

Hawai'i Food Gardens Network

Convening #2, March 15th 2024



Food Garden Hui



O 'ukuli'i ka pua, onaona i ka mau'u

Tiny is the flower, yet it scents the grasses around it.

Ōlelo Nō'eau 2863

Agenda

- Welcome circle and brief introduction of network and of members ~15 min
- Survey results ~10 min
- What is Collective Impact? ~15 min
- Breakouts: common ground ~15 min
- Closing ~5 min

Welcome circle

- Change zoom name, pronouns
- In the chat - What is your weather? Both where you are at and your internal weather.

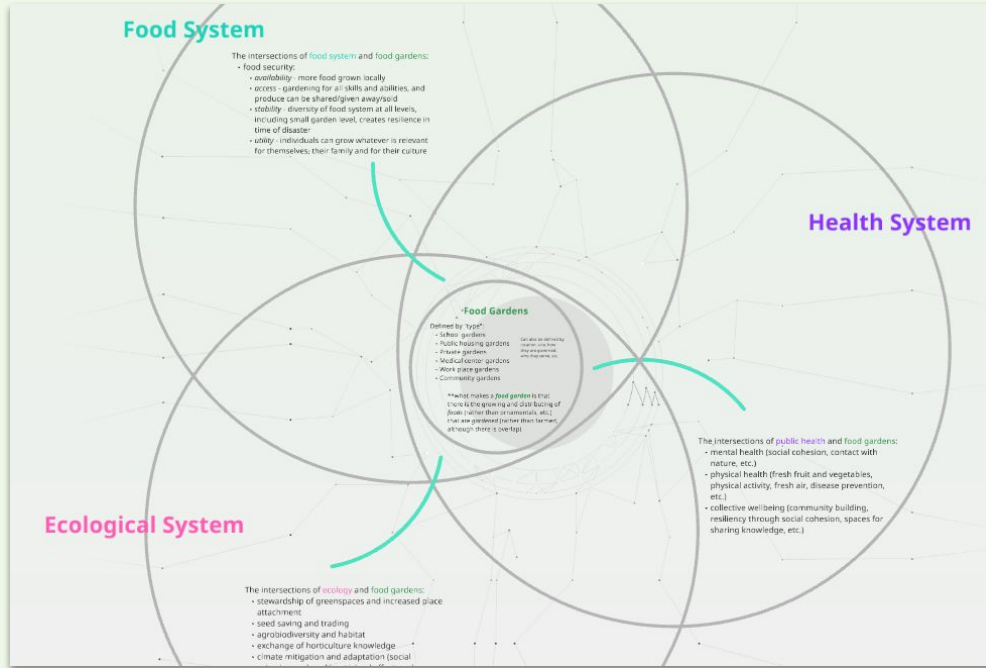




Food Garden Hui

Statewide Food Gardens Network

Why food gardens?



<https://prezi.com/view/JKYpQL2uKaCVx4uKcM68/>

Food Garden Network

Purpose & Proposed Structure

Values of impact networks

- ❖ “They coordinate work among different actors and across organizations and silos without being controlling or directive;
- ❖ They are resilient to disruption, given their decentralized structures;
- ❖ They respond to urgent opportunities at a moment’s notice;
- ❖ And they integrate diverse perspectives to create new possibilities.”*

*from the book titled *Impact Networks* (2021 by David Ehrlichman)

Hawai'i Food Garden Network

Monthly Convenings

Purpose & Proposed Structure [Working Doc]

The Goal

To improve public health by increasing access to gardening opportunities for people in Hawai'i, and to support food gardens that play a critical role in promoting health equity and addressing food insecurity.

The challenge

A myriad of organizations, government agencies, businesses, schools, community groups, etc. are in some way creating, managing, sponsoring or promoting food gardens in the Hawaiian Islands. A lot of the conversations are happening separately and disjointed, which can mean that effort, traction, learning, and resources can get lost when there is institutional turnover. Redundant efforts may arise instead of strategic and cumulative ones, as there is a lack of communication and coordination. And most importantly, we know that establishing food gardens doesn't inherently increase healthy equity without intentional design and management. Everyone should be able to access gardening regardless of their socio-economic status. |

Establishing new food gardens that fulfill the goal of promoting public health is not a simple task. Multiple conditions need to align, such as land availability, funding, and effective management in order to bring about a food garden and ensure its longevity. Collective effort not only helps align conditions but also increases the longevity and impact that food gardens have on public health.

