The research presented in this dissertation examines three case study sites currently conducting restoration efforts in the He’eia ahupua’a. It is a modern-day, rehabilitation of once-degraded ‘āina and loko i’a. Using a multifaceted approach, I examine the ways in which Kānaka Maoli are, 1) Rehabilitating and restoring once degraded ‘āina and resources; 2) Using and implementing ‘ike kupuna, and integrating Western and Indigenous science in the restorative process; and 3) Utilizing mālama ‘āina strategies that are framed within an ahupua’a systems approach in restorative efforts. The essential research question is, given the context of the local land use and history that has preceded them, how are Kānaka Maoli returning to, managing, and restoring ‘āina and resources toward food production and food sovereignty at the commencement of the third decade of the 21st Century?