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# A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:**

1       SECTION 1. The legislature finds, as declared in the World  
2 Conservation Congress Hawai'i Commitments of 2016, that "[w]e  
3 must undertake profound transformations in how human societies  
4 live on Earth, with particular attention to making our patterns  
5 of production and consumption more sustainable. We must  
6 recognize that human health and wellbeing depend on healthy  
7 ecosystems. We must recognize that every form of life has value  
8 - regardless of its worth to humans." Hawai'i has been a leader  
9 in conservation efforts for decades, through its commitment to  
10 environmental and sustainability policies. In the 1970s, the  
11 State enacted the State Environmental Policy, chapter 344,  
12 Hawaii Revised Statutes, as a mechanism to set environmental  
13 goals. While comprehensive, it lacked measurable indicators and  
14 enforcement means. Our understanding of the challenges facing  
15 our natural environment worldwide have changed remarkably since  
16 the 1970s and the laws enacted in Hawai'i in recent decades have  
17 served as a starlight for other jurisdictions and set a global



1 example on how to adopt policies on sustainability. More  
2 recently, several approaches to sustainability have emerged in  
3 Hawai'i, including the Aloha+ Challenge, the governor's  
4 Sustainable Hawai'i Initiative, and other initiatives inspired by  
5 the Mālama Honua Worldwide Voyage and Mālama Hawai'i.

6 In July of 2014, the State launched the *Aloha+ Challenge:*  
7 *He Nohona 'Ae'oia, A Culture of Sustainability*, a statewide  
8 commitment to sustainability, with the leadership of the  
9 governor, four county mayors, Office of Hawaiian Affairs,  
10 legislature, and Hawai'i Green Growth public-private partners  
11 across the State. The Aloha+ Challenge builds on the State's  
12 history of systems thinking, Hawaiian culture and values, and  
13 successful track record on sustainability to outline six  
14 ambitious goals to be achieved by 2030:

15 (1) Clean energy: Achieve seventy per cent clean energy,  
16 with forty per cent from renewables and thirty per  
17 cent from efficiency;

18 (2) Local food: At least double local food production for  
19 local consumption;

20 (3) Natural resource management: Reverse the trend of  
21 natural resource loss mauka to makai by increasing



1 freshwater security, watershed protection, community-  
2 based marine management, invasive species control, and  
3 restoration of native species;

4 (4) Waste reduction: Reduce the solid waste stream prior  
5 to disposal by seventy per cent through source  
6 reduction, recycling, bioconversion, and landfill  
7 diversion methods;

8 (5) Smart sustainable communities: Increase livability  
9 and resilience in the built environment through  
10 planning and implementation at the state and county  
11 levels; and

12 (6) Green workforce and education: Increase local green  
13 jobs and education to implement these goals.

14 To increase the efforts of the Aloha+ Challenge, the  
15 governor launched the Sustainable Hawai'i Initiative in 2016,  
16 which includes five goals:

17 (1) Double local food production by 2020;

18 (2) Implement the State's interagency biosecurity plan by  
19 2027;

20 (3) Protect thirty per cent of the highest priority  
21 watersheds by 2030;



(4) Manage thirty per cent of nearshore ocean waters by 2030; and

(5) Achieve one hundred per cent renewable energy in electricity by 2045.

In May of 2014, Hōkūleʻa began a three-year voyage across the world's oceans carrying the message of Mālama Honua - to care for the Earth. Building on the legacy of the Polynesian way finders, the Hōkūleʻa Worldwide Voyage inspired actions of conservation across the Hawaiian islands and beyond, resulting in the connection of a lei of aloha around the globe.

At the global level, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the World Conservation Congress Hawaiʻi Commitments of 2016, and the Paris Climate Agreement have been adopted to guide global efforts. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012, came into force in 2015, and are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The seventeen SDGs are interconnected and work in the spirit of partnership and pragmatism to make the



1 right choices now to improve life, in a sustainable way, for  
2 future generations. They provide a clear framework for action  
3 to guide countries in accordance with their own priorities and  
4 the environmental challenges of the world at large. They tackle  
5 the root causes of poverty and unite us to make a positive  
6 change for both people and planet.

7 Dealing with the threat of climate change impacts how we  
8 manage our fragile natural resources, achieving gender equality  
9 and better health helps eradicate poverty, and fostering peace  
10 and inclusive societies will reduce inequalities and help  
11 economies prosper. The SDGs are voluntary commitments to make  
12 the world a better and more prosperous place.