How a monthly food garden call can help

By fostering collaboration and collective action, we can overcome these challenges and maximize the impact. Hui Māla 'Ai is a coalition composed of non-profit organizations, government and private partners, community members, and other stakeholders that is already harnessing the power of collective impact to address these above challenges. Collective impact is "a network of community members, organizations, and institutions who advance equity by learning together, aligning, and integrating their actions to achieve population and systems level change"¹².

Providing a regular networking space to share projects, ideas, challenges, and learnings can help matchmake funders with implementers, landowners with farmers and gardeners, researchers with policymakers, community members with decision-makers, etc. Furthermore, it can be a space for Hui Māla 'Ai to share progress updates on their business plan, receive input, and garner support.

Why food gardens?

From the Hui Māla 'Ai [website](#): "Food access is a huge public health issue. So we have to think creatively about how we are going to address that problem, and while backyard gardening is not the solution to everything, it's a solution that can be done immediately."

Food gardens are an accessible solution that is not only in high demand, but meets a variety of human needs, including physical and mental health, access to fresh foods, community cohesion, and sustainable urbanism. They

¹²What is Collective Impact?

<https://collectiveimpactforum.org/what-is-collective-impact/#~:text=Collective%20impact%20is%20a%20network%20goal%20and%20systems%20change>

¹³Collective Impact https://asir.org/articles/entry/collective_impact

Survey results

- ❖ The *who*
- ❖ The *why*
- ❖ Where is there common ground and where is there divergence?

Hawai'i Food Gardens Network: Convening #1 Survey

Mahalo for your interest in contributing to the early stages of the Hawaii Food Gardens Network! We are in the process of establishing this network to promote collaborative approaches to increasing access to food gardens across the islands. To understand more about your experience in the network and your availability, please complete the following brief survey. Data from all participants will only be shared in aggregate. Your individual responses will remain confidential. Thank you for your input! The survey begins on the following page.

If you have any questions, please reach out to Anna Mines anna.mines@honolulu.gov

hnlcommunitygardens@gmail.com [Switch account](#)

 Not shared 

[Next](#)  Page 1 of 4 [Clear form](#)

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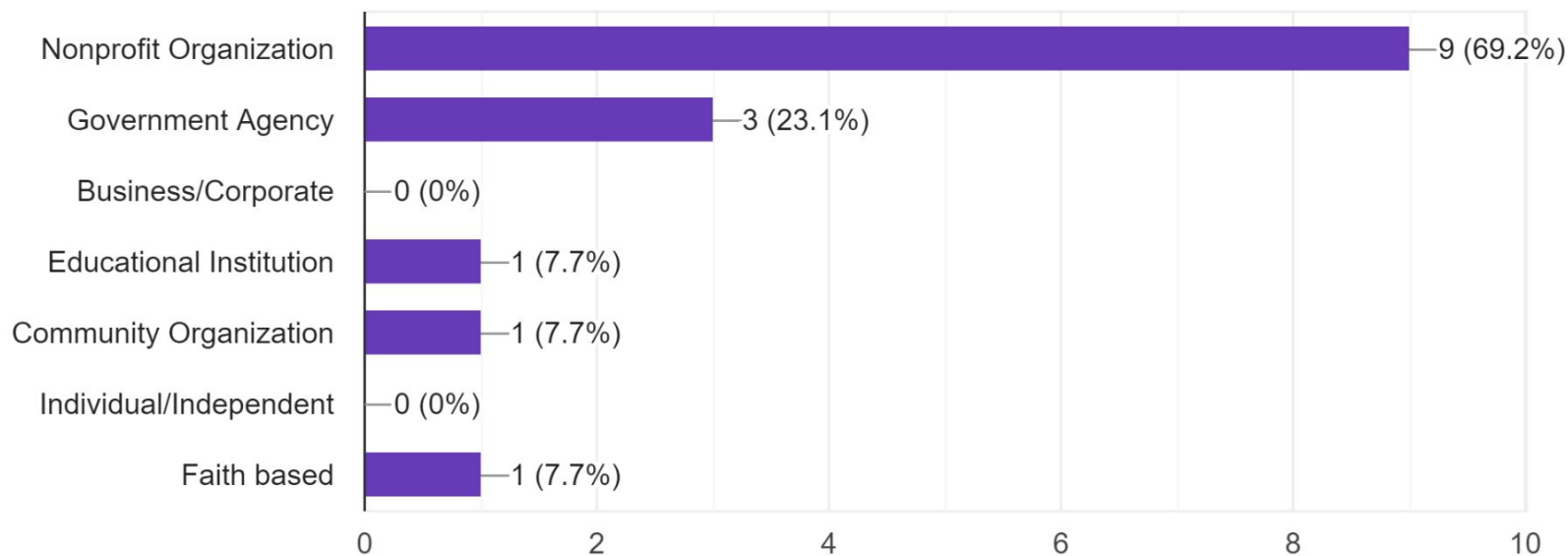
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Google Forms

