training and education necessary for enforcement of Ahupua`a natural and cultural resource management regulations.
- Will seek support for cooperative enforcement of ahupua`a regulations from State and other organizations.

Workshop III

Selection Process for Aha Kiole, Aha Moku and Ahupuaa Poo:

Ahupuaa:

Each Ahupuaa selects one representative. no method recommended (session 1).

Each Ahupuaa determines how they will select all three levels (ahupuaa, moku, kiole) (session 2)

Each Ahupuaa uses what works for them, eg. nomination, lottery, majority, consensus, self appointment. (session 3)

Aha Moku:

Selected from ahupuaa by majority; person must have ike and generational knowledge. (session 1)

Each Ahupuaa determines how they will select all three levels (ahupuaa, moku, kiole) (session 2)

Each Ahupuaa poo decides what works for them, eg. nomination, lottery, majority, consensus, self appointment. (session 3)

Aha Kiole:

Aha Moku selects Aha Kiole representative based on majority rule. (session 1)

Each Ahupuaa determines how they will select all three levels (ahupuaa, moku, kiole) (session 2)

Members of the aha kiole will select among themselves using what works for them, eg. nomination, lottery, majority, consensus, self appointment. (session 3)

2. List collaborating - org\agencies

DHA
DLNR
DHHL
Burial Council
Am Red Cross
SHAA
AOHCC
DOE
UH
QL CC
Alu like
Land transfer
hwn trusts (alii)
others - other trust (land orgs.
HTA
Hawaiian airlines
advertising agencies.
world indigenous education consortium.
non-government agencies; castle foundation; Hawaii community foundation; Weinberg
foundation.
Bishop Museum
community based org.

3. Repository

aha moku office
website
by island
island churches (w/skills in archives)
safe deposit box. fire proof kine.
ike goes to the ahupuaa; mana to ahupuaa; go back to chants
traditional ike stays with the community; everything else to aha kioloa/ED for the education

BUDGET PROCESS ELEMENTS

Compensation

Executive Director
Staff

Fiscal Officer
Information Technology
Education/Outreach
Government Relation-Liaison
Cultural/Traditional Expert
Staff for each island office

Fringe Benefits

Travel

Executive Director
Staff
Aha Kiole
Other

Supplies

Equipment

Archiving Equipment
Video Conferencing Information
Vehicle rentals to access remote communities

Contracts-Operational

Office Lease (*On each Island; partner w/other organizations where possible*)
Copier Lease
Equipment Maintenance
Public Education
Advertising / Notices
Meeting Rooms
Audit Fee
Professional Services
Communication System

Contracts-Programmatic

Development of 5-year Plan
Annual Review of Programs
Transcription
Facilitation
Documentation

Other

Transportation
Telephone
Printing
Aha Moku Training
Services

Additional Budget Elements Added

Education and Outreach.

*Capacity building and cultural restoration through grants (Hoo'olu papahana
ahamoku- Supporting the Growth of the Aha Moku Project)*

Public relations

Potential Funding Sources:

from ceded lands

resource usage fee (business? industries?)

DRAFT CRITERIA – EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1. The Assignment of duties to the Executive Director is the responsibility of the Aha Kiole.
2. The Executive Director will supervise the activities of the professional and administrative support staff, and will be responsible for the programmatic, administrative and financial aspects of the Commission and Aha Moku Systems operations.
3. The Executive Director will be responsible for developing the agenda required for any public hearings or meetings held by the Aha Kiole and its committees
4. The Executive Director will be responsible for the preparation of the annual mandatory Legislative Reports and will supervise the preparation of all written reports covering Commission activities.
5. The Executive Director will assist the Aha Kiole in working with members of the Aha Moku Councils and the Aha Ahupua'a.
6. The Executive Director shall be responsible for the establishment of an effective communication system, *in consultation with the Aha Kiole*, the Aha Moku System and agencies, organizations and others having input into the Aha Moku System. Special effort shall be made to ensure adequate input from members of the public and segments of the community who will be directly affected by the Ahupua'a and Aha Moku plans. The Executive Director will liaise with government representatives and other organizations on matters of mutual interest. The Executive Director may serve as the official spokesperson for the Aha Moku Council Commission at meetings, conferences, and other public events.
9. The Executive Director shall ensure that Commission operations are in compliance with local and Federal statutes with direct bearing on Commission operations.

Qualifications:

good communication skills.

knowledge of the kanaka maoli language, culture and practices.

Konohiki imua

notes from session two;

add as other duties as assigned.

grant applications.