13 During September 2016, over ten thousand leaders from  
14 government, civil society, indigenous communities, faith and  
15 spiritual traditions, the private sector, and academia gathered  
16 in Hawai'i for a meeting of the International Union for  
17 Conservation of Nature World Conservation Congress. Delegates  
18 to the Congress adopted the World Conservation Congress Hawai'i  
19 Commitments to achieve the transformation required to promote a  
20 "Culture of Conservation". The Hawai'i Commitments consist of  
21 seven identified challenges and proposed solutions, including:



- (1) Linking spirituality, religion, culture, and conservation;
- (2) Engaging and empowering youth;
- (3) The challenge of sustaining the global food supply and conserving nature;
- (4) The challenge of preserving the health of the world ocean;
- (5) The challenge of ending wildlife trafficking;
- (6) The challenge of engaging with the private sector; and
- (7) The challenge of climate change.

The Hawai'i Commitments build on the Paris Climate Agreement and the SDGs to allow different global voices to come together and find common ground in the spirit of partnership, collaboration, and sustainability.

In order for Hawai'i to continue to serve as a starlight for the rest of the world in setting policies on sustainability and to serve as a global leader on issues of conservation and sustainability, it is essential that the State demonstrate its full commitment to its own policies and goals as well as the goals set on the international stage at United Nations conferences and summits on sustainability.



1       Therefore, the purpose of this Act is to codify the State's  
2       commitment to conservation and sustainability by including goal  
3       two, zero hunger, of the seventeen United Nations SDGs and  
4       indicators, with references to existing state sustainability  
5       programs, in the Hawaii Revised Statutes.

6       SECTION 2. Chapter 226, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
7       amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated  
8       and to read as follows:

9       "§226-       Sustainable development goals; end hunger; food  
10      security; improved nutrition; sustainable agriculture. In  
11      pursuance of the State's sustainability goals, and  
12      notwithstanding any law to the contrary, all agencies shall,  
13      insofar as practicable, take action to assist the State in  
14      achieving the sustainable development goal of ending hunger,  
15      achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting  
16      sustainable agriculture by 2030, unless otherwise indicated in  
17      this section, by:

- 18      (1) Ending hunger and ensuring access by all people in  
19      Hawai'i, in particular the poor and people in  
20      vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe,  
21      nutritious, and sufficient food all year round;



1       (2) Ending all forms of malnutrition, including achieving,  
2       by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on  
3       stunting and wasting in children under five years of  
4       age, and addressing the nutritional needs of  
5       adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and  
6       older persons;

7       (3) Doubling local food production by 2020, pursuant to  
8       the goals of the Sustainable Hawai'i Initiative and  
9       Aloha+ Challenge, and doubling the agricultural  
10      productivity and incomes of small-scale food  
11      producers, in particular women, Native Hawaiians,  
12      family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including  
13      through secure and equal access to land, other  
14      productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial  
15      services, and markets and opportunities for value  
16      addition and non-farm employment;

17      (4) Increasing seafood security throughout the Hawaiian  
18      islands through an improved understanding of current  
19      capacity, active fishpond restoration, restoration of  
20      nearshore fish populations, and improvement in



1 sustainable production, distribution, and consumption  
2 practices;

3 (5) Ensuring sustainable food production systems and  
4 implementing resilient agricultural practices that  
5 increase productivity and production; help maintain  
6 ecosystems; strengthen capacity for adaptation to  
7 climate change extreme weather, drought, flooding, and  
8 other disasters; and progressively improve land and  
9 soil quality;

10 (6) By 2020, maintaining the genetic diversity of seeds,  
11 cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated animals  
12 and their related wild species, including through  
13 soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks  
14 at the state and local levels, and promoting access to  
15 and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising  
16 from the utilization of genetic resources and  
17 associated traditional knowledge, as internationally  
18 agreed;

19 (7) Increasing investment in rural infrastructure,  
20 agricultural research and extension services,



1           technology development, and plant and livestock gene  
2           banks; and

3       (8) Adopting measures to ensure the proper functioning of  
4           food commodity markets and their derivatives and  
5           facilitating timely access to market information,  
6           including on food reserves, in order to help limit  
7           extreme food price volatility."

8       SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.

9       SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

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**Report Title:**

Sustainable Development Goals; Goal Two; Zero Hunger

**Description:**

Codifies sustainable development goals based on the United Nations' Global Goal two, zero hunger. (SD1)

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