Survey results - *who* is represented in the network

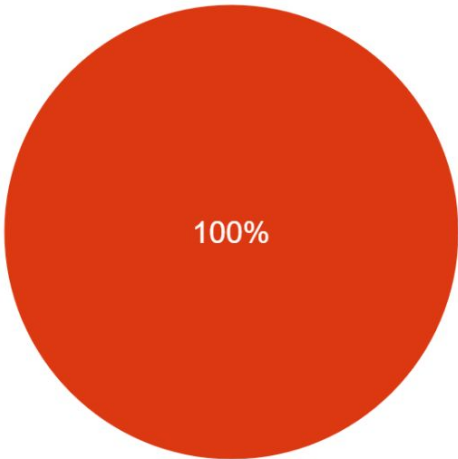
Type of organization you represent (if you are involved in multiple, you may select more than one)

13 responses



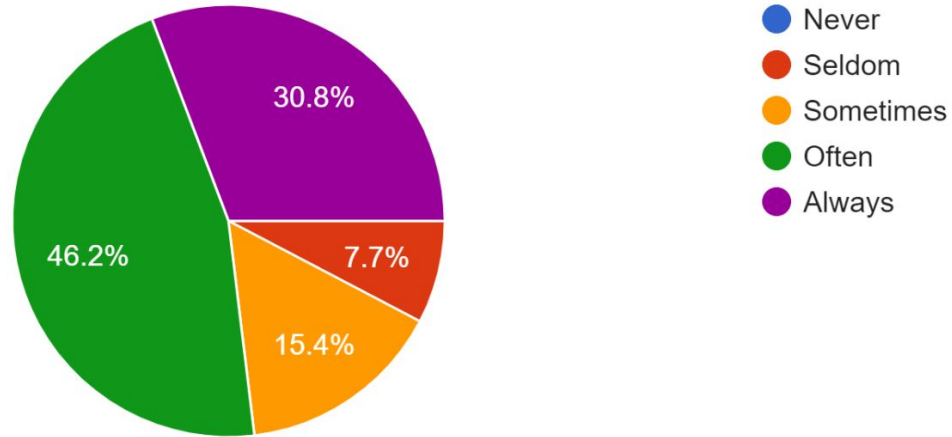
Survey results - *who* is represented in the network

County
12 responses

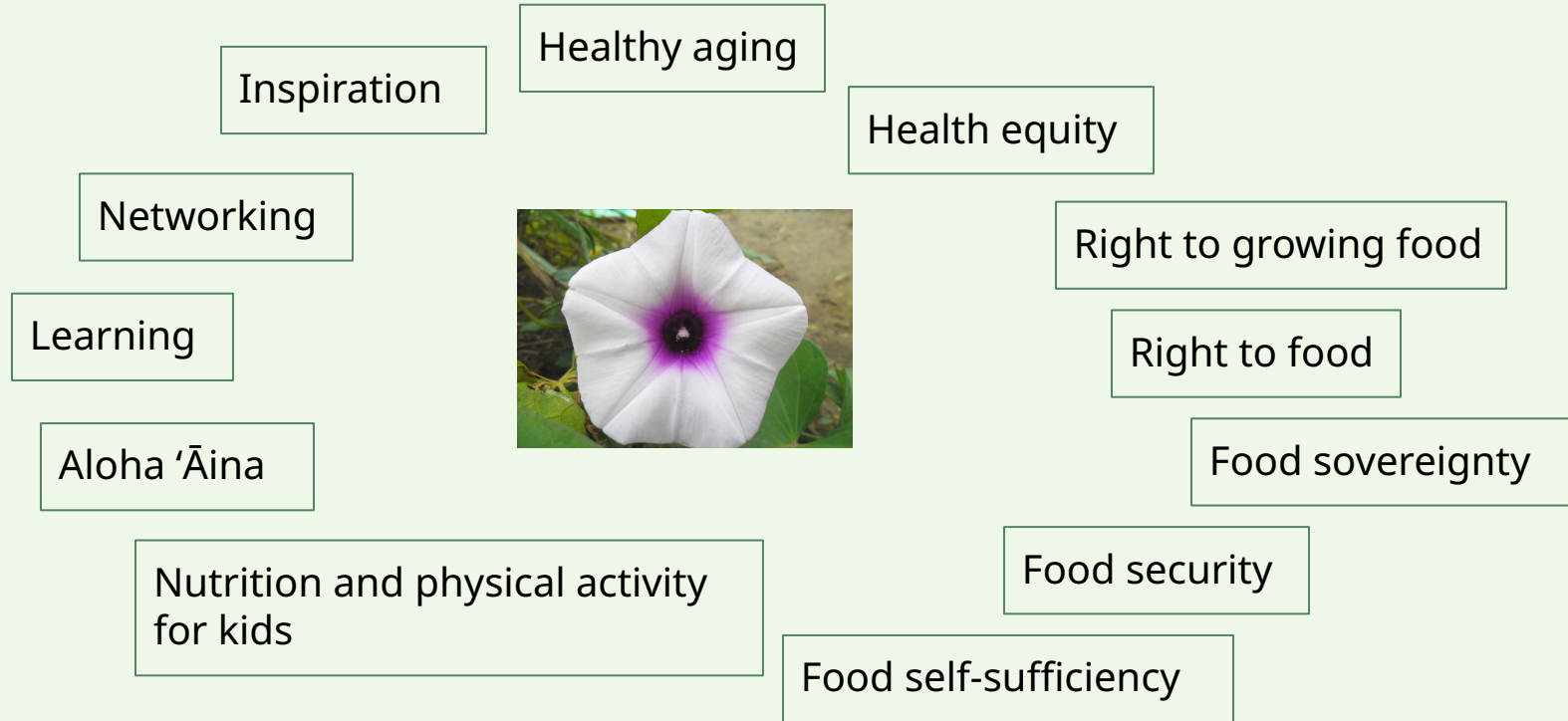


- Hawai'i County
- Honolulu County
- Kauai County
- Maui County

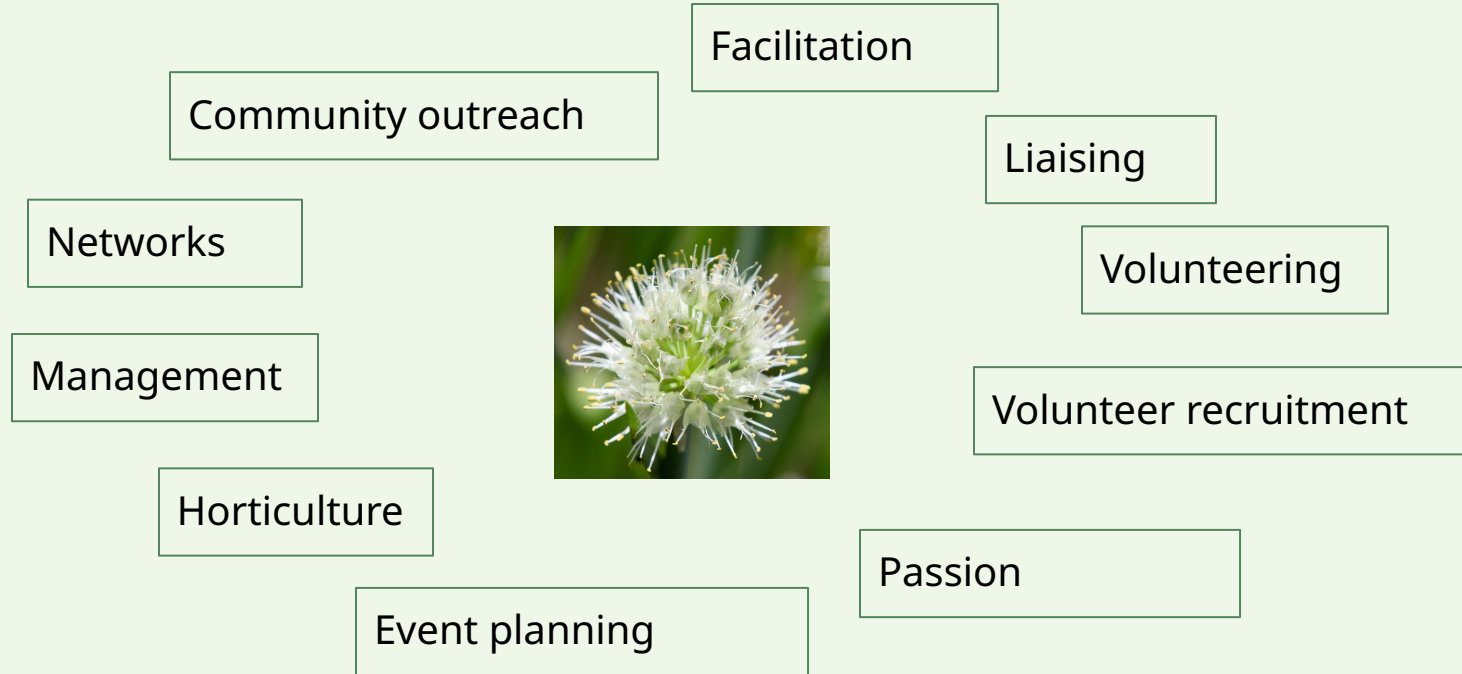
Survey results - I currently work with other organizations and individuals, outside of my own, towards the goal of increasing access to food garden opportunities.



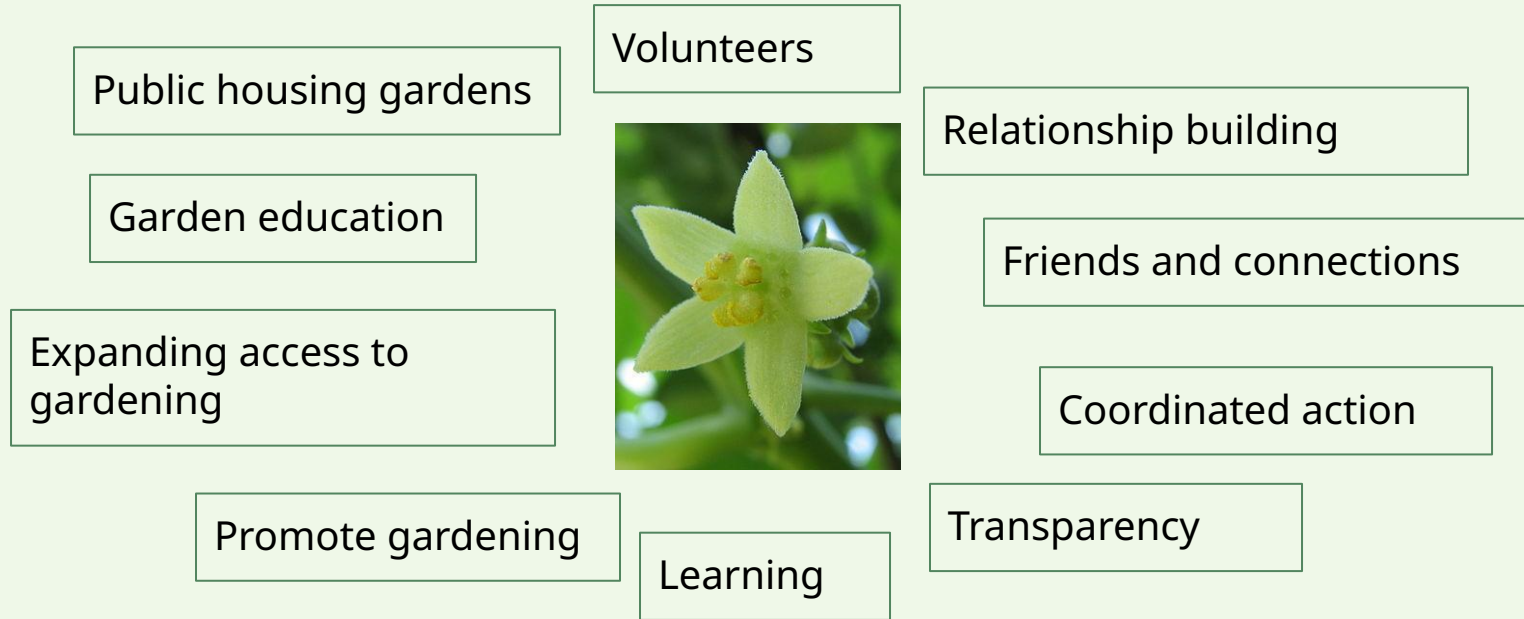
Survey results - *What motivates you to join?*



Survey results - *Do you have any specific skills, expertise or other offerings that you believe could contribute to the network?*

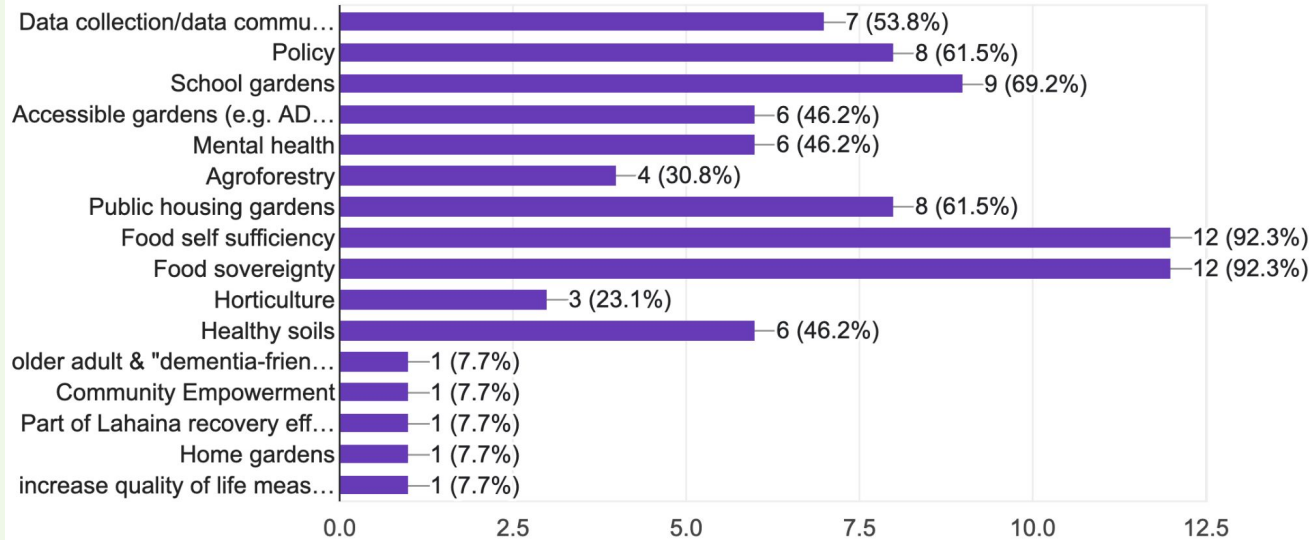


Survey results - *What do you hope to gain from participating in the network, or how would you like the network to support you?*



Survey results - *What aspects of creating food gardens in Hawaii are you most interested in as we begin this initiative?* (You may select more than one)

13 responses



Survey results - *What topics would you like to see addressed in future convenings/events?*

Promote gardening

Irrigation

Garden governance

Low-maintenance gardening

Longevity of gardens

Educational resources

Phytosanitary controls

Food system transformation

Legal issues

Collective impact model

Volunteer listing

Funding

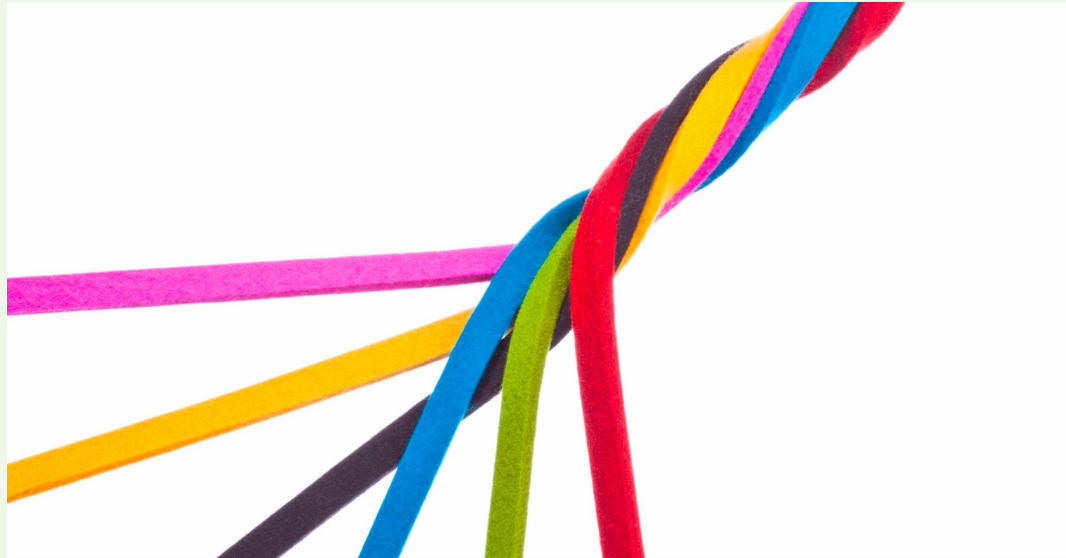
List of community
gardens across Hawai'i



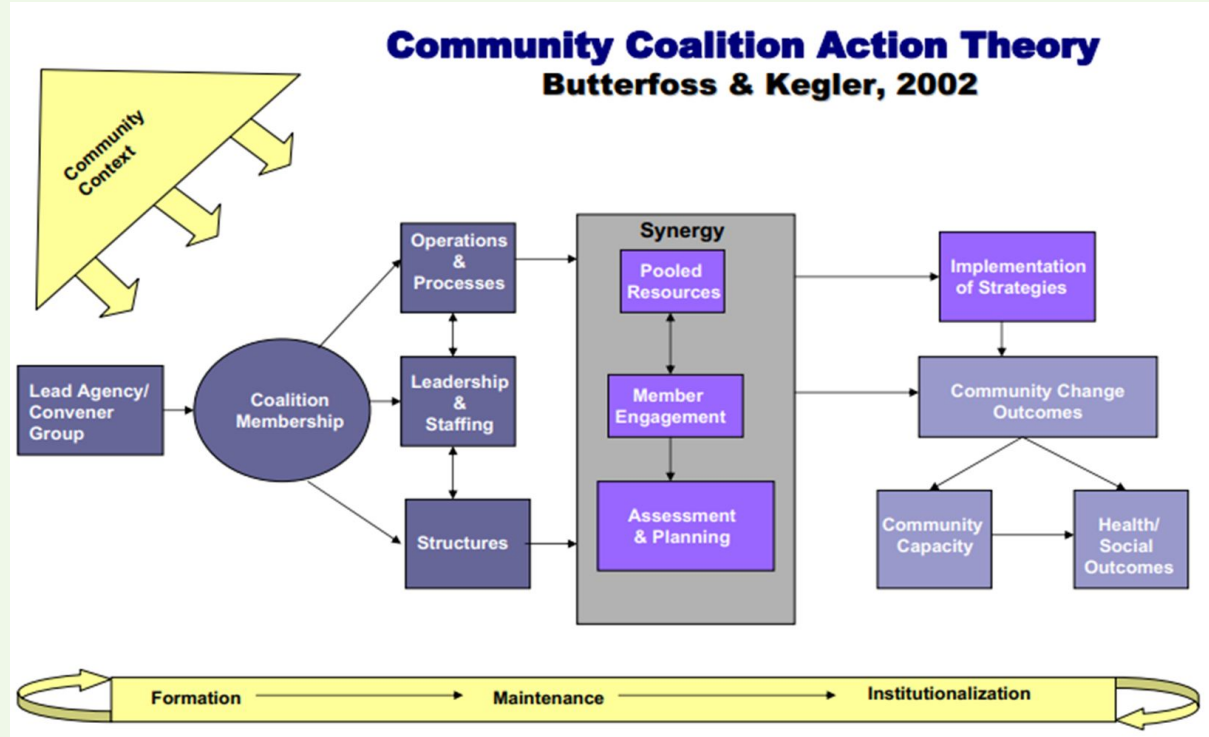
Collective Impact

Overview and 5 Core Components

Presentation by James Rarick



Good practices for building effective partnerships



Butterfoss, F. D., & Kegler, M. C. (2009). The community coalition action theory. *Emerging theories in health promotion practice and research*, 2, 237-276.

Community Coalition Action Theory (CCAT) Constructs and Propositions

Construct 1. Stages of Development	Description
Prop 1	Coalition building is cyclical, cycling through 3 stages of development (formation, maintenance, institutionalization) based upon situation & need
Prop 2	At each stage, specific factors enhance coalition function and progression to the next stage Speaks to the need for tailoring T/A tools to specific stage of Development
Construct 2. Community Context	Sociopolitical environment, geography, history of collaboration, plus external factors, e.g. right timing, social target)
Construct 3. Lead Agency/Convener Group	Coalitions usually form when a lead entity or convener organization responds to an opportunity, threat, or mandate. Provides initial support. Include in future analysis
Construct 4 . Coalition Membership	
Prop 1	Coalitions begin with an initial core group of committed members
Prop 2	Effectiveness is increased when the core group expands to include a broad constituency representative of the diversity of the community.

Community Coalition Action Theory (CCAT) Constructs and Propositions

Construct 5. Operations and processes	Description
Prop 1	Open and frequent communication among staff and members
Prop 2	Shared and formalized decision-making
Prop 3	Conflict management
Prop 4	Positive relationships among members
Prop 5	Member perception that benefits outweigh costs of participation
Construct 6 . Leadership and Staffing	
Prop 1	A strong leadership team and ...
Prop 2	...skilled, paid staff. both together improve coalition functioning, pooling of resources, engagement, and effective assessment and planning
Construct 7. Structure	
Prop 1	Formalized rules, roles, structures, and procedures increases likelihood of several positive coalition outcomes. Routinized operations more readily sustained
Construct 8. Pooled Member and External Resources	
Prop 1	Synergistic pooling of member and external resources results in effective assessment, planning, and implementation strategies
Construct 9. Member engagement	
Prop 1	Satisfied and committed members will participate more fully, and will feel empowered
Construct 10. Assessment and Planning	
	Successful implementation is more likely when comprehensive planning and assessment occur

Community Coalition Action Theory (CCAT) Constructs and Propositions

	Description
Construct 11. Implementation of Strategies	Community change more likely if coalitions' interventions are directed at multiple levels. There is evidence that explicit use of theory will significantly improve effectiveness of interventions
Construct 12. Community Change Outcomes	Implementation strategies that include attention to policies, practices, and environmental factors in addition to individual awareness, education, and behavior change are more likely to achieve long term success, as well as increase the community's capacity to address other social and health issues in the future
Construct 13. Health and Social Outcomes	Ultimate indicator of coalition effectiveness is the improvement in social and health outcomes
Construct 14. Community Capacity	Participation in a successful coalition results in increased community and organizational capacity, builds social capital, and prepares members for dealing with other social and health issues in the future.

Core Components of Collective Impact

1. **Common Agenda** - All participants have a shared vision for change, including a common understanding of the problem and a joint approach to solving it through agreed upon actions.
2. **Backbone Infrastructure** - Dedicated staff and strong leaders who possess specific skills to serve as the backbone for the entire initiative and coordinate participating organizations and agencies
3. **Mutually Reinforcing Activities** - The extent to which, and in what ways, are partners' activities differentiated, while still coordinated through a mutually reinforcing plan of action?
4. **Shared Measurement System (SMS)** - Collecting data and measuring results consistently across all participants to ensure that efforts remain aligned and participants hold each other accountable.
5. **Continuous Communication** - Consistent and open communication is needed across the many players and among external stakeholders to build trust, assure mutual objectives, and create common motivation.

Breakout



Closing & Survey

<https://forms.gle/KHE1TLUzGwRcusDp7>

Resources:

- Nationwide gardens network "[Urban Garden Project](#)"
- [Google folder](#)

Funding:

- [USDA Urban Agriculture Innovative Production Grants](#)
- [Traditional Indigenous Foods in the Child Nutrition Programs Cooperative Agreement](#)

Next convening: IN PERSON! @ CNHA Office

Kapolei

April 12th 9am - 12pm



Food Garden Hui

